

OUTREACH 2015

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A LOOK AHEAD ON ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND A FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATION

*By Maria Figueroa K p u
Stakeholder Forum and World Policy Institute*

Encouraging conversations with more difficult work ahead was the outcome of a panel discussion updating stakeholders, government and UN representatives on initiatives for strengthening international environmental architecture. More than 80 participants attended the event “Reforming the UN Development Architecture: UN Reform Processes on System-wide Coherence Panel and International Environmental Governance” organized by Stakeholder Forum, one in a series of events aimed at promoting stakeholder engagement during CSD-14.

Stephan Contius, Head of Division (UN Cooperation with Emerging and Developing Countries) at the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, opened the discussion by highlighting the EU position on international environmental governance and a future environmental organization (EO). He noted that while sustainable development has been widely discussed since the Rio conference, the issue has not been taken seriously enough. In part, this is because environmental policy-making is organized differently on the international level than economic and social policy-making. The EU supports the development of a “tightly managed entity” that could serve as a better institutional helm for combined environment, development and humanitarian policy-making. There is already agreement that this organization should not be different from UNEP – perhaps a better equipped and organized version of the programme – and that its headquarters should remain in Nairobi. Strengthened institutional capacity will ensure that the environmental voice is not lost as the dialogue on sustainable development moves forward.

CSD-14 Vice Chair, **Yvo de Boer**, followed up comments on the EU position by noting that while it is very positive that such conversations are now happening at the UN, it is essential to remember that “form follows function.” Mr. de Boer, who serves as Deputy Director-General for the Environment and Director for International Environmental Affairs in the Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, stressed the need to first identify what are the priorities for getting more attention for environment and development issues within the UN system, and then to focus on how to better organize in order to achieve this. He warned that the danger of



Front left to right: Felix Dodds, Stephan Contius, Yvo de Boer, Philippe Leglise-Costa and Khalid Elbakly

creating a “super” environmental organization is that other UN agencies and programmes might downgrade their commitment to environmental issues – passing it off as the work of another institution.

What does a “tightly managed entity” really mean? Mr. de Boer noted that the search to define this will include considering new organizational models. Specialized agencies, for example, might not be the best blueprint for a future environmental organization since their track record on inter-agency coordination and cooperation is rather weak.

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An update on the General Assembly consultations was offered by **Philippe Leglise-Costa**, Counselor for Environment and Sustainable Development issues from the Government of France. He noted that there have been several encouraging developments in the GA process: namely political support to discuss environment and sustainable development issues in a broader context and clear guidance from the World Summit on the need to explore a more coherent framework for the UN's role in environmental governance.

The initial GA meetings have generated some common ground. All participants are supportive of a transparent and inclusive process which involves both governments and stakeholders. There is growing consensus on the need to improve environmental governance -- even if there is not consensus yet on how that should be done. Differences emerge, he said, when discussing what kinds of gaps are the most critical -- financial, political will, or modes of institutional arrangement.

Mr. Leglise-Costa noted that it would be important for the GA process and the work of the High-Level Panel to come together. He highlighted the work France has been doing on an informal basis with 26 other countries to develop ideas for a future environmental organization.

Khalid Elbakly, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of Egypt and former CSD-13 Vice Chairperson, opened his comments with the sobering statistic that the Nile Delta is expected to be submerged in less than 200 years. Since the delta provides Egypt's only arable land -- the country is 96% desert -- the question of improved environmental governance is very real for his country. But this issue should not be seen as a developing country issue only. Mr. Elbakly stressed the need for developed countries to see their equal stake in a strengthened EO. The key is financing to build UNEP and also mainstreaming environment, gender and human rights at the country level.

Most importantly, Mr. Elbakly warned that there is a need to maintain a forum where the inter-governmental dialogue can take place. In most countries, the technical issues around environmental issues -- water, energy, etc. -- are the exclusive domain of government agencies. These forums provide a place where governments can exchange and come to policy decisions. And, while partnerships are essential to improving policy-making and implementation, we should be careful that these initiatives remain complementary to and not substitutes for government action.

Stakeholder Forum's Executive Director **Felix Dodds** rounded out the panel presentations by underscoring the need to involve stakeholders in the conversations about environmental governance. He reflected the concern of many stakeholders that these reform conversations were happening in New York rather than in a consultative process with groups around the world. Mr. Dodds underscored the need to strengthen funding for the work of the Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS). Stakeholder Forum also presented a new initiative -- UNEG-Dossier. This new online clearinghouse is dedicated to providing information on intergovernmental negotiations and processes related to strengthening of the UN's environment and development architecture. The effort is aimed at informing policy-makers, researchers and civil society while promoting transparency and knowledge management.

During the Q&A exchange, participants raised a number of questions and concerns regarding the current reform planning process.

Joining late due to an unforeseen circumstance, **Adnan Amin**, Executive Director of the High Level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance, and the Environment, underscored how the panel was trying to avoid the mistakes made by previous panels. Stakeholder consultations were critical to the success of this panel's work and as such, input had already been solicited on the issue of mainstreaming gender. Similar consultations would follow on the issues of sustainable development and human rights. He offered another opportunity to dialogue with stakeholders during CSD-14, an event that Stakeholder Forum will be organizing later in the week.



Adnan Amin, Executive Director, UN High Level Panel

GENERATING A BRIGHTER FUTURE

GREENPEACE

By Francinia Protti-Alvarez
Greenpeace International

Climate change is a global challenge that needs to be tackled through the implementation of international instruments and by competitive eco-technologies, technologies that will help secure the innovation, investment and high collaboration between the research and industry sectors. Photovoltaic technology is one of these ecological alternatives available to generate clean, sustainable energy. Greenpeace has distributed an updated "Solar Generation" paper, designed as a blueprint to show how solar power, if pushed, can supply over a billion people with electricity within the next two decades.

The sun provides us with 10,000 times the amount of energy humanity is currently consuming. By directly converting the sun's energy into electricity this type of technology contributes to the mitigation of CO₂ emissions and Greenhouse gases (GHG).

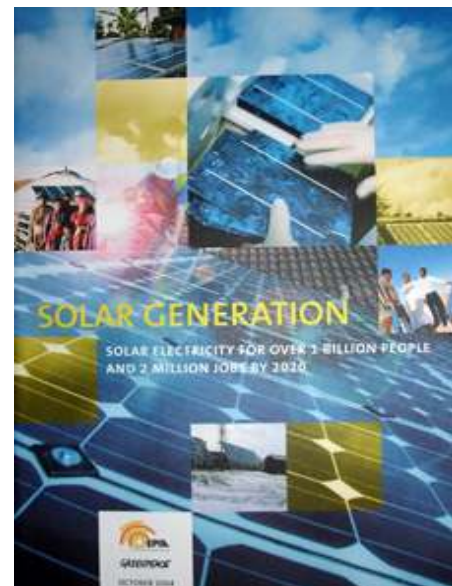
Solar power generation is beneficial in several ways. It delivers the environmental standards we are in dire need of; plus its flexibility in terms of setting up distribution networks makes it favourable for deployment not only in urban but also in rural areas. In this way solar power would contribute to job creation and thus to economic growth through poverty reduction.

Currently, objections to the deployment of eco-technologies mostly consist of the costs of research, deployment as well as doubts regarding energy generation capacity. According to the Greenpeace report these objections are unfounded. There are no technical, economic or resource barriers to supplying energy from solar generation. Solar energy is a reality. It already supplies several thousand people with electricity while at the same time generating jobs and protecting the environment.

Indeed, by the end of 2003 more than 2,400 Megawatts of solar photovoltaic power had been installed worldwide generating enough electricity to power 700,000 households with an average European consumption. What's more, over the last five years, the photovoltaic energy sector has experienced the highest growth rate worldwide (30% growth registered for 2003) and projections for the next 20 years are optimistic varying between 26% and 32%. Over these next

12 years an estimate of 0.6 kg of CO₂ would be saved per kilowatt-hour generated from solar energy.

At the distribution level, capacity of solar power systems could reach 205 GWp by 2020 and about 50% of this would be in the grid-connected market mainly in industrialized countries. Assuming that 80% of these systems are installed on residential buildings, and that their average size is 3kWp, the total number of people by then generating their own electricity from a grid-connected solar system would reach 93 million.



Although presently the main markets for solar generated power are located in industrialized countries, a global shift will result in a significant share – 30GWp- being taken by developing nations in 2020. Since systems sizes are much smaller and the population density greater, this means that up to a billion people in the developing world would by then be using solar generated power.

In terms of contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction, the deployment photovoltaic technology presents an incredible opportunity. Jobs would be generated in the installation and servicing of PV systems (more so than in their manufacture), the result is that by 2020 more than 2.25 million full time jobs would have been created worldwide.

But the potential of photovoltaic energy generation has until now remained mostly untapped despite of its proven success in meet environmental and social and economic standards. The "Renewables 2004" Conference in Bonn was a small but significant step towards tapping into the potential of clean and sustainable energy technologies. Further support and promotion through government initiative is necessary to reduce costs for eco-technologies deployment. The "Solar Generation" report is a useful guide urging individuals at all levels to act.

SUMMONING THE WILL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



By Peter Adriance
Bahá'í International Community

As the Commission on Sustainable Development meets to review progress on energy, industrial development, air pollution, and climate change, it is important to consider that a reversal of the current trends of rapidly depleting natural resources and impeded social and economic development will require major changes in individual and collective values, motivation and behavior. Without adequate attention to the development of capacity to recognize and generate solutions to the challenges at hand, it will not be possible to create a culture in which an ethic of sustainability can take root.

The UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) aims to integrate the principles, values and practices of sustainable development into all aspects of education and learning, both formal and non-formal. It seeks to engage and stimulate a wide range of stakeholders in the search for and implementation of solutions. The Decade's focus on the transmission of principles and values could be considered both its greatest challenge and promise. On the one hand, culturally-conditioned values sometimes conflict with universal needs and the right of all people to a healthy natural environment. On the other, since individual and collective values guide behavior and attitudes towards others, they hold the greatest potential to promote personal and institutional transformation.

Some key values that can contribute to sustainability include:

1. *Solidarity*. Particularistic frames of reference – defined by gender, community, nation, “North” and “South,” “developed” and “developing,” or regional alliances – must gradually give way to an emerging sense of global solidarity and mutual responsibility.
2. *Diversity*. There is no single model for sustainable development. Diverse local and regional contexts require different solutions.
3. *Universal participation*. Fostering group decision-making skills builds capacity to consult on the problems, search together for solutions and generate the vision and commitment to carry the decision

through. Such efforts can begin on a small scale, allowing capacity and complexity to grow as communities develop resources and skills to set the path of their development.

The Decade of Education for Sustainable Development cannot avoid the question of motivation. Even with the requisite knowledge, how can individuals be motivated to make the necessary changes in behavior? How do you move individuals to look beyond their own immediate comfort to the well-being of those they may never meet? Good intentions and practical knowledge are generally not enough. It is here that education in moral and ethical principles takes on particular importance. As the complex links between energy, industrial development, air pollution and climate change, and issues such as disease, conflict, and the status of women come to light, the interrelationships between the material and moral dimensions of sustainability become evident.

It is in this context that faith communities, identified by UNESCO as important partners in the UN Decade, have a particular contribution to make. A number of faith groups have embraced the concept of the Decade and begun to develop new approaches to education for sustainability, with the view that spiritual and moral principles offer powerful tools for individual and social transformation. Through the US Partnership for the Decade, for example, many have joined with businesses, educational institutions and youth in an effort to integrate sustainable development into education and learning in the United States.

The UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development offers an important opportunity to link the global goals and action plans for sustainable development to the individual and to be reminded, at every step, that the ethic of sustainability must first take root in the individual mind and conscience in order for policies to be implemented and sustained.



BAHÁ'Í INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNITY

OUTCOMES OF THE ECLAC REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEETING



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

Today at CSD 14, the regional discussions will conclude with a discussion on the Latin American and Caribbean region (UN ECLAC region). The regional discussion will include a presentation of the outcomes from the ECLAC Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM). The ECLAC RIM was held on 19-20 January 2006 in Santiago, Chile. During the two days of the meeting, thematic cluster discussions focused largely on energy, emphasising the promotion of renewable energy sources as an important development opportunity for the region.

The outcome of the RIM was a Chair's Summary. The outcome document identified more than 13 obstacles, constraints and challenges and 27 possible policy approaches across the four thematic issues. The majority of outcome statements addressed the cross cutting issue of sustainable consumption and production. The following is a summary of the main outcomes of the ECLAC RIM.

ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBSTACLES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

Cross Cutting Issue: Sustainable Consumption and Production

1. Unable to decouple the upward trend in energy consumption caused by economic growth.
2. Energy consumption continues to be plagued by inequalities in most Latin American countries.
3. The consumption pattern followed by Latin America is worryingly polluting.
4. The share of renewable energy sources in the energy matrix of Latin America and the Caribbean has fallen by 1%, due largely to the fact that not enough has been done to overcome obstacles to renewable energies.
5. Some concerns affect initiatives to promote the use of biofuels as automobile fuel, with regard to how their prices vary according to the market and are not regulated.

POSSIBLE POLICY OPTIONS AND APPROACHES

Cross Cutting Issue: Gender

6. Energy planning should take into consideration the socio-economic realities of such vulnerable groups as women, as there are links between gender, energy and development.
7. Women have a significant role to play in the creation of sustainable energy consumption and production models and in mitigation of climate change. The goal of gender equity should be present at all stages of environmental planning, as it is fundamental to the fulfilment of the MDGs.

Cross Cutting Issue: Sustainable Consumption and Production

8. The right to energy efficiency should be incorporated into public policy as an economic right of citizens, and policies should consider new sources of energy and the management of externalities, since the market system has proven unable to solve the problem of efficient use.
9. Standardized regional indexes could be developed to reflect the toxicity of fuels in their prices. Such indexes could serve as a basis for energy and taxation policies in order to modify the use of fuels.
10. Reduce vulnerability to fluctuations in price and supply of energy products and seek to increase energy independence by increasing the use of renewable energy
11. Prices of basic energy products do not consider externalities- in order to reach the targets of the Kyoto Protocol, sustainable pricing must be established incorporating these externalities. It is necessary to continue the dialogue on integration of the hemisphere, in order to include the rational use of energy and the promotion of renewable sources in cooperation systems.
12. Major sectors in the economies of Caribbean countries like tourism should consider increasing the use of renewable energy, such as solar energy, in their activities.
13. Strengthen the State's role as facilitator by promoting the inclusion of the Millennium Targets in national policies.
14. Use price mechanisms to internalize the benefits of renewables
15. Consolidate renewable energy diplomacy by revitalizing international cooperation.
16. Take full and effective advantage of the global emissions market for carbon credits.
17. Design creative financing schemes and make a commitment to regional financing bodies.
18. Explore the role of renewable energy in the integration and development focal points.
19. The need to place a renewed environmental and social value on hydro energy.
20. The incorporation of renewable energies for the integral development of rural communities.

21. The sustainable and rational use of wood.
22. The efficient integration of biofuels in national energy markets.

Cross Cutting Issue: Globalisation and Sustainable Development

23. It is essential to take measures in the areas of transport and industry and to introduce incentives for small and medium-sized businesses to use more efficient technology.
24. An essential element in order to achieve this is to see this change as an opportunity and not as a restriction on economic development. Therefore a long-term vision must be generated with gradual changes in the patterns of energy generation and use, to enable such economic achievements as improvements in productivity and penetration of new export markets.

Cross Cutting Issue: Means of Implementation

25. Progress is needed in the definition and analysis of alternative macroeconomic scenarios, taking into account the relationships between energy integration, promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency, with the aim of achieving true integration of the theme of the environment in the economic agenda.

**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
OBSTACLES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES**

1. Insufficient consideration has been given to the role of SMEs in areas of technology, the environment and funding.

POSSIBLE POLICY OPTIONS

Cross Cutting Issue: Sustainable Consumption and Production

2. Widely accepted business paradigms such as ecological efficiency, social responsibility of firms and cleaner production should be promoted.
3. Promote public policies marked by decentralization, which will allow for a wider scope of action at the local level, where there are real opportunities for achieving progress in sustainable industrial development, first and foremost for SMEs and microenterprises.

**AIR POLLUTION/ATMOSPHERE:
OBSTACLES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES**

1. An increasing level of regulation throughout the region of emissions from industrial sources and from vehicles in general.
2. Consolidation of experience gained from pollution-control plans from the 1980s and 1990s and establishment of contingency plans to handle crisis situations, involving restrictions on operations at the sources with the greatest levels of emissions.
3. Specific air-quality management plans, national air-quality policies, environmental management policies and environmental sanitation plans, one of whose aspects is the quality of the atmosphere
4. Simultaneous design and implementation of plans for optimizing public transport systems.
5. Integration of urban planning and transport planning with environmental policy.
6. Limitations on the processes of decentralization of functions,



ECLAC Regional Implementation Meeting

7. The difficulty in local-level implementation of instruments decided upon at other institutional levels (national and/or metropolitan plans).
8. Financial restrictions on the taking of decisions concerning investments in pollution-reduction plans.

POSSIBLE POLICY OPTIONS

Cross Cutting Issue: Sustainable Consumption and Production

9. Reduction of excessive pollutant levels in towns by way of wider distribution of air-management and air-cleaning plans which prioritize the measures to be taken from the point of view of the greatest benefit to the health of the population.
10. More widespread preparation of emission inventories together with a physical and chemical description of particulates will make it possible to prioritize the various mitigation or prevention measures.
11. Tackling emissions from the burning of large tracts of agricultural land and from the growing use of wood or biomass in general as fuel.
12. Enhancing regulation of the industrial sector, which currently suffers from a marked absence of environmental regulations.
13. Greater technological innovation in the area of reducing pollution from fixed and mobile sources, and also in the area of technological requirements for thermal systems for heating, washing and cooking; and improvement of the thermal efficiency aspects in housing construction.

**CLIMATE CHANGE
OBSTACLES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES**

1. With respect to obstacles, there is an international consensus that the current CDM rules limit the size and number of the projects that our region and the rest of the developing world can offer on the international carbon market.

IEA Energy Technology Day

The IEA Energy Technology Day is taking place today, 3 May 2006, on the 2nd floor of the UN Millennium Plaza Hotel, 9:00am-17:40pm.



As part of their July 2005 pledge of concerted action to secure a "clean, clever and competitive energy future", G8 leaders invited IEA to help activate dynamic worldwide networks for energy technology research and development. Building on its existing "Implementing Agreement" programmes, the IEA is linking with the international business community, with policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders in many countries, and specifically IEA non member countries such as South Africa, India, China, Mexico and Brazil. It is working to enhance awareness of existing research, development and deployment networks and to facilitate broader participation.

Today, the IEA Energy Technology Day will see the launch of the "Networks of Expertise in Energy Technology" (NEET).

As part of the dialogue, the NEET team is planning workshops in various countries during 2006, 2007 and 2008 and high-profile presence at major international events between mid-2006 and 2008. At these meetings, stakeholders from government, industry, the research community and academia will have the opportunity to explore possible co-operation through IEA's programmes.

To learn more about the NEET Initiative, please see <http://www.iea.org/neet/>.

Contact Alexandra Niez at: Alexandra.niez@iea.org



McGill Faculty of Law Launches New Journal on Sustainable Development

Naomi Kikoler, Heather McCready, and J. Roman Pincherak

The *McGill International Journal of Sustainable Development Law and Policy* (JSDLP) is a new peer-reviewed academic journal at the McGill Faculty of Law in Montreal, Canada. The JSDLP publishes two Issues per Volume: a General Issue on sustainable development, and a Special Issue focussing on a



specific theme. Volume 2: Issue 1, entitled *Climate Change and Sustainable Development*, is now available. This Special Issue was funded in part by the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, and includes articles by Christiana Figueres and William Burns.

Our upcoming General Issue will be available in July. We are also seeking submissions for our next Special Issue, entitled *HIV/AIDS: The Development Challenge*. This Special Issue will provide a forum for critical debate on the unique linkages between HIV/AIDS and sustainable development, and will coincide with the XVI International AIDS Conference in Toronto in August 2006.

If you are interested in subscribing to the JSDLP, submitting an article, book review, or case comment, or becoming one of our funding partners, please consult our Web site: www.law.mcgill.ca/jsdplp. We also invite you to stop by our table at the "Sustainable Development Law on Climate Change" Learning Center course on Wednesday May 3 from 3pm-6pm, and pick up a complementary copy of the JSDLP's inaugural edition. To obtain a free copy of the Special Issue on Climate Change, contact the Managing Editor at jsdplp.law@mcgill.ca, and mention that you attended CSD-14.

FACING THE IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Changing consumption and production patterns is one of the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development. The Johannesburg Summit called for actions at all levels to:

“Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste.”

Developing the 10 year framework of programmes on SCP, as called for in the JPOI, and meeting the “implementation challenge” involves the following phases:

- Organizing regional consultations to identify needs and priorities for sustainable consumption and production;
- Building regional strategies and implementation mechanisms and regional and national ownership;
- Implementing concrete programmes and projects on the regional, national and local levels;
- Monitoring and evaluating progress and exchanging information and experiences at the international level.

With the objective of moving towards concrete implementation of SCP activities and projects, the creation of Marrakech Task Forces has been called for. Such task forces are informal groups of countries and or organizations that work together on specific issues of SCP. Generally, a task force has a lead country(ies) which would initiate the work and provide resources to ensure the active participation of developing countries.

At the moment there are six confirmed task forces:

- Sustainable lifestyles (Sweden)
- Sustainable Product Policies (UK)
- Cooperation with Africa on leapfrogging to SCP (Germany)
- Sustainable Procurement (Switzerland)
- Sustainable Tourism (France);
- Sustainable Buildings and Construction (Finland)

How the task forces connect to the CSD:

The Marrakech process will be up for policy review and recommendations in the 2010/2011 cycle of the CSD, and is cross cutting issues for all the CSD cycles. Task forces linked to the respective substantive themes of each CSD can therefore enrich the respective discussions with the progress achieved and lessons learnt. Sustainable consumption and production aspects of energy and industrial development (2006/2007) agriculture and Africa (2008/2009), transport chemicals and waste management (2010/2011), forest biodiversity and tourism (2012/2013) are among the most obvious linkages in this respect.

On Wednesday 3pm at 6 to 8pm Germany and Sweden will host a side event at the German Permanent Mission to the UN (No 871 UN Plaza) on Facing the Implementation Challenge.

Sustainable Development Law on Climate Change: An ILSD Partnership Learning Course

**Wednesday, 3 May 3:00 pm to 6:00 pm
Conference Room A**

This course updates participants on recent advancements in sustainable development law, with a focus on climate change. Participants will examine sustainable development law principles as they are reflected in the various climate change regimes, and review recent trends in sustainable development law related to CDM, ETS, and carbon financing. Participants will, through hypothetical exercises, have the opportunity to consider cutting-edge legal issues which might arise in the negotiation of a CDM contract or in the findings of a human rights commission on impacts of climate change on indigenous peoples in the North. The course instructors include Robert O’Sullivan, Counsel for Climate Focus and former lawyer in the World Bank’s Carbon Finance Business, and Sébastien Jodoin, CISDL Associate Fellow.

GENDER SENSITIVE STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING ACCESS TO ENERGY SERVICES

Outcomes of Side Event Discussion Held Tuesday 2 May at CSD-14

Gender and energy recommendations and strategies:

1. Access to modern energy services is key to women's drudgery reduction, time-saving, health, empowerment, and the achievement of the MDGs.
2. Gender-specific constraints and obstacles can be overcome by specific best practices in gender strategies in energy:
 - Credit support for increasing the productivity and economic value of women's work in both domestic and productive spheres
 - Collaboration between women's organisations and energy enterprises around common interests and objectives
 - Capacity-building at individual and institutional levels of both women and men
3. As part of a "new deal" for women, CSD should consider setting time-bound and specific targets for achieving women's access to energy services as an integral aspect of the MDG process.
4. Good intentions of engendering the energy sector need to be translated into effective implementation and policy through:
 - Balanced representation of women in decision-making bodies
 - Gender audits of national energy policies
 - Gender analysis at every stage of the project cycle from planning through implementation, monitoring and evaluation
 - Partnerships and networks that expose and close the gap between gender mainstreaming rhetoric and the day-to-day realities of poor women.

RIO-GRINDS: The lighthearted side of sustainable development

The True Kofi Taste

The results of a recent vote conducted by UN staff, sparked by labour dissatisfaction with their employer, have been released.

The results:
Almost all of the 500 voted for cappuccino.

Only two voted for Kofi.



Stakeholder Forum cordially invites delegates of CSD 14 for an evening light entertainment (read: karaoke)

What: Karaoke

Who: CSD 14 Delegates

Where: Mambo Bar (2nd Ave between 49th and 50th)

When: 9pm til late



STAKEHOLDER FORUM

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**STAKEHOLDER
FORUM**

DIARY - SIDE EVENTS

1:15-2:45	Climate Information in Support of Sustainable Development in Africa. Global Climate Observing System, World Meteorological Organization	2
	Myths and Realities: Nuclear Power, Climate Change and the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Greenpeace International and Global Resource Action Center for the Environment	6
	A Waste of Women's Energy: How Governments' Policy Puts Big Business Over People. Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO)	A
	First year of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. UN Economic Commission for Europe and UNESCO	*DHILA
6:15-7:45	Promoting Public Private Partnership and Community Based Electrical Power Supply to Open Access of Electricity for the Poor. Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD)	2
	A Gains Model for Latin America and Africa: Integrated Assessment of Economic Development, Air Pollution and Climate Change. The Netherlands Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment with ECOFYS	6
	Tidal Energy for Sustainable Development and Adaptation to Climate Change. Pan African Movement	A

DIARY - PARTNERSHIPS FAIR

10:00-10:40	US Clean Energy Initiative	6
10:45-11:25	Asia-Pacific Environmental Innovation Strategy Project	6
11:30-12:10	Energy and Environment Partnership with Central America	6
12:15-1:00	White Water to Blue Water	6
3:00-4:25	"Partnerships in Practice" interactive discussion on Local implementation – global impact: implementing climate change goals and commitments through partnerships	6
4:30-5:10	Indicators for Sustainable Energy Development (ISED)	6
9:00-6:00	Sustainable Rural Development and Ecovillage Training Program	Neck Area
	International Law on Sustainable Development Partnership	Neck Area

OUTREACH 2015

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WEDNESDAY 3 MAY, CSD 14 **10**