



Local Climate Solutions to support Sustainable Development in South Asian Countries by Sanjay Vashist, CANSA

SB42 - UNFCCC Side Event
Rural Development with Low Carbon, Eco Village Solutions in South Asia: Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, India
June 10, 2015, 18.30 - 20.00, Room: Bonn 1
World Conference Centre, Bonn, Germany

The Side Event was organised by
 INFORSE – International Network for Sustainable Energy
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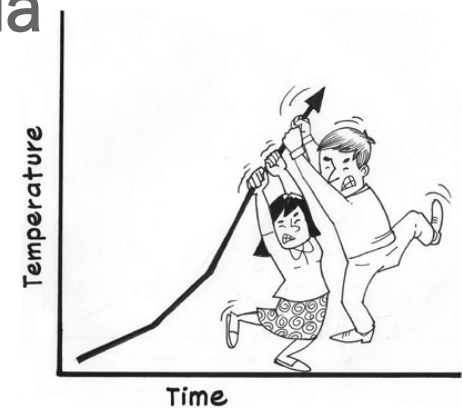
Position Brief and the NGO advocacy EVD project:
 “Evidence based advocacy for low-carbon, pro-poor sustainable
 “Eco-Village Development “ (EVD) in South Asia“
www.inforse.org/asia/EVD.htm

Full Proceedings: www.inforse.org/europe/conf15_PreCOP21-Bonn.htm
 More: www.inforse.org/asia www.cansouthasia.net



Local Climate Solutions to support Sustainable Development in South Asian Countries

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Introduction...

- South Asia, comprising Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal and Bhutan.
- Growth rate for countries in South Asia rose over much of the past decade by an average 7.9% a year.
- There are more people living in poverty in eight Indian states than there are in the 26 poorest African countries.
- the region, 433 million people still have no access to electricity.
- Tremendous challenge because energy is key to lifting people out of poverty and creating the necessary infrastructure to provide healthcare, education, sanitation, clean water, food security and employment.



Energy Poverty...

- 58% of people in rural Bangladesh are energy poor; India, the figure is 57%.
- In urban areas of India, the energy poverty rate is 28%, compared to 20% who are income poor.
- for Pakistan energy poverty ranges from 47-66% in the four key provinces.
- IEA highlight the region as a global hotspot for energy poverty: just 68.5% of the population has access to electricity.
- Rural areas in South Asia, 87% of the population is dependent on wood and charcoal to meet their energy needs.



Energy Ladder

Level 1

Basic human needs

- **Electricity** for lighting, health, education, communication and community services (50–100kWh per person per year)
- **Modern fuels and technologies for cooking and heating** (50–100 kgoe of modern fuel or improved biomass cook stove)

Level 2

Productive uses

- **Electricity, modern fuels and other energy services** to improve productivity, e.g:
 - Agriculture: water pumping for irrigation, fertilizer, mechanized tilling
 - Commercial: agricultural processing, cottage industry
 - Transport: fuel

Level 3

Modern society needs

- **Modern energy services** for many more domestic appliances, increased requirements for cooling and heating (space and water), private transportation (electricity usage is around 2,000kWh per person per year)



SAARC bodies and mechanisms to identify regional and sub-regional projects in the area of power generation, transmission and power trade, including hydropower, natural gas, solar, wind and bio-fuel, and implement them with high priority with a view to meeting the increasing demand for power in the region. The Leaders welcomed the signing of the SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation (Electricity).

**Kathmandu Declaration from Eighteenth
SAARC Summit, Kathmandu, Nepal, 26-27
November 2014**



South Asia RE initiatives...

- India has set a vision of establishing 175 GW of RE (100 GW Solar + 60 GW Wind + 10 GW Biomass + 5 GW Hydro) by 2022.
- Bangladesh has a target of producing 5% of its electricity from renewable by 2015.
- Pakistan plans to develop 3GW of wind capacity in the medium term.
- Nepal plans to increase the share of renewable energy from less than 1% to 10% of the total energy supply, and to increase access to electricity from alternative energy sources from 10% to 30% by 2032.
- Sri Lanka plans to increase the share in grid energy supply from nonconventional renewable energy sources to 20% by 2020.



UNFCCC Agenda to Drive Low Carbon in Developing Countries...

- **Climate Finance – Roadmap that can guide Low Carbon Initiatives for Eco-Village Development.**
- **Ratcheting Up – Post INDCs, MoI can harvest GHG redcn while achieving growth.**
- **Differentiation – Rich have obligation and Poor can contribute voluntary.**
- **Adaptation and long term Resilience can be an integral part of Eco-Village Development.**



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