Editorial:
Stronger Support Needed for Sustainable Energy ... 2
INforSE Training and Information - Call for Input ... 3

World News ... 3
Climate Summit, CSD Considers Sustainable Energy, UNDP - Initiative for Sustainable Energy (UNISE), New Information from the World Bank

Regional News - Asia ... 5
Non-Conventional Energy Devices for Women, Experience from AIWC, India; New Indian Sustainable Development Network, Problematic Hydro-power in Laos and Mekong Basin

Regional News - Africa ... 7
Socio-Economic Benefits of Renewable Energy Technologies, Solar Cooking in Africa

Regional News - Europe ... 8
INforSE Seminar & Meeting - June, CANCEE - Annual Meeting, NGOs Active for the Sofia Meeting - July, Volunteers for Clean Energy in the Czech Republic, EU CO2/Energy Tax

Reg. News - North America 10
Earth Day, InterAction Conference & Sustainable Energy, Congressional Budget, Proposals to Down-Size the Department of Energy, New Person in INforSE - North America

Reg. News - Latin America 11
INforSE Meeting, Sustainable Energy for Rural Development in Uruguay, Windmill Park in Patagonia, First Uruguay and Chile, Now Argentina

Simple Seawater
Destillation ... 13

Publications ... 14
Events ... 15

Join the INforSE Network ... 16
World Contact List ... 16

ISSN 0908 - 4134
Editorial:

Stronger Support Needed for Sustainable Energy

Like all new and advanced technologies, solar and wind energy generation were hampered by technological failures and by prices that were too high in their early phases in the 1970’s and early 1980’s. Today, however, solar-powered waterpumps are widely used in many parts of the world. So, too, are solar-powered telephone and radio stations, etc. Today’s windmills are highly reliable, safe energy producers that turn our billions of kilowatt-hours of electricity world wide.

The critics of renewable technologies have generally glossed over a number of failures by the donor agencies. The tendency by donors to use what may be termed the “one-shot” approach and lack of follow-up has to a large extent been instrumental in giving negative impressions of renewable energy technologies. These technologies weren’t given their proper chance to prove themselves.

Another forgotten factor is that the donor communities “exert considerable leverage over which technologies” should be used in the developing countries, as Keith Kozloff put it in the previous issue of Sustainable Energy News. In other words, the international donor community plays a significant role in the choice of technology made by governments in developing countries. This makes it clear that the donors bear responsibility for assisting in the introduction of renewable energy technologies. It should be kept in mind that it is much cheaper for a developing country to introduce environmentally proper energy technologies from the beginning, rather than having to make costly changes later.

Hazardous emissions from coal and oil fired power stations is an often forgotten cost when considering construction of power stations in developing countries. And it is also not often recognized that renewable technologies contain untapped potential for local job creation.

It is therefore no wonder that, when donors compare costs of renewable energy technologies with the traditional ones, based on the results of faulty, omission planning by the large-scale traditional power sector, renewable energy technologies seem less attractive. Naturally, such an unfavorable comparison will lead to less money being designated for use by renewable energy technologies. This trend must be stopped, and much bigger shares of funds for energy must be earmarked for use by sustainable energy projects.

It is also not generally realized that there is a huge potential for energy savings. As the Danish physicist Jørgen Nørgaard has put it: “From a socio-economic point of view it is usually much more cost-effective to save a unit of energy than it is to produce one”. Besides the need of a bigger share of aid to be put towards sustainable energy, there is need also for research on the subject of energy savings.

Svend Erik Ladefoged
INforSE Secretariat

Front page:
World News

Climate Summit

The UN Climate Summit concluded that the commitments given in the Climate Convention are insufficient, and it agreed upon a mandate for negotiations that shall lead to the adoption of “a protocol or another legal instrument” in 1997 with stronger commitments for developed countries. The negotiations shall deal with possible international measures and “set quantitative targets for limitations of greenhouse gases, for instance in the years 2005, 2010, and 2020”.

Negotiations are expected to start in the fall of 1995. The proposed protocol from the small island states with 20% CO₂ reductions in developed countries was not adopted. The adoption of this protocol was a major aim of the Climate Action Network and of many other NGOs. In spite of this, many find the results promising, with the start of a relatively clear and short negotiation round.

One of the most positive factors in the negotiations was a “green paper” calling for 20% CO₂ reductions by the year 2005 in developed countries. The paper was supported by 30 developing countries, including India, China, and Brazil. This showed a new solidarity between the major developing countries and the small island states, and it left the oil-producing countries isolated. The Secretariat for the Climate Convention was placed in Bonn, Germany.

Source: 92-group, Denmark and Forum for Energy & Development, Denmark.

CSD Considers Sustainable Energy

At its last Session, April 11-28, 1995, CSD - The Commission for Sustainable Development discussed the proposals made by the UN renewable energy committee (see Sustainable Energy News No. 8). It reached the following conclusions:

- The Commission encourages Governments to integrate action on energy into their efforts for sustainable agriculture and rural development, paying particular attention to the use of energy for electrification, heating and other purposes, by means of renewable and other forms of energy.
- The Commission urges Governments to support and facilitate efforts of interested developing countries in their transition towards the sustainable use of an appropriate mix of fossil and renewable sources of energy for rural communities.

Unfortunately, the CSD was not able to support the progressive ideas for global initiatives and for strengthening of UN institutions’ capacity regarding sustainable energy. Hopefully, other initiatives from UNESCO, World Bank and others will bring about the necessary momentum for this.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is a multilateral funding agency that is committed to, among other things, assisting developing countries in capacity-building and in phase-out of environmentally harmful practices, including emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs).

The UNDP recognizes that the threat of accelerated climate change poses a tremendous challenge for developing countries. Although developing countries are not the principal environmental polluters, continued adherence to conventional approaches to energy is likely to lead to increased global emissions. Thus, the need is urgent for adaptation and mitigation strategies for developing countries. The UNDP sees the increase in energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy resources as the means to further mitigation processes in developing countries.

The New Initiative

The UNDP's UNISE programme will help developing countries to accelerate sustainable energy programmes and will give them access to energy technologies to "leap-frog" them to more sustainable economies. Thus, the UNISE effort encompasses support for:

- National energy programmes compatible with sustainable development.
- Institutional, legislative, and regulatory reform to develop sustainable energy systems.
- Capacity-building in the field of energy and energy system analysis.
- Energy efficient and renewable energy technologies.

UNDP Alliances

The UNDP concentrates on information exchange, training, and education, and helps developing countries formulate programmes and projects. It also works with other multilateral agencies such as the World Bank, Global Environmental Facility (GEF), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). These latter agencies are more involved in the development and transfer of technology investment projects. The UNDP works closely with the above agencies and shares portfolios in development projects. For example, the UNDP has been one of the partner agencies, along with the GEF and the World Bank, in the Small Grants Programme. During the GEF's pilot phase of three years, the UNDP held approximately 40% of GEF's portfolio. This included the Small Grants Programme mentioned earlier.

The UNDP aims to promote efforts on behalf of developing countries to reduce effectively environmentally harmful substances. What serves as encouragement for the NGO world is the fact that the UNDP endorses the link between sustainable human development, energy, and climate change. This means that energy is viewed as an instrument of sustainable development that contributes to the generation of employment, poverty alleviation, and ultimately a more sustainable world.


UNISE can support renewable energy. Hopefully this will include dissemination & demonstration plants as this biogas plant at the Bukavu School of Agriculture, Zaire.

New Information from the World Bank

The World Bank has streamlined its information service, and is making a number of previously confidential documents available to the public. Presently, the following items are available from the World Bank's Public Information Center for each World-Bank-financed project:

- Project Information Documents (PID) with early detailed project information, published before the project is approved.
- Environmental Assessment.
- Staff Appraisal Reports with information after the project is approved.
- Summaries of Evaluation Reports.

Also available: Country Economic Reports, Sector Reports, Sectoral Policy Papers, and various types of general information about the World Bank.

These documents are available via email from: http://www.worldbank.org or gopher.worldbank.org. In case of trouble contact pic@worldbank.org. Or by regular mail (in some cases with a $15 charge) from the World Bank Information Center, Room C1-310, 1776 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 2006-4705, USA.
Non-Conventional Energy Devices for Women, Experience from AIWC, India

By Lalita Balakrishnan, AIWC, India

One of the oldest and most pioneering women’s organisations working for women’s emancipation and development, the All India Women’s Conference (AIWC), through their all-India network of over 500 branches and other small NGOs, has been propagating the use of Non-Conventional Energy Sources among the women in both rural and urban areas. Identified as a Nodal Agency by the government of India in 1984, and funded by the Union Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, AIWC implements the National Programme of Improved Chulha (Wood-stove) and the National Programme on Bio-gas Development throughout the country, involving mostly women. The AIWC conducts awareness and training programmes on energy conservation as well as on the use of various solar thermal devices like solar cookers, solar water-heaters, crop driers, and solar lanterns, which are ideally suited for rural and remote areas. They contribute a lot, through these schemes, towards mitigating the drudgery of women’s daily chores.

Fuel-Efficient Stoves

In fact, the programmes, through more than a decade, have helped women to perceive the renewable energy technologies to be more than just energy-saving and fuel-efficient. For instance, the improved fuel-efficient wood-stove programme has been the cause of social transformation and has enhanced the status of young women in the state of Kerala who, through this programme, have been able to earn a decent wage as self-employed workers for constructing these stoves in other women’s houses. This, in turn, has improved the self-respect and status of the girls in society, which also induced their wayward husbands to give up their joblessness and attitudes like the consumption of alcohol and no care for the family. These men have now turned over a new leaf and have started helping their wives to procure orders for wood stove construction.

Biogas

Likewise, the AIWC is implementing the Bio-gas Programme with the active co-operation of AFPRO (Action for Food Production), which is also the Regional Focal Point for Asia of INFORSE, and with the help of technical institutions like the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and Delhi, technical back-up support units, and the regional offices of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. In fact, this programme has been recognised as a good example of collaboration of the wings of Government, NGOs, technical institutions, and academic centres for all developmental projects. The chart gives an idea of the networking achieved.

During a recent inspection, one could appreciate the remarkable achievement of one of the partners of AIWC, the Ramakrishna Mission Units of Calcutta in West Bengal, who are implementing Bio-gas programmes in the Midnapore District.

Biogas for light and cooking eases the household chores for millions of women. Photo: AFPRO.

Through a lot of advocacy programmes, they have helped the villagers to create 6,000 youth organisations, who in turn disseminate the information and promote the usefulness of Bio-gas Units. These units not only provide gas for cooking and in some cases for lighting, but also yield very good quality manure, which is ideal for use in fields, orchards, and kitchen gardens. Since information has been disseminated to households, including women, about the methods of operation, maintenance, etc., household members are able to operate the biogas units to their full potential.

In addition, many of the households have connected their toilets to their bio-gas units, with the result that the effluents get mixed with the animal dung, thereby helping to obtain gas at good pressures. It is worth mentioning that more than 75,000 individual sanitary toilets have been constructed in this area where none existed a decade ago. Women have accepted for household use the gas resulting from this mixture of cow-dung and toilet effluents. The villagers come forward to construct these bio-gas plants with their own money without even waiting for the marginal subsidy available to them from the Government. The great amount of people’s involvement is paving the way for sustainable development, which is what we need the world over!

AIWC, which is also the National Focal Point of INFORSE, has consultative status with the United Nations and other international bodies like UNICEF, International Alliance of Women etc. Further, AIWC has recently joined the World Renewable Energy Network.

World Conference on Women, Beijing, Sept ‘95

Among other activities, AIWC has been actively participating in various World Conferences of Women: Women Committee Meetings, Pre-Corn Meetings held in Manila, Jakarta and New York as part of the process of preparing for the forthcoming UN 4th World Conference on Women at Beijing, China in September, 1995. Based on the recommendation emerging out of the Asian Pacific Regional Workshop on Women & Renewable Energy conducted by AIWC in collaboration with APPROTECH Asia and other national and international agencies, the AIWC is preparing to conduct a workshop on “Women & Rural Energy” to coincide with this 4th World Conference on Women. The AIWC has requested that the dates 30th August and 1st September for the Workshop.
Regional News - Asia

be followed on the 2nd by a field visit to some of the relevant projects in China.

AIWC is also proposing to participate in the activities of EFAN (Once & Future Action Network), which is coordinating all of the Science & Technology activities during the above conference with COSENI (Consortium for Sustainable Energy Networks), APCTT (Asian Pacific Centre for Transfer Technology), etc. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources of the Government of India has graciously offered to display in the Exhibition all of the renewable energy technologies that have been tried for use in the domestic sector. This will allow the large number of women attending the World Conference to get to know the existing technologies and to prepare themselves for information sharing, as well as for future hands-on training and exchange visits.

New Indian Sustainable Development Network

The Sustainable Development Networking Programme (SDNP-India) had a National Consultation meeting in New Delhi on February 8, 1995. It was organized by Development Alternatives and sponsored by UNDP and IDRC, Ottawa. The key issue was a proposed framework for SDNP-India. The SDNP ideas evolved during the Earth Summit at Rio in 1992. In early 1994, a Task Force was established to assess the need for SDNP-India. Development Alternatives did a feasibility study, which proposed:

- to establish a distribution clearing-house for information on sustainable development for both manual and automated users; and
- to promote working links through an association of information users, carriers and providers.

The main office is planned to be in New Delhi.

More info: Dr A. Khosla, Development Alternatives, B-32 Tara Crescent, Qutub Institutional Area, New Delhi 110016 India. Ph/fax:+91-11-685-1158-6031 email tara@sdalt.ernet.in

Problematic Hydropower in Laos and Mekong Basin

The increasing demand for electricity in Eastern Asia has spurred interest in developing hydro power in the Mekong River Basin, which stretches through Laos, Thailand, Kampuchea, and Vietnam. In Laos alone, more than 70 hydropower projects have been proposed, in most cases with little and inadequate assessment of potential environmental impact.

Dam Endangers Wildlife

Perhaps the most environmentally destructive proposal is that of the Nam Theun II Dam. Its reservoir will submerge 500 km² of the Nakai Plateau, which is a unique natural area that is home to some of Asia's most threatened mammal species: tigers, wild elephants, the Vu Quang Ox, and many others. The dam will also cut off flow in the Theun river for up to 10 months per year and will affect the lives of thousands of people, the homes of at least 4,000 of whom will be submerged. In March 1995, the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, EGAT, signed an agreement to buy the power from the proposed 600-MW project. The Nam Theun II Consortium is now seeking the necessary funding of 1 billion US$. The consortium consists of the Laotian Government (25%), Ital-Thai Development, Electricité de France, Transfield of Australia, and others.

Nordic Dam Builders in Laos

With construction started in November, 1994, another dam is already on its way: the Nam Theun-Hinboun Dam. It is a run-of-river project which raises the level of 38 km of rivers, submerges riverside agricultural lands, divert water from the Theun river to the Nam Haï river, and leaves up to 60 km of the Theun without water for 3-4 months per year, thus affecting fisheries in the area. It will affect adversely the lives of more than 5,000 people, even though no villages will be submerged. While some plans to compensate affected people have been made, they are ill-defined and should be rewritten based upon a better evaluation of the need for compensation. The project is being developed by the Theun Hinboun Company, which is owned by Électricité de Laos (60% share, owned by the state of Laos), MDX Lao Company (20% share, owned by Thai real estate companies), and Nordic Hydropower (20% share, owned by Vattenfall of Sweden and Statkraft of Norway, both government owned utilities). The power will be sold to EGAT of Thailand. Kvaerner Energy of Norway has been contracted to do the mechanical work. This project was seen by many as an alternative to the more problematic Nam Theun I Dam, but now both projects are on their ways.

UNDP Supported Body Biased Towards Hydropower

To coordinate the management of the Mekong River Basin, the Mekong River Commission was formed and is supported by the UNDP (UN Development Program). Its last major report, "Mekong Mainstream Run-of-River Hydropower", released in December, 1994, proposed 6 major dams, of heights ranging from 30 to 60 m, that will drastically change the life in and around the Mekong River. Thus, this international body seems unfortunately to promote hydropower rather than a balanced and sustainable development of the area.


Sustainable Energy News

6

No. 9, June 1995
Sub-Saharan Africa has substantial potential for sustainable energy development. Biomass energy resources are fairly distributed throughout the region. Available estimates on the consumption of traditional fuels such as fuel wood, charcoal, crop residues, and animal wastes indicate that biomass accounts for over 60% of the total energy consumption in Africa.

Although woody biomass has important benefits, its inefficient use in developing countries has been linked to a number of adverse environmental effects, namely deforestation and indoor air pollution. Biomass can be converted to modern energy carriers such as gaseous and liquid fuels as well as to electricity. The large-scale utilization of modern biomass energy carriers such as ethanol can provide a basis for rural development and employment in the region. Local production of biomass energy technologies or components of these systems would reduce the costs and add value to the final product as well as ensure adequate maintenance of the systems and create employment.

There is insufficient awareness of the benefits accruing from wider dissemination of biomass energy technologies among policy-makers and end users. Consequently, low priority is given to the promotion of these sustainable energy technologies.

It is within this context that the INforSE East and Southern African region is carrying out a study to assess the socio-economic potential and benefits of biomass energy technologies in the region. The objective of this study will be to examine successful sustainable energy activities with particular reference to biomass energy technologies in selected eastern and southern African countries and to assess their socio-economic impact. Emphasis will focus on job creation and on potential contribution to sustainable development. Financial, institutional, and skill factors that impede the wide-scale adoption and dissemination of sustainable energy technologies will be examined.

The study will also recommend policy options that promote sustainable biomass energy technologies in the region. It will outline guidelines for replication of proven dissemination strategies. This will be achieved through carrying out a number of case studies in selected countries.

The results of the study will be used as the basis to initiate one or two promising biomass energy technology field dissemination options. This will be done in collaboration with the existing field agencies, such as manufacturers and distributors of RETs, financial agencies, NGOs, donor agencies, and Government departments.

To launch the study, the Eastern and Southern Africa INforSE region will hold a workshop in September 7-8, 1995 in Harare, Zimbabwe. The meeting will bring together the regional members to review the strategies and modalities for implementing the study. This will take place prior to the International Solar Energy Society meeting at the same venue.

Solar Cooking in Africa

Solar cooking is gaining popularity in many African countries, and it seems only the beginning of a new era.

In Kenya, African Center for Tech. Studies organizes volunteer teams instructing home-building of solar ovens. More than fifteen NGOs are involved in promoting solar cooking, and a project is started to disseminate more than 500 solar cookers to Rwandan refugees. In Uganda, the first solar cooker shop is opened in Kampala. In Zambia, more than 50 cookers as well as water pasteurizers are made in cooperation between Odense University, Denmark and Siavonga Nutrition Group, Zambia. In South Africa, World Vision and Sunstove Organization have disseminated more than 3000 solar box cookers.

In Ghana, Senegal, Tanzania, Egypt, Zaire, Gambia, Ethiopia, and other countries similar activities are going on.

Sources: Solar Cookers International, 1724, 11th Street, Sacramento, CA95814, USA & Ulog/VKSE, Morgartenring 18, 4054 Basel, Switzerland.

Solar cooker building-course in Zambia, Photo: Kirsten Nøhr
Regional News - Europe

INforSE Seminar & Meeting, Slovakia, June 19-24, 1995

As announced in the previous issue of Sustainable Energy News, this year’s European Sustainable Energy Seminar is to be held in Budmerice, 40 km east of Bratislava in Slovakia, June 19-24, followed there by the Annual Meeting of INforSE - Europe, June 24.

For more details see the March, 1995 issue of Sustainable Energy News.

If you have not signed up yet for these important events for European NGOs, please contact immediately:
INforSE - Europe, c/o SZOPK - FAE, Gorkheo 6, 81101 Bratislava, Slovakia. Ph: +42-7-364665, fax: +42-7-313968.

CANCEE - Annual Meeting Slovakia, June 19-24, '95

The Annual Meeting of the Climate Action Network of Central & Eastern Europe (CANCEE) will be held in Budmerice, Slovakia, together with the European Sustainable Energy Seminar and the INforSE-Europe Annual Meeting. CANCEE is a part of the Climate Action Network (CAN).


NGOs Active for the Sofia Meeting, Oct. '95

When the European Environmental Ministers meet in Sofia, October 23-25, 1995, a large number of NGOs will present their proposals for European environmental cooperation.

INforSE - Europe is supporting a joint NGO statement entitled, "Quality Benchmarks for the 3rd Pan-European Environmental Ministers' Conference, Sofia, 1995". This statement was first drafted by a group of 7 NGOs, including Friends of the Earth - Europe, European Environmental Bureau, and many others. It has now been amended by proposals from INforSE - Europe and from many other NGOs, and it calls for the Sofia Meeting to become the first "Conference of the European Region for the Implementation of Sustainable Development".

Among other measures, it proposes:
- Introduction of energy/CO2-taxes in each country.
- Introduction of taxes throughout Europe on air transport fuels.
- Implementation of measures to have nuclear power phased out in Europe as a whole by 2010. To start with, a moratorium should be placed on all part-built and proposed new nuclear plants.
- Advancement of a financial and technical package by the G7 and the EU for the phase-out of the most dangerous nuclear reactors within five years. The package should include sustainable energy solutions to maintain the energy service level of the countries involved. The Sofia Meeting should develop a list of reactors eligible for immediate phase-out support from the proposed package, and establish committees to oversee the phase-out of these reactors in a sustainable way.
- Implementation, by the year 2005, of the internalisation of external environmental costs in the prices of energy and raw materials.
- Reduction, by the year 2050, of the maximal output of CO2 per capita to an average of 1.7 tons/year in Europe, equal to the environmental space (the nature's capacity for CO2 emissions according to the FoE Sustainable Europe Study). Intermediate targets should be 5.4 tons/capita in 2010, and 2.3 tons/capita in 2030.

This NGO document will be presented for the coming negotiations leading up to the Sofia Meeting. INforSE - Europe plans to follow the process closely and to secure inputs from NGOs on energy-related issues. This will also be a topic for the seminar in Budmerice (see above).

For further information, please contact INforSE - Europe, or John Honetez, FoE - Europe, Rue Blanche 29, 1050 Brussels, Belgium. Fax: +32-2-5375596, E-mail: foehonte@anteenna.nl, or The Focal Point Environment for Europe, Borrowed Nature, Mladost 8911, 1797 Sofia, Bulgaria. Phone/fax: +359-2-710.385 E-mail: bornai@sfo.cib.

Volunteers for Clean Energy in the Czech Republic, July

The best way to stop a nuclear power plant is to show that it is not needed. That is exactly what a group of Czech and international volunteers will be doing July 17 - 24, in South Bohemia by installing energy efficient equipment in homes and some public buildings. These Clean Energy Brigades (CEB) began last year in the region of the Temelin nuclear power plant and were then extended to include the heavily coal polluted region of North Bohemia. In the town of Horni Jeleny the program was so popular (the town is threatened by destruction by coal mining), that the town council decided to hire a person to complete the houses CEB did not get to.

The CEB program combines bulk purchasing with volunteer installation labour to make the price very attractive to locals. International volunteers will pay a small fee to cover the cost of their food (prepared by the famous mobile vegetarian kitchen Rampenplan) and they will be trained in how to install window and door insulation, radiator reflectors and compact florescent lights. There will also be a major direct action at the Temelin plant on July 23, with training starting on July 22, 1995.

Information & registration for CEB and/or the anti-Temelin action:
Hnuti DUHA (Friends of Earth - Czech Republic), Jakubské nam 7, 60200 Brno, Czech Republic. Ph/fax: +42-5-42210-438/347, att. Erikk Piper, e-mail: Erikk@ecn.gn.apc.org
EBRD is Out of the Mochovce Project

By Emil Bedi, INFoSE-Europe, SZOPK-Foundation for Alternative Energy, Slovakia

The Slovak government surprisingly asked the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to postpone their decision about the loan for the nuclear power plant at Mochovce and is considering a cheaper offer made by SKODA (Czech company) to complete two reactor blocks with the help of money from Czech and Russian banks. The offer is 30% cheaper than that of Electricité de France (EdF), and is based on Czech and Russian technology. More importantly, SKODA does not propose to stop the operation of the highly controversial nuclear power plant in Bohunica, as was required by EBRD. SKODA also does not ask for any increase of electricity prices, which would make them closer to the production costs.

EBRD, driven by the nuclear lobby (EdF, Bayerwerk, etc.), is shocked with the change of the Slovak position, which came only two weeks before the scheduled decision on the loan. The disappointment is deep on the western side because it was intended to finance Mochovce as a model case for retrofitting other nuclear power plants in CEE and thus to give work to western nuclear industry for a while. Recently, EdF cancelled the collaboration with the Slovak utility Slovenské Elektrárne, which means that the question of the future safety standards of Mochovce will be a hotter issue than it was before. Pointing to the high-tech French nuclear technology was the most important argument used by the nuclear lobby in public discussions in Slovakia. Eastern technology will hardly win the confidence of east and west so easily, even though it is claimed that West European safety standard of Mochovce must and will be reached. There are several doubts about the deal with SKODA. First of all, it is still not clear if the Czech and Russian banks will be ready and able to find enough money for the project.

NGO Preassure

The NGOs from all of the world, which put the pressure on this project, have reached one important milestone. If the EBRD is out of this project, in the future, it will hardly finance any other nuclear power plant in the CEE region. The disappointment of the London-based EBRD has been expressed by various officials of the bank. With the World Bank unwilling to put any money towards nuclear power, the most important Multilateral Development Banks are out of the nuclear business in the CEE, and this could mean the end of the nuclear age in the CEE in the very near future.

Alternative NGO proposals

NGOs in Slovakia made several proposals as to how the projected output of Mochovce (880 MW) can be replaced by more acceptable options, like combined heat and power production (CHPP), energy saving measures, and development of renewable energy technologies. According to the study prepared by the Foundation for Alternative Energy, it would be possible to add more than 2000 MW (more than twice the output of Mochovce) into the grid if CHPP were established in bigger Slovak cities. The energy saving potential is estimated to be between 500 and 1000 MW; renewable sources could yield the same annual output as Mochovce. Just the utilisation of unused hydropower could replace as much as 50% of the output of the nuclear power plant. These options are all viable from an economical point of view, providing a model case of how to phase out nuclear power and start to establish the base for sustainable energy development. Despite the recent position of the Slovak government, which is still relying on the completion of Mochovce, NGOs believe that our proposal will be more seriously considered as the uncertainty related to Mochovce increases. Even if it is unclear now what the outcome of the Mochovce project will be, NGOs showed, through their worldwide campaign, that pressure to make changes in a process can be very effective. Several governments decided not to support the Mochovce project, which made the deal much harder for Slovakia. Now, an important task for a successful change to a sustainable path is to find financing for the alternatives. Austria has already pledged 500 million Austrian Schillings (about 60 million US $) for this, and hopefully others will follow. (Shortened by editors)

Estimating Renewable Energy in CEE

INforSE - Europe and four INforSE member organizations plan to develop a tool for a simple evaluation of renewable energy potentials. The tool is mainly meant for use in Central and Eastern Europe, and will first be used in Slovakia and a region of Poland (probably Upper Silesia).

The project will be started at the Budmerice Seminar (see p.8), and a presentation is planned in connection with the Sofia Meeting in October, 1995 (see p. 8).

Tools for estimating renewable energy potentials from basic data (as you can see on the picture: wind-measuring in Kneziste, Krosna Hory, Czech Rep.) is a coming INforSE-Europe Activity

EUFORES

European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources was created on February 1, 1995 in Brussels, Belgium. The Forum is guided by the mandate of the Madrid Conference. The aim is to assist renewable energy sources in Europe to meet 15% of primary energy demand in the European Union by 2010. EUFORES has support from Members of EU Parliament and parts of EU Commission. Contact: EUFORES, EU Parliament, Rue Belliard 97-113, Office RMA-217, B-1047, Brussels. Fax: +32-2-284-9771.
Earth Day

April 22, 1995 was a beautiful day in Washington DC as over 200,000 people celebrated the 25th anniversary of the first Earth Day in front of the U.S. Capitol. Earth Day celebrations were held all over the country—in small towns and major cities.

The major message of Earth Day 25 was directed at the Republican leadership of the Congress—urging them not to roll back 25 years of environmental progress by repealing or weakening critical environmental laws and regulations.

The economic benefits from increasing energy efficiency and expanding U.S. industry into renewable energy technologies were emphasized by Earth Day Coordinators trying to appeal to the fiscally conservative Congressional leadership.

InterAction Conference & Sustainable Energy

At 1995, InterAction Conference on Sustainable Development, the InterAction Working Group on International Sustainable Energy, presented a progress report on its work over the past six months.

Workshop coordinators from the International Institute for Energy Conservation, Winrock International, and the Consortium of Sustainable Energy Networks International, first presented an overview of renewable energy technologies and their applications and then described five case studies of development activities that used some sustainable energy practices and analyzed the benefits and costs of these strategies in different applications.

Congressional Budget

The U.S. Congress will begin drafting the fiscal year 1996 budget for sustainable energy programs at the end of May. It is expected that the House of Representatives will cut funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy research and development programs by approximately 20% below last year’s funding levels.

Also slated for funding reductions is the low-income home Weatherization Program. U.S. InforSE members will be working to save these programs from severe cuts. In addition, environmental advocates are working to cut funding for the nuclear fusion program and the gas-cooled nuclear fission reactor program.

Proposals to Down-Size the Department of Energy

The Secretary of the Department of Energy (DOE), Hazel O’Leary, announced plans to streamline the Department. Staff will be reduced by over 3000 employees and at least five regional offices will be closed. In addition, many divisions within DOE will be consolidated.

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy will be merged with the Office for Fossil Fuels. While environmental and sustainable energy advocates support cost-effective reductions and efficiency improvements, there is concern that merging these two divisions could overwhelm efficiency and renewables. In a more extreme position, the Congressional leadership is proposing to eliminate the Department of Energy entirely! There is no Congressional action on this proposal yet.

New Person in InforSE - North America

Nancy Hirsh (Environmental Action/Energy Conservation Coalition) replaces Mutsumi Mizuno (from the same organization) as one of the coordinators of InforSE-North America. The other coordinator is still Margaret Morgan-Hubbard (also from the same organization).

EU CO₂/Energy Tax

The EU Commission has put forward a new CO₂/Energy-Tax Proposal. The proposal is a framework for CO₂/energy taxation in the EU countries, although it does not set any level of taxation. If the proposal is adopted by the EU countries, each EU country can set its own level of EU taxation, as long as it follows the framework.

The framework includes a 50/50 division of the taxation between CO₂ and energy, exemption for renewable energies, and a possibility of reduced rates for energy-intensive industries. The revenue from the tax can be used for incentives to bring down emissions and to bring down other charges, particularly on labour.

Source: Climate Network Europe.
Regional News - Latin America

Latin American INforSE Meeting, June 5-9, 1995

By Emilio la Rovere, INforSE - Latin America, IED, Brazil

All Latin American NGOs involved with sustainable energy development, whether present or potential members of INforSE, are invited to meet in Brazil, the capital of Brazil, June 5-9, 1995. The Latin American INforSE meeting will be held in parallel with the Meeting for Development of Solar, Wind and Biomass Energy in Brazil. The Brazilian meeting is being promoted by the Permanent Forum of Solar and Wind Energy, constituted by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. Its main support and sponsorship comes from Brazilian Ministries (Mines and Energy, Science and Technology, Foreign Affairs) and ABEER - Brazilian Association of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Firms. Its program encompasses the following events:

a) Opening Ceremony: Foreign Affairs Ministry, June 5. This will include the launching of the Brazilian Competition on Desalinization and Water Pumping Systems and presentation of several books on renewables.

b) International Seminar on Solar and Wind Energy, Foreign Affairs Ministry, June 6-7. This is the follow-up of the Meeting for Definition of Directives for Solar and Wind Energy in Brazil, held in April 1994, which gave rise to the Declaration of Belo Horizonte, which serves as the national policy strategy for these issues.

c) Seminar on Definition of Directives for Energy from Biomass in Brazil, Foreign Affairs Ministry, June 6-7. The output of this event will be a broad consensus around the statement of strategic actions for development of energy from biomass in Brazil. A methodology for discussion of the main topics involved (training, research, dissemination, funding, standards, etc.) similar to the Belo Horizonte meeting, will be followed in order to catch up with solar and wind energy.

d) Proposal of a National Plan for Renewable Energy, Solar, Wind and Biomass, Foreign Affairs Ministry, June 8-9. Upon the basis of the conclusions of the two previous Seminars, their participants will merge in the discussion of a proposal for a Brazilian plan for renewables. They will split into working groups to address different issues: social and productive applications, complementary generation, etc.

e) International Technical Exhibition, Grounds of the National Congress, June 6-9. Different models of solar cars from Brazil and from abroad will take part in daily races throughout the week.

Besides taking part in these events, NGOs will have the opportunity of holding their own event, the Latin American INforSE meeting, during the whole week and particularly in a specific session on June 8. Main points of the agenda will be:

- The specifics of a Sustainable Energy Strategy in Latin America.
- The Campaign “Energy and Jobs against Underdevelopment” in Latin America.
- Network Organization, next steps of INforSE in Latin America.

For further information, please contact:

Ana Lucia Nadalutti and Martin Prieto of INforSE - Latin America.

Sustainable Energies for Rural Development in Uruguay

By Martin Prieto, REDES, Uruguay

Rural Uruguay is almost exclusively dedicated to a traditional agricultural exploitation, an activity which does not require an intensive use of energy. The consumption of energy, at the national level, can be divided into the following sectors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/Fishing</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These demands are satisfied by:

- Oil: 56%
- Firewood: 24%
- Hydropower: 16%
- Others: 2%

This shows the dependency of the country. It must import all the necessary oil, which is extremely expensive.

The countryside is devoted mostly to agricultural production, with many small villages (60 families) and scattered houses. Approximately 15% of the total population lives in these rural areas, representing 110,000 households, of which only 40,000 have electricity. The 70,000 rural households without electricity, which represent approx 8% of the population, occupy an area larger than that housing the remaining 92% of the population of Uruguay.

The rural houses consume about 100 kWh/month (domestic rural consumption). The agricultural sector represents 14% of the GNP. These geographic, social, and economic characteristics lead to problems with the energy supplies, because of the large distances which, in most situations, make it economically impossible to deliver power from the traditional energy systems. To reduce the use of oil products, renewable energy can be an alternative. Substitution of fossil fuels and recycling of
**Regional News - Latin America**

by-products from agriculture/forestry (biogas) in a decentralized way can secure greater local control and new jobs. This would improve the quality of life for the inhabitants and diminish the increasing migration to the cities, which is one of the major problems of the country.

**Micro Hydropower**

The use of micro hydropower in generating electricity either in independent systems or in connection with the national system is an alternative. Research done by the Faculty of Engineering, Uruguay evaluates the production potential of the whole country for use of turbines between 1 and 5 MW.

The available cartographic information and a primary method of calculation permit a first estimation of the viability. All over the country, more than 100 places have been found that are suitable for small-scale utilization of hydropower with a total potential of more than 200 MW.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size (MW)</th>
<th>area (km²)</th>
<th>Power (MW)</th>
<th>Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>574704</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>38073</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>44375</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>39739</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8698</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Construction of a dam can be justified if it also serves other purposes, like supplying drinking water, controlling floods, etc. Significant development of small-scale hydropower production cannot be expected unless a different energy policy is adopted by the country.

**Solar Energy and Windpower (case)**

The little village of Polanco (Department: Lavallola) is situated 70 km from the nearest lines of the national electricity system and the national electricity company has no plans for further extension. In the village, an experiment has been conducted with the purpose of electrifying 38 houses and a municipal building, using a combined system of windpower and photovoltaic cells. The project plans include the installation of 4 windmills (3 of 10 kW and 1 of 2.5 kW) and 34 m² of photovoltaic panels with a potential power of 37 kW. The power will permit every house to use a refrigerator, electrical lights, and small electrical appliances. The community is responsible for the maintenance and for the administration of the new system. This pilot project will permit an evaluation of this alternative system for generating electricity. The Faculty of Engineering has concluded in other research that the stand-alone systems based on renewable energies (solar, wind, or a combination) are starting to compete with the traditional systems. Nevertheless, utilization on a major scale depends on changes in the current price structures. All of this opens new perspectives for the development of the renewable energies in Uruguay.

**Windmill Park in Patagonia**

*By Martin Prieto, INforSE - Latin America, REDES*

In Santa Cruz, Patagonia, Argentina, the largest windmill park in Southern Latin America will be established. The windmill park requires an investment of about 3 million pesos and was (according to the plans) connected to the public system in April, 1995. It supplies 30% of the energy required by a city of 12500 inhabitants. The government of Santa Cruz declared the project a Project of Provincial Interest and is funding 30% of the construction costs. The remaining 70% will be covered by the German Ministry of Technology and Investigations, which has shown a special interest in Patagonian meteorological conditions, to initiate some projects of this kind.

The German company “Ventis” delivered the equipment for the installation of the windmill park. Ten “Ventis” windmills, model 20/100, with a total capacity of 1 MW of electric energy, were installed. The height of each windmill is 30 meters, and the diameter of the wings is 20 meters.

**First Uruguay and Chile, Now Argentina**

*By Martin Prieto, INforSE - Latin America, REDES*

Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., is trying to sell obsolete technology to third-world countries.

The company has signed an agreement with the National Commission of Nuclear Energy of Argentina (CNEA) to sell a nuclear reactor to Argentina. The reactor in question is a Model CANUD-3 with a capacity of 450 MW, and with a total investment cost of 600 million dollars. The president of the Canadian company, Bruce Howe, admitted in front of the Canadian Congress the doubtful economic viability of this kind of reactor.

The CNEA only admits that “negotiations” are taking place, but Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., assures that they have signed a “memorandum of agreement” with Argentina, to install a new nuclear reactor. Although information obtained from each side has been opaque and mutually contradictory, the NGOs and organizations based in Cordoba, where the 4th nuclear reactor would be installed, have created a platform called “Cordobean Antinuclear” with the following objectives:

- Stop the Argentine Nuclear Plan and all nuclear installations.
- Promoting the development and utilization of alternative energies.
- Impeding the installation of a new nuclear reactor in Cordoba and declaring this zone a non-nuclear area.
- Encouraging a campaign against the waste of energy, incorporating the tradition of energy-saving.

*This platform counts on support from Greenpeace and from the Latin American Youth Network of Sustainable Development.*
Simple Seawater Destillation

By Lars Yde, Folkecenter for Renewable Energy, Denmark

Is it really possible to distill 1.25 litre of seawater to 1 litre of good drinking water in half an hour on a Magan Chulha by means of two chairs and two small mud pots?

Yes, according to Felix Ryan, from Ryan Foundation in Madras, India. The United Nations conferred on Ryan the UN Global 500 Honour in 1989 for his outstanding environmental achievements in third-world countries, especially in the field of energy for cooking.

Distillation of drinking water by Ryan’s method has the following 10 salient features:

1. The water gets desalinated automatically when a woman cooks her daily meal.

2. The stove and still are made of mud (clay) or Ryfo mortar mix and they can be easily moulded by villagers or village potters. The composition of the Ryfo Mix is: clayey sand 6 parts, mineral lime (chunam) one part, and Surki 2 parts. (Surki is burnt clay or burnt bricks powdered and sieved). This mixture sets faster and binds better than sand and lime only.

3. No foreign matter such as metal, plastic or mill made cement are required.

4. Every time food is cooked for the family, about 2 liters (2 bottles) of clean water is obtained to drink and cook.

5. It is easy to set and dismantle the still, even a child can do it.

6. Ryfo foliage briquettes are also made by villagers around their huts using the “RYFO JACK LIFT” method. No non-renewable fuel, no cutting of trees. The Ryfo Jack LIFT method is explained in other publications.

7. The stove and the still can be made, owned, used and maintained by each family in every village.

8. All that is to be provided to the village community is sea water canals or channels close by. Sea water streamlets should be cut across every village that is short of water. The water from the stream can be used also for bathing, washing, saline agriculture etc.

9. The mud pots required are usually available readily in rural homes or can be made by the local village potter.

10. Metal pots may also be used if available.

The all-clay stove cum still has a new simple design. See figure.

Water evaporates at room temperature. When low fire is applied, seawater in the bottom pot evaporates, hits the bottom of the big pot on top, condenses, and drips through the hole in the saucer, into the small empty pot. As the lid has only a one cm. hole, the water, once it condenses, does not evaporate again. The mud-filled small pot collects and holds the condensed water.

Field testing shows that, in about 30 minutes, depending on the heat applied, about 2 litres of water collected in the small pot, and the water is clean, hygienic, safe, and healthy. Only 2 litres are obtained if cooking is done on a Magan Chulha, and yet a Magan Chulha is recommended because it is very commonly used in rural areas now, especially in India.

Maximum or optimum collection of water is available only when the still is removed the next morning, as condensation goes on overnight. Two stills can be placed on the Magan Chulha at the same time to yield more water.

Errata to the article of Lars Yde, Sustainable Energy News no.8: Garbage-Recycling-Hygiene

According to an article of Scientific American, April, 1995, p40, written by Madhusree Mukerjee: In Calcutta, the solid waste from the streets, “stripped of its paper, plastics and metals” (thus almost entirely organic), is composted and used for “garbage gardens”. The waste “becomes soil on which farmers grow a variety of vegetables. Their harvest supplies the city with 150 tons of produce a day.”

No. 9, June 1995 13 Sustainable Energy News
Publications

Components, Services, Materials, 3500 companies & organizations. 430p, $75.00.

Solar Low Energy Houses of IEA
Task 13


The Sustainable Energy Handbook for NGOs and Local Groups
New print, 116p, 120 DKK+postage. Contact: OVE / Sustainable Energy News

The NGLS Handbook
Handbook of UN Agencies, Programmes and Funds Working for Economic and Social Development Published by NGLS. 254p, 1994.

Putting Gender on the Agenda
A guide to Participating in UN World Conferences by the UN Development Fund for Women and UN-NGLS. 253 p, 1995.


Growing Numbers and Dwindling Resources

Climate Change in Asia and Brazil: The Role of Technology Transfer.

Contact: Teri, Tata Energy Research Institute, Dababi Seth Block, India. Habitat Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110 003, India. Orders to: Teri, 1600 Wilton Boulevard, Suite 500, Arlington VA 22209, USA. Fax: +1-703-2431865, Email: teri@igc.apc.org.

Jobs, Competitiveness & Environmental Regulation


Wind Energy Comes of Age
Where the technology stands today & where it is headed, env. costs & benefits by Paul Gipe, $65, 1995.


International Directory of Power Generation '95

Contact: Turret Group plc, Turret House, 171-173 High Street, Wiesmannworth, Hartshources, WD9 1SN, UK.

Community Energy Workbook

Homemade Money

A Primer on Sustainable Building

The Efficient House Sourcebook

Contact: Rocky Mountain Institute, 1739 Snowmass Creek Road, Snowmass, Colorado 81654-9199, USA. Ph/fax: +1-970-9273-851/-420, email:orders@.rmi.org

Transportation and Energy: Strategies for a Sustainable Transportation System

Energy Efficiency and Economic Indicators: Charting Improvements in the Economy & the Environment
Analysis of energy and carbon intensity of US, how energy prices and national income affect energy consumption. By Skip Leitner. 61p, $10, 1995.

The Chinese Appliance Market:
Current Status, Future Directions
Focus on refrigerators, cloth washers, room air conditioner. By Steven Nadel, 18p, $6, 1995.

Market Transformation Programs:
Past Results, Future Directions
8 targets are identified based on potential energy savings, cost-effectiveness. By S.Nadel, H.Geller. 30p, $10, 1994.


Periodicals

CE Newsletter
Bi-annual, Published by the Centre for Energy Conservation and Environmental Technology

Tiempo
Global Warming and the Third World, Quarterly, Published by the International Institute for Environment & Development, (IIED)
Contact: Mick Kelly, School Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TT, UK. Ph/fax: +44-603-5927-22/-84. Free.

Green Korea Reports
Quarterly, Korean environmental and energy policy, news and events.
Events

* Event with INforSE activity

June 18, 1995
SUNDAY* '95 Throughout UK
Info: Malory Truman, UK-ISES, 192 Franklin
Road, Birmingham B30 2HE, UK. Ph/fax: 44-
121459-1249/8306.

June 19-24, 1995*
European Sustainable Energy Semin-
ar & INforSE-Europe Annual Meet-
ing, & CANCEE Annual Meeting,
Budmerice, Bratislava, Slovakia
Info: INforSE-Europe, see p.8

June 23-26, 1995
OKO 95 Messe, Germany
Info: Landesverband Baden-Württemberg e.V.
Dunantstrasse 13, D-79110 Freiburg, Germany.
Ph/fax: +49-761-2491043/2837678.

June 29 - July 1, 1995
Rebuilding the European City, In-
tegration of Renewable Energies in
Established Urban Structures,
Corfu, Greece
Info: A. Alamanos, ANEDK, 3, Kalohertou
street GR-49100 Corfu Greece. Ph/fax: +30-
661-25708/36257.

July 3-20, 1995
Ecology and Sustainability in the
New World Order, Darlington, UK
Course by Dr Vandana Shiva.
Info: Schumacher College The Old Postern,
Darlington, Devon TQ9 6EA, UK. Ph/fax: +44-
1803-86-5934/6889.

July 19-21, 1995
Conference of British Wind Energy
Association, London, UK
Info: BWBA, Lincoln’s Inn House, 42 Kings-
way, London WC2B 6EX, UK. Ph/fax: +44-
171404934/3-4.

July 31 - August 4, 1995
2nd International Conference on
New Energy Systems & Conver-
sions, Istanbul, Turkey
Info: KONGRESSI, Elmadag, Cumhuriyet
Cad. 1936, 02300, Istanbul, Turkey. Ph/fax:
+90-212-2462249/253678.

August 1-4, 1995
ACEEE Summer Study on Energy
Efficiency in Industry, Grand Is-
land, New York, USA
Info: Katherine Gallagher, ACEEE, 2140 Shat-
tuck Ave.,#202, Berkeley, CA 94704 USA.
Ph/fax: +1-510-54999-14/84

August 21-September 3, 1995
Renewable Energy for Rural Devel-
opment, Bangkok, Thailand
4th ASEAN Science, Technology Week
Info: Asean Solar Energy Network, PO Box 91,
Rattanak, Bangkok 10140, Thailand. Ph/fax:
+66-2-4284014.

September 4-15, 1995*
UN 4th World Conference on
Women, Once and Future Pavillion,
Beijing, China
Exhibition, workshops on women and sustain-
able energy/renewable energy technolo-
gies, see p. 5.
Info: Lalita Babakrishna, INforSE-India,
AIWC, Sarojini House, 6 Bhagwandas Road,
New Delhi 110001, India. Ph+91-11-
3896803/9314

September 8-10, 1995
Solar Architecture and Planning,
Int. Workshop Calcutta, India
Info: Centre for Built Environment, 2/5 Sarat
Bose Road, Calcutta 700020 India. fax: +91-33-
9433339/54321.

September 9-16, 1995*
ISES Solar World Congress '95,"In
Search of the Sun", Harare, Zimbabwe
With workshop of INforSE-Eastern &
Southern Africa
Info: PO Box 2851, Harare, Zimbabwe. Ph/fax:
+263-730-707-700, and INforSE-Eastern &
Southern Africa

September 18-20, 1995
PV-CON’95, Kruger National Park,
South Africa
Conference on Photovoltaic Technol-
yogy
Info: Theressa Botha, PO Box 70251, The Will-
lows 0041, South Africa. Ph/fax: +27-12-807-
086/1699

October 2-4, 1995
Int. Conference on Engineering and
Urban Sustainability Beyond 2000,
Budapest, Hungary
Info: P.Szinesszinger, Secretary WEPSD Hunga-
rian Branch, 6th Conference Tours, Garibaldi u.
IJI-1054 Budapest, Hungary. Ph/fax: +36-1-
1329999/1117428.

October 9-12, 1995
Water & Energy 2001, Int. R&D
Conf. New Delhi, India
Info: C.V.J. Varma, CBIP Malcha Marg, Chan-
akyapuri, New Delhi-110021, India. Ph/fax: +91-
11-301-5984/-3647, Email: cbip@cbip-3d.unel.in

October 10-12,1995
Energy Efficiency & DSM Con-
fERENCE “The Global Challenge”,
Berlin, Germany

Info: J. Appel, Synergic Resources Corporation,
11 Presidential Boulevard, Suite 127, Bala
Cynwyd, PA 19004-1008, USA. Ph/fax: +1-
610-667-2160/-3047.

October 17-19, 1995
Energy Efficiency Business Week,
4th International Conf. & Exhibi-
tion, Prague, Czech Republic
Info: SEVEn, Střeška 7, 120 56 Prague 2 Cech
Email:seven@sev.em.napc.org.

October 23-25, 1995*
European Environmental Ministers
Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria
Contact: National Ministries of Environment,
NGO-activities: see p. 8.

November 20-24, 1995
Int. Africa Conference: Sustainable
Energy for Development, Maputo-
Mozambique
Languages: English and Portuguese.
Info: Jose de Abrao, AITP, Av. Aminatou Cabor
212, PO Box 1574, maputo, Mozambique.
Ph/fax: +258-4759-38/40.

November 20-24, 1995
Int. Symposium: Energy, Env.,
Economics, Victoria, Australia
Info: Faculty of Engineering, University of Mel-
bourne, Parkville, Australia, 3052.

March 4-7, 1996
Afro-Asian, 3rd International Con-
fERENCE on Power Development,
Kathmandu, Nepal
Contact: C.V.J. Varma, Int. Assoc. on Electric-
ity Generation, Transmission & Distribution, CHIP
Build. Malcha Marg, Chanakypuri, New Delhi
110021, India. Ph/fax: 91-11-301-5017/-6347

June 3-7, 1996*
EnergeX ‘96, Beijing, China
6th International Energy Conference &
Exposition.
Info: Meng Xianang, China Solar Energy So-
ciety, 3 Huanguan Road, Beijing 100083, China.
Ph/fax: +86-1-212-7009/2880.

June 3-14, 1996*
Habitat II: UN Conference on Human
Settlements, Istanbul, Turkey
Info: UN Centre for Human Settlements, Room
DC2-0943, United Nations, New York
10017, USA. Fax: +1-212-963-8721.

July 1-6, 1996*
The City as an Organism, Urban
Ecology Now and in the Future,
Copenhagen, Denmark
East/West-European Conference and
Exhibitions.
Info: Niels Lyck, OVE, Blegdamsvej 4, 2200
Copenhagen N, Denmark. Ph/fax: +45-3557-
3565/-3676.
Join the INforSE Network

INforSE is open to membership for organizations interested in sustainable energy development. Membership is free of charge.

INforSE has core members and associate members. Core members are independent organizations, which support the NGO energy strategy, "Sustainable Energy Development - towards a world strategy", upon which INforSE is based. INforSE now has more than 130 member-organizations worldwide. If your organization wishes to become a member of INforSE, please send a request to your regional INforSE coordinator (see back page) or to the INforSE Secretariat.

World Contact List

In the next issue of Sustainable Energy News we will print a new version of the Sustainable Energy Contact List (not including Europe). Please use the form below for any change or new entry:

Correction to contact list, New contact, I would like to subscribe to Sustainable Energy News.

Name of organization: ...........................................................
Address: ...............................................................................
Country: ..............................................................................
Ph: ...................................................................................
Fax: ...................................................................................
E-mail: ...............................................................................  

Contact person(s): ..............................................................
Status of organization: NGO, governmental, research, business, international, national, local.

Short description: ................................................................

Return to: S.E.N., OVE, Skovvangsvej 191, DK-8200 Aarhus N, Denmark.
Ph: +45-86 10 6466, fax: +45-86 10 6188, e-mail: ove@pns.apc.org.

Correction to Sustainable Energy Contacts - Europe, March, 1995

Forum for Energi og Udvikling FED
Forum for Energy and Development, FED. Secretariat of INforSE
Langegnien 7, 1301 København K
att. Rense Karotki
Ph/fax: +45-3312130-7/8, email: inforse@pns.apc.org

Coalition Clean Baltic - Sustainable Energy Info Office CCB
Turgesenova str nr: 447, LV1018, Riga, Latvia
Ph/fax: +371-2-21-3566/2921, email: ccb@raknet.riga.lv

Indenhilte (new ass. member)
Lüpttoder 20, 82211 Hensching, Germany
Ph/Fax: +49-8152-1231/48278
att. Elisabeth Kroez

Corrections are underlined
Only INforSE-members corrected