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A review of the resource potential and energy efficiency in the building codes of Cameroon

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Today, more than ever, the human energy requirements are enormous and still growing. All the countries of the world need energy which is the main source of development. The development of African continent is still very slow; it is mainly due to the limited policy interest and investment levels. The effective use of energy is crucial because of the continuous depletion of energy resources especially for developing countries which are currently experiencing rapid economic and population growth. The aim of this paper is to review the status and current trends of potential of the resources, energy consumption and energy policies in the residential sector both globally and in those of Cameroon. It was found that the world's energy resources, most of which are under-exploited. We found that 83% of the rural population in Africa has no access to electricity. This rate reached 92% in some countries in Sub-Saharan Africawhich is against 70% for South Asia. Especially in Cameroon, the energy consumption in the residential sector is about 70% of the total energy consumption. This rate is higher compared to the world level that is around 27%. The energy efficiency is very important in the context of sustainable development. Traditional biomass is the main source of energy in Sub-Saharan Africa.

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A proposal of the low carbon development strategies for Haiphong city, Vietnam

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Haiphong is known as the third largest city of Vietnam and a largest ocean port in the North and has an important position in economy development strategy of Vietnam government. As part of Viet Nam Green Growth Strategy 2011-2020 and under the Conclusion No.72-KL/TW, Haiphong is taking the lead in awareness raising and taking action to become the first "Green Port City" in Viet Nam by 2020. Haiphong city need to promulgate action plans to concretize that idea of Green Port City. This action plan is necessary and should be integrated with the middle and long-term master plan of socioeconomic development, specific sectoral development plans including transportation, industry, waste management, power and agriculture. The objectives of this study are: To design a low carbon city for Haiphong and to support the vision of building Haiphong as a green city. The method of the study involves development of CO_2 emission inventory and quantification of socioeconomic activity level in 2020. We used ExSS as a tool for estimation and two scenarios are set, namely 2020BaU (Business as Usual) and 2020CM (Counter Measure). The results showed that the amount of CO_2 emission is less by 27% in 2020CM than 2020BaU. By decomposing the emission reduction counter measures in 2020CM, it showed that the main pathways to reduce CO_2 emissions are the advanced energy efficiency, more public transportation share in the city and the power sector structure adjustment with the emission reduction contribution rates are 38.3%, 28.2% and 15.2% respectively. We expect this study is useful and supported for researchers, policy makers to see a clear vision of building green growth climate change action plans and to develop proposals for implementing those plans.

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