

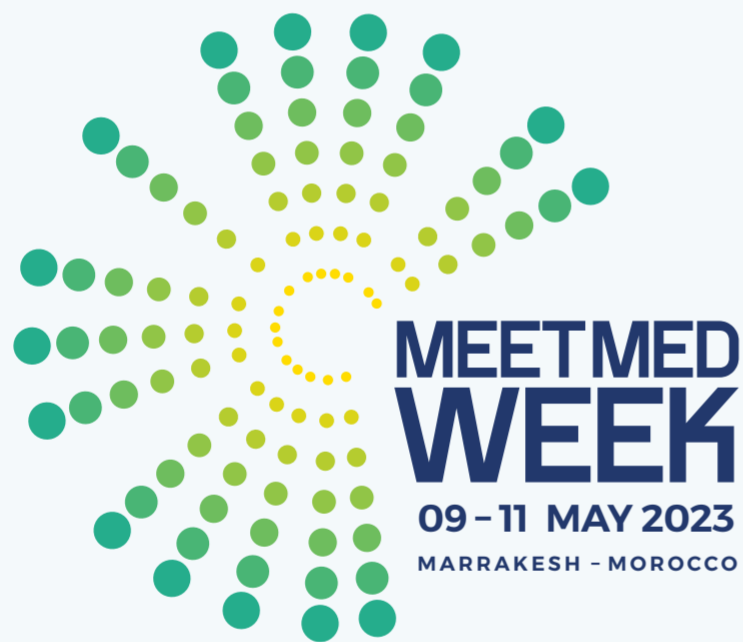


Funded by the
European Union

meetM 

Mitigation Enabling Energy Transition in the
Mediterranean region

Take-aways Messages



MEETMED WEEK 2023

hosted from Morocco

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The meetMEDII project is committed to

Facilitate the dialogue between Northern and Southern Eastern Mediterranean countries (SEMCS);

Enhance and structure the sharing of information and experiences;

Strengthen the implementation of energy efficiency measures and increase the renewable share in countries' energy mix;

Foster access to finance and investment opportunities for energy efficient and renewable deployment projects;

Develop and integrated strategy for SEMCs.

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1) High-Level Sessions

- Sharing experiences, best practices, know-how and technologies are essential for the regional cooperation aimed at increasing the penetration of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources in SEMCs.
- Raising public awareness on the benefits of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, and reinforcing capacity building, are fundamental to reach energy and climate transition goals.
- National and regional policy makers are key actors for carrying out energy transition. They must play an exemplary role in driving the change. Effective policy making must also stimulate the involvement of the private sector.
- Improving governance through the monitoring and harmonization of energy policies is important to implement the “energy efficiency first principle” in SEMCs.

2) MED SEI Forum

- Necessity of innovative business models: energy efficiency goes beyond saving energy and reducing costs. It also encompasses social, and environmental issues such as create new jobs, improve living conditions, reduce social unbalances, strengthen climate change mitigation and adaptation, promote sustainable economic development.
- Financial mechanisms such as green credit lines and guarantees for loans and accelerated depreciations are valid instruments to promote energy efficiency interventions.
- Public engagement to create guarantee funds to finance energy efficiency investments.
- Don't focus on financing aspects only but on finding good energy efficient projects. Projects need assistance at technical level to be bankable and implemented.
- Need to define clear and stable policy frameworks for the implementation of long-term
- Importance of awareness and communication campaign to engage citizens to become active participants in the energy transition.



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- Capacity building in banks and financial institutions to assess and evaluate energy efficiency projects: nexus between technical and financial aspects
- ESCOs and Super ESCOs can be important instruments to implement energy efficiency interventions but need to develop appropriate competences in a well-established regulatory framework. Super ESCOs can develop experience in the field starting from low-risk projects related to public buildings and infrastructures.
- A meetMED platform for all users to have access to different financing solutions for different countries.
- meetMEDII could become the project readiness facility for the PEEB MED program and any other similar initiative in order to identify and support suitable projects to become bankable.
- MED SEI FORUMS important initiative to promote dialogue among all stakeholders and continue to identify solutions and financial strategies that can be replicated in different countries.



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3) The Concerted Action on Buildings from meetMED Project Perspective

- Links and synergies with ongoing projects, processes and existing cooperation financed projects, provide an excellent opportunity for boosting action.
- Energy efficiency and renewable energies are crucial for resilient communities, especially in population experiencing severe societal changes.

- Linking voluntary building label schemes with access to public financing facilities, also supports with private investment, is a must to trigger energy efficiency action that will spread across the building sector value chain.

- Build up certification schemes that are credible, transparent, consistent and built upon initiatives that have proven track record. Adaptation of existing tools is critical for effective and quick implementation.

- Public buildings intervention are flagship operations and testbeds for energy efficiency which also deliver the much-needed real energy optimization. Capacity building and public buildings with extra efficiency “capacity” are key to spread new approaches.

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- Implement or strengthen regulation/building codes and establish clear enforcement strategies linked to existing licensing procedures and subsidies/fiscal policies is an effective first step for change.
- In countries that are heavily fossil fuel dependent in combination with high subsidies rate, a strong fiscal policy shift is difficult but essential. A fiscal ecosystem that promotes energy efficiency and renewable energy in buildings is an enabler for societal change and new financing opportunities. But only if the foundational grounds for a just transition that leaves no one behind are ensured.
- Any new policy, action, strategy, project, or plan should be based on existing local and regional knowledge, networks, and institutional dialogue. There is a myriad of projects that have developed regional and country specific data, tools, and recommendations. Cooperation at regional level is a common practice that can be further boosted. It needs to be efficient on taking existing knowledge by means of, for instance, a common lively database of good practices accessible and fed by every country/initiative.
- Public Sector and buildings are key driving forces for intervention: leading by example, testing solutions, developing tools and providing the grounds for private investments. A strong public policy, tested in the real world across public buildings at a national and local scale, is an effective first step for capacity building: both for the public institutions itself, for services and equipment providers and the citizens. It should be coupled with robust and predictable financial mechanisms that are also built on the knowledge gained with experiences on the public sector.
- Buildings and related systems on energy efficiency and renewable energies have seen investment boosts following severe infrastructure damage and related energy shortages. This is unacceptable. Energy efficiency and renewable energy in buildings should be in the first line on providing resilient communities and human habitats that have the capacity to dampen and even avoiding shocks. They should not be only used as contingency strategies once the damage is done.

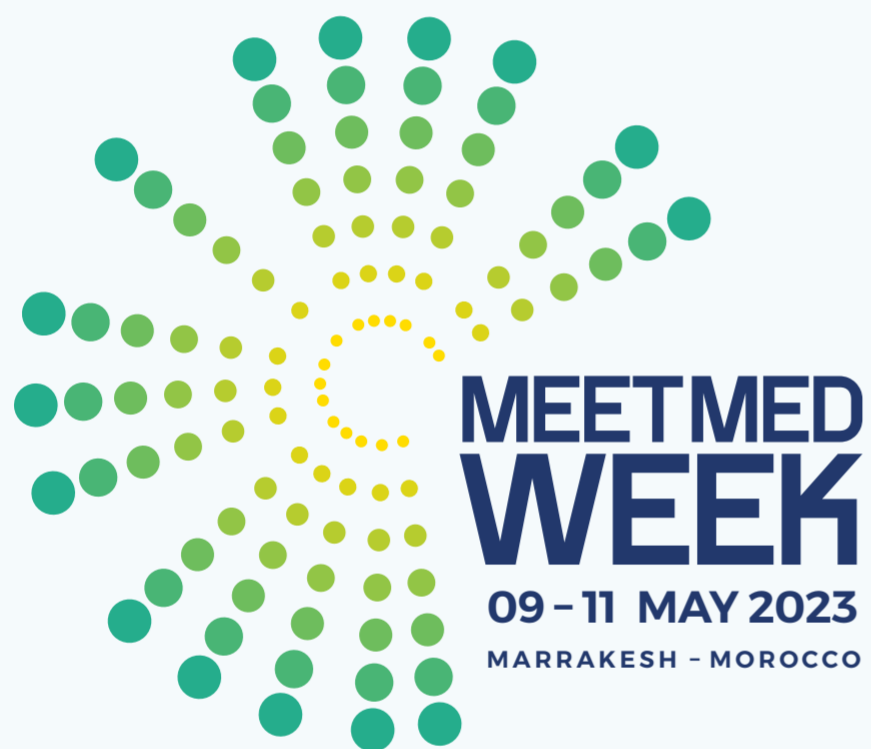
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4) Technical Working Group: Concerted Action on Appliances

- The adaptation of energy efficiency appliances policies in the eight target countries locates on different levels and it is crucial to identify the specific focus of work. Therefore, Lebanon, Libya, and Algeria need the base policies in five working areas.
- The affiliated entities participating in the activity must collaborate and get more support from other involved technical entities.
- Cooling appliances technologies/policies are to have the main focus since it is the biggest electricity and energy consumers in the Arab region.
- Ten policies documents were developed in the five working groups. Next, bilateral meetings with the countries representatives will customize the policies as per each country's identified policies gaps.
- Establishing governmental-supported funding schemes for EE appliances is essential to facilitate and promote policies.
- Synergies among country's entities, regional partnerships as well as NMCs experience exchange could make outstanding collaborations and impact.



Together Towards Efficient Buildings and Appliances in the Mediterranean



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