









UNFCCC COP22 Side-event, Marrakech, Morocco 11 November 2016 - Time: 16:45 - 18:15 Room: Mediterranean

Improving NDCs: Ecovillage Development, Energy Access & Zero Carbon Societies in Africa, Asia & EU How can local solutions in South and North lead to ambitious NDCs, provide energy access & improve livelihoods?





- How can local solutions support energy access & improved livelihoods?
 by Kavita Myles, Integrated Sustainable Energy and Ecological Development. Association INSEDA and INFORSE South Asia;
- Experiences from Nepal. by Shovana Maharjan, Centre for Rural Technology CRT/N, Nepal;
- How to include Eco-village developments in national plans, in improved NDCs?
 by Dumindu Herath, Integrated Development Association IDEA, Sri Lanka;
- Eco-village developments in South Asia, mitigation effects, proposals climate finance/markets. by M.Mahmodul Hasan, **Grameen Shakti, Bangladesh**;
- Regional cooperation for local climate action as Eco-village development. by Santosh Patnaik, **CANSA**.













Read More: http://www.inforse.org/asia/EVD.htm and https://seors.unfccc.int/seors/reports/archive.html

UNFCCC COP22 Side-event, Marrakech, Morocco -11 November 2016 Improving NDCs: Ecovillage Development, Energy Access & Zero Carbon Societies in Asia



ECO VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

How can local solutions support energy access and improved livelihoods?

Kavita Myles, Integrated Sustainable Energy and Ecological Development Association, INSEDA and International Network for Sustainable Energy- South Asia (INFORSE-South Asia)

















Eco Village Development = Giving rural inhabitants access to (Renewable Energy Technologies + Livelihood Solutions + Training + Community Participation) * Gender

Mainstreaming

ACTING ON THE PARIS ROADMAP

To create a bottom-up, climate-resilient solution for sustainable development that promotes:

Universal energy access.



SOME EVD SOLUTIONS FOR ENERGY ACCESS AND ENHANCING LIVELIHOODS



HEERA IMPROVED COOKSTOVE



BIOGAS TECHNOLOGY



SOLAR COOKING



GREENHOUSE



ORGANIC GARDEN



SOLAR DRYING

A Pro-Poor Approach to Universal Clean Energy Access



Decentralized, household access to clean low-carbon energy access in offgrid areas.

Reaching out to hard to reach areas.



TECHNOLOGIES

Creating a centralized database of technologies, specifications and best practices that is available to all so that learnings and solutions don't slip through the cracks.

Uncomplicating the



Tested solutions that are especially designed for the target landscape and needs of the people based on participatory needs assessments.

Rural livelihood security



PRIVATE SECTOR

ROLE

Incentivizing private sector involvement for scaling up these technologies and making them more widely available and bringing down costs through mass production.

Incentivizing Markets in universalizing availability of energy solutions.

A Compassionate Approach to Improving Livelihoods

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Including Women not only in the planning process but placing them in positions of authority and empowering them with tools of monitoring and reporting.

Gender mainstreaming from end to end .

INCOME GENERATION

Get stakeholder buy-in by addressing those problems that affect them the most making a living and being financially independent.

Moving towards a higher HDI.



CAPACITY BUILDING

Education and skill development that gives communities, decision-makers and elected authorities the tools they need to learn where to find information, make the best decision, and fix problems themselves.

Enhancing Resilience through training



ACCESS TO DEVELOPMENTAL RESOURCES

Giving stakeholders technology and knowledge resources that they usually don't have.

Fairness in allocation

THANK YOU!

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

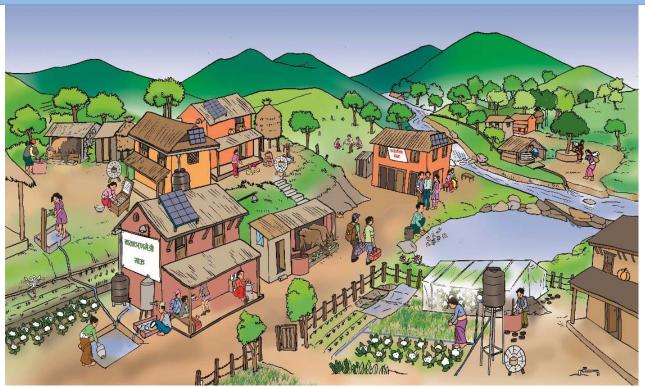
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Improving NDC s Eco-village development, energy access & zero carbon societies in Asia

A case study from Nepal Shovana Maharjan Centre for Rural Technology Nepal





EVD contribution to achieving national and international Goals and Target













Climate resilient agropractices to address food security Integrating Green Energy with Agrolivelihoods Optimum
utilization of
available
resources
for
enhancing
livelihood

Women involvement in selection of EVD solutions

Increasing
access to
modern
energy
technologies

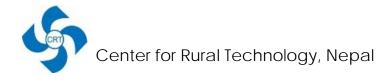
EVD solutions to improve education of children

Result of Capacity Building and Awareness Campaign

S.N	EVD Solutions
1	Bio-Gas repairing /maintenance
2	Waste water management and micro- irrigation
3	Bio-composting
4	Fish ponds
5	Cow-shed management
6	Plantation of hi-value trees and fruits







Adaptation and Livelihood

- Resource optimization under implementation of EVD concept
 - Exploring new agro-based business ventures







Adaptation and livelihood

 Integration of EVD solutions with agrobased livelihood







Challenges

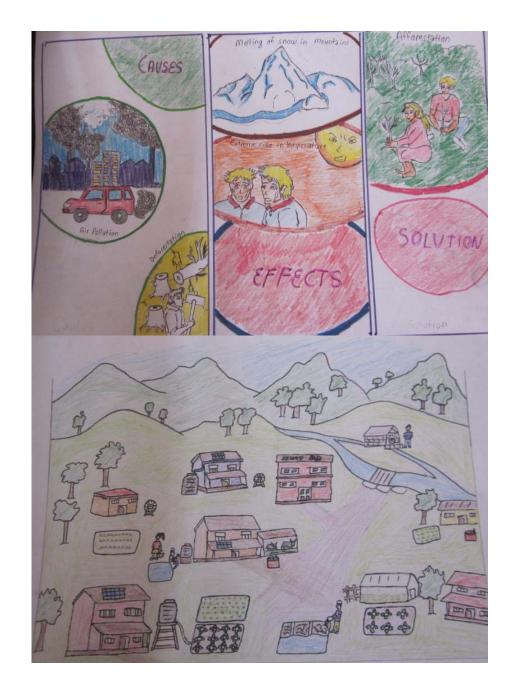
- Establishment of knowledge or Information Center at grass root level
 - Schools are best organization to be developed as information center
 - Climate change as core subject to be included in curriculum at school level





THANK YOU

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Linking EVD to NDCs and National Development plans in Sri Lanka



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COP22 Marrakech, Morocco 11th November 2016





Win-Win approach

- -Holistic and integrated approach!
- -Robust, affordable and decentralized adaptation and mitigation solutions!
- -Prioritizing rural and ecological requirements
- Bottom-up approach

Population By Sector %

Urban -18.3 Rural - 77.3

Estate- 4.4

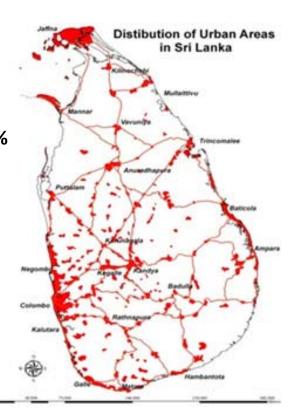
Agricultural Labour force 30%

Energy:

Biomass:

Over 50% (Total demand)

Over 80% rural households utilizes







➤ Sri Lanka NEXT Initiative
The BlueGreen Era
Pledging for 2°C





Programmes in close association with "Eco Village Development"

- > Development of 10,000 Climate smart villages
- **➤ "Toxic Free Nation" 3 Year National Programme**
 - -Reduce the utilization of Chemicals in Agriculture
 - -Scaling-up Organic Agriculture: Paddy farming
- "Surya Bala Sangramaya" Solar power programme.

Sri Lanka INDCs, NDCs: Linking EVD



INDCs prepared by Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Sri Lanka. **Submission**: April 2016 NDCs prepared by Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Sri Lanka. **Submission**: November 2016

Key Features : INDCs

Mitigation -5 Sectors
Adaptation - 9 Sectors (Based on NCCAS and NAP)
Loss and Damages
Means of Implementation



Key Features : NDCs (Based on INDCs)

Mitigation -5 Sectors Adaptation – 9 Sectors Loss and Damages Means of Implementation

Eco Village Development (EVD) or similar initiatives –Not Included

Path to inclusion

- -Mitigation: Development of Measuring and reporting mechanism (support structure) Many Cross cutting sectors and accounting
- -Bottom up approach in setting targets and commitments

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Eco-Village Developments in South Asia, Mitigation Effects and Proposals for Climate/ Finance Markets

Mohammad Mahmodul Hasan Manager Grameen Shakti, Bangladesh www.qshakti.orq

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Marrakech, Morocco

Eco-Village Development (EVD) Existing Mitigation actions









The Solar Home Program electricity to offgrid villages

Replacing kerosene

Free of indoor air pollution

Improved Cooking Stove

Reducing indoor air pollution

Reducing volume of fuelwood

Biogas plant

Replacing fuel wood

Smoke free kitchen

Organic fertilizer

Organic Farming

Sustainable Farming practices

Healthy life style

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Sources of Fund regarding climate change: Example from Bangladesh

Own Sources:

- Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)
- Bangladesh Central Bank Green Finance
- "Food For Work Program" from Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief

Multi-donor trust fund:

Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)

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Scale-up for Eco-Village Development: In the light of Climate Fund

- Model of Eco-Village Development can be submitted as project proposal for GCF through Executive Entity (EE).
- Climate Fund/Green Fund or any allocated fund for mitigation activities as well as adaptation activities can be asked.
- It's very important to influence the government agencies to take the comprehensive model of Country perspective Eco-Village Development in their "National Action Plan" or "5-10 Years Master Plan" for development road map.

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