

SIDE EVENT: Fri. 8 Dec. 2023, 11.30-13.00 Dubai, UAE

COP28: Blue Zone, B6, SE Room 1, Building #79



100% Renewable & Local Solutions: Africa, South Asia & Local Climate Resilience, Poverty Reduction











Participatory Planning of Eco-Village Development (EVD) Concept in South Asia including Women

by Ms. Anzoo Sharma and Mr. Mahesh Shrestha, CRT Nepal







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About Us

CRT/N is a professional nongovernmental organization engaged in developing and promoting appropriate rural technologies effective in meeting the basic needs and improving livelihood of rural people. Established in August 1989 under the Company Act, CRT/N has been re-registered with Government of Nepal (GoN) under the Social Organization Registration Act 2034 since October 1998.

Thematic area

CRT/N is a community-centric organization enhancing the livelihood of rural people through energy contributing to SDG and SE4all.

ENERGY ACCESS

- ICS, IWM, Hydram, Solar Dryer/ Cooker, microhydro, solar minigrid
- PUE (Enterprise Promotion)

INDOOR AIR QUALITY

- Clean cooking technology
- Awareness Creation
- Value for money

Livelihood

Enhancement

GESI IN ENERGY SECTOR

- Raise awareness
- Policy advocacy

CLI MATE CHANGE (ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION)

- Eco-Village Development
- RETs promotion
- Water management

Introduction EVD

EVD- stands for Eco-Village Development Concept

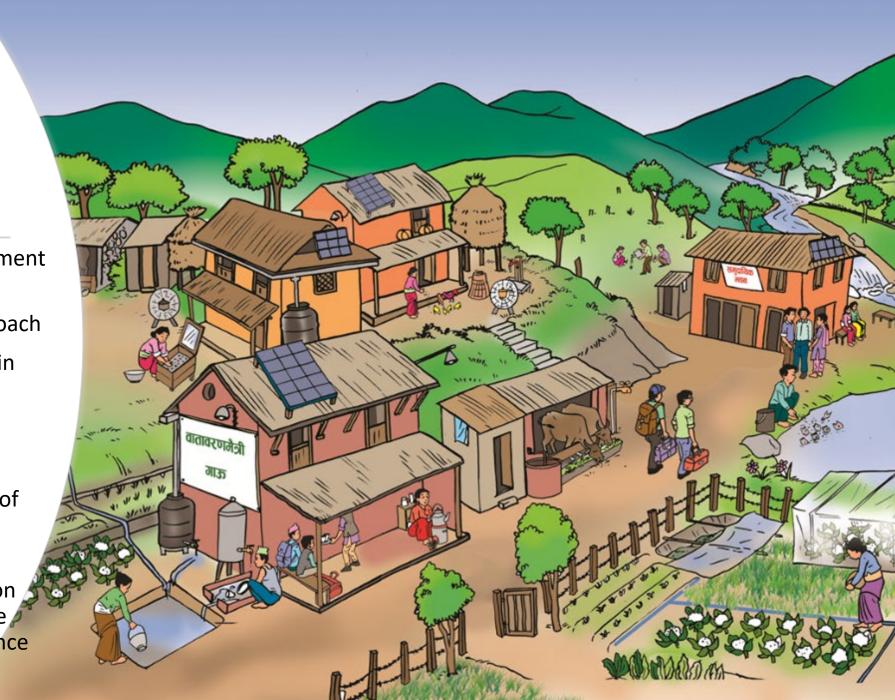
It is an integrated bottom – up approach

Empowering the local communities in climate smart practices

Objectives:

 To achieve an improved standard of living for climate vulnerable rural communities

 Integrating the sustainable solution that contributes to climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience building.



Approach

- Active participation for decision making
- ParticipatoryPlanningProcess

- It was done by using Participatory Rural Appraisal(PRA)
 - Transect Walk or Community Walk
 - Social and Resource Mapping
 - Seasonal Calendar
 - Timeline
 - Institutional Diagram/ Stakeholder Mapping
 - Well-being Ranking
 - Cause and Effect Diagram

Transect Walk or Community Walk

 This is also called Village walk or observation walk where the people in cluster walks through the village.

- To understand the landscape of the village
- To prepare village map
- To identify the resources
- To know about the soil, vegetation, life style, environmental conditions, behavior etc.







Site Selection

HH Number	RM program
Settlement	Rapport with Local Partner Organization
	(LPO)
Access to transportation	Receptive Community as per LPO
Local Support Commitment	Existing I/NGOs, CBOs programs
Local Contribution	Existing EVD Solution
Major problem for community	Desired EVD solution







Community walk helps to prepare the social and resource mapping. It contains the location of households, roads, location of resources,

Objectives

- To identify the social aspects like gender, ethnicity, household, populations, temples, land area etc.
- To understand the real issues and need of the local people.
- To identify the resources available, current use of the resources and location of its availability.

Social & Resource Mapping

Seasonal Calendar

An important part in PRA focusing the current status of agriculture and time.

- To know the activities carried out in the agriculture with respect to time.
- To know the issues in agriculture like diseases, social and technical problems
- To understand the irrigation facilities and current sources
- To understand how the rural people are tackling the problems faced



Timeline

This tool helps to understand the past time of the villages. It includes the important events faced by the village like natural calamities, accidents, events like fire, forest fire etc. and impacts of those events in the community. This is also called **Community History or People's History**

- To understand the history of the community.
- Type of events caused
- Impacts of events in community and how they tackled and raised
- Time period of those events
- To cluster the events caused by the clime change



Institutional Diagram

This called the stakeholder mapping where the important stakeholder and relevant stakeholders(environment and climate change) are identified.







- To find the success and failure events in Climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- To explore the past and existing governmental and non-governmental organization working in the sector.
- Past and current projects
- Coordination among the relevant stakeholders









Well-being Ranking

Well-being ranking is conducted to identify the Social status of the community. Social status reflect the financial, political and social aspects.

- To find the financial status of family.
- Financial sources like occupation
- To explore the family below the marking and design the project accordingly



प्रमावित क्षेत्रहरू	तत्काल आउपरेका स्मार्थाहरू	अवि
ञलवायु / हावापानी		
जलमीतको उपलब्धतां	१. स्वातेपाती २. सिन्वार्द	क्रम
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Cause and Effect Diagram

This is the gist collected from the Timeline which contains major events occurred in the community and conduct by the active participation of the community.

- Existing environment related issues, its causes and impacts.
- Impacts of climate change in the biodiversity like agriculture, forest, living creatures, etc.
- To find the best solutions for the issues
- Roadmap to design the project addressing the current issues and its relevant local solutions.











Village Development Planning

Focus on Women Participation

Steps taken for Mitigation





2

Clean Cooking

Electric Cooking
Improved Cookstoves
Biogas



Tree Plantation

Greenery along the roadside

High value fruit plantation



Waste Management

Waste segregation at source
Cowshed management
Practice 3R



Steps taken for Adaptation: Climate Smart Vegetable Farming







Input

Soil Test

Access to Irrigation

High quality seeds

Green house set-up

Poly-tunnel house

Mulching plastic

Drip Irrigation

Production and Market

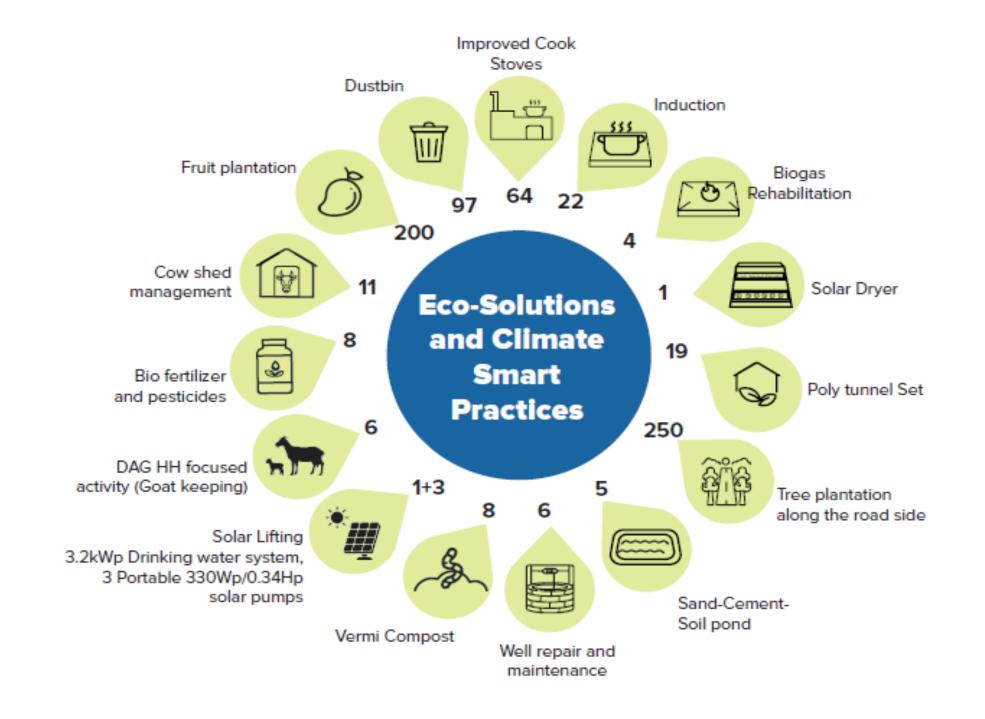
Access to Market

Access to Finance













Achievements obtained from the implementations of Eco-Village Development Plan built with community participatory planning approach

- ✓ 100% households have
 - Access to clean cooking technology
 - Access to clean electricity
 - Access to safe drinking water
 - Access to waste management
 - Access to small scale irrigation
 - Kitchen garden and fruit plants
 - Productively used gray water

- ✓ 21% households practice off-seasonal vegetable farming
- ✓ 90% agriculture is free of chemical pesticides.
- √ 30% households have improved income
- √ 100% DAG households are engaged in income generating activity
- ✓ Improved women economic empowerment
- ✓ Behavioral change towards environmental conservation
- ✓ 197 tons CO₂e/year emission reduction

Implemented by

Partners

Supported by

















Thank you for your attention

More information: Center for Rural Technology, Nepal info@crtnepal.org | www.crtnepal.org



Relevant websites:

www.inforse.org/asia/EVD.htm www.ecovillagedevelopment.net