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In recognition of the complexity of broking partnerships, the **Overseas Development Institute (ODI)** and **The Prince of Wales International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF)** have launched a professional **Partnership Brokers Accreditation Scheme (PBAS)**.

Details of the scheme, email sasha.hurrell@iblf.org or telephone +44 (0)20 7467 3617

From the Director

Energy and poverty reduction

In this, our second issue of *The Spark*, we look at energy services and the role of energy in the reduction of poverty. Poor people frequently lack access to affordable, reliable, safe and environmentally benign sources of energy. This hinders their efforts to move out of poverty and seriously constrains their ability to improve their living situations. People without modern energy services must spend more of their time and physical energy on survival and, therefore, have fewer opportunities to pursue educational and income-generating activities. Limited access to energy is also a problem that has a disproportionate effect on women, especially in rural areas. Rural women can spend up to 25 per cent of their time carrying heavy loads of fuel over increasingly long distances, at great risk to their health and safety. In 'Energy for the Poor', Dick Jones of the Global Village Energy Partnership explores these problems and argues for an approach that places energy issues at the forefront of efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

In many low and middle income countries, power sector reform is seen as being key to attracting foreign investment and strengthening economic growth. While economic growth does not automatically lead to poverty reduction, it is in most cases a precondition of it. Indonesia is an example of a middle income country in which power sector reform is closely linked to efforts to reduce poverty. EAP recently gained first hand experience of this, when we undertook a detailed study of a Balfour Beatty project to construct a power transmission line on the island of Java. The report shows that engineering services contractors such as Balfour Beatty can, and often do, make a real contribution to

poverty reduction. By understanding better how they already contribute to poverty reduction, forward-thinking companies will be better placed to lobby for and take advantage of reforms that recognise and promote their contribution.

The financing of major infrastructure projects is increasingly being used as a mechanism to drive improvements in social and environmental performance. Standard Chartered's recent decision to adopt the 'Equator Principles' provides further evidence to engineering services contractors, of the ways in which their business environment is changing. In 'Strengthening the Equator Principles', we report on the significance of this

development and point to the opportunities it presents to engineering services contractors.

There is much more in this edition of *The Spark* that I am sure will be of interest to those concerned with engineering and international development. If you would like to comment on anything you see, or if you would like to contribute to future editions, please contact our Editor, Ian Neal. Lastly, I would like to take this opportunity to extend seasons greetings to all our readers.

Global energy headlines

- Half of humanity, 3 billion people, live on less than \$2 a day
- More than 2 billion people have no access to modern energy
- One third of the world cooks on wood, dung or charcoal
- Indoor air pollution, due to smoke from cooking fires, causes 1.8 million deaths per year
- The number of people without electricity has increased in the last 20 years and will grow by 25 per cent in the next 20 years on current trends
- In most sub-Saharan African countries less than 20 per cent of the people have electricity

EAP releases Indonesian project report

EAP's collaboration with Balfour Beatty moved into a new phase recently with the publication of a report entitled 'Learning from Lot 3 of the Java-Bali 500kv Transmission Line Construction Project, Indonesia'. The report is based on detailed research of a \$100 million project to design and construct a 658 tower double circuit transmission line, for Indonesia's state-owned electricity utility Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN). Balfour Beatty, in joint venture with its associate company, PT Balfour Beatty Sakti, based in Indonesia, were the principle contractors for the project. The aim of the research was to capture Balfour Beatty's experience on the project and use the knowledge gained to help identify options for EAP and Balfour Beatty to collaborate on multi-sector partnership projects and other pro-poor engineering initiatives.

Indonesia's impressive record of poverty reduction prior to 1997 was shown by the 'Asian crisis' of that year, to have been masking serious problems in governance, income inequalities and regional disparities. The value of the rupiah fell by 80%, inflation rose to over 70% and overall output contracted by 13%. There are now signs of an economic recovery but Government of Indonesia (GoI) statistics show that 20 per cent of its population, or 44 million people, continue to live in poverty. The poorest have been forced to adopt a variety of survival strategies including reducing the amount and quality of food they consume, withdrawing children from school, relying on child labour and living in increasingly crowded conditions.

Power sector reform is seen as being key to strengthening economic recovery. The GoI's strategy is to produce an affordable and reliable source of power to attract foreign investment and underpin economic growth. Recent experience shows however, that growth does not necessarily translate into poverty reduction. Indonesia, like other recovering

economies in the region, needs to find innovative strategies to achieve pro-poor growth. EAP's Lot 3 report begins to make a case for how engineering services contractors such as Balfour Beatty, can contribute to this through working in partnership with the public sector and civil society organisations.

Balfour Beatty has had a long term presence in Indonesia and has built a track record of providing services to the power supply industry. The study shows that they have used this to good effect in maximising local content. They have invested in the development of a domestic supply chain and local sub-contractors and they have utilised labour intensive construction techniques to maximise job creation. Without the 'stream' nature of their work, it is unlikely that the same incentives for investing in local content would have existed.

The report makes a number of recommendations to enhance the social performance and poverty reducing impact of similar projects throughout the contracting process. For example, companies such as Balfour Beatty that can demonstrate



a track record of employing and building the skills of indigenous suppliers and sub-contractors, should consider developing a standardised framework for presenting these capabilities at pre-qualification and tender stages. They could then become a competitive differentiator in cases where the desire for such capabilities on the part of the client is strong.

The report also examines the Indonesian public policy environment and the incentives it offers engineering services companies to improve their social performance and contribute to poverty reduction. The report identifies a number of initiatives including Indonesian Agenda 21 and the Indonesian Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper that commit the Gol to inter-sectoral working and to mainstreaming approaches to poverty reduction. The challenge for the Gol and international investors is to identify means to 'join up' these various policy initiatives to help achieve pro-poor growth. It is here that strategic partnerships seem to offer real opportunities.

There is growing acceptance that interventions aimed at reducing poverty must be planned and coordinated across sectors. Multi-sector partnerships appear to offer a cost effective way of aligning the distinctive competencies of engineering contractors with those of the state and community-based or non-governmental organisations. Inter-sec-

toral cooperation provides a means to solve complex problems such as poverty, more effectively than any sector could on its own. The report recommends that Balfour Beatty be pro-active in partnering with local public sector agencies and community development organisations to utilise the presence of construction skills and plant to contribute to community development.

The role of bilateral donors such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the UK's Department for International Development are also of critical importance. Through the provision of publicly underwritten grants and loans, they can support the Gol to maintain the momentum of reform and contribute to policy development that encourages pro-poor economic growth. The ADB, for example, has linked its continued support to the power sector reform programme in Indonesia to its overarching goal of poverty reduction. A practical way of achieving this link would be for the ADB to require that the Gol use main contractors who are able to deliver high standards of social performance.

The experience of Lot 3 shows that engineering services contractors such as Balfour Beatty can make a real contribution to poverty reduction. By understanding better how they already contribute to it, forward-thinking companies will be better placed to lobby for and take advantage of reforms that recog-

nise and promote their contribution.

The report argues that engineering services companies that enter into strategic partnerships with others in the state and civil society sector, could secure benefits including enhanced brand and reputation, better risk management, a reduction in operational risks and overruns, improved access to commercial and development finance and greater satisfaction amongst all of their stakeholders. The advantage to a country like Indonesia is the opportunity to coordinate the benefits of economic growth with poverty reduction, to improve the lives of its poorest people.

The full report is available at www.engineersagainstopoverty.org.

EAP study of leading technical support services providers

On 6 November 2003, EAP hosted a meeting of leading UK-based technical support service providers, including ITDG, WEDC, RedR, Oxfam, Aidworkers and VSO, to discuss the establishment of a learning forum. The forum is open to organisations that use information and communications technology (ICT) to provide knowledge resources and advice in the field of technology and engineering and aims to promote greater learning and co-operation between technical support providers.

The meeting coincides with the release of EAP's study into existing provision and the development of its own technical support service. Via our website, EAP will be providing a gateway to existing services and resources as well as offering its own enquiry service to promote multi-sector partnerships and the enhancement of the social performance of engineering services companies.

Strengthening the Equator Principles

Standard Chartered recently became the latest banking giant to adopt the Equator Principles (EP), a set of voluntary environmental and social guidelines covering investments in major infrastructure projects. Modeled on the International Finance Corporation's and the World Bank's environmental and social guidelines and policies, the EP will raise the standard of social and environmental performance on projects valued over \$50 million.

Peter Woicke, International Finance Corporation's Executive Vice President, claims that the EP will impose tighter social and environmental controls on over \$100 billion of investment over the next ten years. Banks adopting the EP will require their customers to demonstrate the extent to which they have met the applicable World Bank and IFC sector-specific social and environmental safeguards in their environmental and social reviews, and in their environmental and social management plans. They will also insert into the loan documentation for high and medium risk projects, covenants for borrowers to comply with their environmental and social management plans. If those plans are not followed, and if deficiencies are not corrected, banks will have the ability to declare the project loan in default.

The EP initiative provides further evidence that the business environment in which engineering services majors are operating is changing. Forward thinking companies that are able to demonstrate the capabilities to achieve high standards of social and environmental performance, will increasingly gain competitive advantage over their competitors.

See full details at <http://www.equator-principles.com/index.html>

Energy for the Poor

Dick Jones of GVEP

Were you in the eastern part of USA, Italy or London in September? If so you might have experienced the effects of an unexpected loss of energy supplies – electricity to be exact. But imagine that this was the permanent state of affairs and that you didn't have access even to the basic energy services to meet your needs. The number of people without that access is staggering, about two billion people – though in truth this figure can only be an estimate – lack clean, safe cooking fuels and must depend on traditional biomass sources to meet their basic energy needs.

Those involved in international development are guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), an internationally agreed set of goals to reduce poverty and hunger, improve health and education and protect the environment. Energy can play a crucial role in underpinning efforts to achieve the MDGs and improving the lives of poor people across the world.

Energy is not just about electricity, neither is electricity always the best energy source for all needs, biomass, kerosene, LPG and other sources are important too. It should also be recognised that energy alone will not reduce poverty. Demand for energy is a 'derived demand': people do not want energy in itself but the 'energy services' it provides – cooking, lighting, heating, water pumping, transport, etc.

The energy/development links are complicated. Take the area of health for example. At the simple level, providing energy services to a community health centre will allow lighting to be provided in the treatment room, vaccines to be stored in

a refrigerator, water to be boiled and instruments sterilized. But these will not of themselves make much difference if there is no corresponding input from the health sector and there is a lack of medical staff, a shortage of medicines or inadequate buildings. If there are no roads or transport facilities to get to the centre, even the best equipped facility will make little improvement to the health of the community.

There are many other indirect health implications. Energy is required to extract and treat water to provide clean drinking water and reduce diarrhoeal disease. Energy is required to cook food, about 95% of a staple diet in developing countries requires cooking to meet nutrition requirements. This is often done over an open fire in an enclosed space. This means that the cook, often with her young child on her back, will typically inhale 100 times the safe levels of smoke causing acute respiratory problems leading to premature death. Even collecting firewood, carrying heavy loads over long distances, can lead to major

health problems such as spinal and pelvic injury, the latter causing problems in childbirth.

It gets even more complicated when you think about the links to other Goals. Think of the time spent by women collecting fuel wood who could be more productively employed, and the children helping them who should be in school getting an education. There are many multiple links between energy and development objectives. These are set out clearly in a paper prepared by DFID – Energy for the Poor – that has an annex showing how the provision of energy services contributes to every one of the MDG.

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), held in Johannesburg in 2002, nations agreed to “Take joint actions and improve efforts to work together

at all levels to improve access to reliable and affordable energy services for sustainable development sufficient to facilitate the achievement of the millennium development goals ...” A number of Partnerships were established at the Summit, one of which is the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), see the separate article in this issue.

A full menu of options should be considered for providing energy services to the poor, including renewable energy sources, traditional biomass, and fossil fuels combined with cleaner, more efficient energy technology. A balance needs to be struck between developmental and environmental objectives.

A new approach is required to ensure that energy underpins efforts to achieve the MDGs. This means:

- taking a people-centred approach, reaching beyond the technical issues, to deliver energy services that meet peoples’ needs and priorities;
- ensuring that communities have a voice in the decision making process on how to meet their energy needs;
- working across all sectors to integrate energy more fully into development processes early on;
- working at local, national and international levels, in order to develop pro-poor policies based on real evidence of the impact of energy on poor people;
- taking an holistic approach to energy rather than a project-based approach;
- building a deeper understanding of the links between energy and poverty reduction;
- improving access to appropriate affordable energy services through: better management and regulation of the energy sector; increasing the efficiency of energy provision and use; increasing the choice and reducing the cost of energy services; developing local capacity; encouraging partnerships and attracting private investment in energy services; providing access to finance.



3 billion people rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating

So what can engineers do? There are three key inputs. Firstly, they can use the multi-disciplinary skills which all good engineers have and work with development professionals across a wide spectrum to raise their awareness of the important role that the provision of energy services can play in achieving wider development objectives. Secondly, they can provide a range of options for meeting the energy needs remembering that technology development is not the aim, the simplest solution is generally the most sustainable. Lastly, they can bring to bear their implementation skills and ingenuity in delivering improved services.

Campaigns and policy news

■ IFC to include core labour standards

On 23 September during the IMF and World Bank annual meetings in Dubai, Peter Woicke, Managing Director of the World Bank's private sector lending arm, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), told International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) representatives that the IFC would adopt all of the core labour standards as standard conditions for all IFC loans.

He said that the IFC would be aiming to adopt the new policy on labour standards within the next four to six months when it puts in place a new safeguards policy. Currently the IFC requires that borrowers abide by two of the four standards, namely those concerning the prohibition of forced labour and child labour.

Almost a year ago, the ICFTU made a written submission during a review of IFC's safeguards policy, recommending that the corporation make inclusion of all of the core labour standards into loan conditions. This announcement by Woicke is the first in which the IFC has committed to requiring that all IFC-funded projects abide by these standards.

<http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/article.shtml?cmd%5B126%5D=x-126-19442>

■ Report of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Some 140 delegates representing 70 governments, companies, industry groups, international organisations, investors and NGOs attended a conference in Lancaster

House, London, on 17 June. The aim of the conference was to agree the Statement of Principles and Agreed Actions to increase transparency over-payments and revenues in the extractives sector.

Full report available at www.dfid.gov.uk

■ Cancun Trade Talks Collapse

The WTO Ministerial meeting at Cancun (10-14 September 2003) ended with a walk-out by developing countries. See reports from **ActionAid**, **CAFOD**, **Christian Aid**, **OXFAM** and **World Development Movement** accessible via www.bond.org.uk.

The WTO and UK government responses can be found at www.wto.org and <http://www.dfid.gov.uk> respectively.

Website and publications review

■ Discovery of new source of electricity generation announced

A new way of generating electricity from flowing water was published on 20 October by the Institute of Physics journal, *Journal of Micromechanics and Micro-engineering* reveals. The research was led by Professor Daniel Kwok and Professor Larry Kostiuk from the University of Alberta. Professor Kostiuk said: "This discovery has a huge number of possible applications. It's possible that it could be a new alternative energy source to rival wind and solar power, but this would need huge bodies of water to work on a commercial scale. Hydrocarbon fuels are still the best source of energy but they're fast running out and so new options like this one could be vital in the future".

<http://physics.iop.org/IOP/Press/PR7003.html>

■ ECGD – thin veneer or real change

Susan Hawley of The Corner House looks at how Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) has introduced new measures to tackle corruption and questions their likely impact. Available at www.thecornerhouse.org.uk along with many other informative and well researched papers on international development and related topics

■ The age of consent, George Monbiot

A new book challenges global institutions and anti-globalisation activists with proposals for stronger but radically reformed global governance. George Monbiot, a UK-

based author, comments that because "the international institutions have been captured by the dictatorship of vested interests is not an argument against the existence of international institutions, but a reason for overthrowing them". Indeed global measures and institutions are vital for the public interest. He proposes a democratically elected world parliament, a democratised UN Security Council, an International Clearing Union to replace the IMF and a fair trade organisation to replace the WTO.

Monbiot writes that the World Bank and IMF were "destined to fail, a failure predicted by many of the world's foremost economists at the time of their creation". He says that all the proposals for changing the institutions overlook the US government's constitutional veto on major changes. The only way, he argues, to shift these organisations is for indebted countries to hold the rich world to ransom by attaching conditionalities to the repayment of their debts. By threatening to default they can demand the introduction of International Clearing Union originally proposed by Maynard Keynes at the Bretton Woods conference in 1944. This would impose measures to balance trade surpluses and deficits, thus redistributing wealth and preventing international debt build-up. <http://www.monbiot.com/>.

■ Energy for Poor, DFID publications

Energy can play a crucial role in underpinning efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and improving

the lives of poor people across the world. Lack of access to adequate, affordable, reliable, safe and environmentally benign energy is a severe constraint on development. This paper argues that a new approach is needed to ensure that energy underpins efforts to achieve the MDGs.

Available from DFID publications ref IUDD20, <http://dfid-kar-energy.org.uk>

■ DFID and CSR

An essential overview of how DFID views corporate social responsibility and how it is working with others to promote CSR. DFID is particularly keen to promote multi-sector partnerships and the engagement of the private sector in policy formation (as recommended in EAP's Lot 3 report) as a means to deliver pro-poor development. www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/dfid_csr.pdf

■ Making Services Work for Poor People

World Development Report 2004 says the poor must be put at centre of service provision. On 21 September, 2003, The World Bank released its annual World Development Report, which addresses why government services fail poor people and how they can be improved. Drawing on successful examples from around the globe, the report recommends putting poor people at the centre of the provision of basic services such as health, education, water and electricity.

These services often fail the poor – in access, in quantity, in quality – but there are examples where they do work. A com-

mon feature among stories of successful service delivery is that poor people are empowered, according to the *World Development Report 2004: Making Services Work for Poor People* (WDR). That means the poor can monitor and discipline service providers. They can influence policymakers, for example through the ballot box. And, incentive structures exist for providers: effective service delivery is rewarded while ineffective performance is penalized. <http://econ.worldbank.org/wdr>

Rick Rowden of **ActionAid** and **Brendan Martin** of **Public World** review the Report.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/3124150.stm> and

<http://www.bond.org.uk/networker/oct03/wdr.htm>

■ Is Small Beautiful?

Nanotechnology...biotechnology... globalisation...corporations...How can we ensure people matter? Thirty years after Schumacher's seminal book, an anniversary conference, held in London on 3 September, 2003, explored these challenges and posed the question: "Is Small Beautiful?". Read the presentations and background articles on their website (www.itdg.org.uk).

■ **Analysis: Do we need partnership brokers?**

Michael Warner asks whether advanced corporate community engagement in developing countries requires partnership brokers.

<http://www.ethicalcorp.com/content.asp?ContentID=989>

■ Case Studies: Oil production and long-term regional development in Colombia.

In this case study, Michael Warner examines three regional-level tri-sector partnership arrangements, each involving the BP Exploration Company in the Casanare department of Colombia.

<http://www.ethicalcorp.com/content.asp?ContentID=988>

Conferences, training and events

Global Forum on Sustainable Energy (GFSE-4), Vienna
18 February, 2004.
<http://www.reeep.org/>

World Summit on the Information Society
10-12 December 2003,
Geneva, Switzerland.
Details at www.itu.int/wsis/

Corporate Responsibility in Practice Risks, Liabilities and Corporate Performance Chatham House, London
1-2 March 2004.
<http://www.riia.org/index.php?id=5&cid=41>

International Forum on Partnerships for Sustainable Development
4-6 March 2004,
Rome, Italy.
http://www.minambiente.it/Sito/settori_aziende/pia/docs/forum_sd_eng.pdf

International Conference for Renewable Energies
1-4 June 2004,
Bonn, Germany.
<http://www.renewables2004.de/>

International Conference on Sustainability Engineering and Science
7-9 July 2004,
Auckland, New Zealand.
<http://www.nzsses.org.nz/conference/>

Organisation profiles

In this edition, we principally focus on organisations working in the energy sector.

■ **The Global Village Energy Partnership**

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The Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) is 'a partnership of partnerships' that seeks to reduce poverty and enhance economic and social development through the accelerated provision of modern energy services to those un-served or under-served. GVEP was launched on 31 August, 2002 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa.

The concept of GVEP first emerged from the Eighth Village Power Conference in December 2000. Between then and the launch of the Partnership, over 2500 people

were consulted through on-line consultation, focus groups, group meetings and one-on-one discussions. This series of consultations was used to decide the breadth and focus of the Partnership. The result is that GVEP is 'technology neutral' – applications for enhancing lighting, cooking, heating and cooling should be of equal importance; and that the Partnership should offer five services:

- action plans
- capacity building
- finance facilitation
- knowledge management
- results monitoring and evaluation

As of September 2003, over 246 organisations from 54 countries had committed to the GVEP Statement of Principles, pledging to work together to increase access to and affordability of modern energy services. The total was made up of 110 NGOs, 92 firms from the private sector, 36 governments and 8 multilateral agencies. These figures are continually changing with the total number of partners now over 250.

Partners provide resources and activities

for increasing modern energy service delivery. A Partnership Board, elected by the Partners, represents each of the major stakeholder groups. The Board provides oversight to a Technical Secretariat and facilitates resource mobilisation. The Technical Secretariat provides services, facilitates resource mobilisation and partner coordination.

The GVEP Technical Secretariat has co-sponsored activities worldwide and findings from these activities can be found on the GVEP website:

- Regional energy-poverty workshops have been held in Ethiopia in October 2002, Senegal in February 2003, Cameroon and Bolivia both in July 2003;
- A workshop on finance facilitation was held in Berlin in April 2003;
- Initial national workshops were held in India, June 2003 and South Africa July 2003;
- A regional practitioners' workshop was held in Sri Lanka in June 2003.

■ **The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)**
<http://www.wbcd.org/>

is a coalition of 165 international companies united by a shared commitment to sustainable development via the three pillars of economic growth, ecological balance and social progress. The organisation largely presents a platform for the views of big business towards sustainable development and it is still an essential resource for keeping abreast of news and events within the CSR world. The organisation offers business leadership, policy development: best practice and global outreach. Its programmes are grouped by sector, including electricity utilities. Each sector has publications, events, newsletter, analysis and reports including the recently published **Sustainability in the Electricity Utility sector**.

■ **BASE: Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy (BASE) in partnership with UNEP**

launched a financing directory in 2002. The directory is available online via <http://www.fse-directory.net>. BASE continues to develop the directory and is therefore seeking new funds, particularly those targeting modern energy service delivery projects and programmes in developing countries.
<http://www.fse-directory.net/registerfund.htm>.

■ **The Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)**

<http://www.gnesd.org/> is a UNEP facilitated knowledge network of developing world centres of excellence and network partners, renowned for their work on energy, development, and environment issues. The longer-term result of GNESD is to:

- enhance the capacity of national institutions to develop policies and undertake planning and research efforts that integrate solutions to energy, environment and development challenges.
- reduce pollution from energy activities

EAP people

■ We are pleased to welcome our new Programme Officer, **Jennifer Stuttle**, who will be joining the existing team in January. Jennifer has over 7 years international development experience, working in the NGO sector and for the UN. Jennifer also gained a masters degree in Development Management in 1997. She has strong theoretical knowledge and practical experience of poverty reduction gained from working in Asia and Central and Eastern Africa.

■ Sue Sherry is leaving EAP to take up a position with a cancer charity. Sue has made an important contribution to our work and leaves with the good wishes of all members of the board of trustees and our staff.

■ There are currently no vacancies with EAP

while allowing developing countries to meet growing needs for energy services.

■ **ITDG – the Intermediate Technology Development Group**

www.itdg.org.uk aims to demonstrate and advocate the sustainable use of technology to reduce poverty in developing countries. ITDG has long been recognized as a home of excellent practical and appropriate advice, tools and approaches that places people at the heart of development.

■ **The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)**

<http://www.reeep.org/> is a coalition of progressive governments, businesses and organisations committed to accelerating the development of renewable and energy efficiency systems (REES). Initiated at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in August 2002 by the UK Government, the REEEP provides an open and flexible framework within which governments work together to meet their own sustainable energy objectives according to their own timetables. The REEEP co-ordinating Secretariat is currently being hosted in the UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office. The Secretariat facilitates the development of the partnership in conjunction with partners.

■ **The Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP)**

<http://www.esmap.org/> is a global technical assistance programme which helps build consensus and provides policy advice on sustainable energy development to governments of developing countries and economies in transition. ESMAP also contributes to the transfer of technology and knowledge in energy sector management and the delivery of modern energy services to the poor.

ESMAP promotes the role of energy in poverty reduction and economic growth in an environmentally responsible manner. Its work

EAP supporters

AMEC
Balfour Beatty
The Institution of Civil Engineers
The Institution of Mechanical Engineers
The Royal Academy of Engineering

Future newsletter themes and invitation for articles

Future newsletter themes and invitation for articles:

- Trends in corporate responsibility
- International development: policy and practice
- Adapting technology and services to a poor world context

applies to low-income, emerging, and transition economies. It also contributes to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals.

■ **ENERGIA**

is an international network on gender and sustainable energy which links individuals and groups concerned with energy, environment and women. ENERGI A aims to strengthen the role of women in sustainable energy development through information exchange, training, research, advocacy and action. <http://www.energia.org/>

■ **Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT)**

<http://www.cat.org.uk> is an environmental charity aiming to 'inspire, inform, and enable' people to live more sustainably. A solutions-driven organisation, offering practical solutions to environmental problems, its key areas of work are renewable energy, environmental building, energy efficiency, organic growing and alternative sewage systems.

■ **UNEP's Energy Programme**

<http://www.unep.org/energy/>, addresses the environmental consequences of energy production and use, such as global climate change and local air pollution. It assists decision-makers in government and the private sector to make better, more informed energy choices which fully integrate environmental and social costs.

■ **Ethical Corporation magazine**

www.ethicalcorp.com, is an independent business information provider and events producer on the issues in and around corporate social, financial and environmental responsibility providing independent content and events on the subject of global corporate citizenship and corporate responsibility management.

ENGINEERS AGAINST POVERTY

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The views expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of EAP