

# KEY ACTIVITIES

## Capacity Building

Collaborate with the MSME associations and federations to build capacities

- Develop passive design guidelines, design tools, technical standards and manuals
- Build capacities of BUILDING-MSMEs and supply chain actors

## Market System

Using market system approach, enlarge the market segment for services and products catering to energy efficiency in buildings

- Support BUILDING-MSMEs to develop and execute innovative marketing strategies
- Provide technical support for design, construction, retrofitting and performance monitoring
- Support awareness campaigns for end-users

## Financial Instruments

Facilitate linkages between financial institutions and BUILDING-MSMEs for preferential financial instruments

- Develop financing mechanism in cooperation with government and financial institutions
- Assist Construction-MSMEs to access fiscal and policy incentives

## Policy Environment

Support municipalities to create enabling policies to promote energy efficiency in building

- Facilitate development of policy incentives in collaboration with municipalities
- Disseminate policies on building energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions

# RELEVANT SDGs



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# PROJECT OVERVIEW

<b>Project Name</b>	BUILDING Energy Efficiency in Nepal (BEEN)
<b>Project Period</b>	March 2022 - February 2026
<b>Funded By</b>	European Union under the SWITCH-Asia Programme
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 2.715 Million
<b>Project Lead Consortium</b>	University of Innsbruck, Austria
<b>Partners</b>	MinErgy Pvt Ltd, Nepal Greentech Knowledge Solutions Pvt Ltd, India Asociación Española de Normalización (UNE), Spain
<b>Project Area</b>	60 Municipalities across the four bioclimatic zones of Bagmati, Lumbini and Gandaki Provinces

## WHY

- Nepal is a rapid urbanizing developing country with the current urban population at 66.08% (Census, 2078)
- Uncomfortable building space resulted in high operational energy consumption - 60% energy is consumed for heating and cooling in contemporary buildings in Kathmandu (Bajracharya et al., 2014)
- Building stock have higher carbon footprint due to use of high embodied-energy building materials – 1.2 million tons CO<sub>2</sub> emission annually estimated alone from brick production
- Standards, guidelines or regulations that promotes energy efficiency in building is lacking
- Low awareness and capacities of BUILDING-MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) to offer energy efficient services and products

## NEPAL'S POLICY COMMITMENTS

- By 2045, achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emission
- By 2030, adopt low emission technologies in brick and cement industries to reduce coal consumption and air pollution
- By 2030, ensure at least five tourist destinations are carbon neutral
- Adopt national building codes emphasizing on low carbon and climate-resilient urban settlements in all municipalities
- By 2025, revise the urban environment management guidelines to promote low carbon and climate-resilient urban settlements
- Develop specific programs with dedicated resources (human and financial) to ensure full, equal and meaningful participation of women, children, youth, indigenous peoples and marginalized groups

## WHAT

- 200 buildings apply Energy Efficiency (EE) and Renewable Energy (RE) measures
- 25% savings in energy consumption in selected new and retrofitted buildings
- 8 showcase buildings demonstrating EE and RE measures
- 400 BUILDING-MSMEs capacitated to offer EE and RE measures in their services and products
- 3 policies developed for promoting EE in building sector
- 30 targeted municipalities adopt policies promoting EE and RE in buildings
- 2 banks offer preferential financial instruments to attract private investment for energy efficient building sector

## HOW

BEEN will facilitate systemic changes across four programme components to achieve a low carbon & resource efficient building sector through engagement of multiple stakeholders and actors

