



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

Momentum for Change in 2012

Momentum for Change

Change for Good





United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE ACTIVITIES IN 2012





TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 4 FOREWORD BY CHRISTIANA FIGUERES, UNFCCC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
- 5 LETTER FROM THE CHAIR OF THE MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE ADVISORY PANEL, KELLY RIGG
- 6 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
- 10 MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE: URBAN POOR
- 16 2012 MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE: LIGHTHOUSE ACTIVITIES
 - 15 Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas
 - 20 Ahmedabad bus rapid transit system, Janmarg
 - 22 Carbon for Water
 - 24 Energy efficiency for brick producers in Peru
 - 28 Guangzhou bus rapid transit system
 - 29 Holistic approaches to community adaptation to climate change
 - 31 Introduction of electric vehicles to Sri Lanka
 - 34 Organic waste composting in Nepal
 - 36 Solar Sister: a women powered clean energy revolution
- 38 MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE IN NUMBERS
- 42 MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE: SHOWCASING EVENTS IN 2012
- 46 SPECIAL SESSIONS WITH 2012 LIGHTHOUSE ACTIVITIES
- 50 MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE: WOMEN FOR RESULTS
- 56 MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE: FINANCING FOR CLIMATE-FRIENDLY INVESTMENT
- 64 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FOREWORD BY CHRISTIANA FIGUERES, UNFCCC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

In 2012, with the generous support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, from among 116 activities submitted, we selected and showcased 9 lighthouse activities. These activities result from collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors and bring multiple benefits to the urban poor in developing countries.

The 2012 lighthouse activities demonstrate the commitment by communities, civil society organizations, local governments and the private sector to take concrete action to address climate change. They include, in no particular order:

- Solar Sister established a door-to-door green energy social enterprise in Uganda.
- The Ahmedabad bus rapid transit system created an integrated and accessible public transport system in India.
- BioComp Nepal and the foundation myclimate developed a waste reduction project involving composting organic waste in Nepal.
- Energy efficiency in artisanal brick kilns in Latin America (EELA), developed with the foundation myclimate, promotes cleaner-burning artisanal brick kilns in Peru.
- Carbon For Water uses carbon financing to fund household level water purification in Kenya.
- Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas, an Adaptation Fund-supported activity hosted by the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE), GREEN Senegal, Dynamique Femmes and Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classes that fights coastal erosion in Senegal.
- Lanka Electric Vehicle Association, with assistance from the UN Development Programme (UNDP), piloted the use of electric buses and rickshaws in Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- Holistic approaches to community adaptation to climate change, a Namibia-based activity from Creative Entrepreneurs Solutions, Ergonomidesign and UNDP, uses a six-point method to assist local communities in adapting to climate change.
- Guangzhou bus rapid transit system created one of the largest integrated bus rapid transit systems in the world in China.



By showcasing these activities, we are providing a public platform to highlight broad-ranging climate change actions already achieving tangible results on the ground. By shining light on inspiring and transformational mitigation and adaptation activities, Momentum for Change aims to strengthen motivation, spur innovation and catalyze further change towards a low-emission, high-resilience future.

Momentum for Change also grew in 2012 to include two additional areas of work: Women for Results, generously funded by the Rockefeller Foundation; and Financing for Climate-Friendly Investment, in proud partnership with the World Economic Forum. Each of these areas of work focuses on activities that provide mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change while supporting women's leadership and exhibiting innovative investment opportunities.

I am pleased to present the work done by the Momentum for Change initiative in 2012. I hope these activities inspire individuals, communities, governments and private enterprise across the globe to commit to action that addresses climate change.

Let's all do our part to build Momentum for Change and create change for good.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR OF THE MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE ADVISORY PANEL, KELLY RIGG

It was my great pleasure to serve as the chair of the Advisory Panel for the 2012 Momentum for Change initiative.

As the Executive Director of the Global Call for Climate Action (TckTckTck), I saw the project as a fantastic opportunity to shine a light on inspiring, transformational activities that demonstrate how so much can be done even in advance of a global agreement to effectively address climate change. The fact is, we can't afford to wait; we know from climate scientists and energy economists that the door to limiting global temperature rise to 2°C (let alone 1.5°) is closing rapidly.

But we can only get so far by issuing dire warnings, telling apocalyptic stories and lamenting the lack of sufficient action.

No one wants to join a losing team! We must also tell the success stories, where positive change is demonstrable and where momentum is on our side. We must inspire people to go further by showing them what's possible. For me, Momentum for Change was just such an opportunity.

In 2012, the initiative consisted of a single pillar, focused on the urban poor. To qualify as lighthouse activities, projects needed to demonstrate climate change mitigation or adaptation measures which simultaneously served to improve the lives – both socially and environmentally – of the poorest and most vulnerable people in the community. They also had to demonstrate their catalytic potential for long-term transformational change, which to us meant that they had to be capable of being repeated elsewhere, and could be scaled up over time. And they had to be arrived at through collaboration between the public and private sectors.

Beyond these basic eligibility criteria, we looked at other qualities to help us distinguish between the incredible diversity of submissions. For example, did the activity empower women or vulnerable segments of the community?



The projects selected in 2012 as Momentum for Change Lighthouse Activities reflect the full scope of the projects we reviewed. On one end of the spectrum, there were small, home grown activities such as “Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas” in Senegal. On the other end were massive projects such as the urban bus rapid transit (BRT) systems in India and China. Our aim was to demonstrate that the world is changing at all levels of society, and to reward, in our own small way, those with the vision and perseverance to make those changes happen.

We learned a few lessons from our experience in 2012 and have refined our criteria and evaluation process for the future. This will help the selection process for Momentum for Change's two new pillars Women for Results and Financing for Climate-friendly Investment.

On behalf of the Advisory Panel, I would like to thank everyone who submitted their projects and to congratulate the 2012 lighthouse activities.

We also congratulate the UNFCCC secretariat in getting this initiative off the ground and look forward to congratulating a new crop of lighthouse activity representatives in Warsaw.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY





Addressing climate change effectively is not only a challenge, it is also an opportunity. Growth that is based on high resilience and low-carbon is at the centre of all efforts to address climate change. There are myriad opportunities that would benefit people directly and at the same time contribute to global efforts to control emissions or enhance adaptation capacity. Many of these opportunities have already been seized by stakeholders at national or sub-national levels.

The idea of addressing climate change by seeking promising opportunities is often lost among the challenges of limited capacity, resources and political will.

The United Nations Climate Change Secretariat has developed the concept of Momentum for Change as a way to demonstrate the multiple benefits of addressing climate change and transform misperceptions about taking action on climate change. The United Nations Climate Change Secretariat believes that highlighting the positive developments in the field of climate change mitigation and adaptation will increase innovation, motivation, hope, passion and capacity for further change.

Momentum for Change seeks to inspire and catalyse accelerated action on climate change by shining a light on the broad-ranging climate actions that are already achieving a tangible impact on the ground. Taking advantage of the high visibility afforded to the annual climate negotiations, the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat organized a series of Momentum for Change special events during the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar in December 2012.

The 2012 events included a recognition gala on 4 December, celebrating the second round of lighthouse activities selected under the Urban Poor pillar of Momentum for Change. This pillar, launched during the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, in December 2011, is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The pillar highlights mitigation and adaptation activities, jointly implemented by the public and private sectors, which address climate change while improving the lives of the urban poor.

The nine lighthouse activities – competitively selected from among over 100 applications by an international panel of experts – consist of public-private partnerships which bring measurable environmental and social benefits to the urban poor. Each demonstrates innovation, scalability and potential for long term transformative change. The lighthouse activities range from sustainable public transport solutions in China, India and Sri Lanka, to innovative mitigation projects in Peru, Nepal and Uganda, to strategies for building increased climate resilience in Kenya, Senegal and Namibia.

The recognition gala was opened by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres. The lighthouse activity representatives were presented with an award by Ms. Figueres and Ragheb Alama, UNEP's Goodwill Ambassador for Climate Change in the Arab World. Mr. Alama concluded the evening with a lively





musical performance celebrating the work of the 2012 Momentum for Change lighthouse activities.

On 5 December 2012, lighthouse activity representatives delivered presentations to participants at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar, and engaged the audience in detailed discussion on the achievements and lessons learned in addressing climate change while improving the lives of the urban poor.

The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar, also saw the launch of two new Momentum for Change pillars. On 5 December 2012, a special event launched *Momentum for Change: Women for Results*, which provides recognition to the critical leadership and participation of women in addressing climate change. This pillar is implemented with the financial support of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The launch event started with remarks by Heather Grady, Vice President of the Rockefeller Foundation and Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary. The opening remarks were followed by a high-level roundtable discussion on the role of women as leaders on climate action, which included Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator; Lakshmi Puri, UN Women Deputy Executive Director; Mary Robinson, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice; and Ministers Terezya Huvisa from Tanzania and Mariyam Shakeela from the Maldives.

On 6 December 2012, the United Nations Climate Change secretariat in partnership with the World Economic Forum, launched *Momentum for Change: Finance for Climate-friendly Investment* to highlight innovative financing models that enable adaptation and mitigation activities. The event was opened by Dr. Mohammed bin Saleh Al Sada, Minister of Energy and Industry of Qatar, and included a high-level discussion moderated by Lord Nicholas Stern involving leaders from government, private sector and multilateral institutions.

For more information about Momentum for Change, please visit:
<http://momentum4change.org>

MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE: URBAN POOR





Following a successful launch of Momentum for Change during the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, in December 2011, the United Nations Climate Change secretariat called for submissions for the 2012 lighthouse activities from 1 June to 13 July 2012. A total of 116 applications were received over a six-week period. The applications included a broad base of activities aiming to address urban poverty while tackling climate change, both in terms of scale of action and regional diversity.

The 2012 lighthouse activities were selected by the Momentum for Change Advisory Panel, composed of a group of leading international experts on climate change. The Advisory Panel was tasked to review the eligible submissions and then make a final selection of activities that were deemed to best meet the established criteria.

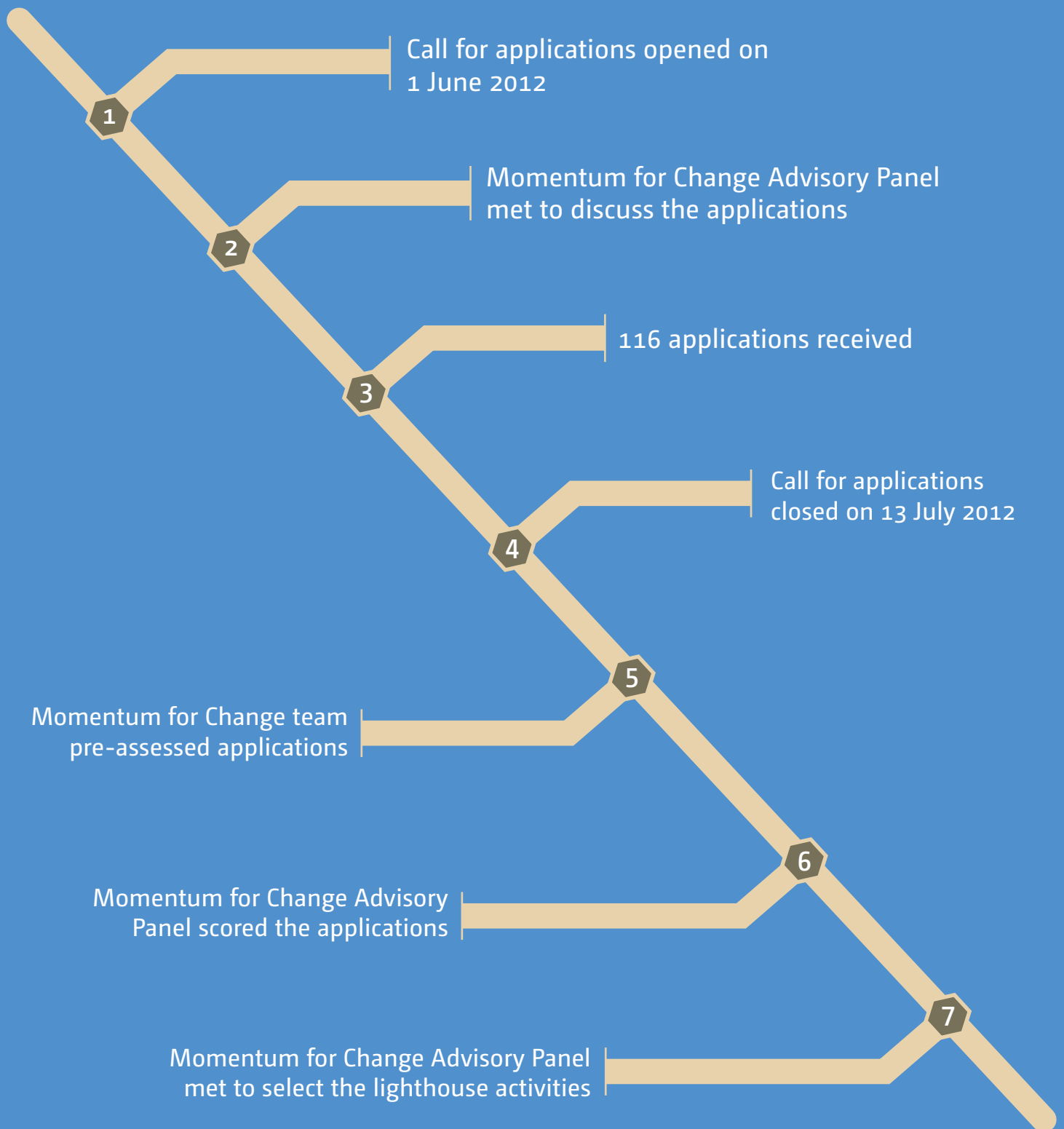
The Advisory Panel decided on nine lighthouse activities, which best exemplified public-private partnerships that bring demonstrable environmental and social benefits to the urban poor. Each activity demonstrates innovation, scalability and potential for long-term transformative change. The 2012 Momentum for Change lighthouse activities range from sustainable public transport solutions in China, India and Sri Lanka, to innovative mitigation projects in Peru, Nepal and Uganda, and strategies for building increased climate resilience in Kenya, Senegal and Namibia.

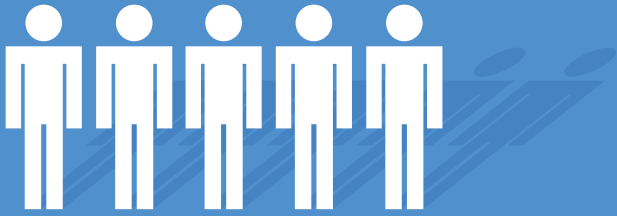
To meet the selection criteria for *Momentum for Change: Urban Poor* all activities needed to:

1. Address climate change mitigation or adaptation while benefitting the urban poor;
2. Be already implemented, or in the course of implementation;
3. Be scalable or replicable, with potential for long-term impact;
4. Be the result of cooperation between the public and the private sectors;
5. Deliver verifiable social and environmental benefits to an identified community that has been appropriately engaged in the development and implementation processes;
6. Not be registered or have the intention to register as a clean development mechanism (CDM) or joint implementation (JI) initiative.



2012 MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE APPLICATION PROCESS





MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE ADVISORY PANEL



Kelly Rigg (Chair)

Executive Director,
Global Call
for Climate Action

Momentum for Change Advisory Panel Members

The primary role of the Momentum for Change Advisory Panel is to annually select Lighthouse Activities which are showcased at the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The Advisory Panel also provides guidance on the selection process and the development of the selection criteria.

The Advisory Panel is made up of senior experts from various fields, all with relevant experience in climate change and/or development projects.



Gotelind Alber

Independent researcher
and advisor on sustainable
energy and climate change
policy



Lila Karbassi

Head, Environment and Climate,
United Nations Global Compact



Mark Kenber

CEO, The Climate Group



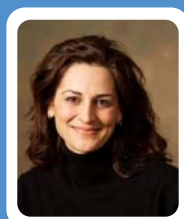
**Michael Zammit
Cutajar (Vice Chair)**

Former UNFCCC
Executive Secretary



Dominic Waughray

Senior Director and Head
of Environment and
Sustainability Initiative,
World Economic Forum



Melanie Walker

Deputy Director,
Global Development
Special Initiatives,
The Bill & Melinda
Gates Foundation



Farhana Yamin

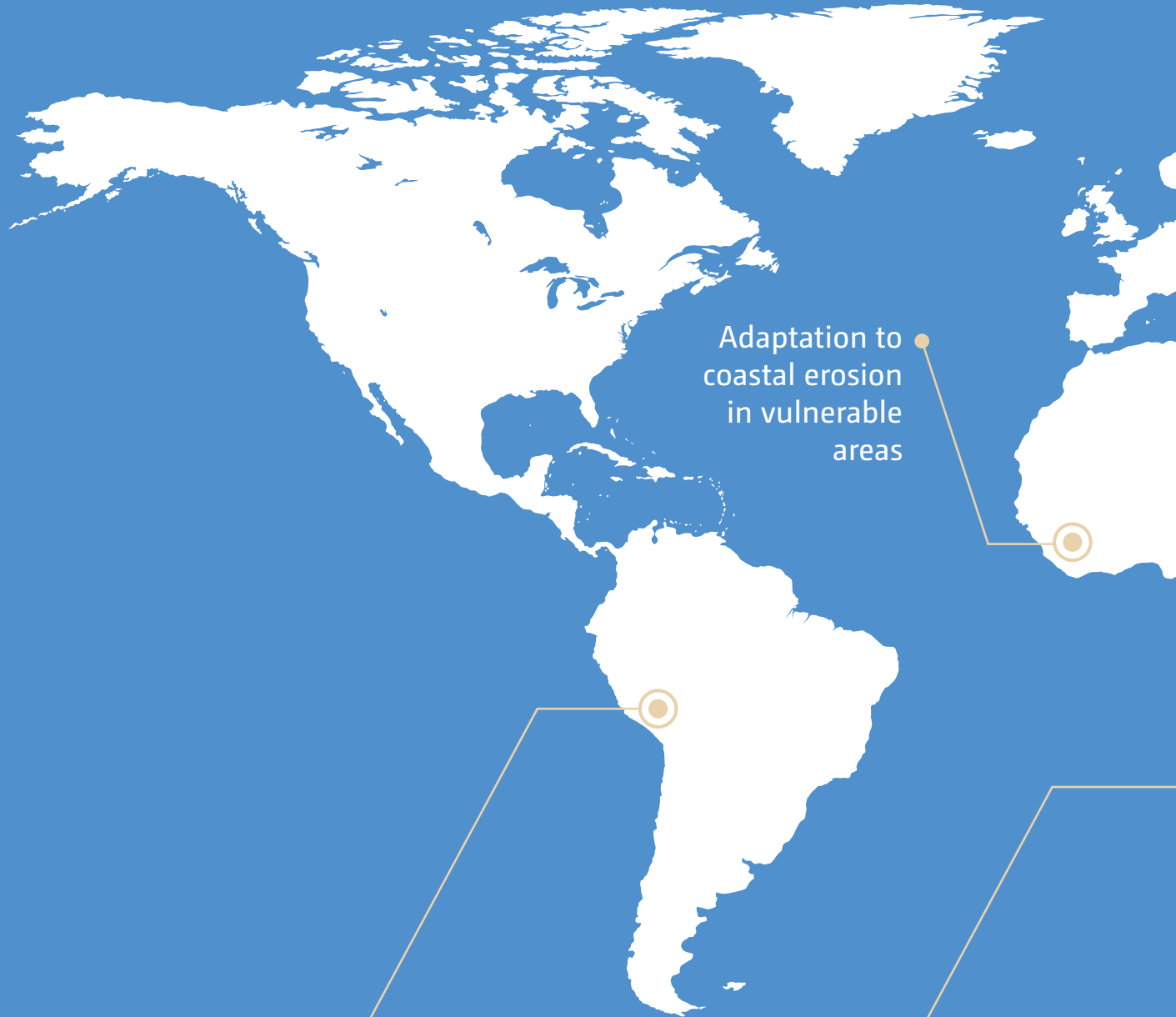
Climate change and
development policy expert



Sean Green

Program Officer,
Special Initiatives,
The Bill & Melinda
Gates Foundation

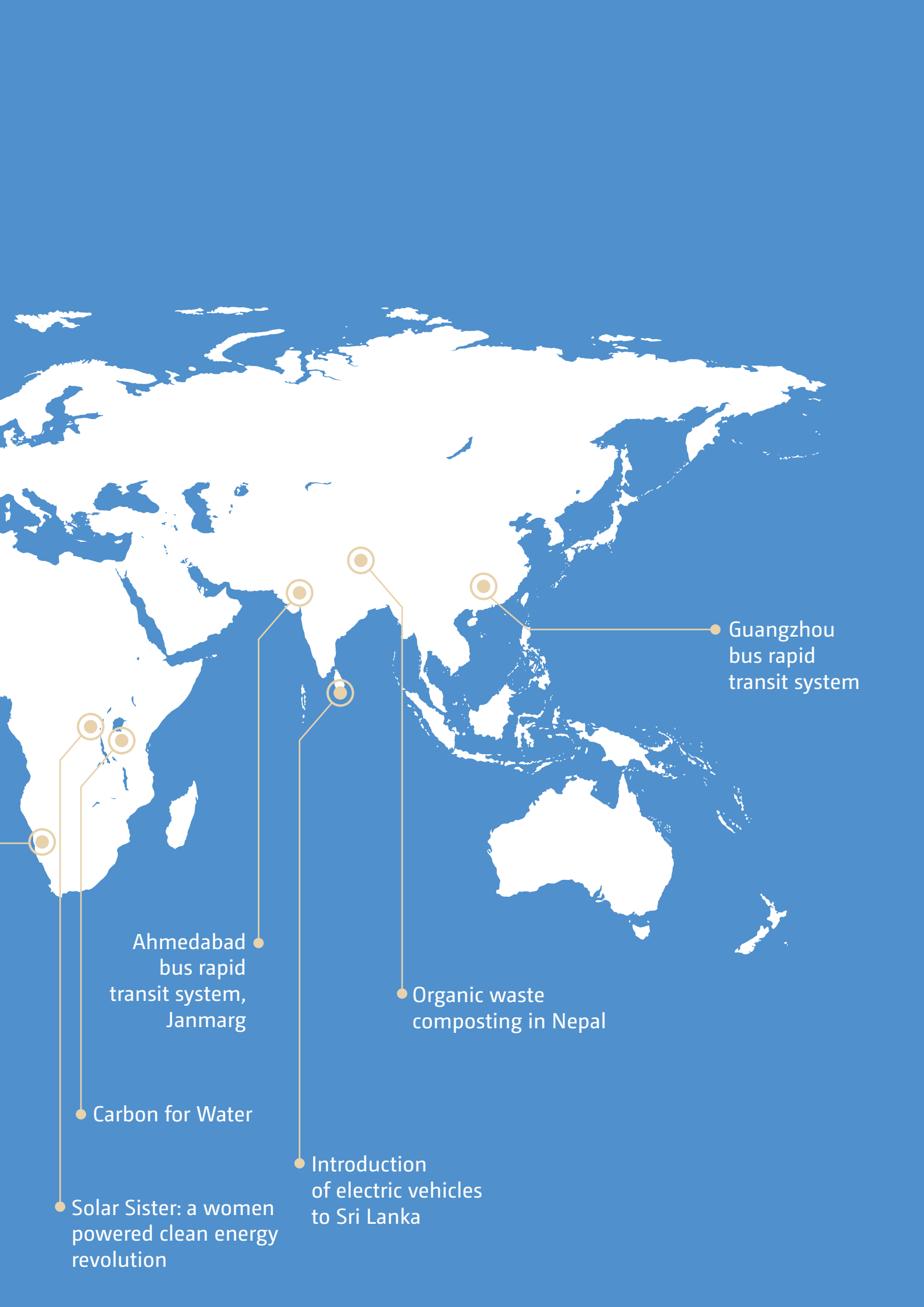
MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE: 2012 LIGHTHOUSE ACTIVITIES



Adaptation to
coastal erosion
in vulnerable
areas

Energy efficiency
for brick producers
in Peru

Holistic
approaches
to community
adaptation to
climate change



Guangzhou bus rapid transit system

Organic waste composting in Nepal

Introduction of electric vehicles to Sri Lanka

Ahmedabad bus rapid transit system, Janmarg

Carbon for Water

Solar Sister: a women powered clean energy revolution

2012 MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE: LIGHTHOUSE ACTIVITIES



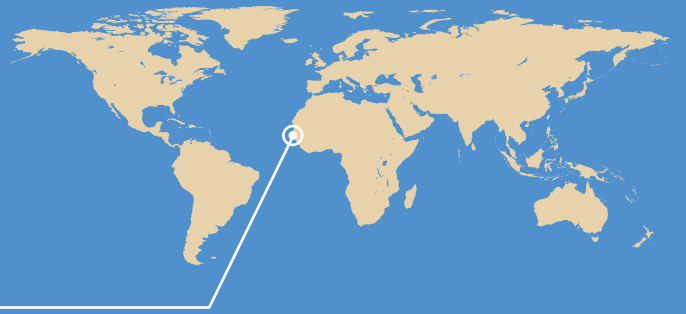
Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas

The Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas initiative is implemented in Senegal by the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE) and is supported by the Adaptation Fund. The activity protects the coastal areas of Rufisque, Saly and Joal against further erosion caused by sea level rise and storm surges.

The activity aims to reduce exposure to climate change impacts on the coast by protecting houses and coastal infrastructure that are threatened by erosion and salt-water intrusion. Some of the measures the activity has introduced include anti-salt dikes to mitigate salination of agricultural lands and sea defenses to prevent coastal erosion.

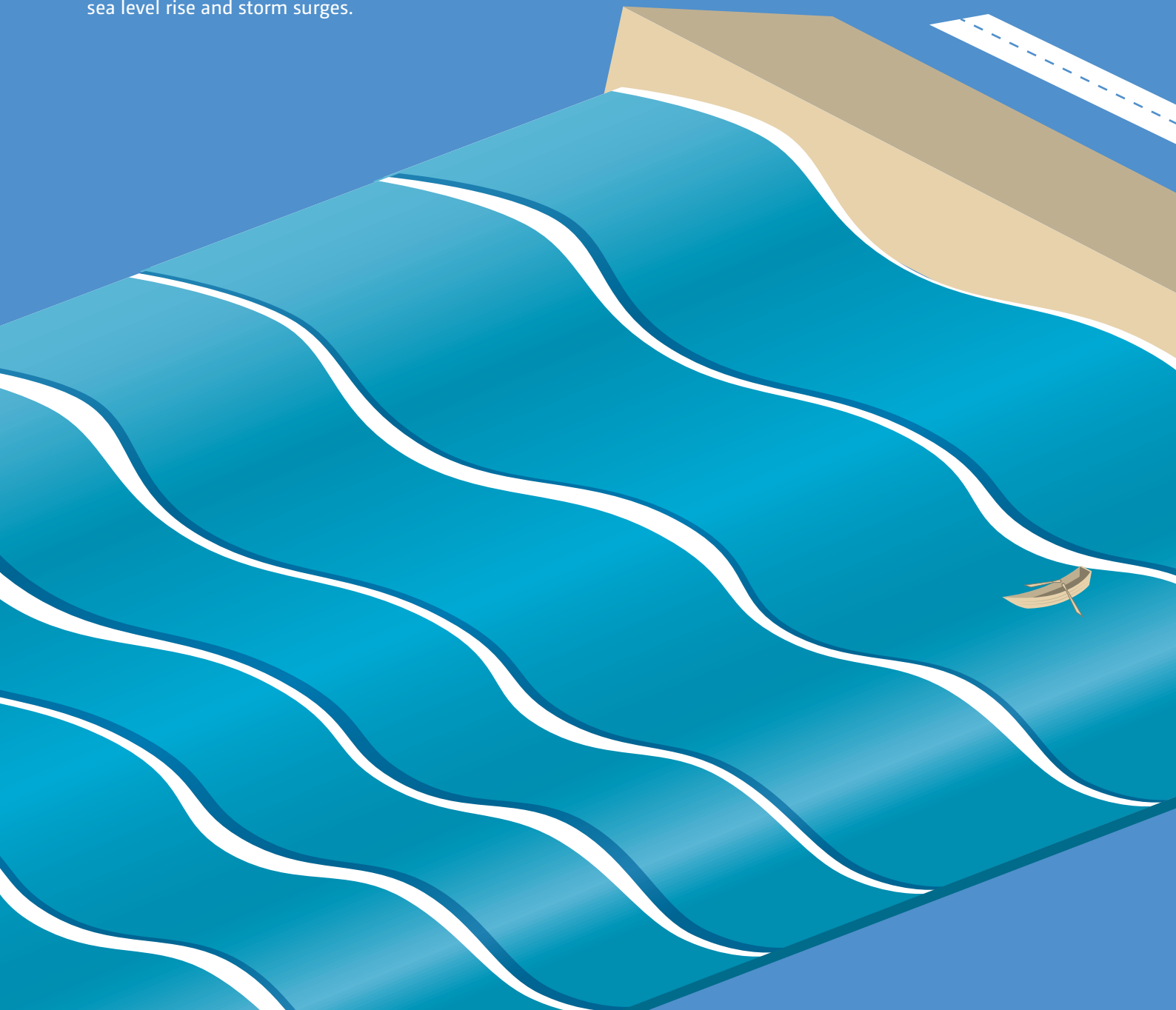
The activity also promotes the development of coastal management policies and regulations.





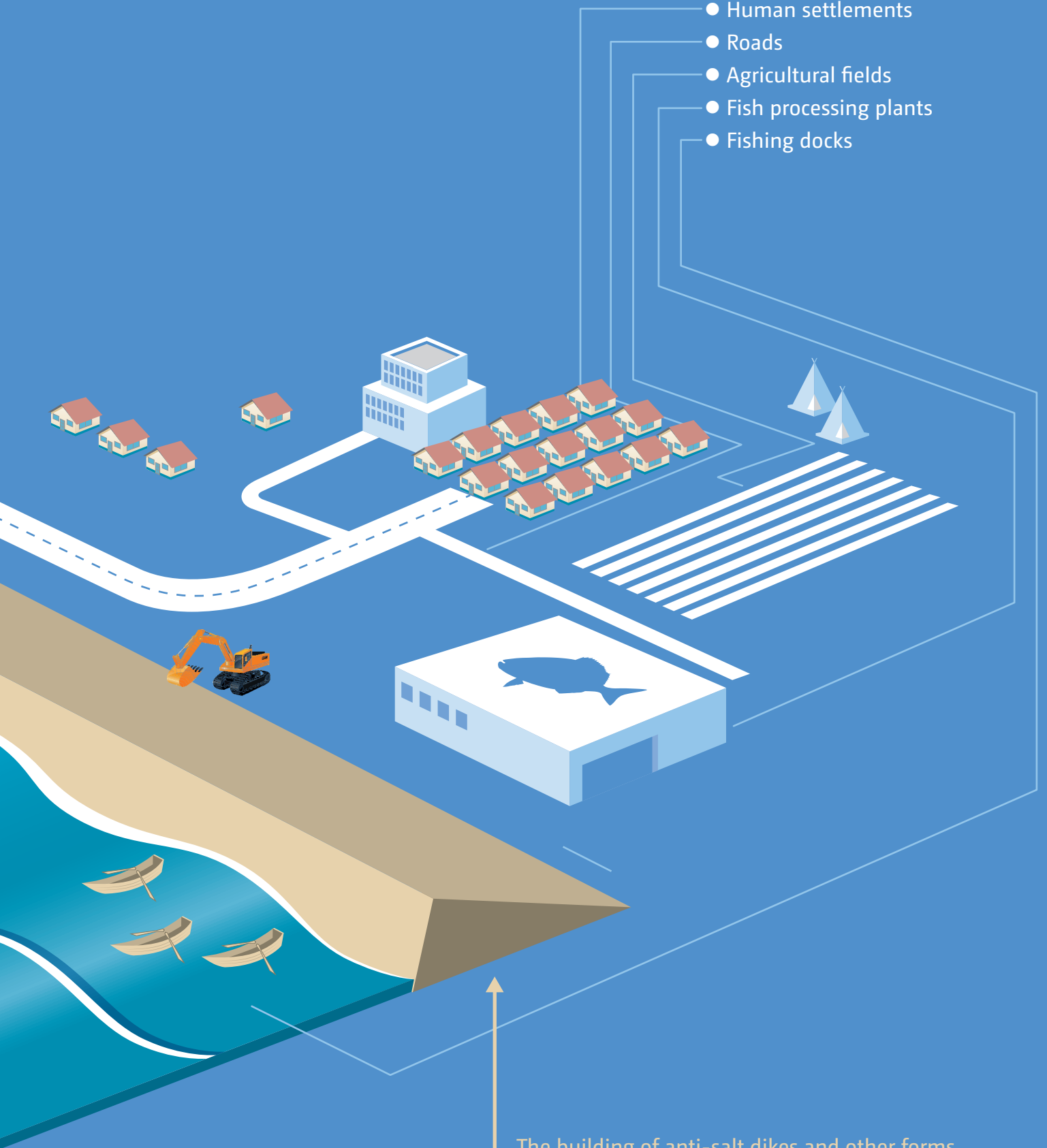
ADAPTATION TO COASTAL EROSION IN VULNERABLE AREAS IN SENEGAL

Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas is a coastal protection activity implemented in Senegal by the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE). The activity is to protect the coastal areas of Rufisque, Saly and Joal – all just outside Senegal's capital Dakar – against further erosion caused by sea level rise and storm surges.



Coastal erosion threatens:

- Human settlements
- Roads
- Agricultural fields
- Fish processing plants
- Fishing docks



The building of anti-salt dikes and other forms of sea defences are efficient ways of preventing coastal erosion and salt-water intrusion in agricultural fields.

Ahmedabad bus rapid transit system, Janmarg

The Ahmedabad bus rapid transit system (BRTS) provides an affordable and climate-friendly way for the citizens of Ahmedabad to reach their destinations in the shortest possible time. Going by the name “Janmarg” or “the people’s way”, the BRTS has grown from 12 kilometers of route in 2008 to 45 kilometers, and is still growing. Passenger numbers have also grown, from 18,000 at the start to nearly 130,000 today.

Some of the climate-friendly and accessibility-friendly features of the system include specially designed buses with right-hand side doors and a match between the bus floor and the platform height at each station, a concrete revamp of the road right-of-way to include cycle tracks and pedestrian facilities, and a commercial speed of 25km/h, enabling faster commuting. The activity has become the backbone of public transport in the city.





AHMEDABAD BUS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM, JANMARG

BUS

Number of Stations: 80



Operational Timings:
6:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m.



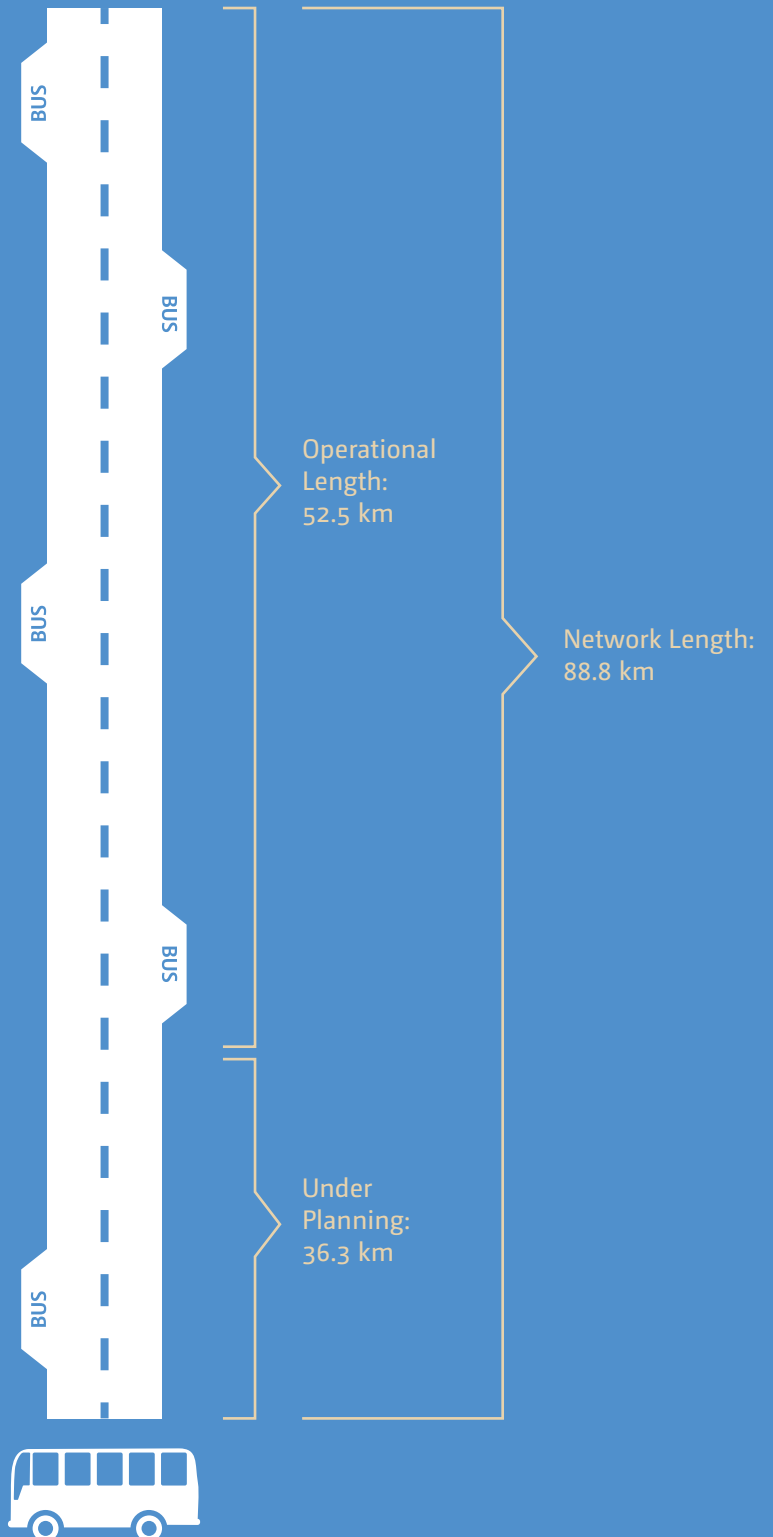
Total Fleet:
125 (Including 15 AC buses)



Average Daily Ridership:
20,000 – 130,000 passengers



Average Daily Collection:
Around 1 million INR (18,148 USD)



Carbon for Water

LifeStraw® Carbon for Water™ is an innovative initiative by Vestergaard Frandsen implemented in Kenya, which provides access to clean water without polluting the environment. The solution is a water purification system that uses no fuel and is easy to set up and maintain. Each filter can produce at least 18,000 liters of quality drinking water over a 10-year life span. The households that receive the family filter no longer need to treat water by boiling it using wood fuel – a traditional necessity that releases greenhouse gasses.

Financing from carbon credits, earned from the voluntary carbon market, pay for the running of the activity. In this way, the activity also shows the viability of carbon-market financed projects in Africa.

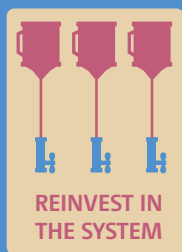




HOW TO TURN CARBON INTO WATER

This spring, the landmark CARBON FOR WATER™ initiative will be launched. The first program of its kind, this initiative will leverage carbon financing to fund a commitment to bring clean and safe drinking water to Kenya's Western Province for a period of at least ten years. Vestergaard Frandsen, the maker of LifeStraw®, will deliver close to 1 million free LifeStraw® Family water filters to reach nearly every family in this region (that's a community of nearly 4 million people), and will fund the training, maintenance and support staff to insure the products are used correctly and efficiently.

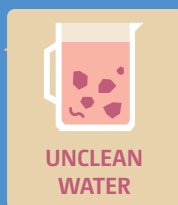
The "Pay for Performance" business model creates an incentive to keep the program running smoothly.



REINVEST IN THE SYSTEM

Investment in new units and repairs keeps the system running.

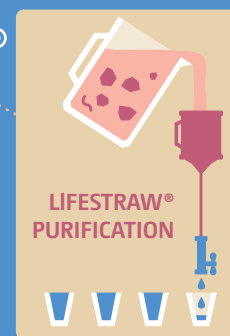
LifeStraw® has the potential to reduce disease, help the environment, and improve the health and lives of up to 4 million people.



UNCLEAN WATER

Unclean drinking water is a major cause of disease and death in Western Kenya.

Each LifeStraw® Family unit filters at least 18,000 liters of water, enough to supply a family of five with clean and safe drinking water for at least three years.



LIFESTRAW® PURIFICATION

LifeStraw® Family can provide clean water for nearly 4 million people.

TRADITIONAL PURIFICATION



CARBON EMISSIONS



THE RESULTS

Revenue is generated from the sale of carbon credits.



IMPROVED HEALTH

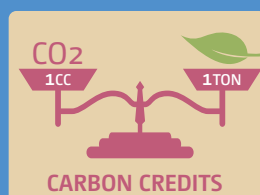
Clean drinking water improves health, fights disease, and strengthens communities.



THE GLOBAL MARKETPLACE

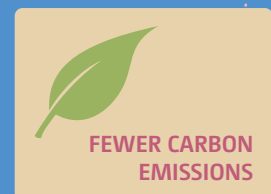
Credits can be purchased by industries and governments aiming to lower their carbon footprint.

Each carbon credit has a monetary value determined by the type and origin. This generates revenue to self-sustain the program.



CARBON CREDITS

Environmental benefits from the LifeStraw® Family can be exchanged for carbon credits.



FEWER CARBON EMISSIONS

Independent auditors will survey the Province every six months to verify actual emissions reduced.

By replacing traditional purification in which fossil fuels are burned to boil water, at least 2 million tons of carbon will be removed from the environment every year.

Energy efficiency for brick producers in Peru

Energy efficiency in artisanal brick kilns in Latin America to mitigate climate change (EELA) aims to reduce the carbon footprint of traditional brick making, while at the same time improving the businesses of local artisans. EELA teaches brick makers how to use energy efficient brick kilns, and how to use better, cleaner fuels to fire bricks, helping to create a better product for their market.

With the installation of new kilns, brick producers have been able to reduce their fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions by almost 50 per cent. The activity also works with the brick makers on improving their business skills, as well as with relevant organizations on policies that help promote comprehensive energy efficiency models within the traditional brick sector. The activity is financed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and implemented by Swisscontact.

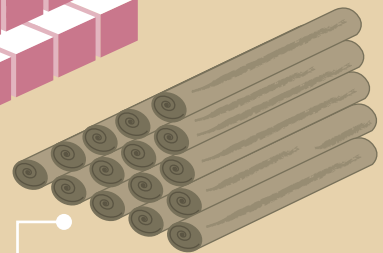
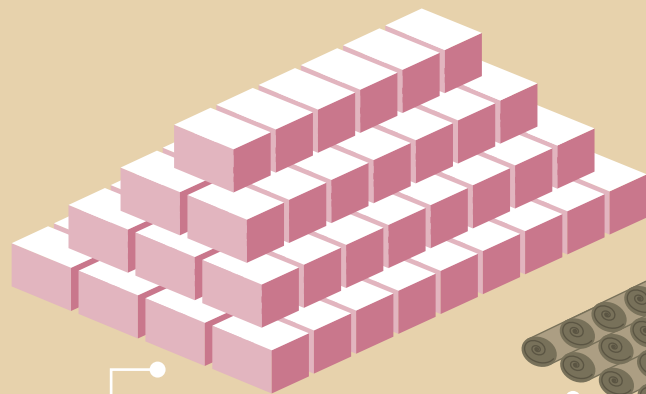




ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR BRICK PRODUCERS IN PERU ACTIVITY

Artisanal brick makers in the region use fuel that has a high environmental impact, in kilns with low energy efficiency. Wood, tires and plastics, among other fuels are used to fire bricks, making a significant contribution to air pollution, deforestation and water quality. This affects the air quality in nearby cities and the health of residents.

Energy efficiency for brick producers in Peru activity trains brick makers in the use of energy efficient brick kilns with a shift to cleaner fuels to help create a better product for their market. The activity also works with the brick makers on business skills, providing training in product improvement as well as better enterprise management.

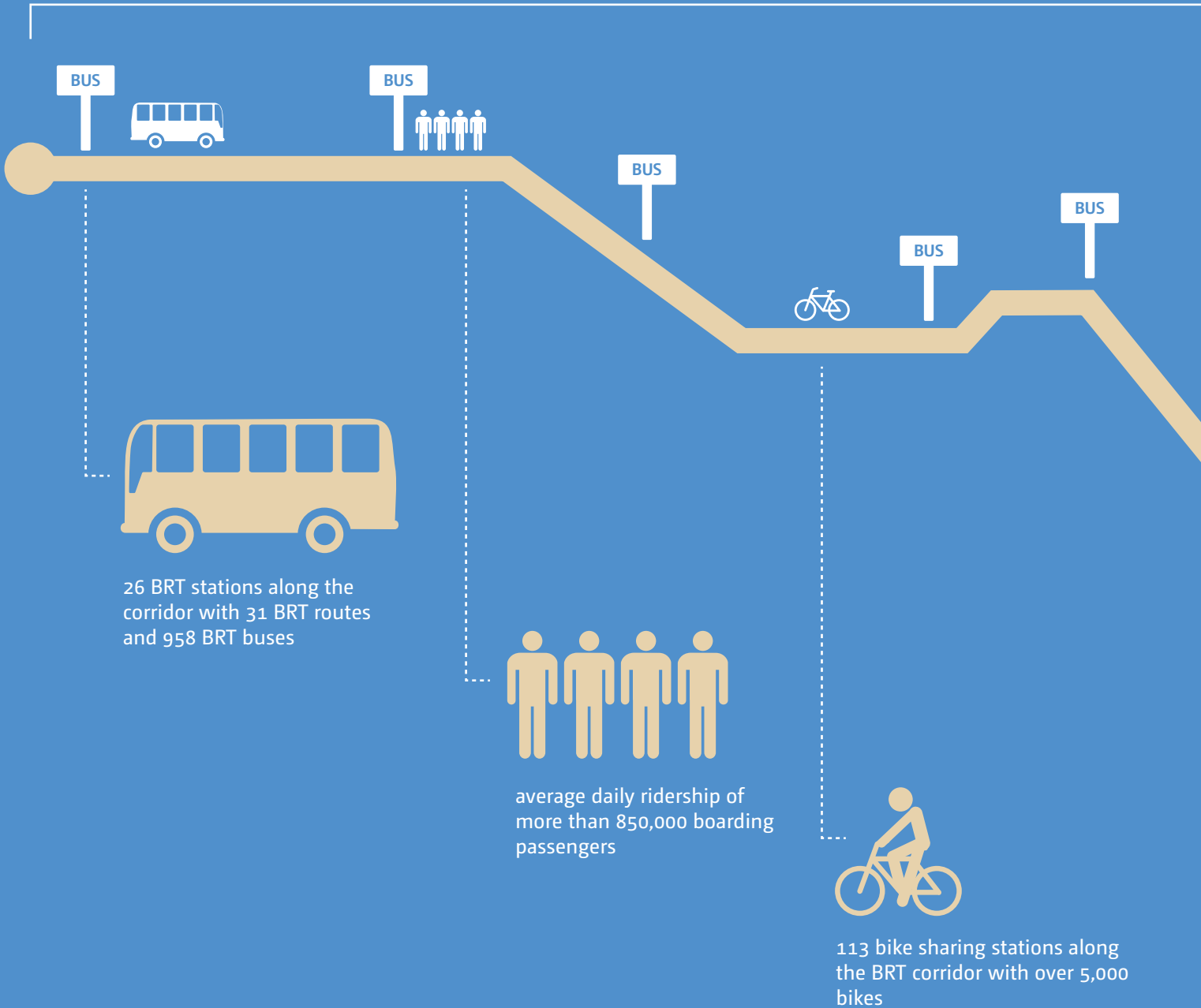


More energy efficient brick kilns use less fuel to generate the same amount of energy.

Nearby communities benefit from cleaner air and less environmental pollution.

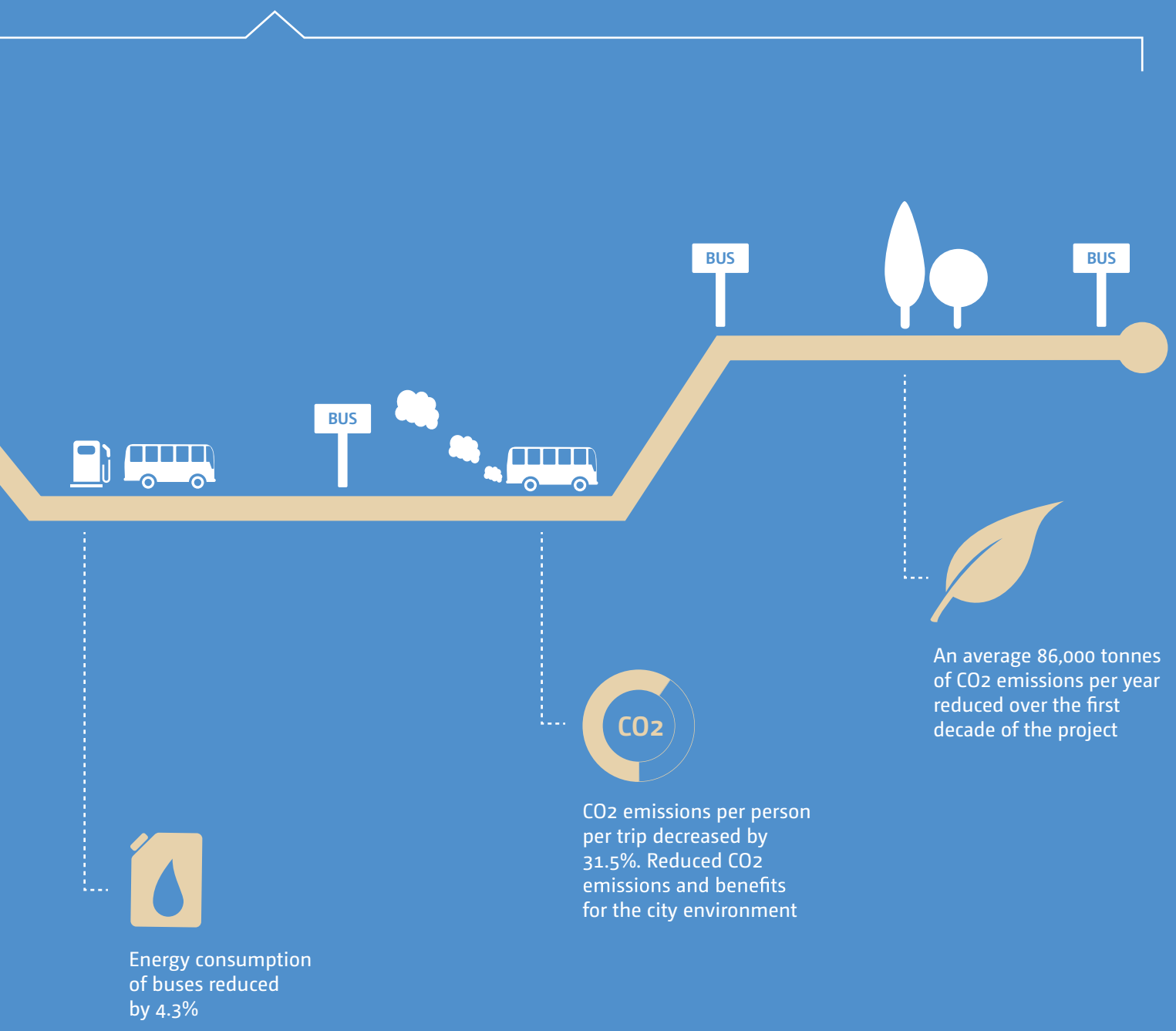
Higher quality bricks are easier to sell, but cost the same to produce, leading to greater profit.

Elimination of tires and plastics as fuel has reduced CO2 emissions



GUANGZHOU - providing an affordable public transport service option to more than 300,000 low income residents along the corridor

Total length of BRT corridor is 22.9km, with 273km of roads in Guangzhou covered by BRT service



Energy consumption of buses reduced by 4.3%



CO2 emissions per person per trip decreased by 31.5%. Reduced CO2 emissions and benefits for the city environment



An average 86,000 tonnes of CO2 emissions per year reduced over the first decade of the project

Guangzhou bus rapid transit system

The Guangzhou bus rapid transit (BRT) corridor opened in February 2010 and is the first 'metro replacement' level BRT system outside South America. It includes a range of innovative features, and is the first high-capacity BRT worldwide to operate direct service routes with no bus terminals or interchanges and the use of mainly 12-meter buses.

This is the first BRT system in China with more than one bus operator and the first with private sector operators. It is also the first BRT system worldwide that planned and implemented a bike-sharing system at the same time along the corridor. Guangzhou BRT is a model for the affordable, low-carbon high-volume public transit desperately needed by fast-growing cities in the developing world.

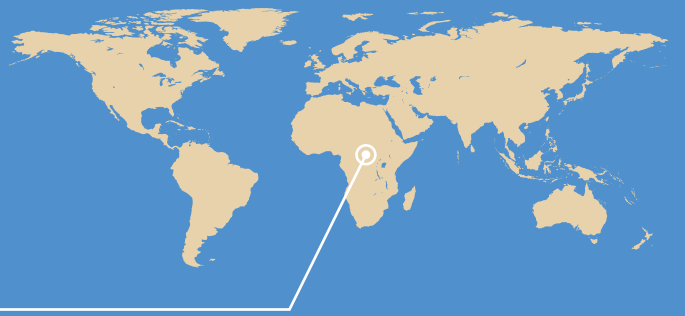


Holistic approaches to community adaptation to climate change

This multi-stranded community-based adaptation programme, managed by UNDP with financial support from the GEF Small Grants Programme, pilots a range of coping strategies to reduce climate change vulnerability in local communities. The coping strategies, which include energy-efficient cook stoves (the EzyStove), agro-forestry and vegetable production under micro drip, help sustain food security and income generation with no adverse environmental impacts.

This activity is yielding many positive results. For example, in June 2010 the first harvest for pearl millet by the Siya SHGs increased from an average of 70kg per hectare to 570kg. In addition, the Siya groups generated cash incomes from their maize harvest and are planning to sell the cooking oil they extract from the sunflower harvest.





HOLISTIC APPROACHES TO COMMUNITY ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

EzyStove economics

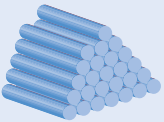
On average, one stove =



US\$ 280 in income saved



60% reduction in toxic emissions



1300 fewer hours spent collecting fuel wood - hours that can be used for more productive activities



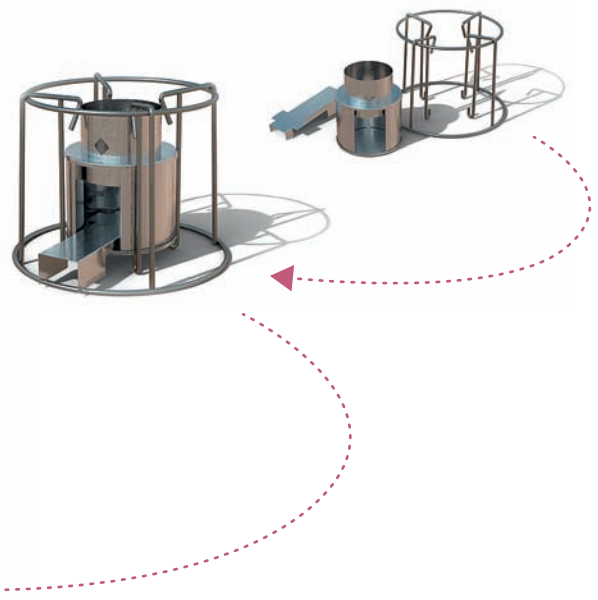
The life of a mother or child possibly saved from smoke inhalation or severe burns from open fires.



64 trees saved from destruction for use as fuel wood



10 to 15 metric tonnes of CO2 offsets



Introduction of electric vehicles to Sri Lanka

This activity, spearheaded by the Lanka Electric Vehicle Association (LEVA) with support from UNDP's Small Grants Programme, has helped to demonstrate the viability of and paved the way for the commercial introduction of electric and hybrid vehicles on the streets Sri Lanka's capital, Colombo.

Starting with advocacy work, where LEVA successfully lobbied for government support for electric vehicles (including lower tariffs for importing parts). The activity has helped to introduce electric rickshaws and hybrid buses into the city's transport mix. The activity also targets unemployed young people to operate and maintain these electric and hybrid vehicles, and has promoted a public awareness campaign on the benefits of going electric to reduce pollution.





Range per charge = 75 km
Recharge energy = 12 kwh

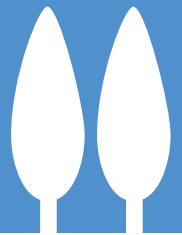


Electricity consumed
to run 1km = 0.16kwh



Electricity consumed
to run 1000km = 160kwh

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES TO SRI LANKA



CO₂ emissions avoided while operating an electric three wheeler in place of a petrol one will amount to 92kg per 1000km

Organic waste composting in Nepal

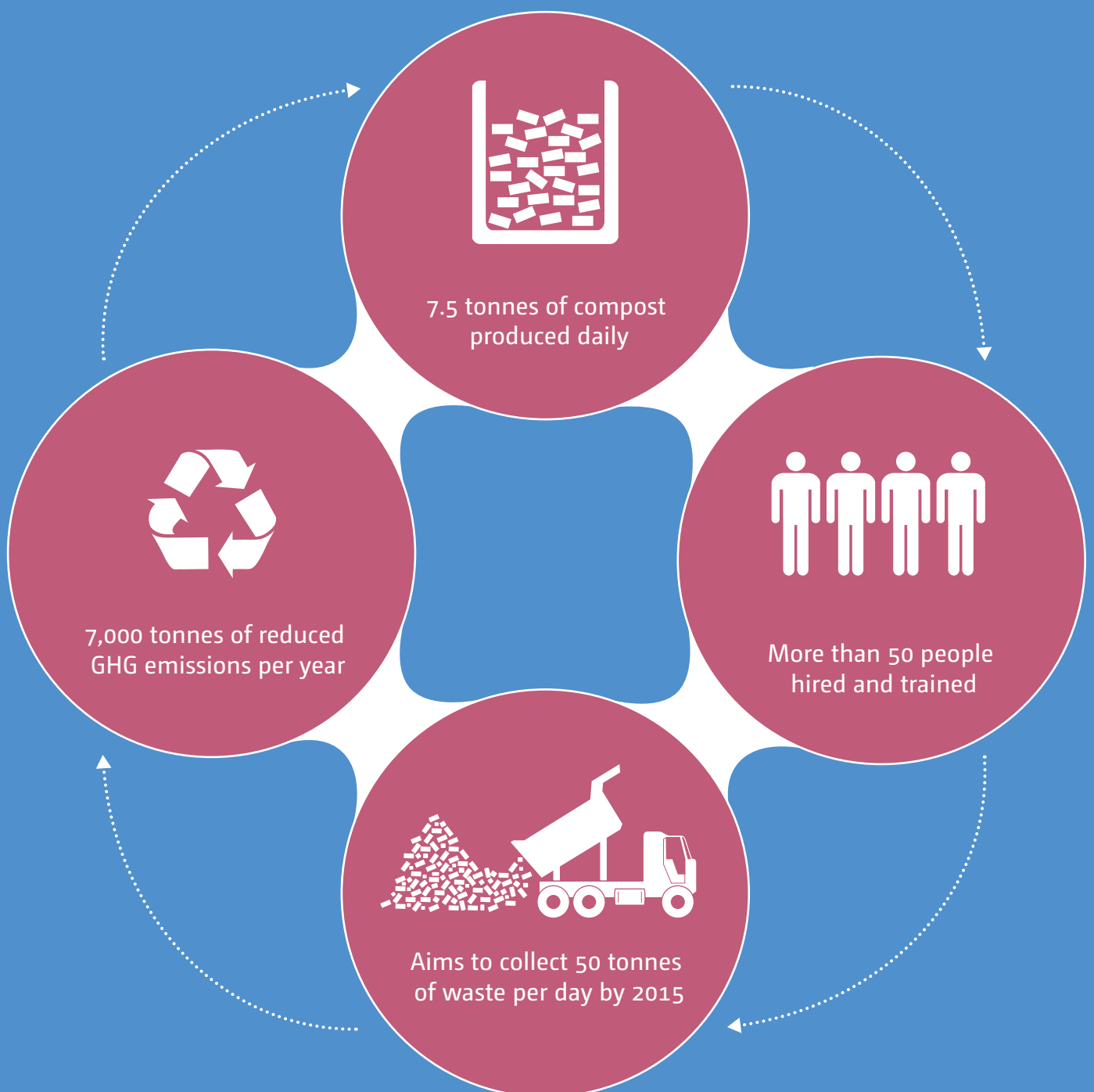
Organic waste composting in Nepal aims to process organic waste and turn it into compost that can be used by the local community in Kathmandu. Developed by the private company Biocomp Nepal in cooperation with the non-profit foundation myclimate, this activity reduces, through composting, emissions otherwise caused by traditional landfills.

Organic waste accounts for almost 70 percent of garbage collected in Kathmandu. The composting plant collects waste from vegetable markets to produce the compost over a four-month period. Through composting, landfill space is freed and the resulting product is sold to farmers in the valley as soil improver.





ORGANIC WASTE COMPOST IN NEPAL



Solar Sister: a women powered clean energy revolution



Solar Sister is an innovative social enterprise with the mission to achieve sustainable, scalable impact at the nexus of women's empowerment, energy poverty and climate change. It empowers women with economic opportunity and clean energy. Solar Sister combines a breakthrough potential for portable solar technology with a women-driven sales network to bring light, hope and opportunity to a range of communities without reliable electricity access.

Through a micro-consignment model, Solar Sister entrepreneurs get a 'business in a bag', a start-up kit of inventory, training and marketing support to bring solar energy lamps and phone chargers directly to their customers doorsteps.

Solar Sister started by training ten women entrepreneurs in Uganda in 2009. To date, the activity has created micro-businesses for 171 Solar Sister entrepreneurs in Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan, bringing the benefits of solar power to more than 31,000 Africans. Solar Sister's goal is to make women an integral part of the clean energy value chain in Africa. Every dollar invested in a Solar Sister entrepreneur generates over USD 48 in economic benefits in the first year alone, through earned income for the entrepreneur and the cash savings of her customers. For example, a solar lantern costing USD 18 brings USD 163 cumulative savings over a five-year period by displacing kerosene usage. Another USD 45 solar lantern plus mobile phone charger brings USD 225 in cumulative savings in displaced kerosene usage and mobile charging fees over the same period. At one-tenth the cost of solar home systems, customers benefit from increased savings, extended working hours, better indoor air quality and extended study time for children.



HOPE, LIGHT, OPPORTUNITY

Micro-Investment SEED CAPITAL



\$ 500= 1 Solar Sister Entrepreneur

Provides **BUSINESS IN A BAG:** training, marketing & **LAMP INVENTORY** to entrepreneur

Solar lamps replace kerosene lamps. Benefits include: cost savings; better light for children to study; a healthier, safer and better environment

SOLAR SISTER

ENTREPRENEUR SELLS LAMPS

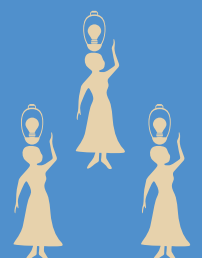
Customers PAY FOR LAMPS

Entrepreneur PAYS FOR LAMPS



BUILDING THE SOLAR SISTER NETWORK

As a Solar Sister entrepreneur **RECRUITS** more women to be entrepreneurs, she becomes a team leader, improves her income and builds a **NETWORK** of Solar Sister Entrepreneurs to bring light, hope and opportunity to Africa



Entrepreneur earns a COMMISSION to support her family:

- Education
- Better nutrition
- Healthcare

MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE IN NUMBERS



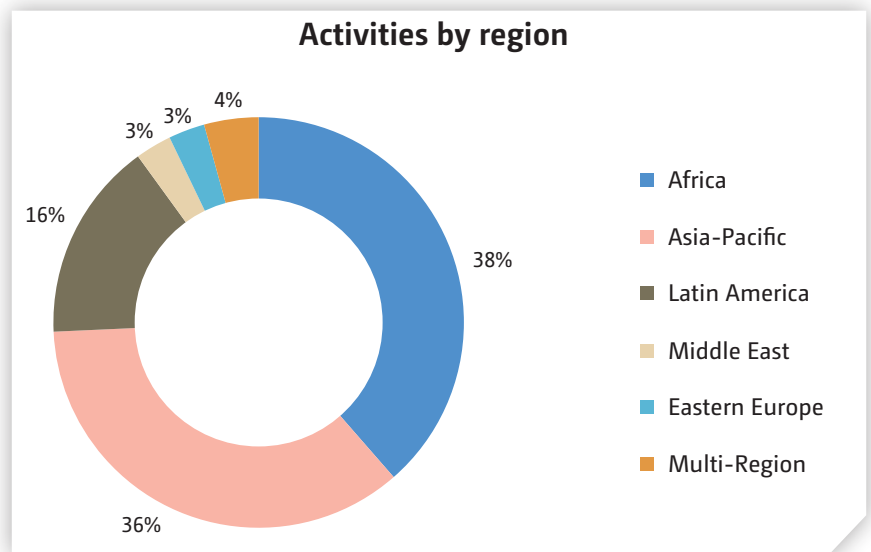


Activities in Numbers

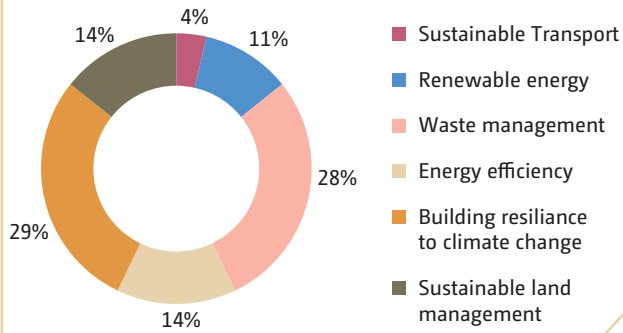
Momentum for Change highlights successful and sustainable activities that are scalable and replicable. It can act as a catalyst, stimulating action using the activities as models.

From grassroots projects to large-scale activities, the breadth of variety and innovation taking place in climate change mitigation and adaptation is illustrated by the applications Momentum for Change received in 2012. The scope of originality and diversity represented in the applications received is as inspiring as the activities themselves.

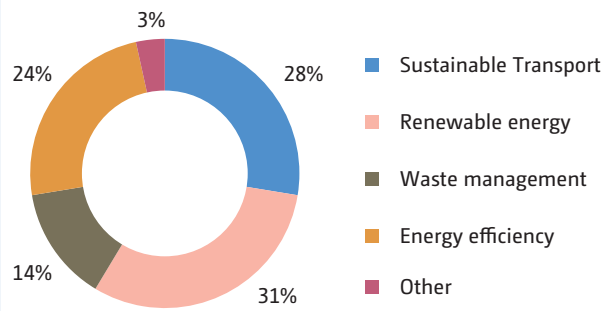
These exciting and successful activities can be held as examples and lead the way for future action against climate change.



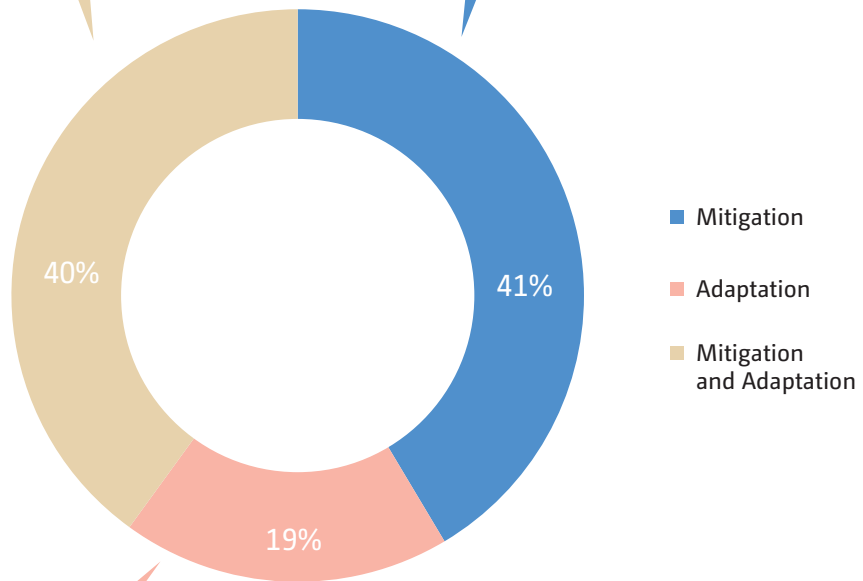
Mitigation and Adaptation activities by category



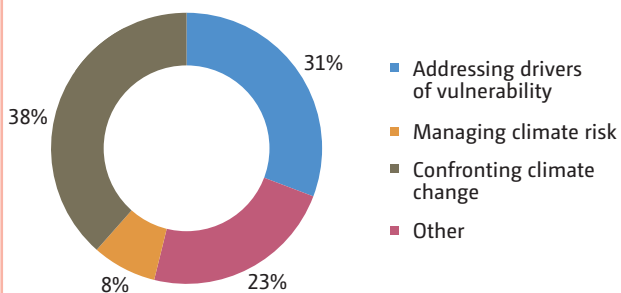
Mitigation activities by category



Activities by genre



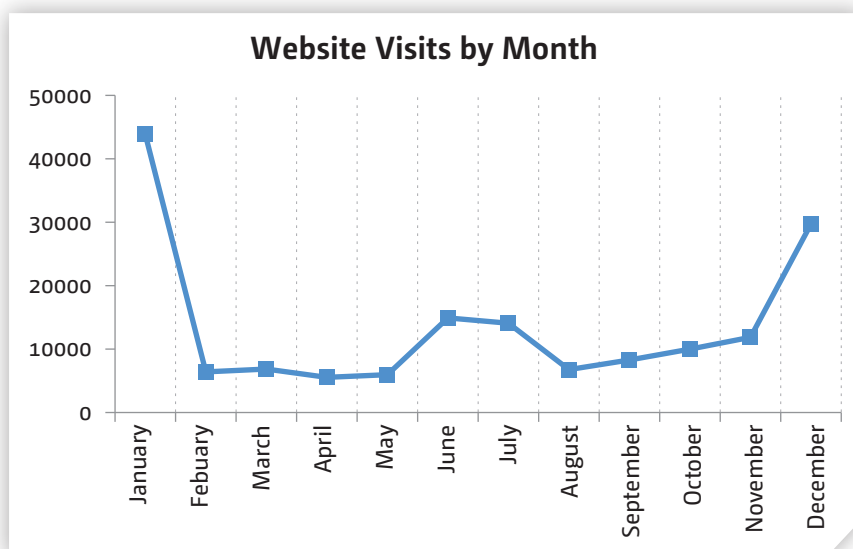
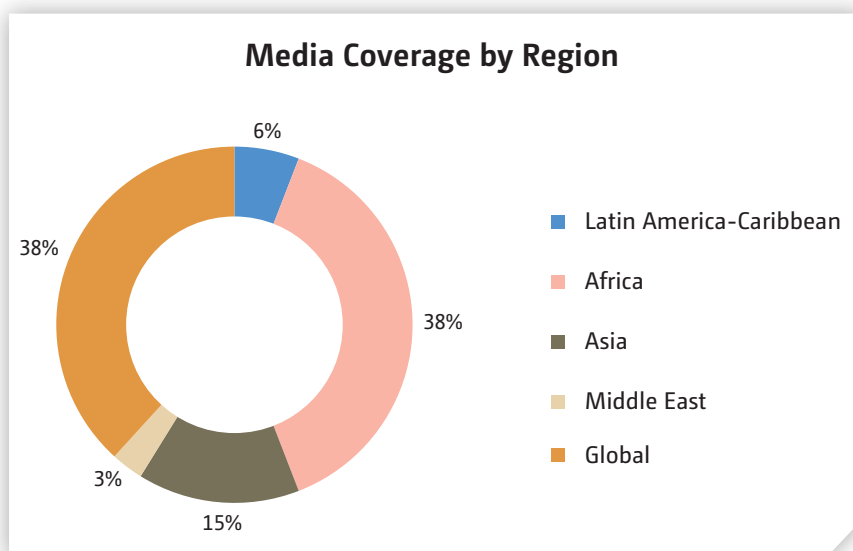
Adaptation activities by category



Outreach in Numbers

A key part of the Momentum for Change initiative is reaching out to the wider community to highlight the motivating activities that are taking place in the fight against climate change. In playing its part to change the negative narrative of climate change, Momentum for Change seeks to reach a wide audience with the lighthouse activities in order to demonstrate the opportunities and prospects for innovation.

To motivate further action in the future, all activities received in 2012 are listed on the Momentum for Change website with a description and updates on how the activity is progressing.



MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE: SHOWCASING EVENTS IN 2012





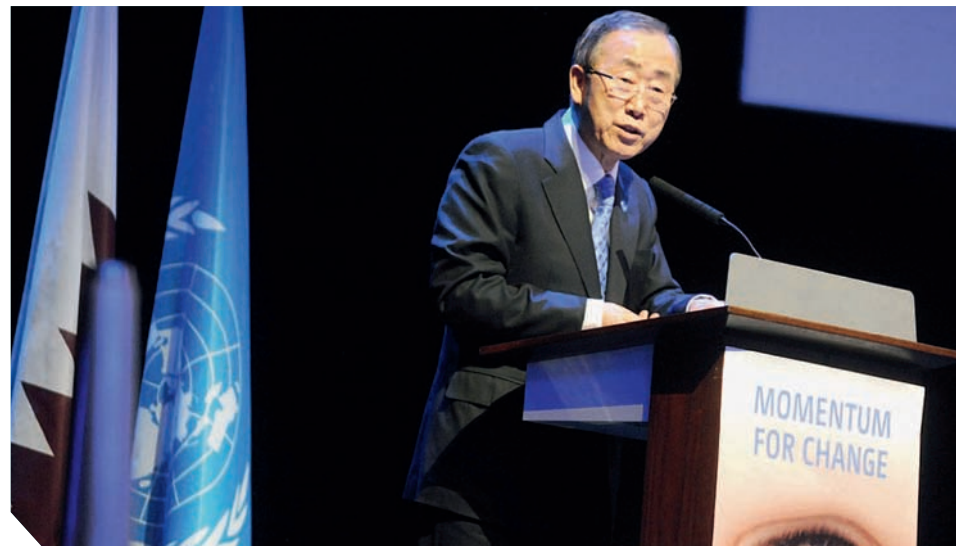
The 2012 showcasing events were kick-started by a recognition gala on 4 December, celebrating the second round of lighthouse activities selected under *Momentum for Change: Urban Poor*. Taking place on the evening of the first day of the high-level segment of the United Nations climate change negotiations, the event was attended by over 800 participants from government delegations, the private sector, civil society and representatives from the media.

Shiulie Ghosh, a news anchor from Al Jazeera and the evening's Master of Ceremonies, opened the gala by welcoming participants and inviting them to feel inspired by the work of the Momentum for Change lighthouse activities.

Ms. Ghosh went on to welcome UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres, who shared her excitement about the announcement of the 2012 lighthouse activities and emphasized that they demonstrate the vast potential that public private partnerships have to address both urban poverty and climate change.

Following her opening remarks, Ms. Figueres introduced a short film highlighting the work of the 2012 Momentum for Change lighthouse activities and welcomed United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon to the stage.

"It is our aspiration that these beacons – these lighthouse activities – will serve as inspiration for others to replicate and to take to scale because what is very clear is that while we are addressing climate change, we are not doing so at the scale and speed that is critically urgent", UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres.



“These stories of nine excellent activities should inspire and encourage all of us. Each project has involved strong community engagement and substantial public-private partnerships. Each is generating important results.” United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon.

Recalling the expectations with which the initiative was launched at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa the previous year, Mr. Ban made a strong endorsement for initiatives such as Momentum for Change, and wished continued success for the 2012 lighthouse activities, as their work deserves to be scaled up and replicated at an increasing pace.

Next, Kelly Rigg, the Chair of the Momentum for Change Advisory Panel and the Executive Director of Global Campaign for Climate Action, formally announced the 2012 lighthouse activities. Noting how inspiration frequently is a key driver of human action – in other words, seeing others take action to change their own lives, their communities and their government’s policies – she hoped the audience would be as inspired by the 2012 Momentum for Change lighthouse activities.



The lighthouse activity representatives were then presented with an award by Ms. Figueres and Ragheb Alama, UNEP's Goodwill Ambassador for Climate Change in the Arab World. Two lighthouse activity representatives made remarks on behalf of all those recognized, acknowledging the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat and the audience for the opportunity to have their activities recognized and celebrated as part of the Momentum for Change initiative.

Mr. Alama concluded the evening with a lively musical performance celebrating the work of the 2012 Momentum for Change lighthouse activities.



“There is an African proverb: If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together. The magnitude and urgency of climate change is such that we must go fast and far, and we have to go together, because no one can do this alone”, urged Neha Misra from Solar Sister on behalf of the 2012 Momentum for Change lighthouse activities.

SPECIAL SESSIONS WITH 2012 LIGHTHOUSE ACTIVITIES





On 5 December 2012, participants to the United Nations Climate Change Conference had the opportunity to learn more about the 2012 lighthouse activities in a series of focused sessions. Lighthouse activity representatives delivered presentations and engaged the audience in discussion on the achievements and lessons emanating from their work.

A special event on **sustainable transport solutions** featured the following lighthouse activities:

- Ahmedabad bus rapid transit system, Janmarg;
- Guangzhou bus rapid transit system;
- Introduction of electric vehicles to Sri Lanka by the Lanka Electric Vehicle Association

The discussion evolved around how sustainable transport systems provide environmental, social and economic sustainability to the communities they serve. Lighthouse activity representatives stressed the importance of promoting improvements in fuel efficiency and vehicle emissions controls, for example, through migrating transportation from fossil-based energy to renewable energy. Their objective is to shift the life cycle of transport systems towards one that is driven by measuring and optimizing a city or region's sustainability goals.

A special event on **building resilience against climate change** featured the following lighthouse activities:

- Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas;
- Carbon for Water;
- Holistic approaches to community adaptation to climate change

Representatives from the lighthouse activities focused their remarks on the importance of addressing climate change through holistic, cross-boundary approaches, involving sectors such as infrastructure, urban development and natural resource use, together with protection of natural systems and the wider environment. They emphasized that solutions to climate change can also offer solutions to global poverty.

A special event on **renewable energy and energy efficiency in urban communities** featured the following activities:

- Energy efficiency for brick producers in Peru;
- Organic waste compost in Nepal;
- Solar Sister: A women powered clean energy revolution

These three activities provide clear examples of how renewable energy and energy efficiency can revolutionize people's lives.

In the case of Solar Sister, off-grid solar-powered systems are providing electricity to a few million households, and micro-hydro configured into mini-grids is serving many more. For example, millions of households use biogas for cooking and lighting and over a hundred million households rely on efficient biomass cookstoves.

In Peru and Nepal, efficiency gains have provided direct benefits in both mitigation reduction results but also in improving health and socio-economic conditions of the communities they serve.



MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE: WOMEN FOR RESULTS





Momentum for Change: Women for Results provides recognition to the critical leadership and participation of women in addressing climate change. The pillar is carried out with the financial support of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Announced in September 2012, *Momentum for Change: Women for Results* was officially launched during a special event on 5 December at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar.

International Women's Day on 8 March 2013 will mark the opening of the call for applications. The first round of *Momentum for Change: Women for Results* lighthouse activities will be showcased by the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Warsaw, Poland, in November 2013.

In line with *Momentum for Change: Urban Poor*, the Advisory Panel will select a group of lighthouse activities under *Momentum for Change: Women for Results*. To meet the selection criteria for *Momentum for Change: Women for Results* all activities need to:

1. Address climate change mitigation or adaptation, while advancing the active leadership and participation of women;
2. Be already implemented, or in the course of implementation;
3. Be scalable and/or replicable;
4. Demonstrate innovation and potential for long-term transformation change;
5. Be the result of an innovative partnership, which aims to achieve scalable, long-term results;
6. Deliver verifiable social and environmental benefits to an identified community that has been appropriately engaged in the development and implementation processes;
7. Not be registered or have the intention to register as a CDM or JI activity for the next 2 years.

“Women are right in the middle of the nexus between food, water and energy. And the nexus is, at least from the developing world point of view, the challenge of climate change. But it is also the solution to climate change. If we can solve that nexus, then we have solved climate change.” UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres

The launch event took place on the second day of the high-level segment of the United Nations climate change negotiations, and was attended by over 500 guests, including government delegates, representatives from civil society and the private sector, as well as accredited media.

Folly Bah Thibault from Al Jazeera opened the event and explained the rationale behind *Momentum for Change: Women for Results*.

“We are here today to highlight the positive action on climate change led by women. As you know, women are the most likely to suffer from the effects of climate change but they are also the most capable of creating change and adaptation within their communities. Through their social power, women have become great contributors in minimizing effects on climate change”, Folly Bah Thibault, Al Jazeera

Ms. Thibault then introduced UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiane Figueres, who stressed how the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha had made significant advances in drawing attention to the gender dimension of climate change. Ms. Figueres reminded the audience that addressing climate change is not about conferences, legal texts and negotiating the place of a comma, but about improving people’s lives.

Ms. Figueres also explained that with *Momentum for Change: Women for Results* the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat and the Rockefeller Foundation are seeking to find examples of inspiring women who create change in different fields of work, whether at the household or community level, or on boards of global corporations.

Heather Grady, Vice President of the Rockefeller Foundation, concluded the opening remarks by reminding the audience how women are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Ms. Grady stressed,



however, that women are not just victims of climate change impacts; they also are agents of change in mitigating the effects, and adapting to the changes it brings. Ms. Grady further called for the increased understanding of the unique ways that women are impacted by and contributing to combatting climate change, in order to produce a workable and equitable solution to the global problem.

The opening remarks were followed by a short film highlighting examples of how women are already actively addressing climate change.

Following the short film, Ms. Thibault from Al Jazeera moderated a high-level roundtable discussion on the role of women as leaders on climate action, which included Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator; Lakshmi Puri, UN Women Deputy Executive Director; Mary Robinson, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice; and Ministers Terezya Huvisa from Tanzania and Mariyam Shakeela from the Maldives.

The discussion moved on to identify areas of climate action that the panellists recognized to particularly call for a gender-sensitive approach. According to UNDP Administrator Helen Clark, areas where women's participation make a particularly important contribution to the fight against climate change, and thus are critical to highlight, include: (i) sustainable energy, combining distribution of sustainable energy with women's empowerment to drive the distribution and implementation processes; (ii) food security and agriculture, where women are supported with climate-smart agriculture technologies and access to credit to support food production; (iii) women's voice and political leadership. The nexus between food, water and energy was raised again as an area where women's leadership in tackling climate change was of particular importance.

On the subject of how to advance women's role in combatting climate change more generally, Rockefeller Foundation Vice President Heather Grady noted the many actions already under way at the local level and stressed the importance of aligning national level legislation and resource allocation to support initiatives at the grassroots level, so that these can be learnt from, replicated and taken to scale. Ms. Grady also called for the incorporation of gender analysis into all mitigation and adaptation efforts so as to avoid repeating the mistakes of international development programmes, which, often with adverse consequences, were slow to adopt gender analysis. Ms. Figueres strongly concurred with the need to incorporate a gender sensitive view, particularly in adaptation efforts where this was most critical.

Mary Robinson expressed confidence that the UNFCCC decision on gender and climate change¹, which includes a gender balance target in all of the bodies of the UNFCCC, will have a major impact in boosting women's role in tackling climate change at all levels.

“Women have the power to make a major difference in the battle against climate change. Power is not in the status, but in the heart, vision and determination of every single woman.” UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres

“We are here today because we understand that without the active involvement of women in forging solutions, the problems we face are, quite simply, unsolvable.” Heather Grady, Rockefeller Foundation

1 <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/08a03.pdf#page=47>.

The panel shared inspiring examples of women-led climate initiatives demonstrating the resilience and power of women as agents of change. Cited initiatives included:

- A reforestation initiative in Bangladesh to protect the low-lying coastline with mangroves.
- An initiative among the Masai of Kenya, where women are supported to earn money from vegetable farming and other income generating activities to decrease dependence on cattle herding, a traditional livelihood that is increasingly vulnerable to climate impacts.
- An initiative from Vietnam where the Vietnam Women's Union is working in coastal areas to raise awareness and build women's leadership to deal with climate-related risks and build resilience in coastal communities.
- Programmes implemented by the government of the Maldives that engage women to raise awareness in their communities about sustainability and climate change adaptation and mitigation and to address waste management at the household level.
- Sensitization and adaptation programmes that directly target women, implemented by the government of Tanzania.



The panellists strongly supported the idea of a separate gender window for existing funding mechanisms, which would increase women's access to climate finance, including grants and loans. The importance of tracking fund flows, to ensure that they extend beyond capital cities to communities and sections of society that were most in need, was also stressed.

Finally, the panel shared their insights on the areas of women's leadership that are needed and how to build bridges between women from the developed and developing countries. Regarding the question of leadership, the panellists agreed that all women are endowed with leadership qualities, and that leadership is not restricted to an office or a certain status, but rather demonstrates itself among the many "ordinary" women taking action and setting a positive example. The panellists also emphasized the need to focus not only on the environmental arena, but also, importantly, on increasing the voice of women in political decision-making, and connecting leaders at the grassroots level to those at the national and international levels through greater political participation of women.

On the question of connecting women from the developing and industrialized countries, Ms. Grady and Ms. Clarke concurred that major climate disasters, including the recent Hurricane Sandy, have made climate change a more tangible reality, also to people in the North. As a result of greater awareness, women in the North can increasingly demand action from the political leadership and rally around the cause of their counterparts in developing countries.

MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE: FINANCING FOR CLIMATE-FRIENDLY INVESTMENT



Momentum for Change: Financing for Climate-friendly Investment aims to showcase successful financial innovations delivering clean energy, adaptation and climate mitigation, and to serve as an inspiration to replicate and scale up new models. In partnership with the World Economic Forum, *Momentum for Change: Financing for Climate-friendly Investment* was launched on 6 December 2012 at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar.

To meet the selection criteria for *Momentum for Change: Financing for Climate-friendly Investment* all activities need to:

1. Address climate change mitigation or adaptation, with a focus on clean energy, transport, agriculture or other green growth areas with a longer term goal of achieving low-carbon growth;
2. Leverage significant amounts of private finance relative to the public funds being deployed;
3. Address some of the market barriers and failures that have been identified in the country;
4. Imply a strong collaboration between the public and private sector, with particular emphasis on collaborations;
5. Be scalable, replicable, aim to achieve transformational change and demonstrate elements of innovation;
6. Be already implemented, or in the course of implementation;
7. Deliver verifiable social and environmental benefits to an identified community, which has been appropriately engaged in the development of the activity;
8. Not be registered or have the intention to register as a CDM or JI activity for the next 2 years.

On 6 December 2012, *Momentum for Change: Financing for Climate-friendly Investment* was launched at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar.

The moderator, Lord Nicholas Stern, opened the event by highlighting that transition to a low-carbon economy requires innovation and investment. It is thought that some 2–3% GDP, or USD 1-2 trillion, is needed as extra investment. While some of this investment is public or joint, a large part will be private sector-financed. To meet this challenge, it is important to focus on both finding innovative financing mechanisms and financing innovative projects.



Dr. Mohammed bin Saleh Al Sada, Minister of Energy and Industry of Qatar, provided an opening address. He emphasized that greater public-private collaboration is required to find solutions and stimulate new markets to deliver on the mitigation and adaptation agenda. This is why increased and adequate public funds are needed to finance low-carbon growth that will also attract significant private capital through partnerships.

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres reminded the audience that finance was going to be key to the solution to climate change. She thanked the World Economic Forum for their partnership on this new pillar of Momentum for Change, which will look at the financing solutions that are already being implemented to help accelerate mitigation and adaptation.

Financing for Climate-friendly Investment will compile and highlight examples of private-public partnerships under way that are utilizing innovative financing mechanisms to tackle climate change. This will help address the following questions:

- What are the existing financing instruments that are most appropriate for the various sectors along the abatement curve?
- What are the new creative and innovative ways in which climate finance is being put together?
- How can the impact of public sector finance be maximized?
- What is being learnt from projects financing adaptation, to help break the mold of public financing of projects?

Following Ms. Figueres' remarks a short film was shown about the importance of unlocking financial resources to effectively tackle climate change.

First panel discussion: financial mechanisms

Gregory Barker, Minister of State for Climate Change of the United Kingdom, delivered remarks to kick off the first panel discussion of the session, focusing on proven financial mechanisms that can address the bottlenecks on financing clean energy and climate adaptation.

In his remarks, Mr. Barker highlighted the efforts of the Capital Markets Climate Initiative (CMCI) to help mobilize and scale up private finance for clean energy, with a focus on developing countries. In Kenya, the CMCI is working together with governmental stakeholders, the donor community and private sectors investors to jointly design an innovative financing mechanism that can channel private financing for clean energy at scale. Mr. Barker summarized key outcomes resulting from CMCI's engagement in Kenya:

- Risk insurance allowing the Kenyan government to explore more geothermal fields with less public financing;
- An insurance mechanism to mitigate policy risk;
- An energy access model to provide electricity solutions to rural areas through innovative financing and business models;
- An equity pool to enable the development of a significant pipeline of projects.

Lord Stern said that he believed that “in scaling up, the power of example is absolutely central”. Seeking reaction from the private sector, he asked four invited panellists to provide comments.

Abyd Karmali from the Bank of America Merrill Lynch emphasized that the key challenge for financing models was to successfully bring together capital, investment-grade policy and de-risking instruments. He elucidated this point with the following example. Bank of America Merrill Lynch faced the typical set of investment risks, when it recently placed 323 billion dollars of project bonds into geothermal power production in Kenya. What made the transaction possible, however, was that Kenya had proactively put in place measures to re-risk investment. In addition, investors received assistance to guarantee their loan.

*“You don’t just need investment-grade products, but also investment-grade pipelines of projects and investment-grade policies in recipient countries,”
Gregory Barker, Minister of State for Climate Change of the United Kingdom*

Jochen Harnisch from the KfW Banking Group in Germany highlighted the activities of this group of national development banks, which is responsible for a major share of current financial flows going into renewable energy and energy efficiency investment in Germany. He highlighted a recent example from their work to expand deployment of renewable energy through feed-in tariffs in Uganda. KfW Banking Group is currently topping up existing feed-in tariffs to finance projects requiring additional investment to push them above the implementation threshold. The World Bank partners with KfW to provide guarantee loans to the private financial sector in Uganda. Mr. Harnisch rounded off his comments by calling for a rapid scaling-up of financial instruments, which requires a move from the experimentation phase to standardization, the development of a clear set of climate finance objectives and reporting requirements and the reduction of transaction costs.

Torben Möger Pedersen from PensionDanmark told the participants that the Danish pension fund has decided to reallocate circa 10% of its assets as a direct investment in renewable energy assets. Together with large utility companies, a model has been developed to enable joint ventures and a 50% stake in selected renewable energy companies has been acquired. He closed his remarks by noting that the division of labour was changing among the different players in areas where many traditional sources of funding were drying up. He believes that banks will continue to play a crucial role in the early stages of new investments and that they will subsequently transfer the investments to long-term investors, such as pension funds.

Simon Brooks from the European Investment Bank responded with several succinct messages. He said that greater political engagement on climate change at all levels is needed to defeat the argument that green energy is the opposite of improving access to energy. More public private partnerships at the policy level are required to encourage the right kind of investment climate. Multilateral banks are known to be good at financing large-scale projects, but they also need to offer a wider range of financing options. For example, the EIB is working with local banks to blend money for local loans. On the question of targeting, Mr. Brooks explained that as public sector institutions, they are also trying to bridge the shareholders’ interests with the needs of the market.



Second panel discussion: financing adaptation activities

The second panel discussion focused on financing adaptation activities and was opened by Cao Duc Phat, Minister of Agriculture of Vietnam. He introduced the Public Private Task Force on Sustainable Agricultural Growth in Vietnam, a unique partnership of public and private actors working to deliver sustainable agricultural growth. The Task Force is working to make agricultural production, quality and competitiveness more environmentally sustainable and provide economic opportunities to farmers. Pilot schemes in, for example, coffee plantations and fisheries have yielded encouraging results, with reductions in green-house gas emissions as well as increases in production and farmers' incomes.

Three commentators then shared their experiences and insights on the topic.

David Bresch from Swiss Re said that adaptation is first and foremost about proper risk management in a forward-looking sense. The role of an insurance company is to put a price tag on risks, incentivize proper risk reduction measures, and transfer some of the risks to global insurance markets. The role of an insurance company is also to provide financing and risk-bearing capacity to make the mechanisms work. In the agricultural sector in Vietnam, Swiss Re does just this. Namely, it provides guidance on how to assess risks, develops mechanisms to transfer the risks, puts a price tag on the risks, and finally transfers the risks.

As a representative of the non-profit sector, Jennifer Haverkamp from the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) highlighted how the fund works to advance solutions for climate adaptation and mitigation financing in Vietnam and India. In both countries, EDF works with farmers in partnership with other non-governmental groups to improve sustainability, reduce emissions from farming and sell the earned credits on carbon markets. This work not only contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation, but also improves the lives of the farmers.

Francisco Suarez Hernandez from FEMSA showed how major companies are taking finance seriously. FEMSA's Latin American Water Funds, an innovative public-private partnership, invests in the protection of natural areas providing clean water. The partnership aims to build 32 Water Funds in Latin America to conserve water sheds that are likely to benefit 50 million people. The partnership comprises investments of over 27 million USD that will implement and capitalize the Water Funds.



Next, Rachel Kyte from the World Bank provided some insightful remarks. She emphasized that a significant amount of innovation and experimentation was already taking place, and the current challenge will be to bring this up to speed and scale. This requires a “hands-on” approach both in the public and private sector to build the enabling institutional arrangements, public policy and an investment climate. She compared innovative financing to an ecosystem, which, in order to move to scale, requires focus on all its different parts to make sure they work together cohesively. Rachel Kyte also emphasized that the role of the Green Climate Fund should be to improve the health of the whole ecosystem and strengthen all its parts.

The evening’s final speaker, Naoko Ishii from Global Environment Facility (GEF), started her remarks by stressing the key role of the private sector in catalyzing transformational change and achieving scale. Naoko Ishii highlighted several key instruments utilized by GEF in the area of climate financing, including: (i) helping governments to create the necessary enabling environment, feed-in tariff in South Africa; (ii) technical assistance; (iii) introducing global standards such as energy efficient lighting; (iv) grant-making, including grants for a risk-sharing facility. Naoko Ishii concluded by noting that, despite the many success stories, achieving scale is a challenge and explained that this is due to the difficulty of replicating successful models in a different setting.

The event was concluded with the ceremonial launch of the new Momentum for Change pillar. Dominic Waughray from the World Economic Forum briefly summarized the aims and application process for *Momentum for Change: Financing for Climate-friendly Investment* and ended the evening by emphasizing how examples of innovative finance can help countries’ commitments to achieve green growth.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS





Events during the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha

Showcasing event, 4 December, 2012

MASTER OF CEREMONIES:

Ms. Shiulie Ghosh, news anchor, Al Jazeera

SPECIAL GUESTS:

- Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General
- Ms. Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary, UNFCCC
- Ms. Kelly Rigg, Chair of the Advisory Panel and Executive Director, Global Campaign for Climate Action (GCCA)

ACTIVITY REPRESENTATIVES:

Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas

- Mr. Dethie Soumare Ndiaye, Centre de Suivi Ecologique
- Ms. Aissatou Boubou Sall, Centre de Suivi Ecologique
- Ms. Yama Ndiaye, Community beneficiary

Ahmedabad bus rapid transit system, Janmarg

- Dr. Guruprasad Mohapatra, Municipal Commissioner, Ahmedabad
- Mr. Utpal Padia, Executive Director, Ahmedabad Janmarg Ltd.
- Mr. Pankaj Gandhi, Managing Director Chartered Speed Pvt Ltd.

Carbon for Water

- Mr. Stephen Otieno, Coordinator, Vestergaard Frandsen
- Mr. Willis Simon Akhwale, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation
- Ms. Alice Sitawa, community beneficiary

Energy efficiency for brick producers in Peru

- Mr. Jorge Luis Delgado Guadalupe, Swisscontact - EELA Regional Coordination
- Mr. Ismael Orcohuarancca Huaman, brick maker – EELA in San Jerónimo (Cusco)
- Mr. René Estermann, CEO, non-profit foundation myclimate

Guangzhou bus rapid transit system

- Mr. Yu Haoran, Consistency Director, Guangzhou Traffic Stations Construction and Administration Center
- Mr. Sui Jun, Director, Guangzhou Municipal Engineering Design and Research Institute
- Mr. Xian Weixiong, Director of Communication (Transportation), Commission of Guangzhou Municipality
- Mr. Jie Su, Party Secretary, Guangzhou Municipal Engineering Design and Research Institute

Holistic approaches to community adaptation to climate change

- Ms. Johanna Feteriha Nuunyango, community beneficiary
- Mr. Richard Mavara Shikongo, Public Service Administrator, Kavango Regional Council, Namibia
- Mr. Adreas Tweendeni Iithete, Field Coordinator

Introduction of electric vehicles to Sri Lanka by the Lanka Electric Vehicle Association

- Mr. Dhatusena Senanayake, Director, Lanka Electric Vehicle Association
- Mr. Lakshman Pathirana, community beneficiary
- Mr. Rasika Perera Solangarachchige Don, government official, responsible for co-ordinating the activity

Organic waste compost in Nepal

- Mr. Purushottam, Bista, Biocomp Nepal (P) Ltd.
- Mr. Nabin Basnet, community beneficiary
- Mr. Erwan Guy Marie Saouter, President and Chair of the board, Biocomp Swiss Association

Solar Sister: a women powered clean energy revolution

- Ms. Neha Misra, Chief Collaboration Officer, Solar Sister
- Mr. Abhaykumar Shah, Director, UltraTech
- Ms. Mary Nankinga, Regional Coordinator, Mityana, Solar Sister

MUSICAL PERFORMANCE:

- Mr. Ragheb Alama, UNEP Goodwill Ambassador for Climate Change in the Arab World, and his band

EVENT MANAGEMENT:

- Mr. Natabara Rolloson

Women for Results launch event, 5 December, 2012

MODERATOR:

- Ms. Folly Bah Thibault, Al-Jazeera

GUEST SPEAKERS:

- Ms. Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary, UNFCCC
- Ms. Heather Grady, Vice President, Rockefeller Foundation

PANELLISTS:

- Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme
- Ms. Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director, UN Women
- Ms. Mary Robinson, President, Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice
- H.E. Ms Terezya Huvisa, (AMCEN), Chair and Minister of State in the Vice-President's Office, United Republic of Tanzania
- H.E. Dr Mariyam Shakeela, Minister of Environment and Energy, Maldives

EVENT MANAGEMENT:

- Mr. Natabara Rolloson

Financing for Climate-friendly Investment launch event, 6 December, 2012

MODERATOR:

- Lord Nicholas Stern, Chair, Grantham Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and IG Patel Professor of Economics and Government, London School of Economics

SPECIAL GUESTS:

- H.E. Dr. Mohammed bin Saleh Al Sada, Minister of Energy and Industry, Qatar
- Ms. Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary, UNFCCC

GUEST SPEAKERS (IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE):

- H.E. Gregory Barker, Minister of State for Climate Change, United Kingdom
- Mr. Abyd Karmali, Managing Director and Global Head of Carbon Markets, Bank of America Merrill Lynch
- Mr. Jochen Harnisch, Head of Division, Competence Centre for Environment and Climate, KfW Bankengruppe
- Mr. Torben Möger Pedersen, CEO, PensionDanmark
- Mr. Simon Brooks, Vice President, European Investment Bank
- H.E. Mr Cao Duc Phat, Minister of Agriculture, Vietnam
- Mr. David Bresch, Head, Sustainability, Swiss Reinsurance Company
- Ms. Jennifer Haverkamp, Director, International Climate Program Environmental Defense Fund
- Mr. Francisco Suarez Hernandez, Chief Sustainability Officer, FEMSA
- Ms. Rachel Kyte, Vice President, Sustainable Development, World Bank
- Ms. Naoko Ishii, Chief Executive Officer, Global Environment Facility

CLOSING REMARKS:

- Mr. Dominic Waughray, Senior Director, Head of Environmental Initiatives, World Economic Forum

EVENT MANAGEMENT:

- Mr. Natabara Rollosso

Images owned by the United Nations Secretariat on Climate Change, lighthouse activity partners and IISD Reporting Services. All rights reserved.

ANNEX – MEDIA COVERAGE 2012

Link: <http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/news/speeches-presentations/resilience-equitable-growth-how>

Publication: The Rockefeller Foundation

Title: Speeches & Presentations: Resilience and Equitable Growth: How The Rockefeller Foundation Addresses Contemporary Challenges

Date: 11/08/2011

By: Heather Grady

Last Accessed: 28/05/13


Remarks by, Vice President of Foundation Initiatives, at Hanoi Medical University

On behalf of all of my colleagues I want to thank the Hanoi Medical University for hosting this talk on *Resilience and Equitable Growth: How The Rockefeller Foundation Addresses Contemporary Challenges*. I'd like to thank in particular Prof. Nguyen Duc Hinh, President of Hanoi Medical University, Prof. Luu Ngoc Hoat, Vice-President of Hanoi Medical University, and Dr. Hoang Van Minh, Director of the Center for Health System Research here at the University. I hope that my remarks engender a robust discussion on our topic, given the many knowledgeable individuals we have in the room. During my academic work and my career I have lived in eight countries, and I lived in Vietnam the longest - for 7 ½ years, from 1993 to 2000. It was a wonderful and rewarding place to live and work, and I am gratified to have this opportunity to return and visit the important work of The Rockefeller Foundation here. I should mention as well that, given the strategic importance of this country in our work, we will be bringing our Foundation's Board of Trustees to Vietnam in late October. An Overview of The Rockefeller Foundation.

Let me start by sharing a little about The Rockefeller Foundation's origins. We were founded 98 years ago by John D. Rockefeller, a wealthy philanthropist who established The Rockefeller Foundation in 1913 to promote the well being of humanity, which remains our mission to this day.

As a foundation, we have an endowment from which we do grant making each year, and the majority of our grant making is aimed at solving global problems, with many grantees in Asia and Africa. We have supported activities in Asia from the very beginning.

One of our hallmarks throughout our history has been innovation. We will soon begin to celebrate our centenary, which takes place in 2013, with the theme "Innovation for the Next 100 Years." Our work reflects this definition of innovation: A new product, process, or service that is discontinuous from previous practice, and yields new avenues for solving acute problems or fulfilling an organization's mission - Social innovations - so important in our work . are often "recombinant," in other words, a hybrid of existing elements that are combined across sectoral or disciplinary boundaries in new ways, which result in stronger relationships across those boundaries.



Over the course of the 20th century, The Rockefeller Foundation innovated in many ways. We were instrumental in launching the fields of public health and molecular biology; we used a combination of science and public policy to combat diseases like hookworm in the US and yellow fever in Africa; and we developed high-yielding seed varieties that have saved hundreds of millions of people from starvation and food insecurity in what is known as the Green Revolution. More recently, we have supported innovative financing mechanisms and public-private partnerships like GAVI, the Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunizations, and the new field of Impact Investing.

The Role of Philanthropy

In connection with our centenary, we are not only reflecting on our experiences over the last century, but more importantly on how we can lead responsible, strategic and effective philanthropy in the 21st century. The role and context of philanthropy has changed dramatically. Today, we are one of many large foundations. Multi-lateral and bilateral aid programs dwarf our giving. And global flows of private money as engines of change, both positive and negative, have altered the landscape forever. So we must be much more strategic about how we spend our funds. In the last few years, we have begun using a new model for our philanthropy, and now program much of our grant making into time-bound Initiatives that are designed to achieve a set of objectives around a common problem. These Initiatives tend to lie at the intersection of some of the world's greatest challenges, such as social and economic security, environment and climate change, and urbanization. To plan these initiatives, we analyze the systems within which these problems exist. We know that mobilizing systemic transformations generally requires an integration of policy, financial, social, and technological solutions. Our very impressive grantees span these approaches.

We are thus looking for ways to spend our funds that support work that is truly catalytic, that leverage the support of others, and are at the cusp of breakthroughs, or tipping points for systemic change. In this century, The Rockefeller Foundation is working toward two broad goals that we believe will help address pressing global challenges. First, we seek to promote equitable growth, ensuring that poor and vulnerable people have greater access to opportunities that improve their lives, especially in the context of globalization that can so starkly produce winners and losers. Second, we seek to build resilience that enhances individual, community, national and institutional capacity to survive, adapt, and grow in the face of both acute crises and chronic stresses.

Why Vietnam?

Vietnam is a country where we have seen that our goals and objectives are shared by the government and all of our grantees. Returning to Vietnam, it is obvious to me, and to my colleagues who visit regularly from Bangkok and New York, that the country is truly at a crossroads. Vietnam has achieved so much in reducing poverty and promoting human development. Now that Vietnam has achieved middle income status, its leadership - in the public, civil society and private sectors - must determine how to ensure balanced, pro-poor and sustainable growth. There are many questions: How can the gains from decades of doi moi (renovation, begun in 1986) and progress on development be locked in and built upon in the face of new risks and vulnerabilities, such as climate change, demographic transitions, and urbanization? How can development be pursued without compromising the natural environment? How can people's aspirations for a better life - as they migrate to cities, for example, be supported through urban planning that enables everyone living in cities to have a good quality of life? Moreover, the youth of Vietnam, like youth everywhere, yearn for good educational opportunities, decent jobs, accountable government, technological advancements, and growing interconnectivity with the rest of the world. How can we ensure their positive engagement with society? This is the context within which we provide support to Vietnam.

Transforming Health Systems

I'd like to spend the rest of my time describing the focus of our grant making. As many of you here know, we provide support to Vietnam through our Initiative called Transforming Health Systems, a multi-year effort that takes place at the global level and in several countries including Vietnam.

Globally, every year nearly ten million children and half a million mothers die from preventable causes because they cannot access the health care they need. Even when people do have access, quality care is often a luxury. And more than 25 million families descend into poverty each year because of catastrophic health expenses.

While health spending has increased dramatically around the world, access to affordable, quality services has lagged. The ability to provide good and equitable health services for all people depends on the performance of health systems. But we see dysfunctional health service delivery and inequitable financing, especially in low-income areas. The challenge of creating affordable, high-quality health systems is universal, but the problems are especially acute in developing countries. Our initiative has four objectives: to foster health systems research and agenda setting for universal health coverage, to enhance professional capacity to plan and manage high-performing health systems, to leverage interoperable e-health systems, and to harness the resources of the private sector to finance and deliver more equitable health services.

We believe that our approach will reduce catastrophic health expenses for poor households, improve health outcomes, and improve equity in health systems.

The context of health in Vietnam

One of the issues we look at when we determine how to tackle universal health coverage is how much health care is being accessed, and at what cost. Before *doi moi*, of course, health services were financed and provided by the State, and were virtually free of charge. Although the quality of care was not always high, access was nearly universal. Moreover, this is one of the countries that has achieved good health at low cost. For its level of economic development, Vietnam has achieved an impressive efficiency of investment in health: for every \$100 of GDP increase, it has added 5.4 years of life expectancy. Compare this with other ASEAN countries: Philippines 2.4 years, Thailand 0.9 years and Malaysia 0.5 years.

Since *doi moi*, private sector health care comes in the form of 1) small-scale private medical practice, 2) private clinics, hospitals, and diagnostic facilities, and 3) retail pharmacies. The privatization of healthcare has significantly increased out-of-pocket payments, and it is estimated that currently 60% of health spending comes from direct private payments. According to WHO, the total health spending in Vietnam has been increasing from 4.9% of GDP in 1998 to 6.4% of GDP for 2008, and private exceeds public health spending here.

This phenomenon exists in virtually all developing countries. But private payments disproportionately affect the poor, and the higher shares of private health expenditure are therefore associated with rising health inequities.

The question of equity in health care access is a major issue in Vietnam. Many of the poor are covered by one or another safety net, but some of the poor and a majority of the near-poor such as rural farmers are not. Moreover, the people who live in remote mountainous regions are triply disadvantaged due to their poverty, remoteness, and often ethnic backgrounds. The health services in such areas are minimal.

In a study published in the *Lancet*, the proportion of Vietnamese households facing catastrophic health expenditures from out-of-pocket payments is 10.5% - the highest among the 59 countries included in this study (Source: Xu K. et al, *Lancet*. 362: 111-117, 2003).

All this leads us to think about the health implications for the poor and the very poor. We are encouraged by the government's pursuit of universal health coverage, which is now reaching nearly 60% of the population, and the plan to achieve universal health coverage by 2014. We are also encouraged by the government's commitment to equity. A number of safety nets have started, such as free health insurance for the poor, health insurance for all children under 6, and a voluntary health insurance scheme. But great challenges remain - how will such measures be implemented; who will receive what benefits; and who may be left out?

Equally important is the related issue of providing adequate financial and human resources to implement the measures effectively. Technical skills in terms of health care financing and management of health insurance schemes, for example, are necessary. Indeed, one of The Rockefeller Foundation's learnings is the extent of the human resources and institutional capacity gap in health.

Since 2009, we have been working with the Ministry of Health to support capacity building in the areas of hospital management, planning and management for provincial staff, e-Health, health systems training and workshops, and health systems research capacity building through the Health

Strategy and Policy

Institute (HSPI). We have supported HSPI to conduct research on public-private partnerships in the

healthcare sector. This resulted in an upcoming grant to support a new Center for Non-State Sector Studies (C-NSSS). We have also supported the Vietnamese Health Economics Association (VHEA) in building its capacity as a professional association.

The Hanoi School of Public Health (HSPH) was given a grant to create a Bachelor's program in Health Informatics and build capacity of the Department of Health Economics. With the Hanoi Medical University, we have supported the creation of the Center for Health System Research (CHSR). In Ho Chi Minh City, we will be supporting the University of Economics to set-up a new Masters of Science program in Management and Health Economics. An important rationale for this latter grant is to create awareness amongst mainstream economists about the role of health in development.

E-Health is another focus. However, like many other countries, there are varied interpretations and understandings of what e-Health or Health Informatics is, which lead to fragmented systems. We see that within this space, there is a lot of potential to increase efficiencies of the health system by promoting interoperability and planning amongst all stakeholders in the design of the country's e-Health architecture. We have supported a study done by the Department of Planning and Finance in the Ministry of Health to assess the needs and gaps, and we look forward to collaborating with the Ministry of Health in this area.

Civil society in Vietnam is contributing to the state's efforts in strengthening the health system. Given their important role, we have partnered with Pathfinder to promote the use of mobile health or m-Health for hard-to-reach populations in Vietnam's mountainous Central region. We have also supported the Institute for Social and Development Studies (ISDS) to produce a report on equity in health, as well as to work with the National Assembly in promoting equity in health. And we are exploring work with other organizations in the months and years to come.

Our experience with our health grantees here has shown that capacity building and institutional

development, in the public, non-profit and private sectors, are the areas where The Rockefeller

Foundation's support can have the most impact. It is also an area where the Foundation has built a legacy, especially within the field of public health. Moreover, we look forward to supporting Vietnam in sharing your successes with other countries that are also embarking on the path towards universal health coverage. In this collaborative spirit, we also envision supporting cross-learning between Vietnam and other countries in this region and beyond.

[Building Resilience to the Effects of Climate Change](#)

When The Rockefeller Foundation decided to address the problem of climate change in 2007, we noted that most institutions were focusing on mitigation, reducing the level of greenhouse gas emissions, but few were working on adaptation . helping the world cope with the effects of climate change. The impacts of climate change are increasingly evident. But far too little has being done in this area, especially addressing the human impacts of climate change. The links between development efforts and climate change remain weak. Putting a lens on vulnerability issues . for example, how climate change would differentially affect women, or poor households . is still too rare. Focusing on impacts on people living in urban areas is still in its infancy. And there remains a major gap in developing practical models and action on the ground.

With pressure growing for major increases in “adaptation” financing, from the beginning of our Initiative in 2007 we saw the need to invest in building capacity to ensure that new financing would be targeted in appropriate ways. This also led us to an understanding of the need to go beyond adaptation to resilience. In our view, building resilience goes beyond the concept of adaptation, and refers to the capacity over time of a system, organization, community, or individual to create and implement multiple adaptive actions. We think that resilience is a more accurate, positive, and comprehensive term than adaptation. It represents the dynamic, systemic transformation that is needed to respond to the consequences of climate change, or indeed to shocks and stresses in a variety of areas, especially future impacts that are difficult to predict.

This concept is used in a range of disciplines - from ecosystems and engineering to disaster risk

reduction. A lot of thinking has been done about resilience in ecosystems theory, including the idea that ecosystems are naturally dynamic and subject to change; and that change is not always directional, linear or aimed toward a point of equilibrium.

Equally important is emerging understanding about what resilient systems are. For example, there are profoundly important factors: resilient systems tend to be diverse systems; and cooperative systems; and resilient systems avoid critical dependencies without alternatives.

For sociologists, resilience is the strength of one or more communities measured by their ability to solve problems, often related to the degree of civic participation, trust among community members, and trust of government authorities.

Our foundation has drawn on these and other ideas. Key to us is the belief that the goal is not equilibrium - the current situation. Rather, building resilience involves bringing experiences, knowledge and action together in the right way to spawn new approaches to solving long-term, chronic stresses and acute crises.

Resilience has behavioral and policy dimensions . an enabling environment is essential to bolster resilience at the level of individuals.

There is also a capability dimension: Adaptive resilience refers to the ability, in crisis situations, to maintain functions on the basis of ingenuity or extra effort. So when it comes to climate change, food security, or strengthening health systems, we must provide resources to where the innovations and ingenuity will originate.

Resilience can be promoted by both seizing opportunities and protecting against threats . through education, capacity building, leadership, resource allocation, and effective planning. All of these are made possible by information and know-how from strong partnerships and networks, like those we have with many of you here.

What I want to stress today is that we believe that resilience can be a departure from past thinking, as opposed to merely being an additional variable to consider.

Returning specifically to our work on building resilience to the effects of climate change in Asia, we realized the importance of a focus on urban areas. Recently, a major demographic shift occurred: the majority of the world's people are now living in urban areas. And an even more striking statistic is the following: over the next 30 years, worldwide, the majority of population growth will occur in cities in Asia.

Cities, of course, are concentrations of economic activity and human settlements that represent both hubs of growth and opportunity, and hubs of vulnerability. In the future, vulnerability increasingly will be linked to climate change.

As The Rockefeller Foundation, we wanted to contribute to solving the problems that Asian cities . and eventually all cities . would face. We therefore created the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network, focused in

the first instance on 10 second tier cities in four countries: Thailand, India, Indonesia and Vietnam. These second-tier cities will experience fast growth and opportunities to innovate, but they usually lack the capacities and resources enjoyed by so-called megacities. Vietnam was a natural choice for the ACCCRN initiative given the high degree of vulnerability many of its coastal cities face, but also given the opportunities that exist to support positive new approaches at a national, provincial and most critically, city level. The National Target Program on climate change offers a strong vision and framework for action. Experiences, models and lessons based on grounded local action can trickle up into this program. Our experiences in Da Nang, Quy Nhon and Can Tho are already demonstrating how innovation at local levels can serve as positive examples for national action. We are so pleased to be partnering with institutions such as the National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies (NISTPASS), the Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET), the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), the Ministry of Construction, and the Ministry of Planning and Investment to draw lessons that have national relevance. To date our ACCCRN Initiative has made more investments in Vietnam than in any other country. We have supported intensive research and capacity building process over the past two years to create comprehensive city resilience strategies. We are investing in a range of city-level projects that address issues such as: improved hydrology modeling for land-use and infrastructure planning; development of city level coordination capacities; health sector activities to address shifting patterns of dengue fever and groundwater salinity; an innovative financial mechanism to promote storm and flood resistant housing upgrades; and efforts at building long-term shifts in awareness through education curriculum reform. Building resilience requires being able and comfortable with planning and making decisions in the context of uncertainty. We cannot know the specifics of what climate change impacts will be, on which day particular events will occur, nor how multiple different impacts will interact with one another. But ACCCRN partners in Vietnam and other countries have been cultivating skills and sensibilities to work with a range of scenarios to better anticipate and handle surprise. There is no single, simple solution to increasing a city's resilience to climate change. Resilience is built through a compilation of many 5% solutions, many of which interlink and overlap, building redundancy in the different aspects of the urban system. ACCCRN partners are learning that we now live in an era when it's not possible to design fail-safe solutions, but rather that we need to be implementing solutions that will "safely fail". That requires having interlinking back-ups and other ways to plug gaps when one protective measure fails - as it inevitably will in the case of climate change.

Flexibility *is key*. Rather than seeking to undertake measures that will fill one need at a time, interventions need to address multiple challenges at once. ACCCRN partners are exploring ways that land-use planning can provide a framework for how cities grow and develop in ways that minimize the risks of flooding. Flexible solutions - rather than hard, fixed infrastructure, like dykes and dams - will increasingly be needed in climate vulnerable and climate exposed contexts like Vietnam.

The Challenges Ahead on Building Resilience to Climate Change

We are engaged in a new field that requires a cross-disciplinary approach and a great deal of collaboration and integration. This will be required between actors not used to working together, and unaccustomed to concepts like planning for uncertainty. The professions involved – engineers, urban planners, financial planners – have been operating on the basis of having clear-cut roles and expectations. But this is no longer possible. Inter-departmental coordination mechanisms are already underway that will build resilience in Vietnamese cities. We need to find ways to support this at a national level as well. This is an issue not only in Vietnam but across the globe, and Vietnam could show the way to link local action to national policy and create integrated climate resilience planning. We also need to see expanded investment in the capacities of local institutions to support local resilience action. Adaptation financing might be a global concern, but ultimately change on the ground will come through local actions. How can we ensure that capacity built through our intensive efforts in three cities can be extended to dozens more across Vietnam and beyond? To this end we are collaborating with donors and others to build a unified partnership for investing in urban climate change resilience on a larger scale.

Conclusion

I hope that my descriptions of two major Initiatives of The Rockefeller Foundation, on health and on climate change, have illustrated how our grant making contributes to our overall goals of Building Resilience and Promoting Equitable Growth. Before I end, I'd like to mention that we do sometimes support grant making in other areas that contributes to these goals. For example, in response to the global economic crisis in 2008 and 2009 we were concerned about impacts on economies, NGOs and communities in countries like Vietnam and Thailand. So we gave a grant to The Asia Foundation to assist civil society organizations in these two countries to weather the impact of the crisis and emerge stronger and more capable of serving their communities. Accomplishments include providing sources of information for poor and vulnerable communities on public services and employment opportunities; establishing selfhelp groups to disseminate information; providing skills training and counseling; and improving income and employment opportunities through marketing cooperatives and expansion of knowledge on opportunities like sustainable tourism.

Once again, I want to sincerely thank the leadership of the Hanoi Medical University for hosting us today, and to all of you for joining us.

Link: <http://tcktcktck.org/2012/06/un-seeks-to-build-momentum-for-change-with-new-contest/28081>

Publication: The Global Campaign for Climate Action

Title: UN seeks to build “Momentum for Change” with new contest

Date: 09/06/2012

By: Heather Libby

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

How is your community, city or region taking climate action? Are you living with leaders or laggards? If it is the former, you might just know the perfect candidates for a new contest from the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. In an effort to acknowledge increasing momentum for stronger local, regional and national action on climate change, the UNFCCC Secretariat created Momentum for Change. Their goal is simple: highlight the positive actions people are taking to mitigate or adapt to climate change, inspire further hope, more innovation and create real momentum for further change.

“It is time that we recognize the extraordinary work taking place at the local, national and regional levels by those committed to tackling climate change. Momentum for Change aims to shed a light on existing efforts to creatively and effectively respond to the climate challenge”. *UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres*

A small number of these will be chosen by the Momentum for Change Advisory Panel as the 2012 Momentum for Change activities, and will be presented at COP 18/CMP 8, in Doha, Qatar from 26 November to 7 December 2012. These and all projects which are considered to have met the basic eligibility criteria will also be displayed on the UNFCCC web site and via various media channels. Momentum for Change was launched at the UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa at the end of last year. Projects showcased in Durban included providing farmers in the Horn of Africa with micro-insurance against crop failure, the distribution of clean cook stoves, and the use of solar “bottle lights” in the Philippines.

“Following the successful launch in Durban, Momentum for Change provides an opportunity for governments, civil society and the private sector to remain inspired and committed to further success in Doha,” Ms. Figueres said “I am convinced that the partnerships we plan to showcase through Momentum for Change, will help us remain focused on the long-term challenge to address climate change,” she added. The “Momentum for Change” initiative is seeking applications for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities that have delivered social and environmental benefits to the urban poor in a developing country as part of a cooperative effort between the public and private sector.

The deadline for applications is 13 July 2012.

More information on Momentum for Change, including details on the application process, can be found on the Momentum for Change website.

Link: <http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/news/speeches-presentations/bringing-resilience-agenda-climate>

Publication: Rockefeller Foundation

Title: Speeches & Presentations: Bringing the Resilience Agenda to Climate Change and Food Security

Date: 04/07/2012

By: Heather Grady

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

Remarks by Heather Grady, vice president of Foundation Initiatives, at Makerere University, Uganda

It is an honor to be with you here at this distinguished university today, and I'd like to thank in particular Vice Chancellor Venansius Baryamureeba; Dr. William Bazeyo, Deputy Dean of the School of Public Health; Prof. J.R. Odongo, Principal of the College of Computing and Information Sciences; and First Deputy Vice-Chancellor Lillian Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza, who highlighted the importance of gender in her introductory remarks, for hosting us today to talk about 'Bringing a Resilience Agenda to Climate Change and Food Security'. I would also like to acknowledge my Rockefeller colleagues James Nyoro and Betty Kibaara who have traveled with me here this week to see the important work that is being supported by the Rockefeller Foundation.

We have a long history of support to Makerere University, having given more than 180 grants totalling over US \$31 million, spanning several decades of engagement. I would like to share and explore with you this afternoon the work and the analysis that we are doing at the Foundation on the eve of our Centenary. Almost 100 years ago – in 1913 – John D. Rockefeller started the work of our foundation with the aim of improving the well-being of humanity, and our mission remains the same today.

From the beginning, we have been a global institution, with many of our first grants made in Asia, and our work in Africa beginning soon thereafter. One of our hallmarks has been innovation – likely not a word used by staff at the beginning, who often used the term “scientific philanthropy” – but innovation as a hallmark nevertheless – in helping to found the fields of public health and molecular biology; initiating the Green Revolution in agriculture; using a combination of science and public policy to combat diseases like Yellow Fever and malaria; and more recently, supporting innovative financing mechanisms like GAVI, the Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunizations; and the new field of impact investing.

One of my favorite stories is this: When a young Albert Einstein sent a request for \$500 to John D.

Rockefeller's top advisor, Rockefeller said to his colleague, “Let's give him \$1000. He may be on to something.”

In this spirit, the theme for our Centennial celebrations between now and 2013, the year itself, is “Innovation for the Next 100 Years”.

Innovation can be defined as a new product, process, or service that is discontinuous from previous practice and yields new avenues for solving acute problems or fulfilling an organization’s mission. Social innovations are often “recombinant” – in other words, a hybrid of existing elements that are combined across sectoral or disciplinary boundaries in new ways, and that leave stronger relationships in their wake.

The Role of Philanthropy

We are also very proud of the institutions we have nurtured and supported, and the academic training of thousands of bright and committed students. Many of these alumni/ae are called “RockyDocs”, and they now hold positions of prominence around the world, including here at this university. But the face, and the place, of philanthropy, has changed. Our dollars were worth, literally, a fortune in terms of development, and social and scientific progress, for a good part of the 20th century. Today, we are one of many large foundations. Multi-lateral and bilateral aid programs dwarf our giving. And global flows of private money as engines of change, both positive and negative, have altered the landscape forever. So we must be much more strategic about how we spend our funds.

In the last few years, we have begun using a new model for our philanthropy, and now program much of our grant making into time-bound Initiatives that are designed to achieve a set of objectives around a common problem. We are very mindful to analyze the systems within which those problems exist. These Initiatives tend to lie at the intersection of some of the world’s greatest challenges, such as social and economic security, environment and climate change, and urbanization. Further, we know that mobilizing systemic transformations generally requires an integration of policy, financial, social, and technological solutions, and our grantees span these approaches. We are thus looking for ways to spend our funds that support work that is truly catalytic, that leverages the support of others, and is based on analysis of a system within which grant making, convening and communications can make a real difference – at the cusp of breakthroughs, or tipping points. We appreciate our opportunities to speak to audiences like all of you here today to engage in conversations that enable us to glean diverse perspectives and priorities.

Building Resilience

The two broad goals of the Rockefeller Foundation are promoting equitable growth, and building resilience – and it is this second goal that I would like to focus on in the rest of my remarks today.

When we began using the concept of resilience about five years ago, it was a term not often heard in public discourse. But it was widely used in a range of disciplines – from ecosystems and engineering to disaster risk reduction. The etymology of the term – from the Latin verb *salire*, which means to jump,

and the prefix *re-* meaning back or again – gives the sense of rebounding from something. At the Rockefeller Foundation, we define our contribution to building resilience as enhancing individual, community and institutional capacity to survive, adapt, and grow in the face of both acute crises and chronic stresses. We may be able to take some credit for others recently adopting the concept of resilience – it’s difficult to know. But we also know there is a risk of it becoming a term that can be used carelessly and diluted, like “sustainability”, potentially undermining its clarity and value. So we aim to deepen and sharpen our understanding, and our work in Africa is helping us and our grantees to do this.

A lot of thinking has been done about resilience in ecosystems theory, and some of that is useful when applied to the challenge of climate change. First is the recognition that ecosystems are naturally dynamic and subject to change through disturbance. Second is that change is not always directional, linear or aimed toward a point of equilibrium. And third is that ecological disturbance is not necessarily a disaster in need of human intervention, but can also be a process that brings renewal and positive change. For psychologists, resilience has included ideas about how well individuals adapt to adverse situations - a dynamic and changeable process in which people are continually engaged – rather than merely an innate set of characteristics.

For sociologists, resilience is the strength of one or more communities measured by their ability to solve problems, often related to the degree of civic participation, trust among community members, and trust of government authorities.

Our foundation has drawn on these and other ideas. Key to us is the belief that the goal is not *equilibrium* – or the current situation. Rather, building resilience involves bringing experiences, knowledge and action together in the right way to spawn new approaches to solving long-term, chronic stresses and acute crises.

A convening on *Sustainable Development and Long-term Disaster Recovery* sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation in January 2010 contained many useful perspectives. For example, participants noted that a resilience approach goes beyond caring about the *stock* of assets, to the *flow dimensions* of assets, systems, economies and communities. In terms of food, for example, this means not just storing more food, but ensuring food markets still work in the face of disasters.

Resilience has behavioral and policy dimensions – an enabling environment is essential to bolster resilience at the level of individuals.

There is also a capability dimension: Adaptive resilience refers to the ability, in crisis situations, to maintain functions on the basis of ingenuity or extra effort. So when it comes to climate change and food security, we must provide resources to where the innovations and ingenuity will originate.

Equally important is emerging understanding about what resilient systems are. For example, the profound importance of factors like diversity - resilient systems tend to be diverse systems; and they are cooperative systems; and resilient systems avoid critical dependencies without alternatives.

Resilience can be promoted by both seizing opportunities and protecting against threats – through education, capacity building, leadership, resource allocation, and effective planning. All of these are made possible by information and know-how from strong partnerships and networks, like those we have with many of you here.

What I want to stress today is that we believe that resilience can be a departure from past thinking, as opposed to merely being an additional variable to consider. Reflecting on my own life's work in development, poverty reduction, and human rights, dating back to the mid 1980s, it is clear that any assumption we had that progress in these areas would be either linear, or predictable, was incorrect. We weren't prepared for the depth of impacts from phenomena such as climate change, the global financial crisis, and the unpredictability of food and fuel prices. These can be amplified by the increasing global interconnectedness of our economic systems, and make the goal of building resilience ever more essential and urgent.

Building Resilience to Climate Change

Our work in this area is farthest along in our Initiative on climate change. Generally people are more familiar with the official UN terms of adaptation - used to describe adjustments that moderate harm or exploit opportunities; and mitigation – actions to reduce the level of greenhouse gases.

Resilience goes beyond, referring to the *capacity over time* of a system, organization, community, or individual to create and implement *multiple* adaptive actions. We think that resilience is a more accurate, positive, and comprehensive term, describing the dynamic, systemic transformation that is needed to respond to the consequences of climate change, especially future impacts that are difficult to predict.

Climate change will eventually affect the children and grandchildren of all of us. But ironically, most of the impacts today, and the greatest impacts in the future, will be experienced most by those communities who have contributed least to the greenhouse gases that cause them. This includes women and children in developing countries, who hold the greatest responsibility for fetching water and firewood; who often eat last and least; and who may be left behind in rural areas as men in the family migrate to cities for better opportunities.

Climate change impacts on people and the environment, as we know, include unusual precipitation patterns, with changing levels of rainfall – which can be less or more, and distributed in shorter intense periods rather than spread out; increasingly unpredictable seasonal patterns; as well as the melting of ice caps that causes sea level rise. Related changes include decreased water in lakes, rivers and streams; extreme weather events like droughts, storms, and flooding; and a host of other impacts.

In a recent article by Hertel and Rosch called *Climate Change, Agriculture, and Poverty*, the authors noted that too little research has been done linking climate change and poverty, and that agriculture is a primary means by which the impacts of climate change are transmitted to the poor. Climate change will alter the goods and services that natural resources provide to people in developing regions, which will disproportionately affect the consumption, production, and asset accumulation of the rural poor, and ultimately the urban poor as well, as food prices rise.

In Africa today, the Rockefeller Foundation believes that supporting farmers must be a priority, because the majority of Africans are employed in agriculture, and most of these are smallholder farmers engaged in rainfed agriculture. So within the first phase of our Building Climate Change Resilience Initiative, our work on ‘Climate-Smart Rural Development’, as we call it, aims to sustainably increase agricultural productivity, enhance national and global food security, and reduce or mitigate greenhouse gases where possible.

We know that in most developing countries there is limited capacity to implement climate change-related strategies for food security. Making progress in this area is going to take a combination of many interventions. The following are several areas and some approaches we are taking:

First, we need to bolster research and training capacity at African institutions, like this university, and also through organizations like AGRA – Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, which we co-founded.

We are assisting seven national agricultural research and development organizations in East Africa to build climate change resilience programs and capacities.

This includes research and development of new seed varieties that are better able to resist drought. For example in May, through our grantees, more than a dozen varieties of four crop species were released – cassava, peanut, cowpea and sorghum - most of them coming from Uganda, and the result of original breeding that made use of local germplasm, plus specific traits contributed by material from the

Consultative Group institutions. In this area we welcome our collaboration with people like Everline Komutunga, Climate Change Focal Point at the National Agricultural Research Laboratories here in Kampala.

Sharing knowledge across countries in Africa is also essential, and thus we support the Regional University Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture – or RUFORUM – again based here, to oversee graduate training and networks of specialization in COMESA (the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa). RUFORUM is a very important way to build capacity on climate change resilience, and our support is enabling the training of MScs and PhDs in this field.

We have also helped to establish the Climate Exchange Network for Africa (CENA), a network of agricultural scientists and climate scientists. Their recently launched website is an open source of information and exchange.

A *second* need is to ensure we have good dissemination of knowledge from these institutions to agricultural extension services and farmers, as well as between farmers who make discoveries on their own. In the Rockefeller Foundation's history, in the years before we created the first high-yielding varieties of seeds in Mexico, Rockefeller staff working there noticed that Mexican researchers were conducting all their fieldwork in labs. They rarely got out to farms. Rockefeller funded Mexican researchers to work on farms, with farmers, and this was the first spark of what later became the Green Revolution, as development of high-yielding seed varieties was taken up by millions of farmers, and moved from Mexico to Asia and now to Africa.

Last week in Kenya, I visited a project of AGRA that was a great example of how different actors work together. Cassava is far more tolerant to the drought effects of climate change than maize. In the community of Mbuvi in Makueni District, I saw fields where the only crop that had survived the drought was cassava. There, AGRA and its grantees, the government, local community groups, and companies are working together to find ways to process cassava so that it provides food security through more calories, more consistently, *and* becomes a higher-value crop for the market.

A *third* requirement is to create and expand weather index insurance schemes as a key part of reducing the risk of climate change. These do not rely on individual farmers proving their losses, but weather data collected by institutions. We are supporting a project in Kenya on index-based weather insurance, where farmers last season were paid by insurance companies for crop failure. In Ethiopia, we are supporting a demonstration project with the international organization Oxfam called HARITA - Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation project, and plan expansion with the World Food Programme to three additional countries. The HARITA project builds climate change resilience in rural communities through risk reduction, productive risk taking, and risk transfer.

The poorest farmers pay their insurance premiums by providing their labor for disaster reduction and resilience building work on their own land and on communal lands. More prosperous farmers pay their insurance premiums in cash. Locally-specific weather indices trigger insurance payments to farmers and long-term improvements occur on communal land.

Fourth, we see an opportunity in systematically and sustainably improving the collection and use of meteorological data across Africa, and making this a part of routine Research and Development

activities. We have given start-up support for Africa RiskView, a software platform that aims to quantify and monitor weather-related food security risk in Africa. To date it focuses on drought, but inclusion of other weather risks is planned. This is a concept that has now been endorsed by the African Union.

We also support a project called WIND in Kenya – Weather Information for Development – which aims to help Kenya’s meteorological service find new sources of revenue, and make better decisions about what data should be commercialized and what made publicly available for free.

The project is building a relationship between stakeholders, a sort of weather information consortium, to create a data source with inputs from public and private data collectors, and share data between partners.

Fifth, we need better national, regional and global *policies* on climate change and food security. We were very encouraged by the “African Common Position on Climate Change”, endorsed by African Heads of State, which advocates for greater inclusion of agriculture and forestry in climate change regimes, and for more access to resources and technologies. Collective positions strengthen negotiating power of governments, and make it more likely that resources will be made available from global funds.

Related to this, we believe that COP 17 – the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties meeting in Durban later this year – is an excellent opportunity to bring agriculture issues to the fore in climate change negotiations – agriculture, like forestry, can provide carbon ‘sinks’ to reduce greenhouse gases.

A *sixth* opportunity is expanding innovative financing and investment mechanisms in the agriculture, rural, water and land use sectors that address medium and long-term needs. Through loans called Program Related Investments, and our Initiative called Harnessing the Power of Impact Investing, we support frameworks and platforms for private and public investors to put their funds in activities that not only give a financial return, but also a social and/or environmental return.

We aim to draw greater investment into companies and organizations that improve agricultural productivity, such as Centenary Rural Development Bank in Uganda, which has made over six thousand agricultural loans to

smallholder farmers. We are exploring other areas to build resilience, most importantly water resource management, and fisheries and livestock, but I hope the areas I covered give a good indication of our current priorities.

In sum, the stark threat of climate change presents a challenge, but also an opportunity, for us to deploy our resources and our ingenuity differently. The Rockefeller Foundation has a vision that, working with partners and grantees like you, we truly can create more resilient households, communities, institutions and nations that will not just bounce back, but will jump forward armed with new knowledge, partnerships and policies.

And finally, let me return to the theme of innovation, for surely that is what we need to marry the *vision* of building resilience and the *threat* of climate change. *How* we innovate is as important as the products or processes that we create – especially when our ‘true north’ focus is supporting poor and vulnerable people. We must remember that government, civil society organizations and the private sector all have important roles to play in finding new – discontinuous – ways to address climate change. We should acknowledge that there are those whose perspectives might be least heard but most important, such as women and remote farmers. And we can be sure that the way forward will lie not in one discipline, or even two, but in the kind of multidisciplinary collaboration that is represented in this room today.

I’d like to end with the “4 F’s analysis” of moving an agenda forward. A very good idea can be a flicker – it appears and then disappears; or a flash – it illuminates something for a few moments; or a flare – it draws a lot of attention across a wide landscape, but for a limited time. Or it can be a fundamental – a foundational change in the way people see something. My hope is that the idea and agenda of building resilience to climate change through agriculture and improved food security will be the last of the F’s – a fundamental change that lasts.

As I said at the beginning, today is a conversation to explore ideas with you, and my colleagues and I look forward to discussions today and throughout our visit here.

Thank you.

Link: [http://www.newera.com.na/articles/48949/
Namibia-to-showcase-EazyStove](http://www.newera.com.na/articles/48949/Namibia-to-showcase-EazyStove)

Publication: New Era

Title: Namibia to showcase EazyStove

Date: 08-11-2012

By: Irene !Hoaës

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

WINDHOEK – Namibia was chosen with eight other countries to showcase its Momentum for Change initiative ‘lighthouse activities’ during the upcoming United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP18). COP18, where Namibia will showcase the EazyStove, will take place in Doha, Qatar in late November to early December. The lighthouse activities in developing countries either help to curb greenhouse gas emissions or help people adapt to climate change, while at the same time benefiting the urban poor.

Namibia is among the countries extremely vulnerable to climate change, due to its arid nature, hence the logical route to follow is that of adaptation, in order to minimise the impact of climate change.

Momentum for Change aims to create a public platform that raises awareness about concrete mitigation and adaptation actions being implemented by a wide range of stakeholders at regional, national or local level. The initiative seeks to demonstrate the multiple benefits of addressing climate change and to transform misperceptions surrounding taking action on climate change. Momentum for Change was launched at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa at the end of last year.

Nine activities were selected as lighthouse projects, selected from a field of more than 100 projects submitted to the Momentum for Change Advisory Panel. They were chosen for their ability to show how their work helps poor urban communities with adaptation and or mitigation toward climate change. During the showcase in Doha, delegations will be talking about their projects, the public/private partnership links and what the projects have done in the communities where they have been launched. The activities include the promotion of electric buses and rickshaws in Sri Lanka, energy efficient brick kilns in Peru, a project to support the work of clean energy entrepreneurs in Uganda and in Namibia, holistic approaches to community adaptation to climate change, and an activity that uses a six-point method to assist local communities in adapting to climate change, amongst others.

“We are very excited to showcase this year’s lighthouse activities as they demonstrate the commitment by communities, civil society organisations, local governments and private businesses to take concrete action to address climate change,” the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres said.

According to Figueres, the examples are inspiring and encouraging, not least for governments who have already set the course towards greater climate resilience, but who need to take the next essential steps to galvanise the speed and scope of climate action.

Two key criteria for the selection of the initiatives are that they have proven to be effective and have the potential to be replicated in other countries and communities.

They were selected by an international advisory panel as part of the UNFCCC’s Momentum for Change initiative, which is funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Interested stakeholders will have the opportunity to interact with the activity partners in two social media discussions ahead of the UN Climate Change Conference in Doha. The first is scheduled to take place on November 14 and the second event is scheduled to take place a week later, on November 21. Participants can join in via Twitter using the hashtag #m4c2012.

Link: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/kelly-rigg/obama-climate-change_b_2081022.html

Publication: The Huffington Post

Title: Will President Obama Seize the Moment for Action on Climate Change?

Date: 11/11/2012

By: Kelly Rigg

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

Superstorm Sandy changed the U.S. political zeitgeist on climate change virtually overnight. When *BusinessWeek* runs a cover blazoned with “It’s Global Warming Stupid” and politicians start breaking their “climate silence,” you know the jig is up.

President Obama acknowledged as much in his acceptance speech, when he said he wanted to “pass on a country that isn’t threatened by the destructive power of a warming planet.”

The question is, where we go from here. Are Americans now prepared to accelerate action to slow climate change? Or will a new fortress mentality take hold? And I mean that quite literally. One commentator recently suggested surrounding lower Manhattan with retractable walls, begging the question of where all that displaced water would go.

As the dust settles from the election, the president will come under increasing pressure to make good on his promise, through both domestic action as well as taking a more cooperative stance at the UN climate negotiations. Much will be written about this in the weeks to come.

In the meantime, he might take some inspiration from some of the many transformative solutions being put into practice elsewhere. The good news is that there are many such examples, so many that the United Nations climate agency launched an initiative to celebrate some of the most exciting, inspiring stories they could find. “Momentum for Change” is a platform for encouraging and celebrating innovative action -- designated as “lighthouse” activities -- either to reduce climate change, or to reduce its impacts.

In 2012, the initiative focused on the urban poor. To qualify as lighthouse activities, projects needed to not only address climate change, but also to improve the lives - both socially and environmentally - of the poorest and most vulnerable people in the community. They also had to demonstrate their catalytic potential for long-term transformational change, which meant that they had to be capable of being repeated elsewhere, and could be scaled up over time.

Nine projects were ultimately selected and will be showcased at special events at the upcoming UN Climate Change Conference in Doha (26 November to 7 December). On one end of the spectrum, there were small, home grown activities such as one helping vulnerable communities adapt to the twin crises of coastal erosion and sea level rise in Senegal. On the other end were massive projects such as bus rapid transit systems in Ahmedabad, India and Guangzhou,

China. I had the pleasure of chairing the advisory panel which selected these projects. One of my personal favorites was the Solar Sister project in Uganda, which has now spread to Rwanda and South Sudan. Women are provided with a kit to sell solar lamps and cell phone chargers door-to-door, in much the same way as Avon ladies and Fuller Brush men sold products to my mother when I was a kid: Solar Sister provides the women with a 'business in a bag', a start-up kit of inventory, training and marketing support. The women become their own bosses, creating sustainable businesses. The women use their natural networks of family, friends and neighbors to provide the most effective distribution channel to rural and hard-to-reach customers. Solar lamps replace the toxic kerosene lanterns and solar cell phone chargers provide connectivity in even the most energy poor communities. Access to clean energy technology enhances education, improves health and safety and provides economic opportunity. Through economic opportunity and the transforming benefits of solar technology, women are able to lift themselves, their families and their communities out of poverty.

In selecting these nine projects, our aim was to demonstrate that the world is changing at all levels of society, and to reward, in our own small way, those with the vision and perseverance to make those changes happen. While such initiatives are no substitute for the decisive action which the world now expects from President. Obama, they do serve as a reminder that the U.S. is not acting alone, that addressing climate change is in everyone's interests, both rich and poor, and that once initiated change can happen fast. After a blistering summer, record Arctic sea ice melt and now Hurricane Sandy, let's hope that the president is prepared to turbo-charge the growing momentum for action.

Link: [http://www.newera.com.na/articles/49161/
Conservation-agriculture-is-the-way-to-go](http://www.newera.com.na/articles/49161/Conservation-agriculture-is-the-way-to-go)

Publication: New Era

Title: Conservation agriculture is the way to go

Date: 16/11/2012

By: Irene !Hoaës

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

WINDHOEK – In light of the adverse effects of climate change, the logical route for Namibia is to embark on adaptation strategies such as changing from conventional ways of ploughing to environmentally friendly ways, or to practise conservation agriculture.

As a result, the UNDP-Global Environment Facility's Community Based Adaptation (CBA) project is working with communities to build resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in agro-pastoral communities – and to foster community participation in the identification of climate drivers, risks and adaptive solutions.

These projects under the CBA in Namibia fall under the Momentum of Change Initiative 'lighthouse activities' that would be showcased during the upcoming United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP18) in Doha, Qatar in late November to early December. The lighthouse activities in developing countries either help to curb greenhouse gas emissions or help people adapt to climate change, while at the same time benefiting the urban poor. For example, Andreas Tweendeni, the Creative Entrepreneurs Solution (CES) field coordinator says they have introduced rip furrowing instead of the conventional animal ploughs or disking, in some pilot areas.

He said the rip furrow method cracks the hardpan open so that roots can grow deep, and to avoid water logging of fields. "So that water can penetrate easier and keep the moisture. Then you apply organic manure and fertilisers," he explained.

The method also minimises soil disturbance to avoid soil erosion. A tractor-mounted ripper-furrower equipped with wings is used to break up the soil. In the process it breaks up the hard pan underneath the light sandy topsoil at a depth of 30 cm, which allows for water retention and deep root penetration below the hard alkaline (salty) layer. This allows the feeder roots to reach the nutrients located below a 30cm depth in the soil.

"Plants grown using the rip furrow method have longer roots and do not get blown away by the wind and are stronger," Tweendeni explained. At the same time, the wings make a furrow that collects rainwater and channels it to the base of the furrow and into the ripped area where the plants will grow. Research and on-farm trials show that this method is solving problems associated with limited moisture in the soil (i.e. drought), as well as flooding (by allowing and increasing infiltration).

The in-field water harvesting channels rainwater to the plant's basal area. During flooding, the abundant, excess water finds its way through the ripped compaction layer, infiltrating deep into the soil and preventing water logging.

Ripping and furrowing can be adapted to traditional cultivation methods and can still be cost-effective. The technology can accommodate pulling by both oxen and tractors with similar increases in harvest yields. Tweendeni said the rip furrow is a new method in Namibia and a lot of training is still needed to get more people on board. "People are really interested in conservation agriculture and want to get the implements," he added.

As a result, farmers are leaving their age-old ineffective practices and quickly adapting to conservation tillage (CONTILL) practices. In addition, CONTILL allows farmers to diversify production, to boost food security, income and nutrients. CONTILL is helping to reduce the negative effects of floods, drought and irregular rainfall patterns, rising temperatures and soil degradation. In fact, this process has already shown great results with an increase in crop yields of up to 500 percent. The 12 villages participating in the project are comprised of a diverse audience of members of the community, including vulnerable children. The target groups consist of subsistence farmers (most of whom are women and youth) who are most likely to depend on the affected and impacted environments for subsistence and cash incomes.

Namibia is a very arid country, yet it is heavily dependent on agriculture, which is worst affected by climate change. Droughts and erratic rains, interspersed with floods that originate in neighbouring Angola, plague the northern side of the country and leave brittle, nutrient-poor soil, which renders farmlands unproductive. This negatively affects food, water security and general livelihoods due to failed harvests, and decreases livestock numbers and products.

Link: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201211160662.html>

Publication: AllAfrica

Title: Namibia: Climate Change Adaptations to Be Recognised At Cop18 Conference

Date: 16/11/2012

By: Hilma Hashange

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has invited community-based adaptation activities in Namibia to participate at the 2012 Momentum for Change Lighthouse Activities. The event will take place at the Conference of the Parties (COP) 18th session from Monday, 26 November to Friday, 7 December 2012 at the Qatar National Convention Centre in Doha, Qatar.

Momentum for Change provides a public platform to highlight broad-ranging climate change actions that are already achieving tangible results on the ground. By shining a light on inspiring and transformational mitigation and adaptation activities, Momentum for Change aims to strengthen motivation, spur innovation and catalyse further change towards a low-emission, high-resilient future.

The activities taken to the forum are part of the community-based adaptation programme (CBA).

This programme supports various coping strategies in local communities, with the expectation that these efforts can be duplicated on a large scale to communities in similar situations. The strategies include the innovation and use of energy-efficient stoves (the EzyStove) as well as agro-forestry and vegetable production under micro drip. These activities help sustain food security and income generation with no adverse impacts on the land and other natural resources.

According to the UNFCCC, these activities fall under the Urban Poor pillar of Momentum for Change, which has been generously funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. They consist of mitigation and adaptation activities that are a result of collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors and bring multiple benefits to the urban poor in developing countries.

EzyStove, an initiative of the Creative Entrepreneurs Solutions (CES) based in Ondangwa and Swedish company, Ergonomidesign, is a fuel-efficient wood-burning stove. It is produced locally and provides a solution that replaces cooking over an open fire. The stove reduces harmful smoke, decreases deforestation, creates local jobs and drastically reduces carbon dioxide emissions.

The initiative is a response to communities' concerns over alarmingly high rates of deforestation and increasing respiratory illnesses due to the widespread practice of cooking over open fires. The CBA activity focuses on awareness of climate change, coping strategies and nutritional needs, as well as social mobilisation of communities. It uses a participatory approach throughout the activity cycle: planning, development, implementation and resource mapping, all to assist in retaining sustainability once the activity is completed. Self Help Groups (SHGs) were formed as a way for communities to take charge of their own development, savings and lending. Gender mainstreaming and social inclusion approaches are used to ensure everyone's needs are met and all concerns are addressed. The activity also used a distinctly Namibia-specific method of conservation agriculture, known as conservation tillage (CONTILL).

The activity is already yielding results through its multiple focus areas on adaptation. In June 2010, the first harvest of pearl millet by the Siya SHGs increased from an average of 70kg per hectare to 570kg. In addition, the Siya groups generated cash from their maize harvest and are planning to sell cooking oil they extract from their sunflower harvest.

Link: <http://www.newkerala.com/news/newsplus/worldnews-109046.html>

Publication: Newkerala.com

Title: New Finance Models to Address Climate Change

Date: 27/11/2012

By: IBNS

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

Bonn, Geneva, Nov 27 (IBNS)

The World Economic Forum and the United Nations Climate Change secretariat announced on Tuesday the launch of “Momentum for Change: Innovative Financing for Climate-friendly Investment”, an initiative that showcases successful public-private financing mechanisms and approaches to support climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. The initiative will inform governments, investors, business, public finance agencies and the media about practical ways and means to enable a global shift to environmentally and economically sustainable growth.

It will be formally launched on 6 December during the United Nations Climate Change Conference, taking place in Doha, Qatar, from 26 November to 7 December.

“It is clear that the private sector needs to deliver significant investments to put the world on a path to a climate-secure future,” said Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary.

“However, given the scale of investment needed, the newness of technology solutions and the perception of risk that exists, the current level of investment is far too low. The public sector can help to unlock private finance and ensure supportive policy frameworks for climate-friendly investment.”

“Momentum for Change: Innovative Financing for Climate-friendly Investment” builds upon the results of the larger Momentum for Change initiative by the United Nations Climate Change secretariat, which was launched at last year’s United Nations Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, to highlight public-private partnerships that are addressing climate change, and have the potential to be expanded and replicated.

“The World Economic Forum is pleased to be working with the United Nations Climate Change secretariat to help document and share successful public-private models that deliver innovative finance to address climate change, one of the most pressing global challenges that we face,” added Børge Brende, Managing Director of the World Economic Forum.

The initiative will also benefit from the World Economic Forum’s Green Growth Action Alliance, which includes over 50 of the world’s largest energy companies, international financial institutions and development finance banks working to deliver greater investments into clean energy, transportation, agriculture and other green investments.

Developing countries are forecast to represent over 60pc of global GDP by 2030. However, given growing environmental and resource challenges such as climate change and water security, the imperative for shifting development onto a resource-efficient growth pathway is increasingly clear.

Governments can use strategically targeted public monies and policies to address the risks faced by private investors, resulting in a significant increase in private capital flows for climate-friendly development.

Journalists accredited to the UN Climate Change Conference in Doha are invited to the launch event of the partnership on 6 December at 13.00 at the Qatar National Convention Centre in Doha. The new initiative will be delivered in collaboration with the Green Growth Action Alliance, launched at the 2012 G20 Summit with Mexican President Felipe Calderón as Chair and the World Economic Forum as secretariat.

Link: <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/cop-18-participants-celebrate-%E2%80%99Lighthouse-activities%E2%80%9D-to-address-climate-change/>

Publication: Climate-L

Title: COP 18 Participants Celebrate Lighthouse Activities to Address Climate Change

Date: 04/12/2012

By: Climate-L

Participants at the Doha Climate Change Conference celebrated the accomplishments of nine public-private “Lighthouse Activities,” pioneering initiatives curbing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while yielding benefits for the urban poor. The concept behind the activities is to highlight inspiring mitigation and adaptation activities, and to spur innovation and increase capacity for future initiatives. Lighthouse Activities are concrete examples of work being done to address climate change, selected by an advisory panel coordinated by the UNFCCC Secretariat. The criteria for selection were based on the activity’s proven effectiveness and replicability in different countries and communities. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon remarked that the activities were part of an emerging phenomenon of public-private partnerships with the potential for greater climate resilience.

The nine Lighthouse Activities include: two adaptation projects in Namibia and Senegal; two rapid transit system projects in India and China; a waste reduction project in Nepal; an energy efficiency in artisanal brick kilns project in Peru; a project on carbon for water purification in Kenya; the Lanka Electric Vehicle Association in Sri Lanka; and Solar Sister, a door-to-door green (solar) energy social enterprise in Uganda. The activities demonstrated multiple benefits of addressing climate change and transforming misperceptions about taking action on climate change.

At the UNFCCC Momentum for Change event in Doha, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon commended UNFCCC on its efforts; urged moving ahead quickly on a low-carbon pathway; and declared that there is momentum behind Momentum for Change.

The celebration was followed by three side events where interested stakeholders and Doha conference participants met with activity partners of the Lighthouse Activities. These events followed similar themes on sustainable transport, building resilience against climate change, and mitigating climate change in urban communities. Participants and external observers were invited to join in via Twitter using the hashtag #m4c2012. The Lighthouse Activities are linked to the Momentum for Change initiative, which was launched last year at the Climate Change Conference held in Durban, South Africa. [UNFCCC Press Release][2012 Lighthouse Activities Interactive Map Webpage][UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon’s Remarks]

Link: <http://earthconsciousmagazine.com/?p=2693>

Publication: Earth Conscious Magazine

Title: Nine ecological projects praised at awards ceremony

Date: 05/12/2012

By: Linda Hutchinson-Jafar

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

Doha, Qatar – Nine ecological projects from energy-efficient brick production in Peru to electric public transport in Sri Lanka to benefit the urban poor and address climate change were recognize at a high-level awards ceremony on the sidelines of the UN Climate Change conference this week.

The Momentum for Change awards started last year at the 2011 climate change conference in Durban to recognise urban initiatives, supported by public-private partnerships which were working to reduce poverty and address climate change.

“Forget this Conference, forget the texts. These projects take us out there. They place a human face to the climate change debate,” said Christiana Figueres, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as she opened the event.

She said that the project described as Lighthouse Activities were transforming urban environments, economies and lives with their solutions to various challenges facing societies around the world.

Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations said a momentum for change was building worldwide and that climate change which was affecting people’s daily lives is a responsibility of the world.

“From Mumbai to Manhattan, climate change affects us all, but it affects the poor most. They are the ones who are the least responsible,” Mr. Ban said. “We urgently need to go down the low emissions pathway.”

He said the Lighthouse Activities deliver social and environmental benefits to the poor, with strong community engagement in each project.

Kelly Rigg, chair of the advisory panel for the awards said the nine winning projects are transformational and can be replicated.

A hundred projects from around the world applied for a place in the showcase. Whittling them down to nine was a challenge for the environmental experts on the judging panel, Ms. Rigg said.

Awards went to projects in Senegal, India, China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Peru, Namibia, Kenya and Uganda. *Linda Hutchinson-Jafar is Editor of Earth Conscious Magazine*

Link: http://www.lorientlejour.com/category/Moyen+Orient+et+Monde/article/790718/Des_initiatives_%3C%3C+phares+%3E%3E_pour_le_changement.html

Publication: Moyen Orient et Monde

Title: Des initiatives “phares” pour le changement

Date: 05/12/2012

By: S.B.

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

Pour la deuxième année consécutive, la Convention cadre des Nations unies pour le changement climatique (UNFCCC) organise une initiative appelée « Momentum for Change », au cours de laquelle des prix sont attribués à des projets innovateurs et verts menés dans différents pays. La cérémonie de remise de ces prix, un moment de détente et de musique qui a contrasté avec le sérieux des négociations qui se déroulent dans d'autres salles du Centre de convention national à Doha, a eu lieu hier en soirée, en présence de Ban Ki-moon, secrétaire général de l'ONU, Christiana Figueres, secrétaire exécutive de l'UNFCCC, Kelly Rigg, directrice exécutive du Global Campaign for Climate Action (GCCA) et le chanteur libanais Ragheb Alamé, ambassadeur du Programme des Nations unies pour l'environnement (PNUE) dans le monde arabe.

Les initiatives primées venaient de pays aussi divers que le Sénégal, la Chine, l'Ouganda, l'Inde, le Kenya, le Népal, le Sri Lanka... Elles portent sur le traitement des déchets, le transport durable et le filtrage de l'eau.

Toutes ces initiatives « phares » (il y avait plus d'une centaine de candidats) ont été récompensées hier et présentées au public. La cérémonie a été suivie d'un concert de Ragheb Alamé qui, auparavant, a prononcé quelques mots, espérant un « monde meilleur pour les générations futures ».

Link: <http://www.nation.co.ke/News/Kenya-water-project-praised-at-climate-talks/-/1056/1636980/-/4b5ydqz/-/index.html>

Publication: The Daily Nation

Title: Kenya water project praised at climate talks

Date: 05-12-2012

By: Dave Opiyo

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

An innovative project expected to provide safe drinking water annually to 4.5 million people in western Kenya has been feted at the ongoing climate change talks in Doha, Qatar.

The LifeStraw Carbon for Water in Kenya, undertaken by Vestergaard Frandsen, was showcased and honoured at an event attended by UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon and the top UN climate change official Christina Figueres.

Also honoured were eight others projects from other developing countries selected as the winners of the 2012 Momentum for Change 'lighthouse activities' that are either helping to curb greenhouse gas emissions or assisting people adapt to climate change.

"These stories of nine excellent activities should inspire and encourage all of us. These ideas, their contribution, may be modest. They may not be modern technology, but small, creative ideas can help deal with climate change," said Mr Ban.

"Real action is taking place on the ground, and these initiatives deserve to be scaled-up and replicated at an increasing pace. I call on governments to make the difficult compromises in the climate negotiations, and take the necessary steps to address climate change at home."

The Momentum for Change initiative, launched last year in Durban, South Africa, is funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

On Tuesday, Mr Ban said even though climate change does not affect all equally, there was a need for nations to move quickly towards a low-emissions pathway to minimise climate risks and build the future we want.

The LifeStraw is an easy to set up and maintain water purification system that uses no fuel, meaning those who receive the filter no longer need to treat water by boiling it using wood fuel – a traditional necessity that releases greenhouse gasses.

Remove dirt

Each filter can purify at least 18,000 litres of water – enough to supply a family of five for three years.

Studies indicate that the product removes at least 99.9 per cent of all bacteria, viruses and parasites. It also removes dirt from water.

Dr Willis Akhwale, the Ministry of Health’s head of disease prevention and control said the project will help the region reduce cases of diarrhoea.

“Diarrhoea is a major cause of deaths amongst children in the area. But the project is expected to provide safe drinking water which will go a long way in controlling the disease while at the same time saving the environment,” said Dr Akhwale, moments after receiving the award.

S O Otieno, Vestergaard Frandsen’s Regional Director Carbon Credits said he was happy the UN had recognised their efforts to reduce the negative effects of climate change.

“This initiative will go a long way in accelerating Kenya’s vision 2030 goal of providing Kenyans with clean drinking water,” said Mr Otieno.

According to a brief by Vestergaard Frandsen, carbon emission reductions were reported at 1.4 million tons after the first six months of its launch in the country in 2011.

Annually, the activity is expected to reduce an estimated 2.7 million tons of carbon emissions.

Link: <http://www.eco-business.com/news/un-and-climate-group-team-up-on-low-carbon-campaign/>

Publication: Eco-Business.com

Title: UN and climate group team up on low carbon campaign

Date: 06-12-2012

By: Imelda Abano

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

Doha, Qatar – The United Nations and non-profit The Climate Group inked a new partnership on Wednesday which aims to raise awareness on climate change and clean energy.

Launched at a special event during the Doha climate talks here, the partnership will combine the efforts of The Climate Group’s “Clean Revolution” campaign and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’ (UNFCCC) “Momentum for Change.”

The Clean Revolution campaign of The Climate Group, which was created during the Rio +20 summit this year, is a partnership of international business leaders, companies and governments calling for an urgent and massive scale-up of clean energy and infrastructure, as well as using climate-smart technologies and design.

The Momentum for Change Initiative of the UNFCCC, launched in Durban last year, is designed to demonstrate how the public and private sectors are already working together to combat climate change.

This new partnership of governments and the business sector aims to help companies and the public sector move towards a low carbon economy and to encourage various sectors to participate their climate-related projects under the UN’s Momentum for Change Initiative.

UNFCCC executive secretary Christiana Figueres said during at the event that these projects will also help dispel the misconception that no work is being done between the public and private sectors in overcoming poverty and moving to a low carbon economy.

“We need to show that action on climate change, both adaptation and mitigation, is already happening, on the ground, in real life, where it is making a difference for people and for the environment,” Figueres told the delegates of the Doha climate talks.

“These low carbon success stories need to be told in a far more vocal way, to a much wider audience so they can motivate further action at greater scale, with faster pace.”

Mark Kenber, Chief Executive Officer of the Climate Group, said: “We are delighted to joining forces with the UNFCCC in showing how low carbon, clean revolution leadership is transforming the lives of millions around the globe.”

Out of more than 100 projects submitted, nine innovative projects were awarded as winner of this year’s Momentum of Change Initiative.

The nine winning projects were: the bus rapid-transit system in Guangzhou, China; the promotion of electric buses and rickshaws in Sri Lanka; energy-efficient brick kilns in Peru; women entrepreneurs bringing solar energy lamps and phone chargers to their customers’ homes in Uganda; eco-friendly bus system of Ahmedabad, India; a water purification system in Kenya; turning organic waste to compost in Nepal; the use of energy-efficient stoves, agro-forestry and vegetable production in Namibia; and the works to protect coastal areas against salt-water intrusion, by protecting houses and infrastructure in Senegal.

Link: <http://www.unric.org/en/latest-un-buzz/28089-climate-why-women-are-the-agents-of-change->

Publication: United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe

Title: Climate: Why women are the agents of change

Date: 06/12/2012

By: United Nations

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

Together with the Rockefeller Foundation, the UN Climate Change secretariat has launched a new initiative to recognize the critical role of women in fighting climate change: “Momentum for Change: Women for Results.”

The initiative will showcase activities to inform governments, media and the public at large about the crucial role of women in confronting the challenges of both adapting to climate change and curbing emissions.

“Women have the power to make a major difference. They are at the nexus between food, water and energy. This nexus is both the challenge and the solution to climate change, and we need to ensure women’s leadership in bringing about the solutions,” said UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres. Heather Grady, Vice President of the Rockefeller Foundation pointed out that in Africa women are responsible for 80% of food production on the continent, and therefore need to be more involved in decisions relating to food security: “While climate change affects us all, it does not affect us all equally. Women, though disproportionately affected, are crucial agents of change.” The “Women for Results” initiative is part of the wider “Momentum for Change” initiative designed to highlight inspiring mitigation and adaptation actions implemented by a wide range of stakeholders at regional, national, or local level and which can encourage governments, businesses and civil society to do more to combat climate change.

The first raft of “Momentum for Change: Women for Results “Lighthouse activities” will be showcased by the UN Climate Change Secretariat at COP 19 in Poland next year. Applications will be accepted from 8 March 2012, which is International Women’s Day.

[About the UNFCCC](#)

With 195 Parties, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has near universal membership and is the parent treaty of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol has been ratified by 193 of the UNFCCC Parties. Under the Protocol, 37 States, consisting of highly industrialized countries and countries undergoing the process of transition to a market economy, have legally binding emission limitation and reduction commitments. The ultimate objective of both treaties is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.

Momentum for Change

Momentum for Change aims to create a public platform that raises awareness about concrete mitigation and adaptation actions being implemented by a wide range of stakeholders at regional, national, or local level. Momentum for Change seeks to demonstrate the multiple benefits of addressing climate change and to transform misperceptions surrounding taking action on climate change. Urban poor pillar, the first focus area of Momentum for Change, was launched in Durban at the COP 17/CMP 7 last year.

Link: [http://www.namibian.com.na/index.php?id=28&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=105077&no_cache=1](http://www.namibian.com.na/index.php?id=28&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=105077&no_cache=1)

Publication: The Namibian

Title: Namibia wins another environmental award

Date: 06/12/2012

By: Absalom Shigwedha

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

A NAMIBIAN climate-change adaptation project has been awarded the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's Momentum for Change Lighthouse Activities Award.

Out of 100 projects that were submitted for selection, Namibia's holistic community adaptation to climate change project – which has been implemented in the Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Kavango regions – was among nine projects from developing countries that were given the award.

This is the only project in the whole of Southern Africa that won the award. The Momentum for Change Lighthouse Activities Awards were handed over at the 18th Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, currently underway in Doha, Qatar.

The project, which is being implemented by Creative Entrepreneurs Solutions (CES), Ergonomidesign and the United Nations Development Programme among others, is piloting six coping strategies to climate change vulnerability in several local communities.

It aims to show that these coping strategies can be duplicated on a larger scale to communities in smaller situation. These strategies, according to Andreas Tweendeni, the field coordinator of the CES, include the use of energy-efficient stoves, agro-forestry and vegetable production under micro-drip irrigation.

The locally produced energy-efficient wood-burning stove, for example, provides a solution to the problem of cooking over an open fire. It reduces harmful smoke, decreases deforestation, create local jobs through the production of the stoves and drastically reduces carbon dioxide emissions.

The project has received funds from the UNDP Small Grants Project, Africa Adaptation Namibia, the Environmental Investment Fund and the Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management.

The awards were given to recipient projects by the executive secretary of the UNFCCC, Christiana Figueres, on Tuesday evening.

The Namibian project was represented by Tweendeni, farmer and founder of the project Johanna Nuunyango and Richard Shikongo, a beneficiary of the project from the Kavango Region.

Tweendeni said the project has proved that these innovative ways of addressing climate change can help communities to adapt and can be duplicated on a larger scale to communities. “I am feeling very good that we have won the award. These activities can help people live sustainable lives,” said Nuunyango.

Link: <http://www.newera.com.na/articles/49563/Namibia-wins-Momentum-of-Change-Award-in-Doha>

Publication: New Era

Title: Namibia wins Momentum of Change Award in Doha

Date: 06-12-2012

By: Irene !Hoaës

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

DOHA – Namibia has won the Momentum of Change Award with eight other developing countries at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 18th Conference of Parties on climate change (COP18) underway in Doha, Qatar.

Namibia won the award for initiating six strategies on coping with climate change vulnerability. The strategies are implemented in several local communities in the five northern regions of Namibia. Among these are the use of the energy-efficient stove, also known as the ‘Eazy Stove’, and agro-forestry and vegetable production under micro-drip.

“We feel good and we want our country and people to get involved in these initiatives,” said a very delighted Johanna Nuunyanggo, initiator of the Eazy Stove idea, after the award ceremony in Doha. The UNFCCC rolled out a number of activities for 2012 to demonstrate the multiple benefits of addressing climate change and to transform misperceptions surrounding the taking of action on climate change. The UN secretariat on climate change believes that highlighting and enhancing the positive developments in the field of climate change mitigation and adaptation will increase innovation, motivation, hope, passion and capacity for further change.

These activities consist of collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors and which bring multiple benefits to the urban poor in developing countries.

Field Coordinator of Creative Entrepreneurs Solution, Tweendeni Andreas, also expressed his delight at the achievement, saying the initiative has trained many local people and opened the minds of ordinary people to come up with creative solutions for dealing with challenges caused by climate change.

“But we still have to upscale a lot of our inventions such as the Eazy Stove. We need to improve that stove, make it bigger so that school hostels can also be able to use it,” Andreas added.

Richard Shikongo of the Kavango Regional Council said the Momentum of Change initiative is testimony to the fact that public/private partnership can truly work for the benefit of marginalised communities. The Eazy Stove, a Namibian-produced energy-efficient wood-burning stove, provides a solution for the problem of cooking over an open fire. It reduces harmful smoke, decreases deforestation, creates jobs and drastically reduces carbon dioxide emissions. The stove and the rest of the other coping strategies will be showcased in one of the exhibition halls at the COP for the world to see and even emulate.

Namibia was chosen along with Kenya, Uganda, Nepal, China, India, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Peru, out of 100 applications, who offered similar mitigation and adaptation strategies. Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-Moon, at the awards ceremony said the Lighthouse Activities should inspire and encourage all, adding that real action against climate change is taking place “on the ground” and needs to be replicated everywhere.

“These ideas may be modest but are active small ideas that can help with the climate change phenomenon,” the UN secretary general said. The conference started on November 26 and ends on December 07.

Link: http://epaper.oeeee.com/G/html/2012-12/06/content_1767856.htm

Publication: Source: Southern Metropolis Daily

Title: BRT领回联合国“灯塔奖”

Date: 06-12-2012

By: Southern Metropolis Daily

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

BRT领回联合国“灯塔奖”

气候大会上获推介,冼伟雄多哈领奖

日期:[2012年12月6日]版次:[GA05]版名:[广州读本 政务]稿源:[南方都市报]网友评论:条

BRT入选联合国“灯塔奖”，市交委主任冼伟雄(左二)领奖。 广州市市政工程设计研究院 供图

南都讯 记者孙莹 前晚，在卡塔尔首都多哈举行的联合国气候大会上，广州BRT被选为联合国“2012年应对气候变化灯塔项目”，与其他8个案例一起，被介绍给与会的近200个国家。

在多哈国家会议中心的巨大剧场里，广州市交委主任冼伟雄代表广州市政府，上台从“联合国气候变化框架公约”执行秘书克里斯蒂娜·菲格雷斯女士手中接过奖牌并合影。

“应对气候变化灯塔项目”由《联合国气候变化框架公约》秘书处发起，与比尔·盖茨基金会合作，旨在宣传那些应对气候变化、切实改变人们生活质量、并有推广潜力的有助减缓气候变化的项目，为建立气候变化可持续应对机制提供动力。这些典范案例能够为全球的低碳实践与行动提供参考与借鉴。评委均是气候变化专家。

据悉，自从去年在德班开展首届“灯塔项目”评选后，今年收到超过100个项目申请，最终选出了9个。“评选标准有两个：一是被证明有效；二是能在其他国家和社区推广。”联合国称，该项目旨在挑选发展中国家中，能有效减少碳排放，并能帮助城市贫民的项目。

BRT项目是中国唯一获奖项目，联合国专门制作了9个“灯塔项目”的5分钟视频，放在《公约》官网上，视频一开头就是广州BRT的图像。联合国表示，广州BRT工作日日均85万乘客，也帮助城中村一些低收入者解决了交通出行问题。

“我希望你们与我一样深受启迪。”联合国项目评选小组主席凯利·瑞格(KellyRigg)说。

“感谢这些项目将我们带出沉闷的国际谈判会场，带出冗长的文本和协商，让我们看到真正经历气候变化的人们，愿意做出努力的人们。”菲格雷斯感慨道。

冼伟雄：

BRT一年将减排8.6万吨二氧化碳

昨日，冼伟雄在联合国气候大会的“灯塔项目”边会上向与会人士介绍广州BRT。

冼伟雄说，开通运营后，BRT公交车平均运营速度达到23公里/小时，比开通前提高了近84%；沿线社会车辆的平均速度从13.9公里/小时提高到17.8公里/小时，实现了公交与社会车辆的共赢。由于运输效率的提升，每人节省出行时间6.63分钟，整个系统全年节省时间高达3200万乘客小时，直接社会经济价值超过8亿元人民币；同时也节省了乘客出行费用，平均出行费用从4.9元下降至1.42元，下降了71%。广州快速公交系统为沿线30万低收入人群提供了低廉的出行选择。广州市民对快速公交系统的满意度也由开通前的29%攀升至94%。

冼伟雄还说，广州BRT建成通车以来，走廊内的公交客流量大幅度上升了39.6%，公交车消耗的能源却下降了4.3%，单位人次二氧化碳排放减少了31.5%。仅在2010年，广州快速公交系统就减排二氧化碳温室气体超过4.5万吨。在未来十年内，广州快速公交系统还将通过提高车辆运行效率，平均每年为广州减排8.6万吨二氧化碳，为广州建设生态型城市发挥积极作用。

【已有位网友发表了看法】 【打印】

Link: <http://www.newera.com.na/articles/49585/Doha-to-focus-on-women-next>

Publication: New Era

Title: Doha to focus on women next

Date: 07/12/ 2012

By: Irene !Hoaës

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

DOHA – The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) launched the second pillar of its Momentum of Change initiative on Wednesday in Doha, Qatar.

The initiative, known as Momentum for Change: Women for Results, is a partnership between the Rockefeller Foundation and the UN Climate Change Secretariat and provides recognition to the crucial role played by women in addressing climate change.

UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Christiana Figueres, said: “Women for Results will focus on women because they are right in the nexus of water, food and energy, which is seriously impacted upon by climate change. If we can solve that nexus, we can solve climate change and women are global leaders and powerful agents of change,” she told delegates.

A call for applications on success stories of women who can portray success stories in climate change innovation will be launched on March 8, 2013, on International Women’s Day. “We are searching for any women who can make a major difference to climate change. The power is in the heart and determination of every single woman,” Figueres said at the launch.

This could be an opportunity for women in countries such as Namibia that are severely affected by climate change, to show their innovative coping strategies to climate change and to share them with the rest of the world. Heather Grady, Vice-President of the Rockefeller Foundation, who will assist the initiative financially, says women are disproportionately and differently impacted upon by climate change.

Grady said they would look at innovative, meaningful approaches, which build resilience against climate change. A high-level roundtable discussion which included Helen Clark, a United Nations Development Programme Administrator, United Nations Women Deputy Executive Director, Lakshmi Puri, Mary Robinson of the Mary Robinson Foundation, and Terezya Huvisa, Minister of State in the Vice-President’s Office of the United Republic of Tanzania, took place immediately after the launch.

The UNFCCC Secretariat has developed the concept of ‘Momentum for Change’ as a way to demonstrate the multiple benefits of addressing climate change and to transform misperceptions surrounding the taking of action on climate change.

The secretariat believes that highlighting and enhancing the positive developments in the field of climate change mitigation and adaptation will increase innovation, motivation, hope, passion and capacity for further change.

The first pillar of Momentum for Change, highlights public and private sector cooperation which benefits the urban poor. It was launched last year, during COP17 in Durban, South Africa. Namibia was among the nine countries, whose initiatives won an award for best coping strategies on climate change adaptation and mitigation, just three days ago, at the COP18, in Doha, Qatar.

Link: <http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/english/2012/12/new-initiative-launched-to-recognize-climate-friendly-financing/>

Publication: United Nations News and Media

Title: New Initiative launched to recognize climate-friendly financing

Date: 07-12-2012

By: Donn Bobb

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

A new initiative – the “Momentum for Change: Innovative Financing for Climate-friendly Investment” was launched in Doha on Friday by the UN Climate Change Secretariat, in partnership with the World Economic Forum.

The initiative aims to recognize and highlight creative financing models that enable adaptation and mitigation activities in developing countries.

The initiative will showcase “lighthouse activities” that use innovative financing to make a difference in meeting the climate change challenge on the ground. These activities – notably public-private partnerships in developing countries – can serve as models for governments, businesses and industry looking for climate-friendly investment vehicles.

Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – (UNFCCC) Christiana Figueres says they are “looking to highlight public-private partnerships that are underway and that are successfully putting together innovative financing solutions to address climate change”, adding that “there is much creative thinking in many sectors that people can learn from and which opens the door to greater political and business ambition to tackle climate change”.

The initiative will also benefit from the World Economic Forum’s Green Growth Action Alliance, which includes more than 50 of the world’s largest energy companies, international financial institutions and development finance banks working to deliver greater investments into clean energy, transportation, agriculture and other green investments.

Donn Bobb, United Nations.

Link: http://en.ce.cn/National/stech/201212/07/t20121207_23916557.shtml

Publication: China Economic Net

Title: Guangzhou's bus system wins UN award

Date: 07/12/2012

By: China Economic Net

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

The bus rapid-transit system in Guangzhou, the capital of South China's Guangdong province, stood out from among 100 applicants around the globe and was selected as one of this year's nine

[Lighthouse Activities.](#)

The UN Climate Change secretariat's Momentum for Change Lighthouse Activities awards honor projects that either help curb greenhouse gas emissions or help people adapt to climate change, while at the same time benefit the urban poor.

Carrying an average of 850,000 passengers every day, Guangzhou's bus rapid transit system has a larger capacity than any other such system in Asia as well as the second-largest capacity in the world. It reduced carbon dioxide emissions by more than 45,000 tons in 2010 and is expected to achieve an annual reduction of 86,500 tons in the following 10 years.

Xian Weixiong, director of Guangzhou's Transportation Committee, which is in charge of the operation of the system, is proud that the system has received international recognition and become a model of sustainable transportation for other countries.

One of the key criteria for the selection of the Lighthouse Activities is that they have the potential to be replicated in other countries and communities. The Guangzhou transit system meets that criterion. The system's designers, the Guangzhou Municipal Engineering Design and Research Institute and the China office of Institute for Transportation and Development Policy, have introduced the system to other cities home and abroad, including Ulan Bator, Mongolia, and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

More than 130 cities from over 36 countries have sent delegates to Guangzhou to learn from the city's bus rapid transit system.

The nine winning projects were showcased at a special event on Tuesday at the UN Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar. The other eight selected projects included the promotion of electric buses and rickshaws in Sri Lanka; energy-efficient brick kilns in Peru; and a door-to-door green energy social enterprise with a women-driven direct sales network in Uganda.

Christiana Figueres, executive secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, said the Momentum for Change awards take people out of negotiations and into the reality.

“Forget this conference, forget the texts. These projects take us out there to communities and to people who are exactly experiencing climate change and are actually innovative enough to come up with solutions to help reduce greenhouse gases,” Figueres said in her awards speech.

The Momentum for Change awards began at the Durban, South Africa, conference last year.

Jon Bickel, representative of the Peru branch of Swisscontact __ the Swiss foundation that funded the projects of energy-efficient brick kilns in Peru and another eight countries in Latin America, including Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Columbia __ warns that developing countries will face more serious problems caused by climate change than developed countries do if they don’t act in time now.

“Countries such as China, India and Brazil are growing very fast, which means they demand a lot of resources and energy. Now it’s developed countries who produce the largest amount of greenhouse gases, but in the future, it will be developing countries,” Bickel told China Daily at the rehearsal for the ceremony.

He has special concerns about the big populations in many developing countries. “For example, every two people in Europe have a car. If it’s the same situation in China, there will be too many cars producing too many greenhouse gases,” Bickel said.

Bickel said the bus rapid transit system in Guangzhou offers big cities in the country the most suitable solution, which is mass public transportation.

Rigg said the Guangzhou system impressed the advisory panel of the Momentum for Change awards with its scale.

Funding

The Ecological Monitoring Center implemented the project of adaptation to coastal erosion in Senegal, one of the other nine winners of the Momentum for Change Lighthouse Awards this year. Ndiaye told China Daily that organizations in developed countries, including Canada and the Netherlands, offered technical support, and the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund sponsored the project.

“It would be very difficult for us to implement the project without the funding from the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund because we cannot get financial support from the government,” said Ndiaye, who added that the government’s investment is mainly in fields such as food supply, education and health care.

“The prior concern for people in Senegal and many other African countries is still about basic needs such as food and housing. Many may not hear of the term ‘sustainability’ their whole lives,” Ndiaye said.

“Nor are the governments paying enough attention to sustainability because they still need to focus on securing people’s basic needs and developing the economy,” he added.

The Momentum for Change event is helpful for advocates for sustainability and addressing climate change in developing countries. “It helps our project to win attention from the government and the public so that we can arouse their awareness of the climate change issue,” Ndiaye said.

“As a powerful developing country, China should take the lead role in addressing climate change and promoting sustainability, serving as a model and offering other developing countries technological and financial help,” he added.

Link: <http://underthebanyan.wordpress.com/2012/12/08/missing-women-might-explain-failure-of-un-climate-change-talks/>

Publication: Under The Banyan

Title: Missing women might explain failure of UN climate change talks

Date: 08/12/2012

By: Mike Shanahan

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

This giant spider has reminded me once again of who's too often missing from the climate conversations we sorely need.

The spider straddles the main concourse of the Qatar National Convention Centre in Doha, host of COP18 . the 2012 round of UN negotiations aimed at tackling climate change.

This is a massive irony. While the spider called Maman is a monument to motherhood, the negotiators who passed beneath her during the two-week conference were largely men.

In fact, there has never been a conference of parties (COP) to the UN climate change convention at which even one-third of the negotiators were women. In recent years women were the heads of fewer than 15 per cent of the national delegations. This chart from GenderCC shows the disparity.

This shameful pattern is set to change. One of the few rays of light to shine out of the Doha conference was a decision [PDF] by the nearly 200 governments present to promote gender equality in the negotiations. What's shocking is that it has taken 18 years for governments to get to this point. What's saddening is that the language of the binding decision remains weak. It only "invites" countries to strive for gender balance in their delegations. What's a source of hope is that gender and climate change will now be on the agenda of all future negotiations.

Until more women participate in the UN climate change conferences, we can expect a male-skewed view of the problem and ways to solve it. We can expect outcomes that fail to reflect fully the needs, wisdom and vision of half of the world's population. And we can expect more of the bullying and indifference to suffering that have tainted the talks over the years.

The failure of the talks so far . the slow progress, the weak agreements, the lack of leadership . has been the failure of men. I've attended the negotiations for each of the past six years and each time I've come away less sure that the big men of the world who claim to be leaders have any real desire to lead.

This time it's personal. This time I am a father-to-be with a child in my mind. So when I arrived at the Doha conference and saw the giant spider, it mesmerised me. I knew that Louise Bourgeois had made the sculpture as a tribute to her mother, who had died when Bourgeois was 21. I spent 30 minutes there deep in thought about my wonderful pregnant partner, thousands of miles away, about the family we will form together and the climatic changes our child will experience.

For the next five days, I took a photo of the spider every time I passed it and counted the number of men and women who stood beneath the sculpture. It's not scientific, I know, but for every woman, there were 2.6 men. I wonder how many of them saw the plaque on the wall that named and explained the sculpture with a quotation from the artist:

"The spider is an ode to my mother. She was my best friend. Like spiders, my mother was very clever. spiders are helpful and protective, just like my mother"

Clever. Helpful. Protective. That's just what the UN climate change negotiations need to be but what, mostly in the hands of men, they are not. Perhaps they will be when more women - more mothers - take part.

Link: <http://observer.gm/africa/gambia/article/new-initiative-on-climate-change-seeks-robust-participation-of-women>

Publication: Daily Observer

Title: New initiative on climate change seeks robust participation of women

Date: 11/12/2012

By: Bekai Njie

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

Hello and welcome to the another edition of Environment, a column that features crucial elements surrounding environmental facts, challenges, stories meant to raise awareness on the devastating effects of environmental degradation, and to evoke constructive debate on better approaches to environmental protection.

In this edition, we bring on an important climate change initiative recently launched, aimed at enhancing greater women's participation at both national and global levels.

The Doha Conference, in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation, the UN Climate Change Secretariat, recently launched a new initiative, dubbed "Momentum for Change: Women for Results", aimed at recognising the critical role of women in fighting climate change.

The initiative will showcase activities to inform governments, media and the public at large about the crucial role of women in confronting the challenges of both adapting to climate change and curbing emissions.

The "Women for Results" initiative is part of the wider "Momentum for Change" initiative designed to highlight inspiring mitigation and adaptation actions implemented by a wide range of stakeholders at regional, national, or local levels and which can encourage governments, businesses and civil society to do more to combat climate change.

"Women have the power to make a major difference. They are at the nexus between food, water and energy. This nexus is both the challenge and the solution to climate change, and we need to ensure women's leadership in bringing about the solutions," said UNFCCC executive secretary, Christiana Figueres.

Heather Grady, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, pointed out that Africans are responsible for 80% of food production on the continent, and therefore need to be more involved in decisions relating to food security: "While climate change affects us all, it does not affect us all equally. Women, though disproportionately affected, are crucial agents of change," he stated.

Public-private sector partnerships

In a similar development, the UN Climate Change Secretariat, in partnership with the World Economic Forum, has also launched another initiative dubbed “Momentum for Change: Innovative Financing for Climate-friendly Investment”, aimed at recognising and highlighting creative financing models that enable adaptation and mitigation activities in developing countries.

The initiative will showcase “lighthouse activities” that use innovative financing to make a difference in meeting the climate change challenge on the ground. These activities – notably public-private partnerships in developing countries – can serve as models for governments, businesses and industries looking for climate-friendly investment vehicles.

The Innovative Financing for Climate friendly Investment” initiative is part of the wider “Momentum for Change” initiative that highlights mitigation and adaptation activities implemented at regional, national, or local levels and encourages governments, businesses and civil society to do more to combat climate change.

“We are looking to highlight public-private partnerships that are underway and that are successfully putting together innovative financing solutions to address climate change. There is much creative thinking in many sectors that people can learn from and which opens the door to greater political and business ambition to tackle climate change,” said UNFCCC executive secretary, Christiana Figueres.

The discussion of the conference has indicated that the initiative will also benefit from the World Economic Forum’s Green Growth Action Alliance, which includes more than 50 of the world’s largest energy companies, international financial institutions and development finance banks working to deliver greater investments into clean energy, transportation, agriculture and other green investments.

Dominic Waughray, Senior Director, Head of Environmental Initiatives, World Economic Forum, has explained that Catalysing investment at the scale and pace needed to address climate change is an urgent global priority. According to him, the World Economic Forum is addressing this challenge by engaging leaders from finance, government and society to define and demonstrate effective financial models.

Link: <http://www.trust.org/item/?map=innovative-finance-critical-to-scaling-up-green-shift-experts>

Publication: Thomson Reuters

Title: Innovative finance critical to scaling up green shift - experts

Date: 13-12-2012

By: Saleem Shaikh and Sughra Tunio

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

DOHA (AlertNet) - For the world to shift to a resilient green economy and effectively tackle climate change, an investment of additional two or three percent of world GDP or \$2 trillion per year will be required, economists and climate experts say.

“It is a huge amount of money, but not that huge when reckoning the world resources at stake from unfolding climate change risks. It’s, in fact, a process that will yield great returns by reversing economic downturn and halting climate change,” said Sir Nicholas Stern, author of the landmark 2010 Stern review of the economics of climate change, during a panel on financing climate friendly investment at the UN-led global climate talks in Doha last week.

He said that with billions planned in spending by governments on energy, buildings and transport, it is important that these public investments don’t lock the world into an unsustainable high-carbon economy for decades to come.

Rather than saying economic slowdowns around the world make clean investment impossible, countries should make action to tackle climate change an integral part of fiscal packages to stimulate national economies, he said.

A partnership between the World Economic Forum and the U.N. climate change secretariat – Innovative Financing for Climate Friendly Investment (IFCFI) – aims to support such decision making, in part by shedding light on innovative and proven financing examples that support adaptation and mitigation in developing countries.

Many of those may involve partnerships between public and private sector funders, experts on the panel said.

“Greater public-private collaboration is required to find solutions and stimulate new markets to deliver on the mitigation and adaptation agenda,” said Mohammed Saleh Abdulla Al Sada, Qatar’s minister for energy and industry.

But public funds will be needed in order to attract significant private capital through partnerships, he said.

RECORD CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENT

He noted that progress already is being made on investment in renewable energy, with global spending up 17 percent in 2011 to a new record of \$257 billion.

Christiana Figueres, executive secretary of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, said that developing enough clean energy to cope with demand while curbing climate change would require an extra \$36 trillion in investment by 2050.

“We are looking to highlight public-private partnerships that are afoot and that are successfully extending innovative financing solutions to cope with climate change. Surely, there is much creative thinking in several sectors that people can learn from,” she said.

Thomas Kerr, who heads climate change initiative at the World Economic Forum, told AlertNet that public funding will not be sufficient to pay for all that is needed, and efforts must be made to attract private finance.

‘LIGHTHOUSE’ PROJECTS

He pointed to a series of “lighthouse” clean energy projects that he said could be replicated around the world.

An initiative in East Africa, for instance, aims to employ as many as 12,000 village entrepreneurs selling energy-efficient LED lighting to rural communities to replace polluting kerosene lamps, said Abyd Karmali, global head of carbon markets at the Bank of America Merrill Lynch.

His bank is helping to arrange micro loans for entrepreneurs and working with governments to ease import tariffs and exclude the LED systems from value-added taxes.

Naoko Ishii, head of the Global Environment Facility, said transformation, not slow change, is what is needed.

“Innovation and public-private partnership are vital if we are to have any chance of having a transformational impact on the deeply worrying trends in the global environment,” she said during a press conference on the sidelines of the latest round of U.N. climate negotiations.

“Business as usual will not be good enough. Instead, strong collective actions will be needed, with a well-defined vision that how we can foster innovation and strengthen the partnerships for scaling up funding,” she said. The success or failure of such efforts “will be critical for how effectively we together can tackle global climate change in the coming decades and prevent efforts for sustainable development falling prey to climate change effects.”

Saleem Shaikh and Sughra Tunio are climate change and development reporters based in Karachi, Pakistan.

Link: <http://www.biocomp-suisse.ch/2012/12/14/doha-2012/>

Publication: Biocomp-Suisse

Title: Nepal at Doha

Date: 14-12-2012

By: Biocomp Suisse

United Nations Climate Change secretariat selects Biocomp-Nepal as one of “Lighthouse Activities” which combat climate change and help the urban poor

[Doha, Qatar, 4-5 December 2012] – The ceremony took place on December 4th with the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon’s talk which reminded the audience about the importance of the ‘Momentum of Change’ program and the value of the lighthouse activities. 9 projects have been selected amongst 100 that were submitted. The attracted interest on the Biocomp-Nepal project is its social entrepreneurship aspect. UNEP is actively looking for projects that aim to become economically viable long term.

Three representatives of each project were invited to Doha, so 27 in total. For Biocomp-Nepal were present: Puru Bista, Nabin Basnet, René Estermann and Erwan Saouter.

On the 5th, a side-event was organised to allow an in-depth presentation of all 9 projects. Each project had 15-20 min, with a dedicated video for each project, 10 min presentation from the project members and 5 min question. Our general manager, Mr Puru Bista, presented the project to the audience (watch the video below). The testimony of Mr Basnet, as an end user of our product, provoked applause from the audience. The main questions from the audience were around the challenges to implement such activities and to turn it into a successful profitable business.

The Biocomp team can feel proud of what it has achieved so far. To reinforce the ‘Green & social’ aspect of Biocomp, hiring women at leadership positions and ensuring Biocomp-Nepal also hires poor people excluded from society to work for Biocomp will be a priority for the company as of now.

Biocomp-Nepal expects this prize will help it to raise money, both from private investors but also from government and international organisations.

Link: <http://www.economist.com.na/2011-12-07-11-05-31/environment/2421-demand-grows-for-popular-ezystove>

Publication: Namibia Economist

Title: Demand grows for popular Ezystove

Date: No date given

By: Hilma Hashange

Last Accessed: 28/05/13

The energy saving stove, Ezystove is fast becoming a household name with many homesteads in the informal settlements in Windhoek wanting to own this super-efficient and user-friendly stove.

A new assembly workshop was established in Havana in 2012 where 110 pilot stoves were sold for N\$55 to households in the Moses Garoeb constituency. The project was funded by the Environmental Investment Fund to the value of N\$104,978 and the Pupkewitz Foundation which provided the essential materials for the project.

According to one of the recipients of the stove, Diob Kauapirura, a resident of Havana 2, the fire used by the Ezystove heats faster and produces less smoke. He said because the stove is mobile, it can be used both outside and inside the house as it emits less smoke and can be used in any weather. "Even cleaning the pots is easier when cooking with the Ezystove," said Diob.

Apart from the 110 pilot stoves sold during October 2012, another consignment of 32 stoves were constructed and sold to conservancies during November last year. However, according to Ruvira Muhere, one of the assemblers based at the Havana workshop, they have run out of manufacturing material needed to construct the stoves hence the workshop currently does not store any stoves. "The stoves are in high demand and people from as far as Madagascar keep asking to get hold of the stoves but because of lack of materials, there is nothing we can do but wait for a sponsor to provide us with materials," said Muhere.

He said although the stoves were sold at a pilot price, the price will have to be increased eventually because it costs more to produce the stove and the materials do not come cheap either as they are imported from overseas.

Ezystove, an initiative of Creative Entrepreneurs Solutions based in Ondangwa and Swedish company, Ergonomidesign, is a fuel-efficient wood-

burning stove. It is produced locally and provides a solution that replaces cooking over an open fire. The stove reduces harmful smoke, removes the need for deforestation, creates local jobs and drastically reduces carbon dioxide emissions. The stove is an answer to the conventional three legged firewood cooking pots used by many Namibians. The stove was built out of the idea to counter the escalating rate of illegal logging of wood used for cooking purposes and the frequent and severe flooding in the North, which are all contributing factors of climate change. EzyStove is designed according to the wishes of women community members, is user-friendly and easily assembled.

The initiative is a response to communities' concerns over alarmingly high rates of deforestation and increasing respiratory illnesses due to the widespread practice of cooking over open fires. It reduces wood consumption for fuel by two thirds and reduces emissions of smoke between 60 to 80%. Cow dung and crop residues are also suitable to use with EzyStove. The award winning stove was honoured to participate at the 2012 Momentum for Change Lighthouse Activities during the Conference of Parties 18th session held in Doha in November 2012.

Momentum for Change in 2012



Follow UNFCCC on Twitter: @UN_ClimateTalks
Follow Momentum for Change on Twitter: @Momentum_UNFCCC
Follow UNFCCC Executive Secretary on Twitter: @CFigueres



Momentum for Change on Facebook: [facebook.com/unfcccmomentum](https://www.facebook.com/unfcccmomentum)



ISBN 978-92-9219-114-6



9 789292 191146