

Low Carbon Development and poverty reduction in Low Income Countries

Opportunities and Challenges for Development Assistance

DIIS Conference - January 13th 2009

- Much focus recently on adaptation to climate change in low income economies – crucial and urgent
- In the high- and middle-income economies, increasing debate on Low Carbon Development
- But what about the low income countries: Options for Low Carbon Development there too?
- Do options exist that are climate friendly *and* contribute to poverty alleviation and economic development?
- What is the scope for donor support to such options?

DIIS study commissioned by MoFA:

- Identify options for combining low carbon development pathways with poverty reduction and economic growth in LDCs
- Tangible options and strategic implications for development assistance
- Emphasis on forestry, agriculture, energy

- 09.00-09.05 **Welcome**
- 09.05-09.15 **Low Carbon Development in Low Income Countries – Linking to Poverty Reduction**
Jacob Fjalland, Research Assistant, DIIS
Mikkel Funder, Project Researcher, DIIS
- 09.15-09.45 **Considerations on Low Carbon Development – Perspectives from Bolivia**
Javier Gonzales Iwanciw, Environment and Development Researcher, Stockholm Environment Institute in Oxford, UK, and Nur University, Bolivia
- 09.45-10.15 **Making REDD Work for the Poor**
Jessica Brown, Research officer, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK
- 10.15-10.45 **Organic Farming in Low Income Countries – an Example of Pro-Poor Low Carbon development?**
Henrik Egelyng, Project Researcher, DIIS
- 10.45-11.00 **Coffee Break**

- 11.00-11.30 **Low Carbon Energy Development and Poverty Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa – Opportunities and Barriers**
Ishmael Edjekumhene, Senior Program Manager, Kumasi Institute of Technology and Environment (KITE), Ghana
- 11.30-12.00 **The Role of Existing SMEs in Developing Low Carbon Energy in Africa: The Case of the MFP Programme in West Africa**
Ivan Nygaard, Scientist, Risø DTU National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy, Roskilde, Denmark
- 12.00-12.30 **Is There a Market for Danish Companies in Low Carbon Solutions for Low Income Countries?**
Anders Hauch, Regional manager, Confederation of Danish Industry (DI)
- 12.30-13.15 **Lunch**

13.15-15.00 **Facilitated Discussions in Two Parallel Sessions**

Session 1: Energy

Facilitated by *Gordon Mackenzie*, Senior Scientist, Risø DTU National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy, Roskilde, Denmark

Session 2: Forestry / Agriculture

Facilitated by *Poul Erik Lauridsen*, Programme Coordinator, Care Denmark

15.00-15.45 **Presentation and Plenary Discussion of Key Points from Break-out Groups**

15.45-16.00 **Closure of Conference**



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Low Carbon Development in Low Income Countries - Linking to Poverty Reduction

Change and Development

- Climate changes are threatening to under -mine development in many developing countries
- Untill now main focus in development assistance is on adaptation ...
- ... less focus on the opportunities for synergies between low carbon development, poverty reduction and economic development

Adaptation (to climate change)

- Initiatives and measures to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems against actual or expected climate change effects (IPCC)

Mitigation (of climate change)

- Technological change and substitution that reduce resource inputs and emissions per unit of output (IPCC)

Low Carbon Development

- An economic development process which has a minimal output of Greenhouse gas into the biosphere

Carbon Development in Low Income Countries ?

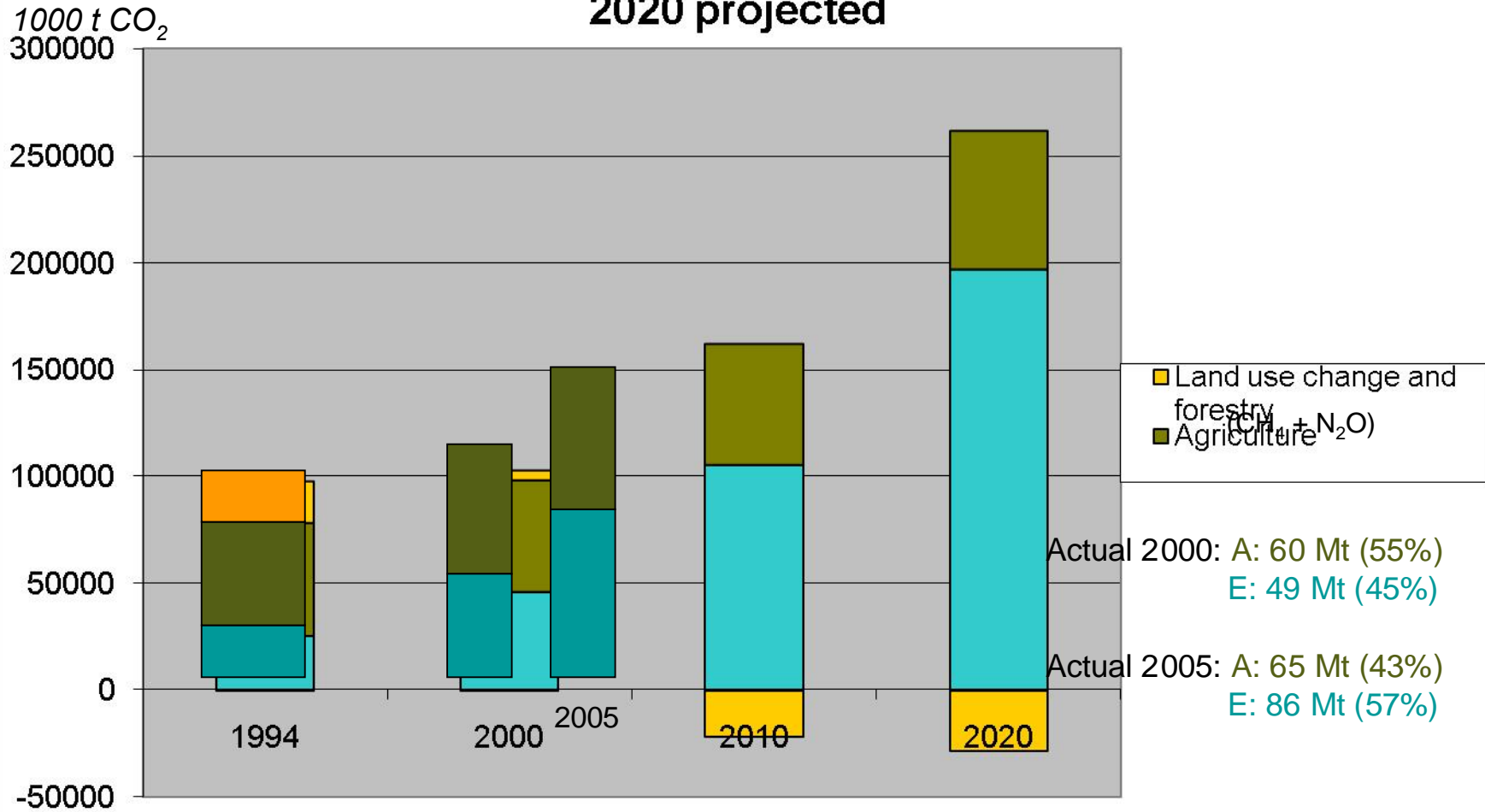
- **Efficiency savings:** e.g.
 - improved energy efficiency,
 - more efficient land and forest management practices,
 - opportunities for reduced pollution
- **New economic opportunities:** e.g.
 - new opportunities for business and industry in green technologies – development 'leaps',
 - employment creation,
 - improved local income from forest management schemes and more sustainable agriculture practices,
 - funding and technology transfer opportunities from carbon markets

Carbon Development in Low Income Countries ?

- **Clean and resilient development:** e.g.
 - reducing future dependencies on fossil fuels,
 - reduced general pollution,
 - improved environmental services from better practices in forest management and agriculture
- **Adaptation benefits:** e.g.
 - providing basis for coping strategies among the poor in response to local CC impacts,
- **Reducing present and future GHG emissions ...**

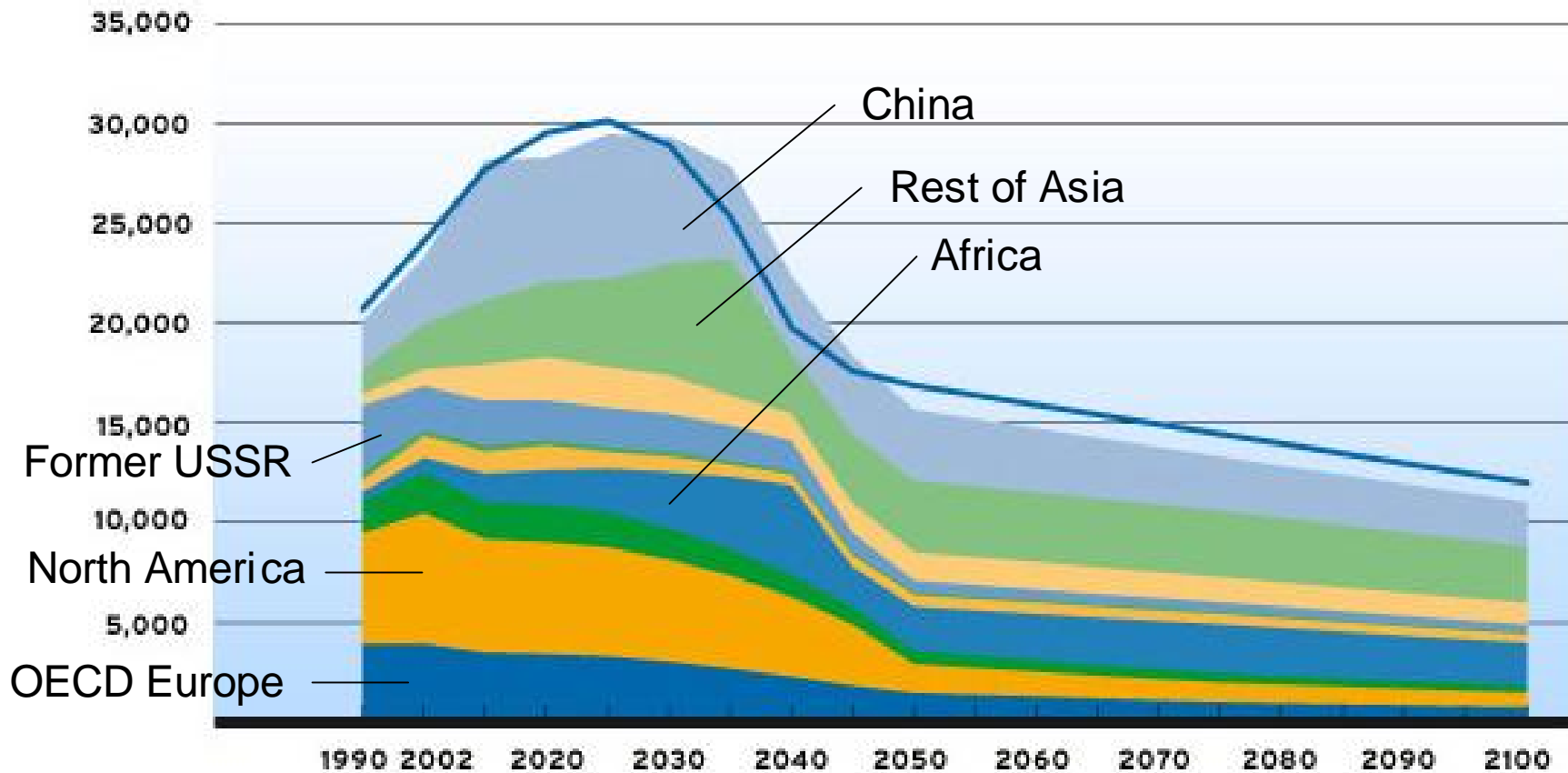
ent and GHG emissions

Emission projections - Vietnam (1997) - 1994 actual, 2000-2020 projected



Load Sharing Model (Vat tenfall)

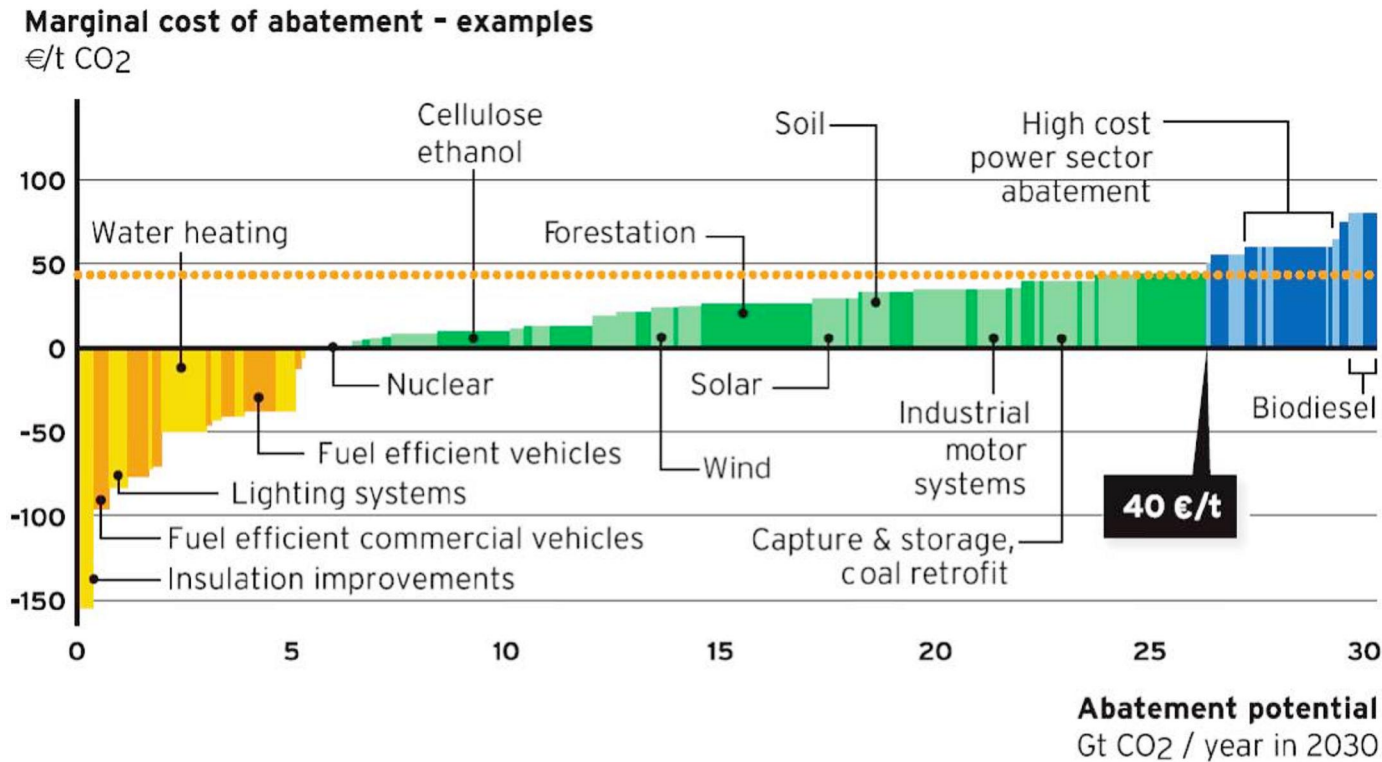
Early peak scenario, CO2 emissions – breakdown per region, in 2025 (million tonnes CO2)



us and the Role of Development Assistance

- Low carbon development can have positive effects on economic growth in low income countries – and also seems to be a good idea from a global perspective
- ... but which low carbon options also have a positive effect on poverty reduction?
- Where are the opportunities and challenges for development assistance in facilitating pro-poor low carbon development?

Potential and Cost of Emission Reduction



- Some of these are also suitable for supporting sustainable development in Low income countries
- ... and some of these again are potentially pro-poor

ities, constraints and impacts

Parameters for evaluating pro-poor low carbon options:

- I. Development
 - I. Pro-poor income potentials
 - II. Improvement of living conditions for the poor
 - III. Economic growth
2. Environment
 - I. Local environment
 - II. GHG emission reduction
3. Technology risk
4. Financing
 1. Investment and maintenance cost
 2. Access to credit
5. National policy environment



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Thank You !

Questions for Discussions

1. What are the best options for combining low carbon development and poverty reduction in Low Income Countries?
2. What are the main constraints for promoting pro-poor low carbon development at these levels:
 - Technology (availability of proven technologies, innovation and development of new technologies, etc.)
 - Financing modalities (public / private investments, maintenance costs, access to credit)
 - National policies
3. What could be done by different actors (governments, local communities, private sector, NGOs, donors) to take advantage of opportunities and overcome the constraints? – what could be the specific role(s) of development assistance?
4. Are there significant regional differences in the actions necessary to promote pro-poor low carbon development?