

Accelerating energy efficiency

Enabling the financing and adoption of healthier, more sustainable buildings and appliances to support climate action.

Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEEP) highlight the importance of ambitious Energy Efficiency (EE) measures to support clean growth, particularly in the built environment.

Data sources across sectors require robust improvements to ensure accurate tracking and reporting against climate targets. The revised NDC and Nigeria's National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change (NAPGCC) also emphasise improving the efficiency of energy services that are of significance to women, children, and vulnerable groups.



These goals will inform emission reduction targets, reduce energy use and related costs for consumers, and support the sustainable development of Nigerian towns and cities by planning and building better homes, schools, and offices.

Achieving ambitious climate mitigation aspirations in Nigeria will require enhanced capacity to promote and deliver energy efficiency in buildings across a range of stakeholders, including renters, employers, consumers, manufacturers, developers, and planning authorities.

New and existing building stock will need to be maintained, cooled, and used in an efficient, low-carbon way. Not only will this contribute to climate mitigation, but also support Nigeria's recovery from Covid-19 by improving living standards, health, and affordability for all building users.

Scope

The Nigeria-UK PACT programme is looking to support projects in the following areas:

- Analysis of cost-savings through EE in buildings, working with private sector stakeholders and government ministries (federal and states) to demonstrate wins and map financing options.
- Identification, development and testing of business and financing models for EE product uptake.
- Development of policy and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) practices for: building EE standards/labelling, building energy demand assessments, and building resource efficiency.

- Improvement of governance framework for green building EE codes, guidelines, and regulations.
- Increasing awareness and capacity for EE standards & labels implementation (including the ISO 50001 Energy Management System) through training, knowledge-sharing activities and mainstreaming at national and sub-national levels, and the integration of key EE products.
- Improving coordination and cooperation on energy data/statistics across agencies and incorporating adjustments to National Bureau of Statistics surveys related to energy use in small to medium-sized enterprises, household buildings, and infrastructure.

All projects must aim to safeguard biodiversity and avoid wider environmental harm, notably pollution, waste, land degradation, and negative impacts on water resources.

UK PACT will only fund projects that have embedded Gender, Empowerment & Social Inclusion considerations into their design and outcomes. Further guidance can be accessed at: www.ukpact.co.uk/about/resources.

Not in scope

- Projects focusing on DSM/DR to allow consumers to cut demand in peak period or P2P electricity trading.
- Projects that include the procurement of equipment or building of infrastructure without evidence of alternative funding for these physical assets. UK PACT can only fund technical assistance.
- Deployment of manufacturing/assembling plant for energy efficient products, data acquisition, etc.
- Projects that focus on the development of new standards for solar PV and balance of system.
- Projects that do not focus exclusively on Nigeria.
- Projects may have an adaptation co-benefit, but the primary aim must be climate mitigation.
- Projects that embed or expand the use of fossil fuels.

Example projects

(N.B. These are just to illustrate and are not an exhaustive list)

- Developing and testing innovative financing and business models towards unlocking private and public capital for green buildings, EE appliances, and low global warming potential (GWP) cooling systems.
- Designing campaigns to raise awareness and promote energy efficiency amongst government, private developers and communities including energy audits of public buildings.
- Training stakeholders and officials at national and sub-national level to adopt sustainable building standards in line with international codes, including Building Information Modelling (BIM), Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), and Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM).
- Analysing the impact of EE measures on energy/housing access and affordability for poor and vulnerable communities, helping to develop a methodology that includes GESI considerations within public and private building planning.
- Mapping Nigeria's future residential building requirements and providing recommendations on how community initiatives can be embedded in development plans, e.g. district cooling.
- Developing frameworks for including climate change mitigation targets attributed to building sector and appliance energy efficiency in Nigeria's NDC.

To find out more about the UK PACT, please visit www.ukpact.co.uk/country-programmes