

SIDS OUTREACH

Providing you an insightful lively critical analysis and news

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES AND THE CSD



**An interview with H.E.
Dr. Julian R. Hunte,
Chairman of the
Alliance of Small
Island States (AOSIS)**

*By Felix Dodds
and Jennifer Peer*

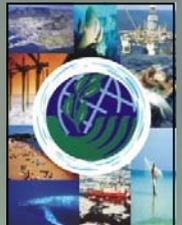
AOSIS played a critical role in Rio and then at Johannesburg. What are your hopes for AOSIS in the future as the newly appointed Chair?

AOSIS will hopefully continue to play a critical role in all relevant sustainable development processes that are of importance to small island developing States (SIDS). We have tried in the Mauritius Strategy to set ourselves some long term and ambitious goals – basically the section on implementation. One thing I will seek to continue from my predecessors is active engagement with all AOSIS regions, consultative and informative discourse with our experts and an open and pragmatic approach to our development partners. AOSIS will seek to be value added to current ongoing bilateral and regional approaches. But we will also have to deal with the issue of formalization of our group.

Why is it considered advisable to integrate SIDS in the CSD Agenda?

The BPOA grew out of Agenda 21 and it was considered logical at the time of adoption for the CSD, as the review forum for Agenda 21, also take up the BPOA issues. We also felt that if this would be the home for BPOA and MSI then the issues under the CSD cycle must also consider the SIDS issues of relevance, and we also added new and emerging issues. So climate change and SIDS is on the agenda from the point of view of the BPOA and MSI. It remains to be seen whether it will be the best possible use of our resources, and there may be other additional avenues for exploring the implementation of sustainable development in SIDS to consider (this would be the meetings of AOSIS with relevant donors – on a individual basis).

SIDS EDITION OF OUTREACH



Welcome to the SIDS edition of Outreach! This edition of Outreach, jointly produced by the Global Forum for Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and Stakeholder Forum, is marking the introduction of SIDS day to the CSD agenda. CSD 13 decided to:

“devote one day of the review sessions of the Commission to the review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States focusing on that year’s thematic cluster, as well as on any new developments regarding the sustainable development efforts of small island developing States using existing modalities.”

SIDS day at the CSD is a recognition of the fact that small island developing States continue to be a special case for sustainable development and that there is a need for urgent steps towards addressing the vulnerability of small island developing States.

MONDAY 8 MAY

Small Island Developing States and the CSD, an Interview with H.E. Dr. Julian R. Hunte	page 1
First Week Review, an Interview with Mr. Yvo de Boer	page 3
The GEF Small Grants Programme Climate Change and Energy Activities in the SIDS	page 6
Tackling Access to Energy in the Pacific Islands, an Interview with Mr. Anare Matakiviti	page 7
Investing in Energy and Industrial Development: Challenges and Opportunities	page 9

**Check the Diary of Side Events and Partnerships
Fair on page 10.**

Next week the CSD will have a 'Day' on SIDS, what are your expectations?

I expect a lively discussion and debate based on some interesting presentations. I hope to hear of new opportunities for cooperation, technical assistance and capacity building, and for any offers of new financing facilities for the priorities of the SIDS.

What are the most important issues within the CSD Energy cycle for AOSIS?

SIDS strongly believe that winning the battle against climate change, securing energy supplies, and ensuring eradication of poverty is entirely dependent on improving access to sound energy services, particularly from renewable energy sources – this is fundamental to global sustainable development. Other key issues are:

- Improving access to reliable, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for sustainable development;
- Accelerating the development, dissemination, and deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies;
- Meeting growing needs for energy services through renewable energy;
- Creating financial incentives for the development of renewable energy – in developed countries there are numerous examples, but for developing countries the example of Barbados as highlighted in the SG Report on SIDS for CSD
- Easing of use of alternative source of energy as it is more technologically appropriate and research shows that for projects to succeed there must be added on capacity building and technical assistance in follow-up and maintenance,
- High cost of energy as a strong case for renewable energy.

What role will AOSIS play in the Intergovernmental Review Meeting of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities, taking place in Beijing in October?

We hope to play a constructive role, to ensure that the GPA continues with its good work. We believe that, for example, in the context of the Caribbean Sea resolution a major contribution for progress can come from the GPA. We also want to pursue technical innovations and cooperation that would allow us to meet current commitments and initiatives to reduce pollution. In the Caribbean we are very engaged in the issue of reducing the impact of cruise ship pollution. In other

SIDS regions there is a greater emphasis on other issues such as impacts on fisheries from pollution, but inevitably the cruise ship issue will become important for these regions too.

What needs to be done to enhance the implementation of the GPA within AOSIS states?

We would need to have a more active engagement with the GPA secretariat, perhaps by having annual AOSIS workshops on GPA implementation as it relates to specific areas of synergy – fisheries, trade, climate change, biodiversity, sustainable industrial and agricultural development etc. I will undertake to have several preparatory discussions with AOSIS prior to the Beijing conference. One very important element for us will be the facilitation of participation.

SIDS AND THE UN BRIEF TIMELINE

- 1994** The first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of SIDS met in Barbados, and the Barbados Plan of Action (BPoA) was adopted; outlining local, regional in international actions in support of SIDS
- 1999** The 22nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) (1999) conducted an assessment of the BPoA and called for support in its implementation
- 2002** The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in South Africa adopted the Johannesburg Plan of Action, which highlighted a series of SIDS-specific issues
- 2005** 10-year review of the BPoA held in Mauritius where the Mauritius Strategy to further implement the programme of action and the Mauritius Declaration were unanimously adopted
- 2005** As a follow-up on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs convened regional and inter-regional meetings of the SIDS in partnership with relevant regional organizations and stakeholders.
- 2006** The Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD), which continuously reviews the implementation of the BPoA through its issue clusters, declared Monday, May 8th "SIDS Day," focusing the day's meetings, panels, partnership fair and thematic discussions on SIDS.

FIRST WEEK REVIEW

An Interview with Mr. Yvo de Boer, Vice-Chair of the CSD

By Felix Dodds
and Jennifer Peer



What were your expectations coming into the CSD this year?

I had different expectations at different stages in the run up to the CSD. For the past couple of months, my expectations were very high. The Bureau put a lot of effort into making this session as interactive as possible. We included panels whenever we could; put a lot of effort into stronger private sector involvement and interaction with the Major Groups. So I had high expectations for a lively meeting. The 2 weeks before the session I became concerned that at the session there could be a major row on lack of balance in the programme. Letters from the G77 and the Rio Group were sent to Minister Aleksishvili complaining about this and asking for equal time to address each issue, that the name of the session be changed, and expressing unhappiness with the fact that one integrated report was produced, rather than one per issue. Based on this, my expectation became that there would be a major fight during the opening plenary. The Bureau met with both of these groups before the session and calmed concerns over these issues. I think we are off to a good start.

We are at the end of the first week. What would you say have been the highlights?

Based on the sessions I have chaired, I have been very struck by the fact that people want to address the issues of this cycle in integrated manner. They see the linkages between not only the issues on the agenda, but also the inter-linkages with issues that are not explicitly on the agenda, such as energy security and concerns about air quality. The fact that people are so aware of these linkages is allowing for a very interactive discussion.

I have also been struck by the positive shift in the language surrounding climate change. 2-3 years ago the bulk of developing countries talking about climate change

emphasised the need for the North to do more and argued that developing countries should not be constrained by targets. All developing countries are now taking the issue of climate change very seriously. They are referring to very real stuff they are doing on the ground in terms of both mitigation and adaptation. What also strikes me is that people are very seized by the urgency of the energy question in context of economic growth. Many are doing things to address issues raised in Johannesburg such as the governance question. In fact, I have heard LDCs now expressing disappointment that they are still not seeing investments in their countries, despite having strengthened governance architecture.

I am impressed by the huge richness in approaches and creative solutions that developing countries are undertaking to address the constraints they are facing.

One issue I see emerging as a major issue is the supply of electricity to rural areas. There are very intelligent discussions taking place about what works and what doesn't in addressing this challenge.

We have had a fantastic discussion on gender, the conclusion of which was essentially that we need to see the management of energy systems in the hands of women.

So, even though I've been working in the area of climate change for 12 years now, I have found this to be a very unique and interesting discussion.

Many best practices have been presented over the week. How can the CSD contribute to the scaling up of these best practices?

The things that have been coming out of the discussion this past week are the identification of constraints in a number of areas. We have also seen that there are people in the rooms who have solutions to these constraints and experience in dealing with them. There are clear questions being put to international financial institutions in terms of energy financing, to UNDP in terms of country assistance and capacity building. At the end of the session, if we can conclude with a really clear picture of what the constraints are, this can be used next year to have a really good discussion in order to develop solutions to these constraints. We can then find solutions on how the Bank can adapt its policies, or how initiatives launched in Johannesburg can be target towards addressing constraints, for example.

ENB have suggested in "*in the corridors*" that with energy security now in the driving seat of the

debate, some detect an abandonment of old ideological discussions that once cast renewables against other elements in the energy mix. Do you think this true? And if so, what could the implications be for the policy year?

A number of things are affecting the discussions. Rising oil prices are leading to a sense of urgency. The energy security questions are also playing a role. Here at the CSD we have players with very different perspectives on energy security.

I think energy security is a big issue, but it's in the balance which way it will go. One possibility is that the energy security question will have a positive impact in the sense that people will combine ambitions to seek win-win that are good for environment. Alternatively, fear about oil prices and insecurity about gas supply from Russia could mean that people may switch more to coal, which is cheap and abundant. This is a crucial time because in the next couple of years we will be making decisions about existing energy infrastructure, which will put in place the hardware that will stay with us for the next 20-30 years.

What outcomes would you like to see emerge from the policy year and what needs to be done this year to ensure that happens? Are we on track?

What I would like to see come out of CSD 15 are some very clear decisions and recommendations on what to do to address the constraints we have identified in this session. We also need a clear indication of who we expect to act on each constraint and response.

Mr. De Boer photo courtesy of www.iisd.ca

A STATEMENT ON CARICOM PRIORITIES POST-MAURITIUS INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON SIDS

Globalization and sustainable development are two key challenges facing small island developing states. The consequences associated with the vulnerability of small Caribbean states to the damage arising from external events threaten the security of the Region.

As regards our **economic vulnerability**, intensified competition from global trade liberalization, deteriorating market access conditions and adverse movements in the commodity terms of trade, have led to significantly weakened export capacity, rising trade deficits, and increased economic vulnerability.

Social vulnerability in the Caribbean has also increased due to persistent poverty affecting a significant proportion of the population; increasing health threats such as HIV/AIDS and the loss of trained and experienced professionals to developed countries.

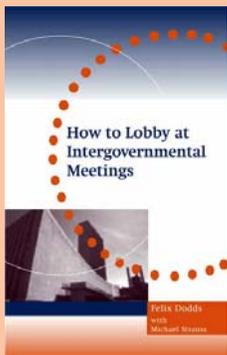
In addition, **environmental vulnerability** has also increased. Climate Change and climate variability have been evidenced by more frequent and stronger hurricanes, more intense droughts and flooding.

All of this has taken place in the face of falling inward investment flows and aid receipts in Caribbean SIDS.

To address these concerns the Region has taken the following actions:

- The intensification of economic cooperation into the CARICOM Single Market and Economy;
- The establishment of new regional institutions including the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and the strengthening of networks of other agencies and programmes to provide information and policy advice;
- Adoption in 1997, of the Education and Human Resource Development Strategy;
- The establishment of waste management facilities and environmental management agencies especially for ship generated waste.

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SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Introduction

For small island developing States (SIDS), the ocean is essential to their way of life. The fates of SIDS and the oceans are inseparable and thus, what happens to the ocean will have a significant impact on SIDS. As the name suggests, one of the key characteristics of SIDS is that they are small islands. What the name fails to convey, however, is that they are also typically large ocean states. With the adoption of the 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as the standard seaward limit of a coastal State's authority many SIDS have found themselves with jurisdiction over ocean areas far greater than their respective land masses.

SIDS face a wide number of opportunities and challenges, related to ocean and coastal governance. For many SIDS, tourism represents a substantial portion of their gross domestic product (GDP) and employment sector and is a vital source of foreign exchange. Further, the fishing regions that fall under the jurisdiction of SIDS are among the most productive in the entire world.

However, one of the more pressing concerns facing SIDS at present is the threat of climate change and an associated rise in global sea levels. Current predictions from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change estimate that global sea levels will rise by somewhere between 20-70cm over the next 100 years. Given their small landmass and low lying nature, many SIDS are particularly vulnerable to sea level rise. The first country likely to feel the effects of a rising sea is thought to be Tuvalu. In 2001 much of the island disappeared under water during an extreme La Nina event and in February 2004 the country once again suffered significant flooding related to cyclonic activity. In addition to flooding, rising sea level can result in contamination of groundwater and food supplies through salt water intrusion.

Progress towards the Implementation on Ocean and Coastal Management in SIDS Focusing on Climate Change as required under the Barbados Programme of Action

- Approximately 63% of countries (26 SIDS) have produced or are in the process of producing a national adaptation plan, while 27% (11 SIDS) have not produced one and information is unavailable for the remaining 10% (4 SIDS).
- Approximately 37% of countries (15 SIDS) have some form of renewable energy system installed,

44% of countries (18 SIDS) have not yet installed a renewable energy system, and information is unavailable for 19% (8 SIDS).

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission assessments have been completed by 54% of the SIDS (22 countries), 34% (14 SIDS) have yet to do so and information is unavailable for 12% of the nations (5 SIDS).
- Reporting by SIDS indicates that only 20% (8 SIDS) have actually installed equipment for environmental monitoring such as tidal gauges and meteorological stations, 68% (28 SIDS) have yet to do so and information is unavailable for 12% (5 SIDS).

For most of the SIDS the financial capacity, and to a lesser extent, technical capacity necessary to fulfill the goals of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA) must emanate from an external source. A number of SIDS are already working with international partners to develop renewable energy and sea level monitoring infrastructure. However greater support is needed in order for all SIDS to achieve the goals of the BPoA.

Excerpt from Loper, Christen E., Miriam C. Balgos, Janice Brown, Biliana Cicin-Sain, Peter Edwards, Christina Jarvis, Jonathan Lilley, Isabel Torres de Noronha, Adam Sharke, Joana Flor Tavares and LaVerne Walker. "Small Islands, Large Ocean States: A Review of Ocean and Coastal Management in Small Island Developing States since the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)." Toward Mauritius 2005 Paper Series No. 2005-1. Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands: University of Delaware, Newark, USA (2005).



nrg4SD Information Desk at CSD-14

Monday 8, 9:00am - 6:00pm
Neck Area

nrg4SD will display and distribute information about the nrg4SD and its initiatives to delegates attending the CSD-14 and will be available to discuss their work.

THE GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY ACTIVITIES IN THE SIDS

By Stephen Gitonga
Climate Change Programme Officer,
GEF Small Grants Programme



The GEF SGP has been a partner in development and environmental activities of SIDS for the last decade. The SGP approach is guided by the GEF mandate that links environmental benefits to local community benefits. Through its activities, the partnerships between the community, Governments, the civil society and the private sector with development partners have addressed environment and development challenges facing SIDS in the following areas: climate change, land management, biodiversity, international waters and persistent organic pollutants. This has helped build a strong network of collaboration and partnership at a regional scale in the Caribbean and the Pacific SIDS that has proved very effective in harnessing the synergy between public, private and civil society.

Climate change and energy challenges.

In the area of climate change and energy, it is recognized that the impacts of climate change are the greatest threat to SIDS, arising from small islands' vulnerability to rising sea waters and more frequent and intensive storms. To address this concern, GEF SGP is supporting both climate change mitigation and adaptation activities by promoting the use of renewable energies and also energy efficient practices and technologies. On the other hand, SGP is supporting community climate change adaptation activities, initially in Samoa and Jamaica and is in the process of exploring more opportunities in both the Pacific and the Caribbean regions.

It is usually believed that for the SIDS, adapting to the impacts of climate change is as critical as mitigation efforts in meeting the sustainable development needs. SGP in Samoa and Jamaica will be implementing community-based adaptation activities. In both Jamaica and Samoa it is expected that the portfolio will focus on agriculture, health and the environment, water resources, and the management of climate-related risks. At the same time, meeting the energy needs of SIDS is a great challenge. To overcome the

challenge, GEF SGP is supporting a number of projects focusing on renewables and energy efficiency. Some examples of project focus include: micro hydro power and solar energy projects in the Dominican Republic and Cuba, planned biofuels projects in Papua New Guinea, Barbados and Micronesia, energy efficiency projects in the Dominican Republic and a Solar desalination project in Mauritius, etc.

For more information about climate change and energy activities in the SIDS, please contact Stephen Gitonga at stephen.gitonga@undp.org



Example of SGP support of energy projects in Mauritius and the Dominican Republic:

In the Mauritius example, the Rodrigues Council of Social Services, the grantee NGO working with specialists in renewable energy at the University of Mauritius, received a grant of \$30,279 for a Solar Water Desalination project in the remote coastal community of Cite Patate. It was started in 1997 and completed in 2000. The project developed locally constructed solar water desalination units and installed them, providing 18 households with local access to drinking water. The project demonstrates the use of solar energy to desalinate water, an approach that may be usable in other areas of the island nation of Mauritius. For every 10 liters of seawater, 3-7 liters of drinking water are produced in a day. In the Dominican Republic, a local CBO, representing the community of El Limón situated in the mountains west of Santo Domingo, received an SGP grant totaling \$27,500 in support of the *Electrification of the El Limón Community* project. The project started in September 1997 and was completed in 1998. The El Limon Community Micro hydropower project give power for lighting and also powering a computer centre for Internet connection and training to the El Limon community. Water from the canal is used for irrigation mostly during the night while most of electrical power is needed during the day and early part of the night. Conservation of the water catchment is built in the project activities.

TACKLING ACCESS TO ENERGY IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

An interview with Anare Matakiviti, Pacific Energy and Gender Network- South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission

By Jennifer Peer



This is a huge challenge, made more difficult by the fact that most countries are feeling the brunt of rising fuel prices. Most Pacific island states are dependent on importing fossil fuels, which results in a drain in their financial reserves. For very poor countries with limited resources, this is having a detrimental effect on economies and the ability of governments to provide basic services to their populations.

You mentioned rising fuel prices as one obstacle to energy provision. What other constraints and obstacles are there to addressing access to energy in Pacific island states, in particular?

What are the most important issues on the table at the Energy Cycle for the Pacific region?

One of the most crucial issues facing the Pacific Islands is access to energy. The large majority of the population in the Pacific Islands lives in rural areas. Provision of energy services is therefore an important issue. Most people rely on traditional sources of energy, such as biomass and fuel wood. Improving access to modern energy services, such as electricity, LPG, and kerosene is a key issue for consideration.

Geography is one obstacle or challenge that particularly affects countries in the Pacific region. Most countries in the region are small and widespread. They are often far removed and isolated from bigger markets. Small countries should try and develop solutions on the regional level to overcome this isolation. Many of the challenges they face can be addressed collectively. For example, all countries in the region are dependent on imported fossil fuels. Options should be explored for developing a regional approach to importation to reduce transaction costs and find ways to maximise limited resources.

'Small is Beautiful': Making Decentralised Energy a Reality

Monday 8th, 1.15-2.45pm, Conference Room 6

Organized by Practical Action, in partnership with GVEP, Winrock International and OLADE (the Latin American Energy Organisation)

Decentralised, small-scale energy schemes are often the only realistic option for getting electricity to small, isolated communities in developing countries. This side event will discuss how to make decentralised energy schemes work, both in terms of policy and practice.

A panel discussion with:

The Hon. Syda N.M Bbumba

Minister of Energy & Mineral Development, Uganda

Sarah Adams

Programme Co-ordinator, GVEP (Chair)

Rene Karotki

EU Energy Initiative, European Commission

Teo Sanchez

Energy Technology & Policy Adviser, Practical Action

Wendy Aulakh

Managing Director, Clean Energy Group, Winrock International

'Small is beautiful'

Making decentralised energy a reality



Side event at CSD 14, New York

Monday 8th May, 1.15-2.45pm, Conference Room 6

GVEP

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WINROCK

PRACTICAL ACTION

What responses will be needed at the institutional level to make this regional cooperation possible?

Well, we need to establish the right institutional structure. AOSIS and SIDS are trying to push this at the global level. It is very important for these two institutions to try and highlight the issues facing SIDS, because we need the support of donors in developed countries. We cannot do this alone.

What are the main gender issues in relation to energy in the pacific region?

Addressing access to energy in the region will be an important step towards improving the well-being of women. Women in the region are the managers of the home: they cook, iron and do the washing. When women cook, they often do so over open fires. This is a health issue. Here at the CSD, we need policies that will address this issue of access. We need to improve means for cooking and provide access to electricity and LPGs.

Pacific island countries have an abundance of renewable energy sources which need to be developed in order to improve access to energy. Solar, biomass, hydro, geothermal and oceans all provide potentially valuable sources of energy.

Renewable energy technologies are very expensive and capital intensive, so countries need to develop partnerships to overcome this financial barrier.

Other policy options that small island developing States (SIDS) should highlight at the CSD include the need to promote the involvement of women in planning and development of the energy sector. Technical education needs to be provided. We need to focus on building partnerships to address these types of issues.

At CSD 13, it was decided that an entire day at CSD would be devoted to SIDS. What do you hope to see achieved at the SIDS day?

Credit should be given to those who have worked hard to highlight SIDS issues on the international agenda and for pushing for inclusion in the CSD agenda. This day is a recognition of the enormous challenges faced by SIDS.

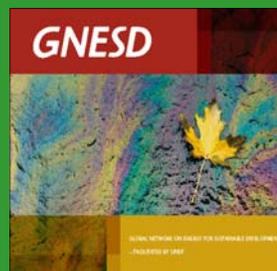
I hope that the SIDS day will provide all the SIDS governments with the opportunity to highlight the issues affecting them and that donors will be able to listen and consider these challenges. I hope we will be able to collectively develop strategies for addressing these issues- this is crucial to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Energy for Poverty Reduction

Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development & ENDA-TM

8 May 2006, 1:15 – 2:45 PM
Side Event - Conference Room A

- Presentation of the Network
- Power Sector Reform Programmes to Benefit the Poor
- Reaching the Millennium Development Goals and Beyond
- Renewables and Poverty in China
- Gaining Knowledge: The Experience of a Developing World NGO through a Global Network



Speakers:
Dr. M. I Sharif, GNESD Secretariat
Stephen Karekezi, AFREPREN
Prof. O. Davidson, Uni. Of Sierra Leone
Prof. Zhou Dadi, Dep. Exec. Dir., ERI
Touria Dafrallah, ENDA-TM



INVESTING IN ENERGY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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



This intervention was made today from the NGO desk at the official session on Friday 5th focused on Investing in Energy and Industrial Development: Challenges and Opportunities. Sub themes included the following topics:

1. enabling environment, including national energy and industry policies and regulatory frameworks, for increased investments in energy and industry
2. Capital markets and FDI: Funding for large-scale energy and industrial projects
3. innovative financing arrangements and incentives, including for small-scale projects.

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) called for energy that is “reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound”. Events and publications made available at this session of CSD show that nuclear power does not meet these criteria, and nor does it provide an answer to climate change. Nuclear energy is inflexible, generates waste, is inherently dangerous and poses unacceptable security threats from terrorism. And relevant to our session this morning, it has hidden costs and undermines economic development. In diverting resources from sustainable and renewable energy, investment in nuclear energy and associated subsidies would erect obstacles to sustainable energy.

Nuclear energy does not and cannot compete in a liberalized electricity market. Nuclear energy relies on subsidies, including underwriting for construction cost or caps on construction costs, operating performance, non-fuel operations and maintenance cost, nuclear fuel cost and decommissioning cost, liability caps and guarantees that the output will be purchased at a guaranteed price. Usually absent from consideration are decommissioning costs, the long-term costs of dealing with waste and external costs such as environmental damage, effects on human health and social costs. This makes nuclear power plants a particularly risky for developing

countries, due to exposure to cost overruns, downtime, the cost of dealing with waste and dependence on foreign technology. Nuclear power is quite simply the wrong answer, and would divert scarce resources from investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency. It doesn't add up.

Consideration of nuclear energy must weigh the opportunity costs: every dollar invested in nuclear is a dollar that could be invested in the solutions – clean and renewable energy. In the context of these sustainable development criteria established by governments, it is clear that human and economic resources are best invested into energy efficiency and the numerous renewable technologies available to guarantee the right to safe, clean and affordable energy, which has shown remarkable growth since 2000.

One panelist mentioned new nuclear build. It should be noted that the IAEA, renowned for its optimism, has projected an increase in projection of global nuclear capacity, but that most of this increased capacity will come from plant life extensions and not new build. The Agency also expects that $\frac{3}{4}$ of existing capacity in OECD countries will be retired by 2030 because reactors will have reached the end of their life or because governments will have adopted policies to phase out nuclear power.

Rather than to include nuclear power in the ‘mix’, countries need to focus on implementing the commitments made in the World Summit in September 2005 to take action to promote clean energy and energy efficiency and conservation, accelerate the development and dissemination of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, and promote and support greater efforts to develop renewable sources of energy, such as solar, wind and geothermal.

For all these reasons we call for the recognition on the international level of the right to sustainable and renewable energy.



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DIARY - SIDE EVENTS

1:15-2:45	SIDS Side Event. AOSIS	2
	Small Is Beautiful: Making Decentralized Energy A Reality. Intermediate Technology Development Group, Practical Action & Winrock International	6
	Energy for Poverty Reduction. ENDA- TM (Environnement et D�veloppement du Tiers Monde)	A
	Building a Sustainable Future: An ICC Initiative. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	*DHLA
6:15-7:45	Ecological Footprint Accounts: Measuring human demand on the biosphere. Government of Switzerland , WWF International, Global Footprint Network	2
	Sustainable Electricity Dialogue. World Business Council for Sustainable Development	6
	Regional Centres of Expertise to Promote Education for Sustainable Development. United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)	A
	European Union Energy Initiative: Deliverables. European Union Energy Initiative (EUEI)	*DHLA

DIARY - PARTNERSHIPS FAIR

10:00-1:00	Small Island Developing States regional partnerships (tbc)	6
3:00-4:25	"Partnerships in Practice" interactive discussion on Building capacity through Partnerships in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	6
4:30-5:10	Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)	6
5:15-6:00	USEA/USAID Energy Partnership Program	6
9:00-6:00	Dams and Development Project	N.Area
	Global Village Energy partnership (GVEP)	N.Area
	Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4sd)	N.Area
	Strategic Partnership Among Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica for Co-operation on Sustainable Development	N.Area

OUTREACH 2015

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10