

**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



PROMOTE
LOCAL CLIMATE
SOLUTIONS
TO END
POVERTY



South Asia:

- **Zareen Myles, WAFFD, 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>



Eco-Village Development in South Asia:

Opportunities for empowering villagers within Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) mapping



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South Asia

- *1.6 Billion People*
- *67% people in rural area*
- *GDP:USD 559 – 9950*
- *Access to Electricity: 78%*
- *Access to clean cooking: 40%*
- *Access to improved water: 90%*
- *Per capita CO2 emission: 1.4 tonnes*



NDC: Commitment from South Asia (1)

Bangladesh

- Aim to cut greenhouse gas by 15% within 2030 from Business-as-Usual (subject to international support)
- Increase renewable energy technologies: solar home systems, Mini-grid, pico-solar, Solar Irrigation, etc.
- Food Security, livelihood and health protection
- Community based conservation.

India

- Plan to cut greenhouse gas emission for each unit of GDP by 33% to 35% from 2005 level within 2030
- Target 40% of electricity from non-fossil fuel
- Put forward and further propagate a healthy and sustainable living way based on traditions and values of conservation and moderation
- Adaptation to climate change in developing programs for several sectors: agriculture, water resources, Himalayan region and coastal region.

Nepal

- Reduction of dependency on fossil fuel by 50% within 2050 and achieve 80% electrification by renewable energy sources by this time
- Dissemination of mini and micro hydropower, solar home system, solar pump, improved water mill, biogas plant and improved stoves
- Maintain 40% of total area for forest covering of the country.

Sri Lanka

- Aim to reduction of greenhouse gas unto 23% by 2030 from Business-as-Usual (subject to international support)
- Increasing forest covering to 32% by 2030
- Adaptation in agriculture, irrigation, livestock, fisheries and disaster preparedness

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NDC: Commitment from South Asia (2)

Bhutan

- Aim to remain carbon neutral and maintain 60% of total land cover by forest
- Climate smart livestock farming practice, climate smart agriculture (organic farming)
- Promotion of renewable energy technologies: solar, wind, small hydro and biomass
- Climate resilient household water supply and sanitation.

Maldives

- Aim to reduce greenhouse gas emission up to 24% (subject to international Support)
- Adaptation in fisheries, coastal protection, infrastructure resilience as well as safeguarding coral reef and biodiversity.

Pakistan

- Committed to reduce its emissions after reaching peak levels to the extent possible, subject to affordability, provision of international climate finance, transfer of technology and capacity building.

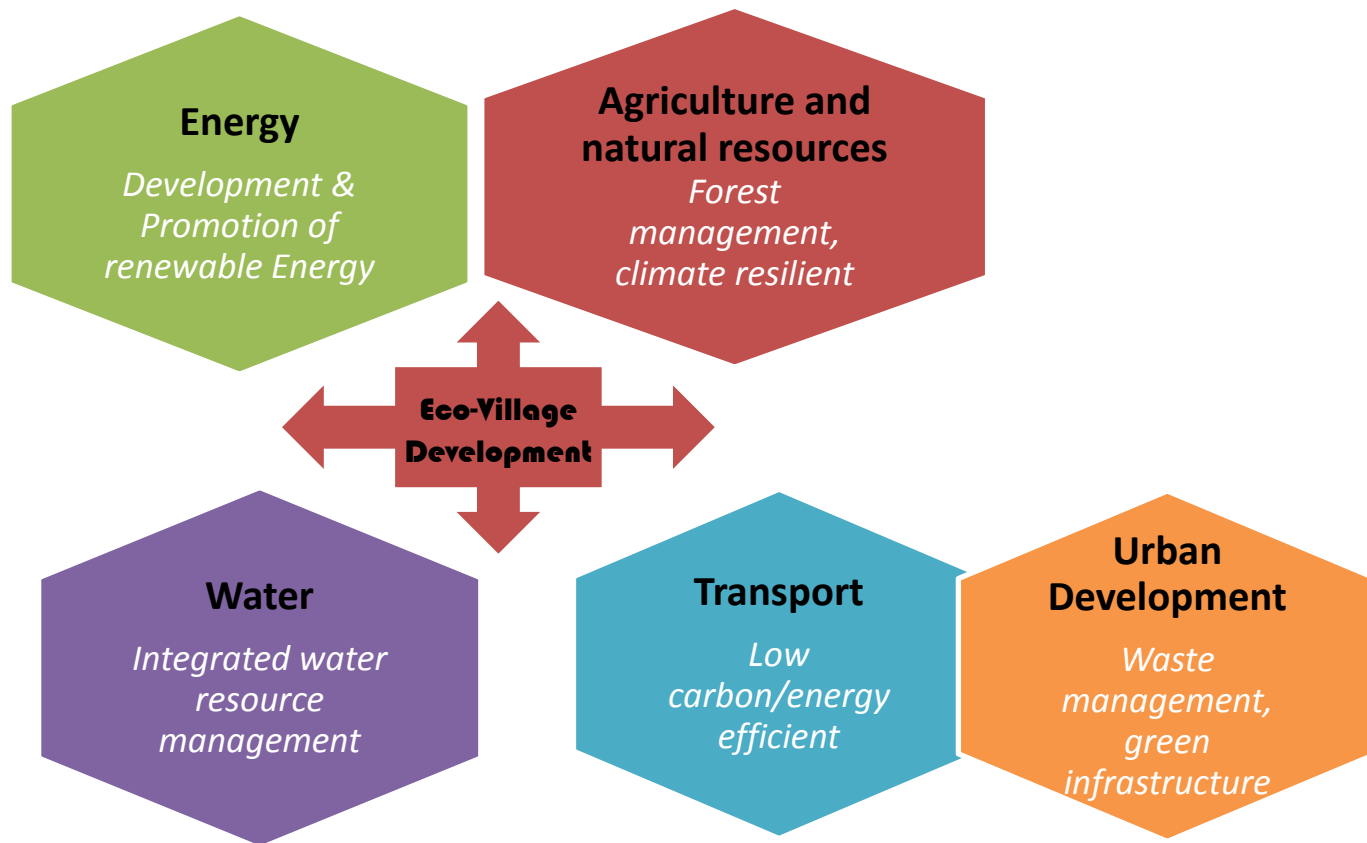
Afghanistan

- Aim to reduce greenhouse gas emission of 13.6% by 2030 from Business-as-Usual (subject to international support)
- Promotion of community based natural resources management
- Increasing irrigated agricultural land through restoration and development of Afghanistan's irrigation system.



NDC in South Asia: Key Sectors

Area of Eco-Village Development



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NDC in South Asia & Eco-Village Development: *Area of Environment & Climate Change*

Strengthening of
climate resilient
infrastructure

Improved
disaster
preparedness
and response

Disaster Risk
Management

Research &
Knowledge
management



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*Thank You &
Do it with Joy 😊*

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