Eco-Village Development to Strengthen Pro-Poor Climate & SDGs in South Asia – India - Nepal – Sri Lanka - Bangladesh

Rise Of The Eco Village
How community-based design and supportive technologies are creating new models for equality and sustainability

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Problems
Climate Mitigation

Rural Development

Sustainable Development Goals

Climate Adaptation

EVD

Community Based Sustainable Village Development Planning

Environment

Socio-Economic, Spiritual

Livelihood Development

Infrastructure
Bottom-up approach: Village Planning with the Villagers (Participatory Rural Appraisal) – Sri Lanka
Village Planning with the Villagers - Nepal
Village Planning with the Villagers – Nepal
Village Planning with the Villagers – India
Maps in India
Maps - Resource & Dream Village - Nepal
Solutions
Improved Cooking Stoves
HEERA (Hybrid Improved Cook Stove)
Biogas
Water harvest tank
Water Harvest Tank
Compost Basket
Organic Farming and Kitchen Garden
Solar Dryer
Solar Poly Green House
Introducing Street-light as per villager’s demand
Light for shops and small business
Introducing solar pump for safe drinking water
Glimpse of EVD Solutions and Capacity Building

Organic Farming

Appropriate crops

Improved Industrial stoves

Mushroom Cultivation

Rainwater Harvesting

Natural Products- Ola leaf
Glimpse of Project Activities (Nepal)

Participation in Renewable Energy Week

Group Photo after National Dialog meeting

Stakeholder during exchange visit
Student participating in Essay Competition

Art by student during competition

School awareness program on climate change
Achievements (Uttarakhand, India)

- In Guriyali, 60% of households (18 out of 30) adopted tank for water storage to mitigate the earlier water scarcity;
- **INSEDA designed a new chulha Heera (HICS)** - benefitted the women which further created demand from other women of same and adjacent villages (INSEDA may think of providing them selectively based on certain criteria who can not afford gas connection)
- Women farmers are producing organic food thus having the food security. They are also producing vegetables in Poly green house and kitchen garden for their own consumption and selling to neighbors and local market
- Women farmers are organized in the Mahila Mandalas thus gaining self confidence, sharing of issues and solving problems among themselves
- **Being able to get small credit through SHGs.** they are now able to have their friend circles and get opportunity to learn new things.
- Their credit needs are fulfilled and they don’t have to take loan from the external money lender
- Increased Social status of the Volunteers/ Climate Champions as they lead the groups of women farmers and get respect in the family and society as well
- **Food security:** Small solutions like Compost basket, Kitchen garden help the women to get the food security
Challenges Experienced

- Mobilizing the EVD concept and capacity building in the villages
- Integration the development plan with Local Government
- Social Development Vs Social Business
- Peoples’ perception
- Prolonged and heavy rainy seasons
- Influencing the policy makers.
SDGs

• Affordable and Clean Energy (Goal 7)
• By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
• By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
• By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
• Climate Action (Goal 13)

SE4ALL

• Ensure universal access to modern energy services.
• Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
• Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
GHG reduction, example

Savings, ton CO$_2$e/year
100 households

Biogas in 50 households 210
ICS of tier 3 in 50 households 165
Minigrid in 100 households 72
Solar dryers in 25 households, replacing electric drying 75

Total greenhouse emission reductions 522
Publication: English, Hindi, Bangla, Nepalese, Sinhala

www.inforse.org/asia/EVD.htm

Thanks for Your Attention