

REVOLVE

Politics

Energy

Art

Opinion



SECESSION OF SOUTH SUDAN

After the resounding January referendum for secession,
South Sudan becomes the 193rd country in July 2011

WATER WARS
and Ambassadors of Water

ARISTIDE
On Forced Exile

SLOVENIA
20 Years of Independence

Green City: Melbourne
Towards Zero Emissions by 2020

Constructing Palestine
Rawabi and MENA Geothermal

Sharmistha Ray
Indian painter, curator, critic

Ander Azpiri
Mexican installation artist

Antonio Pradel
On toros in Spain

+TURKEY
48-page country report



N°2 | SUMMER 2011
www.revolve-magazine.com



WORLD CLIMATE SUMMIT

3-4 December 2011 Southern Sun Elangeni Durban South Africa

The 2011 World Climate Summit in Durban, during COP 17, is positioned as the most prominent and exclusive conference convening leaders across business, finance and government to accelerate large-scale solutions to climate change.

TIME AND PLACE

3rd – 4th December 2011, The Southern Sun, Elangeni, Durban, South Africa

TARGET GROUP

The high-level conference is aimed at the climate arena's leading decision-makers, CEOs, thought-leaders, business executives, investors, entrepreneurs, government officials, and philanthropic figures.

FORMAT

The Summit will focus on the overarching theme of accelerating solutions to global green growth and climate change, addressing the broad issues of: finance and scale; public-private partnerships; renewable energy; legislation and policy; cities and regions; transportation; carbon pricing; energy efficiency; and business leadership. The Summit will span over two days and will consist of the following elements:

- Key note plenary sessions addressing the major global green growth issues (CEO level)
- Interactive workshops and breakout sessions (C-level)
- A series of exclusive roundtables (CEO level)
- Orchestrated matchmaking, networking and exhibiting in an outdoor pavilion (CEO / C-level)
- The Gigaton Awards and dinner - dubbed as 'the Oscars of the low carbon economy'

COP 17

The World Climate Summit is the high profile business event alongside COP 17 and takes place in close proximity, within one kilometre, of the negotiations. As a high-level conference that predominantly focuses on accelerating green growth on a global scale, the Summit falls in line and complements the remit of the UNFCCC.

CONFIRMED PARTNERS:



International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development

TIME



INTERNATIONAL



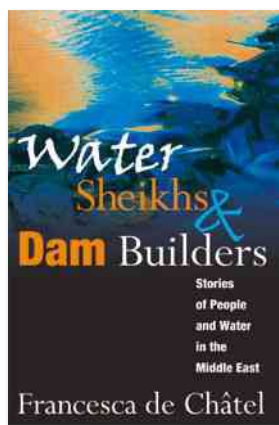
If you are interested in finding out more about the World Climate Summit, including sponsorship opportunities, please contact: Daniel Elliott at dan@wclimate.com.

Ten years after the United States launched its global war on terror, a first major wave of democratic change swept across North Africa and the Middle East in early 2011. From Tunisia to Egypt, Yemen to Morocco, Bahrain to Syria, the region is undergoing encouraging transformations.

While the demonstrations are not indicative of mass revolutions, **REVOLVE** supports these moves towards greater popular representation. The last six months of the Arab awakening have been inspiring, and need more momentum. Regional development and cooperation will be pivotal.

REVOLVE launched a new section on **Water around the Mediterranean** that explores the effects of growing water scarcity and highlights innovative solutions to the region's looming water crisis. This section features interviews, opinions and essays about water management, climate change, alternative sources such as desalination and treated wastewater, and the future of agriculture.

In this summer issue, our water editor Francesca de Châtel speaks to the President of the Embassy of Water who is inspiring a new generation of decision-makers to share regional water resources. In this section, an essay by two leading experts analyzes the much-discussed concept of "water wars" and asks whether they are a real threat or merely more hype.



Politics

The management of water resources, in particular the Nile Basin, is also an important aspect for the state-building process of South Sudan that declares independence in July 2011. Rather than cover NATO's intervention in Libya to topple the mercurial Qaddafi, **REVOLVE** brings you the insights of a renowned activist in exile about the popular uprising in Syria. (Read Aristide's interview for what it's like to be overthrown as president not once but twice.)



Energy

Palestine is also affected by regional changes and, despite the constraints of the Israeli occupation, is demonstrating incredible innovation in housing projects using renewable (geothermal) energy and in building the first new city north of Ramallah called Rawabi. In line with smart urban initiatives, **REVOLVE** chose Melbourne as the Green City of this issue for its laudable goals to reach zero emissions by 2020.

Art

REVOLVE has the pleasure of profiling two emerging artists of particular interest to follow: Ander Azpiri, a Mexican sculptor, describes his installation work; Sharmistha Ray, an Indian artist, critic and curator, showcases her move towards abstract painting. At ART BRUSSELS 2011, we chose the U.S. gallery, M+B, based in Los Angeles, and three of its talented artists. And we are featuring the new work of a Belgian start-up stylist in fashion.

+ Country Report 48-page supplement



This issue would not be complete without including our first country supplement. Connecting cultures and a model for meshing Islam and democracy, we take you to **TURKEY** to learn more about politics, energy and art – the neo-Ottoman influence of Turkish TV series for example...

And lastly, we are delighted to feature Slovenia's 20 years of independence. This small republic has come a long way from being the economic motor of Yugoslavia and has much to offer as a leading Balkan country today – definitely worth a visit to see the mountains and dragons.

View more articles at www.revolve-magazine.com

Enjoy reading **REVOLVE** and send us your comments.

CONTENTS



06 | Secession of South Sudan

July 2011 – Juba declares independence from the North. Beyond politics and poverty, the most explosive in the Horn of Africa is access to water and the mighty Nile River.

15 | Water Wars

Between media hype and potential conflict: given the scope of the water-related problems and the limited resources to address them, water wars are inevitable. Or are they?

22 | Ambassadors of Water

Connecting the Mediterranean: one woman's vision inspires a group of students to change mindsets in the world of water and break down cultural barriers around the sea.

24 | Aristide on Forced Exile

A former priest and the first democratically elected president of Haiti in 1990 tells his story of being ousted by a CIA-backed coup in 1991 and then again in 2004.

33 | The Arab Revolts 2011

Center stage for the turmoil in Syria – like other unrest in the Middle East, Syrian protests lack an organized opposition and transitional body – the Assad regime is showing its repressive colors.

41 | Slovenia: 20 Years of Independence

A 16-page special on what Slovenia has accomplished over the last twenty years – from slalom skiing to moon wines to glider 'bat' planes and more.

CONTRIBUTORS

Aaron Wolf
Alexia de Ville
Ammar Abdulhamid
Ander Azpiri
Anna Wiman
Antonio Pradel
Boštjan Videmšek
Francesca de Châtel
Jessie Van Osselt
Katja Tuokko
Lubomir Mitev
Maja Prijatelj
Natalia Shapovalova
Nicolas Rossier
Paul Cochrane
Pierre de Mûelenaere
Rachel English
Sharmistha Ray
Sophie Bouteligier
Stuart Reigeluth
Todd Jarvis

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Jure Eržen
Ramón Pérez Chomón

ILLUSTRATOR

Pascal Lemaitre

GRAPHIC DESIGN

Filipa Rosa

MARKETING ASSISTANT

Ariane Gilon

Cover photo by Jure Eržen of north-west suburb of Juba, South Sudan capital.



REVOLVE Magazine (ISSN 2033-2912)
is registered in Belgium, BE 0828.676.740.

Printed with vegetable-based ink
on 100% recycled Cyclus Offset paper.



06



24



33



69



82



84



41



61

61 | Green City: Melbourne

Towards zero emissions by 2020: aiming at zero net greenhouse gas emissions, with new energy efficient buildings and new thinking about urban transport, Melbourne is a model sustainable city.

69 | Constructing Palestine

Rawabi is the first new Palestinian town being built in the West Bank and **MENA Geothermal** makes buildings that use energy from the Earth – the first ones in the Middle East and North Africa.

80 | Ander Azpiri

Mexican sculptor and installation artist combines photos with objects and drawings to form collages that reflect contemporary concerns such as climate change.

82 | Sharmistha Ray

Indian artist, critic and curator describes living between cultures, the vibrancy of life in India, and her move to Mumbai and more abstract painting.

84 | On Spanish Bull-fighting

The future of las *corridos de toros*. Watching death in the afternoon is still an evening Spanish pastime. Catalonia has made a motion to end the macabre tradition. Will the rest of Spain follow?

88 | Summer Style: Made for the Mediterranean

Belgian start-up stylist Jessie Van Osselt coordinates two photo shootings with fashion designers Dounya Salmi and Laura Budroni.

95 | Next: Winter 2011/12

Kashmir Wedding | Tar Sands in Canada | Western Sahara Winds | Emirates



SECESSION OF SOUTH SUDAN

The United States supports the independence of South Sudan and China controls its oil industry, but the most explosive issue in the Horn of Africa is access to water and the massive Nile River.

Writer:
Boštjan Videmšek

Photographer:
Jure Eržen

▼
Boštjan Videmšek and Jure Eržen
are foreign correspondents for the
Slovenian newspaper DELO.

The Referendum Results

The January 9-16, 2011, referendum was a week-long carnival in South Sudan: flags were waving, patriotic songs were booming, people were hugging and laughing. Many voters were camping and queuing the evening before. Many came from the countryside with their cattle and children. Around 160,000 'southerners' came back from the North to participate in the referendum. The South Sudanese spent the last 55 years as third-class citizens of the Arab-dominated northern capital of Khartoum. 90 percent of the voting population went to the polls. Of those 4 million registered voters, 98 percent backed secession. In July 2011, South Sudan becomes the 193rd country of the world.

“When I finally voted, I thought my heart was going to burst [...] This is what I have been fighting for all my life! This is something that made it all worthwhile.”

Daniel Bol, 33, ex-member of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA)

Prospects for the New State

Stipulated by the 2005 peace treaty signed between North and South Sudan ending 22 years of bloodiest civil wars since World War II, the referendum's outcome was never in doubt. After Eritrea in 1991, South Sudan becomes the first African country to declare independence. In 2005, not many people believed the SPLA could pull off such a feat. Yet the ones who believed – among them the SPLA's deceased leader Dr. John Garang – proved that as one of the world's poorest and harshest places, South Sudan could become a new nation.

The secession of the South causes a reshuffling of both the regional and global geo-strategic players. Many observers claim that everything is in place for renewed conflict that could occur on a massive scale and consist of all the necessary elements for modern African warfare: Muslims against Christians, water and oil. 85 percent of all Sudanese oil is located in South Sudan, but all the refineries and terminals, as well as the key port of Port Sudan, are in the North. Sudan's current set-up looks like a cause for war. The leading figures in the North and South are trying to make every assurance that they will reach an agreement. If war has exhausted even the leaders, then a non-aggression pact should come into effect. North and South could consolidate their interests and decide that their best option is cooperation.

China determines the tempo of the entire combustion process since most of Sudan's oil business is run from Beijing. The United States lost the fight for Africa's natural

resources with its wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Today, China imports 70 percent of Sudan's oil. The Chinese will be obeyed regularly without question – this goes for the North as well as for the South. There is extreme irony in how economic opportunism is goading this region towards peace, and not war, for once.

Secession is welcome and long overdue but the rampant euphoria witnessed at every voting site may be hard to match with reality. As South Sudanese President Salva Kiir officially announces the birth of a new nation, his government will face great adversity with building the state it has been elected to govern. Most government officials are prominent SPLA members and the developmental, infrastructural, economic and humanitarian challenges are simply staggering: in South Sudan, a 15-year-old girl still has a greater chance of dying in childbirth than finishing school.

One of the most vital problems that the nation-builders from Juba, the capital of South Sudan, will be forced to tackle is

tribal relations. The southern tribes are traditionally very hostile to each other. In 2010, several thousand people were murdered in tribal warfare. In 2009, the SPLA forces nearly wiped out the notorious ethnic Shiluk group that lived in a little fiefdom by the Nile River. South Sudanese authorities accused them of collaborating with Khartoum – nothing short of a bloodbath ensued.

If South Sudan is to have any chance of succeeding as a nation-state, it will have to transcend its deeply entrenched tribalism that led British anthropologist, Sir Evans-Pritchard, to claim that war was the only conceivable relation between two tribes. An integral part of Sudanese tribalism is Darfur. There is no doubt that the secession's highest price will be paid by the population of Darfur, where the Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir and his reigning military oligarchy have almost concluded the first genocide of the 21st century.

The referendum's defining mood was one of jubilation, but not everywhere was as idyllic as Juba. A parallel referendum was

The January 2011 referendum in South Sudan:

- The referendum lasted for seven days
- 4 million registered voters determined the existence of the world's 193rd country
- 90 percent of the voting population went to the booths
- 98 percent backed secession

set to take place in the Abyei province to give the people a chance to decide whether it wished to join the North or South. Due to the highly compromised security situation and numerous logistical mishaps, the parallel referendum was postponed until a later day – and that may be indefinitely.

Abyei is one of the more oil- and water-rich provinces and saw immediate surges in fighting among the ethnic Dinka Ngok and nomadic Myseria groups. The members of Dinka Ngok wish to join the South, while the Arabized Myseria have strong ties to Khartoum. Fighting erupted when the nomadic Myseria group attacked first and were armed with weapons from Khartoum. Similar conflagrations are likely to flare-up in the Nuba Mountains that are being split in two by the secession.

Once more, reassurance is given by official figures. “No, there will be no more war,” said the South Sudanese Minister for Water Resources, Paul Mayom Akec. “Economic interests are bound to prevail. The Abyei province will settle down, too. No one can afford to make mistakes. I can assure you that Juba is in constant contact with Khartoum, and that the tone is far from hostile. We will reach a final agreement. All that is needed is a lot of tolerance.”

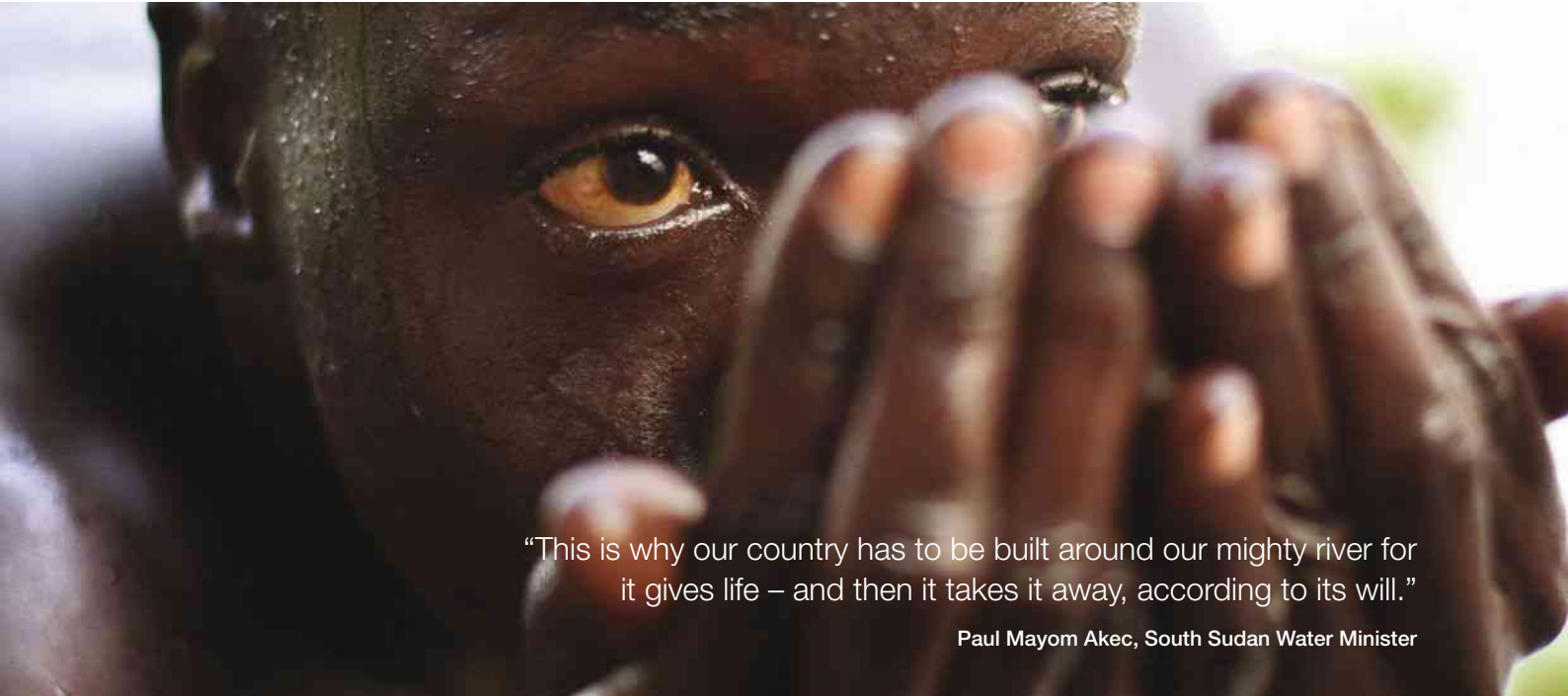
A Warm Welcome Home

At the end of 2010, South Sudan experienced a great influx of people returning from the North. An estimated 160,000 ‘southerners’ came back to take part in the referendum and/or to avoid possible repercussions by Khartoum. Their status in the North had been that of third-class citizens – sometimes on the level of ancient and colonial slaves. The South did not exactly greet them with open arms, but the southern authorities did need their votes. Many of these returnees were stranded – exhausted and starving – in Juba’s chaotic port. From Khartoum they came by boat, sailing in the devastating heat for over two weeks. Packed in with all their belongings, they had no fresh food or drinking water. Many caught malaria. In the background, SPLA members loaded weapons onto ships sailing for the northern border.

“They told us we will have to go to the countryside – there is apparently no room for us in Juba. I’m still hoping they’ll help me study – I’ll study anything, anything!”

Among the starving children and helpless elders lying on the dry river mud by the port, Paul Yoko, 28, says that his “journey took 12 days. It was a horrifying experience. We slept on the floor, clinging to our things. We ate little and drank from the river. Many of us got sick. Worst of all, I think, were the mosquitoes.” Paul was travelling with twenty of his relatives. His father has two wives and children: “I spent the war in the South. I went to school and lived through the bombings. My father fled to the North. After the peace treaty was signed, he called and asked me to join him in Khartoum.” In the North, Paul tried to enrol at university, but he was rejected and went to Uganda to study: “I had no money and I was so lonely. I decided to return to Juba.” Paul had been loitering at the port for days.





"This is why our country has to be built around our mighty river for it gives life – and then it takes it away, according to its will."

Paul Mayom Akec, South Sudan Water Minister

Water is Tomorrow's Oil

Travelling down the Nile River offers little hope and the river shapes the politics of Africa. Water is becoming the new oil. The continent's population is rapidly growing and the need for fresh water is enormous. Every year the Sahara Desert continues to grow further south. Many conflicts are fought along the encroaching desert's edge of the Sahel. The more fortunate ethnic groups are fiercely protective of their traditional boundaries, while tribes fleeing further south have no choice of territory.

In South Sudan, 98 percent of the government's budget comes from oil revenues. Oil was one of the main reasons for the Sudanese civil war between North and South. Khartoum had adopted the policy of mass killings to try to prevent the South from developing while simultaneously appropriating all oil reserves. When the 2005 peace treaty was signed, the two warring parties agreed to split the profit 50/50. In light of the South's secession, a new agreement is being negotiated.

Taking into account China's massive energy needs, the oil fields of South Sudan are esti-

mated to dry out in the next fifteen years. Yet this is not something that weighs too heavily on the minds of Juba's politicians and businessmen since South Sudan also possesses an abundance of the one natural resource that is sure to outrank oil. The future's ultimate bounty and the fuel for potential conflicts is the water ways of the Nile River that split South Sudan down the middle.

The South Sudanese capital of Juba will develop into a global geo-strategic hub. South Sudan's Minister for water resources, Paul Mayom Akec, asserts that "for now, oil keeps us going, but it is clear that water from the Nile is our future. The oil business is good for a few more years. After that, the people of the world – and I mean all over the world, especially in hot and dry places – will be talking about water scarcity."

In his pleasantly air-conditioned office in Juba, Akec says that "so far, we've been forced to keep busy with pressing political issues, but after we declare our independence, things are bound to change. Water will become our first priority." According to the Water Minister, South Sudan will

become a farming country. It has everything it needs to feed its people. "I'll go even further and say that our aim is to start exporting food. With food prices are going through the roof, this is not an opportunity we can afford to miss."

In Akec's view, all the revenues the government gets from oil should be rerouted into setting up the infrastructure for a water-based economy: "We're quite determined to harness the Nile's potential to generate power. We will build hydro-electrical plants and dams. The 1959 treaty does not allow that since it gave the river almost exclusively to Egypt and Khartoum. All these years it has been theirs to exploit as they saw fit. Agriculture makes up a third of the Egyptian economy, and the entire enterprise relies on the irrigation systems afforded by the Nile. Why shouldn't we – or the Ethiopians – be allowed to benefit in the same manner? The 1959 treaty was a political decision, a colonial decision – and the price was paid by the poorest inhabitants of our continent and was the cause of many wars. This is why the treaty needs to be changed."

The 6,671 km Nile: the longest river in the world

- The Nile Basin is shared between 11 countries: Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.
- The Nile Basin drains over 3,349,000 km² which covers about 1/10 of Africa.
- The White Nile and the Blue Nile meet in Khartoum, Sudan, to form the Nile River.
- 15% of the water comes from the White Nile (Lake Victoria); 85% comes from the Blue Nile, Atbara and Sobat rivers in Ethiopia. The Nile River provides ~ 84 billion cubic meters per year.
- ~ 370 million people live in the Nile Basin countries; in 2030, the population is estimated to rise to 600 million.

Political unrest in Egypt and the independence of South Sudan changed the regional map. Moreover, the May 2010 Cooperative Framework Agreement signed by Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania gives these upstream countries permission to use Nile waters that, under previous agreements, were denied direct usage of the natural resource for their people.



South Sudan – the massive Sudd swamps

- About half the White Nile water is lost in the Sudd due to evaporation. This has been a concern since European colonial times. In 1904 the proposed construction of the Jonglei Canal was to reduce losses, but construction began in the 1970s and was abandoned due to the civil war. With the independence of South Sudan, what takes place in the Sudd will change how the Nile is used.

Egypt – Complete Nile Dependence

- The Nile provides 98% of Egypt's freshwater. Egypt is one of the most threatened countries by water shortage. Egypt's population is over 80 million and by 2050 is expected to reach 140 million. The challenge is that about 85% of the water which flows through Aswan dam comes from Ethiopia, which also has a population of more than 80 million.

Ethiopia – the Water Tower of Africa

- Annual rains in Ethiopia give around 123 billion cubic meters of surface water, which equals 1.5 times the annual water amount of the Nile. Ethiopia only retains 3% of the water; most flows north to neighboring downstream countries. As one of the poorest countries in the world, only 5% of Ethiopian agricultural land is irrigated properly. Endemic hunger still affects 5-6 million people.

All Arrangements Must Go

Ancient Egyptians, as recorded by Herodotus, claimed their country was the gift of the Nile. If that is so, then Egypt is a gift from Ethiopia, where around 85 percent of the Nile waters emanate. The Ethiopian Prime Minister, Menes Zenawi, repeated that phrase. Like Minister Akec, Zenawi was quick to promise the rise of new hydro-electric plants and dams. Over the past decade, Ethiopia built five large dams along the Blue Nile. As if that did not enrage Cairo enough, Addis Ababa also launched the construction of a tremendous hydro-electric plant worth \$1.4 billion to provide Ethiopia with long-term energy security which is a key strategic advantage in a very dry region. The Ethiopian architect and ecologist, Bin-yam Tekle, claims that Egypt is behind the radical increases in food prices in the Horn of Africa that could lead to a massive crisis.

No Clue about Cultivation

"For hours and hours I stare into the river – almost every day. I cannot stop marvelling at its potential. This is a river all of Africa could live off of," says G. M. Lawrence, the owner of Equatorial Gumbo Farm, one of South Sudan's largest farms. The young Kenyan was the first major investor in South Sudan's agriculture. In 2009, most agricultural activity still revolved around hunting and gathering. "Tens of thousands of people died here from starvation. European colonizers and then Khartoum kept this place from developing. There is so much water and good soil – but for the last 30 years, the people had to rely on international aid. This made them lose their work ethic. There is plenty of work to be done on my farm and there are so few other jobs, so you'd expect to see hundreds of workers waiting at my door each morning, looking for work, but there are very few."

Most of Mr. Lawrence's applicants have no education. He teaches them the most basic practices to cultivate the land. Maintenance of material is a constant issue to growing grain and vegetables. Six days before our visit in January 2011, the main water-pump broke down at one of his farms. Since Juba has no spare-parts shop or any reliable repairmen, he had to send an apprentice to Nairobi. Transport of heavy machinery is only possible over land – the delays were so long that the year's entire crop was in peril. "This experience is all you need to sum up the conditions in South Sudan," Lawrence said

in frustration. "I live next to the river, but due to general incompetence my fields are drying up. No one offered to come to my aid. The governmental institutions keep ignoring me. I tell you, the Ministry of Agriculture here doesn't have a clue about cultivation. They probably see my modern business approach and the fair deal I offer my workers as a threat to their privilege."

Lawrence is convinced the key to the future is water: "Forget the oil. South Sudan needs to build its economy on water. What oil there is, well... most of it is owned by the Chinese. The refineries and terminals are mostly manned by foreigners, so locals here do not benefit at all. In a perverse sense, oil is actually a hindrance to development. The foreigners who took over brought no education or work ethic. The civil war destroyed generations of farmers. They either hid or were swept into the conflict, while the soil rapidly deteriorated. Now a fresh momentum is building up. At least in Juba the people are starting to realize what so much water and fertile soil can bring. In other parts of the country, they're still burning thickets to make it easier to shoot an antelope. That's been agriculture until now."



"If Egypt doesn't back down," Tekle says, "and the treaty isn't re-negotiated, then we're headed for serious trouble. Ethiopia owns 85 percent of the river, but because of Egypt all of eastern Africa can only use one percent of the water."

The 1959 treaty was the reason Egypt — Khartoum's ally — was opposed to South Sudan's independence. Cairo's ill will has long been adopted as a given, so the diplomatic cables published by WikiLeaks came as no surprise. According to these documents, Egyptian diplomats lobbied intensively for the U.S. to help them postpone the referendum in Juba. Now that the referendum passed, Egypt is promising South Sudan greater financial and technical help with anything pertaining to the Nile. This is meant to mollify South Sudan,

whose President Salva Kiir recently met with the Ugandan leader, Yoweri Museveni, to discuss measures for weakening Egypt's dominion over the river.

"Every existing arrangement concerning the Nile is outdated and part of our colonial inheritance," the Water Minister Akec claims. "In the last fifty years, Africa has changed and there has been too much exploitation. Along the Nile, everybody deserves their fair share of drinking water, fish, transport and energy. Water is a gift and it must be shared." But this may be rather utopian. Mwambustya Ndebesa, a professor of history at the Makerere University in Uganda's capital, Kampala, claims that, sooner or later, the region will be awash with blood. "What we have here is an explosive mixture of the world's

increasing demand for oil, Islamic and Christian fanaticism, as well as unsolved questions pertaining to the Nile. There will be trouble in the near future, and there will be lots of it." More than 30 years ago, the former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said: "The only thing that could drag Egypt back into war is water." That same concern was echoed by the former Egyptian Foreign Minister and later Secretary General of the UN, Boutros Boutros Ghali. The wars to come in Africa and Middle East will be about the natural resource of water.





Investing in the Nile

One of Juba's most promising economic activities is the production of bottled water. In the new country's capital – one of the fastest growing cities in the world – there is no public water system. Most of the people obtain their drinking water directly from the filthy Nile. In Juba, there are currently six companies specializing in bottling water. Most of these companies – like most companies in South Sudan – are owned by well-compensated foreign investors: for the first five years of operation, all revenues are tax-free. The one locally owned company that has been able to hold its own against the wealthy foreigners is the Yanyyom Mineral Water and Beverage Factory. The company is located on the near the Nile and employs 35 workers. At their modest headquarters, the Managing Director, Peter Majok, said his company has to pay four different kinds of taxes.

"We are able to bottle 27,000 litres of water per day," he said. "Not a lot, but our capabilities are limited. In general, the supply of bottled water here cannot keep up with demand. We can sell our entire stock without any marketing. We started operating in November 2008 and grew quickly. This is typical for any bottling plant in Juba. Our only real investor is the Nile. We have at our disposal unlimited quantities of qual-

ity water, and it's virtually free. Right now, the market is thoroughly deregulated, but we do have an advanced laboratory to keep watch over our product's safety. So far, every test came back fine."

According to Majok, most people are used to drink straight from the river. "Bottled water is too expensive. They simply can't afford it. The authorities really need to step in and set up subventions to bring the price down. Everyone would benefit. Poor people aren't about to spend half a dollar on a bottle of water – not when they can go drink from the Nile and spend the money on food instead. The medical consequences of drinking from the river are only gradual, and the gratification is instantaneous! So we need to do everything in our power to raise awareness. The Nile is getting dirtier every year. If nothing changes, we are quite likely to have another epidemic."

Thirty kilometres south of Juba, fishing is a meagre livelihood. A fisherman named Maigur Mogy, 48, steered his canoe into a safe muddy harbour at an islet in the middle of the Nile where he and four of his friends live. From his ancient fishnets he collected a few scrawny fish he managed to catch in the oily and dark river. He threw the fish into a pot and began preparing a thick heavy

broth. Meanwhile, his friends were mending their nets. A tiny transistor radio was blasting patriotic songs. Maigur Mogy came here because he got fed up with the war: "All I wanted was peace. The authorities leave me alone here – even the SPLA has stopped bothering me." Mogy's nephew Rogers, 24, was a former child-soldier and fought in Sudan, then in Uganda and in the Democratic Republic of Congo:

A few months ago I was travelling south on my motorbike to meet some relatives. I stopped by a small well in the middle of an entirely dry area. I pumped and pumped at the handle, and eventually a little water came up. As I was pouring it into a bottle, I noticed a black cobra lying there on the ground beside me. It must have come over while I was busy pumping. I knew it was thirsty, so I backed away. The cobra drank from the little puddles I made by the well, then it slithered back to the brush.

In the comfortable shade offered by a great mango tree, the fishermen were finishing off their meal. The Nile flowed lazily towards the Mediterranean. The islet in the middle of the river was warm and breezy, and all the wars seemed far away.



CHATHAM HOUSE

The New Politics of Water

Water security and economic growth in emerging economies

A major international two-day conference

Tuesday 14 and Wednesday 15 June 2011 • Chatham House, London

SPEAKER HIGHLIGHTS

James Leape

Director General
WWF International

Lars Thunell

Executive Vice President and CEO
International Finance Corporation

José Lopez

Executive Vice President of Operations
Nestlé

Mohammad Najjar

Minister for Water and Irrigation
Jordan

Jeremy Oppenheim

Director, Climate Change Special Initiative
McKinsey & Co

Ambassador Mithat Rende

Director General
Multilateral Economic Affairs, Energy and
Environment
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkey



Partner

McKinsey&Company

Sponsor



Supported by



+44 (0)20 7314 3623
conferences@chathamhouse.org.uk
www.chathamhouse.org.uk/water2011

WATER WARS: Hydropotential or Hydrohype?

Writers:
Todd Jarvis and Aaron Wolf

Photographer:
Adel Samara

▼
Aaron Wolf is a professor of geography and chair of the Department of Geosciences at Oregon State University. He is the Project Director of the Program in Water Conflict Management and Transformation. He is the co-author with Jerome Delli Priscoli of *Managing and Transforming Water Conflicts* (Cambridge Press in 2009).

Todd Jarvis is an assistant professor of geography in the Department of Geosciences and the Associate Director of the Institute for Water and Watersheds at Oregon State University.

Both Jarvis and Wolf teach graduate courses leading up to The Certificate in Water Conflict Management and Transformation

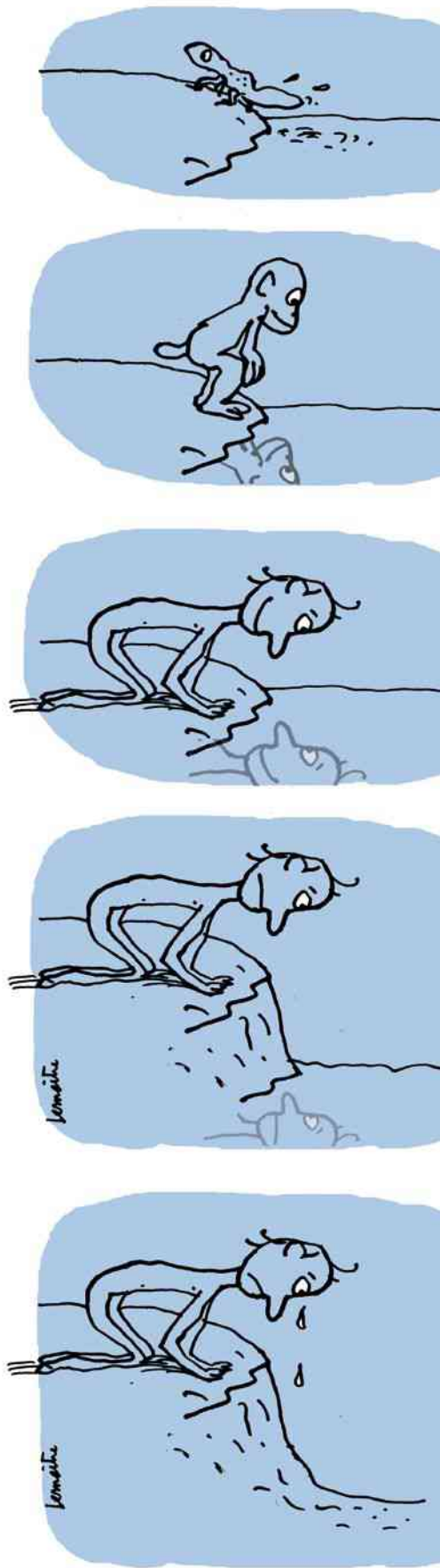
www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/training/

Transboundary water issues affect nearly everyone. There are 276 international river basins and the United Nations has defined nearly 300 transboundary aquifers. The basin areas that contribute to these rivers comprise approximately 47 percent of the land surface of the Earth, include 40 percent of the world's population, and contribute almost 60 percent of the world's freshwater flow. Water sources for 800 million people living in 39 countries originate beyond their national borders.

Within each international basin and overlying each transboundary aquifer, the demands from environmental, domestic, economic users, and the inputs of pollution increase annually, while the amount of freshwater in the world remains roughly the same as it has throughout history. Given the scope of the problems and limited resources available to address them, water wars are inevitable.

“Fierce competition for freshwater may well become a source of conflict and wars in the future.”

Kofi Annan, 2001





Or are they? Surface water and ground-water crossing international boundaries present increasing challenges to regional stability because hydrologic needs can often be overwhelmed by political considerations. Yet wars are expensive, disruptive, and interfere with the efforts to relieve human suffering, reduce environmental degradation, and achieve economic growth.

The terms “Water War” and “Water Wars” are media darlings. The famous quote apocryphally attributed to U.S. humorist Mark Twain “[w]hiskey is for drinking; water is for fighting over” is so overused that many water professionals are pleading to ban its use. To get a feel as to when the hysteria over water wars began, we explored Google labs tool Books Ngram Viewer which revealed that geographers were using the terms to describe water situations in the U.S.

and Middle East as early as the late 1800s with an exponential increase in the use of these terms starting in 1988.

Our European colleagues Mark Zeitoun and Naho Miramachi at the University of East Anglia in Norwich chronicled the proclamations from United Nations Secretary Generals Boutros Boutros-Ghali known for his 1991 quote “the next war will be fought over water, not politics,” and Kofi Annan for his 2001 quote “[f]ierce competition for freshwater may well become a source of conflict and wars in the future.”

In an article published in 2011 in *Global Environment Politics*, David Katz addresses the important question of whether or not the “water war hypothesis” is “Hydro-political Hyperbole”. In other words, is there a potential threat of water wars or is this media hype?

Water Wars: Myth or Reality?

The history of international water treaties regarding surface water is robust. Over 400 treaties have been inventoried by the Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database hosted by Oregon State University. The earliest treaty dates back to 2500 BC, following the only documented war over water in history, in Mesopotamia along the Tigris River.

Our students’ research on the history of cooperation over groundwater resources is much less robust, with only one treaty specifically addressing transboundary groundwater; only a small percentage of the international water treaties have any provisions for groundwater.

Our research at Oregon State University on conflict “events” described in newspapers and other media over the last fifty years reveals that countries have engaged in more than 500 conflicts over water, far outweighed by more than 1,200 cooperative events.

Peter Gleick of the U.S. water think tank, the Pacific Institute, mapped the conflicts and showed that every continent has experienced a water conflict, save Antarctica.

Violent conflict has occurred at sub-national levels, but there has been no international

[...] there has been no international violent conflict over transboundary waters since the mid-1960s.



The causes of water-related conflicts

- limited resources
- control or distribution
- quality of the resource
- and large infrastructure projects

violent conflict over transboundary waters since the mid-1960s.

Almost 90 percent of the events were disagreements over infrastructure and quantity allocation. Yet colleagues Zeitoun and Miramachi indicate that “all is not quiet on the waterfront. Conflicts of distribution, co-management, and utilization persist, of course, along the Nile, Mekong, Tigris, Jordan, Indus, Ganges, Amu Darya and several other transboundary rivers and aquifers” and that “not all cooperation over water is pretty and more times than not conflict and cooperation co-exist.”

What causes the tension over water? In a global review of local conflict and water, the Stockholm International Water Institute determined that the root causes of water-related conflicts included limited resources, control or distribution, quality of the resource, and large infrastructure projects.

Conflict resolution specialist Lawrence Susskind at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology writes in his blog *The Consensus Building Approach* that “there are societal forces (politics, economics and culture) and natural forces (water quantity, water quality and ecosystems) all of which have to be managed at the same time [...]

and that these six elements and the way they are configured must be looked upon as interlocking networks”.

He posits that there are three things about these networks that many water-system managers get wrong:

- (1) assuming these networks can be bounded or closed – agreements or laws are formulated that prescribe who the users are, which elements will be included and excluded and what the boundaries will be when the fact of the matter is that new users and uses may appear at any time including, but not limited to, ecological and economic forces;
- (2) water-system managers try to set operating rules aimed at managing a river segment in a way that makes sense on an average day, in an average year or when the system is at a stable or steady state despite all kinds of climatic, economic and demographic pushes and pulls; and
- (3) most water-system managers act as if water is a limited resource and that decisions about who gets water and how it may be used are zero-sum decisions.

Colleagues Shira Yoffe and Mark Giordano assisted in the Basins at Risk project completed at Oregon State University. The research found that most of the parameters regularly identified as indicators of water conflict, such as water scarcity and climate change, are actually only weakly linked to disputes. Institutional capacity within a basin, whether defined as water management bodies or treaties, or generally positive international relations are as important, if not more so, than the physical aspects of a system.

It turns out then that very rapid changes, either on the institutional side or in the physical system, which outpace the institutional capacity to absorb that change, are at the root of most water conflicts. In related work, popular water author Sandra Postel and Wolf determined that corruption in transboundary water can cause international conflict, destabilize entire regions and lead to ecological disaster.

“The next war will be fought over water, not politics.”

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

The Silent Revolution

Groundwater use is increasing because it is a “commons” resource, available to anyone with the financial resources to drill, equip, and power a well. Pumping of groundwater is among the most intensive human-induced changes in the hydrologic cycle. Groundwater is the world’s most extracted raw material, with withdrawal rates approaching 800 to 1,000km³ per year.

The majority of the world’s cities rely on groundwater to some degree for their urban water supplies, and groundwater

contributes to the global urbanization underway today. As a consequence, the global economy is becoming increasingly dependent on groundwater.

A ‘Silent Revolution’ is occurring where millions of farmers pursue short-term benefits associated with the intensive use of groundwater for agricultural use in India, China, Mexico, and Spain and the need for proactive governmental action is needed to avert water conflicts between neighboring users, user groups, states, provinces, and nations.

A comparable situation exists with permit-exempt wells typically reserved for domestic, stock, and garden use in many states within the U.S.. The number of wells or shallow “water extraction mechanisms” is on the order of millions in many parts of the world as dramatic changes in drilling technology, pumping technology, and the availability of electrical and diesel power has increased over the past 60 years.



Spaghetti-Western Water Wars

The saga over permit-exempt wells in the western United States epitomizes a new type of water conflict — the spaghetti-western water war. The herd is over a million strong, and includes diverse breeds of domestic water users, livestock, and industrial wells.

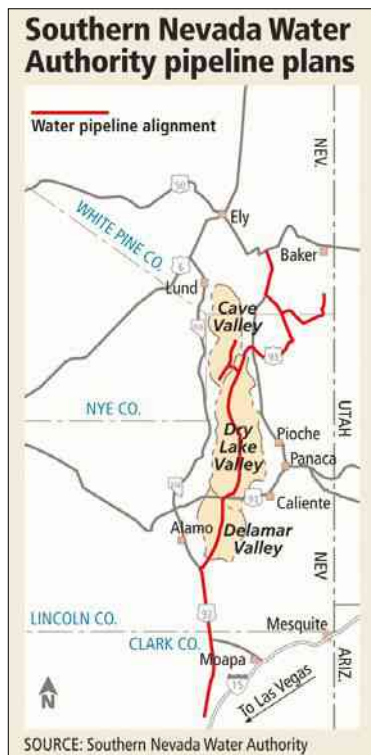
In a classical sense of the spaghetti-western film genre, the language of exempt wells is one that is difficult to translate from state to state. The political melodrama of the exempt well provides land developers a low-cost approach to providing water supplies to high-priced exurban or “sagebrush” housing

subdivisions found on the outskirts of cities.

The highly fluid, emotionally charged story line is cast by fading and rising stars in consulting and legal firms, well drillers, water diviners, and “hydrostitutes”, marshaled by local governments and the courts, each dueling with the other, fueling the appetite of the “hydrohydra” — the mythical multi-headed beast of the underground west that feeds on conflicts over groundwater.

Local governments as opposed to state governments are increasingly assuming

water-supply planning duties. The shotgun weddings between land developers and groundwater “experts” has led jurisdictions to increasingly rely on a “prove it” approach to groundwater availability — the increased reliance on site-specific well drilling and controlled pumping tests prior to any changes in land use rather than relying on the “expert” opinions of scientists and engineers. It ain’t all good, it ain’t all bad, but it does get pretty ugly as the showdown between all of the players unfolds.



War of the Well?

Most water professionals are familiar with transboundary disputes over surface water. The media and academic journals are replete with national and international examples. Transboundary disputes associated with groundwater are less well known, but becoming increasingly newsworthy.

The U.S. State of Mississippi filed a lawsuit against the City of Memphis, Tennessee, in 2009 for capturing groundwater stored in the Memphis Aquifer underlying the State of Mississippi, for which it is seeking \$1 billion in damages. Likewise, the states of Utah and Nevada continue a dispute over water stored in a shared fractured rock aquifer that will serve as part of the municipal water supply for the City of Las Vegas, Nevada,

and will be conveyed through a 350-mile pipeline at a cost of nearly \$4 billion.

Disputes over groundwater involve more than quantity, quality, and distribution with participation from many scientific disciplines, special interest groups, and the public. The Pacific Institute's chronicle of conflicts over water reveals that disputes over transboundary groundwater have generally focused on contamination of wells. Yet concerns over access to water in drought-prone regions such as Somalia have heralded a new generation of conflict over groundwater. In 2006, the *Washington Post* reported a "War of the Well" between two neighboring clans in Somalia.

Since it touches all we do and experience, water
creates a language through which we may discuss
our common future.

Guerilla Well-fare

At local scales, conflicts over water may arise between parties because of the land-water nexus and the large investments required to purchase and develop the land, while at the same time trying to weigh the value of maintaining a quality of life by limiting or prohibiting land development and preserving the local water quality. In both developing and developed countries, conflicts also arise due to the plethora of beliefs surrounding the occurrence of water under the land held by the various parties.

Conflicting conceptual models are part of the technical training of hydrogeologists focusing on the intellectual method of "multiple working hypotheses" introduced in the late 1890s by the first hydrogeologist

in the United States, Thomas Chamberlain. The structure of the method of multiple working hypotheses revolves around the development of several hypotheses to explain the phenomena under study. The method builds the political credibility of science and makes for better science.

Disputes over groundwater resources are particularly susceptible to the dueling experts syndrome as the hidden nature of the resource means that the database of information on groundwater resources is less than ideal. In addition, the underlying premise of the field of hydrogeology is based on the concept of multiple working hypotheses. According to Australian legal scholar John Wade, common causes

of conflict focus on missing information, inaccurate data, and procedures of data analysis.

While the dueling expert syndrome is good business for conflict beneficiaries, the "ruling theories", or the antithesis of multiple ways of knowing as described by Wade, is leading to a new generation of "hydrostitutes". These theories contribute to a loss of political credibility and a public distrust in water science, water scientists and water engineers as described by U.S. water historian and attorney Robert Glennon in his book *Water Follies* (2002).



Combat Strategies

Colleagues Lena Salame and Pieter van der Zaag of UNESCO argue that a new type of water manager, planner and decision-maker is required. They will be asked to act as “problem managers” rather than “problem solvers”, and act as “first-line conflict preventers” by resolving problems before they arise. Salame and van der Zaag believe, like us, that water professionals and decision-makers should receive specialized resources and skills that go beyond the traditional physical systems approach to water resources management.

Teaching philosophies must now also fit the new paradigm of the “compassionate” water resources professional proffered by Swedish water scholars Ronnie Berndtsson, Malin Falkenmark and others who conclude that university curricula for water experts must establish strong links with the socio-economic and human sciences.

The U.S. academies acknowledge the new paradigm in training water resources professionals. Civil Engineering professor and founder of Engineers without Borders Bernard Amadei, the 2009 recipient of the *Engineering News Record* Award of Excellence, called on engineers to be “social entrepreneurs, community builders and peacemakers”, working from the “bottom up” on behalf of people living in poor conditions in

the developing world who lack sufficient food, clean water, sanitation and electricity.

He called on his colleagues to “spend less time on the golf course” and “stop writing the stupid technical papers that people don’t read.” “Substance matters” and now has parity with process and relationships when dealing with conflicts over water.

Water scientists and decision-makers also need to act as “boundary spanners” or persons who look across disciplinary, institutional, geographic, temporal, and sense-making (framing) boundaries for the exchange of information between an organization and groundwater system as described by Dutch political scientist Jerroen Warner.

Dutch social psychologist Mark van Vugt indicates it is important to create super-ordinate identities such as regions by thinking of ways to “blur group boundaries” by implying we are all in this together. In the same light, Tushaar Shah, a ground-

water economist with the International Water Management Institute developed the concept of “aquifer communities” where aquifer users in a locality are aware of their mutual vulnerability and mutual dependence in the use of a common aquifer.

Lawrence Susskind further blogs that sometimes water can be recycled or reused a second time for a second purpose if the right kind of infrastructure is put in place and cooperative administrative arrangements are maintained. Shifting away from wasteful practices is the same as adding additional water supplies. The invention of new technologies or a shift to less wasteful practices can not only save water, but also multiply its usefulness. Water supplies are not actually limited and the smart management of water networks can create the equivalent of new supplies. The issue is how to move away from zero-sum confrontations to collaborative informal problem-solving that can create “water gains”.

The invention of new technologies or a shift to less wasteful practices can not only save water, but also multiply its usefulness.



“trading virtual water has
invisible and politically silent
conflict-reducing impacts”

J. A. “Tony” Allan

Why Don't We Have Water Wars?

Conflicts over water can best be described as a “wicked” planning problem that has uncertain boundaries, defies absolute solutions, and can be a symptom of larger problems. And yet even in the international arena there are indicators of cooperation.

For example, the Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses was adopted by the United Nations in 1997. The UN drafted the document to help conserve and manage water resources for present and future generations. To enter into force, the document required ratification by 35 countries, and as of 2011 received 22 parties to the instrument. Regardless of the number of signatory parties, the document is regarded as an important step towards arriving at an international law governing water.

Likewise, the UN General Assembly adopted the Law of Transboundary Aquifers by consensus in 2008. International experts in water law and hydrogeologists worked together since 2003 to create a common language in the formulation of new sets of laws on groundwater resources, and more specifically, on the value of the immense storage capabilities of aquifers. Both the Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses and the

Law of Transboundary Aquifers are concrete steps towards the peaceful sharing of water resources.

But what do others have to say about the potential of water wars? In his preeminent blog *Aguanomics*, resource economist Dr David Zetland states in his article on ‘Why We Don't Have Water Wars’:

If the war is over water, then their [winners'] enjoyment can be spoiled by the losers, who have many and easy ways of destroying the quality of water. [...] If this should happen, then both sides lose, changing war from a zero-sum game into a negative sum game. [...] This is basically an ancient form of mutual assured destruction.

Stockholm Water Prize Winner Professor J. A. “Tony” Allan pioneered the concept of “virtual” water – the invisible water embedded in traded commodities – and argues that water wars are unlikely because “trading virtual water has invisible and politically silent conflict-reducing impacts”. The concept of virtual water has been debated in the scientific literature for almost 20 years, and has become increasingly part of the international and national political discourse for about five years.

Allan claims that “[f]uture transboundary hydropolitics that take into account the political economy of water as well as the role of virtual water will operate differently from current transboundary international relations.” He indicates that the dependence on international trade to achieve water security is normal as most economies are net food importers.

Jerry Delli Priscoli, a 30-year veteran mediator with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers helped us to understand that water compels us to think regionally, that (1) the price for control over an agreement over water is sharing ownership and cooperating in both the process and outcome of the agreement, (2) the transaction costs are escalating beyond traditional management methods, (3) the available money to identify needs is contracting, (4) the public awareness of water resources is growing and changing, and (5) the traditional legal systems are unable to cope with change.

We are strong proponents that water ignores all separations and boundaries save for those of the watershed, both the seen and unseen parts. As such, it offers a vehicle to bring those who share it together. Since it touches all we do and experience, water creates a language through which we may discuss our common future. Much of the hype about water wars is good business for conflict beneficiaries and book sales, but in reality conflicts over transboundary waters are normal, and managing that conflict offers constant opportunities for dialogue and cooperation.

MEDITERRANEAN FOCUS:

The Ambassadors of Water

One woman's vision inspires a group of students to change mindsets in the world of water and break down cultural barriers around the Mediterranean.

Writer:

Francesca de Châtel

To outsiders, the world of water resource management remains a largely obscure place, securely guarded by specialists and their scientific jargon. Water experts excel in talking to each other, but in the process they often forget to engage civil society. The result: small communities and their local problems are sidelined.



Jeannette Prétot with the team of Young Water Ambassadors at the 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul 2009

L'Ambassade de l'Eau [the Embassy of Water], a French non-governmental organization, has set out to change this dynamic by strengthening the connection between the large organizations working on the macro level of water management and small, easily forgotten communities.

"It is easier to find €5 million to build a wastewater treatment plant than to get €5,000 to build toilets in a remote village school," says Jeannette Prétot, the Embassy's president and the driving force behind its activities. "There is no organization that takes care of the little ones – and this is where we come in."

Since its creation in 2006, the Embassy has sharpened its geographical and thematic focus. From a NGO that aimed to raise awareness of water and sanitation issues and stand up for the interests of small communities in developing countries, the Embassy has evolved into an organization with a Mediterranean focus that connects macro- and micro-level water management by putting young aspiring water experts in charge of concrete projects.

"We want to confront tomorrow's water leaders with the realities on the ground and show them that water problems are not just theoretical," says Prétot. "We want to show them that local problems have a global impact."

Bottom-up approach

Prétot, who is of Lebanese origin but has lived in France for over 30 years, describes herself as both "Arab-Lebanese" and "European-French", and says her two identities have found each other in the Mediterranean.

Inspired by the creation of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) – the 2007 partnership between European Union countries and 16 Mediterranean countries – Prétot the following year launched the Mediterranean Union of Young Water Ambassadors (UMJAE) as part of the Embassy.

This network of engineering students currently works with 29 "Water Ambassadors" from 11 Mediterranean countries. Engaging local communities and developing bottom-up projects, the UMJAE organized water

workshops in Mediterranean countries. Students researched the state of local water resources and assessed needs on the ground. Through consultation with community leaders and local institutions, they then outlined 11 projects, ranging from the protection of a river ecosystem in Algeria to education about water issues in Gaza.

Five projects have been earmarked for immediate development. They include two projects on local water treatment in Morocco and Tunisia, the educational project in Gaza and a second project in Gaza to protect coastal waters. A fifth project in Lebanon aims to reverse rural-urban migration from the village of Deir al-Ahmar in the Bekaa Valley.

In addition to this strong focus on local

involvement, the UMJAE aims to "break down mental barriers" between the north and south and to cultivate a shared Mediterranean identity among the students.

Fabien Esculier, a former Water Ambassador and the UMJAE's first coordinator, said the experience of working with peers from Morocco, Syria and Palestine made him aware of a shared Mediterranean identity that he had never imagined before.

"The fact that we were all working together and discussing issues left a strong impression on me," he says. "I felt it could be a first step on the road to peace in the region. Of course there were also tensions in the group, but the fact that we were talking was a beginning."

Funding mechanisms

The Mediterranean Network of Engineering Schools and the French Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées facilitated the creation of the Young Water Ambassadors' network, while local projects in Morocco and Lebanon have been developed in consultation with the countries' respective water authorities.

However, financing for these small projects in southern Mediterranean countries is hard to obtain. Funding mechanisms within international organizations remain entirely geared towards multi-million-dollar projects, with no infrastructure or staff capacity to deal with requests for small sums.

In addition, funding bodies rarely finance the preliminary soil and water studies required to apply for grants from international institutions. The result is that small NGOs like the Embassy are "caught in a vicious circle".

"This is a major flaw in the workings of international development organizations," Prétot says. "The system basically forces you to design huge projects and request huge sums, when often you only need a small amount."

She argues that there should be an intermediary organization working with bodies like the World Bank and the European Investment Bank to assess small projects and combine them into larger 'bulk applications'.

This is exactly what the Embassy of Water has done to obtain funding for the five UMJAE projects, combining "lots of small amounts" to arrive at a large sum that will be taken into consideration by large financiers as a package.

AVERAGE RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN
(Source: Plan Bleu, Margat 2004)



Annual average rainfall	
in meters	in m ³ /ha
> 2	> 20 000
1 - 2	10 000 - 20 000
0,5 - 1	5 000 - 10 000
0,2 - 0,5	2 000 - 5 000
0,1 - 0,2	1 000 - 2 000
< 0,1	< 1 000

We want to confront tomorrow's water leaders with the realities on the ground and show them that water problems are not just theoretical.

Decision-making tool

The UMJAE's sixth and arguably most important project is STRATEAU, a software application tool developed by the Embassy to facilitate decision-making processes in the world of water.

After developing a prototype in 2009, the young water ambassadors applied the tool in three river basins in France, Lebanon and Morocco. Based on the results of these 'test runs' and feedback received at a Union for the Mediterranean meeting of water ministers in Barcelona in 2010, the tool is now being optimized for use in different contexts. The students will present the improved version at the World Water Forum in Marseille in March 2012.

Prétot explains that the idea for STRATEAU was born out of a "personal frustration" she experienced in her work as an administrator on the board of the Seine and Normandie water utility – a frustration echoed by many of her peers – at the huge case files she had to assess in a short period of time without being able to gain clear insight into local conditions.

STRATEAU, which she describes as a "kind of computer game", allows users to simulate the construction of the factory and see its economic, social and environmental impact on the area. It will thus allow decision-makers to quickly assess the viability of water projects.

"But it is not just a tool for engineers," Prétot says. "STRATEAU will remain associated with the UMJAE and will form the link between political decision-makers, engineers and technicians, and the UMJAE. This is its added value."

Six French water agencies, two private-sector companies and the Embassy contributed to funding STRATEAU's initial design and the current phase of development and fine-tuning.

However, after the final presentation in March 2012, additional funds will be needed to implement the tool in the southern Mediterranean countries and provide training to

local engineers in order to apply it.

Prétot underscores the importance of this next phase that will effectively increase the tool's utility for the Mediterranean region as more countries contribute data and users expand its applications.

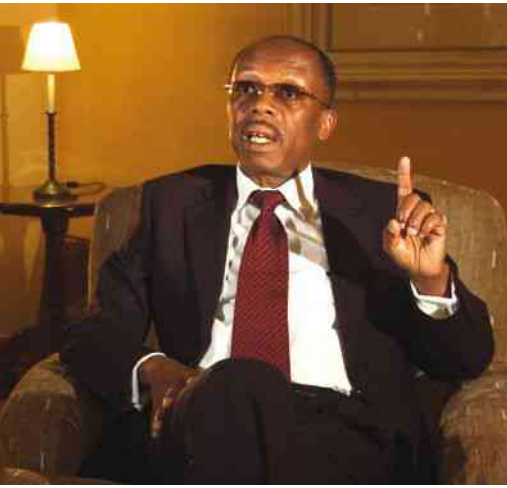
But already today, before STRATEAU's finalization, the work of the Young Water Ambassadors has strengthened relationships between water experts around the Mediterranean, creating a new dynamic between north and south, and between junior and senior actors in the water arena.

"Water expert meetings and ministerial councils used to be exclusive clubs," says Prétot. "But in the last two years the mindset has changed. I don't know if it is because young people have become involved, but the decision-makers are all ears. They are listening to the younger generation and to the needs of citizens. The change is extraordinary."

To read the full interview with Embassy of Water President Jeannette Prétot, go to www.revolve-magazine.com/category/water/

ARISTIDE

On Forced Exile



Former Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide is still the national leader of Fanmi Lavalas – one of Haiti’s most popular political parties. A former priest and proponent of liberation theology, he was Haiti’s first democratically elected president in 1990 before he was ousted in a CIA-backed coup in September 1991. He returned to power in 1994 with the help of the Clinton administration and finished his term. He was elected again seven years later, only to be ousted in another coup in February 2004. The coup was led by former Haitian soldiers in tandem with members of the opposition. Aristide has repeatedly claimed that he was forced to resign at gunpoint by members of the U.S. Embassy. U.S. officials have claimed that he decided to resign freely following the violent uprising.

Writer:

Nicolas Rossier

Nicolas Rossier lives in Brooklyn, New York: nicrossier@gmail.com

For more details see the film:

Aristide and the Endless Revolution

www.aristidethefilm.com

Photographer:

Ramón Pérez Chomón (pages 25-31)



This interview was carried out by award-winning independent reporter and film-maker Nicolas Rossier in the hills of Johannesburg when Aristide was not allowed to travel outside of South Africa while he waited for his diplomatic passport to be renewed. This is an excerpt of the full interview about the 1990 elections, French colonialism, the 2004 coup d'état, forced exile and Haiti's current political

situation. This is the first in a series of interviews with former controversial heads of state. His next interview is with Nobel peace laureate and former President of South Africa, F.W. de Klerk.

Mr. President Aristide, thank you for speaking with me today. Can we first discuss the 2010 earthquake in Haiti?

Jean-Bertrand Aristide | We lost about 300,000 people and about 39 per-cent of the buildings in Port-au-Prince were destroyed, including fifty hospitals and about 1,350 schools. They cleared only about 2 percent of the 25 million cubic meters of rubble and debris. We could not imagine that Haiti, already facing so many problems, would now face such a disaster. Close to 1.8 million victims are living in the street homeless.

Former President René Préval was highly criticized after the earthquake for being absent and for not having shown enough leadership. Do you think that's a fair criticism?

It was a very bad time for the government. To have leadership, yes it was necessary to be present in a time of disaster like this one, but to criticize is cynical. Most of those who were criticizing him sent soldiers to protect their own geopolitical interests, not to protect the people. They seized the airport for their own interests, instead of protecting the victims.

Can you give us your thoughts on the 2010 cholera epidemic?

The evidence strongly suggests that this recent critical incident of cholera was imported. Those who organized the coup d'état of 2004, paving the way for the invaders now accused as having caused the recent outbreak of cholera, must also share the blame. The root causes, and what facilitated the deadly spread of the disease are structural, embedded in Haiti's historical impoverishment, marginalization and economic exploitation. The country's once-thriving rice



JANUARY 12, 2010

~ 100,000-200,000 dead

250,000 residences destroyed

30,000 commercial buildings collapsed

Only 5% of the rubble has been cleared

(Oxfam, January 2011)

industry – destroyed by the subsidized U.S. rice industry in the 1980's – was in the Artibonite, the epicenter of the cholera outbreak. The near destruction of our rice industry coupled with the systematic and cruel elimination of the Haitian pigs rendered the region and the country poorer. In 2003 our government had paid the fees on an approved loan from the InterAmerican Development Bank to implement a water sanitization project in the Artibonite; that loan and four others were blocked as part of a calculated strategy by the so-called friends of Haiti to weaken our government and justify the coup d'état.

What prevents you from going back to your own country? The Haitian Constitution does not allow political exile. You have not been convicted of anything, so what prevents you from going back? You are a Haitian citizen and should be allowed to move freely.

In Haiti the same people are still there who organized the 2004 invasion after kidnapping and taking me in Africa. There is a kind of neo-colonial occupation of 8,900 UN soldiers with 4,400 policemen spending, more or less, 51 million U.S. dollars a month in a country where 70 percent of the popula-

tion lives with less than a dollar a day. It's a paradise for the occupiers. First we had the colonization of Haiti and now we have a kind of neo-colonial occupation of Haiti. They don't want me back because they still want to occupy Haiti.

Is it true that you tried to go to Cuba for an urgent eye surgery and you were not allowed to go?

Allow me to smile because when you look at this, you smile based on the contradiction. They pretend that they fear me when I am part of the solution, based on what the majority of the people in Haiti still continue to say. So if you want to solve the problem, open the door for my return. Before the coup, I was calling for dialogue to have inclusion, not exclusion – to have cohesion, not an explosion of the social structure. The opposition, with foreign backers, decided to opt for a coup and the result is that things went from bad to worse.

You have said that you do not intend to become involved in politics, but rather return as a citizen. Is that your vision?

Yes, and I said it because this is what I was doing before being elected in 1990. I was teaching and now I have more to offer based on my research in linguistics and neurolinguistics. I have made a humble contribution in a country where we had only 34 secondary schools when I was elected in 1990; before the 2004 coup we had built 138 public sec-

ondary schools. The earthquake destroyed most of them. Sometimes people who want to understand Haiti from a political perspective may be missing part of the picture. They also need to look at Haiti from a psychological perspective. Most of the elite suffer from psychogenic amnesia. That means it's not organic amnesia injury, but psychological. So with this pathology there is fear and as long as we do not have that national dialogue where fear would disappear, it will remain.

What has to be done for you to be able to return to Haiti ? What do you intend to do to make that happen ? It's been six years now. It must be very tough for you not to be able to return with your family. You must feel very homesick.

There is a Swahili proverb : "Mapenzi ni kiko-hozi, hayawezi kufichika" "love is like a cough that you cannot hide." I love my people and my country, and I cannot hide it, and because of that love, I am ready to leave right now.

Do you think that the Haitian government is sending signals to the South African government that they are not ready? Maybe they do not want you to return because they are concerned about security issues for you. The Haitian government may not be able to ensure your security. Some individuals who, for ideological reasons, don't support you may go as far as to try to assassinate you. Is that part of the problem ?

In 1994, when I returned home, they said: if he comes back, the sky will fall. I was back during a very difficult time where I included members of the opposition in my government, moving our way through dialogue in order to heal the country. We did not have a judicial system, which could provide justice to all the victims at once. However slowly, through the Commission of Truth and Justice, we were paving the way to justice. Now I will not come back as a head of state, but as a citizen. If I am not afraid to be back in my country, how could those who wanted to kill me, who plotted to have the coup in 2004, be the first to care about my security? They are hiding or trying to hide themselves.



Are they afraid of your political influence – afraid that you can affect change ?

Yes, and I will encourage those who want to be logical not to fear the people, because when they say they fear me, basically it's not me. It's the people. They fear the votes of the people and that fear is psychologically linked to a kind of social pathology. It's an apartheid society because racism can be behind these motivations. We need a society rooted in equality. We are all equal – rich and poor – and we need a society where the people enjoy their equal rights. Once you speak this way, it becomes a good reason for you to be pushed out of the country or to be kidnapped as I was. There is no way out without dialogue and mutual respect.

In your view, what is the last element missing for you to go back? You said there was one more thing they could do for you to go back. Technically, what does that mean ?

I would say that the Haitian government, by being reasonable, would stop violating the constitution and say clearly that the people voted for the return as well. The constitution

wants us to respect the rights of citizens, so we don't accept exile. That would be the first step. If other forces would oppose my return, they would come clear and oppose it, but as long as we don't start with a decision from the Haitian government, it makes things more difficult.

So the first gesture has to come from the Haitian government ?

Yes.

And they could make this happen by telling the U.S. State Department you should be allowed to come back, and should come back.

They would not have to tell the State Department.

So it's not a political decision in Washington ? It's between the Haitian government and the South African government ?

I don't have a passport because it's expired. I have the right to a diplomatic passport. By sending me a normal diplomatic passport there would be a clear signal of their will



to respect the constitution. When I said earlier that we should not stop being a puppet government in the hands of those who pretend to be friends of Haiti, as long as we continue to play like that we are not moving from good to better or good to good, but from bad to worse.

There was a lot of noise in the U.S. media about the candidacy of singer Wyclef Jean, who eventually was denied running by the CEP [Haiti's Provisional Electoral Commission]. Any comment about the whole commotion around his candidature ?

When we say democracy we have to mean what we say. This is not the case for Haiti. They talk about democracy but they refuse to organize free and fair democratic elections. Is it because of a kind of neo-colonial

occupation ? Is it because they still want exclusion and not inclusion ? Last year, we observed that they said they wanted elections, but they had a selection and not an election. Today they are moving from the same to the same. They are not planning to have free and fair democratic elections. They are planning to have a selection. They excluded the majority party, Fanmi Lavalas. It is as though the U.S. could organize an election without the Democrats. Wyclef Jean came as an artist to be a candidate and it was good for those who refuse elections because they could have a “media circus” in order to hide the real issue – the inclusion of the majority.

Looking back at the events that led to your overthrow in 2004, is there anything in hindsight that you wished you had not

done ? Anything tactically or strategically that you wish you had done differently and that could have prevented the coup ?

When we look at the time of the 2004 coup d'état, which was a kidnapping, I was calling for dialogue and they manipulated a small minority of Haitians to play the game of moving from coup d'état to coup d'état, instead of moving to free and fair democratic elections. The first time Haiti had free and fair democratic elections was 1990 when I was elected. We wanted to move from elections to elections. In 2004, we were moving towards a real democracy and they said no. The minority in Haiti – the political and economic elite – is afraid of free and fair elections, and their foreign allies don't want an election in Haiti. That is why they excluded Fanmi Lavalas. As long as they refuse to respect the right of every citizen to participate in free and fair democratic elections, they will not fix the problem.

What about the strategic mistakes you may have made such as asking France to pay reparation in 2003. In doing that, you lost a natural ally that could have stood with you before the coup and within the

Lavalas is a Creole word for ‘flood’, ‘avalanche’, a ‘mass of people’ or ‘everyone together’.
Fanmi means ‘family’.

United Nations Security Council to protect your government. In fact, France stood with the U.S. and did not come to your rescue this time, probably because they were upset by your demand for restitution.

I don't think this was the case. The first time I met with French President Jacques Chirac, I was in Mexico. At that time he was with Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin. I invited them to join us to celebrate freedom as a universal value. So that was an opportunity for France to realize that yes, Haiti and France can stand up together.

In 1789, France had their revolution and declared "liberty, equality, fraternity" for all people, but in the back of their minds Haitian and African slaves were not human beings. We fought hard and we got our independence. It was not a gift. It was the blood of our forefathers that was shed to gain our freedom. Despite that, we did not want to celebrate our 200 years of independence with any kind of spirit of vengeance, nor a spirit of glory to remind France of what they had done. It was an invitation to celebrate freedom as a universal value. That would not exclude the truth because the truth is they obliged Haiti to pay 90 million francs, which for us today, is more than 21 billion U.S. dollars. This is restitution, not reparation.

In 2001 in Durban, South Africa, the UN gave the Haitians and French an opportunity to address the issue of reparation. The French refused, but we asked them to let us have an opportunity to address this issue in a mutually respectful way. Today I would ask France to join Haiti to celebrate freedom and address this issue of \$21 billion. When President Sarkozy went to Haiti after the 2010 earthquake, Haitians were not begging for cents, they were asking for the \$21 billion because it is a question of dignity. We will not beg for cents. Cents will never solve the problems. After 200 years of independence, we are still living in abject poverty and misery. France must address this issue with Haitians.

If France had asked the UN Security Council to send UN peacekeepers to maintain your government, do you think you would not have been pushed out of power?

There are diplomatic words to cover everything. At the time, the burning issue was Iraq. France opposed the U.S. on this issue and that was a golden opportunity for them to sacrifice Haiti in terms of leading and participating in a coup or in the kidnapping of a president.

But the hidden reason was that France did not want you to annoy them anymore

with this request. 2003 was the first time, at least publicly and officially, that a Haitian President made such a request.

Former colonists defend their interests, not their friends. We could compare what is going on today, post-earthquake, to what was going on in 2004, in order to find out if France is really helping Haiti and if they would change their policy or not. They would not change their policy because they have enough in front of them, in terms of the disaster, to address the issue of \$21 billion now. Maybe one day the French government will take up the issue.

As a matter of fact, as soon as Gérard Latortue was placed as Prime Minister after your removal, the Haitian government dropped the issue right away.

That did not kill the issue. If we look at the history of Haiti before 2004, no one dared to address the issue since we were moving from misery to poverty with dignity. When we addressed it they did not want to answer – but that does not kill reparation. It will remain a reality. What happened with Italy and Libya? Italy addressed reparation and that was good for both countries just as we must address with France the issue of restitution.

HONDURAS 2009 COUP D'ETAT

On June 28, 2009, former President Manuel Zelaya was abducted by masked gunmen and flown on a military airplane into exile to Costa Rica.

Zelaya was accused of violating the constitution for trying to make unapproved amendments.

He was promptly replaced by the Speaker of Congress Roberto Micheletti in an extraordinary congressional session that same day. A media blackout was quickly imposed; only pro-Micheletti stations were broadcast. Zelaya returned clandestinely to the Brazilian Embassy and protests erupted in favor and against his restitution.

He did not regain power and flew to the Dominican Republic after the incumbent President Porfirio Lobo won the 2009 elections.



An article by Jacqueline Charles in the Miami Herald quoted a historian as saying: "Lavalas was never a party. It was a movement, which is now in deep crisis and divided among distinct factions led by some of its old barons. They all want the Lavalas vote without appealing to Aristide. So, yes, Lavalas as we knew it is dying a slow death." He was commenting on the current debate around the elections in Haiti. What do you think of what he said?

Some people pretend they are experts on Haiti, but they often act like people suffering from social amnesia. When you take a group of mice and you put them in a lab, if these mice don't have the capacity of producing oxytocin in the brain, they are not able to recognize other mice. These people suffer from social amnesia. They are unable to recognize Haitians as human beings. The majority of Haitians declared "Lavalas is our political party." That is what the majority said and they have their constitution, so how can someone pretend that it's not?

So there is this amnesia because most commentators admit that Préval won in 2006 thanks to the Lavalas base. Many in Haiti want to use Lavalas as well to win, but nobody wants the Lavalas party to win or mention your name in the process. How do you feel about this contradiction?

What South Africa had before 1994 is what Haiti has today. The structure of apartheid is still rooted in the Haitian society. When you have apartheid, you don't see those behind the walls. The people exist, but they are not included. They want to use them and not respect their will.

When they talk about Lavalas they fear them, because if there is a fair election the people will defeat them. So they have to exclude the Lavalas party or the majority, in order to make sure that they will select what they want to select. So this is the kind of apartheid that they have in Haiti. They will hate you and they may try to kill you.

We've seen people like your former friend and later foe Evans Paul asking

for your return. They are using you to get support from the Lavalas base. Others want to appeal to Lavalas but are scared to mention you. What do think of this current reality in Haiti?

The day I would think that I can use the Haitians they would start to distance themselves from me and deny me. They would be right to do that, because no one, as a politician, should pretend the people are dumb enough to be used for votes. In 1990, when I was elected president, people were working in sweatshops for nine cents an hour. I managed to raise the minimum wage and that was enough to have a coup. It happened in Honduras in 2009 because part of the game is: don't raise the minimum wage, keep people working as slaves.

Today, the Haitian people remember what we were trying to do together. They continue to ask for my return six years after my kidnapping. The politicians should focus not on me, but rather on the people and their rights – the right to eat, the right to go to school, the right for healthcare, and the right to participate in a government. In 2006 they elected someone [René Préval] who betrayed them.

You are still the national leader of Lavalas. Don't you think that it would be a better idea to transfer the leadership to someone in Haiti? Would that not be a better long-term strategy, rather than hanging on to the title of party leader? After all, that's one of the pretexts used to not allow Lavalas to participate in the past elections and the future of Haiti as well?

If we respect the will of the people, then we must pay attention to what they are saying. I am here, but they are making the decisions. I am not the one preventing them from moving on with a congress and having another leader. As a matter of fact, I am not acting as national leader outside of Haiti, not at all. I don't pretend to be able to nor do I want to do that. They have said that it is a question of principle. First, they want my return, and then they can organize a congress to elect a new leader and

move ahead. What is behind the national picture is a logical fallacy. They pretend they have to exclude Lavalas to solve the problem. They will not solve the problem without the majority of the people. They have to include Lavalas in a free and fair democratic election with my return, before my return or after my return.

So practically, if you were to say today that you would endorse Maryse Narcisse as the national leader they would accept Lavalas candidates?

In 2009 I received a letter from the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) – a council selected by the president which is why they do what he wants. Excluding Lavalas was the implementation of the Haitian government's will. I received a letter from them inviting me to a meeting and I said to myself: "Oh, this is good. I am ready. I will go." Then, they said in the letter: "If you cannot come, will you send someone on your behalf?" So I said okay and I replied in a letter, which became public, asking Dr. Maryse Narcisse to represent Lavalas and to present the candidates of Lavalas based on the CEP letter I received. But they denied it because the game was to send the letter to me and assume that I would not answer. Then they could tell the Haitian people: "Look he does not want to participate in the election."

Did they not claim it was false at some point, or that it was not your signature?

They claimed that the mandate from me should have been validated by the Haitian consulate in South Africa, when they know that there is no representative of the Haitian government in South Africa. When I was President, I had named an Ambassador to South Africa, but that ended with the coup. We cannot change the economic reality in one day, in one year, but at least we should continue to respect the right of Haitians to vote. South Africa did something which could be good for many countries: in 1994 they voted. They are moving from free and fair elections while trying to improve their economic life.

The night of the coup. At the time you said to me that you were writing a book about it.

The book has been finished since 2004. It was ready to be published and it would be published if I were allowed to do that.

Do you still remember the night of the coup – and I am sure you do because nobody is used to being awakened in the middle of the night and sent on a plane surrounded by armed people. Do you wish you had said no to Mr. Moreno, “I am not signing this letter of resignation” or “I won’t get on that plane. I will deal with the security issues in Haiti with my government”?

I would do exactly what I did and I would say exactly what I said because it was right. They were wrong, and they are still wrong.

What is known is the letter in Creole that you signed and was according to you mistranslated.

Of course it was mistranslated.

Right, but you also clearly stated that you were forced at gunpoint and that’s public knowledge.

It is.

There have been corruption accusations against you starting with filmmaker Raoul Peck and then taken over by Ms. Lucy Komisar and Ms. Mary Anastasia O’Grady of the Wall Street Journal about your personal involvement in a Teleco/IDT deal back in 2003. Can you put these accusations to rest?

They are lying. What can we expect from a mental slave but to lie for his masters? I am not surprised by these nonsensical allegations.

Is it possible that at some level in your government there was some corruption involving Teleco and IDT?

I never heard about things like that when I was there. If I had known, we would have done our best to stop it or to prevent it or to legally punish those who could have been involved.

Why have you not declared this publicly? Corruption happens in all governments. Haiti is not an exception. You could say that you were the head of state, but not the head of Teleco.

As I said, there are more people receiving money to lie than people receiving money to tell the truth. I don’t know how many times I have answered this question, but sometimes the journalist may have the answer but is not allowed to make it public.

Would you be in favor of creating a Haitian Truth and Reconciliation Commission, similar to what South Africa did, that would allow some of the people who have been exiled under Jean-Claude Duvalier and Raoul Cedras and your two presidencies to come back and be called to appear in that commission – and ask for forgiveness and amnesty if needed?

There is no way to move forward in Haiti without dialogue – dialogue among Haitians. Once we had an army of 7,000 soldiers controlling 40 percent of the national budget, but moving from coup d’état to coup d’état. I said no. Let’s disband the army, let’s have a police force to protect the rights of every citizen, let’s have dialogue to address our differences. There is no democracy without

HAITI 2011 ELECTIONS

The March 20, 2011 elections in Haiti were marked by fraud. Former President Aristide returned to Haiti but did not participate directly in the elections. The results were made public on April 21, 2011 and sparked large discontent. Protesters took to the streets, burning tires and houses. Two people died in the immediate aftermath of the results in favor of the ruling party INITE that increased its seats in Parliament to 46 out of 99. The popular singer Michel ‘Sweet Micky’ Martelly was elected President over former First Lady Mirlande Manigat. Martelly follows the Presidency of René Prével, who endorsed the previous coups against Aristide.

opposition. We have to understand one another when we oppose each other. We are not enemies. We have to address our differences in a democratic way and only then can we move ahead. We still have people calling themselves friends of Haiti coming to exploit our resources. They don’t want national dialogue. They don’t want Haitians to live peacefully with Haitians.

South Africa did it when they had the Commission of Truth and Reconciliation. People realized that they had made mistakes. We cannot pretend that Haiti will have a better future without that dialogue. In 1994, when I went back to Haiti from exile, we established a Commission for Truth and Justice and Reconciliation. I passed the documents to the next government, and I never heard about it again. Haitians never heard about it because the government wanted to move fast towards the privatization of state enterprises.

Would that mean allowing all the political exiles to come back no matter how bad they were, including people like Cedras and Duvalier.

The Commission addressed the case of these criminals and paved the way for justice and dialogue. We need to continue to address this issue of dialogue, truth and justice otherwise we will continue to be like a puppet government or mental slaves in the hands of those who still want to exploit our resources. Haitians must start to say no. Let’s change it, but not against foreigners, not against true friends.



Do you hold a grudge today against former President René Préval for not being more forceful in trying to facilitate your return to Haiti? He owes his election thanks to the Lavalas base.

If I pay attention to what the people are saying, they describe President Préval as someone who betrayed me and it's true. They voted for him. I did not vote, I was here, but those who elected him now realize he failed them. He played into the hands of those who are against the interests of the people.

I remember a famous progressive journalist in Geneva reviewing my film *Aristide and the Endless Revolution* and one of the critics he had said that I did not speak about voodoo and how it affects Haiti's politics. What do you think of this tendency among many western journalists who try to explain voodoo as a reason for Haiti's problems?

Fourteen years after Christopher Columbus arrived in Haiti in 1492, they had already killed three million indigenous people. Do they speak about it today? Do they know about it? One could be 15 years old and would have to pay a quarter of gold to Christopher Columbus or he would cut off your arm or feet or ears. Do they talk

about it? They have problems exposing the truth. If you look at the reality of today, it is the same. Instead of focusing on what is the reality of misery, abject poverty, occupation, colonization, some prefer to find a scapegoat through voodoo. We see people invading a country, pretending to help Haiti, and the UN itself had to expel 114 soldiers for rape and child abuse. This is not an issue for people who like to talk about voodoo as if voodoo by itself could cover this reality. The same way they don't want to face how our historical drama is linked to colonization.

Is it a racist distraction?

It is. I will respect any religion. Africans had their religion here. They went to Haiti and continued their practice. The Haitian constitution, respects the freedom of religion. So let's address the drama, misery, poverty, exploitation, occupation, of a people without the right to vote or eat. People want to be free. They don't have self-determination. Let's focus on people who have no resources and are dying. After the January 12 [2010] earthquake, citizens worldwide were building solidarity with Haitians. It was great to see whites and blacks crossing barriers of color to express their solidarity.

I say thank you to all those true friends while others who call themselves true friends of Haiti preferred to send soldiers with weapons to protect their own interests. Amputations – we had them by the thousands without anesthesia. What is going on in Haiti is rooted in colonialism, neo-colonialism in that neo-liberal policy applied and imposed upon Haiti. As long as they don't try to face the reality they may continue to use issues like voodoo to hide facts, any attempt to replace truth by racist distractions will fail.

Anything that you would like to add that you have not been able to tell?

Well ... if you ask a Zulu [the largest ethnic group in southern Africa] person the way to reach somewhere while you are on the right path, that person will tell you "Ugonde ngqo ngalo mgwago" which means "go straight on your way." That is why the Haitian people who are moving from misery to poverty with dignity should continue to move straight towards the goal of freedom. If we lose our dignity we lose everything. Based on the collective dignity rooted in our forefathers, I do believe we have to continue fighting in a peaceful way for our self-determination, and if we do that, history will pay tribute to our generation, because we are on the right path.

ExtraORdinary Books

AVAILABLE EXCLUSIVELY AT WWW.ORBBOOKS.COM



Tweets from Tahrir

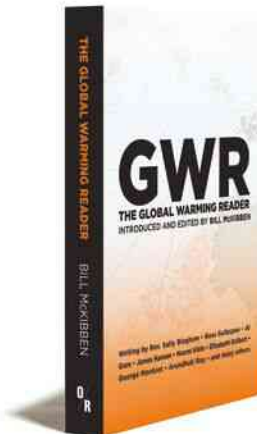
EGYPT'S REVOLUTION AS IT UNFOLDED, IN THE WORDS OF THE PEOPLE WHO MADE IT

Edited by NADIA IDLE and ALEX NUNNS

Foreword by AHDAF SOUEIF

"Deeply moving, a record of great courage, mostly by young people, facing Mubarak's legion of goons and regime thugs." —Robert Fisk, *The Independent*

234 pages Paperback \$12/£8 E-book \$10/£7



The Global Warming Reader

Edited and with an original introduction by BILL McKIBBEN

Contributors include: Michael Crichton, Al Gore, Van Jones, Naomi Klein, Elizabeth Kolbert, George Monbiot, Arundhati Roy and John Vidal.

272 pages Paperback \$16/£11 E-book \$6/£4



'This Time We Went Too Far'

TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE GAZA INVASION

NORMAN G. FINKELSTEIN

Now in an expanded and revised paperback

"A very impressive, learned and careful scholar." —Avi Shlaim

343 pages Paperback \$15/£10 E-book \$10/£7

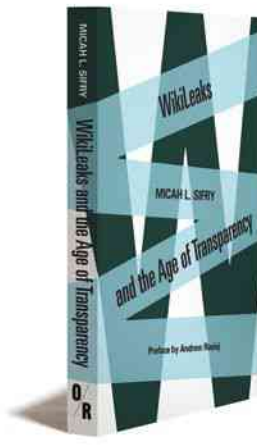


The Rude Pundit's Almanack

LEE PAPA

"A tornado of a writer....a child of Lenny Bruce, Richard Pryor and Hunter S. Thompson." —Margo Jefferson, *The New York Times*

224 pages Paperback \$17/£11 E-book \$10/£7



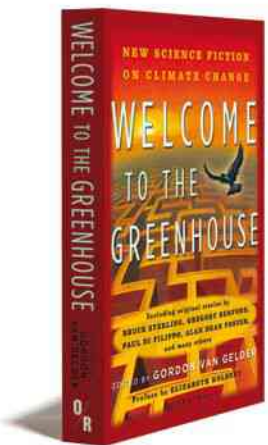
Wikileaks and the Age of Transparency

MICAH L. SIFRY

Preface by Andrew Rasiej

"With insight and clarity, Micah Sifry explores the red-hot spot where politics and the Internet intersect. An indispensable resource for the future fight over secrecy and openness." —Arianna Huffington

224 pages Paperback \$17/£11 E-book \$10/£7



Welcome to the Greenhouse

NEW SCIENCE FICTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Edited and with an introduction by GORDON VAN GELDER

Preface by Elizabeth Kolbert

336 pages Paperback \$17/£11 E-book \$10/£7



SYRIA

THE ARAB REVOLTS 2011



The 1916-18 Arab Revolt culminated in the defeat and disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and the carving up of the Middle East by the victorious European powers. The military and monarchic regimes that came to rule the new but artificial Arab states after WWII largely persisted until today. The current revolts across North Africa and the Middle East are a contagiously popular response to the persistence of these repressive regimes. The historical role as well as the central location of Damascus in the Arab-Muslim world makes Syria particularly relevant. Much larger than the repercussions of Libya, if the Assad clan is toppled from power, the entire geostrategy of the region will change much more than it has over the past months. However like other unrest in the Middle East, turmoil in Syria lacks an organized opposition and transitional body — young demonstrators do not comprise a revolution.

Writer:
Ammar Abdulhamid



Ammar Abdulhamid is a Syrian activist and the Founder of the Tharwa Foundation, a non-profit dedicated to promoting democratic values in the MENA region. He currently lives in exile with his family in Washington, D.C.

Contrary to popular beliefs and perceptions, no revolution is ever born out of the moment. After years of simmering a revolution comes to the boiling point. This was as true in Tunisia as it was in Egypt, Yemen, Bahrain and Libya, and as it is now in Syria.

The seeds of the Syrian Revolution date back to the turn of the current century, when Bashar al-Assad replaced his father, the late dictator Hafiz Al-Assad, as president of Syria. Bashar assumed the presidency following one of those farcical referendums for which the Middle East has become all too famous: Bashar won 97 percent of the vote! His first months in power were “marred” by a popular movement called the Damascus Spring.

The Damascus Spring was, in essence, Syria's first popular non-violent protest movement that consisted of artists, intellectuals, businessmen, professional lawyers, human rights activists, academics and students coming together in unofficial literary salons to debate and exchange ideas on the future course their country should take, and the nature of the reforms they wanted the new and young president to implement. Such gatherings were illegal and any criticism of the Baath Party and its leaders was considered treasonous. The movement culminated in declarations, the most famous of which being the Declaration of the 99 which, effectively, outlined the various reforms that the protesters wanted to see: end of the state of emergency in force since 1963, release of all political prisoners, and democratic rule.



"Allah protects Syria" poster of Bashar al-Assad, Damascus

The Damascus Spring movement leaders chose not to challenge the legitimacy of the President Bashar al-Assad in the hope that he would prove himself open to making reforms.

The gambit did not work. Bashar al-Assad chose to crackdown, deeming any kind of concessions made under such pressures as paving the way for a legitimization of political processes that can eventually slip out of his control, an unthinkable prospect as far as he, his small family, the larger Assad clan, and their close coteries of advisors and supporters, were concerned. Bashar was put in place by the Assad family and its supporters to ensure the protection and expansion of the family's commercial empire, which naturally required keeping a tight lid over all decision-making processes in the country, not to supervise its dissolution.

The crackdown at the time, while not bloody, was swift and brutal. Key figures of the movement were taken away from their homes and made to appear in front of security courts where they were sentenced to years of imprisonment on such ludicrous charges as weakening the morale of the nation and spreading false news. With these arrests, the movement was effectively brought to an end as a popular phenomenon, but some salons and grassroots networks survived and kept the flame alive with the help of individual dissidents.

The spirit of protest came alive again in the aftermath of the 2003 U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, and the isolation that the Assad regime faced at the time on account of its support of jihadi elements and Baath insurgents. In March 2004, Syria's Kurdish population in the north-east region, making up 10-15 percent of the overall population and for long the target of discriminatory practices and laws promulgated by Baath leadership, rose up in an intifada (uprising) to demand their rights. But the intifada was quickly and ruthlessly put down, as Syria's Arab majority failed to join. Many Arabs simply did not have a clear appreciation or awareness of the legitimate concerns of Syria's Kurds. In the absence of open political processes and free media, ignorance was so easy to foster: not much was known about the nature of the Kurdish Question in Syria outside certain small circles.

However, the intifada did pave the way to an active coordination process between Arab and Kurdish dissident groups and in the following year, most major opposition groups in Syria, including many Kurdish parties, came under the umbrella of one political coalition whose main principles were outlined in the 2005 Damascus Declaration, a document that openly advocated "democratic change" and called for "saving" the country from the various crises generated by the Assads' internal and foreign policies.

But once again, the Assad regime was swift in its crackdown. Interrogations, travel bans and mass arrests followed the publication of the Declaration, culminating in the arrest of all of the elected leaders of the Damascus Declaration Council in December of 2007.

For the next three years, Bashar al-Assad emerged as the man in charge of the re-

Bashar was never Michael Corleone, nor was he intended or sought to be. He was at best a Fredo that in time mushroomed into a Sonny.



Outside Umayyad Mosque, Damascus, entrance to al-Hamidiyeh Souq



Damascene street market

gime and the country, a development that the international community gradually acknowledged, with France's President Sarkozy arranging a coming-out-of-isolation party of sorts for Bashar when he invited him to attend the Mediterranean Summit on July 14, 2008, an event that ironically coincided with a major massacre perpetrated against political prisoners in the infamous Sednaya Prison. A massacre many now believe was orchestrated by Bashar's own brother, Maher al-Assad.

Despite the media blackout, news of the massacre circulated widely within the dissident community inside and outside the

country and hardened the attitude towards the Assad regime. Bashar al-Assad was responsible for a mass murder and has Syrian blood on his hands. Rather than try to distance himself from the massacre by symbolically punishing some officials involved, three months after the massacre, Bashar passed Decree 69 granting amnesty to all law enforcement officers shielding them from prosecution for whatever crimes they committed "in the course of their duties." The new law was a reiteration of an older law passed by Bashar's father. Donning his Hafiz's mantle was exactly what delegitimized Bashar in the eyes of more people.

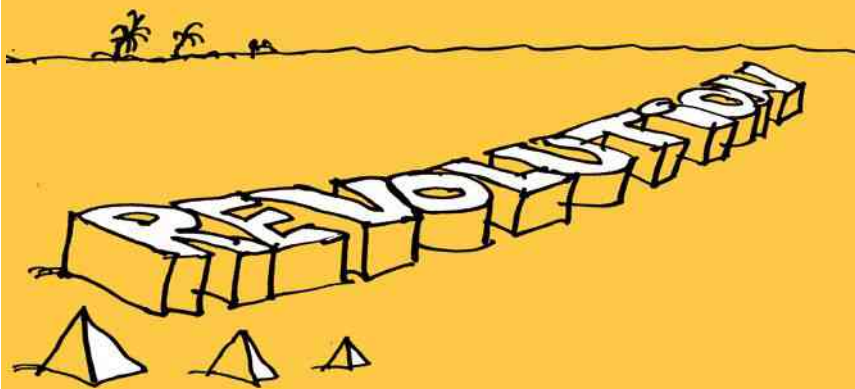
Activist movements went underground and focused mostly on networking via Facebook and other social media outlets, and waited for a sign that the opportune moment to revolt. "The impossible was the solution," as the well-known Syrian dissident, Yassin Al-Haj Saleh, put it at the time. After all the crackdowns, the continual repression and empty promises of reform from Assad, Revolution was the only way out of the quagmire. The grounds in Syria were prepared for the right spark. The success of the Tunisian Revolution was it – like in Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Bahrain, Yemen...

After the overthrow of the Tunisian dictator Zineddine Ben Ali, Syrian activists also used Facebook, and their virtual ranks soon swelled with an influx of young Syrians in their late teens and early twenties, who were inspired by the wave of change sweeping across the region, and who now believed not only in the need for change but in the possibility of change. It was these new and young faces that seized the initiative and actively began preparing for the revolution.

Through Facebook and other social media tools, they chatted about timing and tactics, and consulted with colleagues all over the region and from the dissident community abroad. They then set a specific date for the revolution: March 15, 2011. Though there are several attempts that took place before that date, most notably on February 5, February 17 and March 12, March 15 is the day most likely to be forever marked as the day when the second liberation of modern Syria began, as every day since witnessed acts of protests and defiance, as the revolutionary fires spread from Damascus, to

Who Opposes the Regime

- The Syrian Muslim Brotherhood was largely decimated in the 1982 Hama massacre of over 10,000 residents. Former MB leader Ali al-Bayanouni lives in exile in London.
- Former Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam, who defected in 2005 from the Assad government is in exile in Paris. In 2006, he created an opposition alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood, but that fell apart in 2009.
- Bashar's uncle, Rifaat went to Spain after losing the internal military power struggle with his late brother Hafiz. Rifaat claims the right of succession was usurped by Bashar and then established Arab News Network (ANN) in Paris. His son, Ribaal al-Assad, runs the London office.
- Syrian groups advocating the promotion of human rights include most prominently the Damascus Center for Human Rights Studies (DCHRS) and the Syrian Human Rights Committee (SHRC) temporarily based in London.
- Leading activists behind the Damascus Spring that navigate in-and-out of jail in Syria include Michel Kilo, Riyadh al-Turk, Riad Seif, a former Member of Parliament.
- Ayman Abdel Noor is an economist who defected from the Baath party and lives in exile in the United Arab Emirates. He started All4Syria: www.all4syria.info
- 2 Members of Parliament, Nasser al-Hariri and Khalil al-Rifae, representing Deraa resigned in April over the violent crackdowns.
- Local Coordination Committees of Syria (LCCS) is a network of 15 local committees from all over Syria as well as human rights activists: www.lccsyria.org



Since March 15, 2011, over 800 peaceful demonstrators have been killed and 9,000 arrested in 16 Syrian cities. The lack of running water and electricity in towns such as Deraa and Homs has left innocent civilians, including many women and children, without essential basic services. The humanitarian situation is worsening day by day. As the suffering increases, the communications blackout imposed since 22nd April continues to prevent the Syrian people from calling for help.

Damascus Center for Human Rights
Studies (DCHRS)
www.dchrs.org



Deraa to the Coastal and Central areas, to the rest of the countries.

Deraa, the largest city in the southern province of Horan, was the first city to erupt in protest. It was soon followed by other towns and communities in the province. The development happened quickly, and early attempts at violent suppression resulted in dozens of deaths, which served only to toughen the local stands, transforming the movement from one focusing on a variety of local grievances and demands, into a national one focused on freedom, democracy, toppling the regime, and the outright ouster of the Assad family. The call was soon picked up by protesters across Syria.

Within weeks, the impossible came unraveled, as Syria became caught up in the midst of a revolutionary upheaval, the possibility of which was dismissed off-hand by Bashar al-Assad himself in an interview with the *Wall Street Journal* that took place days before the revolution. Bashar was enamored by the slogans raised by his own supporters: the perennial “we love you” campaign that for years was used as a substitute for any political agenda or reform program under his father as well. Now, his ubiquitous posters, and his father omnipresent statues, have been torn down.

As the Syrian Revolution unfolds in a quick succession of inspiring and tragic events, as defiance goes against impunity, and

foolish hope against seemingly insurmountable odds, the Syrian people are no longer just wondering about possibilities, now many of them are fully engaged in the act of pursuing them. In the age of satellite communications, TV channels and continuous contact with the outside world, Syrians have matured. Now they have the added advantage of being able to make direct comparisons to the popular uprisings in neighboring countries that are also trying to shake off the yoke of oppression. But are the people prepared for regime change?

As is the case with all revolutions, there are those who are caught in wondering and pondering, a task complicated in Syria by the country's sectarian realities, the ability of the Assad regime to manipulate people's mutual suspicions, and their success in creating a certain mythological version of history, distant and recent, that serve to amplify and feed sectarian fears. As such, while fear of regime repression is responsible for preventing some from joining the ranks of the protesters, others are stopped by their fear of the potential alternative which, they believe and are told repeatedly could prove far worse.

The people particularly susceptible to these fears are more often members of Syria's minority religious sects, especially the Alawite sect from which the Assads themselves descend. The Alawites, the Christians, the Druze, the Ismailites, have a lot





From inside Bayt al-Qawatly, view of the Jesus Minaret, Umayyad Mosque.



Damascus alley

to lose, or so they are being told, should the current revolution succeed, because it is being depicted as Sunni revolution infiltrated, if not dominated, by fanatic Salafist elements. Some Syrian minorities are seeking and demanding guarantees, before they make up their minds about joining the protest movement, as most of them have little affinity to the Assads, especially now that the lies and hypocrisies exposed.

“The people and the army are one” is shouted in almost every demonstration, as the protesters try to send a clear message to the Alawite community that the major institution in the country that works as the guarantor of their rights is not being challenged. Rather, it is urged to become part of the process so that Syrians from all backgrounds can feel included and safe. As such, the Syrian Revolution is not a Sunni revolt as regime

propagandist and analysts are claiming in the hope of pitting the Alawite community against the Sunnis and keeping the Assads in power. Rather, this is a popular peaceful Syrian uprising whose leaders are doing all they can to formulate and send the right messages that can be used as guidelines in the making of a new democratic Syria.

Another guarantee for the rights of all communities and individuals in Syria can be provided by the international community *if it were to become more actively involved in the situation at this stage*. There is no need for a repeat of the pitiful show of foot-dragging that took place in regard to Libya. The Assads had already perpetrated several massacres in Deraa, Homs, Talbiseh, Al-Harra, Banyas, and Lattakia. There is no reason for more to take place before international leaders react. An active involvement by the

International Criminal Court in the ongoing situation, coupled by a quick move to freeze Assads global assets and an outreach to regional partners with more familiarity with the makeup of Syria’s army and Baath leadership, not to mention Syria’s opposition movement that is trying to create a transitional council, could help isolate the Assads and chart an exit strategy for the country out of the quagmire into which the Assads are assiduously trying to plunge it.

There is hope in the air, and there is fear, and there are agitators on all sides, and there are possibilities that need to be explored and choices that need to be made soon, so that the sacrifices of the hundreds who have died already, the thousands who were detained and are being tortured, and the hundreds of thousands who rebelled for freedom and dignity are justly rewarded.

Syrian Ethnic and Religious Groups



Syria's total population ~ 20 million

- +1 million Iraqis (Sunni + Shia)
- Particularly strong opposition and violent protests
- Druze
- Latakia: Alawi (Assad's clan)
- Kurdish
- Aleppo: Armenian Quarter
- Hama: 1982 massacre of Muslim Brotherhood +10,000 civilians

Religious groups:

Muslim Sunni	74% or 12.6m people*
Other Muslim (Shia, Alawi, Ismaili)	13% or 2.2m*
Alawis	11%**
Druze	3% or 500,000*
Christian	10% or 1.7m (Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholic, Syrian Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, Maronite, Protestant)
Jews	~ 100-150 individuals
Yazidis	~ 12,000-15,000

Ethnic groups:

Kurds	1.5 million of whom 300,000 are stateless (in April 2011, Bashar al-Assad granted citizenship to thousands of al-Hasaka Kurds that protested massively in 2004)
Palestinians	442,000 registered refugees**
Iraqi	+1 million in Jan 2011 according to UNHCR

* 2006 US State Department report on Religious Freedom

** Minority Rights Group International



المؤسسة الفلسطينية للتعليم من أجل التوظيف

Palestinian Education For Employment Foundation

KEY PARTNERS

DROSOS FOUNDATION

ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION JERUSALEM CENTER

MANPOWER-GROUP

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS COMPANY (CCC)

BANK OF PALESTINE

CONTACT

PALESTINIAN EFE (PEFE)

AL MASYOUNI, RAMALLAH
+972 2 298 9405
DZEIDAN, @EFEFOUNDATION.ORG

EFE US

624 9TH ST., NW, STE 400
WASHINGTON DC, 20001
+1 (202) 464-5218

INFO@EFEFOUNDATION.ORG

501 MADISON AVE, 18TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY, 10022
+1 (212) 371-7755

EUROPEFE

CALLE FELIPE IV, 9-I DCHA, 28014 MADRID, SPAIN
+34.91.5229841

PEFE: COMBATING PALESTINIAN UNEMPLOYMENT THROUGH UNIQUE JOB TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES IN CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT



"Selected on the basis of their academic achievements, these youth can hit the ground running... We at CCC are happy with the results." -Consolidated Contractors Company

About PEFE

Our mission is to create opportunities for youth in the Middle East/North Africa by providing world-class training and placing youth in jobs. The **Palestinian Education For Employment Foundation** works to reduce the high unemployment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip by training unemployed Palestinians for work.

Palestinian Opportunities

In Palestine, PEFE has led the charge in creating unique opportunities for unemployed college graduates. The **Mini-MBA Program**, designed by experts at the University of Maryland, trains students in the "soft" skills necessary to succeed in the business world. The **Construction Management Program**, designed in conjunction with Colorado State University, equips Palestinians with the necessary skills to find jobs in local markets. These skills are coupled with an intensive course on Business English and ensure our trainees a viable career in sustainable development, keeping them at the vanguard of cutting edge tech development.

Success Story: Ola Hinnawi

Bio:

- 2005 Accounting Graduate of Al-Azhar, Gaza
- Enrolled in the Mini-MBA program in Gaza
- Graduated and found employment with al-Wasata Securities Company, an investment group in Gaza
- Says Ola of her experience with PEFE: *"The English language program I got through the Mini-MBA course in Gaza helped me very much in my present work, also the modules about financial analysis and presentation skills - I use them a lot"*



"As an HR manager, I feel that the PEFE trainees have the communication skills that we need at Quds Bank...It is our policy that new employees take training courses in banking customer service, financial analysis, credit analysis, etc. Our PEFE graduate didn't need this training."
-An HR Manager at Quds Bank, Jerusalem

Success Story: Diana Da'na

Bio:

- 2007 Palestinian Polytechnic University Graduate, unemployed after graduation
- Joined PEFE's Construction Management Program
- Found work in Hebron, where she manages a team of men in Rehabilitation Construction, a type of construction that specifically deals with post-conflict reconstruction





20 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



20 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

The Slovenian Spring

Two decades after secession from Yugoslavia, Slovenia is now a vibrant democracy and market economy; a member of the European Union and a policy-maker inside the main Euro-Atlantic institutions while participating in military peace operations and civilian humanitarian activities in Kosovo, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lebanon, Syria and Macedonia. Despite these apparent advances, Slovenia is still struggling to recuperate from the Western financial recession. Here are highlights of what this small Balkan country has accomplished since its independence twenty years ago.

Writer:
Maja Prijatelj

▼
Maja Prijatelj is a freelance Slovenian journalist. She conducted the interviews with Ivo Boscarol from Pipistrel and Mayor of Ljubljana Zoran Janković, and coordinated this special coverage of Slovenia from Ljubljana.

On June 26, 1991, only a few hours after the solemn announcement of independence in the Slovenian capital of Ljubljana, the tanks of the Yugoslav National Army (YLA) advanced towards the border crossings and the main airport. In a plebiscite six months earlier, Slovenians had supported the decision with a resounding majority of 88.2 percent to secede from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The sudden fighting for independence lasted ten days, which would have been longer and bloodier, if Slovenian diplomats had not intervened. This intervention led to a cease-fire with the Brioni Declaration. The last YLA soldier left Slovenian territory on October 25, 1991. In the same month Slovenia introduced its national currency – the tolar. By the end of 1991, Slovenia established a constitution as an independent country and implemented a denationalization law that enabled individuals to reacquire private property that had been

appropriated during the Communist era. The war moved on and ravaged neighbouring Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Calls for political and economic liberalization in Slovenia had been taking place since the early 1980s. These national aspirations were due to an increasing debt, a faltering economy and the centralization of authority in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade. With the post-World War II split between the Yugoslav Communist Party led by Josip Broz Tito and the Soviet dictator Josef Stalin, Yugoslavia acquired more economic and personal freedoms than other Eastern Bloc countries – especially Slovenia.

Slovenia is a small country wedged between the south-eastern Alps and the Adriatic part of the Mediterranean Sea. Unlike other former Yugoslav republics, a major part of its history is marked by Protestantism, which helped form the modern

Slovene language. It was also heavily influenced by the enlightened absolutism of the Austrian Habsburg monarchs that encouraged the development of the middle class. The accelerated industrialization of the 1950s enabled the small republic to become a major economic engine of Yugoslavia. This economic dimension would propel Slovenia's capitalist global enterprises. Consequently, the GDP of Slovenia was 2.5 times higher than the other former Yugoslav republics. In 1980, after Tito's death, Slovenia was not satisfied with the restrictive economic measures imposed by Belgrade. Slovenians felt economically exploited for fueling the expensive and inefficient federal Yugoslav administration.

Political liberalization emerged with the consent of the Slovenian Communist regime before the fall of the Berlin Wall. Ljubljana endorsed constitutional amendments, adopted in 1989 for incremental autonomy of the Slovenian nation in using its GDP and the jurisdiction over its armed forces on the territory of the Slovene republic, to call for secession from Belgrade. Slovenia's Communist leadership supported the idea of a loose confederacy until the spring of 1990. The main advocates of Slovenian secession from Yugoslavia came from oppositional political parties, the media and civil society.

At the end of the 1970s, increasingly critical attitudes regarding the conditions in Yugoslavia were already felt, especially from the younger generation and the punk movement, as well as in out-spoken opinions in the *Nova revija* and *Mladina* magazines and *Radio Študent*. The historian Božo Repe claims that "different debates and articles about the national situation of Slovenia reached its peak in 1987 in the 57th edition of *Nova revija* which featured a Slovene national agenda." A group of intellectuals called for an end to Communism and the advent of a new pluralist democratic system based on a free social and economic market within an independent and sovereign Slovenian state.

Criticism of the federal Yugoslav National Army was represented in the *Mladina*

weekly articles, which "revealed a special place of the army in the society (the YLA as the so-called seventh republic)." A copy of an army document was published that proved the YLA was making preparations for a coup d'état to take-over Yugoslavia. The publication led to four arrests: *Mladina*'s editor Franci Zavrl, associate Janez Janša, journalist David Tasič and a member of the YLA, Ivan Borštner.

Mladina's editorial staff then established a Committee for the Defence of Human Rights to monitor the fate of the four during the trial. Repe considers that "the

Committee became the most powerful civil society organisation during the Slovenian Spring. It was supported by several hundred thousand individuals and more than a thousand different organizations that mobilized large crowds in protests of several thousand people on June 21, 1988 in the Trg osvoboditve square in Ljubljana. During the trial, the crowds continuously protested in front of the military court in Roška ulica." Such civil movements would prove pivotal to Slovenia's relatively smooth transition to democracy during the dismemberment of Yugoslavia.



LJUBLJANA: City of the Dragon

Guarding the four corners of the Zmajski Most (Dragon Bridge), these Art Nouveau sentries are the symbols of Ljubljana. Built in 1900 to replace a wooden bridge from 1819, the Dragon Bridge was one of the first reinforced concrete bridges in Europe, and is today one of the city's most representative examples of Art Nouveau architecture thanks to Dalmatian artist Jurij Zaninović – a student of Otto Wagner. Zaninović designed the decorative balustrades, original lamps and copper-sheet dragons. Winged lions were first considered, but given local legend – which claims that Jason the Argonaut founded the city when he vanquished a dragon on the site – dragons it is.

“The biggest mistake we are making is that we do not perceive our advances as a value and success. In the post-recession reform period, all these advantages are at risk.”

The Switzerland of the Balkans

The post-independence years were challenging. Initially, global powers and Europe were not inclined to recognize Slovenia's independence. The struggle for international recognition was difficult and uncertain. But overwhelming recognition of Slovenia did come from Brussels and the United States, as well as admittance into the UN and the Council of Europe. These years were hard on the Slovene economy: with the dissolution of Yugoslavia and the Eastern Bloc Slovenia lost 80 percent of its export market. Nonetheless, the transition to a market economy was softer than in other Eastern European countries. After independence, Slovenia's GDP doubled to ten thousand US dollars and overtook the

GDPs of the poorest members of the European Union (Greece and Portugal).

With stable economic growth of 3.8 percent between 1993 and 2003, on May 1, 2004, Slovenia became a Member State of the European Union, and on March 29, a member of NATO. Slovenia was the first among the new members to introduce the Euro and by the end of 2007 it entered the Schengen Area. Slovenia was also the first among the new members to preside over the Council of the European Union and the European Council. Foreign media nicknamed Slovenia the Switzerland of the Balkans.

Luka Omladič from Ljubljana University believes this success story is attributed to

the Slovenian refusal to privatize the market economy during the transition period, as proposed by U.S. liberal economist Jeffrey Sachs in March 1991. Omladič claims that “this rejection of the privatization process was a triumph for the more conservative model of transition propounded by the older generation of Slovenian economists. The 1992 Ownership Transformation of Companies Act from 1992 provided certificates for socially owned capital to all Slovenian citizens: each Slovenian, born until then, with respect to age, was entitled to a certificate in the amount between 100 to 400 thousand tolar, which facilitated a mass process of dispersed privatization

>> P. 48

TINA MAZE, Alpine Skiing Champion

Skiing is a national sport of Slovenia and Tina Maze (b. 1983) from Črna na Koroškem is the Slovenian super-star. Following her successes at the 2009 World Championships in Val d'Isère (silver medal in giant slalom) and the 2010 Olympic Games in Vancouver (silver medals in giant slalom and super G), she returned from Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 2011 with two medals. She won her first gold medal and became the second Slovenian skier (the first was Mateja Svet in Vail 1989) to become World Champion. The giant slalom course on the famous Kandahar run brought her world glory and the ultimate achievement in Alpine skiing. Following her victory in the giant slalom, her silver medal in the super combination was almost overlooked, but with her two medals Tina Maze ranks as one of the top individual competitors at the 41st World Championships.



Source: Flickr



Bled Strategic Forum

9 - 10 September 2011
Bled, Slovenia



QUOTES ABOUT THE FORUM

"For anyone who follows Balkan affairs, the Bled Strategic Forum in Slovenia was the place to be this week. Outside, a mysterious mist rose from Bled's picture-postcard lake; inside, pressing issues were being quietly demystified" (Tim Judah, Balkans Correspondent, The Economist).

"The Bled Strategic Forum is an excellent opportunity to discuss some of the most pressing issues of our age. Every year, the organisers highlight fascinating and challenging subjects for discussion" (message from Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Bled 2010).

"India attaches great importance to the Bled Strategic Forum and that explains why I am here for the second consecutive year" (P. Kaur, Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Bled 2010).

"Slovenia should be commended for bringing the world to Bled today and showing that it is ready to reconcile its local responsibility with global responsibility" (A. Patriota, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bled 2010).

Bled Strategic Forum 2011 THE POWER OF THE FUTURE

Bled Strategic Forum 2011 will focus on the Power of the Future - on the new shapers and influencers. We intend to explore these challenges at the Forum, and also discuss the role of smaller states in global affairs, food security, EU and China relations, the challenges of the Western Balkans, and environmental and economic issues.

Bled Strategic Forum has emerged as an important annual gathering of prominent thinkers from the spheres of politics, industry, and academia from the region and beyond. It has taken place every year since 2006 in the Slovenian resort town of Bled, which is famous around the world for its beautiful alpine lake.

Last year's Bled Strategic Forum welcomed participants from more than 40 countries. The keynote address was given by the former U.S. Secretary of State, General Colin L. Powell.

LJUBLJANA

An Environmental City

The Municipality of Ljubljana uses an environmental report card which lets citizens check on the progress of activities aimed at increasing the quality of life in the city and its services. Here are the most important goals and results in the water, air, ground and energy sectors.

Water

Ljubljana is one of the few cities where raw water is drinkable. But activities taking place in the source water protection area are not beneficial to the long-term safe provision of drinking water. To preserve or even improve the state of the aquatic environment, the municipality is now renovating the water supply network and working to increase the percentage of homes connected to the sewage system.

42 percent of all travel in Ljubljana is currently conducted using public transportation, bicycles or on foot.

Air

Closing the city center for cars in 2006 has drastically reduced urban noise pollution. By 2020, the municipality plans to achieve a 20 percent decrease in carbon dioxide emissions by increasing public transportation with a road corridor where public transportation has the right of way, plus an integrated city card, additional "park and take the bus" areas for commuters.

Greening the vehicle fleet of the city's bus service by introducing natural gas buses – only 34 of the 206 vehicles now comply with the EURO5 environmental standard – and increasing the share of non-motor traffic by promoting bicycling, expanding bicycle lots and a comprehensive cycling strategy are also priorities.

Ground

Since 2010, green space in the municipality expanded 15 hectares with the establishment of two new parks (a third one with 25 ha is nearing completion) and the planting of new trees. Reconstruction of the Ljubljanica riverbanks helped revitalize the city center. 1.954 eco-disposal points within 100 meters of one another provide citizens with means to separate glass, paper and packaging waste, while 94 percent of the population already has access to biological waste containers. There are 35 underground waste collection systems for separate waste management to help encourage waste disposal sorting.

Two garden quarters with 64 gardens were established for hobby gardeners while projects for the establishment of 210 more gardens are underway in the broader area of Ljubljana. What was once a waste dump on the Barje marshes is now a golf course – a project singled out in the European Green City.

Illegal waste dumps are a recurring problem despite persistent prevention efforts. Most asbestos waste was removed from municipal land while construction waste remains an issue.

Ljubljana is covered by trees. In 2010, several green areas became special-purpose forests due to their social, recreational and environmental function. The Tivoli, Rožnik and Šišenski hrib park is located in the middle; parts of the Ljubljana Marsh are located in southern Ljubljana; and western Ljubljana enjoys a good stretch of the Polhograjski Dolomiti landscape park.

Energy

Four of 10 public lamps in Ljubljana are energy-saving. Implementing new lighting, carbon dioxide emissions decreased by over 800 tons which results in around 70.000 euro savings per year. Municipal buildings constructed after 2007 are required to be energy efficient.

The city's first solar power station, installed on the roof of the public energy company Energetika's business building, produces electricity for 25 households and will help decrease carbon dioxide emissions by 35 tons per year.

Hybrid vehicles represent 10 percent of the municipal vehicle fleet; municipal inspectors drive Toyota Prius hybrid cars; the public cleaning company Snaga uses electric vehicles; while pedestrians inside the city center can ride the Cavalier, an electric passenger cart.

The Municipality of Ljubljana, the Combined Heat and Power Station Ljubljana (TE-TOL) and other involved companies are preparing a construction project for a waste energy utilization plant in Ljubljana. The plant will produce heat and electricity from waste.

By 2015, TE-TOL plans to produce electricity and heat from natural gas, which will decrease emissions and the consumption of coal. By implementing the use of renewable energy sources (wood biomass) in 2009, the company already reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 68.000 tons (about 10 percent) and sulphur dioxide emissions by 40 percent.



MAJOR OF LJUBLJANA

Zoran Janković

Central Ljubljana, Cobbler's Bridge. Photo by Rancov



Photo by Stane Jersic

Janković is known for determining his salary according to people's satisfaction: at the end of each year a public poll conducted in Ljubljana measures his performance. The difference would go to charity. The mayor is busy turning this sleepy capital into a lively European metropolis where the old and the new coexist in harmony.

When the lots are finished, people will be able to reach the edge of the city using their car and then take the bus. We also introduced two new programs in our kindergartens: one that teaches the values of tolerance and another that spreads environmental awareness. We still have to address the illegal construction and waste dumps by the Sava and Ljubljanica rivers, and the Barje marshes.

Does Ljubljana have a lower carbon footprint than other European cities?

Ljubljana does not contain any heavy industry. Our carbon footprint is produced by car traffic. Regarding energy efficiency, we plan to use the funds we received from the EU to retrofit buildings. The municipality will increase energy efficiency by shifting to a system of green public procurement that incorporates environmental standards into construction.

How would you rate the environmental awareness of Ljubljana's inhabitants?

Environmental awareness is on the rise. In the 2010 waste sorting prize competition, organized by our public cleaning company Snaga, the first prize went to a kindergarten. Isn't that splendid? If children learn to sort waste at such an early age it will become a habit for them. We – the older generations – need to try much harder.

You claim that Ljubljana is the most beautiful city in the world.

Zoran Janković | Ljubljana has a prime location, good accessibility, relatively small in surface and population, and yet it has all the qualities of a large city. It is the safest city in South-East Europe. Ljubljana is a city that respects and embodies intercultural dialogue: a green and clean city. Forbes magazine proclaimed it the fifth most idyllic European city in 2008.

Reader's Digest awarded us the 2008 title of the world's most honest capital. Ljubljana has 60.000 students, a university ranking among the top 3 percent in the world, and a municipality that caters to the needs of the disabled. All these factors make it the most beautiful city in the world, particularly when one considers the charming coexistence of the old and the new.

How green and sustainable is Ljubljana?

50 percent of Ljubljana is green. During the past two and a half years, we have established 40 hectares of new parks and planted 4.000 trees. We are cleaning the River Ljubljanica, which will be suitable for bathing within a year. We are expanding pedestrian areas and constructing underground garages. We are renovating existing bicycle lanes and building new ones.

Ljubljana has a new self-service bike system called Bicike(lj), which provides for the rental of 300 bicycles across 31 popular stops. We will introduce yellow lines on our main roads to make public transportation more appealing. In Stožice, we have completed our second P+R (park and take the bus) parking lot with another 11 additional ones in the planning phase.

among the citizenry. This enabled Slovenia to maintain the key institutions of the welfare state at standards which are in some parameters better than in some of the richest Western European social democracies." Slovenia allows one year paid maternity leave and free higher education. The poverty risk level is well below the EU average, and according to Eurostat (2008), Slovenia has the lowest income gap among all EU members.

The historian and Director of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Art (ZRC SAZU), Oto Luthar, describes the general atmosphere in the post-independence era. "Like most of my generation I also fell for the myth that we had built our lives around during the decades of life in Yugoslavia. Impressed by the events at the end of the 1980s, I adopted an image of the efficient and stubborn Slovenian. If they had been permitted to decide their own destiny, they would have caught up with the most developed countries in Europe. I was also very impressed by how we took our traits of cold-blooded self-interest – that had been

attributed to us in our former Yugoslavia – and pushed through political demands to bring democracy to life here."

The initial motivation for political pluralism may have dissipated after Slovenia achieved its big goals of joining the EU, NATO, and Schengen. However, the Editor-in-Chief and Director of *Finance* newspaper, Peter Frankl, believes that the process of stagnation began before Slovenia joined the EU. "We began closing up because a part of our elites who were taking advantage of our national treasure felt that integration would endanger their interests." Frankl claims that "Slovenia gathered its protective powers and prevented the takeover of the Pivovarna Union by the Belgian Interbrew, later renamed InBev, during the so-called "Brewery War" in 2002. This was not protection of Slovenian national interests, but a display of egotistical goals

Slovenia was the smallest country ever to qualify for two World Cups in South Korea and Japan, 2002, and South Africa, 2010

of individual political elites, who wanted to maintain control over the state money, public offices and other amenities."

According to Frankl, during the transitional privatization period, the "tycoons" became the owners of large financial systems and were exclusively to blame for the financial draining of Slovenia. Too many opaque connections between the political and economic elites are also a main reason why Slovenia was affected more severely than other European countries by the recession. "The state should sell its influence or stock in banks and companies. This was not an apparent evolution after 2002. Wealth and influence was provided, not to the market, but to political friends, who wanted to become the rulers of Slovenia. The country is still entrenched in a severe economic crisis."

THE DUCHY OF CARANTANIA: The Oldest State

Slovenian ancestors came from eastern Slavic parts of Europe and inhabited territory north of present day Slovenia around the year 550. In the second half of the seventh century, they established a state called Carantania, which is considered one of the first Slavic states. The unique ceremony of installing Carinthian dukes was carried out in the Slovenian language. This event took place on the Field of Gospa Sveta near Krn Castle in Carinthia – now part of Austria which helps explain Slovenia's European penchant. The ceremony led to the Slovenian peasantry transferring sovereign powers to the dukes to make laws for their community. This ceremony was regarded as so extraordinary that it became a model for political theorists, who were looking for alternative forms of government. In the sixteenth century the French political theorist Jean Bodin examined the investiture ceremony in detail in his *Les Six Livres de la Republique* (1576). Thomas Jefferson referred to this work when he wrote the United States' Declaration of Independence.

CARANTANIA 800 AD



SLOVENIA

- quality of life ✓
- quality of workforce ✓
- quality links to regional markets ✓
- quality of infrastructure ✓



THE RIGHT MIX OF QUALITIES !



Slovenia's time-tested qualities make it a prime location for greenfield production, regional HQ, distribution and logistics centre or R&D facility.

We provide support for foreign investors looking to take advantage of the country's strengths. We continue to work with businesses under our aftercare programme to ensure your investment is a success.

JAPTI

Public Agency of the
Republic of Slovenia
for Entrepreneurship
and Foreign Investments



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF THE ECONOMY

INVEST SLOVENIA
www.investslovenia.org



Financed by the Ministry of the Economy

ALEŠ KRISTANČIČ

wine-maker

He's an entrepreneur wine-maker, but he calls himself a farmer. His robust hands exert meaning when he talks about wine. A mix of rural common sense, a lot of knowledge and many skills can create words we would associate with spontaneous poetry.

This was also noticed by Italian caterers, who drove from southern Italy to the village of Ceglo in the Goriška Brda region. Alberto di Girolamo, the legendary Italian sommelier, who catered for Queen Elizabeth of England and Winston Churchill, asked him if he was an actor. This is what he is like:

Aleš Kristančič does his job with passion. The most distinguished wine experts place him amongst the top dozen of the world's wine-makers. His wines are adored by the most prestigious chefs on the planet, including Lidia Bastianich, Alain Ducasse and Gaston Blumenthal.

The *Wine & Spirits* magazine proclaimed Movia a winery of the year in 2010. His achievements include the new Lunar and Puro wines: Lunar is produced completely naturally with the moon and its cycles. Puro is a sparkling wine turned upside down. You need a special opener for the bottle so that the residue empties into water.

"Wine really is fantastic. Its mission is to remind us that we are here to enjoy and not the other way round. But pleasure also requires work. Wine moreover only fulfils its mission if it doesn't leave a dumping ground behind. I often get asked how I realized all these things. I keep repeating that I inherited them. It has been like that in our family for a long time. That's how my father, grand-father, great-grand-father thought and operated."

Writer:
Gregor Šket

Photographer:
Bor Dobrin

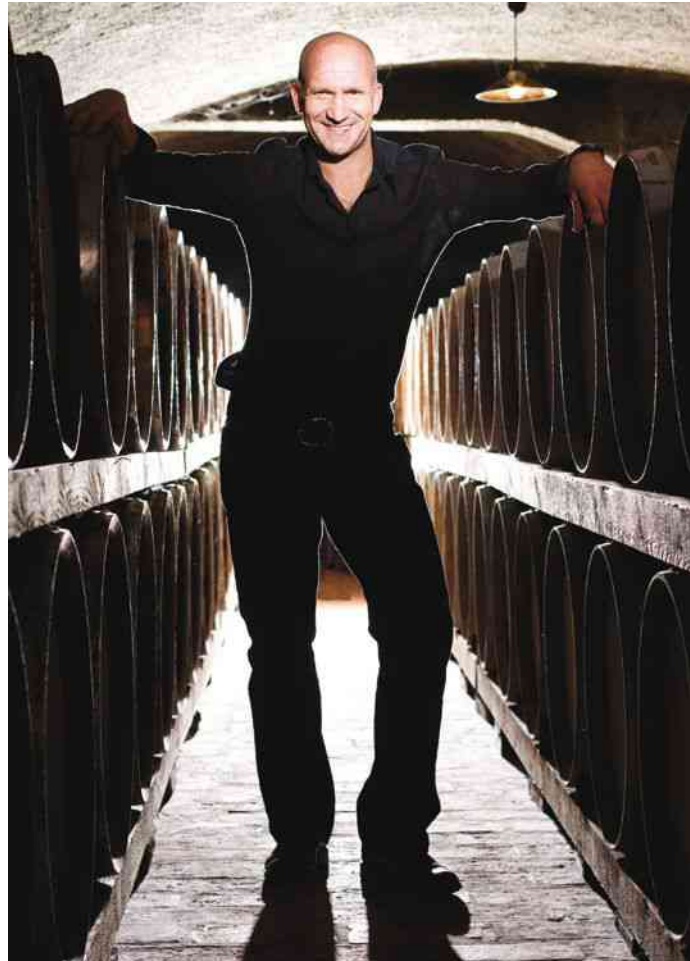
"In my younger years, I wondered why I had to work on Sundays when I could have been at a game, but grapevines know no days off. If you are smart and perceptive you can use the forces of the universe. They can help you, but can also be an opposing force. Farmers didn't think about why produce is better during some lunar periods. They know and respect their environment."

Aleš' father and he did not agree much about the world, from fire to water, happiness to hatred, war and peace... but about wine, father and son buried their hatchets. They both understand the era in which we live while also being acutely aware of their tradition and mission in making wine.

"Wine's a very complex thing. At the same time it's a very simple and sociable thing. It's more of the spirit than of the body. Wine is basically picked grapes, full stop, but then 99 percent of making wine is much more."

Aleš was the Kristančič who made Movia into an international success story and opened the world for numerous other wine-makers from the Goriška Brda region. He told his father as a teenager: "Papa, our wine will be drunk by presidents! We'll sell our wine to America!" The U.S. holds the symbolic importance it did for immigrants from Sicily – the hope of a new world.

Since then Movia wines received awards from all over the world. The winery is visited by distinguished guests who come to taste the wine. Aleš keeps his feet firmly on the ground: "I see it as a great success. We are pleased, but this is not our mission. We just create wine."



Water is for the body,

Wine is for the soul.



MOVIA,
KRISTANČIČ
MIRKO & ALEŠ
Ceglo 18,
SI-5212 Dobrovo v Brdih
Slovenia
T: +386 5 395 95 10
F: +386 5 395 95 11
E: movia@siol.net
www.movia.si



MR SAMUEL ŽBOGAR

Slovenian Minister for Foreign Affairs

An interview conducted by: Boštjan Videmšek



Has Slovenia fulfilled your expectations since 1991?

Samuel Žbogar | Slovenia is a young nation-state. We are celebrating its 20th anniversary. We have achieved a lot in two decades: Slovenia is now a full Member State of the European Union, NATO and the OECD. From 1998 to 1999, Slovenia was a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council; in 2005 we chaired the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; and in 2009, we chaired the Council of Europe. Slovenia was also the first of the new Member States to hold the Presidency of the EU. And Slovenia is a candidate for a non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, allocated to the Eastern European States Group (EEG) for 2012–2013.

Before the global financial crisis, we underwent relatively rapid economic development, as we moved from socialism to a market-oriented economy. We preserved social stability and a high level of social security. Slovenia is a small, open and export-oriented economy and we were hit very hard by the crisis. Our government has tried to give a boost to economic growth and to alleviate the social impact of the crisis.

Slovenia has fared well during the last 20 years and established itself as a significant player in the international community, but we have some important challenges ahead of us in overcoming the current economic crisis.

After joining the EU and NATO, what is the next step?

Slovenia is an ardent advocate of the speedy integration of the Western Balkans countries into the EU and NATO to create a region of lasting security and long-term development. Last year, the government initiated the Brdo Process – an informal, but tight cooperation among the countries of the region in the framework of their forthcoming accession to the EU and NATO. We also negotiated and signed a historical agreement with Croatia on land and sea borders via an ad hoc arbitration process. We believe that this Slovenian-Croatian agreement could serve as an excellent model for the resolution of various similar border disputes in the Western Balkans.

As a small country Slovenia could use its strategic advantages to create an independent foreign policy – are you ready to create a new approach?

Smaller states are more vulnerable to pressure from larger countries. Smaller nations have a vital interest in establishing and maintaining a global order. International organizations enable small states

to participate in decision-making procedures as equal partners.

Slovenia wants to lead an ambitious foreign policy. Slovenia has always been a strong voice in multilateral organizations

Slovenia is a country that understands small and medium-sized countries; and in light of the changes in Middle East, Slovenia has undergone the challenging experience of transition that could be useful.

on issues such as the protection of children in armed conflicts, the role of women in peace operations, education on human and minority rights, supervision of small arms and personal weapons, the effects of climate change on vulnerable social groups, human trafficking, etc.

Smaller states with challenging ideas can have an impact on international affairs, either on their own or through cooperation. I initiated the formation of the Green Group [including Iceland, Costa Rica, Singapore, Capo Verde, and the UAE]. We express joint concern over the management of the water resources.

Where do you see the future of Slovenia?

We belong to the EU. Not all countries admitted in 2004 can be put in the same basket. We have brought new dynamism and positive energy to the EU and we are more enthusiastic about European integration than the old Member States. Even if this can be difficult, we are stronger by working together.



View from the castle of Ljubljana

The Unfinished Transition

"Regardless of how one capitalizes on the project of gaining independence, Slovenian secession was a success story," Luthar asserts and continues: "The troubles began the day after. We didn't take advantage of the energy which brought us together in gaining our independence and it was stolen from us by the emerging elites. It was not important anymore what we are striving for, but with whom... It was not long before former Communist party members began accusing each other of being Fascists. I was observing with interest (and sadness) that dimension of democratization that radically overwrites the most traumatic parts of history – in Slovenia this occurred too. Almost overnight former partisans nearly became terrorists, who during World War II – and in some interpretations up to 1990 – led a systematic war against their own nation, while former collaborators were promoted from being assistants to occupation forces to being the only representatives of national interests."

Matej Ogrin, the President of the Slovene Commission for the Protection of the Alps (CIPRA) claims that "after twenty years the economic results are less impressive than expected due to inappropriate economic policies over the last ten years. We should have been racing to catch up with the technologically developed Europe, but we fell asleep on the good work from the first decade. Instead of investing in increased production efficiency with research and high technology processes, we supported the formation of quasi-elites economic giants that led to increasingly larger profits for the owners and gradual exhaustion of the middle and lower classes. There was no substantial increase to added value and economic competitiveness. The second decade also brought us previously unimaginable social problems. The power of capital, individual partial interests and lobbies, often undermine the basic values of respect for the elderly, trust in the state, care for our fellow man and social responsibility."

Slovenia has been battling against a reduction of welfare rights, an ageing population and a 65.5 percent share of fixed term employments among 15 to 24-year olds... the highest in Europe. A large portion of the apartment fund was sold during 1991-93 causing lower home ownership. Luthar's explanation for this dilemma is that "we are still in transition and we are still in denial. At first we convinced ourselves that Slovenia does not actually need to go through a real transition period because we did most of the work in the revolutionary 1980s. But the transition began almost exactly when the former President Janez Drnovšek announced its end. The largest take-over of social property then began and the consequences of our inability to change different sub-systems became apparent. Self-satisfied, we believed the flattering assessments about our most successful new European economy and disregarded the necessity of restructuring our fundamental economic industries. More changes are needed in science, education and the tourism industry."

>> P.55

Mediterranean port of Piran



Ljubljana train station



BOSCAROL

Slovenian Batman

Alternative ultra-light flying was all but illegal in Yugoslavia. When bringing the first powered hang-glider in separated pieces across from Italy he told customs border officers that he needed the parts to make a radio antenna and motor for his boat. The airfield where Ivo Boscarol carried out his first flights belonged to the army. He would fly in the evenings with his colleagues, using lights at the front of their aircraft, with the triangular shaped hang-glider wings. The locals jokingly called them *pipistrel* – Italian for bat – which is the name of the company founded and managed by Boscarol since 1987.

Pipistrel first made powered hang-gliders but in 1995 Boscarol presented the first ultra-light 2-seat motor-glider Sinus at the AERO 95 of Friedrichshafen in Germany. The interest in this plane, revolutionary for combining the best properties of light aircrafts and powered gliders, brought international recognition to the company.

Virus, Taurus, Taurus Electro and Apis followed. Virus SW was declared the best small aircraft by NASA in 2007 and 2008 due to its low consumption, low noise and simple handling, while Taurus Electro – the first electric 2-seat airplane in serial production available on the market – won the Lindbergh prize for the best electric aircraft in April 2011.

Pipistrel won the 2010 European business award in the category UKTI Award for Innovation. In NASA's challenge award for \$1.6 million between July 11-17, 2011, Pipistrel is entering with a new 4-seat aircraft. All Pipistrel products are designed and manufactured with material entirely from renewable sources.



Taurus Electro G2 - the first electric 2-seat airplane

Are you still behind the crazy ideas of Pipistrel?

Ivo Boscarol | My work concentrates on forecasting trends in the development of the ultra-light planes and building a concept for the final product. When I reveal a new concept to the people from the research and development team, their usual response is that it is impossible to make, but they usually come around after a couple of weeks.

What continues to inspire you?

I try to think innovatively. I've also never developed a product that I couldn't sell. Too many innovators and inventors died poor, because they didn't know how to market their innovations. There is a big difference between the actual invention and innovation.

Innovation is the application of the invention, which can bring in money to invest in more projects. I work according to five rules: having a vision and innovative product; having an in-house development team; having motivated and satisfied workers; building your own brand, which is the only thing that brings added value; and having your own market.

The crisis is the most positive thing for the economy because it forces strategic thinking: in 2009 our company reached 50 percent growth, while others were crashing.

Plane construction is a fragile market – so you had to diversify your activity.

Our business plan envisions spending large amounts on more energy efficient projects over the next years. We are working towards building planes to use energy more rationally.

Enough sunlight falls on Earth during two minutes for the human population to use in one year. If we transported solar energy from the bright half to the dark half of the Earth, we would not need to make more energy. But there are two obstacles: energy storing and transporting.

Due to the increased number of extreme weather events, energy needs to be produced in the place where it's needed. We have to reduce our energy consumption in the first place and achieve the highest possible percentage of self-sufficiency in every private home.

With the University of Nova Gorica we are developing the application of organic solar-cells to uneven surfaces. We are searching for two liquids that will give as maximum energy when combined. We have achieved a 10 percent utilization rate under laboratory conditions.

The second challenge, which attracted the attention of Google's Larry Page, is the problem of urban transport. One solution is elevating some city traffic into the air. Page visited Pipistrel because we are strong with electric air vehicles. It's a matter of time before we find a solution.

Small is Good Too

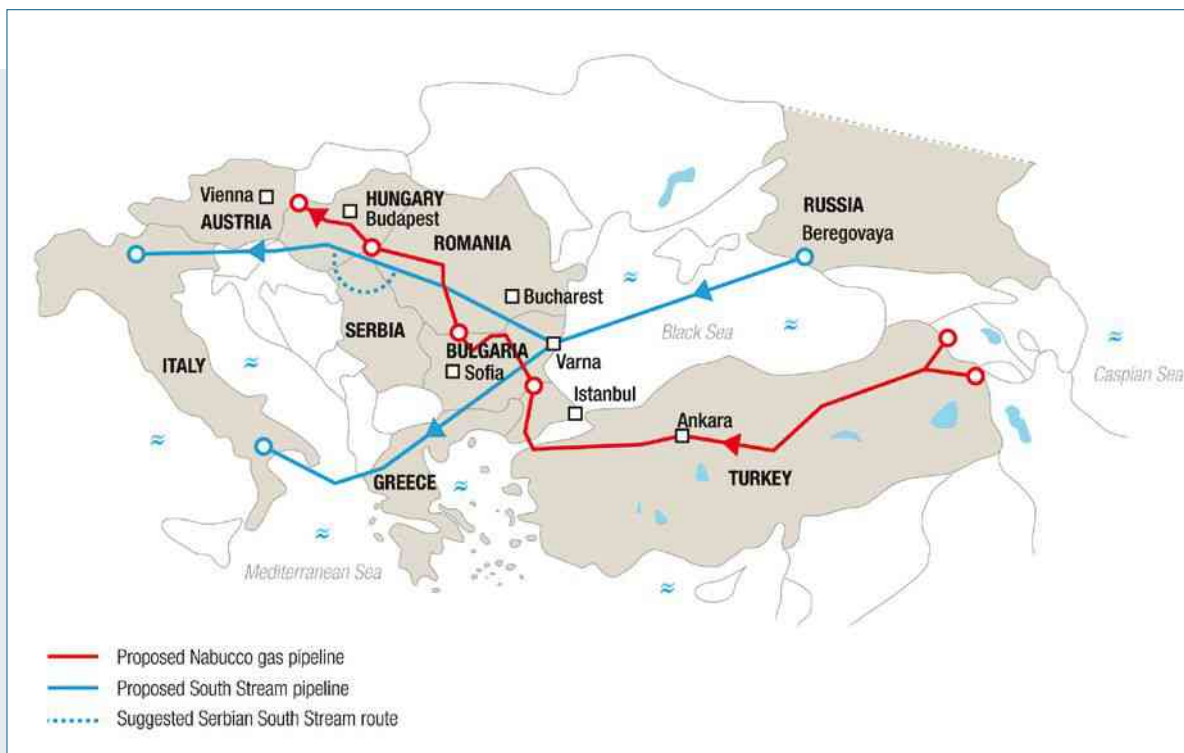
During Slovenia's EU accession process the small Balkan nation was approaching the European socio-economic average. Compared with the eastern European authoritarian regimes, Slovenia was presented as the most "European" among the future new

EU members. However with the ongoing financial crisis the "New" Europe soon disappeared from the media, as well as from political and economic menus. Despite eastern enlargement, Germany and France are as central to the European project as ever.

Luthar states: "The inclusion of north-eastern, central and a part of south-eastern Europe is over and the countries that accepted enlargement in the hopes of gaining democracy and better developmental opportunities are now realizing that something completely different has happened. The countries of

the "Old" Europe gained new markets and easier access to cheap labor. The Continent is still divided into two very different parts. What is especially painful is the fact that the frustrations of this realization have still not been replaced by effective methods to alter this imbalance.

To illustrate this point: four countries (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Israel) that are not EU members have access to EU tenders and receive more funding than the 12 countries of the "New" Europe combined. The Brussels Directorate, which monitors



SOUTH STREAM CORRIDOR

South Stream is a natural gas pipeline planned and sponsored by Russia to run beneath the Black Sea to Bulgaria; one branch would go on to Greece and Italy, and another to Romania, Serbia, Hungary, Slovenia and Austria to be completed by 2015. The projected capacity is of 63 billion cubic meters per year. Russia's Gazprom and Italy's ENI are the key partners in this gas pipeline project.

On March 22-23, 2011, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin travelled to Slovenia to sign various agreements related to the implementation of the South Stream project. Russian Communications Minister Igor Shchegolev said: "Slovenian will become one of the leading gas transit states in the Balkans when its segment of South Stream is brought into operation."

The other massive pipeline project underway is called Nabucco which aims to bring natural gas to Europe from the Caucasus and the Middle East. For more on the South Stream, see "From Russia with Gas" by Slovenian journalist Primož Cirman online at www.revolve-magazine.com. For more on Nabucco, turn to our special country supplement on TURKEY.



The Lakes Project (2007): 160 wooden family houses placed around six lakes in Cotswolds, Great Britain (160 km from London). Energy efficient villas are designed by architect Philippe Starck and Yoo Architects and built by Riko.

the distribution of European research funds, does not allow institutions from new members to take the role of coordinators in implementing projects. The internal distribution is the same – around 50 large institutes and renowned universities of the “Old” Europe take a quarter of all funds, while the rest is divided by the thousands of addresses south of the Drava and east of Odra rivers. The divisions run deep and rend common decisions increasingly difficult along the new German-Polish, Austrian-Czech, Austrian-Slovak or Austrian-Slovene borders – the old border between Eastern and Western Europe.”

Slovenia undoubtedly possesses an added value, which the EU needs for its development. One of the key strategic advantages could be its natural environment. Rich in mostly clean water sources, biodiversity and specific agricultural resources, no political leaders have fully recognized the Slovenian ecological value. Slovenia’s small size enables it to adapt more efficiently to changes. “We should not throw away our role in the Balkans but rather appreciate our traditional connections with the Russian Federation markets. We cannot compete with the giants, but we can become strong niche players. Some are already successfully consolidating such a position,” says Janez Škrabec, the founder of the Riko Hiše company that manufactures and markets ecological and energy saving houses from wood. Frankl shares a similar view: “Slovenia is 40-times smaller than Germany, so we clearly cannot be the

first in Europe. We should be clever and position ourselves for new opportunities.” More investment opportunities in emerging markets should definitely be explored.

Omladič says: “Aristotle wrote that ‘the main aim of the state is to be fair and offer a good life to its citizens.’ This is the only legitimate purpose of politics. I would add that fairness and a decent life cannot be viewed locally anymore, but globally. The next strategic political task for Slovenia (after satisfying its Euro-Atlantic aspirations) is to make sure it becomes more involved in global fairness and well-being. Slovenia can become a

leader in combating climate change in the EU for example. Other small nations, even smaller than Slovenia, such as Tuvalu and the Maldives, have strengthened their positions by promoting a positive impact on international politics.” Slovenia has come a long way since gaining independence from Yugoslavia twenty years ago. It is logical with the financial recession and the pitfalls of privatization to reflect on the past. More importantly, as a regional economic and ecological hub, Slovenia’s environment is conducive to greater contributions that we all await.

HERMAN POTOČNIK: Pioneer of Cosmonautics



Herman Potočnik is a Slovenian rocket engineer and the author (pseudonym Hermann Noordung) of the book *The Problem of Space Travel – The Rocket Motor* (1929), which is considered one of the key works of pioneering astronautics. In the book, Potočnik describes a plan to break through into space so a man could live in this dangerous and unexplored environment. He imagined a detailed space station carrying a crew that would be positioned in a geostationary orbit. He is also the inventor of a geostationary artificial satellite. His book made a great impact on the German group of rocket technicians (Werner von Braun), and most probably also on the Russian (Sergej Koroljov).

SLOVENIA FOR YOU

www.slovenia.info
www.maribor2012.eu

I FEEL
SLOVENIA


20 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

www.twenty.si

CHANGE THE WAY YOUR COMPANY MOVES

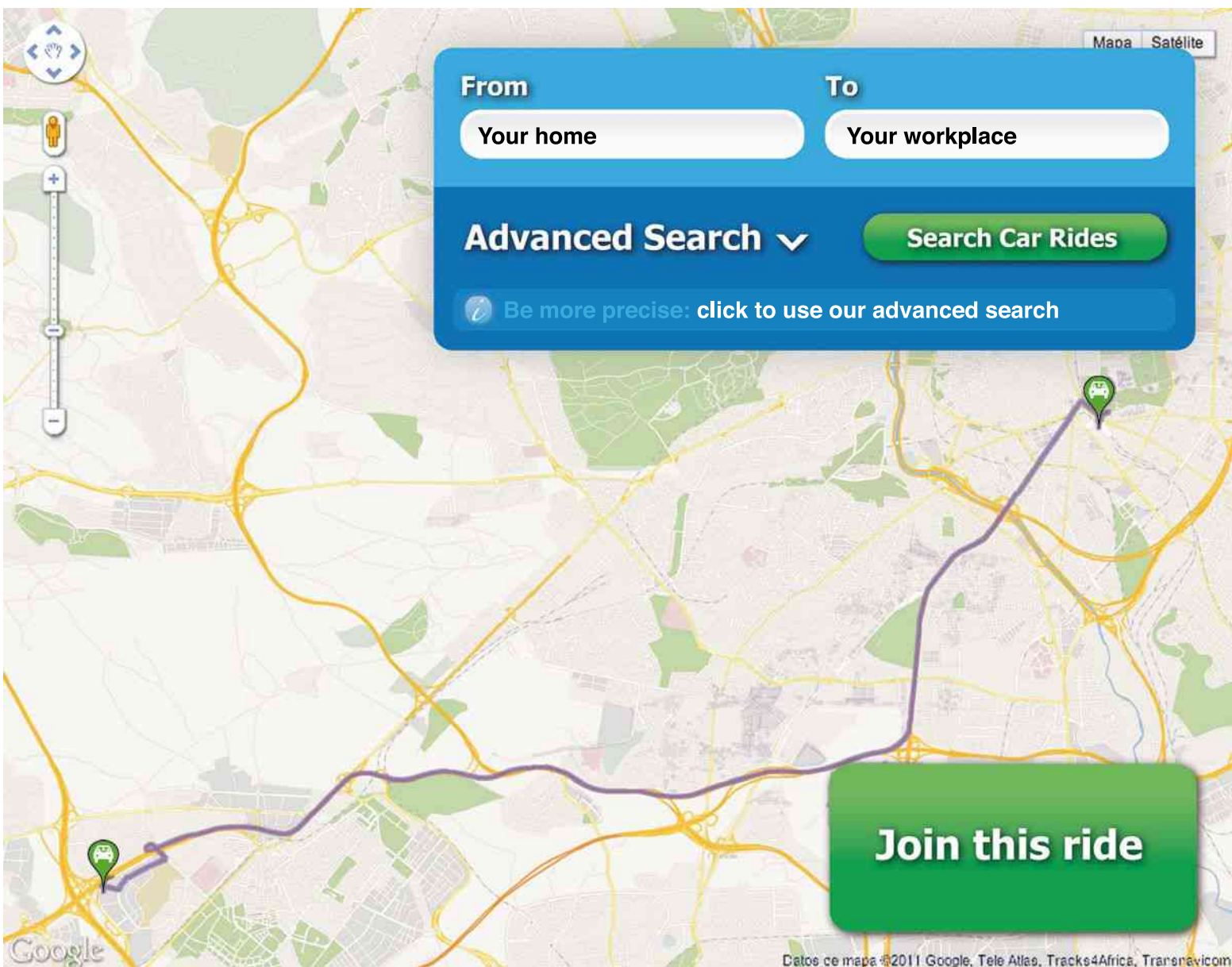
Make your company more sustainable

Fomenting carpooling inside your company or organisation is a pragmatic way to make it greener.

Amovens helps you raise environmental consciousness within your organisation while offering employees an alternative way to go to work.



amovens.comTM



Amovens implements its carpooling solutions in your company in a fast and simple way.

Reduce your company's carbon footprint. Transport is responsible for 25% of CO² emissions worldwide.

Improve traffic and parking availability. More people in less cars equals less traffic jams and parking problems. Spend less time commuting, free some parking space, and make your city more pleasant.

Save money. By sharing daily rides to work or longer journeys, employees save significant amounts of money.

A better experience. Amovens is a social and collaborative tool. It helps people who share a same community (work, neighbourhood, etc.) meet and get around in a more relaxed way.

Visit amovens.com and contact us at solutions@amovens.com for more information about what we can offer your company

EFEF 2011

EUROPEAN FUTURE ENERGY FORUM

10-12 OCT ★ GENEVA ★ PALEXPO

In association with:

Masdar
A MUBADALA COMPANY



Supported by:



REPUBLIC
AND STATE
OF GENEVA

Official Broadcaster:



MAKING INNOVATION HAPPEN FOR A SUSTAINABLE WORLD

The different discussions around climate change have shown the importance of the introduction of new energy sources and the development and management of existing ones. The challenge of the coming years will be to identify innovations that will make a difference, how to implement them and, even more so, to understand what will be the disruptive developments in this field.

Register now for the European Future Energy Forum and save over 30% (500 CHF) on your 3-day pass. Go to www.EuropeanFutureEnergyForum.com/pcrev11

CONFERENCE THEMES

Inspiration – building the vision

See the world through the eyes of visionary leaders, who will explain why they are passionate about the future of energy and what it means to them and us

Innovation – changing the future

Gain an insight into the latest cutting edge technology and ideas that will evolve or disrupt the energy markets of the future

Finance – assuring return on investment

Find important opportunities and learn how to reduce risks, avoid pitfalls and create profitable solutions for everyone

Policy and regulation – creating the framework

Understand and influence future policy frameworks to support the implementation of future energies whilst taking a look at past experiences to determine best cases and mistakes to avoid

Infrastructure – feeding the need

Understand the needs to distribute future energy production, debate the creation of smart-grid systems that will sustain multi-entry points and find out how to overcome the issues of energy storage

Future Energy Mix – a recipe for success

Define the best recipe for the future energy mix, gain an in-depth look at the best cases of implementation, analyse the issues and challenges of renewable energy solutions and find out what it will all cost

SPEAKERS INCLUDE...

Micheline Calmy-Rey,
President of
Switzerland

Dr. Sultan Al Jaber, CEO,
Masdar

Andris Cukurs,
CEO, Suzlon
Wind Energy
Corporation

Prof. Dr. Patrick Aebischer, President
of Ecole Polytechnique
Fédérale de Lausanne,
Switzerland

Philip Lowe,
Director General
for Energy, EU
Commission

Prof. Dr. Kornelis Blok,
Founder and
Director of
Science, Ecofys

Louis Palmer,
CEO, Zero Race

Michael Butler,
Chairman and
CEO, Cascadia
Capital



**PLUS DON'T MISS THE INTERNATIONAL
EFEF CLEANTECH EXHIBITION**
limited stands still available.

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

Web: www.EuropeanFutureEnergyForum.com

Email: info@EuropeanFutureEnergyForum.com

Tel: +44 1444 240254

GREEN CITY Melbourne



Towards Zero Emissions by 2020

Aiming at zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, Melbourne has put itself on the map as the next sustainability hub. In order to achieve this ambitious target, major efforts will have to come from Melbourne's government, private sector, and citizens. Mitigation policies in Melbourne heavily focus on changes related to energy use. Energy savings, energy efficiency, and decarbonizing the energy supply are indispensable for transposing the zero net emissions plan to concrete reality.

Towards Zero Emissions by 2020

Writer:
Sofie Bouteligier

▼
Sofie Bouteligier
is a doctoral research fellow at the Global Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development Research Group at the Faculty of Social Sciences of KULeuven, Belgium. In 2010, she spent 4 months as a visiting scholar at the RMIT Global Cities Research Institute in Melbourne.

Melbourne

MELBOURNE – THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA – IS A COASTAL CITY IN SOUTHEAST AUSTRALIA. THE METROPOLITAN AREA HAS NEARLY 4 MILLION RESIDENTS, COVERING AN AREA OF 7,693.7 KM². THE CITY OF MELBOURNE REPRESENTS ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE WHOLE URBAN AGGLOMERATION (37.6 KM²) AND HAS 93,105 RESIDENTS. HOWEVER, IT CONCENTRATES A WIDE RANGE OF ACTIVITIES. AS A CONSEQUENCE, THE CITY OF MELBOURNE HAS 765,000 CITY USERS DAILY.

AS THE MAJORITY OF AUSTRALIANS LIVE IN A SMALL NUMBER OF CITIES, A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY EXISTS TO GENERATE SOCIETAL CHANGE THROUGH ACTION IN A LIMITED NUMBER OF PLACES. IN VICTORIA, 80 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION LIVES WITHIN METROPOLITAN MELBOURNE. GIVEN THE HIGH NUMBER OF CITY USERS, THE CITY OF MELBOURNE CAN REACH A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF PEOPLE THROUGH ITS PROJECTS. IN ADDITION, THE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA SUPPORTS ALL MUNICIPALITIES IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA TO ESTABLISH SOLID ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES. BEING A STATE CAPITAL, THE CITY OF MELBOURNE CAN PLAY AN EXEMPLARY ROLE. BECAUSE IT HAS RELATIVELY LITTLE DIRECT CONTROL OVER EMISSIONS THAT RESULT FROM ACTIVITIES THAT TAKE PLACE WITHIN ITS TERRITORY, IT

HAS OPTED TO SHOW MUNICIPAL LEADERSHIP IN ORDER TO INFLUENCE AND STIMULATE CHANGE BY OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACTORS AND CITIZENS (CITY OF MELBOURNE 2008B, 31).



Melbourne's Lord Mayor, Robert Doyle on a 1200 buildings roof with solar cells

In the commercial sector, the aim is to make buildings more energy efficient. Old buildings will be retrofitted and higher sustainability standards are introduced for new buildings. People's homes also have to become more energy efficient and better insulated. An increased awareness about water and energy use should lead to significant behavioral change amongst citizens.

In the transportation sector, cleaner public and private transport is needed and investments in infrastructure should stimulate people to cycle more. The implementation of renewable energy should contribute to decarbonizing the energy supply (City of Melbourne 2008b). The following sections illustrate these strategies with concrete examples and discuss how pilot projects can make the City of Melbourne a laboratory from which to learn and replicate.

Climate change policy

The lack of a progressive federal climate change policy has stimulated climate change policy-making at the state and municipal level (Bulkeley and Schroeder 2009), not the least because Australia is already experiencing the consequences of climate change. The prediction of sea level rise and more intense storms makes adaptation and mitigation strategies invaluable for Melbourne (City of Melbourne 2008a).

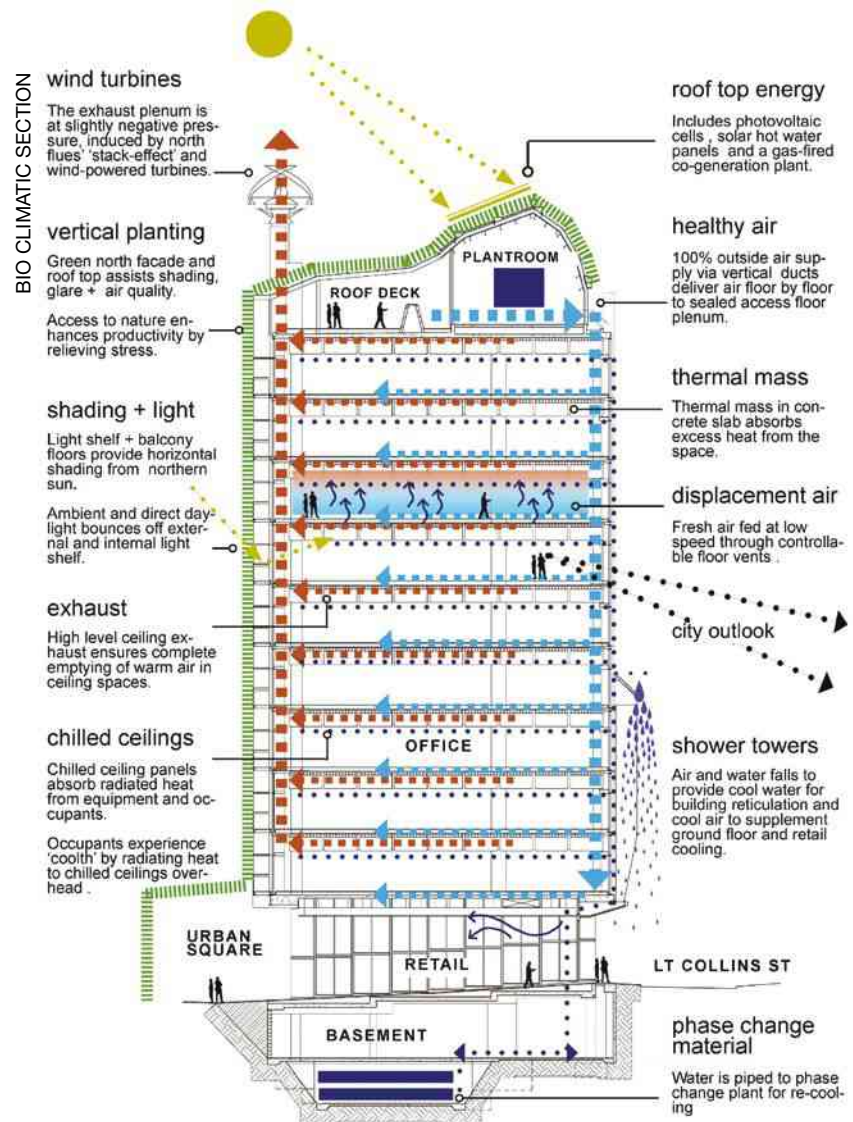
In terms of adaptation, an extensive water policy – *Total watermark-City as catchment* (2008) – has been introduced that should transform Melbourne into a water sensitive city. With regard to mitigation, energy is a

crucial policy pillar. Having the energy issue already on the table in the 1990s, participation in the ICLEI Cities for Climate Protection program (1997/1998) and the adoption of *Zero Net Emissions by 2020 – A roadmap to a climate neutral city* (2002/2003) reflected an acceleration of action in this domain (Bulkeley and Schroeder 2009). The first zero net emissions strategy focused on leading edge design, greening the power supply, and offsetting. The 2008 revision has the following strategies: commercial, residential, passenger transport, and decarbonizing the energy supply.

Building Energy Efficiency

The huge amounts of energy they consume make office buildings an obvious target in the zero net emissions strategy. 25 percent of office space in Australia is located in Melbourne. Thus, if office buildings in Melbourne become more sustainable, and in case this is replicated in Sydney, Brisbane, and Perth, you would basically have dealt with that sector for the whole of Australia.

With regard to new office buildings, the City of Melbourne demonstrated the way to move forward by constructing Council House 2 (CH2). The building is designed to conserve energy and water and offers a high quality internal environment. Figure 1 shows how the building functions. The value of CH2, apart from the generated savings, is that it shows what is possible in terms of green buildings. As such, it is the most powerful form of information. A range of other initiatives surrounded the construction of CH2, which made the project even more valuable. Prior to CH2, there had been an experiment with a smaller building to produce a green building (60L Green Building), which opened in 2002. Around that time, the council was about to decide to build a new office building and the Green Building Council of Australia was being formed. The Green Building Council of Australia used the design of CH2 as its testing ground for the rating system it had created. This allowed designers to learn from that rating system and when the rating system was announced, there was an existing building that ranked at the top end. In other words, CH2 functioned as a laboratory that informed the green building rating system, planning regulations, and stimulated the development of the local green building industry. It also facilitated the approval to start other initiatives in the larger Melbourne metropolitan area. CH2 is recognized as a best practice by C40, a group of 40 large cities that want to catalyze action on climate change. Through the best practices database of C40 the City of Melbourne can share its experience with other cities around the world. This opens the door for an even wider sphere of influence.



How the CH2 building functions

Existing office buildings are stimulated to increase their energy efficiency and save on the use of water. The City of Melbourne – through the 1200 Buildings Program – helps owners of commercial buildings to find funding for retrofitting. The Council itself has a contract with Honeywell to retrofit 13 municipal buildings, which is the result of being part of C40 and working with the Clinton Climate Initiative, which has brought together energy service companies and financial institutions in order to assist cities to make their buildings more energy efficient. A retrofit that has been realized prior to the 1200 Buildings Program is the Szcencorp building. It is a brilliant example that shows how a typical existing suburban office building can become a sustainable building. Szcencorp is specialized in water and energy efficiency in the building sector and uses the experience

of retrofitting its own offices as an example for customers. As such, Szcencorp has set a benchmark for sustainable buildings. There is a holistic vision behind the project, not only focusing on savings in energy and water, but also reducing waste, developing renewable energy for own use, stimulating employees to use alternative transport modes, and providing a good working environment. The Szcencorp building continues to achieve better water and energy savings every year and has obtained several awards and high performance ratings according to the standards of the National Australian Built Environment Rating System and the Green Building Council of Australia. Data on its achievements are made public on the company's Web site www.ourgreenoffice.com.

Urban Transport: New Thinking about Mobility

The Melbourne metropolitan area is characterized by urban sprawl. People living outside of the City of Melbourne commute most often by car: congestion and emissions from burning fossil fuels ensue. The City of Melbourne is stimulating people to move to the city center again, public and private vehicles will have to become cleaner, and everyone is encouraged to use less polluting modes of transport.

Getting more people on bicycles is one of the strategies to change the current mobility pattern. Inspired by successful initiatives in Barcelona and Paris, the City of Melbourne launched Bike Share. There are 50 bicycle stations with 600 bikes in the Central Business District, which can

be used for short trips when you have an annual subscription or bought a daily or weekly pass. This system provides people with an alternative transport mode and should lessen the amount of cars circulating in the city.

An interesting idea that has been launched at the C40/Arup UrbanLife workshop in Melbourne (March 2010) is an integrated mobility system. The workshop brought together staff of the City's administration and professionals of Arup – a global consulting firm of designers, planners, engineers, and technical experts. Arup has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with C40 to deliver workshops in six C40 cities. Each of the workshops addresses an

issue identified by the respective city and linked to the reduction of carbon emissions. The intention of the workshop in Melbourne was to look at ways in which technology and design could be used to make the city more sustainable. One project would be to create a real-time information system (with information at bus and tram stops, on personal devices, at places where many people meet etc.) that enables citizens to know which modes of transport are available to undertake their journey. Having real-time information available would open people's minds, they could combine multiple modes of transport, and this could then lower car use and increase the use of different types of public transport.



Melbourne bikeshare stands



Decarbonizing Energy Supply

Stimulating the provision and use of renewable energy is an important aspect in order to decarbonize the energy supply. The municipal government is showing leadership in this regard. In 2009-10, 33 percent of the energy it used was renewable energy. The CH2 building has six turbines and the City of Melbourne – together with the Australian Greenhouse Office – funded the Queen Victoria Market solar energy system. This system can generate up to 252,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity each year and provides energy for the surrounding community. The performance of the installation is displayed on an information board outside of the market, which can raise awareness about energy production and use.

A Green-City Model

Although some might conceive the examples just described solely as individual success stories, more is at stake. Since cities often function as laboratories, pilot projects in these places allow experimenting with innovative technologies, which leads to learning. Projects and policies can then be adapted, improved, and replicated elsewhere. Pilot projects can serve to find support for broader changes since they show what is possible. What happens in a city like Melbourne can then be an example for other municipalities in the region or even for governments. Further, the increasing importance of inter-city networks of cooperation makes it possible to even have an exemplary function for cities overseas. Such networks organize meetings where city officials from around the world exchange knowledge, experiences, and best practices. These networks have Web sites where cities can find all necessary information about successful practices and policies. Being involved in several city networks for global environmental governance, like ICLEI and C40, Melbourne has been able to build relations with other cities, learn from these cities, and share its own knowledge with them. Melbourne is already a green-city model.



Melbourne - Sunset in St. Kilda, winding down after the annual St. Kilda Festival of fun and music the beachside suburb shows off the Palace Theatre with amusements at Luna Park in full swing.
Photo by George Papadopoulos



Downtown Melbourne - The Business district on Collins St. - a corner of the Rialto Skyscraper peaks out. Photo by George Papadopoulos



Over the long Yarra River that splits the northern and southern suburbs of Melbourne, Princess Bridge connects the central Swanston Street Walk to St. Kilda Road on the southern bank, a popular hub of restaurants and cultural activities. Photo by George Papadopoulos

THE YARRA RIVER: Melbourne's Water Source

668 (Macquarie perch) copyright MDBA, photographer Arthur Mosteard.

Extended drought over the past decade has caused flow levels in Melbourne's Yarra River to fall dramatically. In combination with ongoing water extraction for human use, increased stormwater runoff and consequent stratification is leading to a significant drop in dissolved oxygen levels in the lower reaches of the Yarra River, especially during warmer months.

These conditions are putting significant stress on species which depend on the Yarra for survival, including the nationally threatened Macquarie perch (*Macquaria australasica*).

"We are particularly concerned about the impact of extended low flow conditions on the sustainability of native fish populations in the Yarra," says Melbourne Water's Waterways and Wetlands Research Manager, Rhys Coleman. "It is essential that we understand the risks from these conditions, such as potential for fish kills or failed recruitment, and the opportunity for management intervention."

The Yarra River's flows have improved over the past year with more rain and less water

extracted for human use, and to ensure a healthy ecosystem it's important to study the relationship between stream flows, dissolved oxygen and fish behaviour.

To this end eWater researchers, in partnership with consultants and natural resource managers, are working to understand the relationships between stream flows from Yering Gorge to Dight's Falls, dissolved oxygen, and the behavioural responses of two native fish species, the Macquarie perch and the common short-finned eel (*Anguilla australis*).

The Yarra River Catchment spans approximately 4,000 km² and is a mix of agricultural (50 percent), urban (22 percent) and forested (21 percent) land. The Yarra River is an important water supply, providing 70 percent of Melbourne's drinking water. The river and its surroundings are also important for public recreation (boating, fishing, bike trails) and its diversity of native wildlife such as fish (Murray cod, Macquarie perch, Australian grayling, galaxiids, lampreys and eels), frogs, platypus and water birds.

The Yarra Focus Catchment team plans to couple hydrological and ecological models to link water flows with dissolved oxygen and their effects on native fish species. Future scenario testing, which will include climate change, population growth and the implications of extraction regimes, will also allow forecasts of the frequencies, durations and geographical extent of low oxygen events and their subsequent impacts on fish populations. By developing models of in stream dissolved oxygen and coupling this to ecological models the team hope to be able to find trigger levels that could initiate management actions, such as augmenting river flow to refresh the water in zones with poor dissolved oxygen.

Media contact:

Gareth Lloyd: +61 2 6201 5074
email: gareth.lloyd@ewater.com.au

Partner Organisation for the Yarra

Focus Catchment: Melbourne Water, Arthur Rhyllah Institute, SKM, GMW, Monash University



Clean Energy Council



AUSTRALIA'S CLEAN ENERGY SECTOR UNITED AS ONE INDUSTRY, WITH ONE VOICE, FOR ONE WEEK.

More than 2000 industry delegates descended on one of Australia's cultural capitals for the inaugural Clean Energy Week in May at the Melbourne Convention & Exhibition Centre.

They were joined later in the week by more than 1000 school kids, who came to learn about generating electricity from the natural power of the rain, the wind, the sun, the waves and others.

In the exhibition area, kids and delegates enjoyed a showcase of the latest clean energy technologies, from electric vehicles and charging stations to wind force simulators and even a solar powered slot car racing set.

Australia has some of the best renewable energy resources in the world and Clean Energy Week showed the emerging sophistication of a sector that is beginning to make a major contribution to the nation's electricity supply.

The event was hosted by the Clean Energy Council, Australia's peak body for renewable energy and energy efficiency. The week brought together two highly successful industry conferences back to back and attracted some high level business speakers from the US and UK to provide insights and inspiration from abroad.



Clean Energy Council Chief Executive, Matthew Warren said he looks forward to making Clean Energy Week even bigger and better in 2012.



visit cleanenergyweek.com.au

REVOLVE
Readers save
20% quote
FTRVLV20

FT GLOBAL CONFERENCES & EVENTS

FT Global Energy Leaders Summit 2011

**The New Rules of Global Energy –
Transforming the Competitive Landscape**

28-29 June | Andaz, London

The **FT Global Energy Leaders Summit 2011** brings the industry's most distinguished leaders, innovators and entrepreneurs, together with policy makers and industry thought leaders to explore the shifting landscape of global energy, and to map a critical pathway to future growth and sustainability.

Confirmed speakers include:

Rt Hon Chris Huhne MP, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change

Gregory H. Boyce, Chairman and CEO, *Peabody Energy*

James E. Rogers, Chairman, President & CEO, *Duke Energy*

Nobuo Tanaka, Executive Director, *International Energy Agency*

Tulsi R. Tanti, Chairman and Managing Director, *Suzlon Energy Limited*

Jean-Pascal Tricoire, President & CEO, *Schneider Electric*

Leonid Bokhanovsky, Secretary General, *Gas Exporting Countries Forum*

Kenneth K. Humphreys, CEO, *The FutureGen Alliance*

Jean Charest, Premier of Québec

John Knight, EVP, Global Strategy and Business Development, *Statoil ASA*

Conference chairs:

Ed Crooks, US Industry and Energy Editor, *Financial Times*

Sylvia Pfeifer, Energy Editor, *Financial Times*

www.ftconferences.com/energy

To register:

Tel: +44 (0)20 7873 3837

Email: mike.lundby@ft.com

For sponsorship opportunities:

Tel: +44 (0)20 7873 3262

Email: gigs.thoukidides@ft.com



Lead Sponsor



Associate Sponsor



CONSTRUCTING PALESTINE

Everyone is skeptical that Palestine will become an independent state in September 2011. Even if the Palestinians were to acquire the endorsement of the United Nations, their land, sea and air remains entirely controlled by Israel. The optimists believe that global recognition of Palestine via the UN members could compel Israel to end its long occupation of Jerusalem and the West Bank. The realists hope that the United States may cajole Israel into a land-swap scenario whereby the 1967 lines would be more or less respected. The pessimists see Israel taking advantage of the national reconciliation efforts between Palestinian factions to say that Hamas is not a partner for peace. And then there are the pending issues of Jerusalem and the Palestinian refugees...

These perennial difficulties are compounded with the lack of access and movement in and between the West Bank and Gaza, not to mention Jerusalem which has been increasingly colonized by Israel. But whether or not Palestine achieves full sovereignty by the end of the summer of 2011,

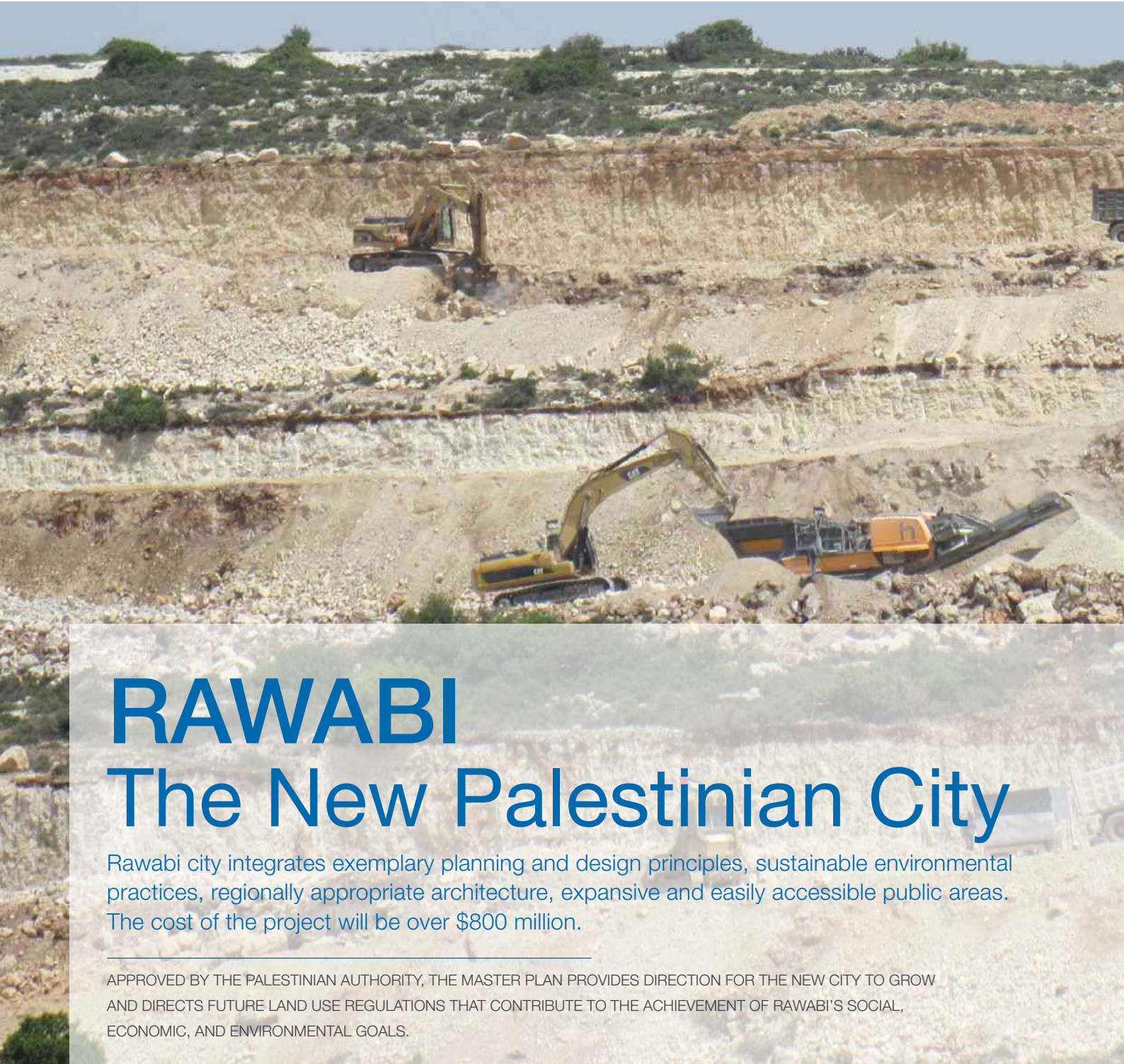
there are two fascinating projects underway that are literally constructing Palestine from the bottom-up. **Rawabi** is the first Palestinian town to be built just north of Ramallah in the West Bank; and **MENA Geothermal** has built the first housing units relying on energy from the Earth in the Middle East. Both entrepreneurial achievements are laudable and have tremendous potential to be replicated. Both are also confronted with the typical Israeli obstacles.

Rawabi had accepted a donation of trees from the Jewish National Fund (JNF) to forest the Area C around the new city. Area C remains under full Israeli control and the Palestinians do not have permission to plant or plough that land, even though theoretically under the 1993 Oslo Accords this is Palestinian territory. This helps explain why Rawabi initially accepted the donation, which was blown out of proportion by Israeli and Palestinian radicals. Rawabi has planted 25,000 trees so far – none of which are from JNF. Perhaps more importantly, the Israeli government does not permit an access road to be built across Area C to Rawabi, nor is access to water being allowed. Until the road and water are resolved, Rawabi is a ghost town in the making.

MENA Geothermal needed a new drilling rig to do feasibility tests to replicate housing units. No such equipment is available in the Palestinian territories and Israel controls all imports, which causes indefinite delay of projects. MENA Geothermal contacted a small Israeli company that had purchased the equipment they needed from the Israeli Air Force. But since Israeli banks do not accept transfers from Palestinian banks, the Palestinian company paid the Israeli company \$50,000 in cash. On another occasion, the MENA Geothermal ground thermal conductivity testing machine was held up for 3 months by Israeli Customs who suspected a tunnel was being built from Ramallah to Tel Aviv. These are some banal examples that will continue unless Israel ends the occupation.

Photo: The American International School flattened during the Israeli invasion of Gaza in December 2008 - January 2009





RAWABI

The New Palestinian City

Rawabi city integrates exemplary planning and design principles, sustainable environmental practices, regionally appropriate architecture, expansive and easily accessible public areas. The cost of the project will be over \$800 million.

APPROVED BY THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY, THE MASTER PLAN PROVIDES DIRECTION FOR THE NEW CITY TO GROW AND DIRECTS FUTURE LAND USE REGULATIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF RAWABI'S SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS.

The Most Advanced Infrastructure in Palestine

Rawabi is planned holistically from the beginning: builders and designers are able to build an expandable and efficient infrastructure system that will revolutionize how utilities reach homes and offices in Palestine. All of Rawabi's utilities will be submerged underground, but reachable through designated manholes. Maintenance will not block streets for months or necessitate re-paving roads, disrupting traffic. The utilities network will be divided underground with wet utilities on one side and dry utilities on the other, ensuring safety and clarity for maintenance.

Wet Utilities

Rawabi's water system will be efficient and sufficient for the entire city. Water will be stored in a central reservoir, rather than in rooftop tanks. Recyclable water will be directed to the waste water treatment center, and then distributed for non-food irrigation.



[...] a commercial leader and a role model for Palestine's economic expansion.

Dry Utilities

Rawabi's most important utility will be its information and communications network, including high-speed internet to all homes and businesses. Rawabi is already connected to the Palestinian electrical grid. Gas for heating and cooking will be distributed to all homes through the Rawabi utility network. All Rawabi residents will be able to monitor their utility usage through personalized accounts, which will be accessible online and via cell phones or monitoring panels in each apartment. The Jerusalem District Electricity Company (JDECO) is designing Rawabi's electrical infrastructure. JDECO has already connected Rawabi to the national electrical grid, improving nearby villages' electrical access as well.

The Largest Private Sector Project in Palestine

The Rawabi master plan was developed by the planners, architects, and engineers from renowned international firm AECOM, working with local experts from Birzeit and An-Najah Universities and the technical teams of Bayti Real Estate Investment Company and Qatari Diar.

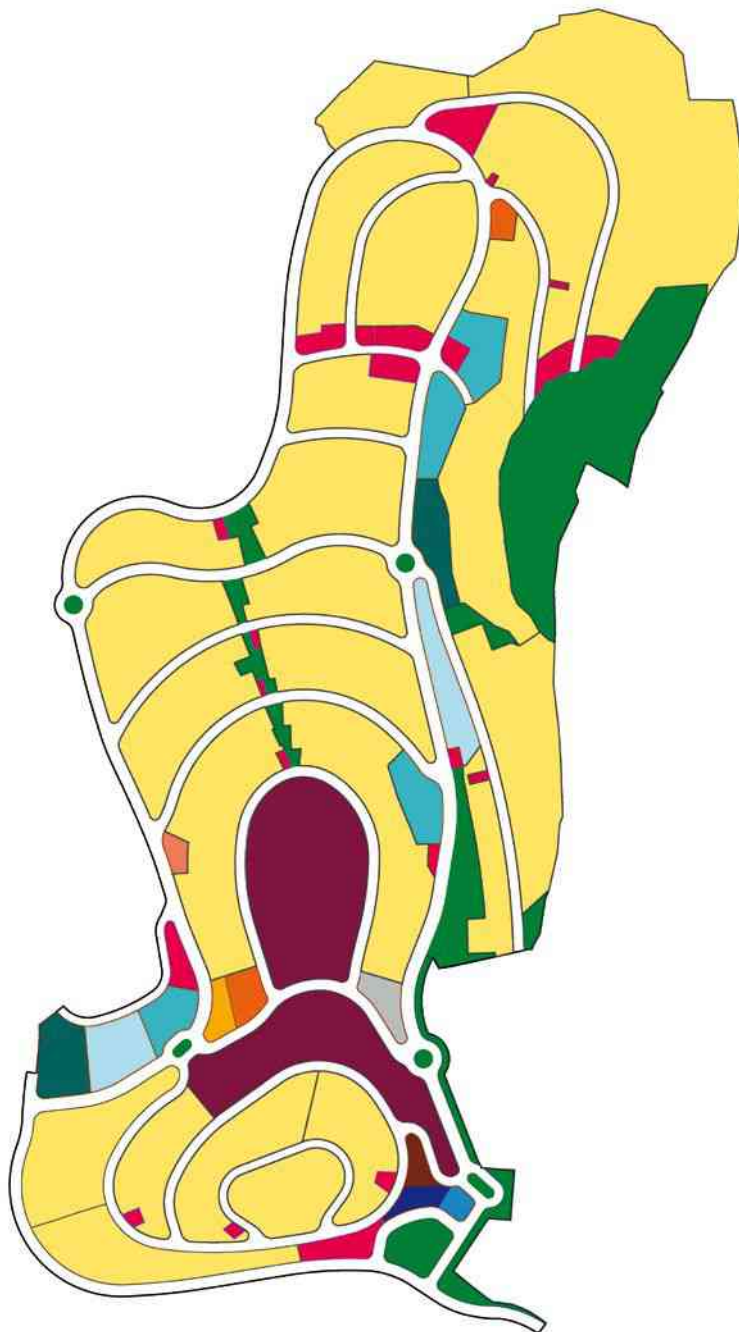
Rawabi's municipal boundaries will encompass 6,300,000 square meters of land, all of which is located in areas under full Palestinian Authority control – predominantly in the area designated by the Oslo Agreement as Area A.

Rawabi is the largest private sector project in Palestinian history. Its residential units will initially be home to 25,000 residents. Additional residential and commercial units slated for subsequent construction phases will ultimately serve a city with a population of 40,000.

Bayti will build more than 5,000 affordable housing units spread across 23 neighborhoods. The residential areas will surround a city center that includes retail space, professional offices, banks, a hotel, restaurants, and a movie theater. In other parts of the city, Bayti will build mosques, a church and medical clinics.

The project will create between 8,000-10,000 jobs during its construction, designated for skilled and semi-skilled laborers. After completion, Rawabi will generate 3,000-5,000 permanent jobs focused on financial, insurance ICT, and ICT-related industries.

The Rawabi team enlisted the cooperation of Research Triangle Institute (RTI) International to help develop an Economic Growth Strategy. The strategy targets ICT, ICT-enabled and engineering sectors for Rawabi's business development and economic growth plan that will be driven through the Rawabi Foundation focus on economic development, to capitalize on Palestine's highly qualified local workforce and to ensure Rawabi's long-term economic viability and sustainability. Rawabi's advanced technology sector will make the city a commercial leader and a role model for Palestine's economic expansion.



Virtual renditions of Rawabi

- RESIDENTIAL
- LOCAL RETAIL
- MIXED USE
- CIVIC OFFICES
- MOSQUE
- CHURCH
- CULTURAL CENTER
- HEALTH CENTER
- BASIC SCHOOL
- UPPER BASIC SCHOOL
- SECONDARY SCHOOL
- POLICE STATION
- FIRE STATION
- TAXI & BUS PARKING

RAWABI IS 9 KM NORTH OF RAMALLAH AND 3.5 KM NORTH OF BIRZEIT. NABLUS IS LOCATED 25 KM NORTH; JERUSALEM 20 KM SOUTH.

LOOKING WEST FROM THE HILLTOPS OF RAWABI, ONE HAS A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST.

AMMAN, THE CAPITAL OF JORDAN, IS 70 KM TO THE EAST OF RAWABI.

RAWABI PLAN

GIS Surveying Unit On Site

All of Rawabi, including current and planned buildings, are being mapped onto a Geographic Information System (GIS) of the city. Geographic Information Systems are a new, sophisticated tool that allows engineers to encode a huge variety of information, from population and building sizes, to water flow analyses. The information in the GIS allows builders to better understand Rawabi's layout and how the city will function environmentally and socially after it is established.

The Rawabi Foundation Develops

Established in Fall 2010, the Rawabi Foundation is quickly building momentum. The Rawabi Foundation has already undertaken several projects under its four areas of focus: economic development, education, the environment, and the arts and culture. The Foundation is a crucial part of ensuring that Rawabi is a sustainable city that contributes not only to its residents' well-being but makes Rawabi a benefit for all of Palestine. The Foundation's ongoing projects include scholarships and sponsoring local schools to visit the Rawabi construction site.

The Rawabi Foundation has extensive plans for new programs that are in progress with a variety of partners from across Palestine. The Rawabi Foundation has created a \$2 million fund to provide equity funding for companies that result from a training program for skilled workers, most of whom will work in Rawabi. It is also developing plans for a number of public facilities that will be non-profit and open to the greater community. Plans include a Vocational Training Center in the Rawabi city center, a Cultural Center that includes a theater, exhibition hall, and museum, the Rawabi Regional Park and Open Amphitheater, and a public library.



Greening Strategies for the Future

The Rawabi master plan envisions the planting of more than 25,000 trees. With Rawabi as the pilot site, our team of technical volunteers will create community greening strategies which can be replicated in school systems and municipalities all over Palestine.

Grow for a Greener Palestine

The Palestine of our parents' generation was lush with fruit orchards and flowering trees – olive, oak, citrus, nut and evergreen varieties ornamented the Palestinian landscape. Today, however, the natural beauty of the land is being lost to the impact of war, neglect, development and climate change.

To combat these forces and reclaim the beauty of Palestine, the young architects and engineers of Rawabi founded "Grow for a Greener Palestine" (GROW). Through GROW, Palestinian students will work side-by-side with Rawabi's environmental experts and landscape designers planting and incubating the trees that will eventually become an integral part of the Rawabi

green landscape. Our goal is to inspire Palestinian children to celebrate and protect the natural world around them throughout their lives.

Donate Online

Donations can be made online at www.rawabi.ps to fund the purchase of trees which will be planted by Palestinian students under the supervision of the Rawabi arborists. Participants receive a personalized certificate to commemorate their contribution to the project. One hundred percent of the proceeds from tree sales will be used to buy trees. Bayti, the developer of Rawabi, is donating student transportation, planting tools, fertilizer and irrigation systems as part of its corporate social responsibility programs.

5,000 More Trees Make Rawabi Greener

The Ministry of Agriculture donated 5,000 trees to Rawabi to green the site and encourage environmentalism in Palestine. The variety of trees was specifically chosen to thrive in Palestine's environment; those types include Pine, Cyprus, Washingtonian Palm trees, Eucalyptus, Poplar, Acia, Casuarina, Australian flame, and Ficus.

Rawabi's developers are dedicated to making sure that Rawabi is a model of green design for all urban development, and therefore tree planting to restore Palestine's forests is key to the project. Tree planting also prevents land erosion, increases happiness in the city, and offsets carbon emissions from construction. The trees from the Ministry of Agriculture are being strategically planted around the Construction Camp. The trees will block noise pollution and dust from affecting nearby towns and Rawabi residents while the camp is in use.

Bayti, the developer of Rawabi, is jointly owned by Qatari government-owned Qatari Diar (www.qataridiar.com) and Ramallah-based Massar International (www.massar.com)

Through Bayti, these two anchor companies with unsurpassed real estate development experience and extensive knowledge of regional and international markets will develop Rawabi, the first Palestinian planned city and unprecedented project in Palestine.

Rawabi will have 135 square kilometers of green, tree-covered space distributed in neighborhoods around the city and in the Rawabi Regional Park.

MENA Geothermal

Rapidly increasing energy demands and decreasing worldwide energy supply makes geothermal technology essential to the success of sustainable urban development. **MENA Geothermal** offers leading geothermal technology that provides an advanced low-emission and renewable source of energy for heating and cooling private households and commercial buildings. According to the **United States Environment Protection Agency**, geothermal heating and cooling systems are “the most energy-efficient, environmentally clean, and cost-effective space conditioning systems available”. Installing a geothermal heating and cooling system in a basic 2-bedroom apartment is equivalent to taking 2 cars off the road or planting an acre of trees, and can reduce consumer energy costs by 70 percent.



MENA Geothermal
P. O. Box 4029 | Ramallah, Palestine
Tel: +970 2 295 8355 | Fax: +970 2 295 8354
www.menageothermal.com

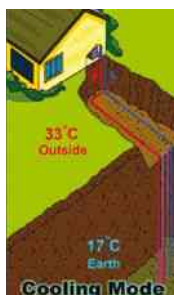
How Geothermal Energy Works

The land and water of the Earth are enormous energy storage devices that can absorb about 50 percent of the sun's energy. This natural storage of clean renewable energy in the Earth is 500 times more energy than humans need ever year. Anywhere below 2 meters beneath ground level the Earth's temperature remains relatively constant throughout the seasonal fluctuations. And since heat naturally flows from hot to cold, geothermal systems tap into this natural mechanism by using electrically powered heat-pumps to move heat energy back and forth between the building and the earth or ground water. This simple system provides an efficient and environmentally friendly method for heating and cooling home and buildings, and even for providing hot water.



Heating

During the heating cycle, the constant temperatures in the Earth provide an excellent source of heat that is significantly warmer than the outside ambient air. A geothermal system uses a ground loop to extract heat from the ground and utilizes this heat to warm the building and its use of hot water.



Cooling

The cooling cycle of a geothermal system simply works in reverse. The Earth's constant temperatures provide a heat-sink that is significantly cooler than the air outside. Instead of extracting heat from the ground, it is extracted from the building and either rejected into the earth loop, or used to preheat the water in your hot water tank.



Hot Water Generation

During either heating or cooling, geothermal systems can collect waste heat generated by the geothermal compressor motor to heat domestic hot water for free.



Using The Ocean

In ideal conditions, an open-loop application can be the most economical type of geothermal system - utilizing well water, lake, ocean or other water sources as a direct energy source.

Why Choose MENA Geothermal

MENA Geothermal specializes in the design and installation of commercial and multi-unit residential geothermal heating and cooling systems. MENA's dedicated team of engineers have designed and installed the first and largest geothermal systems in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. MENA Geothermal offers an affordable, credible, and experienced consulting services to its customers.

Certified Engineers: MENA Geothermal engineers have over 15 years experience in the design and installation of HVAC mechanical systems. MENA's engineers are graduates from the world's most accredited engineering programs including the University of Waterloo in Canada and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). MENA's engineers are certified as by the Canadian GeoExchange Coalition (CGC) and the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association (IGSHPA).

Design & Installation: MENA Geothermal has designed large commercial geothermal and hybrid-geothermal heating and cooling systems ranging from 260kW to 1.6 MW in size. MENA's ability to properly design geothermal systems also stems from its experience as a geothermal system installer. MENA's hands-on and on-the-ground experience has allowed it to design efficient, economical, and problem-free geothermal system.

Palestinian Geothermal Projects

UCI Headquarters Building - Ramallah

The UCI Headquarters Building in Ramallah, Palestine is the largest geothermal heating and cooling project in the Middle East and North Africa. This green building utilizes a vertical closed loop installed at 120 meters deep. Two commercial heat pumps distribute hot and chilled water to a fan coil distribution system. No energy is wasted: heat extracted from this building in cooling is sent back to the earth and the building's hot water, increasing the geothermal system efficiency. In addition, a heat recovery fan coil is installed in the vent extract to gain energy from the conditioned ventilation system. This system has saved UCI roughly \$30,000 in its first year of operation.

System Features:

Cooling Load :	260 kW
Heating Load :	230 kW
Vertical Closed Loop :	120 m
2 Water-to-Water GSHPs	
Fan Coil Distribution System	
Cooling COP :	4.0
Heating COP :	5.1



ARCADIA Residential Apartment - Ramallah



The Arcadia Residential Apartment Complex is the latest addition to al-Maysoun neighborhood in Ramallah, housing 26 apartments, and demonstrates that ground-source heat pumps can be applied in all types of buildings. This 350 m² apartment's heating, cool-

ing and domestic hot water requirements are completely met by a geothermal system. Using 3 reversible water-to-water ground source heat pumps and a fan coil distribution system, this system allows individual climate control for all apartment rooms.

How You Benefit

Lower operating costs: A geothermal system operates more efficiently than ordinary heating and air conditioning systems and can save up to 70 percent.

Comfortable: Using the relatively stable temperature of the Earth as an energy source, you are assured of constant heating in winter and better humidity control in summer.

Safe and clean: No flame, no fuel, no odors, just safe reliable operation year after year.

Long Life: Geothermal heat pumps have a long service of around 20 years and geothermal ground loops are guaranteed to last over 50 years.

Flexibility: The unit provides heating, central air conditioning and hot water all from the same compact unit.

Economical Water Heating: Water heating can be a significant energy expense. Geothermal heat pump units can reduce the high cost of water heating by as much as 66 percent.

Attractive: The completely self-contained indoor unit needs no noisy, unsightly outside condensing unit.

Environment: Using no fossil fuels, geothermal energy releases no carbon dioxide emissions, which are considered major components of environmental air pollution.

ETIHAD Subdivision Model Home - Ramallah



The Etihad 23 KW heating and cooling system is the largest residential subdivision in Palestine and the first geothermal heating and cooling system in the Middle East and North Africa! It achieved an average COP (coefficient of performance) of 4.4 year round compared to conventional systems in Palestine which offer a COP of 0.85 in heating and 2.3 in cooling. For every unit of electricity the geothermal system uses, it provides 4.4 units of heating energy, giving the geothermal system a 440 percent efficiency rating on average. This geothermal system was installed with the supervision of the International Ground Source Heat Pumps Association and the European Union's MED-ENEC experts. It reduced annual heating and cooling costs from \$9,100 per year, to merely \$2,960 per year; that's over 70 percent savings!

UCI2 Office Building - Ramallah

The UCI2 Building is planned to be the first LEED Certified building in the Middle East outside of Dubai. A U.S. Green Building Council certification for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) guarantees that the UCI2 Building will reduce water and energy consumption and improve indoor air quality by including individual water-to-air GSHPs for individual climate control. The building

ground loop is drilled entirely below the building foundation which allows for the most efficient and economic design.



System Features:

Cooling Load:	225 kW
Heating Load:	190 kW
Vertical Closed Loop:	100 m
Water-to-Air GSHPs	
Cooling COP:	4.8
Heating COP:	5.0

Design Services

Geothermal Systems require careful design and installation. MENA Geothermal's team of certified engineers offer HVAC and geothermal services that include:

- Heating and Cooling Load Calculation (HAP or TRACE700)
- Ground Loop Design (GLD or GLHEPro)
- Ground Source Heat Pumps Selection
- Optional Hybrid System Design with Cooling Tower or Boiler
- Ground Loop Collector Design
- Ground Loop Circulation Pumps Sizing
- Bill of Quantities
- Tender Documents

Using the most advanced software and design methods, MENA's engineers provide thorough analysis and advice to meet your commercial requirements, from thermal conductivity testing and data collection to full geothermal ground loop design.

Beyond Palestine

University of Madaba – Madaba, Jordan

Blessed by His Holiness Pope Benedict XVI on May 9, 2009, the University of Madaba in Jordan, which belongs to the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem, will be the newest and most advanced center for scientific and academic innovation in the region.

Two geothermal systems will be installed at the University of Madaba to meet the full heating and cooling demands of the College of Science A Building and the College of Business B Building.

The College of Science A geothermal system will be designed to meet a cooling load of 1020 kW (291 ton) and heating load of 880 kW (251 ton), while the College of Business B geothermal system will be designed to meet a cooling load of 660 kW (189 ton) and heating load of 470 kW (134 ton). Both systems will also meet the domestic hot water requirements for both buildings.

Due to the size of the geothermal system, the ground loop (ground heat exchanger) will be designed in a vertical configuration with boreholes drilled at roughly 100 meters deep.

Compared to the conventional systems used in Jordan, the geothermal systems at

Madaba are expected to save the equivalent of approximately 1 million kWh of electricity consumption per year! Since geothermal systems eliminate the burning of fossil fuels, the Science and Business buildings will generate no carbon dioxide emissions making them completely green buildings. Compared to a similar size conventional system, this geothermal system is expected to save 310 tons of CO² annually.



System Features:

Cooling Load:	1.6 MW
Heating Load:	1.5 MW
Vertical Closed Loop:	100 m
Water-to-Water GSHPs	
Cooling COP:	4.6
Heating COP:	6.6

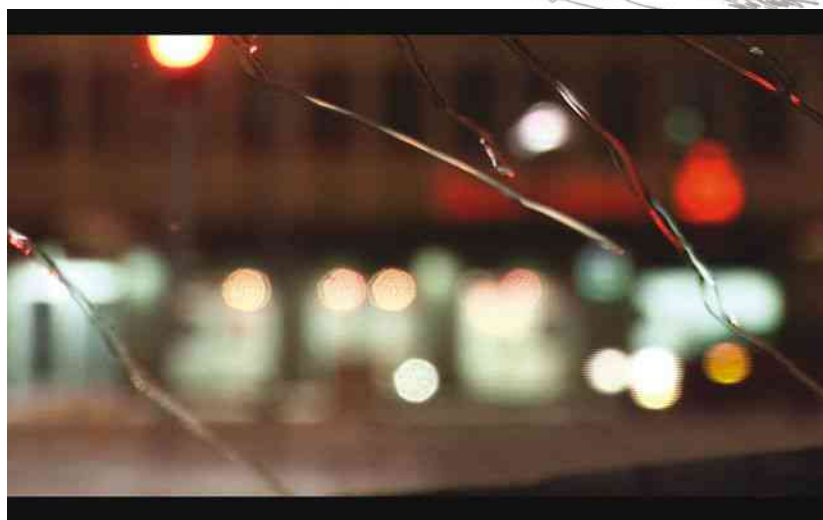
ART BRUSSELS

29 contemporary art fair

SAVE THE
DATE:
April 19-22
2012

- 170 galleries selected from 442 applicants
- Outdoor Sculpture: Art in the City
- Open Gallery Night in Brussels
- +20 countries from +50 applying nations
- New Countries: Brazil, Chile, India, Turkey, United Arab Emirates
- 24,483 art collectors, museum directors, independent curators, art admirers
- Artist Debates & Talks
- Wide Gallery Party

REVOLVE ARTIST at Art Brussels 2011 Pierre de Mûelenaere



ROSTOCK (2010). A film with Valéry Rosier. (11 min. 32 sec.)

For ART BRUSSELS, a special 100 copies of **ROSTOCK** were made and distributed while the film was projected at the **REVOLVE** stand for viewers to enjoy. Cover illustration by Alexia de Ville.

Pierre de Mûelenaere

Belgian artist, musician and DJ. He is co-founder of the label Spank Me More Records

www.spankmemore.com

and co-founder of the literary collective ONLiT

www.onlit.be.

M+B

www.mbart.com

612 North Almont Drive
Los Angeles, California 90069
info@mbart.com

OF THE 170 GALLERIES AT ART BRUSSELS 2011, REVOLVE IS DELIGHTED TO FEATURE THREE EMERGING ARTISTS FROM M+B ART GALLERY BASED IN LA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



Sam Falls

Left Composition 9, 2010
(acrylic and pastel on archival pigment
print, 54 x 44", unique)

Right Composition 17, 2010
(acrylic and pastel on archival pigment
print, 24 x 18", unique)

Alex Prager

Despair Film Still #3, 2010,
(chromogenic print, 16 x 20",
edition of 5 plus 2 artist's proofs)



Matthew Brandt



Crescent Lake, WA 2, 2010
(C-print soaked in Crescent Lake water signed, 30 x 40", unique)



O'Dell Lake, OR 3, 2009
(C-print soaked in O'Dell Lake water signed, 30 x 40", unique)



Horse Thief Lake, WA 1, 2008
(C-print soaked in Horse Thief Lake water, 16 x 20", unique)



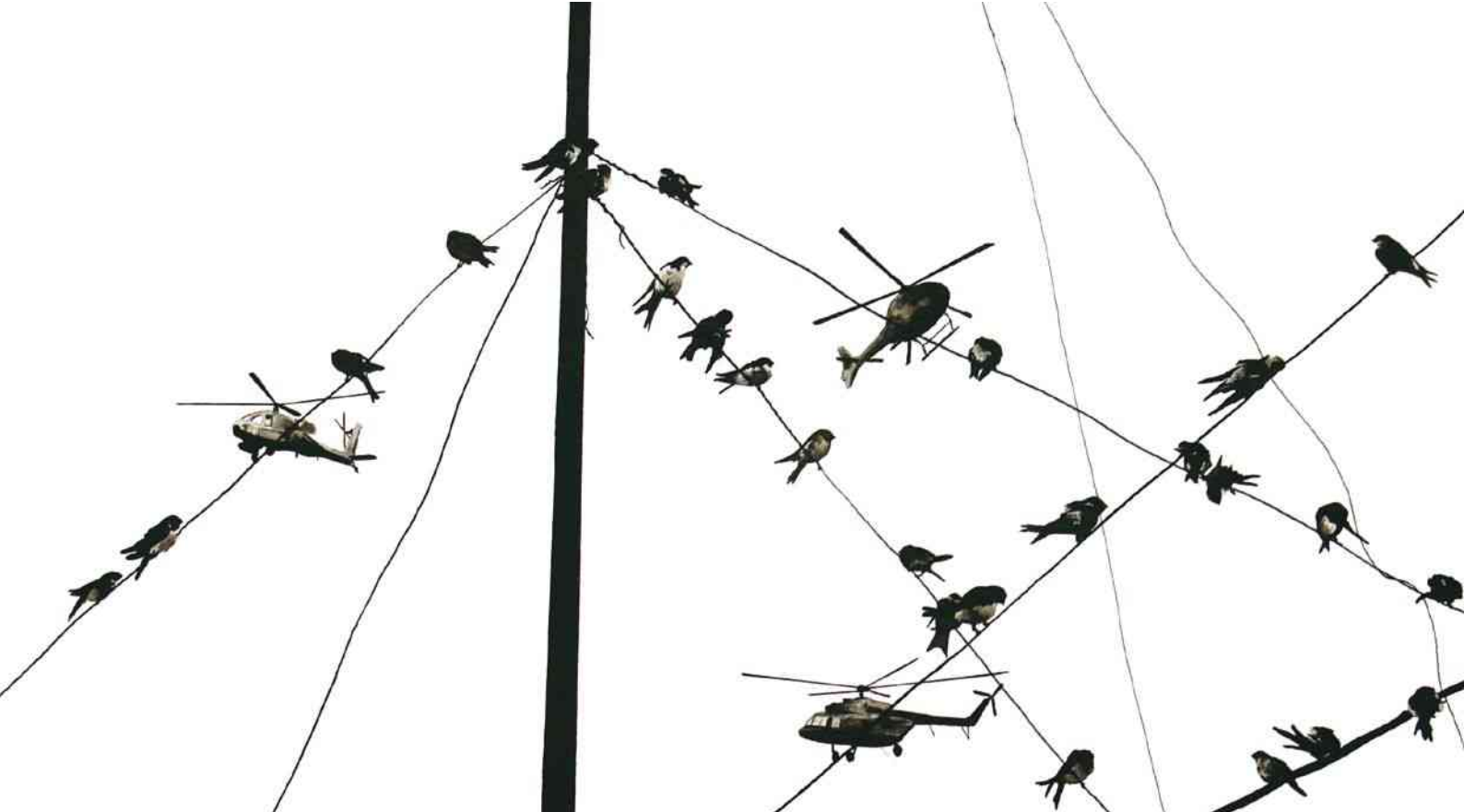
Lake Union, WA 4, 2010
(C-print soaked in Lake Union water, 30 x 40", unique)



Shasta Lake, CA 4, 2010
(C-print soaked in Shasta Lake water, 30 x 40", unique)



Lake Union, WA 6, 2010
(C-print soaked in Lake Union water, 30 x 40", unique)



Untitled drawing, 2010

ANDER AZPIRI

Mexican installation artist



Ander Azpiri

www.anderazpiri.com

AN INTERVIEW WITH MEXICAN SCULPTOR AND INSTALLATION ARTIST, ANDER AZPIRI. COMBINING PHOTOS WITH OBJECTS AND DRAWINGS TO FORM COLLAGES AND INSTALLATION ART THAT REFLECT CONTEMPORARY CONCERNS SUCH AS CLIMATE CHANGE.



Tree of Life, 2010

RE | How would you describe your relationship with your art?

As a way to consider new hypothesis, to interpret and interact with reality, art allows imagining other possibilities. Through the years, being an artist and thinking in terms of art have made intuition my main tool. I rely on intuition in many aspects of my life. But in a more material sense, I'm kind of a gatherer, constantly picking up feathers, dead bugs, sounds, meanings or images, and trying combinations with them.

RE | You use different mediums from photography to installation art, what is your preferred medium?

I think of myself as a sculptor, and also as

a draughtsman. And I like to uphold these words, somehow anachronistic. Several of my works can change their appearance depending on where they are situated. My installations are responses to places and situations, interactions of objects and materials with certain environments. Even when I work with the photographic image, I tend to think about it as an object, as a corporeal element that is displayed in space. In fact, those works are not single photos, but groups of photos, where the image itself is as important as its location and position. I also draw a lot; it's another way to explore the same concerns.

RE | How have you seen your work evolve? Have any significant travels or movements influenced your work?

In 2005, I moved from Mexico City to Madrid. At that time my work wasn't solid enough, maybe because I wasn't as focused as I should have been. Once based in Madrid, I've been able to develop it more, carrying out increasingly ambitious projects and exhibitions. It's funny, but the trees in Madrid reminded me of a very productive winter I spent in Berlin in the late 1990's. It was like a new starting point, I began to use trees as conceptual models for my work. I'll probably return to Mexico soon, and I'm sure it will be a very enriching phase. And in general terms, other travels have had their impact, mostly those that allowed me to have a closer look at certain landscapes, vegetation and sounds.

RE | What are you currently working on?

On the one hand, I'm continuing my research on organic growth and survival strategies taken as models, both for artworks and human behavior. It's a biomimetic approach, with technical elements though. For example, I'm interested in how weeds come to grow in cracks or roofs, anywhere if there's a bit of mud and water; or how plants distinguish external conditions in order to bloom or not; but also how cables, pipes or antennas keep on taking up our environment. These are metaphors: somehow we try to do the same in our daily struggle, and artworks also expand and multiply at the first opportunity.



Mangle, 2010



Rising Water Level, 2010

On the other hand, thinking about balance, I'm trying to make works coexist, to reach a kind of habitat where they interact, like different species in a shared space.

RE | Describe your typical day.

I divide my days in four main activities. One of them, of course, is my studio work. But I also spend time in all those necessary things related to it: formulating and submitting projects, getting in touch with people, updating my webpage. I'm a consultant on cultural projects, mostly development-oriented, for the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. And finally, for the past two years I have been very active in the professional artists' association of Madrid (AVAM). We carry out projects, artist in residence programs, and negotiate with local and national authorities in order to improve our professional status.

RE | How do contemporary issues affect your work or your process?

Many events have an influence on our actions and attitudes. I try to make poetic statements about different ways to inhabit

this world, understanding it as a complex and changing system of related processes. In fact, one of my recent works is included in an exhibition about climate change and gender that took place in Mexico during the COP16 conference: "(Re-) Cycles of Paradise", curated by Anne-Marie Melster. The sculpture makes an allusion to the rise of water level, death and the possibility to be reborn.

RE | Do you find inspiration in your experience with both Mexico and Spanish cultures?

Maybe it's all about contrast. Sometimes you fully understand what you are and how you think when you compare things that you take for granted. I try to get the best from both experiences.

RE | How do you balance your art with your life?

Art allows me to think and act in a certain way. I've developed my intuition through art, and that has moulded my mind. It's complementary and organic.

SHARMISTHA RAY

Indian painter, art critic and curator

An interview with Indian painter, art critic and curator, Sharmistha Ray on her move towards abstract painting.

RE | How would you describe your relationship with your art?

It's a symbiotic feed system. Everything in life informs my art, and vice versa. It's important to live and experience fully in order for that gestation to happen in the work. I am not one of those artists who can be in the studio everyday with regularity. There's a routine that creeps in there. I am not sure that's good for the work, to be honest. But that has happened more and more as we describe art as a profession, in the traditional sense. I need open doors and windows to have a more porous existence. I put that back in the work when I am in the studio.

RE | What is your preferred medium?

Painting, oil on canvas. Painting has a limitless condition attached to it. I am interested in the idea of the infinite, of an expression that goes beyond conventional notions of time and space. "The true painter of the future will be a mute poet who will write nothing but express himself, without articulation and in silence, with an immense and limitless painting," said Yves Klein. I would agree with him.

RE | How have you seen your work evolve (since your return to India after completing your studies in the United States)?

Tremendously. I started to feel stifled by my experience in the United States and quite instinctually, I gravitated towards India. The first few months were difficult as I had never really lived here. Now, of course, five years later, it feels like home. I didn't paint very much for the first few years here because I was working full-time at a gallery. But I traveled and saw a lot which opened up



Photo by Ashima Mehra



Sharmistha Ray

www.sharmistharay.net

my consciousness in ways I couldn't have dictated. I became a much better painter for it, even though I hadn't actually painted very much!

RE | How can you account for your transition from figurative to non-figurative art?

It happened very naturally. I got bored with figurative art and its ability to go anywhere after a while. After a point, most (not all) figurative artists fall into the trap of stylization. I knew I wanted to be a painter, so I had to find a mode of expression that would keep opening up, opening up and then some more.

RE | What are you currently working on?

I am working towards a solo exhibition of my paintings at Galerie Mirchandani + Steinrucke in Mumbai in January 2012. It's my first solo in India.

RE | Describe your typical day?

I am working full-time again with an international gallery, so I typically travel quite a lot for them. But when I am in Mumbai (where my studio is), I work for the gallery during the day and paint at nights. It's a restful and calming experience, but also incredibly energizing.



Sangam, 2010, Acrylic on canvas, 12x12"

RE | How does Indian culture affect your work or your process?

I can't paint if I am not energized by my environment. I have had my most creative spell in India in terms of ideas and the evolution of my own thought process. I owe everything to my Indian experience, but that's not specific to the culture as such. My being here informs me. Culture exists in a social realm. I am less interested in that as an artist.

RE | How would you describe the contemporary art scene in India?

It's a young scene here, but a lot is happening. I miss the museums in New York and in Europe, generally. Traveling allows me to soak up as many museum shows as I can. I love museums. This goes back to the difference between experience of a place and experience of a culture. India's culture is not well documented or presented, but its raw vitality feeds me everyday.

RE | What compelled you as an artist to move back to India and to choose Mumbai as a place to live and work?

I didn't feel I could grow in the ways that I wanted to if I continued on in New York.



Agni, 2010, Acrylic on canvas, 36x36"



Vine, 2011, Acrylic on canvas, 36x36"



Night Pond, 2011, Acrylic on canvas, 36x36"



Monsoon, 2010, Acrylic on canvas, 36x72"

I went to Kolkata initially to give myself the time and freedom to paint. Soon after, I moved to Mumbai because it was so much more vibrant, so much more happening. I also landed a job in Mumbai, at the right time. That enabled me to move here.

RE | Do you find inspiration in your experience with both Indian and U.S. culture?

I need all cultures and travel allows me to move between cultures, people and places with ease. I really believe in a human expe-

rience. Shifting back and forth between the U.S. and India has informed me as a person, especially related to issues of immigration, but it is only a fragment of a much larger story. That story is an abstract one, without words, and hence, abstract painting.



Francisco de Goya, *Tauromaquia 33: La desgraciada muerte de Pepe Illo en la Plaza de Madrid* © Museo Nacional del Prado, Madrid

Bull-Fighting Anyone?

Writer:

Antonio José Pradel Rico



Antonio José Pradel Rico

is a Spanish art and culture critic. He contributes to *Cuadernos de Tauromaquia* (Sevilla) and *Orbis Tertius* (Madrid). His PhD thesis is about the contemporary flamenco dancer Israel Galván.

Wrestling a *toro* is still a passage to manhood in parts of Andalusia. Watching death in the afternoon is still an evening Spanish pastime. Catalonia made a motion to ban bull-fighting in July 2010. Does prancing around an arena with an injured bull have a future?



Julio Aparicio gored in the Plaza de Toros in Madrid, May 2010. Photo by Juan Pelegrín

BULL-FIGHTING HAS BEEN HEADLINE NEWS FOR THE PAST YEAR AND A HALF. FRONT PAGES WERE STAINED WITH TERRIBLE IMAGES OF *TOREROS* BEING SKEWERED, SUCH AS JULIO APARICIO AND JOSÉ TOMÁS. THE ENDLESS DEBATE FOR AND AGAINST BULL-FIGHTING BROKE OUT AGAIN AND INTENSIFIED WITH THE PROHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL PAST-TIME TO GO INTO EFFECT IN CATALONIA IN 2012. FEW PUBLIC SPECTACLES KEEP PROVOKING SUCH PASSION AND CONTROVERSY. IS THE *CORRIDA DE TOROS* [BULL-FIGHTING] NEARING A DEFINITIVE END? OR IS THE SPANISH *FIESTA* MORE ALIVE THAN EVER THANKS IN LARGE PART TO THE POLEMICS UNLEASHED RECENTLY? WHAT IMAGE DOES SPAIN TRANSMIT TO THE WORLD WITH BULL-FIGHTING?

In Spain, the controversy over banning bull-fighting and rectifying the image that the country transmits with its “*fiesta nacional*” [national festival] has been an issue for hundreds of years. A significant example is the series of engravings by Francisco de Goya called *Tauromaquia* published in 1816. There are only four or five copies in Spain – since most of the edition was sold by the painter’s heirs in France. The Spanish Ministry of Education and Culture reacquired the engravings from a German antique collector for €170,000 and the Museo del Prado in Madrid completed the first edition series. In 2002 José Manuel Matilla commissioned and organized a *Tauromaquia* exhibition at the Prado.

Goya’s spectacular etchings are not only valued for their superb quality and craftsmanship, but also for their significant insight into the subject of bull-fighting. Goya’s vision of the *fiesta* that is inherent in his engravings was not well received by his con-

poraries in his native Spain – the country par excellence of bull-fighting. What did the Spaniards see in Goya’s *Tauromaquia* prints that made them reject his view? The 18th century had seen the Enlightenment in Europe. Goya’s *Tauromaquia* reflected an anachronistic and brutal Spain with more shadows than lights. At the beginning of the 19th century, perhaps Spanish contemporaries did not want to see themselves grotesquely reflected in Goya’s mirror. Matilla explained that the series did not sell at the time because of the “crudeness and dramatic violence expressed in the images” – far from the more picturesque and amiable aspects of the *fiesta*.

This fascinating controversy from Goya's era was depicted in the 2002 exhibition at the Prado called "A critical vision of the *fiesta*" which created new historical interpretations of being for or against bull-fighting. Goya chose to illustrate the grimmer side of his contemporary reality. According to Matilla:

Romantic critique presents a pro-bullfighting Goya, who as a young man even dabbled in bull-fighting himself, yet these etchings are an enormous critique of bullfighting, especially because of the depiction of the enormous violence inflicted on *toreros* and horses alike. The series ends with the death of Pepe Hillo, the most famous torero of his times in the *plaza* of Madrid, which provoked a temporary banning of *corridos*. For Goya these are not heroic actions, but rather those of fear, terror, death, violence and irrationality.



Francisco de Goya, *Tauromaquia* 11: *El Cid Campeador lanceando otro toro* © Museo Nacional del Prado, Madrid

These are all inseparable aspects of human nature present in the bull-fights of the past and present. In May 2010, a bull-fighter was gored in the Plaza de Toros in Madrid. The instant was captured on camera and quickly toured the world depicting once again an image of Spain as a barbarous country that continues to recreate and enjoy this completely "anachronistic" spectacle. The intensity of Goya's etchings has met its match with Juan Pelegrín's photograph of the horn piercing under the chin and through the mouth of the torero Julio Aparicio. Is the image a "critique of bull-fighting" as were Goya's *Tauromaquia* engravings?

The goring made headline news around the world. Astounded viewers were confronted with the horrifying image of Julio Aparicio. The *New York Post* – one of the oldest U.S. newspapers – ran the image

on its front page with the title: "H-Olé... and yet he lived to tell it": a dubiously amusing and distasteful play on words combining *olé* with *hole*.

Does this image of Spain actually harm bull-fighting? And does bull-fighting harm Spain's image? In many parts of the world Spain and bull-fighting are almost synonymous. What lies behind this phenomenon? In Great Britain, the tabloid papers capitalized on using this photo to criticize the *fiesta*. In the United States online forums were filled with messages in favor of and

against prohibiting bull-fighting. “It is time for Spain to modernize”, one commentator posted on the *New York Post* website. What does the process of modernization really mean? Can a country maintain a spectacle like the corridas de toros and continue down the irrevocable path to modernization?

The problem is rooted in the identification of Spain as a country where bull-fighting is a national past-time. It is often labeled “retarded” or “behind the times” in comparison with “developed” countries for its idea of “entertainment”. The horned-Aparicio photo reemphasizes the horrific image of the tortured *toro*(bull) and the *torero*(toreador) as a metaphor for a crude, cruel and radical Spain and is far from the calming paradigm that Spain wishes to portray today. It is closer to a socio-historical reality that is both tragic and convulsive. Can Spain change and renounce an “activity” that has been so historically embedded within its culture for a homogenous model of foreign-imposed “modernization”?

Several years after finishing his *Tauro-maquia* series, Goya made a strange and fantastical drawing of the *toro mariposa* [butterfly bull] – a small sketch in his notebook signed between 1824-28 with a hieroglyph: “Fiesta en el ayre. Buelan, buelan” [“Party in the air. Flying, flying.”] The artist from Aragon wrote these words at the bottom of the page, rapidly, in the spirit of the epoch that the painter already anticipated and foresaw in the first third of the 19th century. And indeed, the *fiesta* has always been “up in the air”. The polemics surrounding the debate for or against bull-fighting are not new and form an important part of the history of the art of *Tauro-maquia* which is indigenous to the cultural, social and economic evolution of Spain.

The concept of banning bull-fighting has been attempted repeatedly throughout the last 250 years of Spanish history. However, it seems that there are real indications that the *corrida de toros* as we know it today – with the death of the bull in the arena – may be coming to an occasional if not terminal ending. Those with ethical or moral prejudices would agree that bull-fighting is an extraordinarily cruel and strange spectacle; it resonates with disquiet and unreason, but it emanates from the depths of the Spanish people. The cultural imagination of the Spaniards generated this phenomenon that has come to define their society and give definition to essential aspects of its vital intimacy. As the decision to ban bull-fighting or not drags on, for better or worse, Spaniards will continue to maintain vestiges of their past in the present by going to *corridas*.



Francisco de Goya, Toro Mariposa © Museo Nacional del Prado – Madrid

DESIGN & STYLE

Belgian start-up stylist Jessie Van Osselt
coordinates two photo shootings
with fashion designers
Dounya Salmi and Laura Budroni.

JESSIE VAN OSSELT
Fashion Stylist & Choreographer

jessievanosselt@gmail.com
T. +32 (0)472 557 466
www.jessievanosselt.com

As a stylist, Jessie's work feeds of the eclectic nature of her city, Brussels. Her past as a dancer and choreographer has greatly contributed to her work today.

"I'm fully aware of the impact of an image and the way it's brought to the public. Every brand, every story, every shooting has to be something creative but also in line with its concept."

With a particular taste for mixing up different styles and accessories, Jessie uses her skills to pass on the right message and mood through clothing and props for photo shoots, events, performances, shows and videos.

"I'm someone who's not scared of trying out new trends, no matter how weird they may be and mixing up all types of styles."

Jessie obtained with Merit a Diploma in Fashion & Image Styling at Limperts Academy of Design and has worked as PR for Chanel.

LAURA BUDRONI
Fashion Designer



DOUNYA SALMI
Fashion Designer



Dress : Laura Budroni *Necklace* : Les Précieuses
Clutch/Wallet : Hermès



Dress : Laura Budroni *Belt* : Van Laack
Necklace : BCBG Max Azria
Shoes : 3 Suisses Collection *Bracelets* : Hermès



LAURA BUDRONI

Fashion Designer

Daring color is Laura's leitmotiv.

She draws her inspiration from the richness and dynamism of color.

Intending to defy time and stereotypes through her creations she revisits the retro styles of the 1930s until the 1980s.

She takes pleasure in combining original cuts with the perfect fittings while giving a touch of timelessness to her creations.



Jacket : Comptoir des Cottonniers

Skirt : Laura Budroni **Glasses** : Giorgio Armani

Shoes : Steve Madden



Skirt : Laura Budroni **Shirt** : Hermès

Belt : Patrizia Pepe **Bracelets** : Hermès **Socks** : Falke

Shoes : Mellow Yellow
by J.C. de Castelbajac



Top : Laura Budroni

Shorts : Roxy

Stockings : Falke

Yellow bracelet/sleeve :

Mais il est où le soleil?

Shoes : Steve Madden

Dress: Laura Budroni *Scarf:* Carré Hermès
Necklace: Stella Forest *Shoes:* 3 Suisses Collection *Socks:* Falke



Photographer: Pieter De Smedt-Jans
Styling: Jessie Van Osselt
Make-up & Hair: Ans Brugmans
Model: Chloé Guéry @ Sai-Concept Model Agency

DOUNYA SALMI

Fashion Designer

Dounya Salmi graduated as a modelist/stylist from the Académie Nebeling in Brussels. She acquired the ancient, rigorous but simple method of *sur mesure*, essentially based on the *Haute Couture* and its handcrafted finishings. This is how she discovers her passion for night and wedding dresses.

During her studies she built an atelier where she creates and produces her work. Dounya aspires to explore new horizons in the great fashion capitals.



Wedding Dress: Dounya Salmi *Scarf*: BCBG Max Azria
Belt: Hermès *Socks*: Filippa K



Kimono Dress: Dounya Salmi *Necklace*: Patrizia Pepe *Belt*: IKKS *Shoes*: 3 Suisses Collection



Dress: Dounya Salmi *Jacket*: Mexx *Bracelet*: Hypnochic *Ring*: Hypnochic *Shoes*: Steve Madden



Dress: Dounya Salmi *Gloves*: Delvaux *Shoes*: Robert Clergerie
Flower on the dress: Mais il est où le soleil?



Dress: Dounya Salmi *Jacket*: Melvin
Shoes: NDC *Eyewear*: Balenciaga Paris

Photographer: Veerle Van Look
Styling: Jessie Van Osselt
Make-up & Hair: Vanessa Vigna
Model: Lien Ytebrouck © Network Models

Jumpshorts: Dounya Salmi
Hat: Elvis Pompilio *Ring*: BCBG Max Azria
Luggage: Hermès *Socks*: H&M
Shoes: Robert Clergerie



NEXT ISSUE

REVOLVE

WINTER 2011/12

POLITICS

KASHMIR CALLING

Between India, Pakistan, and China, a Kashmiri wedding wazwan

WESTERN SAHARA

Contested by Morocco and Algeria, this is the forgotten Palestine

INTERVIEW

REGIONAL TESTIMONIES

On the reasons, results and expectations of the Arab revolts

ENERGY

WINTER WINDS

Sahara wind projects and North Sea wind farm plans

TAR SANDS

The exploitation of energy in Alberta, Canada

WATER

AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN

Essays, opinions, and the 2012 World Water Forum

ART

ARCO MADRID | ART DUBAI | ART BRUSSELS

Plus many more inspiring emerging artists

SUPPLEMENT

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

On display at energy events and art shows around the world!



SUBSCRIBE ONLINE
FOR FREE
TO OUR QUARTERLY UPDATE
WWW.REVOLVE-MAGAZINE.COM

SLOVENIA FOR YOU

*27.000 kms
of watercourses*

www.slovenia.info

I FEEL
SLOVENIA



20 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

www.twenty.si