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AEPC Launches NRREP

AEPC has started National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme (NRREP) since 16th of July, 2012 with the support from the government of Nepal and different international development partners.

The development objective of the NRREP is to improve the living standard of rural women and men, increase employment of women and men as well as productivity, reduce dependency on traditional energy and attain sustainable development through integrating alternative energy with the socioeconomic activities of women and men in rural communities.

NRREP will be in implementation for coming five years where the total budget will be 184 Million US Dollar. As AEPC addresses an important need of the rural poor, it has been able to attract support from bilateral and multilateral Development Partners, including but not limited to ADB, Danida, DFID, the EU, KfW, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SNV, UNDP and the World Bank in the form of financial and technical assistance.

A distinctive feature of NRREP is that it is a single programme modality in which there will be no other AEPC executed Development Partner supported renewable energy programmes or projects funded outside the NRREP. This is

made to remove inefficiencies, duplication, lack of coordination, supply led projects and fragmentation of aid to the rural and renewable energy sector in Nepal.

The fragmentation of projects to support rural and renewable energy in Nepal has not been an effective method in delivering the intended results. This experience has gradually led to a more programmatic approach being developed. With preparation of NRREP, a large step has been taken in the direction of a coherent programme to be implemented under a single programme approach, to which both the Government of Nepal and Development Partners have agreed.

Norway signed both the bilateral document and Joint Financing Agreement based on the NRREP- Programme Document and other Development Partners has approved the Programme Document.



Mr. Krishna Hari Baskota, (Right) Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal and His Excellency Mr. Alf Arne Ramslien Ambassador of Royal Norwegian Embassy to Nepal signed the agreement.

Photo: Dipesh Shrestha, Republica Daily



'Sahari Gharelu Biogas Plant'

Special Issue

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Biogas from Kitchen Waste

'Sahari Gharelu Biogas Plant' in Kathmandu

AEPC through Biogas Technical Sub Component of NRREP is installing one thousands Sahari Gharelu Biogas Plant in Kathmandu valley during this fiscal year. This plant is new in nature and operated by the biodegradable kitchen waste.

Plant Promotion Procedure

1.1-Demand Collection:

Notice for collection of demand from the households of Kathmandu Valley will be carried out where introducing model plant at some exhibition would help to collect extra demand. Household level survey will be the best idea for collecting the demand of Sahari Gharelu Biogas Plant (SGBP) in case of insufficient application for installation. All those households who are interested to install SGBP have to submit the application letter to Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) and the responsibility should be given to the installers/stakeholders to do the work. Installers/stakeholders also can contribute for collection of demand from urban households.

1.2- Sales agreement with Installers:

After the selection of the households, the agreement will be signed between the installers and the house owner. Sales agreement should be compulsorily recorded in record book of installers/retailers. Four copies of sales agreement should be prepared.

Installers should make clear to the owners about their after sales service in the sales agreements. Installers should not change the decision, and should not offer other to install the plant. Installers should have all those materials that are needed while constructing biogas plant

which may require in case of damage and during after sales services.

1.3-Design finalization:

Alternative Energy promotion Centre (AEPC) will finalize the design of SGBP. Installer has to follow the design, and measurement as mentioned in the given design. They should install the plant as per the design without making further changes in the given design.

1.4-Training and Capacity Development:

Training module should be prepared by NBPA and should be finalized based on the final design of SGB- plant. AEPC will finalize the list of installers who are responsible for the installation of the plant. Installers will be provided the installation training of the SGBP as per the training module.

1.5-Construction/Installation of SGBP:

Installer should handover the installed plant to the owner within 7 days after the date of sales agreement and should not delay for delivery of the plant to the users. In case of delay the responsibility for installation of SGBP would be given to other installer. Users training about the operation of the plant and the use of bio slurry should be provided by Installers after installation of biogas plant.

1.6-Submission of work completion report along with other required documents:

Installers should submit work completion report within 20 days from the date of installation of the plant.

Installers should have to submit the following document along with the work completion report

- a) Fully filled work completion form along with the proper stamp
- b) User citizenship photocopy
- c) Subsidy claim form
- d) Sales agreement
- e) Photo of Biogas plant (It will be good to include the owner of the plant, and house if possible)

Have to pay extra of Rs. 100/day, in case of crossing given deadline of 20 days and 100% of the subsidy amount would be charged as fine if they submit the incomplete report.

1.7-Analysis/Recording of Documents and Subsidy Release:

AEPC will use the Quality Control Services of Biogas Sector Partnership Nepal (BSP/N) to release the subsidy.

The subsidy should be released only to those plants that were selected and installed according to the AEPC rules and guidelines. The subsidy amount should be released to related Installers/retailers for those plants that are installed in that fiscal year

1.8-Guarantee and after sales services:

Installers should provide 2 years of guarantee to the users, and after sales service (ASS) to users as per the After

Sales Service (ASS) guidelines. Users have to pay extra amount in case of any replacement after expiration of the guarantee period.

1.9-Quality Control and Monitoring:

AEPC and BSP/N would have right to check the quality of maintenance and after sales service of installed SGBP plants without any obstacle from the installers.

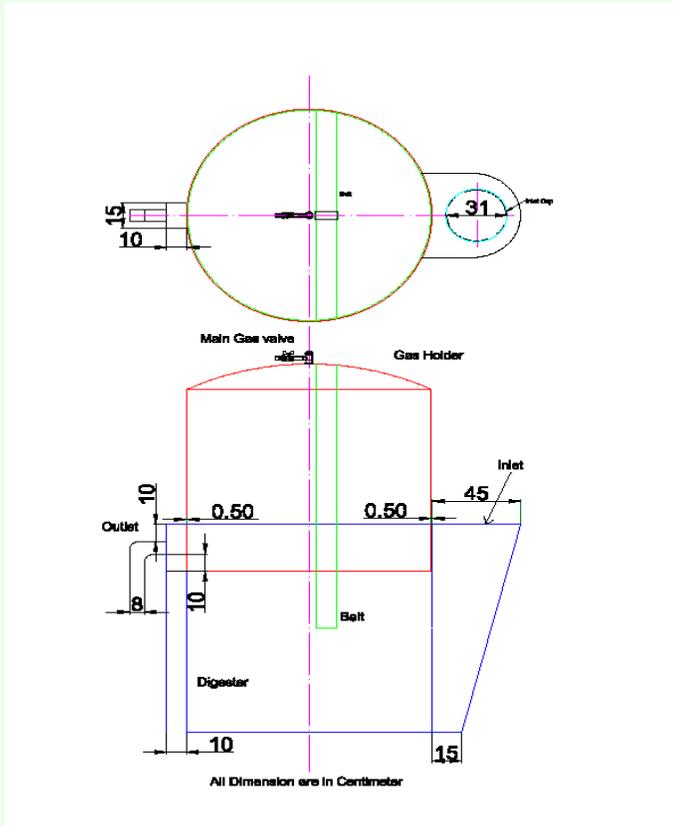
- I) BSP/N will cross check the documents submitted by the Installers before submitting to AEPC for subsidy release
- II) Installers should co-ordinate and provide support to staffs from BSP/N if needed.

AEPC will carry out the monitoring of the plant at regular interval. AEPC will hire consultant for third party monitoring of installed plant. During monitoring, installers and households should co-ordinate with the monitoring team if necessary.

1.10-Awareness program regarding maximum utilization of biogas and slurry to users:

Awareness program regarding maximum utilization of biogas and use of slurry should be conducted among users. BSP/N will co-ordinate with installers in order to conduct the awareness program among users. They should explain about the use of those feeding materials that gives the best production of biogas and use of slurry in garden or vegetable field. They should provide the information regarding quantity of feeding materials and water.

Design of Plant:



Training Procedure:

A feasibility assessment of interested hardware shops in the Kathmandu valley will be carried out. Based on the feasibility assessment interested feasible hardware shops are selected in order to carry out the task of installation of plant and other services. Training regarding installation, operation and after sales service should be provided to the plumbers of the selected hardware shops by NBPA.

After Sales Service:

Respected hardware shops have to provide after sales services with the guarantee of 2 years for every parts of plant. During guarantee period, users should not have to pay but after expiry of the guarantee period they have to pay for ASS and change parts of the SGB plant.



OPERATION
PROCESS



DO/DON'T DO



Improved Cook Stoves: Improving Livelihood

Huge opportunities upholds for a determined and dedicated person. Albeit slowly but someday the hard work and dedication pays, which can be seen through experience of Kaili Maya Tamang.

Kaili Maya never feels reluctant in explaining about Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) in different Mother groups, cooperatives and wherever she goes. She asks everyone she meets in her daily life;" do you have ICS in your home? "; asking this question has become her habit. Kaili Maya, the resident of Kuruwas Chapakhori VDC of Kavre district, has taken a formal training of ICS promoter in 2060 B.S.

But, before this she was only a housewife, completely unknown to the out affairs. She wasn't too confident as she was illiterate. She completely had to depend upon her husband even for minor matters. But, she had a desire in supporting her husband who was the sole breadwinner in her family of 7 members. His earning wasn't enough, due to which they were really facing hardship.

Technician of Resource Management and Rural Empowerment Centre (REMREC) one of the regional centers of AEPC/ESAP, one day facilitated an ICS program in her village; where they oriented the villagers about its benefits; ICS for being more efficient than the traditional cooking stoves as it consumes less fuel wood and reduces the indoor air pollution. They also informed the villagers to propose name of 3 persons and urged to

include female for the ICS promoter training. Kaili Maya was also present in the program and there she learnt that some earning can be made after being a trained promoter.

She was excited to know this and immediately showed her interest to take that training. Later, she received the training. Initially, it wasn't easy for her. But, without being discouraged, she actively continued her ICS building work. In this process, she built very good ICS which also worked well. Later, her work was noticed and she began to receive compliments.



Now the community recognizes her as an active and skillful business woman. She is renowned not only in her working area of ward 7, but also in the other areas nearby. She has built over 500 ICS till now, which she does even after

managing her daily household chores. She receives 400 to 600 rupees as her wage per types of ICS. She has knocked down the conservative belief that women shouldn't get involve in external affairs other than their household works.

As a result of her achievements, Kaili Maya was awarded of being top promoter in the promoter assembly of 2068 held in Kavre district. While inquiring about her income, she easily replies saying that she is highly satisfied being promoter and considers being recognized and able to being acquainted with more people as her major income.

(With the help of Kriti Ghimire, REMREC)
