

**Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future
Implementation Conference
Energy**

Proposal/Action Plan for discussion and consideration

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Energy for two billion people who currently do not have access</i> |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Changing current Energy patterns and making them conducive to sustainable development</i> |
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Solar Best Practice Programs

Background

This action plan is made up of three solar energy best practice programmes:

1. MSIP project in the Philippines
2. Barefoot Solar Programme in India
3. Solar Cooking Programme from Trinidad and Tobago.

These three programmes are very different in terms of size and approach to using solar power. It is hoped that all energy stakeholders will engage with all three of the programs so as to give their expertise and varied perspectives.

The MSIP project is a large scale project based in the Philippines aiming to reduce poverty through the use of Solar Energy. Its target is the rural villages of Mindanao and it has impacted 500,000 people. The cost of the project was \$27million. The major stakeholders are the Philippine Department of the Interior and Local Government; AusAID and EFIC; BP Solar and the Filipino community. The project provides:

- Vaccine Refrigeration for Hospitals and Community Clinics
- Potable Water Supply for Municipal centres and RHU, District Hospitals and the Villages themselves
- Communal Lighting: Area Lighting for Markets, Fishermen's Wharf and Communal Areas and; Quality Lighting for Hospitals, Health Centres, Municipal Halls, Village Halls and Schools
- Community TV/Video
- Rural Communications

Training is an important component of this project. The training facility consists of 16 advanced teams in the field who have already been trained in this programme concept and prepare communities, develop community management teams and develop fund-raising schemes. In addition there are also 6 Installation Teams (local), who install the systems and then train the municipal engineers and village technicians.

The Barefoot Solar programme is based in India, in Assam, Bihar, Sikkim, Ladhak, Madhyar Pradesh and Ultranchal, it is funded by UNDP and the EU. This programme

focuses on solar lighting and has an approach that is grassroots and people oriented. The focus is training the local villages in installation and maintenance. The project has the potential to be expanded to have a much wider economic and social impact, through including more than just solar lighting and also expanding the geographical area it is focused on.

Solar Cookers Programme: Hazel Brown of the Women's NGO Network in Trinidad and Tobago is trying to raise awareness of the potential of solar energy. The focus to date has been in relation to solar cookers and solar dryers. Hazel and the Group have done extensive practical research on solar cookers and have found the most effective cooker to be a South African model, which costs \$25.00. From the use of the solar cookers and solar dryers, spin off industries have been born, through marketing their produce and making the solar cookers themselves.

Major Stakeholders

1. Representatives of MSIP, Barefoot Solar, Solar Cooking Program
2. Local and national authorities
3. Intergovernmental organisations
4. Funders: governments, intergovernmental organisations, businesses
5. Manufacturers
6. Business
7. Trade Unions
8. Local Councils
9. Non-Governmental Organisations/Networks
10. Women's groups
11. Academia

Objective

To provide affordable, accessible and appropriate sustainable energy to communities in need of energy, so as to reduce poverty.

By

1. Exchanging best practice information with regard to large scale and small scale solar projects and solar cooking.
2. Exploring, through a multi-stakeholder process, opportunities for strengthening, broadening or replicating the three projects being focused on.
3. Finding funding to do this.
4. Producing a clear plan of action to achieve these aims.

Scope

Best practise solar models in the developing world.

Target Area

The developing world with special reference to the Philippines and India.

Why solar power?

1. It provides reliable energy.

2. The energy is renewable and without adverse effects on the environment
3. Once people within the community have been trained the hardware can be produced and maintained by the communities themselves.

What will solar power do?

Among other benefits of solar power are:

- Vaccine Refrigeration for Hospitals and Community Clinics
- Potable Water Supply for Municipal centres and RHU, District Hospitals and the Villages themselves
- Communal Lighting: Area Lighting for Markets, Fishermen's Wharf and Communal Areas and; Quality Lighting for Hospitals, Health Centres, Municipal Halls, Village Halls and Schools
- House lighting
- Opportunity to further education through reading at night
- Community TV/Video
- Rural Communications
- Provide enterprise and jobs through the production and maintenance of the hardware.
- Provide opportunities for income generation through selling excess power

Implementation

1. Identifying relevant stakeholders and inviting them to the IC
2. Producing draft plan of action for the Implementation Conference
3. Working through the objectives outlined above while at the IC
4. Establishing possible funding
5. Producing a clear plan of action for the future

Selection Criteria for Action Plans/ Energy

<i>Framework</i>	<i>Yes/ No</i>
IC Team side <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AP is manageable in terms of staff and time 	Yes
Possible partners side <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AP involves 2 or more stakeholder groups organisations • There are interested parties or even champions who we know want to work on the AP; preferably those with influence / 'pulling power' • It is possible to get the appropriate governments, intergovernmental bodies, local authorities involved 	Yes Yes, have a lead stakeholder for each of the three components of this plan Yes

<p>Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AP seems fundable (our assessment at this point) The AP is building on what's already happening – are there pilots? Experiences? Best practices? 	<p>With regard to the small scale projects yes. Funding for replication or expansion of MSIP is unlikely.</p> <p>Yes</p>
<p>A (brief) assessment of feasibility would cover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AP is meeting local needs It involves the participation of local communities It fits into national policy frameworks It promotes appropriate technology transfer It includes an assessment of its impact at the macro & micro level 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Should be part of the KPIs</p>
<p>Content</p>	
<p>The AP represents a clear strategy that will lead to action</p>	
<p>Overall Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AP contributes towards access to energy for the 2 billion people without access It contributes to changing the current energy patterns towards sustainable practices 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
<p>The AP contributes towards Poverty Alleviation through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment Education Health Increasing gender equity; decreasing women's workload in developing countries 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
<p>The AP has potential to be replicated</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>The AP includes monitoring and evaluation mechanisms</p>	<p>It should do</p>

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