



Cooking solutions ▾



Off-grid power and light ▾



Heating and cooling ▾



Water supply ▾



Organic gardening and agriculture ▾



Village development planning ▾



Other ▾



South Asia Webinar - October 17, 2022
14.00 IST, SLT; 14.30 BST; 14.15 NST

Achievements in Eco-Village Development in South Asia **Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka** **Dialogue with Partners and Stakeholders** **Implementation, Database, Training Manuals**

Online Database: Local Solutions - Publications - Media - Organisations

inforse.org/evd

ecovillagedevelopment.net

cansouthasia.net

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Eco Village Development (EVD) in the current climate and development discourse

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Development (EVD)
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EVD and Development
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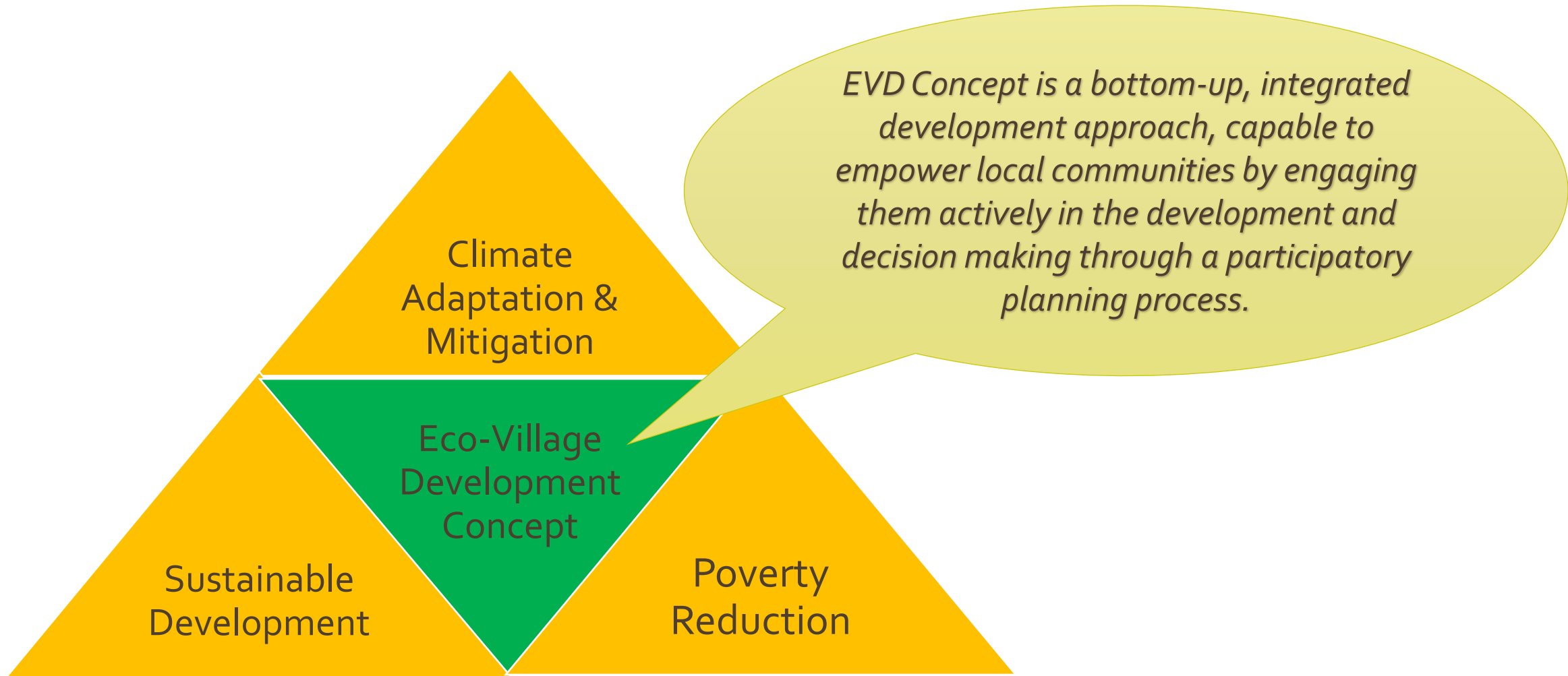
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EVD and NDC Nepal

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EVD Concept in Nepal

EVD Concept: Development Triangle



Characteristics of Eco-Village

Sustainable consumption, Conservation and Management of Environment

Participation of
rural communities
in planning

Strengthening
capacity of the
community

Optimum
utilization of local
resources

Adoption of
climate smart
agro-practices

Development of
agro-entrepreneur

Integration of
renewable energy
technologies
(RETs)


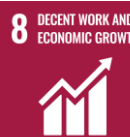












Productive end use
of RETs

Inclusive decision-
making processes

Conservation of
indigenous
practices

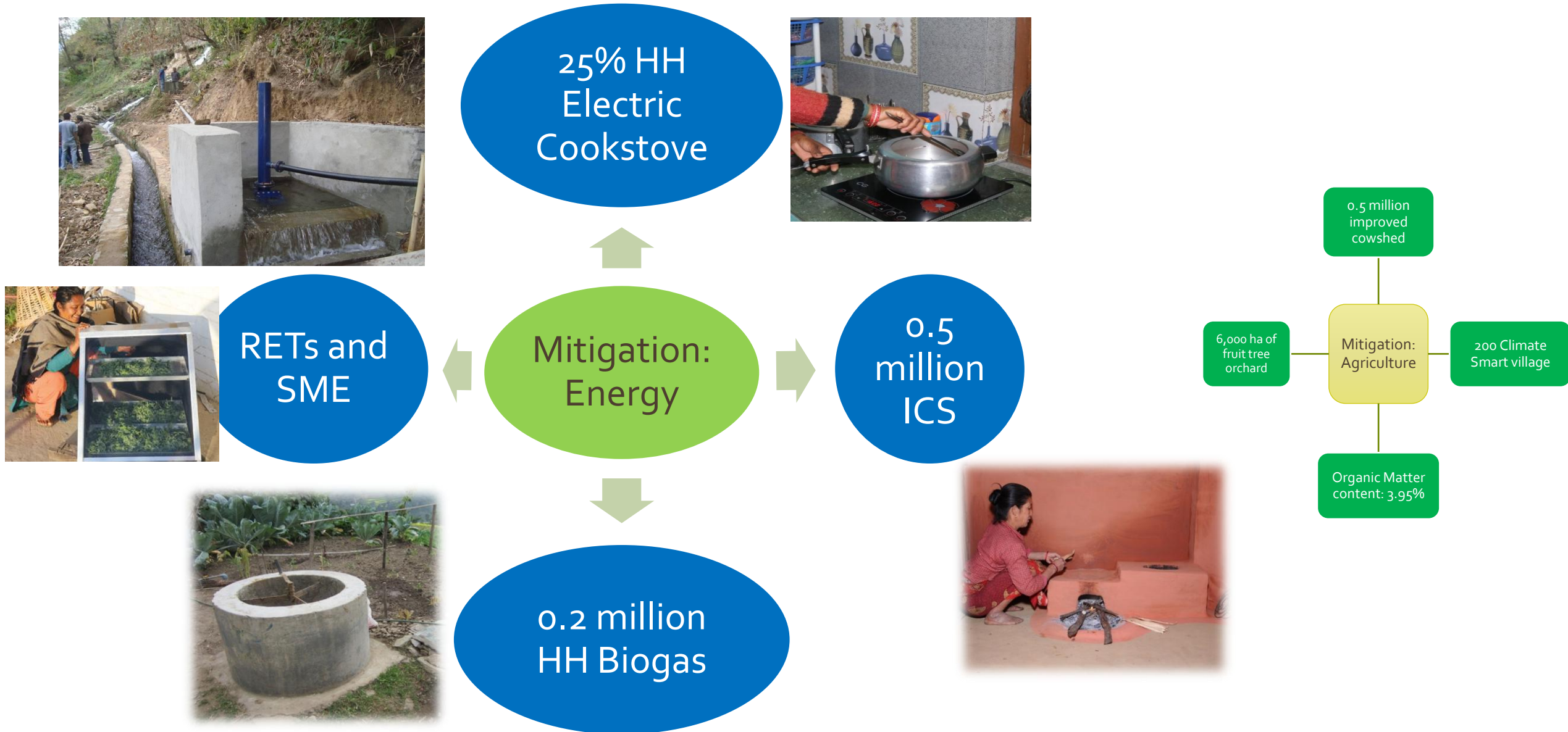
Solid waste
management at
household level

EVD projects contributing to 14 SDGs out of 17

	Poverty Reduction – Helps increase in income - solar dried produce and products grown using solar poly-greenhouse, kitchen garden, and from making bamboo products etc.		Helps in economic growth through income generation activities.
	Reduction in hunger - availability of Improved quality of produce - vegetables and fruits from kitchen garden.		The project focuses on reducing inequality and involves most vulnerable population
	Good health because of clean kitchen, reduced indoor and outdoor pollution , drudgery reduction, increased income and nutrition food IHME estimates 1.6 m deaths/year, WHO-4.3 m		Responsible production through organic manure, Soil and water conservation fruits/ fuel and fodder tree plantation, Improved soil health.
	Helps in skill development of women and farmers		Climate action – mitigation, adaptation, reduction in movement in forest areas (wood collection), carbon sequestration , GHG reduction, climate resilience.
	Gender: focus on women, participation in planning, income generation and implementation, Reduces drudgery of women in fuelwood collection, cooking etc.		The EVD concept includes promotion of home forestry and soil and water conservation helps to halt and reverse land degradation
	Availability of clean water because of roof water harvesting unit and sanitation because of biogas and composting		The concept involves responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
	Clean Energy is central to EVD concept through improved Cookstove, biogas, solar home system, etc. Reduces use of firewood - 1 million tons of wood is used every day for cooking.		Work in partnership : participatory planning, project partnership in 4 countries

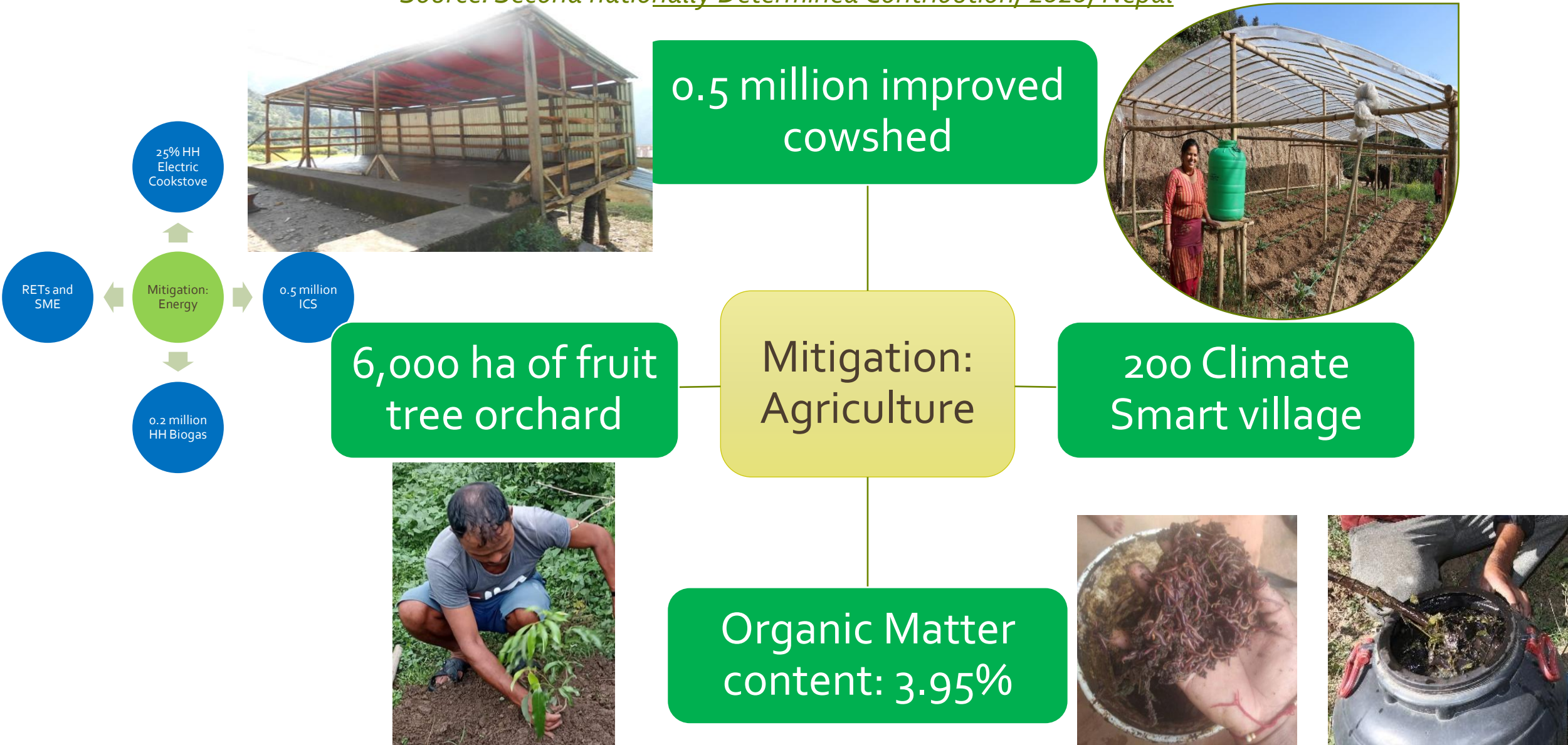
Nationally Determined Contribution: Targets of Nepal

Source: Second nationally Determined Contribution, 2020, Nepal



Nationally Determined Contribution: Targets of Nepal

Source: *Second nationally Determined Contribution, 2020, Nepal*



Nationally Determined Contribution: Targets

Source: Second nationally Determined Contribution, 2020

Adaptation Targets

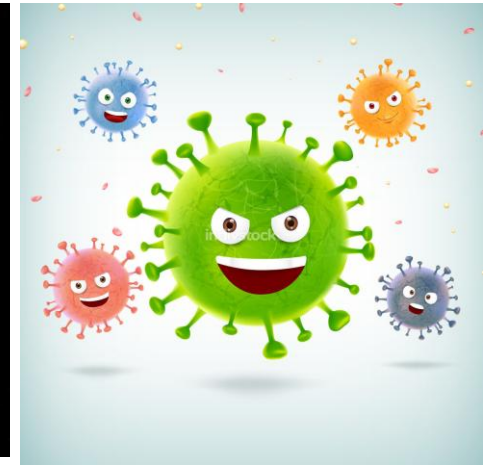
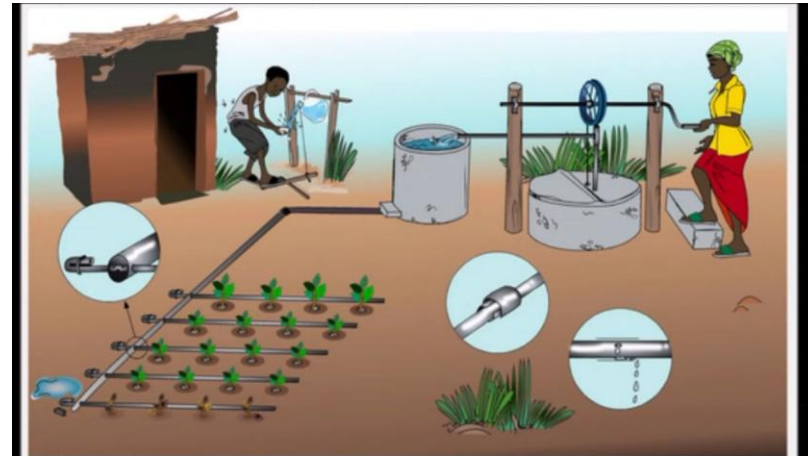
Climate Education
to secondary school

Improving access to
water



Why Eco-Village Development (EVD) Concept

- Livelihood based on agriculture sector is highly affected by climate impacts
- Minor adjustment in the existing practices can contribute in improving the livelihood
- Minimize migration (internal & external) - Barren Land
- EVD builds economic and climate resilience
- Energy beyond domestic Usage: PUE
- Addressing SDG and NDC agenda



Implementation of EVD Concept in Nepal

S. N	Village	R/Municipality-District	Year	Beneficiary HH No.
1.	Chyamrangbesi	Bethanchowk RM-1, Kavre	2015-2017	45
2.	Dhunkharka	Bethanchowk RM-2 & 3, Kavre	2015-2017	27
3.	Chalal Ganesthan	Bethanchowk RM-4, Kavre	2015-2017	36
4.	Bhangala	Bethanchowk RM-5, Kavre	2020-2022	100
5.	Bhalumara	Marin RM-3, Sindhuli	2020-Present	100
6.	Dharpa	Bahrabise Municipality-3, Sindhupalchowk	2021-Present	137
7.	Masine	Chandragiri Municipality-2, Kathamndu	2021-Present	187
8.	Bargadahi	Rajapur Municipality-2, Bardiya	2021-Present	150

For More Information

<https://inforse.org/asia/EVD.htm>

<https://ecovillagedevelopment.net/>

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