

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY NEWS

Newsletter for **INFORSE** International Network for Sustainable Energy.

No. 39, December 2002



**News from: Germany
Romania
Eritrea
Namibia**

**EU-Update
Energy Partnerships**

Contact List World 2002 (excl. Europe) - Included

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Photo on the front page:

ARTEFACT Center, Germany, now included in the INFORSE database on sustainable energy successes in Europe.

See article on page no. 12.

Prevent Dangerous Man-made Climate Change



Demonstrations parallel to the climate COP8 in Delhi in November 2002 for the NGOs' Climate Justice Summit. Photo by Nadia Khastagir CorpWatch.

Source: www.corpwatch.org

The above ultimate objective of the Climate Convention, signed ten years ago in Rio de Janeiro, is behind most international activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It is also the objective for most NGOs, local authorities, companies, and many others to get involved in activities to reduce climate change. Yet, in many ways, global development has been going in the wrong direction since 1992.

During the last ten years, we have learned a lot more about the problems of climate change, and of the role of man-made greenhouse-gas emissions. Based on scientific studies summarized by the International Panel on Climate Change (www.ipcc.ch) in 2001, the Climate Action Network has concluded that, to prevent the most dangerous climate change, the global emissions must peak within the next 20 years and must decline quickly thereafter¹. Even if this is done, climate change will cause irreversible damage to some unique ecosystems, significant damages to agricultural production in some developing country regions, growing water shortages, and other problems.

If development as proposed in Vision2050 for phase-out of fossil and nuclear energy were realised globally, emissions of CO₂, the most important greenhouse gas, would decline quickly after 10-20 years of transition. In the INFORSE network, we are committed to show how the transition could be made in a number of countries, what the benefits and costs would be, and what limits it would set to growth in various sectors such as transport. While the transition will not happen by itself in any coun-

try, there are many indications that the benefits would outweigh the costs. With large-scale introduction of energy-efficiency and renewable-energy technologies, the prices would go down, and with decrease of fossil-fuel use, energy-crisis and security-of-supply issues could be problems of the past.

In spite of the potentials, activities to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions have been far from adequate to stop the global growth of emissions. However, within the dark overall picture, several positive developments are seen in individual countries: a number of European countries have managed to combine economic growth with reduced emissions during the 90's, and some developing countries such as China have partly decoupled economic growth from rises in emissions, as documented by the World Watch Institute in "Reading the Weathervane" (see p. 16).

On a smaller scale, rapid reductions of greenhouse-gas emissions are taking place in a number of towns, islands, and other local areas as results of local decisions to take climate change seriously. The challenge is to progress from such smaller successes to global reductions. Ten years of climate action plans show that there is no simple way. It has to be a combination of many more local actions, forward-looking national strategies, and more effective co-operation among like-minded countries such as those in the EU to reduce emissions.

¹) Climate Action Network position paper Preventing Dangerous Climate Change, 31/10-02, see www.climnet.org or www.climatenetwork.org.

Gunnar Boye Olesen

INFORSE Co-ordinator for Europe

UNFCCC: COP8 Ends with No Excitement

Delhi Program approved; too little for climate but still important for change.

By Roque Pedace, REJIMA, Argentina, INFORSE regional coordinator

The United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change had its 8th COP in New Delhi last October. Extended negotiations around a key demand of developed countries, i.e., inclusion of 'a dialogue on further commitments by developing countries upon entry' in the Kyoto Protocol, proved useless and the issue was finally dropped.

On the other hand, reporting rules for industrialised and developing countries were discussed, and an international programme for public education and awareness was agreed upon.

CDM, also with Sinks?

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is now fully operational after the first report of its Executive Board. Approval of first projects will take place early in 2003. But even here, negotiations on rules for the use of "carbon sinks" have been deferred after serious objections on the treatment of forestry and land use by several countries.

New But Small Funds

The meeting provided guidance to the global environment facility (GEF) on the priorities for two new funds - the special climate change fund and the least-developed countries fund. The first one will be used for capacity-building as well as for technology development and transfer; the second mostly for adaptation.

Coalition of the Willing for Renewables

At the end of the Johannesburg Summit (WSSD), when it was clear that no agreement would be reached on a global target for renewable energy, the EU launched a coalition of like-minded countries committed to increasing their use of renewable energies through quantified, time-bound targets. In addition to the 15 EU countries and Commission, the Coalition consists of 52 countries, of which 12 are EU accession countries, three are other Western European countries, 39 are small island states, and the last country is New Zealand.

This Coalition is not registered as a partnership in UN, but it is potentially an important driver for renewable energy. Therefore, INFORSE as well as other NGOs will follow its development. One of the opportunities to see the results of the coalition will be a large conference on renewable energy organised by Germany in 2004.

INFORSE Coordinators at COP-8 in Delhi, India

*From left to right:
Emil Bedi (Europe),
Raymond Myles (South Asia),
Mika Ohbayashi (Japan),
Roque Pedace (South America),
Suphakij Nuntavorakarn (East Asia and Pacific).*



But the funds available are orders of magnitude below what is needed, both for adaptation to and for mitigation of climate change. Contentious funding issues have been only partially resolved or deferred, with arguments centering on the tone of documents and deferral dates rather than on substance. There was "further action" mentioned in the declaration, but no future commitment to significant emission reductions nor to renewable-energy targets.

Awareness Programme

The good news is that national climate-change secretariats will be set up in all developing countries to help generate public awareness about the issue under a five-year work programme involving all stakeholders.

Under this "Delhi Programme", education, training, public awareness, and public participation, as well as public access to information and international co-operation, will be supported to increase people's understanding of the climate-change issues. Capacity-building to adapt to changes brought about by climate change in the developing countries and in countries with economies in transition will be assisted to develop and implement cost-effective and country-driven approaches to further the principles of sustainable development. Implementation

work programmes will require the strengthening of national institutions and capacities as well as establishment of a mechanism to provide and exchange information.

Under this program, climate-change issues will be integrated with the curricula at all educational levels and across disciplines; the third assessment report of the inter-governmental panel on climate change, IPCC, will be translated into various languages for wider distribution. This is an opportunity for NGOs working on this field to become involved and to put forward proposals at the country level. An INFORSE working group was set at the meeting to follow up the Delhi Program.

Kyoto Protocol Development

Canada and New Zealand have already ratified the Kyoto Protocol, and Russia is expected to do so before October 2003, taking it past the critical threshold of accession by countries producing 55 percent of total emissions in 1990 and thus rendering it effective.

Climate Action Network is now focusing on the obstacles for the Kyoto Protocol's implementation in the longer term. In this regard, development of equitable climate-change strategies was the main issue of the Climate Justice Summit in New Delhi, sustainable energy being the cornerstone of this approach.

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INFORSE-Europe Activities



By Gunnar Boye Olesen and Emil Bedi, INFORSE-Europe

New INFORSE-Europe Action Plan & Work Program

At the Annual Meeting of INFORSE-Europe, held as an email conference in November, the Action Plan and Work Program were set for 2003.

Planned activities include continuation of current focus on EU and UN policies, Vision2050 for Europe, the DIERET, continued collection of sustainable energy successes, and others.

A new activity will focus on awareness-raising in areas with little current attention to sustainable energy. This will include a mobile exhibition in Romania.

Following the meeting, an application was sent to the EU Commission for support for INFORSE-Europe activities in 2003.

The meeting also re-elected Emil Bedi and Gunnar Boye Olesen as INFORSE-Europe Co-ordinators.

The full Work Program has been sent to INFORSE-Europe members, and a shorter Action Plan version is available on the INFORSE-Europe website:

<http://www.inforse.org/europe>.

INFORSE-Europe Seminar, Annual Meeting 2003

30. September - 4. October

Similar to previous years, INFORSE-Europe plans to hold a one-week "Seminar on Sustainable Energy for Europe".

The Seminar will include sessions on large-scale successes with sustainable energy and exchange of information among NGOs on barriers against and successes with sustainable energy, as well as EU policies along with the Pan-European Environment for Europe Process.

The Seminar will also have a session on global co-operation for sustainable energy.

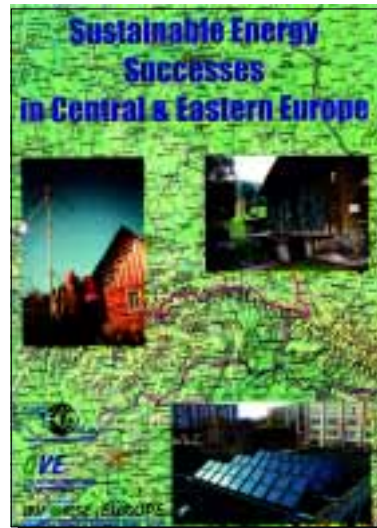


The CAT in Wales, where the INFORSE-Europe Seminar and Annual Meeting will be in 2003.

The Annual INFORSE-Europe Meeting will be organised in connection with the Seminar. The venue will be the Center for Alternative Technology in Wales, UK, which offers a good opportunity to experience practical sustainable energy solutions of many kinds.

More information on the Seminar in next issue of Sustainable Energy News.

More Sustainable-Energy Successes



INFORSE-Europe's database of sustainable-energy successes has received seven new cases from Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Armenia, and Germany.

The cases are available at INFORSE-Europe's website, and two of them -from Romania and Germany - are included in this newsletter.

While we have kept the main focus on Central and Eastern Europe, we have decided to include a few cases from Western Europe, starting with Artefact in Germany.



Solar Prize to Sustainable Energy News

On October 30, this newsletter was honoured with the Danish part of the European Solar Prize 2002 in the category for media. The prize was given in the Danish

Parliament by the Danish Solar Prize Committee. The European solar prize is organised by EUROSOLAR



Over 30 DIERET Students & More

With more than 30 students following the INFORSE Distance Education Program on Renewable Energy Technologies (DIERET), mainly from NGOs, the concept has proved its success.

Each student receives a CD with the material and questions via email. A new updated version of the study material is being made in English, while versions in Russian and Albanian are expected to be available by the end of the year.

In 2003, the program will continue with courses in English, Russian, and Albanian.

See INFORSE-Europe website for more information: www.inforse.org/europe.



The front page of the homepage of the DIERET, 'Distance Education on Renewable Energy Technologies' made by INFORSE-Europe.

Interested? Send e-mail to INFORSE-Europe, Foundation for Alternative Energy, Slovakia: Emilbedi@yahoo.com.

Vision 2050 - Examples from Denmark and Slovakia

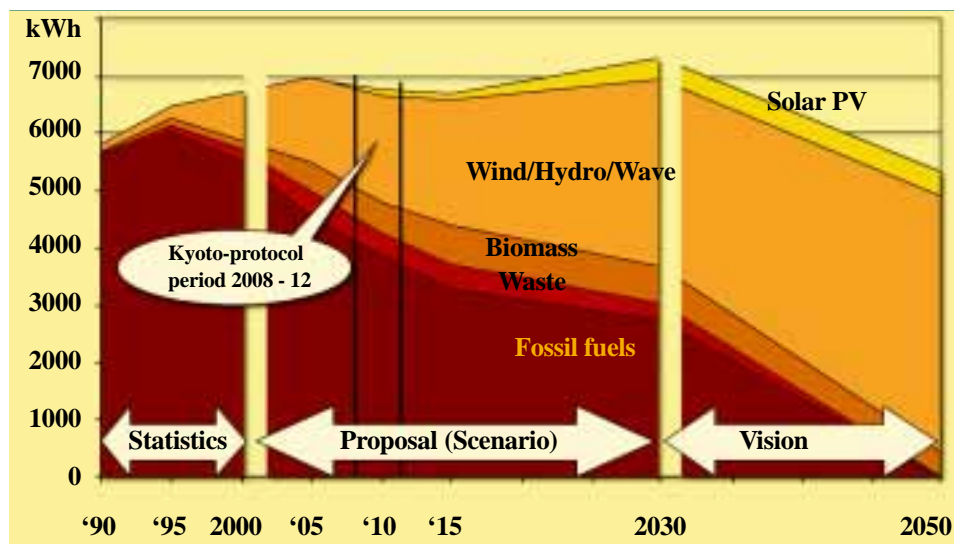
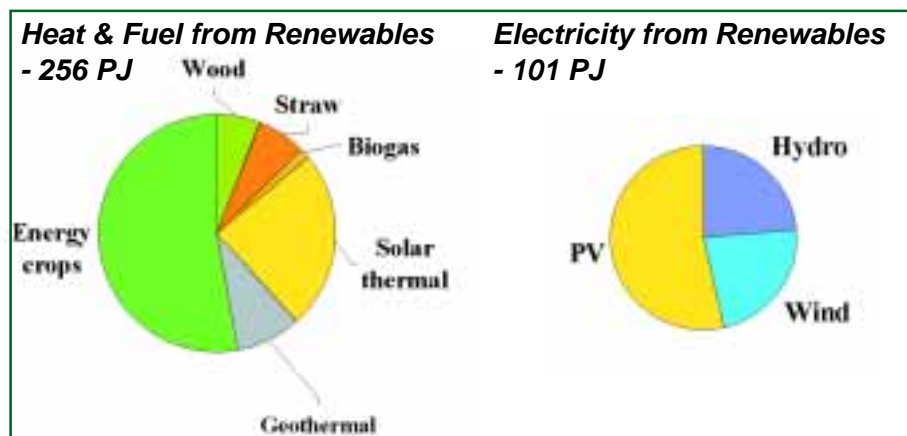
The Vision 2050 for phase-out of fossil and nuclear energy has been developed further for Denmark, Slovakia, and the EU-15 countries. While the overall vision shows how the global energy demand can be met by the year 2050 with use of energy efficiency and renewable energy, the national and regional aspects of Vision 2050 show in more detail how it can be done in countries and local areas, and which trends are necessary to make these developments happen within a period of 50 years.

The work on Denmark combines a scenario until 2030 with a simple vision for 2030-2050. The graph below shows the expected development of the electricity supply. While the overall decrease is small, there is a change of consumption because it is expected that the current use of electricity for industry, households, etc. will be reduced to less than half the current level with energy efficiency, while an increasing part of the electricity will be used for transport, directly and via production of hydrogen. It is also expected that electricity will be used for heating via heat pumps that are used only when there is large production of windpower.

The work on Slovakia shows that the renewable energy potential is large enough to cover the energy demand, even with less efficiency than is expected in the work on Denmark. This requires, however, large energy plantations of 4000 km², similar to the area of farmland being considered for reforestation with restructuring of agriculture. If less land is used, either because a different agricultural restructuring is chosen, or because part of the new forest will be used for non-energy purposes, there is a choice between higher-efficiency and import of energy. The global vision predicts some trade in

energy among countries, though much less than current international trade in fossil fuel.

Part of the work has been devoted to a **new computer tool** with energy balances for a base year and for each decade. The user defines the expected trends per decade of demand for energy services, level of efficiency, and use of renewable energy. In addition to the current work, it is expected that this tool will be used for other countries and local areas in the coming year. Current plans include a local area in Romania, a region in Hungary, and maybe Belarus.



Graph above: Slovakian potentials for renewable energy, enough to supply the needs, if energy is used efficiently.

Graph to the left: Scenario and Vision for electricity consumption in Denmark (kWh/capita). An increasing part can be used for transport.

Read more about the Vision2050 at www.inforse.org/projects.php3.

Subsidies, EU-policy, Partnership & More at the Seminar - Now on the Web

INFORSE-Europe's Seminar on 'European Sustainable Energy Policies' in November, 2002, in Brussels gave the opportunity for more than 20 participants to listen to presentations from the EU Commission, NGOs, and industry on EU policy and its ability to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and other pollutants. It also featured discussions on subsidies, EU's partnership with developing countries, and others.

The presentations are now available on the INFORSE-Europe website.





ECO-Forum Demands for Kiev 2003

At the ECO-forum strategy meeting held December 7-8 in Bratislava, the NGOs present agreed on a "Bratislava Declaration" with NGO proposals and demands for the Pan-European Environmental ministers' meeting, May 21-23, 2003, in Kiev.

The declaration includes chapters on sustainable energy and on nuclear energy. The chapters focus on practical proposals that the ministers could decide upon in Kiev to take Europe from words to action on energy issues. It was proposed to phase out environmentally harmful subsidies, support development of sustainable heat supply, increase environmental requirements for energy markets, and establish decommissioning funds for the most unsafe nuclear power plants.

It was also proposed to set a Pan-European renewable-energy target. It was not possible to set a global target at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, but a Pan-European goal should be possible. *The declaration is available on the INFORSE-Europe homepage and on www.eco-forum.org.*

Phase Out Harmful Subsidies and Support Sustainable Heating

The ECO-Forum Energy & Climate Group will focus on how to phase out environmentally harmful subsidies.

The reason for this is that the countries decided to phase out environmentally harmful subsidies from 1998 to 2005, but have not made any substantial coordinated activity to realise this. The group's activities might include a study with questionnaires before May and a side-event at the ministerial meeting in Kiev. The group will also continue to work on the sustainable-heating guideline that was mentioned in Sustainable Energy News 38, though the activities depend on possible funding.

The group and INFORSE-Europe expect to present a short NGO seminar on sustainable energy at the Kiev conference in May. This could include discussions on sustainable heating, visions for phase-out of nuclear and fossil fuels, and NGO activities on phase-out of environmental harmful subsidies.



EU-Update

By Gunnar Boye Olesen, INFORSE-Europe

New Homepage on EU Policy for Sustainable Energy

INFORSE-Europe has expanded its homepage with extensive coverage of EU policies that affect sustainable energy. The homepage gives an overview of EU proposals under negotiation or newly adopted, along with INFORSE-Europe positions as well as links to information on official sites and to NGOs that have commented on the proposals.

Look at: www.inforse.org/europe/eupolicy.htm

New Directive on Energy Efficiency in Buildings

The new directive on energy performance of buildings was adopted by the energy ministers on November 25, 2002.

The directive gives a good framework for energy savings in buildings, but leaves important decisions dependent on the implementation in each of the EU countries. Thus, it is important that stakeholders interested in energy efficiency promotes a strong national implementation of the directive.

Unfortunately, in many countries, large parts of the construction industry try to weaken energy-efficiency requirements, even though it is usually in their interest to have high standards.

The main points of the directive are:

- minimum efficiency standards for buildings, based on common methodology, but each country decides the efficiency level independently.
- certification systems for buildings.
- regular checks of heating and cooling equipment.

The directive must be implemented in national law in the period 2003-2005, though some requirements can be postponed until 2008.

Read about the directive at:
www.inforse.org/europe/build-di.htm.

*Low-energy houses & solar should be supported by the new buildings directive.
Photo from Braamwisch, Hamburg, Germany.*

Cap & Trade CO₂ Emissions

The EU environmental ministers made in December a political agreement on a system for limiting and trading CO₂ emissions in the EU, 2005-12.

The proposal includes the sectors of energy, iron, pulp, paper, and board. The countries can set the allowed emissions company by company or sector by sector. In the period 2005-07, the allowances will be given for free, while countries can choose to auction up to 10% of the allowances from 2008 onwards. The penalties for emitting more CO₂ than the allowance + purchased quotas is set to 40 EUR/ton 2005-07 and thereafter to 100 EUR/ton.

The environmental ministers will continue the negotiations to work out a more detailed agreement (common position), and will then negotiate the proposal with the EU Parliament.

Read more on www.inforse.org/europe/em-trad.htm



UN-ECE Guidelines to Reform Subsidies

The UN-ECE Task Force on Reforming Energy Prices proposed guidelines for reforming energy prices and subsidies at its meeting on November 19, 2002.

The guidelines should help countries to phase out environmentally harmful subsidies in a socially acceptable manner. They were discussed by the UN-ECE Committee on Sustainable Energy in November, and are proposed to be adopted by the European environmental ministers in Kiev, May 2003.

Read more on the INFORSE-Europe homepage and on the official site <http://www.unece.org/energy/nrgdocuments.html>.

EU Gas & Electricity Market

In November, the EU energy ministers reached a political agreement on a change of the electricity and gas market directives, including:

- Acceleration of the opening of electricity and gas markets for competition. Households should be able to choose their supplier by July 2007, and most other consumers, three years before: July 2004.
- Independence of system operators (i.e., managers of the flows in the grid, etc.) from other power companies, to ensure fairer competition.
- Labelling of electricity, to allow all consumers to know the sources of their power, as well as its contribution to CO₂ and nuclear waste.

The proposal will be discussed again among the energy ministers to reach a more detailed agreement (common position), and then it will be negotiated with the EU Parliament. Probably, the proposal will be finalised in 2003, summer or fall.

Read more at www.inforse.org/europe/en-mark.htm

New EU Initiatives

The EU Commission is preparing a number of new initiatives on energy, including:

- Renewable Energy Heat - a directive or recommendation expected to be proposed in 2003.
- Energy Services - a directive expected to be proposed in 2003.
- Campaign for Take-off in energy efficiency - an initiative expected in 2003.
- Energy-efficiency Standards - a directive expected in 2003 to replace or strengthen existing SAVE directives on energy efficiency.

On renewable-energy heat, INFORSE recommends that the Commission propose a directive with:

- targets,
- labels and standards for equipment,
- obligations for district heating operators to buy heat from renewable energy,
- obligations for the public sector to use renewable heat when available.

Read more on www.inforse.org/europe/eupolicy.htm.

Intelligent Energy in Europe

The EU energy ministers agreed to the proposed new EU framework programme on renewable energy and energy efficiency 2003-2006, but they only agreed to a budget of 190 mill. EUR for the entire four-year period. The proposal by the Commission was 215 mill. EUR, while the EU Parliament proposed 255 mill. EUR. Now the ministers and the Parliament will discuss the issue to seek a compromise in a reconciliation procedure.

Read about the proposal at www.inforse.org/europe/inte-en.htm



EURATOM reform?

The EU's EURATOM Treaty is the only treaty that EU is based on that has not been changed since it was adopted in 1957. It gives EURATOM a double function of supporting nuclear power and dealing with nuclear safety. Among many others, INFORSE-Europe supports the proposal of a EURATOM reform, to transform it into a pure regulatory body that has no role in promotion of nuclear power. The ongoing EU Convention to reform EU's framework should include such a reform in its proposals.

Biofuel Agreement

In November, the EU countries reached an agreement about the proposed directive on biofuels for transport.

A major element in the agreement is to replace the mandatory targets proposed by the EU Commission with indicative targets. The targets still specify 2% biofuels in transport by the end of 2005 and 5.75% by the end of 2010. In 2003, the countries will negotiate with the EU Parliament to agree on a final text of a directive.

INFORSE-Europe proposes that the mandatory targets be kept, but that the scope of the directive be increased to include transport use of hydrogen and electricity made from renewable energy sources.

Read more at www.inforse.org/europe/biofuels.htm.

New EU Nuclear Proposals

The EU Commission has launched a number of proposals on nuclear power in November, 2002:

- **A proposal for a directive on waste management, proposing to set a deadline of 2008 for locating sites for final storage of high-level waste and of 2018 for start of operation of the storage facilities.** Several NGOs, including INFORSE, find these deadlines unnecessary, and maintain that the focus must be on safety rather than on a quick location of storage sites. The proposal can only be adopted with consensus among the countries, because it is proposed under the EURATOM treaty.

- **A proposal for a directive with basic obligations and general principles on the safety of nuclear installations.** A part of the proposed directive is a restriction of the use of nuclear decommissioning and waste funds. Utilities such as E-On in Germany and Electricité de France use these funds for operational investments, including purchase of competitors. If the proposal is adopted, independent decommissioning funds should be created. Unfortunately, the proposal continues with, "In the case where exceptional and duly justified reasons make such a separation of funds impossible, the management of funds could continue to be undertaken by the operator,..." This sentence undermines this part of the directive. It has been criticised by INFORSE and by many other NGOs.

- **A proposal to increase the EURATOM loan funds by 2 billion EUR.** In recent years, the loans are mostly used for expansion of nuclear power in Central and Eastern Europe.

It is proposed by the Commission that the loans also be used to support decommissioning of nuclear power plants. It is very questionable whether this is feasible, since decommissioning does not provide any income to pay back such loans.

Friends of the Earth, INFORSE-Europe, and a number of other NGOs have proposed that the EURATOM loan facility not be increased. Germany, Belgium, and Austria have also expressed positions against the increase of EURATOM loans.

Read more about the new proposals at www.inforse.org/europe/eupolicy.htm

Energy Partnerships

A new feature of the Johannesburg Summit (WSSD) was registration of partnerships for sustainable development. This was presented by some countries (headed by USA) as the new tool for sustainable development, while others (mainly developing countries) focused on the weaknesses of these activities.

In energy, 40 partnerships are registered with the UN, headed by countries, international organisations, and (a few) by NGOs. The partnerships are very diverse.

Some will be important in local, sustainable development, while others might disappear soon.

Three of the most important of these partnerships are described in the following text in 3 boxes; the others are listed on page 9.

Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development

This partnership, launched by UNEP and others, will work on knowledge generation in sustainable energy for development.

It will work with a number of "centers of excellence" including ENDA in Dakar, FWD/AFREPREN in Nairobi, EDRC in Cape Town, Teri in New Delhi, and COPPE in Rio de Janeiro.

In addition to the centers, partnerships will be held by governments, industry, international institutions, and NGOs.

After the launch in Johannesburg, an interim Steering Committee was established with prof. Tomas Johansson (Lund University, Sweden) and Ogunlade Davidson (EDRC) as co-chairs, and an interim secretariat was set up in Denmark.

The first thematic work of the partnership will be on energy access, with the results expected to come mid-2003. The activities are supported by Germany and other Western European countries, as well as by UNEP, the UN Foundation, and the power industry group E7.

In INFORSE, we expect to report on the activities in Sustainable Energy News.

Contact: www.e4sd.net; and GNESD Interim Secretariat, UNEP Collaborating Center, P.O. Box 49, DK-4000 Roskilde, Ph: +45-36322288, john.christensen@risoe.dk.



Global Village Energy Partnership GVEP

This initiative is based at the UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) and is open to all interested parties.

GVEP proposes to offer the following major types of services:

- Action Plans for national development.
- Capacity Development in relevant areas.
- Enterprise Development for Energy Service Delivery to rural and peri-urban markets.
- Consumer Engagement to design financing mechanisms and organizational models.
- Funding Facilitation to help energy consumers and suppliers access credit sources.
- Training to local banks, assistance to establish new funds, and a Village Energy Seed Capital Fund for nascent enterprises.
- Project Development and Implementation to support the private sector, NGOs, and others.

The partnership currently has 70 partners and is preparing a number of activities, including an interesting website (www.gvep.org).

Contact: ESMAP, World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433 USA. Ph: +1-202- 458 2849, E-mail: esmap@worldbank.org, <http://www.gvep.org>.



EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development

Through this Initiative partnerships will be developed between the EU (Member States and the EU Commission) and developing countries.

To date, 22 developing countries, and 2 regional organisations (the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, and CCAD (representing Central American countries)) have chosen to associate themselves with the Initiative. In addition, the following stakeholders have associated themselves: Global Forum for Sustainable Energy (Austria), AFREPREN, ENEL Green Power (an Italian utility), Nuon (a Dutch utility), and NGOs like ITDG (UK), OVE (Denmark), and FONDEM.

The partnership was presented in Johannesburg as a significant energy partnership. New funding has not been earmarked, as activities are based on demands from beneficiary countries/regions; however a co-ordination and possibly a focus of existing funds is expected. It is also hoped that the political interest that the Initiative has created will mean an increase in demands from beneficiary countries/regions for energy-related development co-operation activities. There is a focus on poverty eradication and the Millennium Development Goals by improving access to adequate sustainable energy services. Technical options are to be made by beneficiary countries/regions, and the EU does not come with pre-conceived ideas; however it was made clear at WSSD that nuclear energy is not part of the Initiative.

A lack of environmental priority has been criticized by several NGOs, including Greenpeace, WWF, FOE, and INFORSE.

The EU has announced a 2-year discussion period concerning the partnership. INFORSE expects to take part in this discussion, and will use its influence to ensure that as many of the activities as possible will support sustainable solutions.

Contact: European Commission, Directorate General for Development, Rue de la Loi 200, Bruxelles, B-1049.

Ph: +32 2 299 3296, E-mail: dev-eu-energy-initiative@cec.eu.int



- African Energy Legacy Projects. A partnership of African states and power companies with the aim of developing hydropower and power transmission lines throughout Africa.
- An integrated approach to management of the demand for electricity as well as of urban and industrial development. A partnership headed by the French Foreign Affairs Ministry.
- APFED Partnership Initiatives for Knowledge Network and Capacity-Building. Headed by Institute for Global Environmental Strategies in Japan.
- AREA: Alliance for Rural Energy in Africa. Headed by Electricité de France and others.
- Clean Fuels and Vehicles Partnership. Headed by USA's Environmental Protection Agency.
- Collaborative Labelling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP).
- Dams and Development. Headed by UNEP Dams and Development Project.
- Designing Country Profiles on Sustainable Energy Development. Headed by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- Development Strategies to Promote Rural Energy Systems. Headed by UNIDO.
- Energy and Environment Partnership with Central America. Headed by Finland and Commission Centroamericana de Ambiente Y Desarrollo.
- Energy Integration in Western Africa. Headed by the French Government.
- Energy Literacy Initiative. With Japan, Thailand, Australia, and others.
- Enterprise of Trust, Economic Welfare in Rural Areas through the Use of Renewable Energies. With SUDERETA in Tanzania and North South Initiative e.V., in Germany.
- Fostering Regional Energy Cooperation in APEC: Energy for Sustainable Development. Headed by Governments of Australia and Mexico.
- Global Lead Initiative. Headed by Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning.
- Global Master Plan for Cycling. Headed by Velo Mondial.
- Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership. Headed by World Bank.
- Global Partnership on Clean Fuels and Vehicles. Headed by US EPA, UN-DESA, UNEP.
- Market Facilitation Partnership for Concentrating Solar Power Technologies. Headed by UNEP-GEF Technology Transfer Networks.
- Mechanism for the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries. Headed by French Development Agency.
- Modern Biomass Technology for Rural Energy Needs. Headed by CIRAD Research Institute, France.
- Network of People and their representatives for Action on Atmospheric Issues. Headed by (CUTS) Centre for Sustainable Production and Consumption.
- Pacific Umbrella initiative: Pacific Islands Energy for Sustainable Development. Headed by Sustainable development (PIESD), July 2002 - December 2012.
- Promotion of Renewable Energy in the Mediterranean Region. Headed by Italian Ministry of the Environment and Territory.
- Renewable-Energy-Based Rural Electrification Initiative (RERE). Headed by Pacific International Centre for High Technology Research. (Hawaii).
- Sustainable African Public-private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development (SAPPID). Headed by Eskom (Johannesburg) .
- Sustainable Development and Management of the Caribbean Sea.
- The Industrial Energy Efficiency Initiative. Headed by UNIDO.
- The Johannesburg Climate Legacy. Headed by IUCN South Africa Country Office.
- The LPG Challenge. Headed by UNDP, World LP Gas Association.
- Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (The PEP). Headed by UN/ECE and WHO Secretariats.
- Improving the provision of sustainable energy services for the Small Island Developing States. (SIDS) .
- Indicators for Sustainable Energy Development (ISED). Headed by IAEA.
- Indonesia-French Public-Private Partnership to Develop Mini Hydro Power in Rural/Remote Areas, on a Sustainable Basis. Headed by Ministry of Energy and Mineral resources in Indonesia.
- International Center for Carbon Sequestration and Biomass Energy (ICSS). Headed by Pro-Natura International.
- Local Procurement for Development and Sustainable Global Markets. Headed by ICLEI European Secretariat.

The 37 Other Partnerships in Energy

Read the partnerships' own presentations at www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/sustainable_dev/p2_protecting_energy1.html .



Big CDM Hydros Threaten Renewable Energy Funding



By Timothy Byakola, CDI, INFORSE Focal Point, Uganda

- Today, the lack of access to convenient and efficient energy services is a major barrier to achieving meaningful and lasting solutions to poverty.
- Renewable energy technologies using biomass, wind, solar, small hydro-power and geothermal energy sources can provide energy services for sustainable development based on indigenous sources.
- Renewable energy technologies tend to be characterized by relatively low environmental costs.
- Both solar photo-voltaics and wind energy are experiencing rapid sales growth and declining capital costs.

Because of these developments, market opportunities exist to innovate and to take advantage of emerging markets. The development and use of these sources promises to enhance diversity in energy supply markets, contributing to a reduction of local and global emissions.

The Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention of Climate Change recognizes the responsibility of industrialized countries to take the lead in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

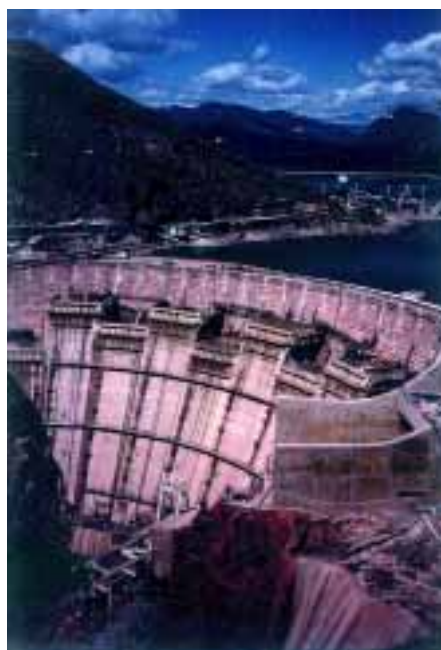
CDM & Energy

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has been proposed as the means through which industrialized countries can work towards compliance with their commitments to reduce their GHG emissions by supporting sustainable development projects in developing countries.

A number of these so-called CDM projects are already targeting the energy sector. In order to qualify for Certified Emission Reductions under the CDM, projects need to be additional to ongoing development and address leakage and sustainable development issues.

Inadequate Rules for Hydro

While the rules and guidelines for the CDM were accepted only a year ago in Marrakesh, over 30 projects are seeking validation or have received validation as eligible for CDM credits. These rules remain quite inadequate about the inclusion of large hydro-power projects. This is so because of their environmental and social aspects, which contradict sustainable development principles.



Are Hydro Projects Additional?

Bujagali Dam in Uganda is now being registered as one of these projects. The project has been submitted to the Dutch Government Carbon procurement firm Senter International. The initial contract to build the dam was signed eight years ago and was approved for World Bank funding in 2001. The financing plan does not mention the need for carbon credits.

Projects like these are not initially designed to generate economically efficient climate benefits. These projects, in fact, would have taken place even without the help of funding from carbon credits. Most already have received funding commitments from governments and developers. The carbon-credit funding simply adds profit for project developers.

Hydro-Easy for Investors

Large hydropower projects look likely to capture most of the available credit for CDM investment in developing countries since, in essence, large hydros have larger generating capacities than other renewable-energy projects. Project developers will find it more attractive to invest in the large hydro-power sector.

For instance, Bujagali is claiming nearly four times more than the largest renewable energy project undergoing validation under the CDM regime.

Inflation of Baselines

The use of inflated emission baselines to justify large hydros is rising as another issue of concern. Baseline is a calculation of the scenario of what would happen without the proposed project. It is used to estimate the amount by which carbon emissions would be reduced by the proposed project. A high carbon baseline increases the amount of carbon credits. Reviews of CDM hydro proposals show that developers are submitting inflated baselines to justify funding.

The West-Nile Hydro Power project in Uganda, which is being submitted under the World Bank Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF), used fossil fuels as their assumed baselines, a surprising choice from a country that generates almost all of its electricity from hydropower sources.

In general, although costs for renewables have gone down considerably, local renewable energy technologies will continue to have trouble competing with centralised energy sources such as large hydro, also for CDM credits.

Contact:

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Fax: +256-71-214202

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Education Possibilities

News from Finland

By Ari Lampinen, Member of Technology for Life, Finland (INFORSE - Europe member organization)

Summer Courses in English

The University of Jyväskylä, Finland is organising a graduate level summer school for 11-29 August, 2003, including 4 courses on renewable energy.

All courses are to be given in English. The courses cover: biomass, biogas, fuel cells and hydrogen technology and solar thermal and PV technology. Grants are available for CEE and developing country students. Anybody can apply with BSc-level studies in any science.

A New Renewable-Energy University Program

The renewable-energy education and research program of the University of Jyväskylä will be established in January, 2003. It starts in January, 2003 only for those who understand Finnish. The next group will be taken in September and may include non-Finnish speakers. The program will consist of 3 subprograms:

- The **education subprogram** is a MSc programme offering renewable-energy specialization in three disciplines: renewable-energy technology for engineering, physics, and chemistry majors; environmental impacts of energy production for environmental science and technology majors; and energy economics and policy for economics and social-science majors.
- The **research subprogram** is focused on small-scale distributed renewable-energy generation. The facilities consists of a newly established research laboratory and existing units within the university, such as waste-to-energy and chemical solar-cell laboratories. Other local institutions provide extensive research co-operation opportunities.
- The **demonstration subprogram** aims at demonstrating various distributed renewable-energy generation technologies in co-operation with municipalities, farms, and industries. The projects result in technical, economic, and social feasibility information for use in technology development and policy.

The program is funded by the EU structural funds, municipalities, and companies.

Contact: E-mail: Ari.Lampinen@jyu.fi, <http://www.jyu.fi/summerschool/>

East African NGO Course

Training on Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. 12th - 23rd August 2003.

By Timothy Byakola, CDI, INFORSE Focal Point, Uganda

The objective of the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) is to mitigate impacts of climate change through funding of projects that reduce greenhouse-gas emissions, or maybe sequester carbon. The introduction of the CDM is expected to attract private sector investments in East Africa, particularly in the energy, transport, and forestry sectors.

Since the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, the environmental and social implications of using forestry and land-use activities to sequester carbon have raised a number of public concerns, especially among forest peoples. Supporters of Carbon Sinks, however, argue that establishing a market incentive for carbon will create new motivation for improved environmental management and biodiversity conservation.

A strong knowledge base, particularly within civil society, will support minimization of environmental degradation from CDM projects.

The Training Course will increase participants' understanding of issues in the international climate-change discussions. The course will provide skills and tools for assessing impacts and mitigation options for projects under the CDM regime in the East African region.

Contact: CDI, Uganda. See on page 10.

CAT Renewable Energy Courses in 2003

By Joan Randle and Laura Snowball, CAT, Centre for Alternative Technology, (INFORSE-Europe member organisation)



March 3-7	Wind Power
March 14-16	The Whole House: Ecological building from new
April 4-6	Solar Electric Systems
May 6-9	Solar Water Heating Systems for Installers
May 9-11	Introduction to Renewable Energy Systems
June 6-8	DIY Solar Water Heating Systems
June 23-27	The Solar House: Low impact housing
Sept. 26-29	Solar Water Heating Systems for Installers
Sept.30-Oct.4	INFORSE-Europe Seminar (See page 4).
Oct. 5-10	How to Build a Wind Turbine
Oct. 17-19	Solar Electric Systems
Oct. 20-24	Teaching about Energy, Sustainability and Environment
Nov. 3-6	Green Energy Systems
Nov. 7-9	Hydro Electric Power Systems
Nov. 24-28	Wind Power

Besides the above courses, there are several courses offered on house building, gardening, willows, wood work, ecodesign, alternative building and alternative sewage treatment methods.

Info: CAT, Machynlleth, Powys, SY20 9AZ. UK.
Ph: +44 1654 705990, fax: +44 1654 702782,
email: courses@cat.org, <http://www.cat.org.uk>

artefact



By Werner Kiwitt,
Artefact,
Germany

2000 Participants on 120 Small Courses in 10 years

„So what about the payback period of your Mercedes?“ answers Martin Petersen to the question of his counterpart Frank Keibel, concerning the economical efficiency of a solar roof.

The emotional discussion is just a part of a role play within the workshop program „consultancy and financing“.

Together with 14 other electricians, chimney sweepers, and physics teachers, they take part in the fifth „solar school“ of ARTEFACT in Glücksburg, in the northern corner of Germany. The 4-day crash course is offered twice a year with the non-profit „Union of Energy Consumers“.

During last 10 years, about 2000 participants have been trained in about 120 courses. The participants came from all over Germany, paving the way for the introduction of renewable energy in the usually rather conservative circles of craftsmen. Courses are offered, with increasing success, in photovoltaics - the electrical use of solar radiation - and in solar thermal applications - the support of heating systems. Our first course in Glücksburg on solar thermal energy attracted just 5 participants, whereas, in the most recent one, there were 16. From several „oldies“ we heard that they successfully integrated their new skills into their business activities.

The required combination of theoretical lessons on basic knowledge, technical calculation, practise on the solar training roof, and excursions to demonstration sites can be offered excellently by the ARTEFACT centre. The international guest house is self-sufficient with renewable-energy sources - one of the reasons ARTEFACT received Eurosolar's European Solar award in 1998.



Successful Solar School & Center in Germany



ARTEFACT, Global Learning and Local Action,
Bremsbergallee 35, 24960 Glücksburg, Germany.
Ph: +49 4631 6116-0, Fax: + 49 4631 6116-28,
E-mail: info@artefact.de, www.artefact.de.

Energy 'Infotainment' Center Expects 100,000 visitors

During the coming year, 100,000 visitors are expected on the site.

The PowerPark, Germany's first energy „infotainment“ centre, attracts school classes as well as tourists and groups for special programs.

You can experience energy, from the fossil coal to the modern wind energy, with all your senses and still may get some motivation to take responsibility for your own energy consumption.

Plans To Meet Worldwide Interest

Increasing numbers of requests are arriving from other countries for our solar school program. So far, we counted participants from Italy, Spain, Sri Lanka, and Nicaragua. Since the present courses are conducted in German, I'm sure that there is an even much higher demand for corresponding courses in English, French, or Spanish.

Therefore, the search for cofunding of program costs has begun!

ARTEFACT itself doesn't receive any institutional funding and has to cover all costs with participants' fees. But, looking at the proclaimed targets of Johannesburg and the European community, there should be ways to extend an obviously successful concept to other target groups on an international level.

ARTEFACT has been entered as the first Western European case in the INFORSE database of sustainable energy successes in Europe.
<http://www.inforse.org/europe>

The ARTEFACT center is self-sufficient in terms of electricity. More over it sells electricity to the grid at a price of 45 cents/kWh.

The electricity is generated by a 30-kW Kano wind generator, and by an 11-kW peak PV installation integrated into the roof.

The heating of the guest house's apartment and the conference rooms as well as water for showers are mostly covered by solar collectors. In the winter, a cogeneration plant provides extra heat.

The Powerpark's installations, among others, include:

- 300-W Solar Home System,
- PV Solar fountain with tracking,
- Schwarzler solar cooker,
- Micro wind-power plant,
- Savonius rotor,
- Archimedean wind screw,
- Indian Swastik biogas plants.
- Different type of solar collectors
- PV modules for roofs.

The center provides:

- Fully equipped meeting rooms for up to 50 persons, and
- 8 guest rooms with up to 32 beds.

The First Romanian Energy Brigades in Action in a Kindergarten



By Ion Constantin Zamfir, Prietenii Pamantului (Earth Friends), Galati, Romania



The First in Romania

The Earth Friends became the national coordinator of the International Energy Brigade (IEB) Romania in September 2002. The Romanian Energy Brigades project is the first one in Romania dealing with practical activities in the area of thermal rehabilitation or so called weatherisation of buildings. Improving the heating insulation in concrete homes or a public building demonstrates that NGOs are able to turn verbal claims of how to save energy into concrete results. The labour for this service is done by volunteers. The cost of the materials is covered either by the building owners or buy outside funds.

2 days for 5 Volunteers

The weatherisation of the state-owned No. 6 kindergarten in Galati was the first action accomplished by Romanian Energy Brigades in this year (2002). It was a typical activity for an "Energy Brigade". The beneficiaries are 60 children between the ages of 3 and 6, along with 3 educators

The kindergarten is on the ground floor of a block of flats, and has 9 rooms (principal's room included). It occupies 2 flats, 4 rooms + 5 rooms, both with similar orientations. It has two similar wings. We've insulated the 5-room apartment, leaving the other uninsulated. This will allow the Brigades to audit the thermal performances of the insulation by comparing the temperatures of the two wings of the kindergarten. The activities began in mid-November. The heating is provided by the central heating system.

The actual activity took two days (16 hours) for 5 volunteers, 17 to 24 years old.

The windows and doors needed substantial repairs; the locks have been repaired or changed. To insulate the windows better, we removed the old and damaged layer of putty and installed a new one. We used 70 m silicon strips, 2 window locks, 1 door lock, scotch tape, putty, screws, nails. The total material costs were 1,500,000 ROL = 45 EUR.

Activity development

Before and during the insulation, the volunteers were trained on how to use the electrical machines (drilling machine, the circular saw, milling machine).

Prior to the insulation activity, we had two workshops with the volunteers, presenting the Energy Brigades concept, energy-saving importance, sustainable development, and various technical issues regarding energy efficiency.

The volunteers mastered the main ideas necessary for understanding the insulation activity; appreciating not only the direct gains (improving their working skills, working in teams etc) but also the indirect ones (comprehension of energy importance in our every day life, volunteering for social reasons).

Follow-up of the activity

The Energy Brigades will give to the kindergarten thermometers and tables for collecting data for the energy audit of the insulated rooms. The data will be collected by the educators and children, making this activity a daily game.

Impressions of the volunteers (excerpts from the evaluation questionnaire):

"It's important for people to understand that such activities can make the difference."

"I've learned how to weatherize the doors and windows, how to use the tools and the materials for insulation, how we can protect ourselves against noise and dust."

"I had the chance to learn something new, to work in a team."

"I've learned a lot about energy saving."

Kindergarten (Flat):

Annual heating: 12,000 kWh

Cost of material: 45 EUR

Overall cost of the project: 80EUR

Energy saved: 500 kWh in 45 days, at a cost of 30 EUR (heat costs 0.06 EUR/kWh) This was the supplementary energy needed to assure the standard temperature for children during the first 45 days after the insulation was mounted.

Contact:

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e-mail: earthfriends@rdslink.ro

See Energy Brigades Success story the in Czech Republic at:

<http://www.inforse.org/europe/>

contents.htm linking to

<http://www.zpok.hu/inforse/07.html>

Solar Heated Hot Water for a Hospital in Eritrea



By Bernd Sitzmann, dipl.
mechanical engineer,
Oekozentrum Langenbruck,
INFORSE-Europe member,
Switzerland

In spring, 2002, the Oekozentrum carried out the construction of a hot-water solar installation in Eritrea, eastern Africa.

In a joint workshop with Eritrean professionals, specialists from Langenbruck constructed and installed the plant onto the roof of the hospital in Dekemhare. Due to its educational nature, the project will promote the local production of solar installations in the near future.

A preliminary study, which was done in 2000, had shown that the energy supply of Eritrea was almost completely dependent on imported energy. Also, conventional energy sources such as oil, gas, electric energy, and wood are very expensive for the local population.

On the other hand, Eritrea's climatic conditions are ideally suited for the use of solar energy: with total radiation of around 2008kWh/m² year, Eritrea ranks among the sunniest places in the world. Especially in the highlands, there is little diffusion of solar radiation to diminish the thermal solar energy.

Enabling Eritrean People to Build Solar Water Heaters

The main aims of this project are to reduce dependencies on conventional energy sources and to promote the use of renewable energy. In order to raise interest in solar energy and thus to achieve a multiplication effect, vocational training was included in the workshop. In future, professionals from Eritrea will be able to continue the construction of solar installations which, in turn, will help to stimulate the local economy.

The planning of the solar installations took into consideration the use of locally available materials and technology. As few as possible high-tech materials were used, and the installations were carried out as self-circulating systems, which don't need a control unit of any kind.

At present, the most expensive parts of the installations are the hot-water tanks and the glazing of the collectors, which is used for wind-protection. For test pur-



Photos: Hot-water solar installation on the roof of Dekemhare hospital and building of a solar collector.

poses, two solar collectors were installed without a glass cover. The comparison of glazed and unglazed systems will provide data for determining whether it is possible to save the glazing costs in future.

The total price of each installation was approx. 750 EUR, a sum which is paid back within three years at the present local energy cost.

Joy at the Availability of Hot Water

The project consisted of an educational course followed by the construction and installation of six solar hot-water heaters. Fifteen representatives of the Eritrean public authorities and private economy sectors participated in the course. After the theoretical lectures, the participants applied their new skills by assembling and installing the collectors on the roof of the hospital of the city of Dekemhare: six solar water heaters, each with a collector area of 2 m².

With these systems now working, hot-water is running once again in the Dekemhare hospital. Naturally, the joy of the laundry staff was great at the moment when hot water was available for the first time. Until then, the laundry had been done with cold water because the old oil burner had broken down some time ago.

Besides the educational training and construction of solar installations as described above, a local company was equipped with the necessary tools for the construction of solar water heaters. With these tools, the next generation of solar water heaters will be installed by the Eritrean people themselves.



Serial Production Should Follow Soon

The planned follow-up to this project is concerned with establishing the serial production of solar water heaters and the local production of hot-water tanks. Already, the first requests for solar water heaters have been received, which shows that a potential market for these installations does exist. It is intended that the follow-up project take place next winter. At the third stage, these techniques are to be included in the curriculum of a local vocational school. A training course for teachers is being projected for summer, 2003.

More information: Oekozentrum
Langenbruck, Centre for Appropriate
Technology and Social Ecology,
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Langenbruck, Switzerland.
Ph.: +41 62 387 31 11,
Fax: +41 62 390 16 40,
E-mail: sitzmann@oekozentrum.ch,
www.oekozentrum.ch.

Biomass Kick Off in Namibia

By Robert Schultz,
R3E, Namibia.



R-3-E

Oshakati
manufacturer.

Efficient wood
stove technology is simple
and can be
manufactured from readily
available
materials.



Stoves to Market Better

Namibia is the driest African country south of the Sahara. It is 16% arid and 69% semi-arid. Fully 70% of its rural population depends on wood for its thermal needs, resulting in an annual consumption of about 200 million tonnes.

Namibia has a national Biomass Energy Management Program, which aims to alleviate the problem through awareness raising and community-based forestry programs as well as through the production and dissemination of wood-efficient stoves. A recent evaluation of the Program, (available from R3E upon request) indicates that several of the stove producers trained under the Program are still operational and economically self-sustaining. Their sales figures remain too low, however. R3E has submitted a small-scale proposal to the Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME) that addresses marketing the stoves through agricultural, hardware, and camping retail stores. This should expand the market beyond that of rural households in communal areas. It will also reach households on commercial farms, as well as tour operators.

The project is scheduled to kick off before the Christmas in 2002.

Management Tools

A project of significant size, the "UNDP/MME Biomass Energy Conservation Strategy and Management Tool", will also commence towards the end of 2002. With financial support from UNDP and co-funding from MME, the project lists several key deliverables, including: a Key Issues Paper, a Strategy Paper, a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based Management Tool, and Biomass Energy Resource Map.

The Management Tool will be used to moni-

tor forest utilization and to consolidate the resulting information with data from:

- other development initiatives (roads, power lines, water storage dams, etc.),
- environmental factors (bush fires, invader species, rainfall, etc.),
- energy-related input (location and statistics of biogas digesters, solar villages, renewable energy resources, etc.) and
- further proposed developments (expansion of towns, conservancies, game reserves, emergency grazing areas, etc).

In essence, this project will pave the way towards informed and equitable decision-making in regards to the conservation and sustainable utilization of biomass energy resources in Namibia.

Biomass Symposiums: March 2003 South Africa 2004 in Namibia

Namibia is a member of the regional network "Program for Biomass Energy Conservation" (ProBEC), along with Zimbabwe, South Africa, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho. Participation in regional networks is of great value.

A number of regional activities planned for the near future include a workshop on stove technologies, aimed at consolidating the various stove designs and reach consensus on a small number of stoves with regional applicability and appropriateness. The workshop will be held in South Africa in March, 2003.

An International Biomass Energy Conservation Symposium 2004 is also

planned, to be held at the Gobabeb Training and Research Centre (GTRC) in the Namib Desert, Namibia.

ProBEC is supported by the GTZ (German Technical Co-operation), but increased self-sufficiency of the regional network is imperative and is a priority for the national partners.

Energisation

Namibia is putting great emphasis on the preservation and sustainable utilization of wood fuel and is also investigating viable alternatives (bio-gas, wood fuel gasification). This awareness greatly compliments the national drive towards rural electrification and "energisation".

At this juncture, some important stakeholders need to be complimented on their unwavering commitment to the task: the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN), along with the Ministries of Mines & Energy (MME), Agriculture, Water & Rural Development (MAWRD), and Environment & Tourism (MET).

More info: R3E, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Bureau of Namibia, (Previously called REINNAM) Polytechnic of Namibia, PO Box 40765, Windhoek, Namibia. Ph/Fax: +264 61 2072088, energy@polytechnic.edu.na. You can also read more in the Sustainable Energy News No. 37, Aug. 2002.

Okahao group. Stove manufacturing in Namibia is done by small groups of entrepreneurs. The demand for the product is increasing steadily.



Publications



Sustainable Finance and Banking

By Marcel Jeucken, Rabobank Group.

The Financial Sector and the Future of Planet. How the paradigm shift effects the financial sector towards sustainable banking?

Financial role of banks with many illustrating small case studies and a comparison of 34 international banks. In the Appendix the list of the financial institutions signing the UNEP statement on environment and sustainable development.

ISBN 1-85383-766-0, 310 pages, 2001, 29.95£

Contact: Earthscan Publications Ltd, 120 Pentonville Rd, London N1 9JN, UK.

Ph.: +44 20 7278 0433,

Fax: +44 20 7278 1142,

E-mail: earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk

<http://www.earthscan.co.uk>



Technology Transfer for Renewable Energy, Overcoming Barriers in Developing Countries

By Gill Wilkins, RIIA, UK.

Role of renewables to improve energy security, powering sustainable development, reducing environmental impacts. Key actors and roles in transferring technology to developing countries and its barriers and options. Case study of solar home system projects, and biomass cogenerations projects.

ISBN 1-85383-753-9, 234 p., 2002. 18.95£

Contact: Earthscan Publications Ltd, London, 120 Pentonville Road, London, N1 9JN, UK.

Ph: +44 20 7278 0433,

Fax: +44 20 7278 1142,

E-mail: earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk

<http://www.earthscan.co.uk>

Stand-Alone Photovoltaic Applications Lessons Learned



Overview of marketing, economic, financing, institutional, social and technological aspects. Cases of service applications like parking meters or bus shelters (Australia, Canada, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, UK), and remote buildings (Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain) and islands systems (Japan, and Korea).

Edited by Geerling Loois, and Bernard van Hemert, ECOFYS

ISBN 1-873936-91-5, 70 p., 1999.

Contact: James and James, (Science

Publisher) 35-37 William Road, London

NW1 3ER, UK. Ph: +44 20 73878558,

Fax: +44 20 73878998, e-mail: jxj@jxj.com

<http://www.jxj.com>



Reading the Weathervane, Climate Policy from Rio to Johannesburg

By Seth Dunn, Worldwatch Institute.

The paper access and compares the climate policies of 11 countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, UK, India, Japan, Russia, South Africa, USA) and the EU. Figures shows the carbon emissions and the carbon intensity from 1990-2001. It recommends the swift implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

ISBN 1-878071-63-7, 100 pages,

Worldwatch Paper 160, August 2002.

Contact: Worldwatch Institute,

1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW,

Washington DC 20036, USA..

Ph: +1-202 452 1992,

Fax: +1 202 2967365,

<http://www.worldwatch.org>.

Renewable Energy, Current German and European Legislation and More



The German Renewable Energy Act 2000, granting priority to renewable energy sources, which has proved to be highly efficient for accelerating the expansion of renewable energies.

69 pages, May 2002. Environmental Policy, It's our Future.

Contact: Public Relations Division,

Federal Ministry of the Environment,

Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety,

Alexanderplatz 6, 10178 Berlin, Germany.

E-mail: service@bmu.bund.de

<http://www.bmu.de>,

Power Politics, Equity and Environment in Electricity Reform



The changing global context for electricity reform, and cases of Argentina, India, Indonesia, Bulgaria, Ghana, South Africa.

Edited by Navroz K. Dubash, WRI.

ISBN 1-56973-503-4, 175 pages, 2002.

Contact: World Resource Institute (WRI),

Institutions and Governance program,

10 G Street, NE, Washington DC 20002, USA

Ph: +1 202 729 7766,

Fax: +1 202 7297759,

E-mail: navrozd@wri.org,

<http://www.wri.org>

Events

Events highlighted with green and * means that INFORSE is participating on the event.

Underlined events means that INFORSE-Europe organises the event.

February 3-4, 2003

III International Slovak Biomass Forum conference, Bratislava, Slovakia.

Miroslava Mitkova, Energy Centre Bratislava, Bajkalska 27, 821 01 Bratislava, Slovakia. Ph: +421 2 58248472, fax: +421-2 582448470, isbf@ecbratislava.sk, www.ecb.sk

February 15-18, 2003

Regional Workshop on Sustainable Improved Cookstove Dissemination with Special Emphasis on Commercialisation, Cebu, Philippines

Info: ARECOP, PO box 19, YKBS, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Fax: 62-274-885423, E-mail: secretariat@arecop.org, christina@arecop.org, erwan@arecop.org

February 20-23, 2003

CLEAN 2003 Bangalore, India

India International Clean Energy Expo 2003
Info: PDA Trade Fairs, PDA House, 32/2 Spencer Road, Frazer Town, Bangalore 560005, India. Ph: +91 80 5547434, fax: +91 80 5542258, www.cleanenergyexpo.com

February 18-28, Tour: March 1-2 2003

Technology Selection for Small Hydropower Development, Roorkee, India

International Training Course

Info: Alternate Hydro Energy Centre, Roorkee 247 667, Uttaranchal, India. Ph: +91 1332 74254, fax +91 1332 73517, ahec@iitr.ernet.in, ahec@vsnl.com, www.ahecindia.com, www.hydrohelp.com

February 26 - March 1, 2003

Renewable Energy Exhibition, Lyon, France

Info: Christophe Guillemet, Ph: +33 4 72 223260, fax: +33 4 72223258, e-mail: cguillem@sepelcom.com, www.energie-ren.com

March 5-7, 2003

World Sustainable Energy Day, Wels, Austria, Energy Globe Award 2003

Info: O.Oe. Energiesparverband, 4020 Linz, Landstraße 45, Austria. Ph: +43 732 7720 14386, fax: +43 732 7720 14383, office@esv.or.at, www.esv.or.at

March 18-19, 2003

Fuel Cells for Stationary Applications, London, UK

Driving Forward Commercialisation and Regulation

Info: Ola Samuelsson, 4 Cavendish Square, London, W1G 0BX, UK. E-mail: OlaS@marcusevansuk.com

March 19-22 2003

SolarExpo 2003, Verona

Info: Ambiente Italia, Research Institute, Piazzetta Trento e Trieste 10/b, 32032 Feltre, Ph: +39 0439 840922, fax +39 0439 849854, info@solarexpo.com, www.solarexpo.com

May 12-16, 2003

World PV Conference, Osaka, Japan

Combines the world's 3 big PV conferences: 18th European PV Solar Energy Conference, 14th Asian PV Science and Engineering Conference, and 31st Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, PV Specialists Conference.

Info: Tokyo A & T University, Kosuke Kurokawa, Ph/fax: +81 4 238-87132/-56729 kurochan@cc.tuat.ac.jp, www.cc.tuat.ac.jp or WIP Sylvesteinstr. 2, 81369 Munich, Germany. Ph: +49 89 72012739, fax: +49 89 720 12791 wip@wip-munich.de, www.wip-munich.de

May 21-22, 2003

All-Energy Opportunities, Aberdeen, UK

Conference and Exhibition. Org by BWEA, Scotisch Renewable Forum

Info: 34 Ellerker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6AA UK. Ph: +44 20 8241 1912, fax: +44 20 8940 6211, info@all-energy.co.uk, www.all-energy.co.uk

May 21-23, 2003

Pan-European Environmental Ministers' Meeting, KIEV, Ukraine *

The Environment for Europe process including public participation, energy efficiency, environmental education.

Info: www.unece.org/env/wgso/ www.eco-forum.org. See page 6.

May 26-28, 2003

Renewable Energy Sources for Islands, Tourism and Water Desalination

International Conference, Crete, Greece

Info: EREC - European Renewable Energy Council, Renewable Energy House, 26, rue du Trône, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Ph: +32 2 546 1933, Fax: +32 2 546 1934, erec@erec-renewables.org, www.erec-renewables.org

June 2-5, 2003, Brussels, Belgium

Green Week, Conference & Exhibitions

This 3rd Green Week organised by the EU Commission, DG Environment, has renewable energy as a special theme. Local Green Days in the period May 30 - June 9.

Info: European Commission, <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/greenweek/> e-mail: envinfo@cec.eu.int

June 8-12, 2003

"Sharing Indigenous Wisdom: An International Dialogue on Sustainable Development." Green Bay, Wisconsin, USA

Info: College of Menominee Nation/Sustainable Development Institute, Delia M. Kundin P.O. Box 1179, Keshena, WI 54135, USA.

Ph: +1-715-799-5600, E-mail: dkundin@menominee.edu www.sharingindigenouswisdom.org

June 14-15, 16-19, 2003

ISES'03 ISREE-9, Göteborg, Sweden

The International Solar World Congress and the 9th International Symposium on Renewable Energy Education

Info: Prof. Lars Broman, Solar Energy Research Center SERC, Dalarna University, SE 781 88 Borlänge, Sweden. Ph: +46 2377 8203/8710, fax +46 2377 8701

June 26-29, 2003

InterSolar 2003, ESTEC 2003, Freiburg, Germany.

The first European Solar Thermal Energy Conference

Info: Deutscher Fachverband Solarenergie e.V., DFS, Bertoldstrasse 45, D-79098 Freiburg. Ph: +49 761 2962090, fax +49 761 2962099, info@dfs.solarfirmen.de, www.estec2003.org, www.intersolar.de.

August 11-29, 2003

Summer Course, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

See article on page 11.

East African NGO Course

August 12-13, 2003

Training on EIA, CDM, Uganda

See article on page 11.

September 30 - October 4, 2003

INFORSE-Europe Seminar, CAT, UK.

Info: INFORSE-Europe, Ph: +45 86 22 7000, fax: +45 86 22 7096, ove@inforse.org, www.inforse.org/europe or Loan Randle, Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT) Machynlleth, Powys, SY20 9AZ, Wales, UK. Ph: +44 1654 705990, fax: +44 1654 702782, www.cat.org.uk.

November 13-17, 2003

CIES 2003, Cuba

1st Int Convention on Energy and Environment', III Symposium on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Spanish and English. Info: Ph.D. Luis Oliva Ruiz, Energetic Efficiency Studies Center. Universidad of Oriente, Ave. Las Américas s/n. Santiago de Cuba, 90900, Ph: 053- 22- 644509, 053- 22- 643120, Fax: 053- 22- 687286, 053- 22- 632689 e-mail: oliva@ceefe.uo.edu.cu, tony@ceefe.uo.edu.cu, cies2003@cies.ciges.inf.cu.

December 1-12, 2003, Italy

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 9th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 9)

Info: UNFCCC Secretariat, P.O. Box 260124, D-53153 Bonn, Germany. Ph: +49 228 8151000, Fax: +49 228 8151999 E-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int, <http://www.unfccc.int>

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