COP23 // SIDE EVENT: 
INFORSE - SUSWATCH - INSEDA

Proposing stronger NDCs, LEDS & Paris Rulebook for poverty reduction and local village development

Thurs., 9 Nov, 16:45-18:15, Room 4, Bonn Zone

South Asia:

• Zareen Myles, WAFD, India: Introducing Eco Village Development (EVD) as a climate and development strategy, showcasing EVD in India

• Shovana Maharjan, CRT/Nepal: Linking EVD with National Climate and Sustainable Development Commitment of Nepal

• Dumindu Herath, IDEA, Sri Lanka: Sustainable Eco Village Development in Sri Lanka: integrating EVD in national climate policies

• Mohammad M. Hasan, Grameen Shakti, Bangladesh: EVD in South Asia: Opportunities for empowering villagers within Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) mapping

• Gunnar Boye Olesen, INFORSE Secretariat: Climate mitigation effects of EVD solutions

• Santosh Patnaik, CAN-South Asia: How to finance local climate solutions in South Asia and the roles of climate finance

• Jeebanjyoti Mohanty, Kavita Myles, INSEDA, India: Proposals for guidance in the Paris Rulebook to enhance diversification of clean energy access and scale up local EVD solutions

East Africa:

• Velma Oseko, Suswatch Kenya: Local solutions in practice as climate solutions: reducing deforestation and supporting development and poverty reduction

• Mary Swai, TATEDO, Tanzania: Robust NDCs and Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) to incorporate local low emission solutions for rural livelihood improvement and poverty reduction

• Richard Kimbowa, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development: Proposals to make the Paris Rulebook support local climate solutions that reduce poverty, in NDCs and beyond

• Stephen Kinguyu, Climate Change Direct., Ministry of Environment of Kenya: How can developing countries and the climate benefit from stronger NDCs and LEDs

Discussion: How can we promote local solutions that mitigate climate change, support sustainable development, and reduce poverty using the guidance of the upcoming Paris Rulebook?

http://inforse.org/cop23.php3
Robust NDCs and LEDS to incorporate local low emission solutions for rural livelihood improvement and poverty reduction

Mary Swai,
Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO),
P.O. Box 32794, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Website: www.tatedo.org, Email: energy@tatedo.org
TaTEDO in brief

• TaTEDO – NGO with objective to facilitate Improvement of quality of life of Tanzanians by contributing to availability of improved and sustainable energy services

• Promoted energy technologies include solar PV systems, solar water heaters, solar drier and improved cook stoves, biogas, improved charcoal production methods, briquettes, mini-grids (solar, biomass, hydro, wind based)
Potential of Local low emission energy solutions:

- Reduce poverty and improve the socio-economic.
- Reduce pressure on the local and global environment.
- Cost effective (extension of national grid to isolated rural is capital intensive).
- Enhance national energy security.
Objective: address problems related to inability to access energy which hinders most of health, education institutions and business enterprises from delivering quality social services.
• There was additional 4 hours for studying and teaching during the night for students and teachers in schools.

• Possible to use laboratory equipment such as microscope
Improved Cook stove

- In boarding school firewood use declined from 4000kg to 1,600kg (saving 2,400kg or 2.4 t/week)
- Total of 4,257t or 4,257,000kg (60%) of firewood saved annually.
- Reduced fuel wood, IAP, improved kitchen environment
Business centers powered by Solar PV
Potential for income generation - on average per day 20 phones are charged @ 300Tsh
Mini-Grid Development in Off-Grid Areas

Providing services to the community including electricity for lighting, water pumping, oil press, cereal milling, de-husking, battery charging, etc.
Conclusion

• Local energy solutions has effect on Local Industries and Other Productive Activities
  – extended working hours for businesses
  – Facilitated agro-processing activities
  – Facilitated access to mobile phones, radios, TV, and the Internet.

• Effect on Social and Public Services
  – Retention rates of medical staff and teachers in villages rose
  – better health services helped reduce child and maternal mortality and disease.
  – improvements in literacy rates, performance on national examinations

If NDCs & LEDS are set to mitigate CC, build climate resilience, enhance SD and reduce poverty in developing countries the popular support for climate actions will increase.