EVD SOLUTIONS: A KEY PART OF CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS

Kavita Myles
INSEDA
A PRO-POOR & PRO-WOMEN, LOW-CARBON APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT

An integrated approach to development with both adaptation and mitigation technologies.

A bottom-up process that focuses on the poor in rural communities.

Community involvement especially, focused on women, for planning and implementation.

Small and micro level actions used as an effective tool to address climate change.

Low-cost and low-carbon, environmentally friendly.

Demonstration based eco village technologies for awareness building.

Needs based solutions.
SOME RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

Solar Dryer

Compost Basket

Greenhouse

Solar Cooker

Organic gardening

Biogas
GENDER INCLUSIVENESS

- Women are the primary stakeholders
- Self Help groups mobilize women and girls
- Women included in consultations
- Income generation activities for women
- Capacity building activities like training in building, upkeep and maintenance.
COMMUNITY LED, NEEDS DRIVEN

Community involvement for design and needs assessment

Organization of Self Help groups for constant feedback mechanism
INCOME GENERATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- Solar dried produce for sale
- Organic produce in markets
- Women being taught how to build components for biogas
- Women learning bamboo basket weaving
A REPLICABLE CONCEPT

1. Successfully replicated across a range of different geographies
2. By using locally available resources, the concept can be easily diffused to other countries as well.
3. Using simple technologies allows local women and men to understand their use and also assist in their building.
4. These are need-based technologies based on locally available skills.
THANK YOU

For more information, please visit:
www.inseda.org and www.insedaasia.org
Eco-village Developments: Extending successful local energy solutions

Mohammad Mahmodul Hasan
Manager

Organized by:

[Logos and names of organizations]
Bangladesh: Access to clean energy

- Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change.
- Around 38% of the 160 million population has no access to the grid electricity and 85% people still depend on biomass for cooking and heating.
- “Targeting “Energy for All by 2021”, the achievement:
  - 4 Million
  - Approx. 150 MW
  - Over 50,000
  - Over 1.5 Million
Grameen Shakti and Eco-Village Development (EVD)

- Grameen Shakti (GS) was established in 1996 for empowering the rural people with access to **green energy for generating income, reducing poverty and improving the quality of life.**
Solar Powered Villages Khowamuri and Shudhkhira: Changing of life

- Dirty fuel Kerosene has been replaced by Solar Home System and indoor air pollution has been reduced.
Solar Powered Clustered Houses at Kuakata coastal area: Dream light for Climate Refugee

- Orka Palli, a small village of 80 families who have been migrated here due to natural disasters.
- Preparation for probable disaster is now easy in this area for the Solar Home System.
Contribution of Solar Home system in Eco-Village Development

- In the line of EVD approach for sustainable development, Solar Home System installed in the villages of Bangladesh has contributed in:
  - Changing peoples’ livelihood
  - Facilitating children education
  - Better environment
  - Reducing women's burden
  - Income generation

Solar Home System has great contribution in forwarding the path of sustainability for the villagers.
Eco-Village Development (EVD) Solutions for Reconstruction of EVD Project Villages in Nepal

Presented at the “Side-event of the United Nation’s Conference on Climate Change”
December 3, 2015
Paris, France

Ganesh Ram Shrestha
Executive Director
Center for Rural Technology, Nepal (CRT/N)
BRIEF INTRODUCTION

The Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal (CRT/N)

- Established in August 1989 and operational since last 26 years

Aim

- Develop, promote and disseminate environmentally sound rural/appropriate technologies to enhance rural livelihood

Thematic Areas

- Technological innovation & marketing, livelihood enhancement, capacity building, indoor air pollution, climate change, gender mainstreaming and social inclusion
MASSIVE EARTHQUAKE HIT NEPAL AND IN EVD PROJECT VILLAGES

MASSIVE EARTHQUAKE STRUCK NEPAL ON APRIL 25, 2015 AND MAY 12, 2015

Map of Nepal with 15 earthquake affected districts

epicenter of 25 April 2015 earthquake

epicenter of 12 May 2015 earthquake
Post Earthquake Scenario

In Nepal
- About 22,220 people have been injured and approximately 9,000 people have been killed
- Over 100,000 people have been displaced
- 500,000 private residences were completely destroyed

In EVD project villages
- 615 people were affected by disaster killing one person
- 80 out of 108 households and rural infrastructures were destroyed
- Large scale of foodstuff was lost
- Livestock were buried under the rubbles
MAJOR ISSUES / CHALLENGES IN VILLAGES

- Food security and agro-based livelihood is at stake
- Massive damage / destruction of homes / shelters and local infrastructures
- Poor access to technology, water, energy, sanitation to support livelihood
- Loss of employment and income generating opportunities
- Risk of poverty looming over families
- Climate change and environmental damage

Center for Rural Technology, Nepal
RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS AFTER EARTHQUAKE IN EVD VILLAGES

- Bio-char pit to produce organic fertilizer
- Cowshed Management
- Vegetable cultivation in plastic house
- CRT/N Ben 2 Portable Improved Cook Stove
- Kitchen garden management
WAY FORWARD:

- Raising public awareness, participation in EVD solutions, access to information to earthquake victims
- Capacity building, trainings and institutional strengthening to make optimum utilization of available resources and services
- Increase access to renewable energy and livelihood solutions other economic options, specially integrating with agricultural production and agro-enterprise development
- Support villages in developing short and medium term plan and advocate local government to endorse the plan
- Disaster reduction and risk management at local and national level: Policy and Practices
- Advocate EVD Concept
- Promote south-south cooperation on fighting climate change, poverty, reduction and technology transfer specially among South Asia Partners

Reconstruction / rehabilitation of houses, shelters and local infrastructures
Advocacy for EVD Concept

Promoting EVD concept for reconstruction of rural villages

Advocate Integrating EVD solution for reconstruction of rural homes/infrastructure and livelihood

Supporting actors: Media, civil societies and stakeholders

District Development Committee, Kavre

Village Development Committee, Project VDCs

Alternative Energy Promotion Center (AEPC) and Nepal Forum for Environment Journalist (NEFEJ)
Eco-village in Nepal will integrate RETs to water management to develop agro-based productions and enterprises development for enhancing rural livelihood.
RECONSTRUCTING AGRO-BASED ENTERPRISES

Drip Irrigation

Sprinkler for micro-irrigation

Cultivation of high value crops

Composting

Nemi-Compost

Plastic house
SUSTAINABLE DEVELPOMENT GOALS (SDG)

- SDG comprises 17 goals with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues.
- Development of hamlets integrating EVD concept can contribute to achieving targets of:
  - Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
  - Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
  - Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
  - Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
  - Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
  - Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

WEE-Nepal: Energy Access through Women’s Economic Empowerment

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

- providing universal access to modern energy services;
- doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Center for Rural Technology, Nepal
Thank you for Your Kind Attention
Integrating EVD Solutions into local Developments

Namiz Musafer
Integrated Development Association (IDEA)
Kandy, Sri Lanka
UNFCCC
COP 21, Paris; December 03, 2015
Rationale

- Implementing on ground, 25 yr
- ICS, Hydro, Biogas, Brick kilns, Bakeries
- Award – Taking energy to people
- Mobilized & capacitated
- Isolated & scattered
Eco Village Development

- Mainstreamed development
- Democratic process - Baseline, PRA
- Village profile, SHs, priorities
- Collective synergized plan, V/DDP
- Sharing, direct implementation
Our Interventions

• Demonstrations
• Dialogues – villages, national SHs
• Visibility & Knowledge products
• Consensus at SH platform, take to decision makers
• Integrate to policy and practice
Advocacy

• Multiple tier (V, D/L, D,P, N)
• Link with research
• Collaborate with strong institutions
• Target, Message and communication
• Formal and informal
Challenges & Future

• Policy environment
• Technologies: Multiple, scale
• Finances, Affordability
• Short horizon – Sustainability
• Environmental: Pest - Human conflict