FAIR CLIMATE

MAKING THE CARBON MARKET WORK FOR THE POOR





COP17 side event Jaap de Jong 30 November 2011

Pro-poor rationale

- Same level of development means an equal carbon footprint
- Sustainable development of Southern countries and maintain low carbon lifestyle
- A low carbon lifestyle has become an asset
- Sustainable development of the poor by using carbon revenues





Fair Climate Program components

- Fair Climate Networks that can identify and implement pro-poor carbon projects
- The Fair Climate Fund buys and sells the carbon credits
- A fair price is paid for the credit, making sustainable development possible.





Fair Climate Networks





Fair Climate Networks

- Southern Africa
- Eastern Africa
- India



- Make carbon market work for sustainable development of the poor
- Brings together all organisations necessary for a successful pro-poor carbon project



Fair Climate Networks (2)

- Southern Africa
- Eastern Africa
- India

- Regular meetings, to:

 Identify potential projects
 Form coalitions
- Services by Carbon Teams:
 Capacity building of NGOs,
 Consult on project identification,
 Facilitate project registration (GS),
 Consult on project implementation and monitoring



Pro-poor fair climate projects





Pro-poor fair climate project

Multiple benefits:

- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Environmental
- Social & health
- Access to energy
- $_{\circ}$ Economic
- Job creation
- o Income sharing

 \rightarrow improve quality of life





Projects and techniques

- Renewable energy or energy efficiency
- Forestry
- Low carbon farming











A pro-poor fair climate project in Africa





Pro-poor project: an example

- Basa Magogo: Improved ignition technique for domestic coal fires
- Developed and implemented by the Nova Institute in South Africa
- First project in South Africa to issue Gold Standard VERs
- Sales via Fair Climate Fund





Lessons learned





Basa Magogo: lessons learned

Project identification

- Pressure to implement. Find funder with long term commitment
- Engage households to find solution
- Important to determine added value to households

Implementation and monitoring

- Phased up-scaling
- Households vs highest level of calculations and technology
- M&V is very expensive needs large scale projects
- $_{\odot}$ Intensive management with specific and up-to-date database
- Gold Standard timelines not always clear



Basa Magogo: lessons learned (2)

Sales of credits

- A competitive niche marke, with a lack of demand: pro poor and fair trade buyers
- Marketing
- Social benefits: Make a link to CSR policies.
- Social investor, anticipate on a long term business case with pay off after 2 or 3 years.
- Be clear about investment needs and financial projections
- Trust: addressed by standards, not by relations



Fair Climate Networks

- Trust and track record
- Well known entity
- Expertise
- Bring organisations together



Questions and follow up

- If you are interested in joining one of the Fair Climate Networks, surf to <u>www.fairclimateafrica.com</u> or <u>http://www.icco.nl/</u>
- Please reflect on this initiatives and make them stronger!
- How can we develop the market for pro-poor projects?
- Where should the focus be?
- What do you think a pro-poor project should include?

