About NEEP

The Namibia Energy Efficiency Programme in Buildings (NEEP) is a new project co-funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the implementation support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the Framework for Promoting Low Greenhouse Gases. The 3 year project is being implemented by the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Institute (REEEI) at the Polytechnic of Namibia.

Overall, NEEP is set against a background of rising electricity consumption in Namibia and power deficit in South Africa, the country's main supplier. In Namibia, the subsequent threat to the country's economic growth, and the vulnerability to developments in South Africa, contrasts with the limited application of energy-efficient measures and technologies. Indeed, local authorities, including the regional electricity distributors (REDs) are the largest single electricity consumers with the domestic/residential sector accounting for almost 50% of that portion. Buildings often present a cost-effective green house gas (GHG) emission reduction option. In the historical legacy between Namibia and South Africa, Namibia has taken over most of South Africa's energy-inefficient mind-set, technologies, applications and regulations as well as the general lack of awareness regarding the cost advantages of energy-efficient technologies and equipment.

Project Objective

The entirety of buildings in Namibia releases each year a significant amount of GHG in the air. GHG emissions are the most significant cause of climate change which means that saving energy in Namibian commercial and residential buildings is one of the most important things that can be done to fight climate change. *The project's objective is therefore the reduction of Namibia's energy-related GHG emissions through the promotion of nationwide adoption of energy-efficient technologies and practices in the commercial and residential buildings such as government office buildings, hospitals, hotels, schools and possibly a sample of residential buildings.* This would be achieved through a series of key activities:

- Firstly, the development of improved regulations (standards and labelling of building appliances) and adoption of building codes for energy savings. This would lead to an improved policy framework for energy efficiency (EE) in buildings, including an updated list of recommended appliances and materials to be used in the building sector subject to tax and duty reductions.
- Secondly, the provision of auditing and energy marketing services would stimulate the demand and supply of EE services and technology, particularly through the introduction of mandatory audits in public and commercial buildings.
- Thirdly, the strengthening of institutional capacity and awareness on EE in buildings that would further contribute to the adoption of EE technologies and best practices.