

**PROMOTING URBAN ENERGY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH FOCUS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES**

 **GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE**

Sub Saharan Africa (SSA).

 **THEMATIC SCOPE**

Urban Energy, Climate Change

 **TARGET BENEFICIARIES**

- Municipalities.
- Local governments.
- Technical colleges.
- Architects associations

 **PARTNERS**

- Relevant branches within UN-Habitat, (such as the Youth Units, the Climate Change Unit, the Gender Unit, the Housing Unit and the Regional Office for Africa).
- UNEP
- GEF.
- ILO.
- UN-Energy.
- SE4ALL.
- BMZ.
- National Governments.
- Vocational training institutions
- Technical universities.
- NGO.

 **PROGRAMME SUMMARY**

**Background:** African countries face immense challenges associated with energy poverty, climate change and rising unemployment. Between 50 and 60% of the population is in the 15-35 age group. The situation is exacerbated by the low levels of access to modern energy in both urban and rural areas. The primary energy supply in Sub Saharan Africa is biomass (firewood, charcoal) which is used by over 80% of the population. Low energy security, unreliable and poor quality of energy supplies, and high electricity losses means that less than 60% of the urban population has access to electricity leading to reliance on kerosene for lighting, charcoal and biomass for cooking. The heavy dependence on biomass as the main energy source contributes to deforestation, while the importation of oil products costs about 25% to 35% of the nation’s foreign currency earnings. In urban areas, there are abundant, but largely untapped renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind, municipal biomass waste, which could be harnessed to produce clean energy and to increase access to modern energy. The energy used in building accounts for a significant percentage of the total national energy consumption. Municipalities are poorly equipped to address energy issues and the impact of climate change. Technical colleges lack contents on energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate resilience actions.

**Goals and objectives:** The aim of this project is to assist municipalities in developing by-laws on clean energy actions and climate resilience interventions and to create awareness among local governments on energy and resources efficiency interventions. The project will also develop and provide training materials for technical colleges on energy efficiency, green building and renewable energy technologies. The training provides practical know-how through step-by-step approach on how to produce renewable energy technologies and how

to design green buildings. These are all technologies and services that are in high demand in urban areas.

 **UN-HABITAT  
ROLE**

This project is a contribution to the decade on Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative and focused mainly in urban areas. The project also contributes to GOALS 7 (Universal energy access) of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. This initiative also contributes to the New Urban Agenda as it sets the basic for the transition to sustainable energy and low-carbon cities.

The project intends to build on ongoing projects/program on urban energy. The project complement the programme “Promoting Energy Efficiency in Building in East Africa” that aims at mainstreaming energy efficiency measures in building practices and building policies in the region. The project also builds on the lesson learnt from the 4 training workshops on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies for youth empowerments conducted by UN-Habitat in the last 2 years.

This initiative intends to disseminate the online training tools to specific audience during short seminars to association of local governments, architects associations and technical college associations.

Indicators (i) At-least 200 municipalities are informed of the initiative and at least 4 municipalities initiate the development of by-laws on energy and climate; (ii) At least 100 technical colleges received technical training material on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and at least 5 technical colleges agree to adopt the training in their curriculum. (iii) 500 training manual printed and distributed to technical colleges.

 **MAIN  
OUTPUTS**

- A compendium of best practices by-laws on energy and climate related interventions such as mandatory use of solar water heaters and mandatory energy performance for buildings.
- A template of by-laws on energy and climate change for municipalities;
- An updated manual for technical colleges on simple “energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies”.
- Information sessions for municipalities.
- Technical colleges on energy and climate interventions.

 **MAIN RESULTS /  
IMPACT**

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 **PROGRAMME  
DURATION**

12 Months

 **TOTAL PROJECT  
BUDGET**

US\$ 350,000