

# NETWORK 2015

*Building Partnerships for Sustainable Development*

## ENERGY CYCLE POLITICS – A GUIDE TO THE NEXT TWO YEARS

*By Richard Sherman*

As CSD 14- the so called “Energy Cycle”- starts, we thought it would be useful to provide an overview of the issues that the two years will need to address.

Energy and Climate Change issues remain highly political and contentious issues on the global sustainable development agenda- just remember the long nights at CSD-9 and in Johannesburg.

The Energy Cycle will be the biggest test so far for the CSD reforms and the new programme of work- it could make or break the CSD in the eyes of the world.

The Energy Cycle comes at a time where:

- 2 billion people do not have access to modern energy services; and
- an estimated \$16 trillion will be needed for investment in the world energy systems in the next 25 years.

So, what are the key issues for the Energy Cycle?

**Nuclear:** Will be on the agenda. At CSD-9 in 2001, nuclear was a very controversial issue- in fact, government negotiators asked the CSD Secretariat not to be present in the negotiations and wanted to resolve issues away from watching eyes. In addition to NGOs and other Major Groups, opposition to the nuclear issue will come mainly from Saudi Arabia and OPEC and AOSIS (small island states). Depending on what transpires in the current tension between Iran and certain Security Council members, these could ‘infect’ the CSD process.

**Hydropower:** Will be on the agenda. We will see a big push from many African governments to have hydro-resources feature highly in the process, including ensuring the CSD recognises the need for international funding for ‘infrastructure’ (code word for dams!!!). It has been difficult in the past to get the



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CSD or any UN process to respond to the recommendations from World Commission on Dams. Also expect a discussion on whether hydro is indeed a renewable energy source.

**Sustainable Consumption and Production:** Will be addressed as a cross-cutting issue; however, the US will attempt to focus the discussion on SCP patterns in developing countries and avoid entering into discussion about their own SCP patterns, or those of other industrialised countries. The EU is expected to push for a balanced debate on SCP, but also a strong focus on industrialised countries' actions.

**Subsidies:** The WSSD called for a focus on energy subsidies; however, the US, Japan, Canada and Australia will argue this is not an issue that can be addressed by the UN system, and that it is being addressed under the World Trade Organisation.

**Climate Change:** Like energy issues, climate change issues are very controversial within the US system. As a procedural issue, many governments feel that such issues should only be addressed under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. At CSD-9, governments ring-fenced all climate change discussions, as they feared the CSD would assist in the negotiations of the climate process (CSD-9 coincided with what was meant to be the end of the Buenos Aires Programme of Action at COP-6).

**Oil and Gas:** The OPEC states are apparently keen to address the oil/gas issues (no surprise here), but are talking about the need to address them as "commodity" issues, and to address the economic impacts of sustainable development policies on single commodity dependent export countries.

**All energy options must remain open:** While we can expect the EU to push hard for, and focus on renewables, the reality is that the majority of countries, will oppose a narrow focus on energy, and will want the process to focus on all energy sources. So, renewables will be only one component of the CSD discussions and outcomes.

**Energy security:** Many issues such as nuclear, climate change, oil and gas supply, and hydrogen have security considerations which are becoming more and more relevant to any discussion on energy issues.

**Technology Transfer Constraints:** The CSD has a mandate to focus on international technology transfer and cooperation. However, past discussions have merited little benefits for developing countries; this issue has soured the South-North relationship. Speaking at the COP-9 Ministerial Roundtable, the G-77 identified two primary concerns related to technology transfer; namely that: "hopes for accelerated transfer and diffusion of environmentally sustainable technologies have remained largely unfulfilled; and most governments equate transfer of technology with commercialization, citing private sector domain and intellectual property rights as the main reasons for such a failure (G-77, 2003)." A position paper released by the Indian government in July 2005 notes that "even though the international community has made promises for technology transfer and additional financing since Rio, this has not resulted in any effective transfer on the ground." The position further notes that "critical technologies, which can have significant impact on decarbonisation, have been out of reach of developing countries because of both prohibitive costs and the existing intellectual property rights regime."

**Role of the UN System:** A key area of debate will be on the role of the UN system- Agencies, Programmes and Funds. Since CSD-9, some Major Groups and the Renewable Energy Sector have been lamenting the lack of a dedicated UN Agency/Programme on Energy, and they have developed positions on a Global Sustainable Energy Organisation. This issue will once again emerge in the energy cycle; however there is seemingly little support from governments for such an agency. Discussions will focus on UN-Energy- the inter-agency body that brings together the UN system to coordinate energy activities and to ensure there is no duplication of activities. Some governments are particularly concerned with the inter-agency process, as it is not 'accountable' to the intergovernmental process.

**Missing Targets:** The CSD and the UN more generally are notoriously bad at reflecting on missing targets. While there were no specific targets and timeframes for renewables or energy in the WSSD, there was a specific target for SIDS. What happened to this target- should the CSD cycle account for the failure to act?

# THE CSD: ENSURING POSITIVE OUTCOMES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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

The importance of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) to the sustainable development agenda cannot be overstated—no other UN institution tries to examine head-on the inter-linkages between environmental, social, economic, and political arenas at the global scale. Furthermore, the Review Session of the CSD's Second Cycle, which will kick off on 1 May, will address some of the most contentious issues on the global sustainable development agenda—energy, climate change and industrial development. However, the question of whether the CSD is

up to the task is one that is increasingly being asked by governments, Major Groups and other stakeholders.

The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development reaffirmed the CSD as the highest-level body dealing with sustainable development issues within the UN system. At its eleventh session in 2003, the Commission adopted a far reaching multiyear programme of work, including an innovative two-year 'Review and Policy' implementation cycle. The current cycle, dubbed the "Energy Cycle," will be the biggest test so far for the CSD reforms and the new programme of work. The first cycle tested the 'waters' on the new format; from that experience we can draw some lessons and conclusions to be applied to the second and future cycles.

In preparation for the 14th Session of the CSD, Stakeholder Forum has produced two reports on the CSD. These reports aim to make a contribution to ensuring a successful energy cycle and to the broader task of exploring options for strengthening the CSD to ensure it effectively fulfils its important role in the UN system.

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## STAKEHOLDER FORUM'S CSD REPORTS



You can find the following reports on our website <http://www.stakeholderforum.org>:

- *Strengthening the Johannesburg Implementation Track: Considerations for Enhancing the CSD's Multi-Year Programme of Work*
- *Priorities for "Energy Cycle": Summary of the Possible Policy Approaches Identified in the Second Cycle Regional Implementation Meetings (2005-2006)*
- *Commission Sustainable Development Workshop: Preparing for the Future Workshop Pack and Final Report.*

### Strengthening the Johannesburg Implementation Track: Considerations for Enhancing the CSD's Multi-year Programme of Work

This report presents recommendations and considerations on how the CSD could be strengthened in its ability to deliver concrete outcomes on the key issues of sustainable development. It draws together the ideas and recommendations that emerged from a 6 month process of consultation with governments and stakeholders initiated by Stakeholder Forum. The report contains a detailed stock-taking of the CSD process since Johannesburg, including a review of the entire first cycle and an assessment of the recent second cycle Regional Implementation Meetings. The report identifies several innovative practices, as well as obstacles, challenges, and constraints that featured prominently throughout the cycle. It details 19 specific recommendations to enhance and maximise the importance of the CSD. Taken together, they could do a great deal to strengthen the CSD process and enable it to fulfil the Johannesburg mandate more adequately.

### Priorities for 'Energy Cycle': Summary of the Possible Policy Approaches Identified in the Second Cycle Regional Implementation Meetings

At CSD-11, the UN Regional Commissions were invited to take a lead role in organising Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs) to contribute to the Commission's new multi-year programme of work. Building on experiences from the first CSD cycle (2004-2005), five second cycle RIMs were held in late 2005 or early 2006 focusing on the agreed thematic cluster of issues. Each of the second cycle RIMs was unique and resulted in different outcomes. Experience from the first two cycles has highlighted that the differentiated structure and nature of the RIM outcomes has led to difficulties in translating the regional information into concrete measures and policy actions for consideration by the Commission. The CSD-11 decision on the multi-year programme of work does not provide sufficient guidance on how the outcomes of the regional processes are integrated into the cycle process.

In response to these challenges, Stakeholder Forum developed this briefing paper with the aim of assisting the Commission, Member States, Major Groups and the Secretariat to build on the priorities identified in the regional discussions and ensure that they are captured in the transition from the Review to the Policy Year. Grouping statements contained in the RIM outcome documents according to the four themes and clustering them in terms of the CSD's agreed framework, our analysis identified 84 obstacles, constraints and challenges and 148 possible policy approaches emerging from the RIMs.

Both reports are available on Stakeholder Forum's website at [www.stakeholderforum.org](http://www.stakeholderforum.org) For further information, please contact Jennifer Peer at [jpeer@stakeholderforum.org](mailto:jpeer@stakeholderforum.org).

## SF BOOKS

### HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY - AN AGENDA FOR CHANGE

This book is edited by **Felix Dodds of Stakeholder Forum and Tim Pippard of Jane's Information Group** and came out for the MDG Summit as a contribution from Stakeholder Forum to the debate around the report to the Secretary General – Challenges, Threats and Change.

The contributors to the book are:

*Foreword* - **Celso Amorim Foreign Minister Brazil**

*Introduction* - **Klaus Toepfer Executive Director UNEP**

*Section 1 Peace and Security*

1. Peace and Conflict: New Threats and Challenges - **Lord David Hannay**: Member of the Secretary General's Panel on Challenges, Threats and Change;

2. Human Security and the War on Terror - **Oliver Richmond**; 3. Achieving Nuclear Non-Proliferation - **Marian Hobbs** Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control New Zealand; 4. Peace building Commission - **Anders Liden**; 5. Gender and Human Security - **Norleen Heyzer**: Director of UNIFEM.

*Section 2 Sustainable Human Development*

6. Human Security for the Poor - **Jan Pronk**: Former Minister of Environment and Development in the Government of the Netherlands; 7. Trade and Security in an Interconnected World - **Hilary Benn**: Secretary of State for Overseas Development UK; 8. Securing a Healthier World - **Dr Christine Durbak, Dr Claudia Strauss**; 9. Migration and Development - **Devyani Gupta**; 10. Protecting our Biodiversity - **Jeff McNeely**: IUCN Chief Scientist; 11. Food Security - **Henrique Cavalcanti**: former Chair of the UNCSD (1995) and Brazilian Minister of the Environment; 12. Water for All - **Patricia Wouters**; 13. Climate Change: Impacts and Security - **Melinda Kimble**: Vice President UN Foundation; 14. Human Security for Human Settlements - **Anna Tibaijuka**: Executive Director UN Habitat.

*Section 3 Global Governance*

15. Changing role of the State and the emergence of Regional Governance - **Sabin Mendibil Intxaurreaga**: former Minister of Environment Government of the Basque Country; 16. Human and Environmental Rights: A need for Corporate Accountability - **Hannah Griffiths**: Friends of the Earth; 17. Democracy in Trouble - **Felix Dodds**: Stakeholder Forum; 18. Reforming Environmental Governance - **Serge Lepeltier**: French Minister of the Environment; 19. America as Empire - **Jim Garrison**: President of State of the World Forum.

## FINANCING RENEWABLE ENERGY – AN ONGOING DISCUSSION



By Anthony Miles, Policy and Research Assistant, Stakeholder Forum

On 6<sup>th</sup> March 2006 Stakeholder Forum held its final roundtable in preparation for CSD-14. It brought together an array of stakeholders, initially to enjoy the great views over St Paul's Cathedral and the City of London, but later to discuss and find common ground on the issue of mobilizing finance for renewable energy.

The Chair, Rt Hon John Gummer MP, began proceedings by highlighting the need to better educate politicians of the realities we are facing, and how markets *do* need stimulation and correction in certain circumstances. By emphasising the need to move beyond political rhetoric and towards a financial and business pragmatism, he set the framework for the day's discussions, urging participants to concentrate on formulating clear messages that can be delivered to decision makers. He called for a specific, detailed, targeted shopping list to instruct the government.

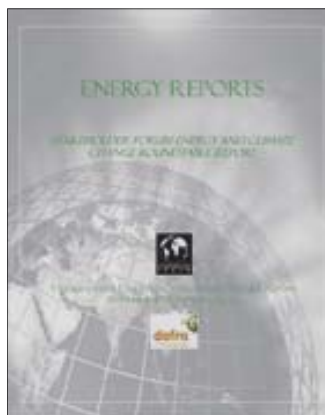
These messages were endorsed by all members of the panel, comprised of Paul Clements-Hunt of UNEP-FI, Adam Kirkman of WBCSD and Kirsty Hamilton of BCSE. There was the unifying notion that only with clear messages being delivered to decision makers, which they could distil into 'long, loud and legal' policy frameworks, would a sustainable and free-standing renewable energy market be possible.

With the scene thus set, the day proceeded with a series of small discussions. As always, there was much debate, but out of this emerged a number of key issues:

- The financing of research and development needs a stronger focus on technologies appropriate to individual country needs. Energy efficiency should become a further focus of research and development investment.
- There is a need for more *joined up policy*, incorporating targets, regulations, taxes and incentives. Policies need to be long-term and communicated effectively to the markets.

- The important role played by local governments in developing the renewable energy sector needs to be further recognised by central governments and International Finance Institutions (IFIs).
- There is a need for reform of IFI policy. Focus should be shifted from centralized, privatized hydro-carbon investments to decentralized renewable energy projects. New tools need to be developed to ensure investments are environmentally sound.
- Subsidies for non-renewable energy industries need to be rethought to enable renewable energy to compete for investment on a level playing field.
- External social and environmental costs associated with energy production need to be internalised. Emerging environmentally friendly trading systems need to be further developed to ensure a robust carbon price into the future, and should be set within regulatory frameworks that ensure certainty.
- There is a need for a better system to help investors identify attractive renewable energy projects as well as better support of renewable energy companies in finding opportunities for investment. This is particularly true in the developing world.
- A *portfolio* approach to financing, whereby investments are made that share a certain percentage of fixed costs, reducing overall costs, and therefore making them more competitive with larger scale, centralised projects, needs to be further explored.

This is a summary of the full report for this event, which is available at <http://www.stakeholderforum.org/uned/conferences.php>.



Finally, we would like to thank DEFRA for their support for this Energy and Climate Change Roundtable series, WBCSD and UNEP-FI for their collaboration in organizing and designing this event, as well as all those who participated in this valuable day. Stakeholder Forum will be hosting an event on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2006 in New York at CSD-14 to further discuss on these issues.

## 4TH WORLD WATER FORUM - WETLANDS AND FORESTS AT THE CORE OF THE WATER DEBATE

**IUCN**  
The World Conservation Union

**Water & Nature Initiative**

*By David Alix, Communications Officer  
And Dr Ger Bergkamp, Head - IUCN Water Programme*

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) welcomes the increasing attention paid to environmental concerns in water management. During the Ministerial Roundtables at the 4th World Water Forum this week in Mexico, ministers from around the world stressed the important role of forests, wetlands and soils in managing the world's water resources. "Mountain forests are the water towers on which our society depends; restoring them makes perfect sense to support economic development and poverty alleviation", said Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Minister of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica.

"When the Union started to engage with the water sector, engineers wondered what managing ecosystems had to do with dams, pipes and treatment plants. The 4th World Water Forum showed that social and environmental concerns are moving to the core of water management efforts," said Dr. Ger Bergkamp, Head of the IUCN Water Programme. During the Forum, several sessions demonstrated the role of water management in meeting a range of societal objectives and the Millennium Development Goals. The Forum's discussions showed that nature conservation, poverty reduction, disaster management, gender and many other issues are increasingly integrated into the way water is managed at the local and basin scale.

"The tools and approaches that have been presented at the Forum, including the World Conservation Union's experience of including all stakeholders in decision-making and assessing and implementing environmental flows, make water managers better equipped than ever to respond to societal demands," said Dr. Bergkamp.

Despite recent progress, water management in specific basins still faces major challenges in balancing the range of water uses. In many cases, the absence of political will and lack of capacity to engage stakeholders and invest in solutions mean that sustainable water management is still a distant dream.

An important debate emerged at the Forum on the relationship between water and development. The recent World Bank paper "Water, growth and development" argues that invest-

ments in water infrastructure will automatically lead to development. During a series of debates organized by the Union, this central premise was questioned.

"Overall, I think it is more likely that the dominant causality runs from income levels back to water resource development, or in other words that investments in water management follow when people have more money," said Steve Hatfield-Dodds of CSIRO in Australia.

His colleague Dr. Anthony Turton, Gibb-SERA Chair of IWRM (Integrated Water Resources Management), raised the point that one single approach does not work for the whole of the developing world.

"Different countries will need a mix of investments in infrastructure and 'soft' infrastructure, such as capacities, knowledge and institutions. To say that investment in infrastructure leads to development does not do justice to the experience so far, or to the very different challenges developing countries face," he said.

The World Bank welcomed the opportunity to engage with practitioners and scientists during five debates, each with a regional focus, and said it would work with the World Conservation Union over the coming months to further develop its understanding of water and development.

"It is great we can have this informal discourse. Many countries are now simply trying to survive, and we need to shift that to growth that is socially and environmentally sound. We are pleased to engage with the Union and others to find solutions to problems," said Mr. David Grey, Senior Water Adviser of the World Bank.

The willingness to engage and work together seemed to be a pervasive feature of the Forum. The spirit of cooperation and change are also visible in the implementation of environmental flows and the need to engage with all stakeholders to arrive at water management solutions.

"We organized several sessions on the engagement with stakeholders and the implementation of improved flow regimes, and it was remarkable to see with which speed some countries are moving forward. In my view, it demonstrates an important change of attitude: water managers are now more than ever eager to engage, learn and find practical solutions in collaboration with others," concluded John Dore of the World Conservation Union.

## NGOS OUTLINE A BASIS FOR THE OUTCOME DOCUMENT AT CSD 14

Taken from the **Position Paper of the CURES Network for the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) 2006.**

NGOs challenge the CSD governments to use the following during their discussions at the CSD Review session:

1. Climate change threatens not only the achievement of the Millennium Development goals, it threatens to undo decades of development activities and indeed, create conditions that make sustainable development impossible. "Up in Smoke" concluded that a new paradigm of human progress and development was needed; seeking to slow, halt and reverse climate change as rapidly as possible ("climate friendly" development), and at the same time acknowledge the enormity of the task of adapting to that climate change which is inevitable ("climate-proof" development).
2. Discuss also the following at the CSD Review Session
  - A global risk assessment of the likely costs of adaptation to climate change in poor countries.
  - Commensurate new funds and other resources made available by industrialised countries for poor country adaptation, bearing in mind that rich country subsidies to their domestic, fossil-fuel industries stood at \$73 billion per year in the late 1990s.
  - Effective and efficient arrangements to respond to the increasing burden of climate-related disaster relief.
  - Development models based on risk reduction and incorporating community driven coping strategies in adaptation and disaster preparedness.
  - Disaster awareness campaigns with materials produced at community level and made available in local languages. Co-ordinated plans, from local to international levels, for relocating threatened communities with appropriate political, legal, and financial resources.
3. Given the impacts enumerated above, responsible climate policy should ensure:
  - Global mean temperature increase should be kept below 2°C above pre-industrial levels with the temperature being reduced as rapidly as possible after the time of peaking.
  - The rate of warming be brought below a ceiling of 0.1°C temperature change per decade as soon as possible in order to allow ecosystems to adapt
  - Continuous assessment of these targets as our knowledge of climate change deepens, and we gain experience in both responding and adapting to climate change would give a good benchmark

against which to measure progress on this issue, in relatively clear and simple terms. It would also give governments something to focus on as they begin to negotiate the next phase of the climate regime after the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period finishes in 2012.

4. Ecological limits to climate change need to be set as a matter of urgency. Projected impacts are outlined in the following boxes, and are based upon the IPCC's Third Assessment Report. However, not included in this list, are the relatively low but very real possibilities of abrupt and/or irreversible impacts such as the shutdown of the North Atlantic thermohaline circulation system, or the permanent disruption of the South Asian monsoon.



**GPA Outreach** is a monthly newsletter designed to keep you up-to-date on the planning and preparatory events of the Second Intergovernmental Review of the *Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA)*. IGR-2 will take place in Beijing from 16 – 20 October 2006. **GPA Outreach**, produced by Stakeholder Forum and UNEP/GPA, will provide you with the latest information on:

- the developments of IGR-2;
- specific GPA-related issues such as financing of the GPA, national implementation of the GPA, wastewater and much more;
- a sneak preview of upcoming IGR-2 preparatory events planned by the Stakeholder Forum where you can provide your input;
- a summary of the latest conferences and events related to the GPA.

If you are interested in receiving **GPA Outreach**, please email: [jpeer@stakeholderforum.org](mailto:jpeer@stakeholderforum.org).



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS XXIV

It is beginning to get warm out here in India. Hope you all are well. Another set for your perusal:

1. It is that time of the year here when educational campuses are abuzz with placement interviews. And newspapers report galloping salaries being offered to new professionals. Some of these professionals are now receiving starting salaries in their careers which our generation did not even imagine receiving at the retiring stage of our careers. More interestingly, these engineers, scientists, doctors, managers and IT professionals are also being lauded in the media for "rejecting" offers of multinationals to 'serve the motherland'. It reminded me of the time thirty and more years ago when several of us left our professionally determined career paths to work in the civil society. Were there any media reports then?
2. During a recent celebration of silver jubilee of tribal struggles in a remote part of Jharkhand in eastern India, an evening of poetry reading (Mushaira as it is called in Urdu) was held. About 20 poets from 2-3 surrounding districts recited wonderful poetry on wide-ranging subjects of human sufferings, tribal struggles and love. The zest and melody shared that evening was truly remarkable. In these days of global culture and Bollywood, it is amazing to learn that such talent and creativity still exists in such remote corners of our civilisation, largely unheard and mostly unsung.
3. You might occasionally wonder that visiting dignitaries from abroad always make calls on some 'charitable' institution. Recently, Ms. Laura Bush (wife of the President of USA) and Queen of Jordan paid such visits in our backyard. Visits to local 'charities' working with juvenile criminals and another working with slum girls were respectively organised as part of the official program of the ladies. Since such high profile visits are accompanied by massive media publicity, a certain type of 'charitable' activity gets visibility in the public domain. I wonder if such visits advance our collective causes? Such visits also suggest that we all should have a "charity" site from our programs within a short distance from the capitals, so that they could be included in the itinerary of such dignitaries.
4. While a lot has been written about President Bush's visit to India, a particular phenomenon seems to have gone unnoticed. Anti-Bush demonstrations in different parts of the country brought 'strange bedfellows' together. His visit to Hyderabad catalysed a new coalition between Marxists and Mullahs, protesting against Iraq, cartoons,



and everything America represents. In the national context, Marxists have been fighting against sectarian and fundamentalist politics of Hindu and Islamic varieties. But against Bush, they came together. Are there some lessons for those of us trying to build broad coalitions to advance our causes?

5. First quarter of each year is the season of Awards. From state-sponsored Awards to a wide range of Awards from corporate world, nearly 20 Awards ceremonies have been organised in India during this period. Typically, a trade association partners with 2-3 big business houses in that industry and 1-2 media establishments to announce these Awards. Big advertisements (in print & electronic media) are taken out to announce the Awards and invite applications. Then an Award distributing ceremony is announced through advertisements. Then a gala ceremony, with appropriate selection of political and celebrity heavy-weights present, is held in a big hotel/conference center to distribute these Awards. A rough estimation of cost of organising and publicity of the Awards and actual Award money distributed would indicate a highly skewed ratio in favour of the former. It occurred to me that civil society in most of our countries does not organise such Awards for its own fraternity. But, if it did so in the manner described above, what will be its credibility in the eyes of general public? Extravaganza?

All the best  
Sincerely  
*Rajesh Tandon*

# THE CONSTANT GARDENER

By Anthony Kume, *Energy Entrepreneur*



It was one of those unenviable midnight flights on my most 'love to hate airlines' -Air-France. I was bored and tired of the one more mini bottle of champagne to put me to sleep that I decided to draw my quiet disgust this time around with the most outlandish named movie on the in flight menu.

The Constant Gardner sounded like a boring enough movie title to watch, and yes I had had a couple of those mini champagne bottles already.

The movie about a diplomat, who gets seduced into marriage by a free-minded graduate student, who gets killed with her gay boyfriend in the course of digging out a horrible drug test -on the usually extremely miserable African villager- by a Pfizer type pharmaceutical company, supported by the British secret service comes up as most genuine. (Le Carré book seems based Pfizer's test of Trovan on 100 children in northern Nigeria <http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A11939-2000Dec15>).

For those flying from Africa, where the movie is based, it is a bit of a disappointment to see such a solemn topic diluted with annoying cliché distractions of the usual starving, corrupt, help needing, Dafour type genocide village raid, images of Africa.

Kudos to the director for some excellent photography and the blended portrayal of a complicated manifestation of the pharmaceutical industry's recklessness and greed, intertwined with the ruthless support of western government security agencies for Big Corporate interests.

Feines was slightly out of shape. His character would have been better played by Harrison Ford.



## STAKEHOLDER FORUM BOOKS



**Stakeholder Forum** has produced a series of publications in support of its project work.

These resources are designed to expand the intellectual space for stakeholder participation within the International Sustainable Development field.

- Human and Environmental Security-An Agenda for Change, 2005
- Governance for Sustainable Development, 2005
- The Plain Language Guide, 2005
- How to Lobby at Intergovernmental Meetings, 2004

Order them at [www.stakeholderforum.org](http://www.stakeholderforum.org)



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## DIARY

1-12 May	<b>Fourteenth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development</b> Venue: New York. Organized by: UN DESA. <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/review.htm">http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/review.htm</a>
4-5 May	<b>Workshop on National Sustainable Development Strategies in Pacific Island States</b> Venue: New York. Organized by: UNDESA. <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/calendar/may2006.htm">http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/calendar/may2006.htm</a>
10-12 May	<b>Carbon Expo 2006</b> Venue: Cologne, Germany. Organized by: International Emissions Trading Association, World Bank. <a href="http://www.carbonexpo.com/">http://www.carbonexpo.com/</a>
5 June	<b>Word Environment Day</b> <a href="http://www.unep.org/wed/">http://www.unep.org/wed/</a>
12-16 June	<b>7th United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS)</b> Venue: New York, USA. Organized by: Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea <a href="http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm">http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm</a>
19-21 June	<b>Conference on the Future of Drylands</b> Venue: Tunis, Tunisia. Organized by: UNESCO. <a href="http://www.unesco.org/mab/ecosyst/futureDrylands.shtml">http://www.unesco.org/mab/ecosyst/futureDrylands.shtml</a>
19-23 June	<b>Third Session of the World Urban Forum.</b> Venue: Vancouver, Canada. Organized by: UN-HABITAT <a href="http://www.wuf3-fum3.ca/en/home.shtml">http://www.wuf3-fum3.ca/en/home.shtml</a>
16-20 October	<b>Second Inter-Governmental Review of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities.</b> Venue: Beijing, China. Organized by UNEP/GPA Coordination Office. <a href="http://www.gpa.unep.org">http://www.gpa.unep.org</a>

## NETWORK 2015

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