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

Fast 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

























Introducing Eco-Village Development (EVD) as a Climate and Development Strategy

By Zareen Myles, Executive Director

WOMEN'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT (WAFD), INDIA

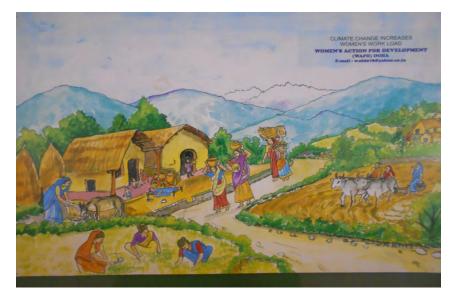


Problems

- 1. Loss of livelihoods.
- 2. Migration of men in search of jobs.
- 3. Increase in burden of women's workload.

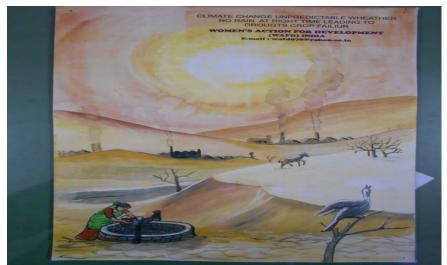


CORRENT Proposing stronger NDCs, LEDS & Paris Rulebook for poverty reduction and local village development















Community Participation and Capacity Building







Solutions —



Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Tank

"Earlier, I use to fetch water from the public pump around 8 times daily, so I never use to get time to do much work. After this tank was built, I am able to do all my work on time and spend quality time with my family. It has made my life better".

Chamani Devi from Savli, Uttarakhand, India.











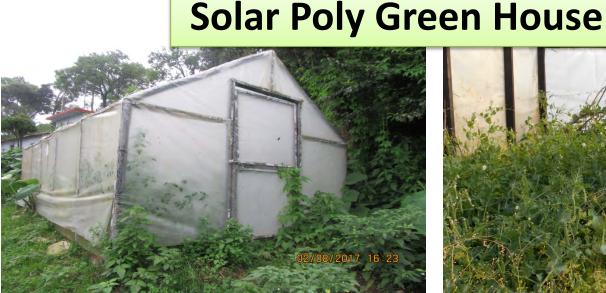




"I am very happy that I can now dry Turmeric and Chilli in my solar dryer which I grind and sell it to the villagers, everyone loves them. I also dry potato chips, wild apricot and beans etc, I earn about Rs. 6000 per season with it. I also dry excess vegetables from the garden which is stored for future use".

- Bimla Kothari from Jaghdaar, Uttarakhand, India.







"I get sufficient vegetables for my household and also enough to share with my neighbors. I sell the remaining vegetables in the nearby market. This is a good income for me. I get fresh vegetable and money to help my family. Thanks to WAFD who made my life better and improved my status in the village". -Satyabati from Savli, Uttarakhand, India.





Compost Basket



"I have 3 organic compost baskets in my farming unit. I use the compost from this to grow peas, cauliflower, cabbage, onions, garlic and other vegetables. I usually earn from Rs. 1000/- to 3000/- per vegetable crop. Other staple like beans are dried and extra is sold in market for up to Rs.25,000/ per year". Munni Devi from Maun, Uttarakhand, India.







"Earlier because of the changing farming cycle and unpredictable weather we were unable to even grow enough staple food to last a year. We had to buy these foods from the market, and needed money for that. Now because of the trainings from EVD project, we converted our farm into organic farming unit and is able to grow enough for our annual needs and sell the extra produce earning an income of up to Rs. 40,000 p.a".

Roshni Devi from Maun, Uttarakhand, India







HEERA (Hybrid Improved Cook Stove)

"I cook two things as well as get warm water at the same time. During winter, the room stays warm as the cook stove retains heat for at least 2-3 hours after the fire goes off. A battery is connected with the rooftop Solar panel that charges my mobile phone and an LED bulb that lights my kitchen. This Hybrid improved Cook Stove releases only filtered smoke in to the atmosphere. I am really happy to be associated with the EVD project as I have gained so much from it".

Uma Tadiyal from Savli, Uttarakhand, India.











WHAT NEXT?

In order to make the EVD concept into a movement, we have planned the following steps:

- 1. Show case the success of EVD through Media.
- 2. Involve Industries to take up CSR projects.
- 3. Try and influence Government to make EVD into a policy.
- 4. Try and Influence the District level Government Departments to partner with us to create sustainable villages using the EVD Concept.
- 5. Train other groups in the concept of EVD so they can also take up the program in their own areas.



Thank You!

For more information, please contact:

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WAFD: www.climateandgender.org INSEDA: www.inseda.org

More on the EVD Project: www.inforse.org/asia/EVD.htm www.ecovillagedevelopment.net

