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An Approach To Develop Parameters For Energy Efficient Cities

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals of 2030 (SDGs) aims to respond to the pressing challenges of urbanisation. One of these challenges is energy. Rapid urbanisation in urban areas leads to the emergence of sustainability problems. More than half of the world's population now live in urban areas. By 2050, that figure will rise to 6.5 billion people, that is two-thirds of humanity lives in urban areas (UNDP, 2015).

Sustainable development cannot be achieved without a significant transformation of our societies. Extreme poverty is often concentrated in an urban area, the government struggles to accommodate the rising population in these areas. Making cities energy-efficient is a sustainable means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing. It involves investment in public transport, promoting non-motorised transportation and clean energy methods, creating green public spaces, and improving land use, using green city principles.

The report employs to develop parameters for the assessment of energy efficiency initiatives in cities. The report comprises with the secondary studies of policies and initiatives in world , India and Kerala, study of measuring indices, sectors, parameters and national and global standards to measure these parameters in cities of Kerala which helps to improve the energy-efficiency of the city.

Keywords: *Energy efficient, Non-motorised transportation, clean energy, affordable housing, green city planning*