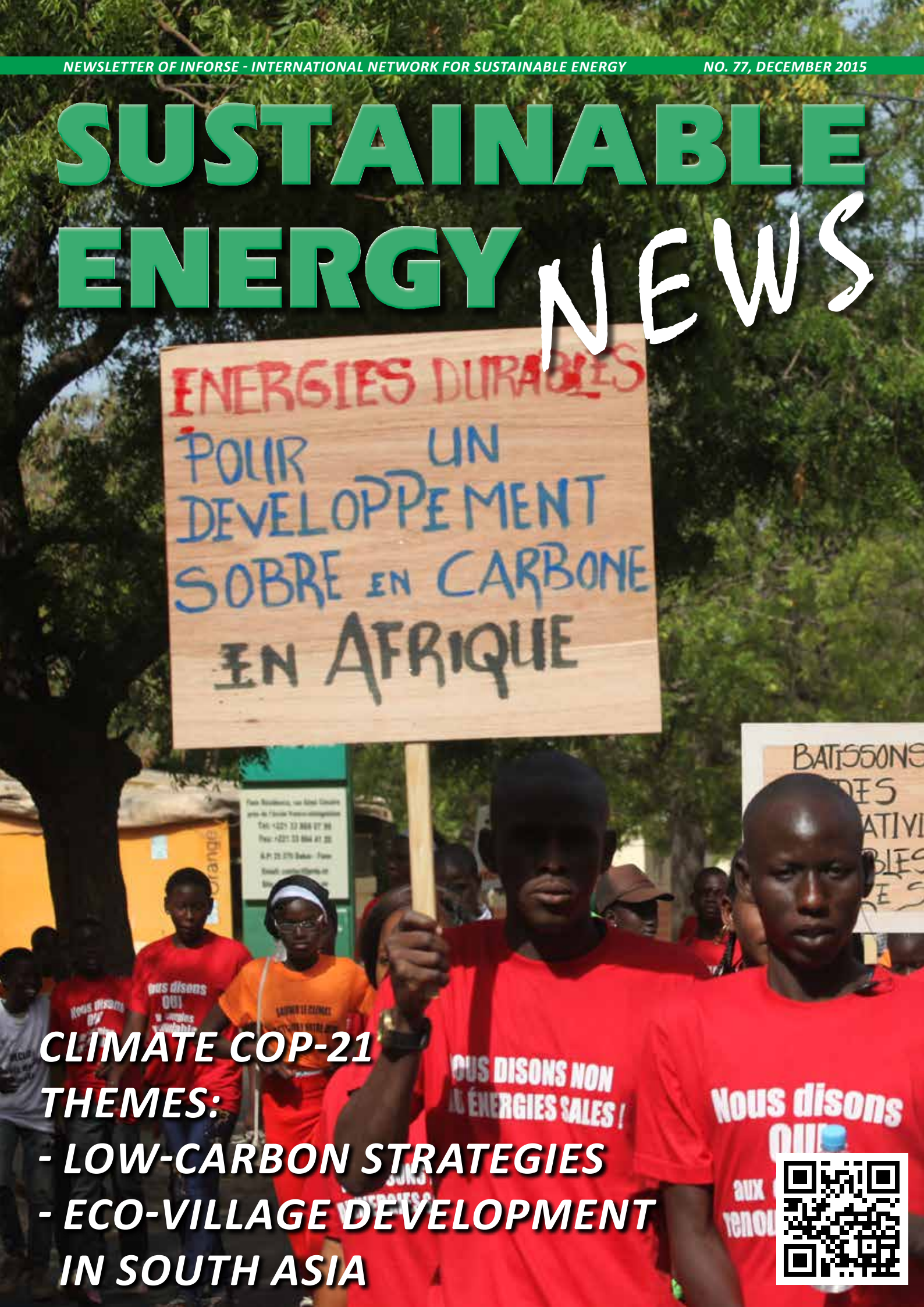
NEWSLETTER OF INFORSE - INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY NO. 77, DECEMBER 2015

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY NEWS



CLIMATE COP-21 THEMES:

- LOW-CARBON STRATEGIES
- ECO-VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA

CONTENTS

541 357 Printed matter

Printer: Fjerritslev Tryk, Denmark
2,100 copies

PHOTO: CLIMATE CHANGE - MIGRATION.
PART OF A POSTER MADE BY HAITI SURVIE - FOE HAITI

Climate Solutions - Local Solutions

World leaders meeting in Paris at COP21 have a unique opportunity to commit meaningfully to limiting global warming to 1.5 - 2'C. The real changes, however, will not occur in Paris, but all over the world, as we all change our greenhouse-gas emissions.

We must find a way to reduce our emissions to a point that can limit climate change to sustainable, survivable levels. In so doing, we also liberate ourselves from the fossil-fuel system, whereby limited underground resources are depleted and we pollute the limited air that we breathe while wrecking the natural systems that maintain life-supporting temperatures on Earth.

Fortunately, when combined with energy conservation, renewable energy can supply our needs in clean and affordable ways. We have shown how this can be done with a number of examples from the INFORSE network, and we are not the only ones pointing out the way.

In this issue, we show how NGOs in Africa and South Asia are promoting key elements of low-carbon development, choosing renewable energies and energy efficiencies that are most suitable to bring sustainable development to their countries and regions. We also show how local, eco-village developments can be used in South Asia, combining a number of solutions to provide both energy and income opportunities to reduce poverty. To these development-driven proposals for Africa and South Asia must be added fast transitions to renewable energy of the countries generating large emissions in the North. We feature proposals for precisely that for the UK, Denmark, and other countries, proposals that could make these high-carbon economies into low- or zero-emission economies.

While the decisions taken at COP21 in Paris will affect frameworks for action with funding, political expectations etc., the real changes are happening on the ground. To make the differences that we need to maintain a livable climate, to reduce poverty, etc., the agreements in Paris must be followed by ambitious and effective national implementation of the low-carbon, renewable agenda.

Local actions following the national policies must be even more ambitious than the national policies. They must lead the way. Therein lies the hope that we can stabilise the climate and achieve sustainable energy for all within our lifetime.

Gunnar Boye Olesen, coordinator, INFORSE-Europe
Raymond M. Myles, coordinator, INFORSE-South Asia

Sustainable Energy News
ISSN 0908 - 4134

Published by:
INFORSE - International Network for Sustainable Energy

INFORSE is a worldwide NGO network formed at the Global Forum of the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992.

INFORSE has Consultative Status to UNFCCC & UN ECOSOC.

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This issue of Sustainable Energy News is supported by Projects funded by DANIDA through CISU - Civil Society in Development, Denmark.

Photo on the front page: People's March for the fight against climate changes and for the promotion of renewable energy in Dakar, Senegal on May 31, 2015.

See article on pages # 4-6.

Photo is made by ENDA-Energy, Senegal.

PHOTO: DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE UNFCCC CONFERENCE IN BONN JUNE, 2015.

Climate COP21 Can it Break the Deadlock?

A year ago, just at the end of COP20 in Lima, a draft Paris agreement full of brackets was on the table. Today, we have another draft Paris agreement text full of brackets. Unfortunately, none of the major issues have been agreed in the meantime.

Of course, the last year has not been wasted. Negotiators have discussed the issues in depth. All major countries have put forward their INDCs with plans for mitigation and adaptation. Many countries have put more political capital into an agreement.

Yet, we know that all the work and the promises associated with INDCs can vanish without an agreement. Although the chances for a global climate agreement are better than before, many crunch issues are still on the table, each of which can ruin an agreement. Just to mention a few:

- *Financing:* Will the developed countries deliver the 100 billion $ promised by 2020 for climate financing in a reasonable way? Even though it is just 0.2 % of their GDP and it can include a number of innovative financing sources, it is not easy. While this is obviously a major task for developed countries, all countries must be constructive, and not, for instance, go against contributions from innovative financing from aviation and navigation that could fill the gap.
- *Increased reductions:* The current INDCs are only reducing emissions to give 3 °C global warming. An agreement must include reviews to increase ambitions to ultimately limit global warming to 1.5 - 2 °C.
- *The meaning of "common but differentiated responsibilities"* must be agreed, as the division of countries into just two groups is a simplification that many nations now find unacceptable.
- *Climate solutions must be sustainable solutions* from sustainable forest solutions to sustainable energy.

PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

INFORSE IN THE BLUE ZONE:

Exhibition

Nov. 30 - Dec. 11, 2015

Side Event

December 3, 2015
Time: 16:45 -18:15
Room No 4.

Title: Fair Low / Zero Carbon & 100% RE Strategies, South & North Countries, Villages, incl. Women Initiatives

Organisers:
INFORSE (lead), AIWC (India), NegaWatt (France) Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy (Denmark)

Speakers from:
Grameen Shakti (Bangladesh)
AIWC & INSEDA (India)
CRT (Nepal), IDEA (Sri Lanka)
NegaWatt (France)
CAT (UK), Track 0
SustainableEnergy (Denmark)
ENDA (Senegal)

TOUS ENSEMBLE POUR LE CLIMAT
cop21.gouv.fr #COP21

INFORSE IN THE CLIMATE GENERATIONS AREAS:

Side Events

December 8, 2015 - 11:00-12:30 - Room: Salle 3

Title: *Promoting Pro-Poor Low Carbon Development Pathways with Gender Focus*

Organisers: All India Women's Conference (AIWC), INFORSE, and CAN

December 10, 2015 - 11:15-12:45 Note Change ! (it was anounced originally from 9:45-11:15) - Room: Salle 2

Title: *Getting Ready for Zero Emissions and 100% Renewable Energy: Plans and Scenarios to Pave the Way*

Organisers: Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy (Denmark); INFORSE-Europe; NegaWatt (France); CAT (UK), SustainableEnergy (Denmark), and Track0 (UK).

See more at: www.inforse.org/europe/conf15_COP21.htm

▲ Poster from the DECLIC COP21 campaign in West Africa. By @Diop.

Promoting Poverty-Reducing Low-Carbon Development Strategies in Africa, South Asia and Latin America

Since 2014, INFORSE and Climate Action Network have cooperated with regional and national member organisations to promote pro-poor, low-carbon strategies regionally and in eight countries. Now we have the first results.

Though raising out of poverty historically has led to increases in CO_2 emissions, this is not a law of nature. Today, sustainable energy solutions allow for developments that are both low-carbon and benefit the poor.

The mere existence of low-carbon solutions, however, does not guarantee a low-carbon development, even when they are cheaper than the high-carbon alternatives. A pro-poor, low-carbon development will only be realised in a country or region in which it is a political priority. It must be what energy planners and politicians are working for.

Success requires new policies and new ways of planning. Thus, a pro-poor, low-carbon development is only likely to happen if there are sufficient advocates for it from civil society as well from other actors.

It is important to stress that, for many promoters of low-carbon development, it is not necessarily about cutting emissions, but about the opportunities and benefits that it can bring for human development, for access to modern energy, and for poverty reduction.

This is the basis for INFORSE's and Climate Action Network (CAN)'s promotion of pro-poor low-carbon strategies in a number of regions and countries.

Focus on UNFCCC Process

The project partners are organising three events during UNFCCC COP21 (see p.2). In the first quarter of 2016, they will have dialogues on how best to use and to implement the COP21 outcome.

▲ Around 1000 people participated on the People's March for the fight against climate changes and for the promotion of renewable energy in Dakar, Senegal on May 31, 2015.
Photo: ENDA-Energy

East Africa

In East Africa, TATEDO (Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organisation) is promoting low-carbon development in its role as INFORSE-East Africa coordinator, together with CAN-Uganda and a number of stakeholders in Tanzania and Uganda, including CAN-Tanzania. As many areas in East Africa are suffering from depletion of biomass resources, the main focus is on biomass. As much as 1/3 of the use of wood for energy in Tanzania is unsustainable. The country loses 400,000 ha of forest per year to deforestation. Since 85- 90% of the energy used in Tanzania is from biomass, major problems are ahead with the deforestation, which also threatens the energy supply.

In Tanzania, TATEDO and its coalition of stakeholders are addressing the lack of focus and of strategy for biomass in the national policies. They promote a strategy combining:

- Promoting renewable energy, including, among others, solar and use of agricultural residues for energy
- Improving and promoting energy efficiency
- Large-scale dissemination of clean, fuel-saving cook stoves and other clean cooking methods
- Improving forest management and protection

They have promoted the strategy in meetings with ministries & a Parliament committee, in several events including a workshop on future biomass actions, and in task forces. To explain their positions, they have produced a policy brief for decision-makers.

At the regional level, the focus has been on the East African Community (EAC), where TATEDO and partners have promoted low-carbon development at an expert workshop on Africa's energy challenge, and at regional meetings on strengthening the capacity of African countries to promote renewable energy. TATEDO and partners also developed two regional policy briefs.

▲ Regional knowledge sharing seminar: "Promotion of Pro-Poor Low-Carbon Development Strategies" organised by INFORSE West Africa and ENDA-Energy in Dakar, Senegal on November 5, 2015.

West Africa

In West Africa, ENDA is promoting low-carbon development in its role as INFORSE-West Africa coordinator together with Mali Folkecenter as well as with coalitions of stakeholders in Senegal and Mali. They focus on local energy supply for productive and household use. They see the need for local available energy for productive use as a key to further development. They promote, among others, energy-efficient baking ovens and solar electrification as solutions.

In Senegal, ENDA has organised a civil society coalition and has promoted low-carbon development solutions together with the coalition members at various events, including a march for the climate in Dakar in May 2015 with 1000 participants. The coalition also organised a stakeholder seminar, and promoted good practice solutions in other ways. To support the work, policy briefs were produced on the subjects of improved baking ovens and biogas plants.

In Mali, the low-carbon development coalition consists of the existing "Reso Climat Mali" together with local entrepreneurs. It has mainly promoted solar electrification including rural electrification and mini- grids for small towns. Efforts have included direct dialogues with government agencies, participation in events such as "open day for renewable energy", a radio programme, leaflets, and other documentation.

Regionally, the focus is on the ECOWAS (Economic Commission for West African States), with meetings with ECOWAS and with participation in the regional "Declic" process with energy and climate dialogues, for instance with local decision makers, civil society organisations and private sector. Among others this process developed a number of messages for the ECOWAS positions to the UNFCCC COP21.

► *Article continues on the next page*

▲ Workshop on low-carbon development and climate change in July 2015 in Dehradun, India. Photo by AIWC.

▶ *Article continued from the previous page*

South Asia

In South Asia, Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) and the INFORSE regional coordinator INSEDA are promoting low-carbon development together with a number of stakeholders as well as with activities in India and Sri Lanka.

The activities focus on national climate strategies and the development of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC's) to UNFCCC.

In India, All India Women's Conference (AIWC) is a key partner in the activities that have included 11 national and state-level consultations, policy briefs, other publications, and public outreach via TV.

In Sri Lanka, IDEA is a key partner in the activities that have included nine local and national consultations as well as development of documentation of the benefits of pro-poor, low-carbon development.

Regionally, the focus is on the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Latin America

In Latin America, CAN Latin America (CANLA) is promoting low-carbon development in activities with partners in Bolivia, Haiti, and also regionally.

In Bolivia, the main focus is on land use. The national NGO FIDES (Integral Development Foundation) is coordinating activities that have included a civil society workshop, a communication platform to civil society, a dialogue event with authorities on greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions, a solutions workshop, and articles.

The basis for the focus on land-use is that 48% of Bolivian CO_2 emissions are from deforestation, mainly from the "Santa Cruz" department in Bolivia.

In Haiti, the activities have included an internet forum on low-carbon development, an awareness workshop on global warming, and focus on small-scale solutions such as energy-efficient bakeries and laundries.

Regionally, the focus is on the regional organisation UNASUR, where CANLA is working to have NGOs better included and to improve the South American Energy Strategy.

Read more on the project Promoting Pro-Poor & Low-Carbon Development Strategies (LCD) by INFORSE and CAN at:

- *Africa: www.inforse.org/africa/Low-Carbon-Strategies.htm www.tatedo.org www.endaenergie.org*
- *Asia: www.inforse.org/asia/Low-Carbon-Strategies.htm www.cansouthasia.net www.aiwc.org.in*
- *Latin America: www.fidesbolivia.org www.can-la.org*
- *INFORSE: www.inforse.org/Low-Carbon-Strategies.htm and CAN : www.climatenetwork.org*
- *Project coordinator SustainableEnergy: www.sustainableenergy.dk/global-network*

The LCD Project is supported by CISU as part of a grant from CISU to the Danish NGO SustainableEnergy for the period from April, 2014 to March, 2016.

PHOTO: CRT-NEPAL

Eco-Village Development in South Asia

Solution to Climate & Development

The challenges of poverty, climate change, and the resultant migration of young people from rural agricultural areas to urban slum are addressed by a set of locally-based solutions within the Eco-Village Development concept. The concept is promoted within a new project in South Asia with participation of INFORSE organizations and CANSA in 2015-17.

Combining Solutions

The Eco-Village Development (EVD) concept combines a number of solutions for poverty reduction within sustainable energy, water management, agriculture, gardening, and housing.

The solutions have all proven successful individually. ***Together*** they can provide the energy and resources needed for a development out of poverty for rural villages with minimal greenhouse emissions, a truly feasible vision of a prosperous future for rural villages. *Individually,* the solutions can provide, for instance, cleaner cooking, light, or better gardening. ***Together*** they can fulfil basic needs, providing energy and resources for increased income generation. With the focus on local solutions, EVD does not create dependency on central supplies of, e.g., electricity and fossil fuels, where the supply is too often erratic and costly.

Not Just Collection of Technologies

EVD is more than a collection of sustainable technological solutions. It also includes:

- *Planning* of the right solutions for each area and each village, to be chosen according to climate, livelihood, etc. with assessment of resources and needs in dialogue with the community.
- *Integration of solutions* and *stepwise development*, where the villagers gradually attain the solutions, as they are able to afford them and to organize themselves to use them effectively.
- *Training and support for permanent use and maintenance.*
- *Frameworks* such as f*unding mechanisms*, in order to have a *long-term progression* of living standards in a sustainable way.

Bridge

The EVD concept and solutions can serve as a bridge between the development objectives and the climate objectives.

The resulting message, that development with poverty reduction does not need to conflict climate mitigation, is key for constructive climate policies, and for possible successes with international climate agreements.

► *Article continues on the next page*

Project Partners are 7 INFORSE member organizations and CAN-South Asia.

NEPAL:
CRT/N - Centre for Rural Technology
www.crtnepal.org

SRI LANKA:
IDEA - Integrated Development Association
www.ideasrilanka.org

BANGLADESH:
Grameen Shakti
www.gshakti.org

INDIA:
INSEDA: Integrated Sustainable Energy and Ecological Development Association
www.inseda.org

WAFD - Women's Action For Development
climateandgender.org

AIWC - All India Women's Conference
www.aiwc.org.in

DENMARK:
DIB (coordinator) www.dib.dk

Regional Networks:
INFORSE-South Asia www.inforse.org/asia
CANSA www.cansouthasia.net

ECO-VILLAGE SOUTH ASIA

▲ Some of the solutions, which are part of the eco-village development concept. Read more in the Publication of the Project. (See page No. 11)

► *Article continued from the previous page*

4 Countries

The Project is active in 4 South Asian countries: India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. Activities are coordinated by a national INFORSE member NGO organisation. Regional coordination is done by INFORSE South Asia and CANSA. (See box on page No. 7)

3 Villages per Country

During the Project, 3 villages are chosen in each country to gain methodological experience on the EVD planning process with community involvement. The process includes:

- Assessing resources and formulating needs in longer perspectives, e.g., of 5, 10, or 15 years.
- Mapping of resources is based on questionnaires and on available statistics.
- Compiling and providing information about various possible EVD solutions.
- Formulating the needs by exploring "how a dream eco-village" would look in the future.

The plans are intended to be used in presentations to convince the village or district development committee. In addition, they strengthen the basis for further promotion, campaigns, and advocacy work on national and international levels.

▼ The Project Partners at the kick off meeting in India in April, 2015.

Simple Technological Solutions

The EVD solutions are generally simple, easy to implement, low-cost and low in emissions. They include locally perfected solutions of, for instance, improved cook stoves as well as appropriate high-tech solutions such LED lamps that make good light much more affordable, including for poor people. Thus, the EVD concept gives better prospects for sustainable development with poverty reduction today than was possible earlier, simply because of the local and global technical development. Some examples of solutions for EVD, where the partners have experiences, are:

- Family-size biogas plants for cooking, light, and slurry for fertilizer
- Solar dryers made of affordable materials to dry food for own consumption and for income
- Solar (PV) systems to provide electricity to LED lights, TV/radio, fan, and mobile phone charging
- Micro-hydro and improved water mill for community electrification and small business development
- Simple pumps and pumping for improvements in sanitation and micro-irrigation
- Roof rain-water harvesting
- Climate-adapted low-cost housing, reducing heating and cooling needs
- Clean cooking solutions, including improved cookstoves and briquetting to make charcoal from locally available biomass for smokeless and pollution-free cooking
- Low-cost toilets, especially for the convenience of village women
- Agro-forestry, including growing seeds and nurseries
- Organic farming
- Low-cost, affordable greenhouses
- Integrating micro-finance services for the solutions.

Break the Myth of "More Development Releases More CO_2"

South Asia consists of developing and least-developed countries. Thus, in their planning discussions, poverty alleviation takes high priority, targeting rural areas, including many villages, where poverty is severe.

Up until now, poverty-reduction strategies have often relied on development that has produced high emissions, such as rural electrification with electricity from coal-fired power plants. Such solutions increase fossil-fuel use, and are often unreliable in rural areas because of frequent and lengthy power cuts, erratic fossil-fuel supply outside of cities, and price variations that make them unaffordable for the poor.

Currently, most village-level development programmes for poverty reduction pay very little attention to climate change. This is in spite of the fact that the poorest groups of society are the most vulnerable to damages from climate change.

Therefore, we propose to integrate the EVD concept into existing village-development programmes in these countries. Local EVD solutions bring sustainable development that will reduce poverty more effectively than business-as-usual approaches.

At the same time, local EVD can improve the resilience of these areas in the face of a changing climate. South Asian countries might receive more support and greater international recognition by increasing the priority of EVD solutions in their climate policies.

In South Asia, of the 1.7 billion people, about 900 million live on less than 3.1 USD per day and 300 million on less than 1.9 USD, with 70-90% of the poor living in rural areas.

Seek Influence: Call from Villages to National Level & to the UN Climate Negotiations

We, within this project, seek to convey this message to national development agencies, to international donors, and to government agencies responsible for national climate policies and for negotiations on international agreements. So far we worked on:

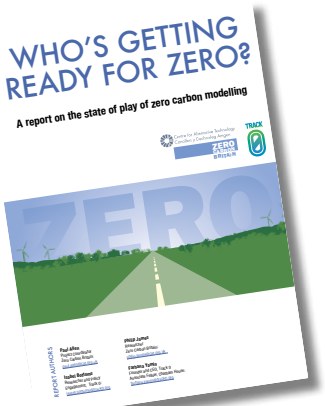
- local evidence of success
- national dialogue meetings
- policy briefs on national and international levels
- publications promoting EVD as climate solutions
- presentation at the UNFCCC process
- inputs to national hearings on relevant issues e.g., on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to UNFCCC
- participation and input to other relevant forums in South Asia.

▲ The eco-village development concept was presented at the INFORSE's side event at the UNFCCC SBI42 Conference in Bonn, Germany on June 10, 2015.
- On the photo above: Kalyani Raj (AIWC) presents experiences on gender aspects.
- On the photo below: Gunnar Boye Olesen (INFORSE) presents the Eco-Village Development Policy Brief.

▶ Front page of the Publication of the EVD project to be launched at the INFORSE side event of UNFCCC COP21 on December 3, 2015.

Read more on the Project Eco Village Development (EVD) in South Asia for 2015-17 at www.inforse.org/asia/EVD.htm as well as on the Project Partners' websites.
The Project's full title: "Evidence based advocacy for low-carbon, pro-poor sustainable "Eco-Village Development" in South Asia.

The EVD Project is supported by DANIDA's Danish Civil Society Fund administered by Civil Society in Development (CISU), which is a Danish association of 280+ Danish NGOs.



Who's Getting Ready for Zero?

Under this title, one INFORSE member, the Centre for Alternative Technology in Wales (CAT), compared over 100 low-carbon and zero-carbon scenarios for transitions by 2050. The scenarios show how countries, and even groups of countries, can become independent of fossil fuels and reduce greenhouse gases drastically within a few decades. Some studies show that it can be done while maintaining a healthy economy and with increased employment. CAT's own scenario, "ZeroCarbonBritain", shows how a large country such as the UK can switch to 100% renewable energy and reach zero net greenhouse-gas emissions in just 15 years. CAT has also started a new research project, "Zero Carbon: Making it happen!".

In the report, the start of a network is proposed. It would support net-zero-scenario modelling practitioners, helping them to share insights and expertise.

Read the report:
www.zerocarbonbritain.org/ready-for-zero

Fast Renewable-Energy Transition with Good Economy

One of INFORSE-Europe's members, "Sustainable-Energy", has finalised its work on how Denmark can convert to 100% renewable energy, while maintaining a healthy economy, by 2030.

Energy efficiency, intelligent integration of wind-power into the energy system, and a transportation transition are keys to a successful transition to 100% renewable energy for Denmark.

The analysis shows that the transition by 2030 will be more than 1 billion €/year cheaper from 2030 than a slower transition that takes until 2050. It will also generate about 30,000 extra jobs during the transition while reducing local pollution and traffic noise.

Read more:
www.inforse.org/europe/VisionDK.htm

Energy Savings in A Big Way

Probably the most important change in the efficiency of household energy has come from the EU's Ecodesign and Energy labelling regulations on energy-using products. By 2020, the total savings from this measure will equal the production of 200 coal power stations throughout the EU, and will deliver 40% of the EU energy-efficiency target (20% increase of energy efficiency between 2005 and 2020).

As new products continue to come on the market, and new technologies allow existing ones to be more efficient, the energy-efficiency regulation has to continue if we want to keep saving energy and money.

This fall, boilers, which are the most energy-consuming products, have been covered by Ecodesign and shall have energy labels as well. For the first time, consumers throughout Europe will be able to see in a simple way how energy-efficient a new boiler will be, and to see whether it would be better to add a solar heater and/or to invest in a heat pump. *This change is expected to save as much as 2300 PJ of energy/year by 2020, equivalent to the entire energy consumption of Belgium between now and then.*

Another important development is the proposal to simplify the energy-label scale, not using the A+, A++ and A+++ labels, but simply making the A-label the best. In future, these labels should be recalibrated regularly as products get more energy-efficient.

Consumer surveys show that the simple A-G scale is easiest to understand. It is now crucial that the EU countries support this improvement. *They must not give in to manufacturers that lobby hard to keep to old, less efficient labelling systems.*

INFORSE-Europe follows the Ecodesign and labelling issues, together with other organisations in the Coolproducts campaign. The goal is for requirements and labels to promote the most energy-efficient and environmentally benign products that are also economically beneficial to consumers.

If you would like to follow our work on increasing the energy efficiency of consumer products, contact Gunnar Boye Olesen at ove@inforse.org.

Read more:
www.inforse.org/europe and www.coolproducts.org

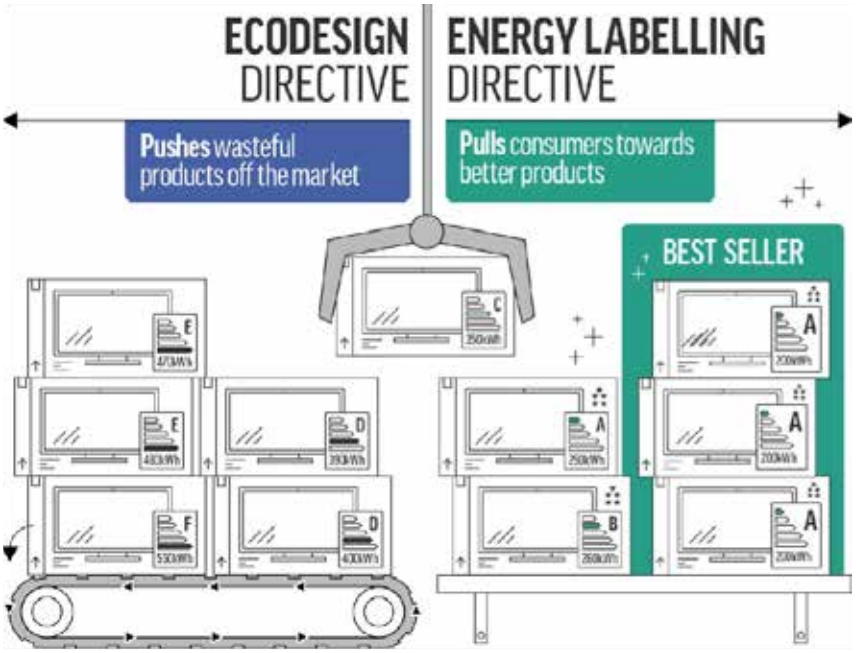
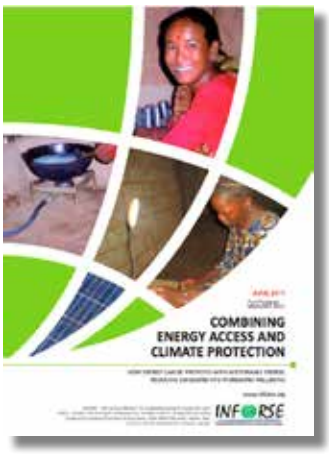


Illustration from www.coolproducts.org

"Combining Energy Access and Climate Protection"

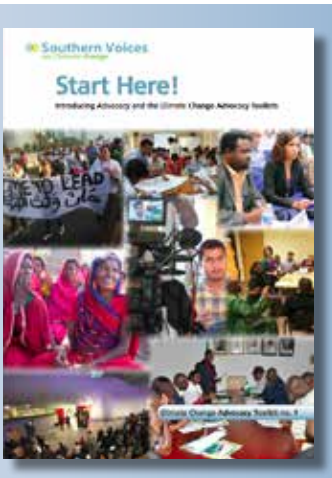


How energy can be provided with sustainable energy, reducing emissions and increasing well being. Cases in Asia and Africa
Compiled by the INFORSE members: Mali Folkecenter from Mali; ENDA from Senegal; INSEDA, WAFD, AIWC from India. IDEA from Sri Lanka, CRT from Nepal, and Grameen Shakti from Bangladesh.

77pp., December 2014
Pdf available from:
www.inforse.org/energyaccess-climate.php3

Contents:
- Mali: Solar Lantern; Jatropha Oil
- Togo: Solar Lamp
- Senegal: Baking Ovens; Removal of Subsidy on LPG
- India: Carbon Credit for Household Biogas Plants; Bamboo Used at Biogas Plants, Solar Dryers
- Sri Lanka: 'Anagi' Improved Cookstoves
- Nepal: Improved Water Mills
- Bangladesh: Solar Home Systems

"Climate Change Advocacy Tool"



A toolkit to guide civil society actors in the South in their efforts to advocate for pro-poor climate policies. Includes instructions on how to plan and conduct advocacy interventions; a range of case stories on how civil society works to influence climate change policy-making; and references for further reading.
Collection of experiences of more than 20 civil society networks advocating for climate policies that benefit poor and vulnerable people.

Published by Southern Voices on Climate Change program. The Program was implemented by the Climate Capacity Consortium, comprised of Danish NGOs (CARE Danmark (lead), DanChurchAid, IBIS, SustainableEnergy, 92-Group), IIED, CAN and INFORSE.

Contents:
1: Start Here! Introducing Advocacy
2: Planning Advocacy
3: Framing the Debate: Messages and Communication
4: Strengthening Advocacy Networks
5: Influencing Decision Makers
6: Engaging the Public
7: Engaging the Media
8: Supporting Local Voices
9: Policy Implementation & Finance

106 pp. 2014.
Available as pdf from:
www.southernvoices.net/en/resource-centre/tools/687-the-advocacy-toolkits.html

"Light over Africa"

Overview of over 300 solar lighting systems installed in the schools of villages in Mali, Uganda and Burkina Faso since 1998.
Read about the paradigm shift, solar shops, and the impact on the local people. The book is well illustrated with maps and pictures.

Moreover, the book kicks you off to the next challenge: a plan for solar lighting in 10 000 village schools, which will give opportunity to attend evening school to learn to read and write.

The activities were conducted by the Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy in cooperation with local NGOs and suppliers. The projects were supported by several aid programs, foundations and private people. Continued support is welcome. Please contact Jane Kruse at info@folkecenter.dk .

Published by the Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy, Denmark.
Edited by Yoshinari Suzuki, Preben Maegaard, Jane Kruse, Nicolaj Stenkjæe, Roshan A. Bilimoria.

64 pp., 2015. 12 EUR. ISBN: 978-87-7778-002-8.
www.folkecenter.net/gb/news/press/light-over-africa/

"Eco-Village Development as Climate Solution"

Proposals from South Asia: India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka

The publication includes the concept, cases, and interviews on what the villagers would like.
60 pp., November 2015.

The Publication is to be launched at the UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris at the side event on December 3, 2015. (See page No. 3).

Published by the Project on Low-Carbon, Pro-Poor, Eco-Village Development in South Asia in 2015-17.

The Partners include: INSEDA, WAFD, AIWC (India), CRT (Nepal), IDEA (Sri Lanka) Grameen Shakti (Bangladesh), DIB (Denmark), INFORSE-South Asia, and CAN South Asia.

See article on pages 7-9.

UNFCCC SIDE EVENTS

December 3rd, 8th & 10th 2015

PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

INFORSE
International Network for Sustainable Energy

"Fair Low/Zero Carbon & 100% RE Strategies, South & North Countries, Villages, Women Initiatives"

Blue Zone → December 3rd

Climate Generation Zone → Dec. 8th & 10th

See More on page No. 3

Organized by:

INFORSE · négaWatt · Fe

Campaign
"Don't Nuke the Climate"
at UNFCCC COP21 Paris, France

Join the Virtual March!
Make Your Own Slogan!

www.wiseinternational.org/campaign

Sign the Petition

- For organisations at WISE: www.wiseinternational.org/campaign/petition and
- For individuals at NIRS: www.org2.salsalabs.com/o/5502/p/dia/action3/common/public/?action_KEY=20658

WOMEN GENDER CONSTITUENCY

Woman Day at UNFCCC COP21
December 8, 2015

News: October 16, 2015
WGC's Statement in reaction to the new draft of the Paris agreement:
A 'Non-Paper' for a 'Non-Effective' 'Non-Just' 'Non-Equal' Climate Agreement

Read more at:
Women and Gender Constituency (WGC)
www.womengenderclimate.org

INFORSE

International Network for Sustainable Energy

INFORSE is a world-wide network of 145 non-governmental organizations in 60 countries.

INFORSE was established in 1992 at the UN "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro to promote a transition to efficient and sustainable use of renewable energy.

The organisations work with renewable energy and sustainable development to improve environment and to reduce poverty through advocacy as well as by raising awareness.

Lobby United Nations
INFORSE has NGO consultative status with the UN ECOSOC since 1998, and with the UNFCCC since 2002. It has sent delegations to many of the Climate COP-meetings as observers as well as organized official side events and exhibitions.

Lobby European Union
INFORSE-Europe is registered in the EU lobby register and has a permanent seat at the EU Ecodesign Directives' consultations.

Communication
The communication is facilitated by a newsletter, a database of more than 1000 relevant contacts, and NGO seminars.

Projects
INFORSE's member organizations often work together to achieve progress through influencing politics, to build capacity through exchanges of information and of services, and through cooperative projects. The last include, in the last 10 years:

- "Southern Voices on Climate Change", an NGO capacity-building program.
- Low-Carbon, Pro Poor Development Strategies in Africa and South Asia.
- Eco-Village Developments as Climate Solutions in South Asia.
- Social participation in local energy planning in Poland.
- Local sustainable energy planning and advice center in Belarus.
- 100% renewable-energy scenarios for the EU, for Denmark, Hungary and for others.
- Cool Products Campaign for the EU EcoDesign Directive.
- NGO cooperative projects in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, Russia, Ukraine and Denmark. Associated activities included development of national sustainable energy plans, campaigns, exhibitions, and study tours.
- Low-carbon scenarios for Germany and France, along with creation of a network of NGOs and researchers.
- Educational programs e.g., SPARE, DIERET, and a database of school materials.
- Compiling documentations of successful cases and of a renewable-technology manual for South Asia.

Supporters have included the EU, DANIDA, SIDA, the Nordic Council of Ministers, AirClim, ECOS, Swiss Fund, and the Danish Europa-Nævnet.

More: www.inforse.org

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