

## ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION AND VIDEO PRESENTATION

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During the Seminar, an exhibition of alternative energy technologies was held to demonstrate technological capabilities available in the country. Private sector companies participated in the exhibition by displaying models of their wares. The technologies exhibited were of the exploitation of water power (different turbine models, multipurpose power units), biomass (electricity generation through biogas, slurry, different biogas digesters, and ICS with single and double wall inserts), solar energy (solar cooker), and wind energy (windmill). Low wattage cookers of different capacities were also displayed. Additionally, charts and photographs showing different kinds of technology displayed by different organizations.

The idea behind the exhibition was to initiate mutual exchange of ideas among different agencies participating in the seminar. During the three days of the seminar, technology producers from the private sector explained their problems and proposed possible solutions. Because of the informal nature of the interaction, there was a great deal of appreciation of different points of view. This in itself could be considered a good beginning.

### Participating Agencies/Institutions and the Items They Displayed

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Organization/Manufacturer	Items displayed/charts, photographs displayed
1. Biogas Company, Kathmandu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demonstration of electricity generation through biogas slurry</li> <li>2. Various models of gas generation and its application</li> </ol>
2. Agricultural Development Bank/Nepal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maps, photographs</li> <li>2. Models of alternative energy technology application within a village area</li> <li>3. Map of places covered by alternative energy technologies</li> </ol>
3. Water & Energy Commission Secretariat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Study reports conducted by WECS</li> </ol>

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| 4. Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST)      | 1. Photographs of paddle-wheel generators, paddle-wheel pumps, Natural force ferry boat, wheel pump, solar PV electricity, wind classifier. |
| 5. International Technology Development Group (ITDG), UK.      | 1. Photographs depicting various activities conducted on micro-hydro and its end uses   |
| 6. <i>Bijuli Dekchi Udhyog</i> , Butwal                        | 1. <i>Bijuli dekchi</i> of various capacities (200-800W)  |
| 7. Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST) | 1. Photographs of different ICS<br>2. Models of insert single and double wall stove.  |
| 8. Kathmandu Metal Industry                                    | 1. Working model of Peltrie Set,<br>2. Different turbine models<br>3. Charts and photographs  |
| 9. Nepal Yantra Shala, Patan Industrial Area (PIA)             | 1. Crossflow model<br>2. Windmill   |
| 10. National Structure and Engineering (PIA)                   | 1. MPPU<br>2. Cast-iron stoves  |
| 11. <i>Balaju Yantra Shala</i>                                 | 1. Crossflow turbine<br>2. Charts and photographs   |
| 12. Sunworks Nepal, Kathmandu                                  | 1. Solar Cooker<br>2. Charts and Photographs of solar energy use  |
| 13. Yeti and Company   | 1. Books and catalogues on solar photovoltaic energy  |
| 14. Central Electronics Ltd. India                             | 1. Catalogues and photographs on solar photovoltaic energy  |

## Video Shows

The first video show was entitled 'Looking for the Alternative' which was especially commissioned for the seminar. It showed how alternative energy technologies were meeting the energy requirements of the rural population. Water turbines, micro-hydro technologies, biogas technology, ICS technology, and solar heating as well as low wattage cookers were some of the technologies covered by the film. The duration of the film was 25 minutes.

The second film shown was about an Energy Village in Chengdu, China. The film depicted how agro-ecological training, along with biogas and ICS integrated with innovative animal husbandry practices, could lead to a dramatic increase in the supply of energy for rural communities.