

CARE INTERNATIONAL IN RWANDA

Community-assisted Access to Sustainable Energy Project (2008-2011)

“Promoting local ownership through decision making and active participation at all levels”

ACP-EU Energy Facility - Seminar
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1. Project overall objectives

- **Improve access to modern and affordable energy services and sources for poor rural and peri-urban HH in Southern Rwanda while ensuring environmental sustainability (contributing to MDG 7);**
- **Improve the social and economic well-being of the target groups by providing them an opportunity to engage in income-generating activities related to affordable energy services**

2. Specific objective

Reduce the gap between biomass energy supply and demand for 24,000 poor rural and peri-urban HH in the districts of Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Gisagara and Huye by 50% by the year 2011

3. Project vs Rwanda government Policies

The Project addresses the issues of availability, access to, and production of reliable and affordable energy sources for the poor rural households. At the same time ensures environmental conservation, it supports the national strategies aiming at:

- **Saving more biomass: using the biomass energy more efficiently (improved cook stoves, improved cooking techniques, improved charcoaling techniques)**
- **Producing more biomass: tree plantation and protection**
- **Substituting more: alternative energy sources for the biomass -biogas, kerosene, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)-**

4. Budget : 999,999 €

- European Commission (EC) : 75%
- Austria Development Agency (ADA) : 15%
- CARE Austria : 5%
- CARE Rwanda : 5%

5. Targets groups

- **24,000 vulnerable households (120,000 individuals) in the 4 target districts (16,000 rural HH and 8,000 peri-urban HH)**
- **100 charcoal producers**
- **500 Village Savings and Loan Groups (VSLGs)**
- **300 Orphans and Vulnerable Children and Youths (OVCY).**

6. Promoting local ownership

6.1. Targets

1. Central government (Ministry of Energy)

- Link the intervention with national policies: Vision 2020, EDPRS, Biomass Strategy
- Associate in selection of technologies
- Facilitate them in field policy/strategy dissemination
- Co-organize strategic events/workshops
- Involve them in Project monitoring group
- Chair the steering committee at National level

2. Local Government (District, Sector, Cell, Village)

- Shown the contribution to District development plan/
District Performance contract
- Involved in selection of technologies
- Involved in selection of Project beneficiaries/need
geographical areas
- Chair the steering committees at their levels
- Link work of central government with the Local government

3. Community members/recipients

- Involved in setting of beneficiaries/VSLG selection criteria, selection and make sure of participation of both male and female
- Involved in selection of technologies
- Ensure of simple, affordable and benefiting technologies
- Using locally available materials
- Provide space for regular feedback: Monthly meetings of their representatives
- Facilitate recipients-local leaders exchanges
- Associated in M&E

4. Other stakeholders(CSOs, Private, institutions etc...)

- Sharing of information
- Sharing of technologies
- Members of the Project steering committees (all levels)
- Invited to important events/Meetings/workshops

6.2. Strategies/approaches

- Being inclusive
- Building local capacity (ToTs) and confidence
- Steering committees (local & national level)
- “Plate forms” exchange recipients vs leaders
- Partnership with local CBOs to implement certain works
- Community support system: Focal point person system
- Works in cooperative and through VSLGs
- Organization of comparative demonstration sessions (new technologies vs traditional)

7. Implementation to date

- 1,053 women/men and 100 OVCYs (orphans and vulnerable children/youth) trained in improved stoves making as ToTs
- 8,000 HHs trained representatives trained by ToTs in basic improved stoves making
- 24, 000 have access to improved stoves and have been trained in energy-saving cooking techniques
- 110 charcoal producers trained in improved carbonization
- 100,000 persons have access to information on environmental protection

Chosen technologies (Stoves)

1. ROKET STOVE



3. CERAMIC METAL STOVE



2. SQUARE MUD STOVE



4. SAW DUST & CHARCOAL METAL STOVE



Chosen technologies(Charcoal)

3 different kilns:

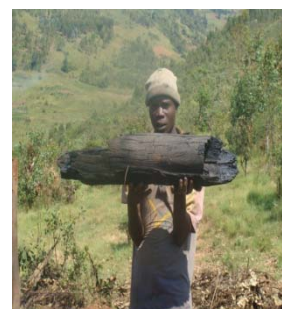
“Meule Casamancaise”;

“Meule rectangulaire sur flanc de coteau”;

“Meule rectangulare sur terrasse”

CARBONISATION PROCESS

PHOTOS



8. Lessons learnt

- To work with organized groups facilitate quick acquisition of new techniques/products
- The involvement of beneficiaries at the whole level of the project life cycle speeds up the technology dissemination and increases ownership and sustainability
- Introduction of new technologies is successfully when combined with behavior change education
- Promoting participation bring up hidden skills/Women are also able to carry out charcoaling activities
- Involving high level institutions markets the Project and open for other high level of collaboration

9. Challenges

- Organized people are mostly targeted by other development agencies and end up by being scatted and not delivering
- Require a lot of time and resources
- Raise expectations

10. Photos on local participation to the Project works





Merci pour votre attention

