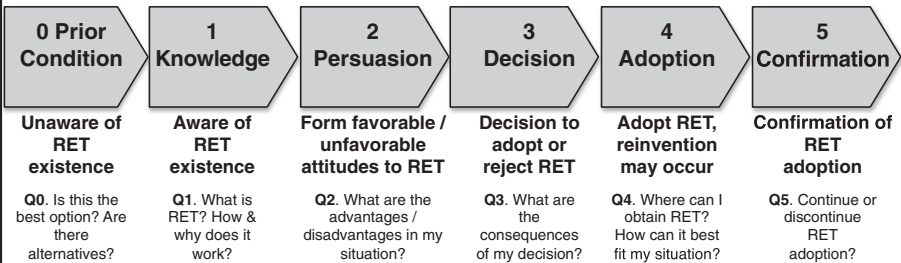


The KPDAC Model and RET Acculturation Stages



Roles of Facilitators in the RET Acculturation Process

Diagnose problems, shed light on alternative ways to address problems

Establish information-exchange relationship,
Provide sufficient and accessible information, Knowledge-awareness, Promotion, Installation,
Financial and technical assistance,
User education

Stabilize adoption, discourage discontinuation, RET is acculturated if users can confirm its benefits

The E7 Oeledo Project Acculturation Process

1996-1997: Survey, Feasible study

1999-2000: Project familiarization, community consultation, construction, commissioning, hand-over

2000 onwards: PLD full operation

Isolated community, unaware of RET existence, skeptical of RET feasibility, suspicious of foreign people & ideas, rely on inherited know-how and conventional energy

The heart of RET acculturation process in which RET hard-soft-orgware are rolled in into the community as cultural capital:

- Field officers stayed for two years for the hard-soft-orgware deployment (with high emphasis on orgware and software) to provide SHS demonstration, form PLD utility, provide technical and managerial training, form cooperatives to enhance local economy, assist in opening up a bank account, provide handicraft and fishing improvement training
- 127 out of 354 families decided to subscribe, paid down payment and monthly fees
- Communities involved in the decision-making process, implementation, and Operation and Maintenance

- 2000-03: Monitoring
- 2004: Received ASEAN Energy Award
- 2005: Visits from 30 countries to learn lessons
- 2007: More families enlisted to subscribe
- 2010: RET has diffused into the community but high capital & repair costs for imported equipment remain practical barriers