

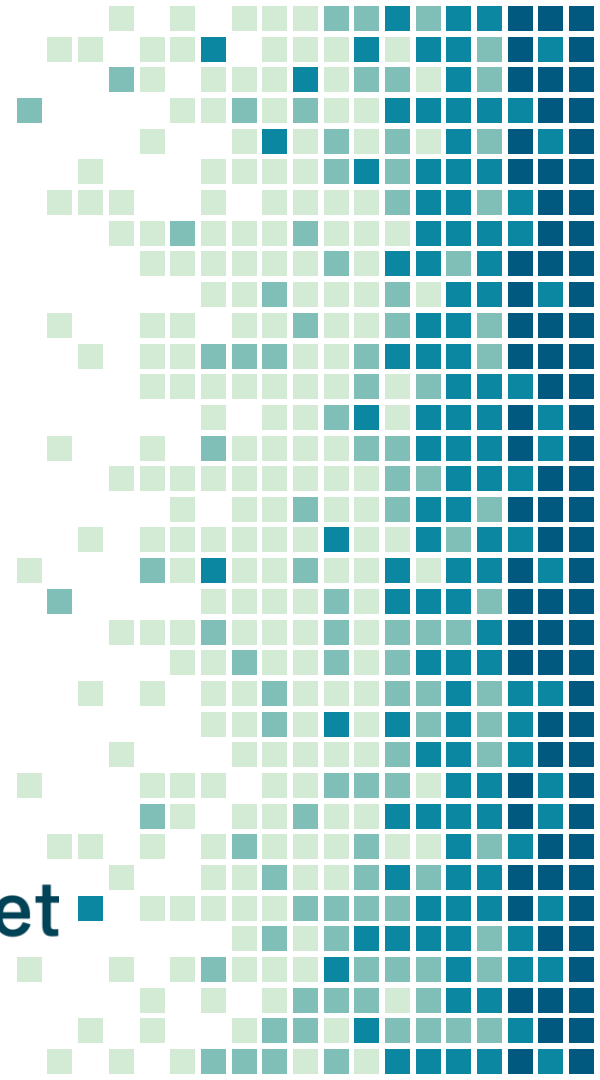
Rights-based questions:

Technology transfer in transitional societies

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**Høgskulen
på Vestlandet**

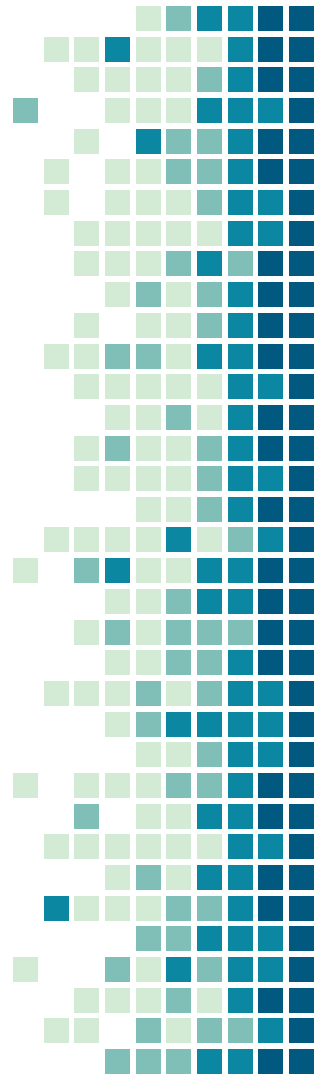


THREE QUESTIONS

- Why we should ask rights based questions in technology transfer?
- Why transitional societies, not post conflict societies?
- Can the gap between rights and needs bridged?

TRANSITIONAL SOCIETIES

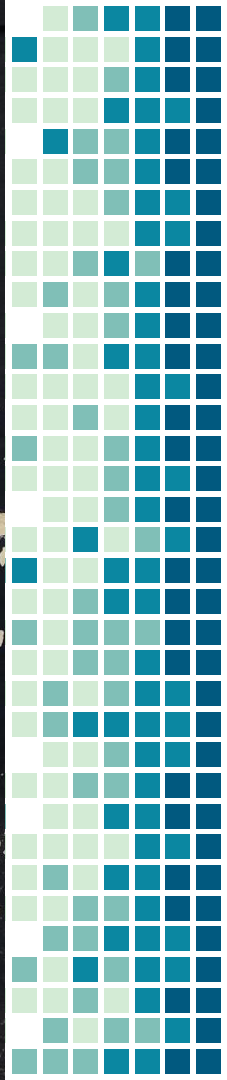
- Post-war or post-conflict



ஒற்றுமை முன்னேற்றத்தின் சரியான பாதையாகும்.

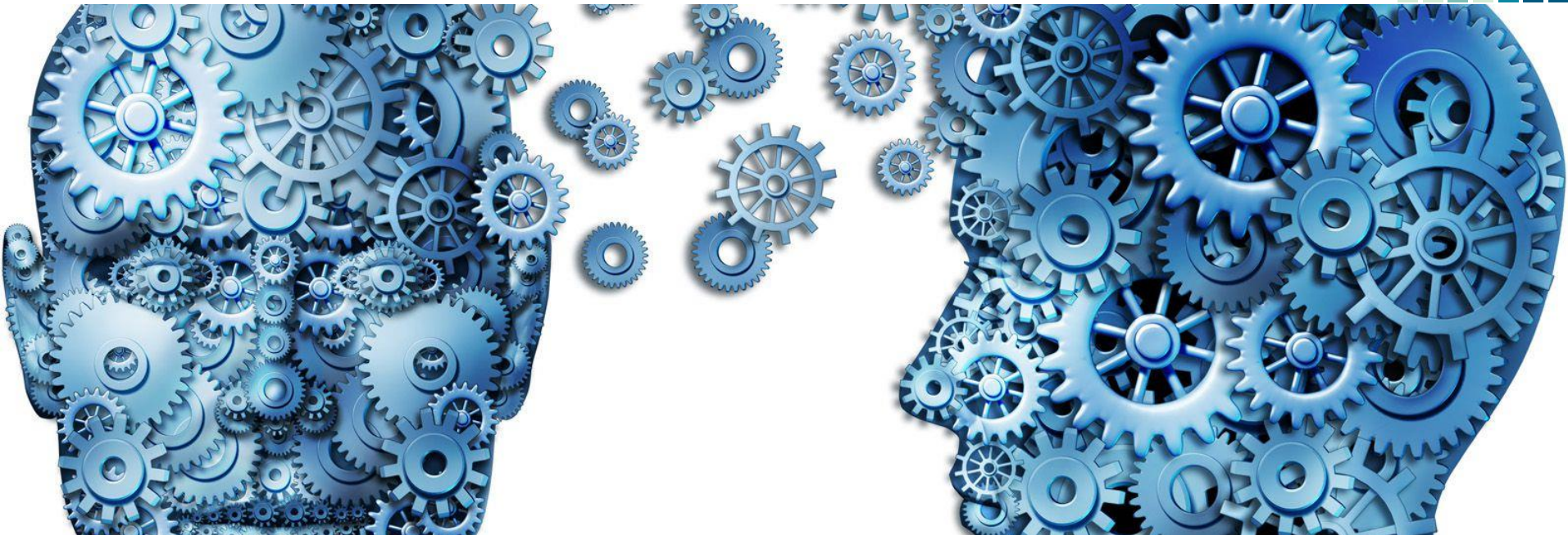
ஐக்கிய சிங்களத்தில் திகழ மாதிரி.

Unity is the best path to progress.



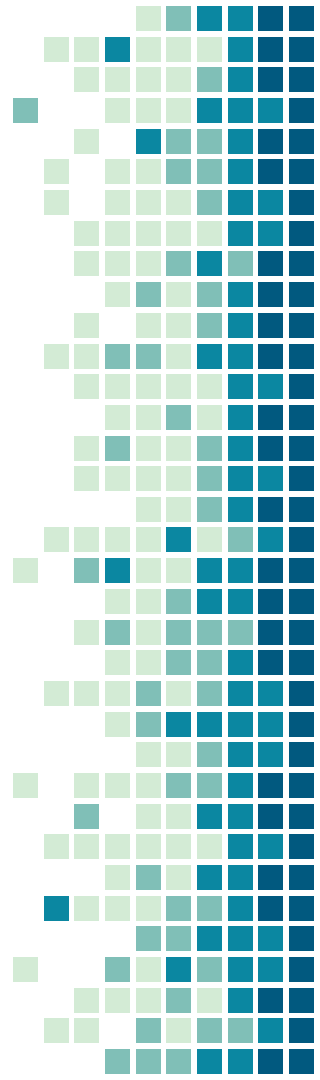
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

- Need to consider the social aspects



TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER & RIGHTS BASED QUESTIONS

- Technology transfer is a key ingredient in the transitional societies.
- It has been part of the development discourse.
- Technology transfer is multifaceted & several narratives are in play.



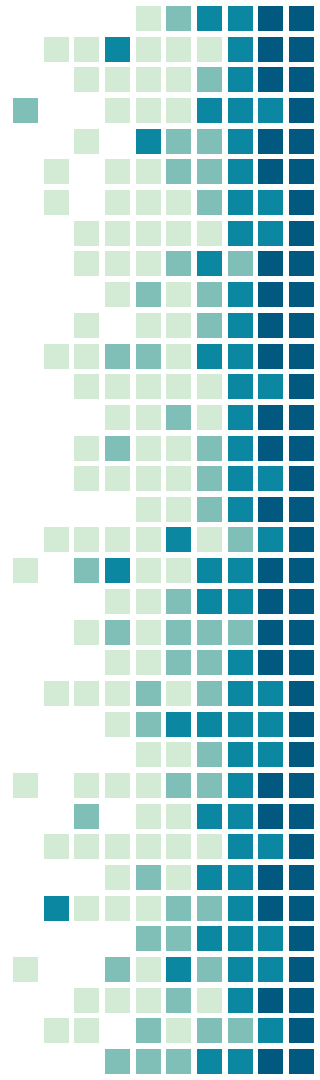
POST WAR PERSPECTIVE

- Development Drive (Liberal Peace)
- Private Investment (Investing in Peace)

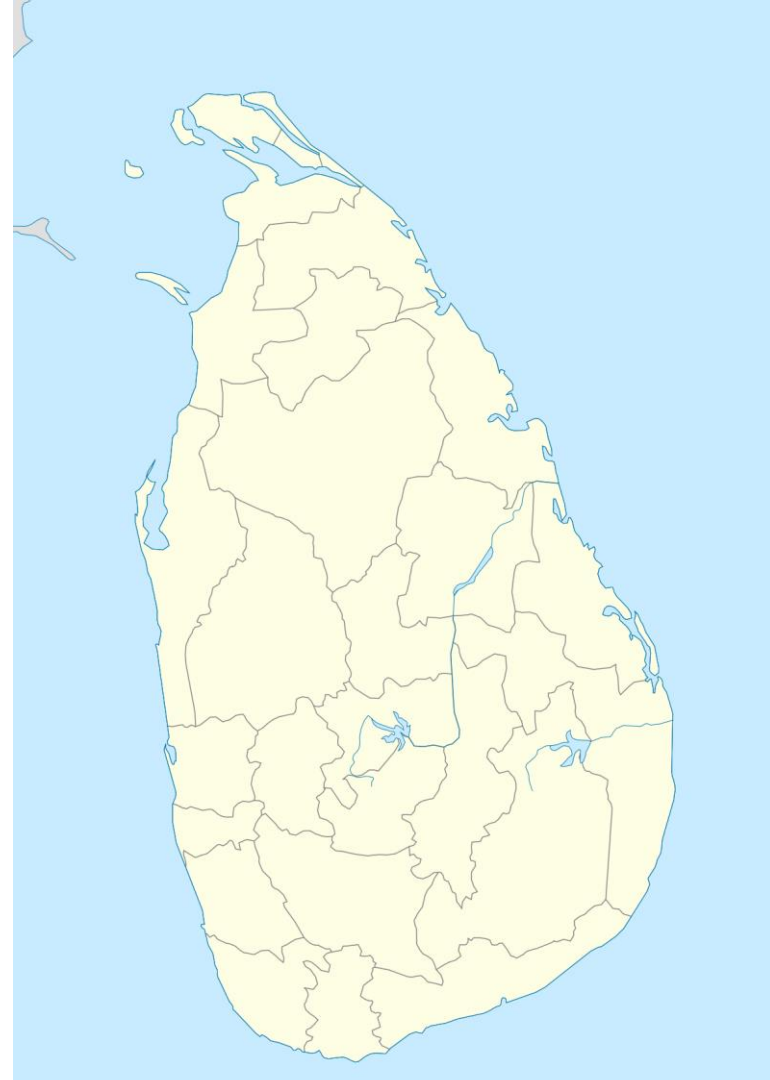


3 Cases from Sri Lanka

- Sampur Coal Power Plant - Eastern Sri Lanka
- 65,000 Prefabricated Housing – Northern Sri Lanka
- Proposed solar & wind farms – Northern Sri Lanka



Sampur Coal Power Plant



Second coalpower plant



Power generation

Total capacity

500 MW

Construction cost

US\$ **350** million

The Sampur power station is a 500- to 1000-megawatt (MW) coal-fired power station proposed.

The project is a joint venture between the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) and India's National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).

Arrangements are in place to build a second coal-fired power plant in Sampur, Trincomalee. The MoU for the first 500 MW phase was signed on December 29, 2006, between the Ceylon Electricity Board and the National Thermal Power Corporation.

The Government has agreed that, after the commissioning of this power station, no more coal-fired power stations will be commissioned in Sri Lanka, making this, and the Norocholai Coal Power Station, the only two coal-fired power stations in Sri Lanka.

FLUE GASES

Coal power plant is going to release clouds of smoke (flue gases) into the air

Over 500 tons of SO_2 (Sulphur dioxide)

10,200 tons of Nitrogen Oxide

10,000 tons of Sulphur Dioxide

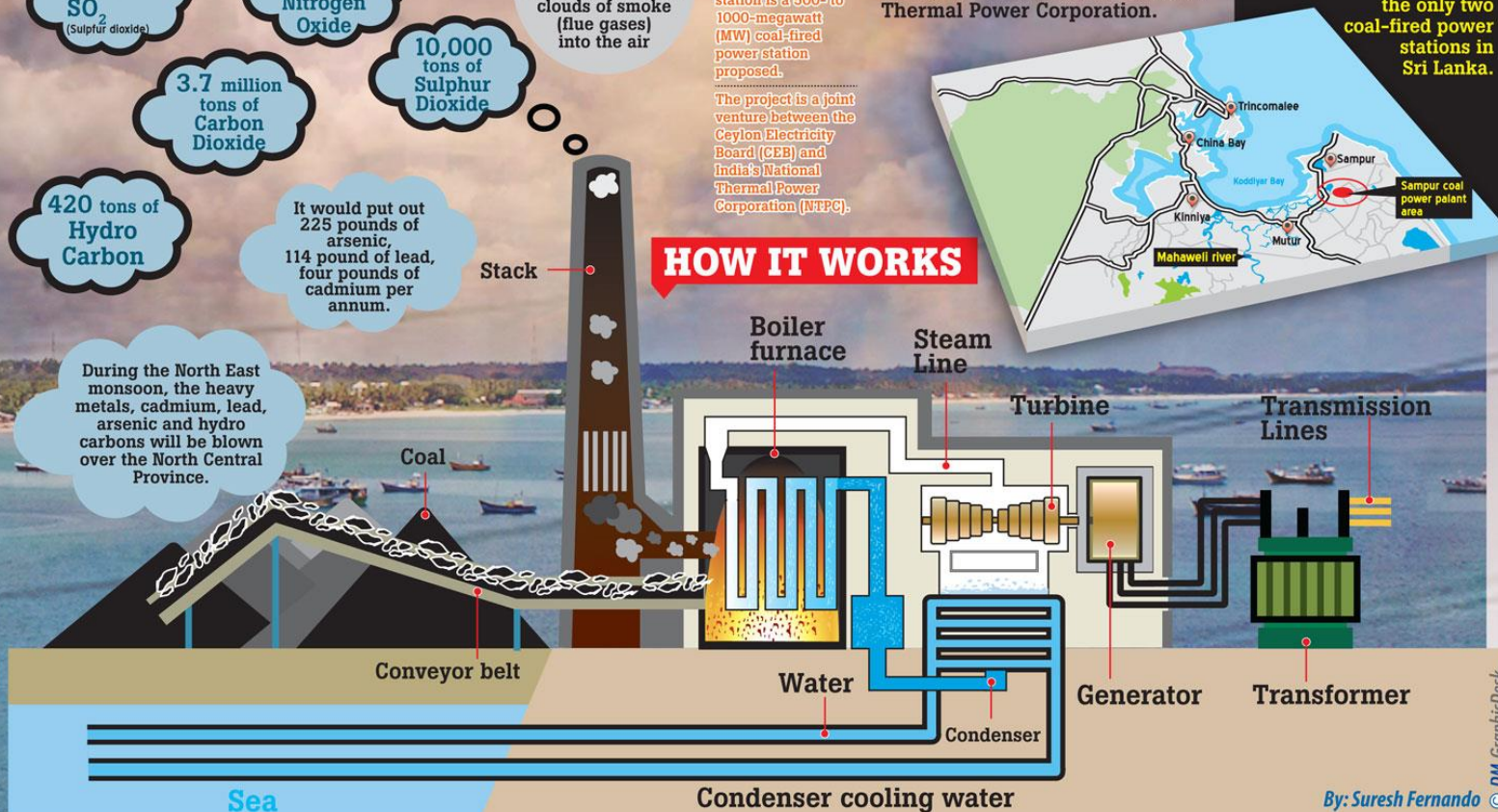
3.7 million tons of Carbon Dioxide

420 tons of Hydro Carbon

It would put out 225 pounds of arsenic, 114 pounds of lead, four pounds of cadmium per annum.

During the North East monsoon, the heavy metals, cadmium, lead, arsenic and hydro carbons will be blown over the North Central Province.

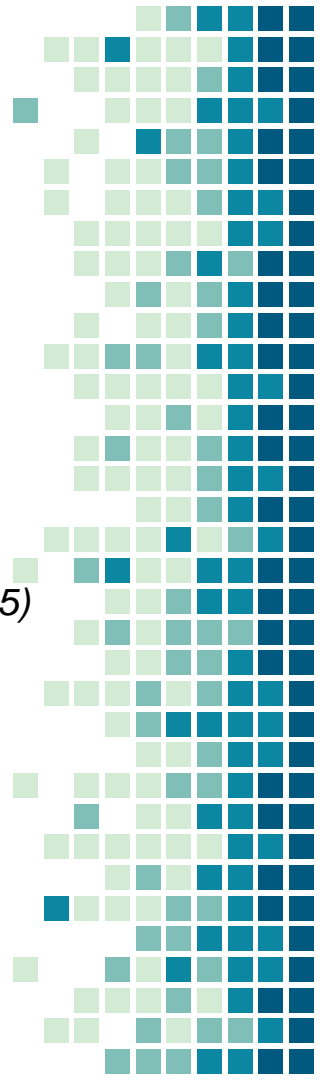
HOW IT WORKS

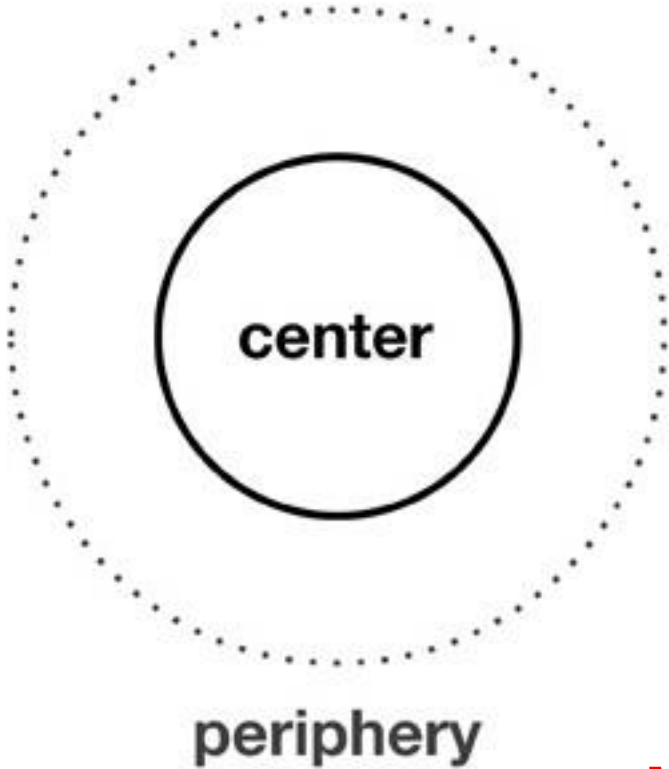




Weapons of the Weak?

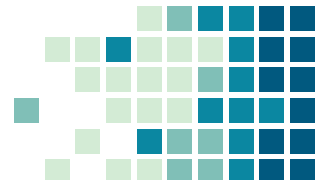
(James Scott, 1985)





Moving from periphery to centre

65,000 Housing Project



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The 65,000 Housing Question: Disaster capitalism arrives in Jaffna

April 23, 2016, 6:02 pm

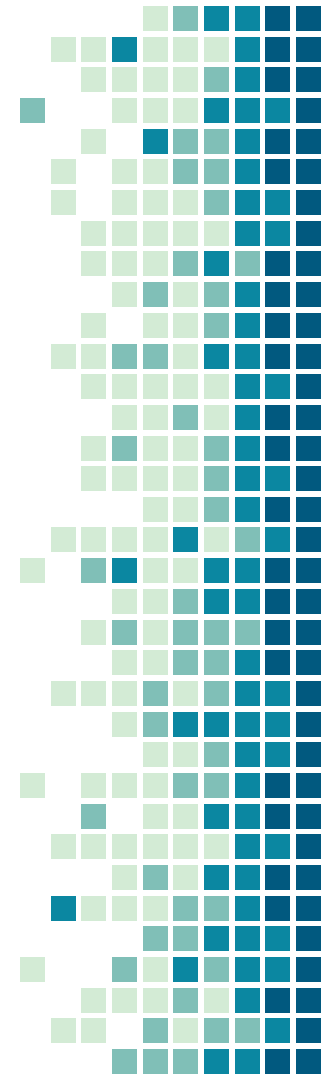


ArcelorMittal Headquarters in Luxembourg City

by Rajan Philips

Let us call a cage, a cage, and not a steely home in a palmyrah grove! The controversial US\$ 1 billion contract with ArcelorMittal to build 65,000 steel houses in the north smacks of all the vices of corrupt global capitalism and none of the virtues of a free market economy. ArcelorMittal is the world's largest steel producer, the outcome of the 2006 takeover of Arcelor (itself a conglomerate of Spanish, French and

Luxembourg companies) by India's Mittal Steel, and subsequent gobbling up of steel companies in different parts of the world. Why would the world's largest steel company be interested in building houses in Jaffna? One billion US dollars are not a small amount even for ArcelorMittal with annual revenue in excess of 100 billion dollars. But it is a huge amount for a Sri Lankan contract and an astounding amount for the people of Jaffna to pay for 65,000 houses. And what they will be getting is nothing like the simple 'stone houses' that they were used to – with modest gardens, open verandahs, through ventilation and raised foundations to keep the monsoon floodwaters away.

- 
- ArcelorMittal – Intensified scrap reuse
 - 90% of what was previously categorised as waste is now being sold or reused internally.
 - 3.7 million tons of by-products commercialized.
 - Revenue from by-product sales: USD 45.8 million.



Renewable Energy Project



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The Prime Minister



Parliament of Sri Lanka



Government Web Portal

Press briefing of Cabinet Decision taken on 2017-05-23

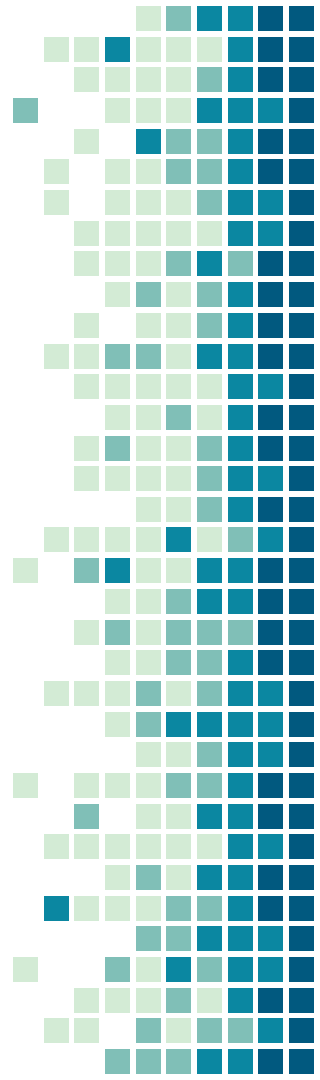
Construction of a 240 MW Wind Power and 800 MW Solar Power Hybrid Energy Park at Pooneryn

- In accordance with the Government Policy to move towards for renewable energy for generating electricity, several such energy projects have been implemented during the past. In the same manner, a considerable amount of energy is to be further added to the National Energy Network from the renewable energy sources. According to studies made by the Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority, Pooneryn situated in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka has been identified as a suitable area for generating electricity through Wind Power as well as Solar Power. Accordingly, the proposal made by the Hon. Minister of Power and Renewable Energy to construct the 240 MW Wind Power and 800 MW Solar Power Hybrid Energy Park in the Pooneryn area under three phases, was approved by the Cabinet.

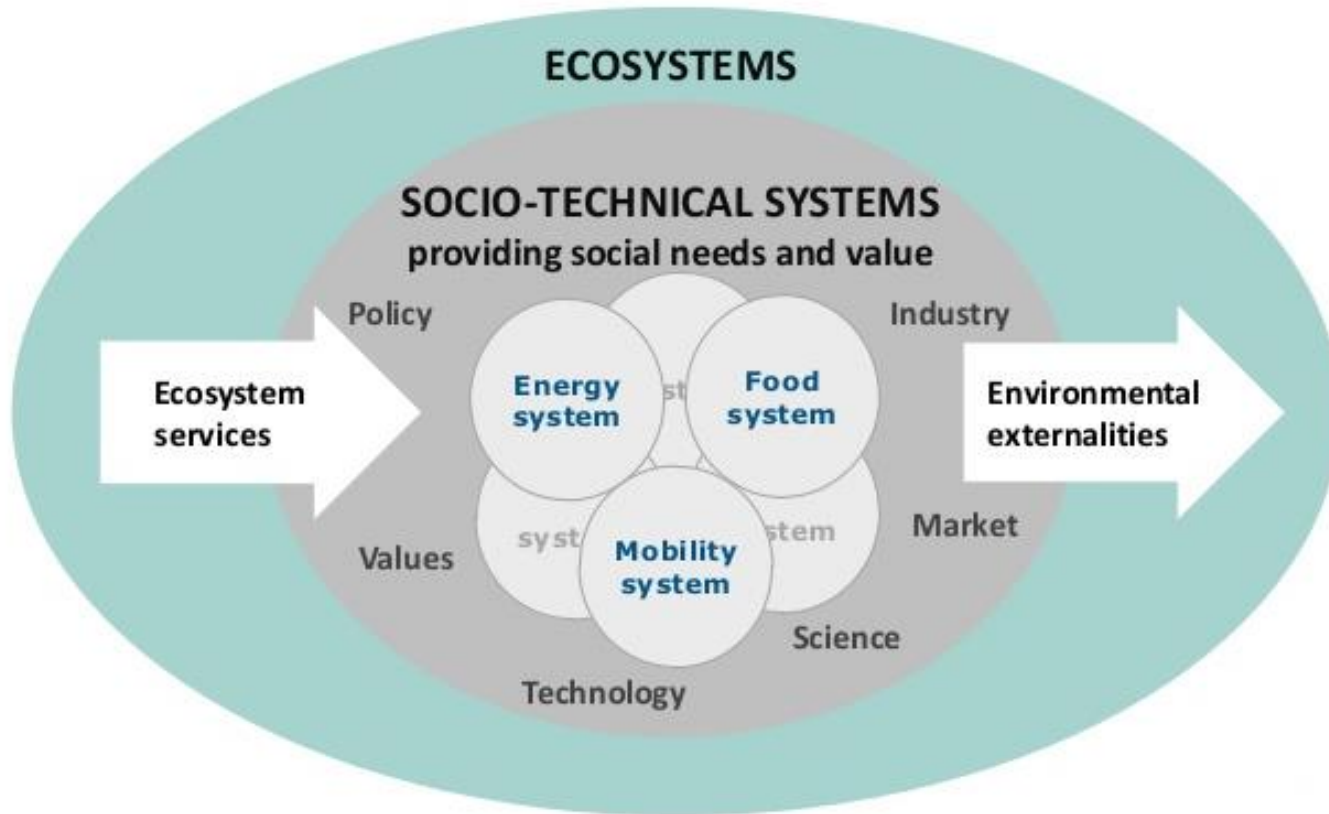
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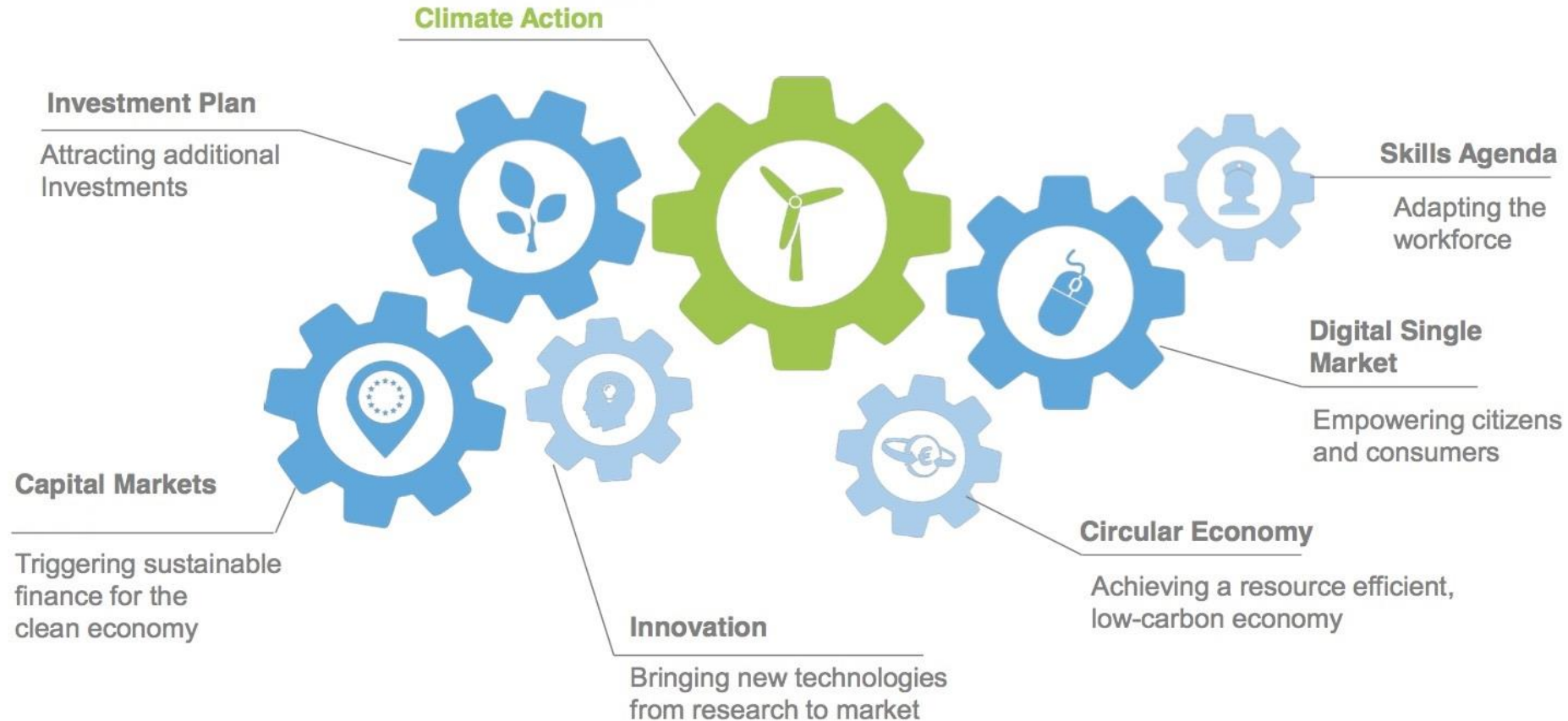
**energy
justice**



LIVING WITHIN ECOLOGICAL LIMITS



MODERNISATION OF THE ECONOMY

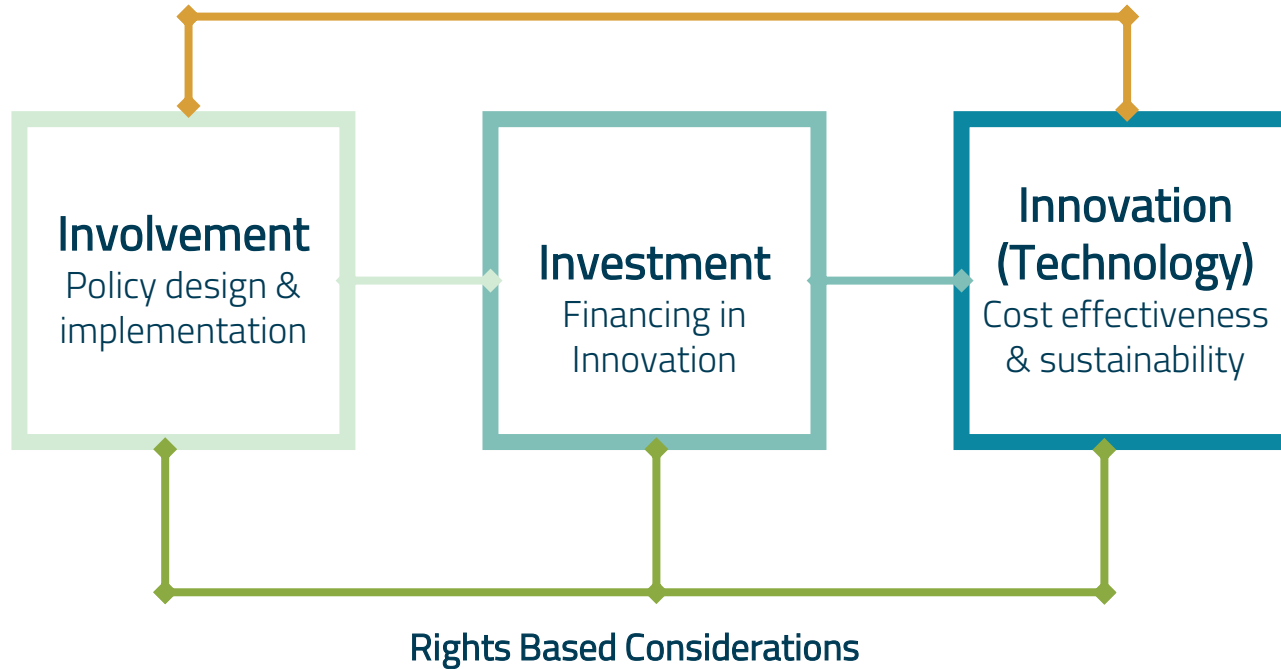


PUZZLE

How to make the transitions just?



A FRAMEWORK



Availability of capable staff
at the right locations — to be
able to meet changing
requirements in the future

Right Site

Right Skills

Clarity regarding needed
and pivotal capabilities to
meet future goals and
actual gaps

Right Size

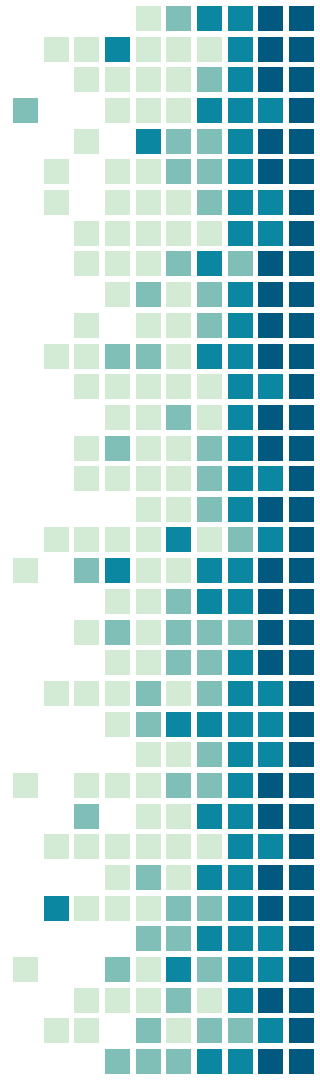
Required number of
staff for the jobs that
are needed to achieve
the strategic goals
efficiently and
effectively

Right Spend

All of this needs to be
done at the right cost for
the business

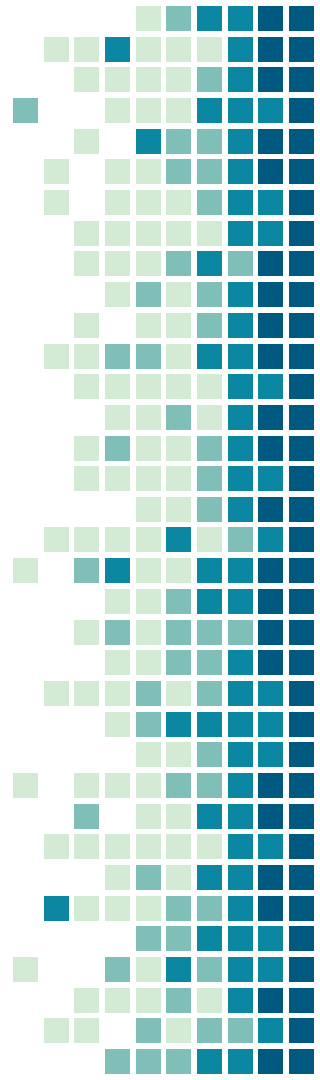
Right Shape

Right composition
of workforce — from
enabling vs.
operational, staff
vs. management,
distribution across
grades



Rights vs Needs

NEEDS



ECOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OR ECOLOGICAL DEMOCRACY

The most important question is,
Who is dominant & for what purpose
& who is subordinate & what do
they gain or lose?

What is the role of human rights in this transition?



Ecological
Hegemony

Ecological
Democracy

Key Considerations

- Equity in an unequal world
- 20th century institutions and governance for a 21st century challenge
- Special case of transitional societies
- A new, smarter road to the future transitions
- The opportunities of taking the road less travelled

