

Kabul home energy storage

Kabul has seen a major influx of population in the last decade peaking from ca. 1 million to 5 million inhabitant in 2018. Despite the security context but also because of the impact of decades of war on the infrastructure, construction and re-construction have been booming to meet the growing demand. While Kabul housing sector encompasses traditional houses built of mud and straw together with modern buildings made of reinforced concrete or sometime a mix of both, the energy efficiency concern is largely underrated in the planning and construction of building.

The levels reached in winter have qualified Kabul as one of the most polluted capitals in the world and Afghan Government has highlighted air pollution as second biggest challenge after security related matters.

The "Scaling up green homes in Kabul towards sustainable energy consumption and low emission development", more simply named Kabul Green Homes Project is a four year initiative, implemented by Geres, in partnership with Afghan NGOs, Rural Movement Organization and Afghanistan Microfinance Association, in close collaboration with Kabul Municipality.

With broader objective to produce large-scale and market driven Energy Savings Solutions (ESS) and ensure uptake of their consumption by individual households in Kabul, the project intends to contribute to :

The typical Energy Savings Solutions promoted by Geres and its partners range from solar passive verandas, thermal insulation packages, improving local kitchens, renewable energy solutions such as biogas digesters and solar cookers.

KGHP is implemented by Geres together with its Afghan partners the Rural Movement Organization (RMO) and Afghanistan Microfinance Association (AMA) in collaboration with Kabul Municipality in 15 urban districts of the capital

The Kabul Green Homes Project is built on experience and knowledge developed during implementation of the AFD-funded AFG-TAJ project. It has equipped homes in 15 districts in Kabul with energy-saving solutions, including solar passive verandas, thermal insulation packages, and devices that run on renewable energy, such as biogas digesters and solar cookers. The project focuses on those city districts most actutely affected by poor housing and pollution issues.

Kabul has seen a major influx of population in the last decade despite the security context, peaking from ca. 1 million to 5 million inhabitant in 2018. Construction and re-construction have thus been booming to meet the growing demand.

While Kabul housing sector encompasses traditional houses built of mud and straw together with modern

buildings made of reinforced concrete or sometime a mix of both, the energy efficiency concern is largely underrated in the planning and construction of building.

As direct consequences of this situation, health issues rise due to thermal discomfort, economic vulnerability and energy poverty increase for households and, last but not least, air pollutants level rise to critical levels for all Kabul inhabitants.

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