



REGIONAL DIALOGUE ON TECHNOLOGY FACILITATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 18 MAY 2014, PATTAYA, THAILAND

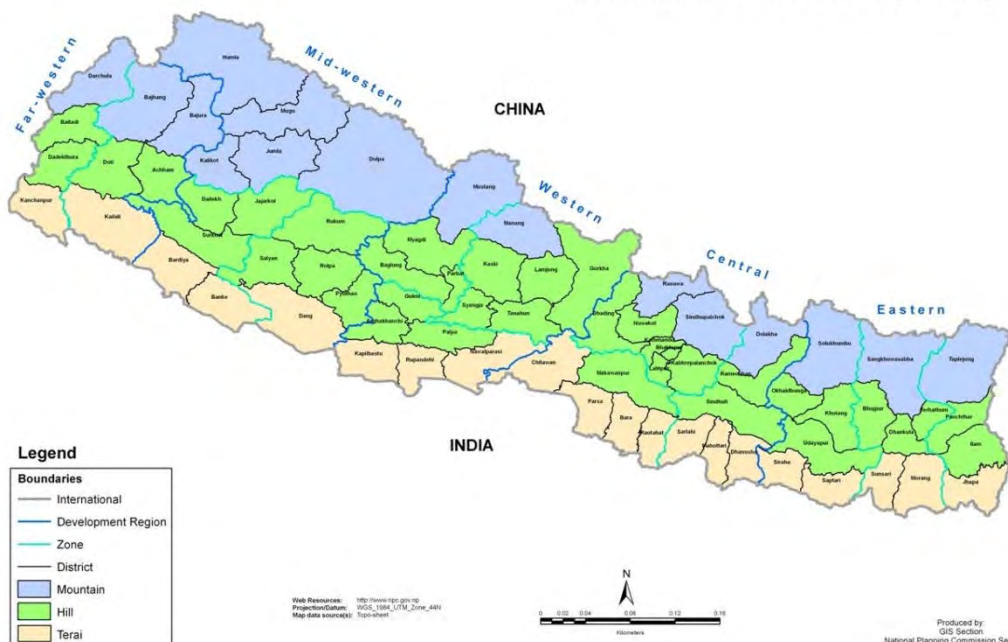
**Technology gaps and needs, and enabling
conditions for technology facilitation**

Raju Laudari
Assistant Director
Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC)
Email: raju.laudari@aepec.gov.np
Website: www.aepec.gov.np

NEPAL AT A GLANCE



Nepal: Administrative and Eco-Development Regions



- Total population: 27.2 million
- Population (annual average growth rate): 2%
- Population below int' income poverty line (ppp US\$ 1.25 days): 25%
- Human Development Index (HD) 2012 (rank/186 countries): 157
- GDP per capita at current price, 2013 (US\$): 717
- Sectoral Contribution to GDP (%) in 2013:
 - Agriculture: 34.7
 - Industry: 15.0
 - Services: 50.3
- Total education sector expenditure as a % GDP: below 4%

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PROMOTION CENTRE (AEPC)



- National Executing Agency for Renewable energy (RE) Technologies promotion under Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
- Major RETs in implementation:
 - Micro and Mini Hydro (up to 1 MW) including Improved Water Mills
 - Solar PV and Solar Thermal
 - Biogas
 - Biomass (bio-briquettes, ICS, gasifiers)
 - Wind, Bio-fuel (Early stage)

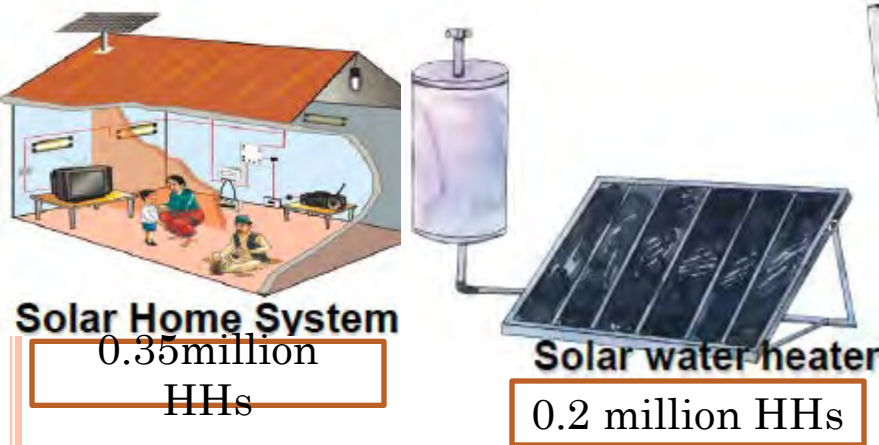
CONTRIBUTION OF RETs IN NEPAL: ABOUT 1.5 MILLION HHs ARE BENEFITTED & 14% OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY FROM MICRO SCALE RETs



Domestic Biogas: 0.3 million HHs



Improved Cooking Stove 0.7 million HHs

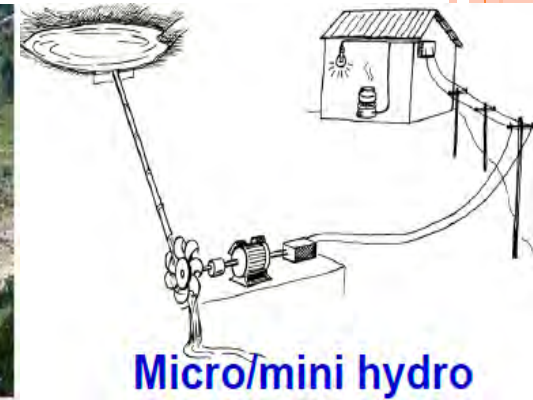


Solar Home System
0.35million HHs

Solar water heater
0.2 million HHs



0.2 million HHs



Micro/mini hydro

HISTORY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY IN NEPAL

- Introduction of Intermediate science education in 1919
- Bachelor of Science in, 1948
- Master of Science in, 1965
- Institutes of Medicine, Engineering, Forestry, Agriculture, Tribhuvan University, 1973
- The applied sciences like biotechnology, biochemistry, generics, microbiology, environmental science etc. were started after 1990's.
- The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985) link S/T activities with economic development
- Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST), 1977
- Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST), 1982
- Ministry of Science and Technology, 1995



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

- Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST),
- National Forensic Laboratory,
- Natural Product Development Division (NPDD),
- Natural History Museum,
- Department of Geology and Mines,
- Department of Science and Technology,
- Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC),
- National Bureau of Standard and Quality Control,
- Nepal Drugs Research Laboratory,
- Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST),
- National Institute of Health Sciences,
- Central Food Research Laboratory,
- Department of Hydrology and Meteorology,
- Department of Forest Research and- Survey,
- Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research,
- National Centre for Information Technology
- Universities



Science and Technology: Indigenous Technologies

- Crafting: religious artifacts, images and statues of bronze, copper or gold found in the temples.
- Architecture and civil engineering: often blended with art and culture mostly temples, pagodas and stupas.
- Textile manufacture using spinning and weaving devices such as handlooms.
- Traditional method of paper manufacture.
- Food technology: brewing beers, wine and hard liquor, preserving meats, fruits and vegetables.
- Modern science and technology institutions began after 1951. Until then relied almost entirely upon its indigenous technology for development.



Science and Technology in Nepal

- National Science and Technology Council: Chaired by the Minister of Science, Technology & Environment
 - To review and revise the policy.
 - To find out measures for resolving the problems.
 - To review the progress.
- Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, 1982
 - Advancement of S & T for development of the nation.
 - Preservation and modernisation of indigenous

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_5454

