



Africa-Europe BioClimatic buildings for XXI century

**The United Nations Offices Nairobi:
Energy and Resource Efficient Office Building in Nairobi
Headquarters of UN-Habitat and UN - Environment**

جامعة الأنوين
AL AKHAWAYN
UNIVERSITY

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www.abc21.eu



Vincent Kitio
Lead. Urban Energy Team
Urban Basic Services Section
UN-Habitat
Vincent.kitio@un.org



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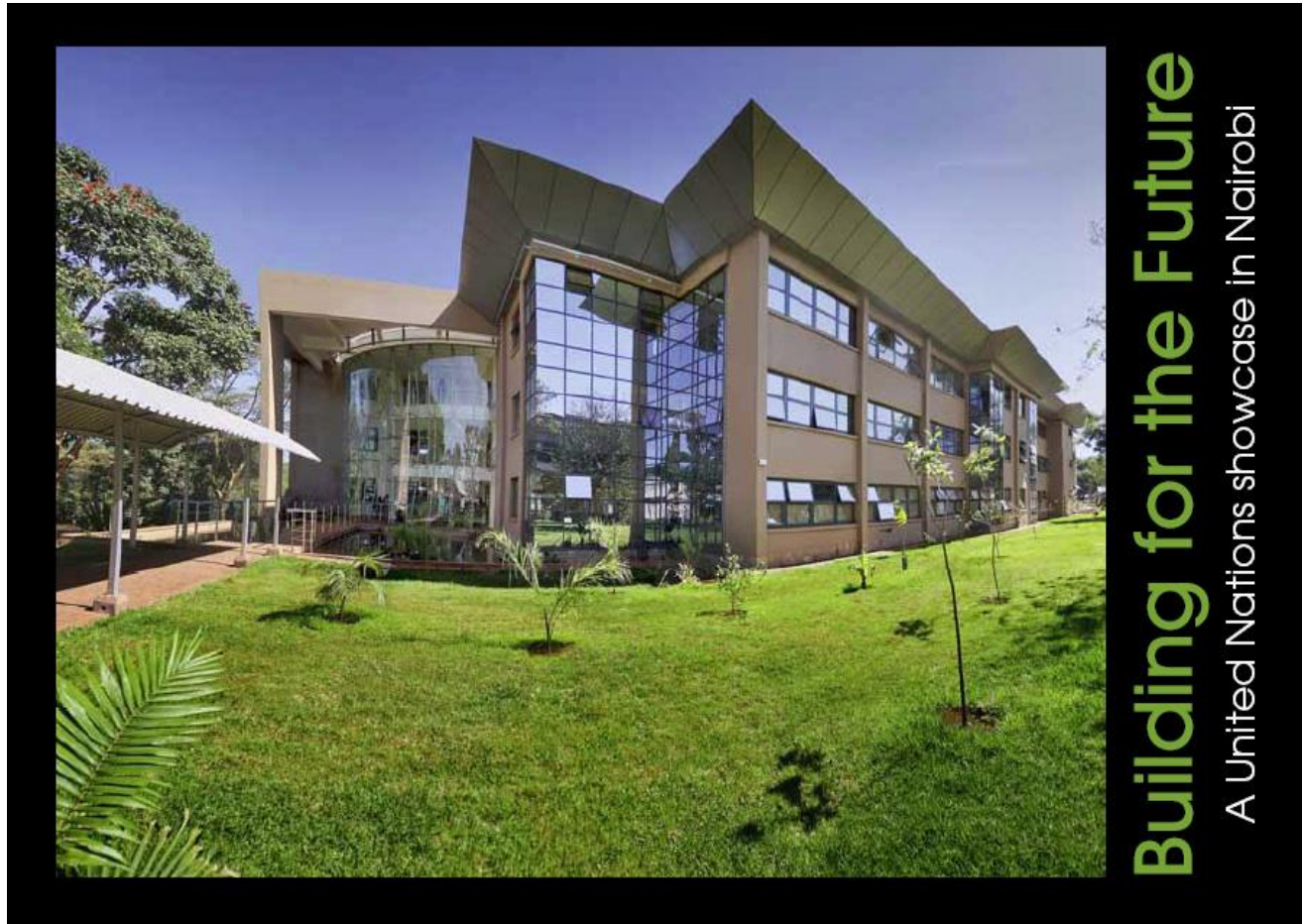
- The first energy and resource efficient and energy plus building in Nairobi, Kenya.
- Headquarters of two United Nations Agencies: The United Nations Human settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and UN Environment (UNEP).
- The building is designed to show case practical example of a sustainability in the building sector.
- Passive building strategies are integrated in the building design: maximum use of local building materials, proper orientation, natural lighting, natural ventilation, solar protection, use of vegetation in the patio, open spaces for the occupants to enjoy outdoor fresh air.
- The building is self sufficient in energy. 450 Kwp solar roof top provide sufficient energy to operate the building. An extra 35 % of energy is fed into the national grid.
- This building has accelerated the adoption of feed-in tariff by the Kenya Government.
- There are today over 40 other offices buildings, universities and industries that have adopted the industrial solar roof solutions.



- Introduction
- Passive building elements
- Energy efficiency
- Resource efficiency
- Sustainable Environmental
- Lesson learned



- In 2007, the former UN Secretary General **Ban Ki-moon** publicly called on all UN agencies, funds and programmes to become climate neutral and "go green."
- In doing so, he took the first step in leading the UN System towards greater sustainability.
- The new UNON office building were under design at the time and take the advantage to design a building that is a showcase for the sector.
- The goal was to make a building that is energy neutral



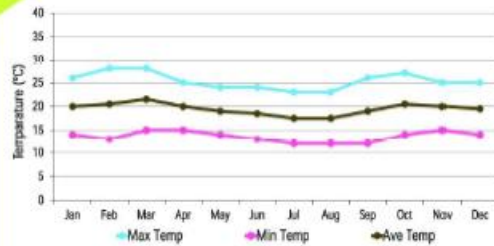
Nairobi falls under Highlands Climate

Altitude: 1,800 m

Latitude: 1°17'S

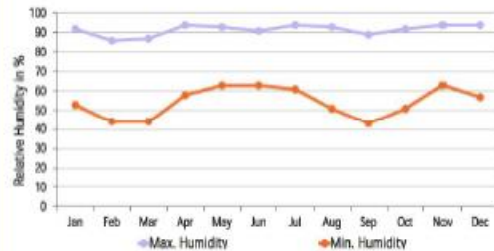
Longitude: 36°49'E

Climatic charts



Temperature

Maximum and minimum temperatures are key factors for thermal comfort



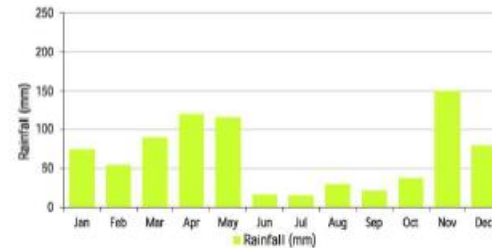
Relative Humidity

Maximum and minimum relative humidity determine the dryness of the atmosphere and the feeling of warmth or cold



Solar Radiation

The intensity of the solar radiation influences the building heat gains



Rainfall

Monthly rainfall influences the relative humidity and is useful for designing water rain harvesting systems



Wind Rose

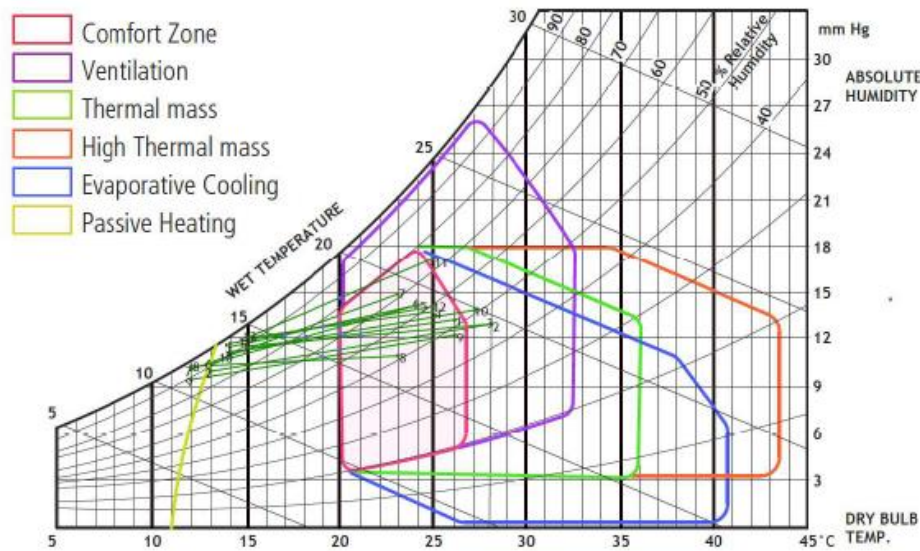
A wind rose diagram shows the wind directions in a particular location. This is useful to create natural ventilation



Sun Path

The sun path of a particular location is crucial for designing proper sun shading devices

Bioclimatic chart



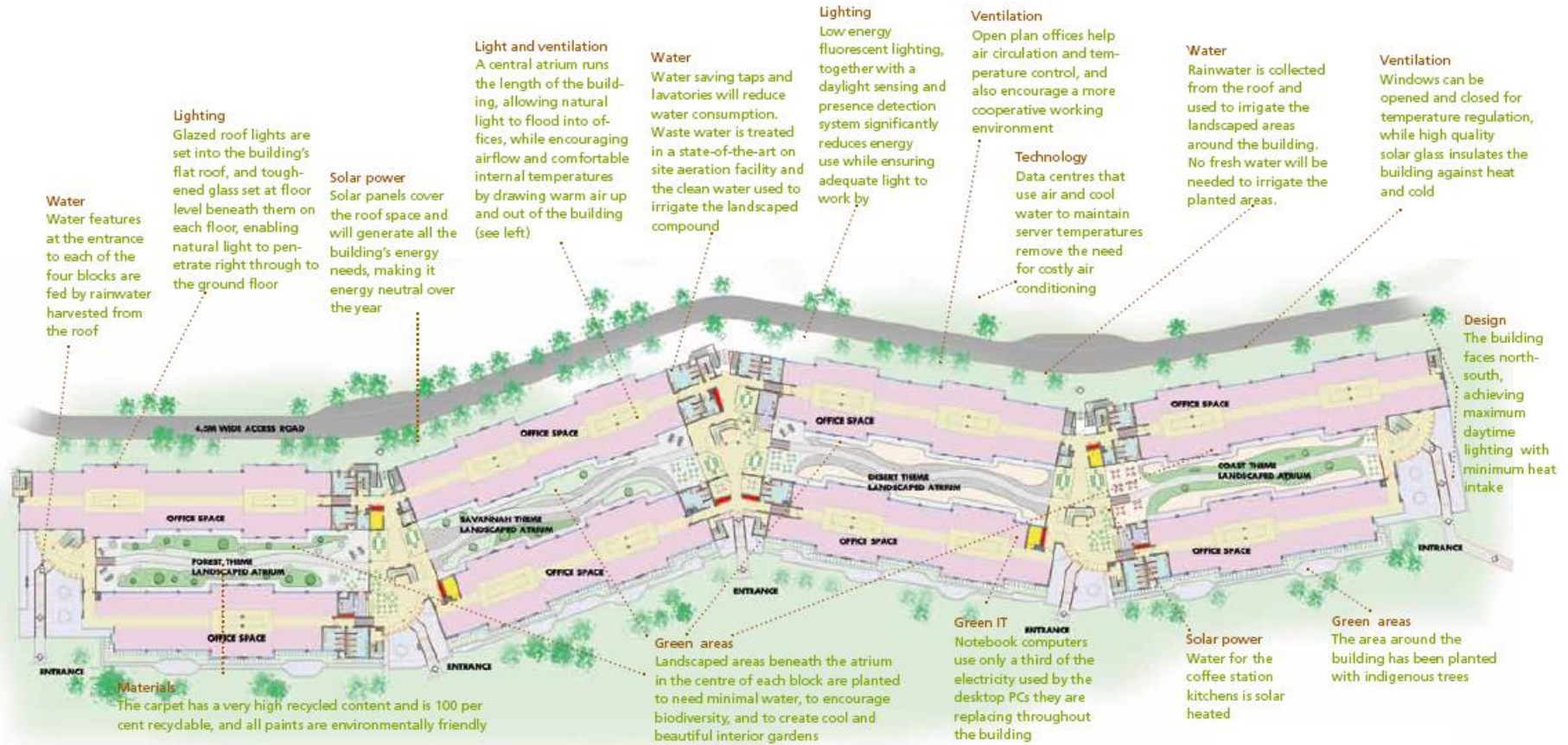
The bioclimatic chart shows temperature vs humidity and can be used to determine human thermal comfort and design strategies required for a particular climatic zone.

Guidelines for Green Building Design

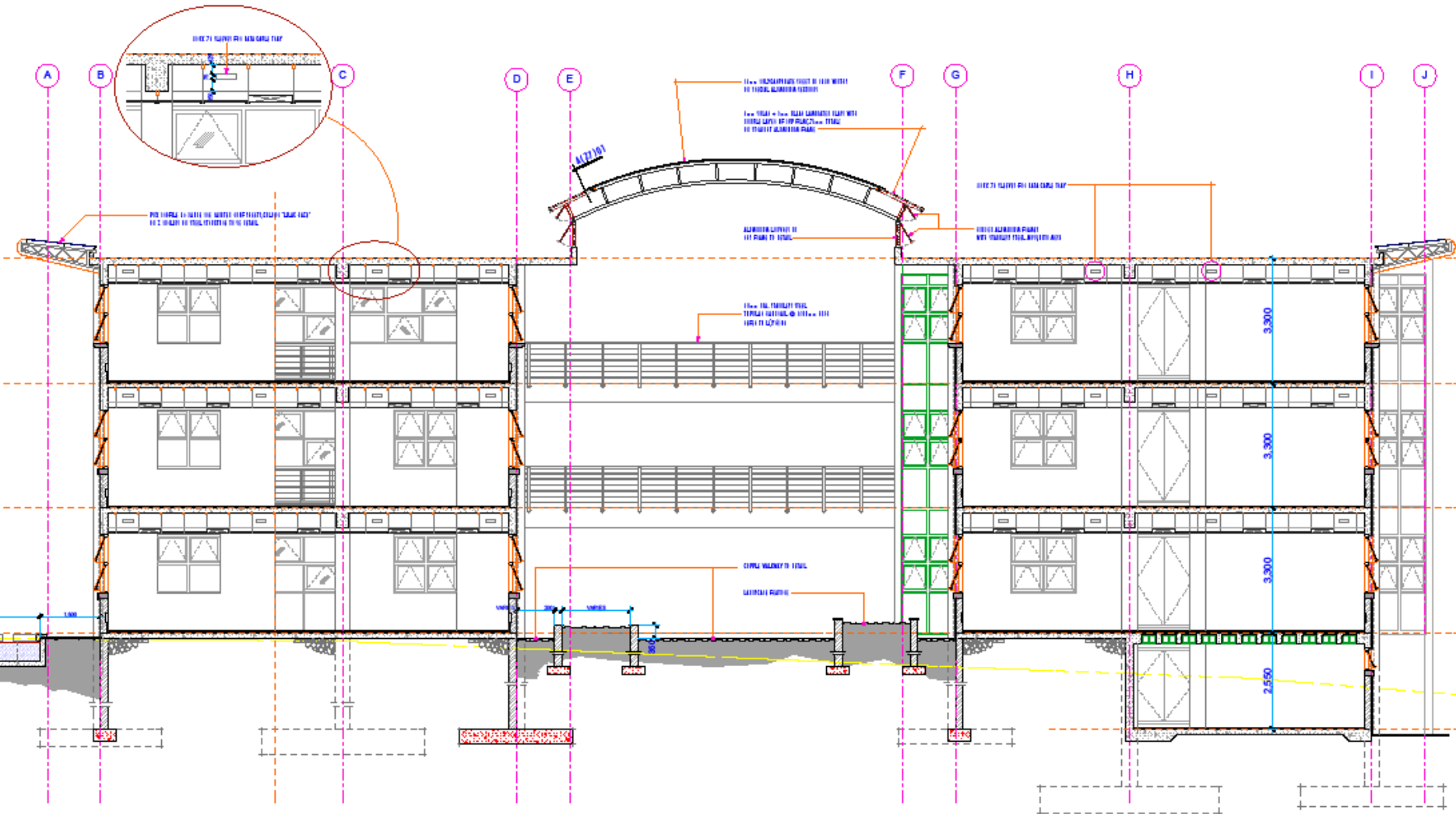
According to the climatic data for Nairobi, a green building should observe:

- Building orientation with main facades facing North-South
- Natural ventilation should be provided making use of the prevailing winds from NE-E direction
- Natural lighting in all the rooms but preventing solar radiation will reduce energy consumption
- Protection of windows from direct solar light but allowing some solar radiation to enter the building in the colder season from May to September will enhance passive heating
- High thermal capacity walls (made of stones or bricks) are very appropriate to assist passive heating for the colder season

Passive building strategies

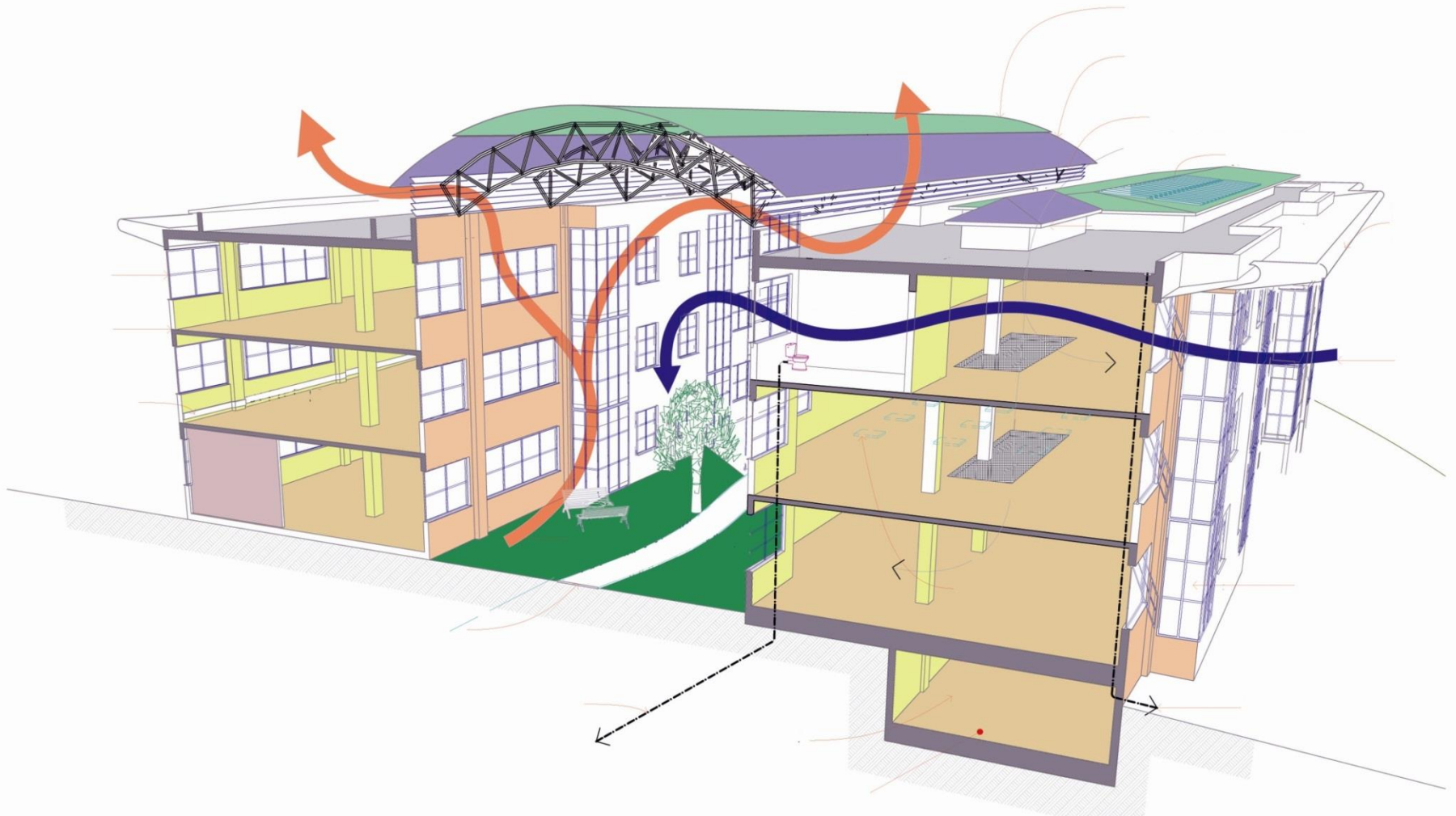




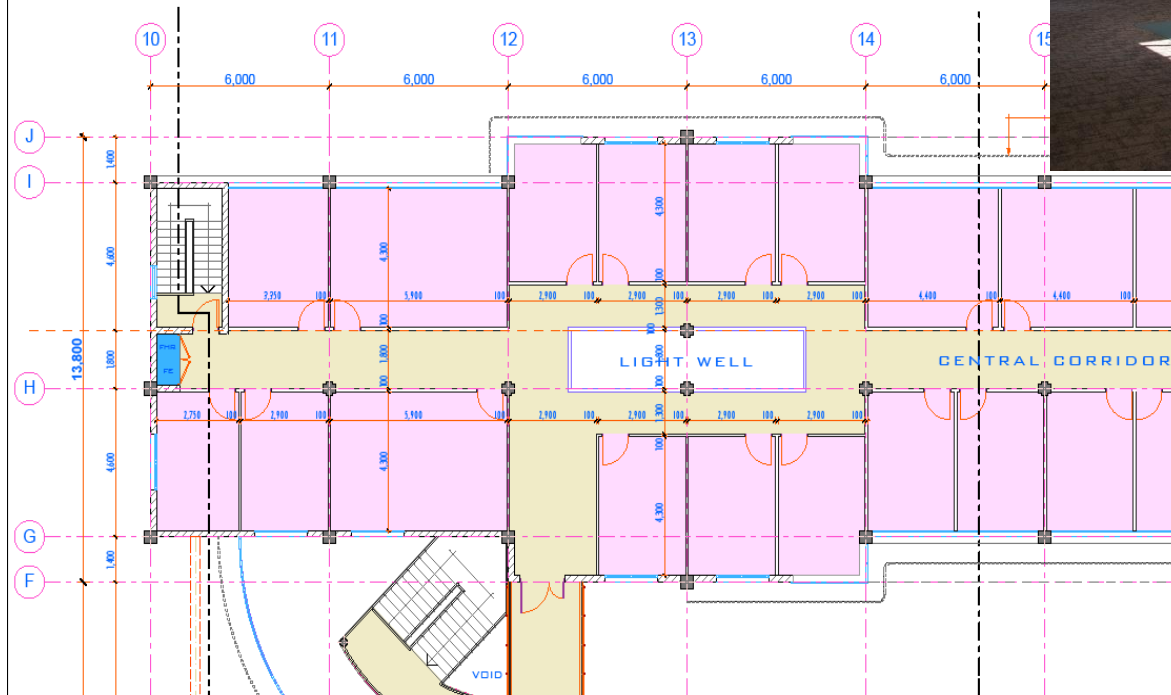


TYPICAL ATRIUM & LIGHT WELL SECTION
SCALE 1:100





Natural lighting: LIGHTWELLS



TYPICAL OFFICE PARTITION LAYOUTS
SCALE 1:100













A Solar System for UN Headquarters in Nairobi



About the Building's Solar Energy System

This building has a photovoltaic solar panel installation that generates electricity for the entire structure

4200 solar modules mounted on the roof of the building – covering 6000 square metres – generate the electricity

At full peak the system produces 515 kilowatts – about 750,000 kilowatt hours per year

60 solar inverters transfer the solar power directly to the building's electricity grid

5130

kW solar power production at the moment

085130

kWh total solar energy produced this year

085130

kg of CO₂ emissions prevented this year

133

% of the building's energy consumption being generated by the solar power system

An Energy Neutral Building

The building's design and infrastructure make it very energy efficient

Over the course of a year, the solar system is designed to produce all the electricity the building needs

If the solar system produces surplus electricity, the excess can be exported to the rest of the compound

When it produces less, the mains grid complements the solar power

Design and Installation: Energiebau Solarstromsysteme GmbH, Germany
Solar panels: Schott SOLAR, Germany and KANEKA, Japan
Inverters: SMA, Germany



UN HABITAT



SCHOTT solar



KANEKA





Solar energy









**ROOF 10,000 SQM HARVESTING
RAINWATER 7.5 MILLION LITERS/YR**

- Goals were set to show-case a sustainable building in the tropical country.
- For energy, the target was to make the building energy neutral. This was achieved and surpassed by having an energy positive building.
- Sustainable water management - full recycling of all water and sewage.
- This building has created a good example for the region.
- Seeing is believing.
- The biggest lesson is the political will. Technology and finances alone cannot solve the problem, we need to have an holistic and all inclusive approach.
- The building is being monitored for improvement.



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Thank You!

Q & A

Presenter name
Organisation Name
email

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