

Mitigation Enabling Energy Transition in the MEDiterranean region – Phase II



The meetMED project

Roberta Boniotti, Secretary General MEDENER

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Overview of the meetMED II project

- Mitigation Enabling Energy Transition in the Mediterranean Region – phase II (MEETMED II Project)
- meetMED II in figures : €5 million, on 42 months (Jan 2021- June 2024), gathering 14 affiliated entities, among which 8 beneficiary countries.
- 6 Work Packages / 42 deliverables



MEDENER is an international no-profit organization gathering agencies from North and South of the Mediterranean region in charge of implementing public policies on energy efficiency and promotion of renewable energy sources.

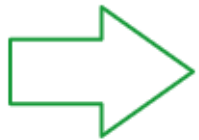


RCREEE is an intergovernmental organization aiming to enable and increase the adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency practices in the Arab region.



Objectives of meetMED II

- Building on previous outputs/**sectoral reports** from meetMED I (accessible on <https://meetmed.org/publications/>)
- And on the established meetMED Regional Expert Network (REN) of more than **140 experts** from national agencies of 13 Mediterranean countries
- The meetMED II project intends to contribute to enhancing energy security of beneficiary countries while fostering their transition to low carbon economy, notably through:



The deployment of **RE and EE measures** in the Buildings and the Appliances' sectors in the Southern Neighbourhood region to accelerate the clean energy transition



The increasing in **public awareness** on energy's major stakes and challenges, thereby fostering **public and private sectors' involvement and investments** towards EE in Buildings and Appliances.



Algeria



Libya



Egypt



Morocco



Jordan



Palestine

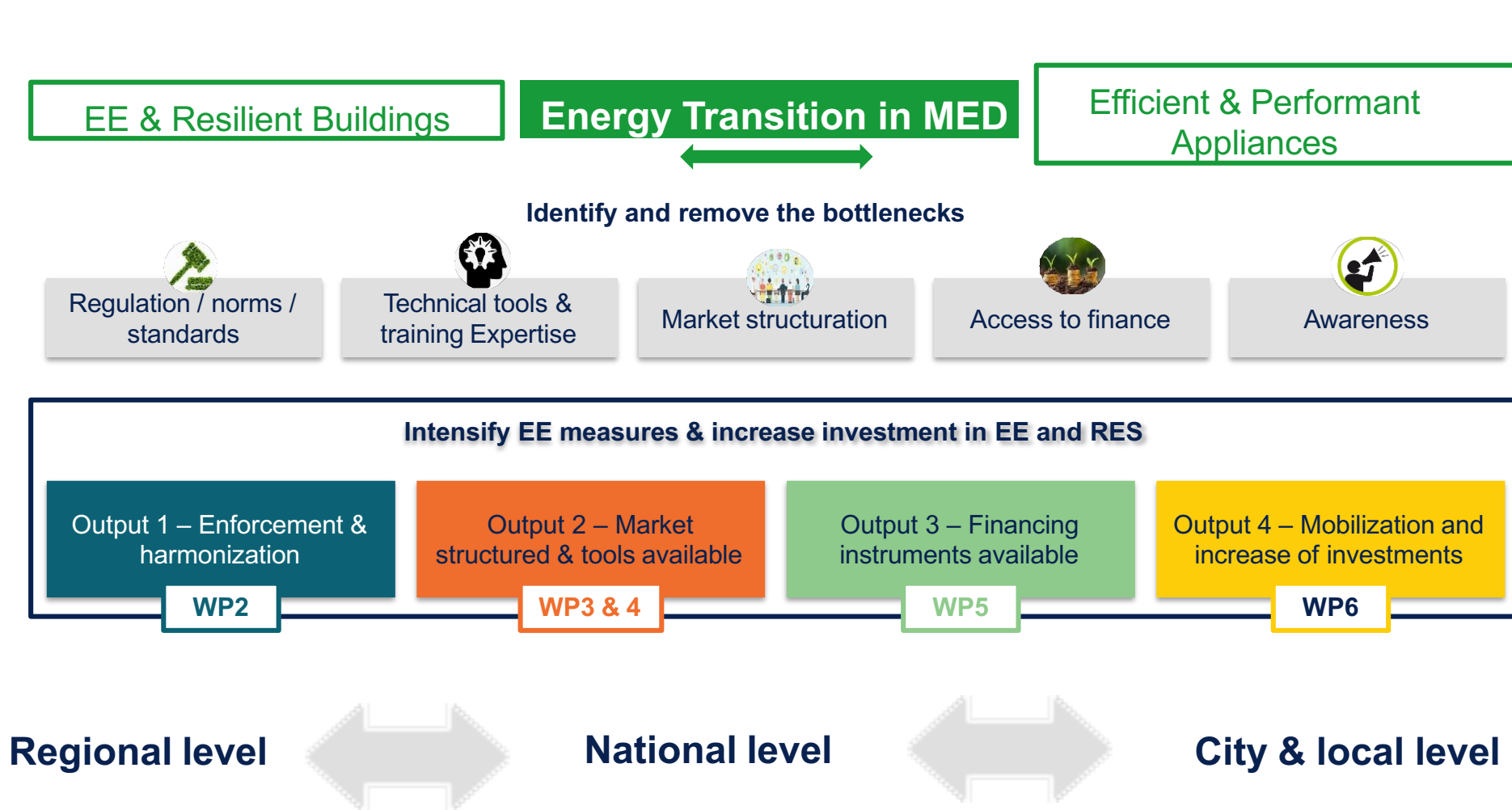


Lebanon

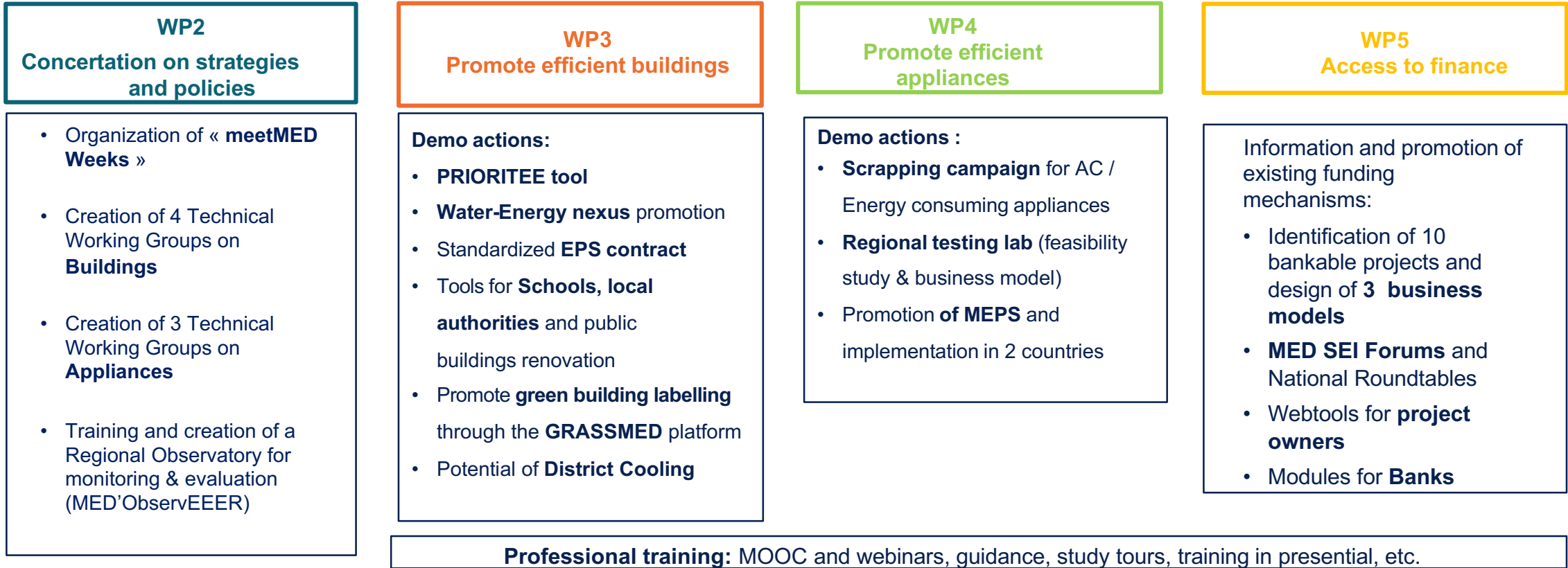


Tunisia

Rationale



Overview of Work Packages



WP6 – Communication and dissemination



- **Growing energy demand** due to growing population and behavioral patterns (fossil fuel to respond their needs).
- **The building sector** is one of the largest energy consumer sectors of the meetMED target countries, which makes it a main target for NEEAPs.
- **Egypt & Lebanon** have the largest share of energy consumption in the building sector.
- Most of the meetMED countries have implemented **NEEAPs**, apart from Libya.
- Implement is still hard to assess and one main challenge is **enforcement**.

- **NEEAPs**: promote stakeholders' engagement and contribute to the development of the energy sector legal framework. NEEAPs establish indicative energy savings targets for each country
- **Energy performance labelling systems** = under examination. Successful example of Tunisia which developed a voluntary label for buildings with high energy performance (ecoBAT), and Morocco with "ECO-BINAYATE" supported by AMEE.
- **Enforcement challenge**: the minimum conditions for a higher level of enforcement of NEEAPs, and EEBCs, are:
 - Strong institutional commitment, which comes in a stabilized economic and political setting;
 - Enforcement should follow a testing & improvement approach: from prescriptive, to performance-based, to extension to large renovations, and then evolving to MEPS for existing buildings.
 - Public buildings should take the lead in demonstrating this approach.

Table 4: Energy consumption in the building sector in the meetMED partner countries

	Unit	Algeria	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Morocco	Palestine	Tunisia
Year of data:	Year	2017	2017	2017	2015	2016	2013	2017	2017
Share in total Final energy consumption	%	33.60%	50.5%	28.70%	40.20%	39.00%	33.00%	38.40%	27.00%
Share in total Primary energy consumption	%	-	-	20.10%	29.30%	-	-	34.00%	-

Focus on EE Building Codes (EEBCs)

Table 7: EEBC Status

EEBC	Algeria	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Morocco	Pales-tine	Tunisia
Technical Requirements	Existing	Existing	Existing	Planned	Not Existing	Existing	Existing	Existing
Legal Framework	Existing	Existing	Existing	Not Existing	Not Existing	Existing	Existing	Existing
Institutional set-up (clarity regarding responsibilities)	Planned	Planned	Existing	Not Existing	Not Existing	Existing	Planned	Existing
Implementation	Not Existing	Not Existing	Existing	Not Existing	Not Existing	Existing	Planned	Existing
Enforcement procedures	Not Existing	Not Existing	Planned	Not Existing	Not Existing	Planned	Planned	Existing
Monitoring & Evaluation procedures	Not Existing	Not Existing	Not Existing	Not Existing	Not Existing	Planned	Existing	Planned
							Existing	Existing
							Planned	Planned
							Not Existing	Not Existing

Table 8: EEBC policy requirement level

EECB policy requirement level	Algeria	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Morocco	Pales-tine	Tunisia
Mandatory	-	X	X	-	Not applicable	X	-	X
Voluntary	-	-	-	X	Not applicable	-	X	-
Mixed	X	-	-	-	Not applicable	-	-	-

- EEBCs (EE Buildings Codes): developed in most countries, but **not enforced**. Lebanon is finalizing its requirements.
- Established legal frameworks = **Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia**
- Defined entities responsible for their implementation= **Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia**
- Mandatory implementation of EEBCs: **Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia**.
Success factors = correlation between best-performing EEBCs and strong institutional set-up with political commitment and support by agencies.
- Other countries: voluntary, due to structural and/or institutional challenges:
Algeria: Construction is heavily subsidized and incentives are skewed towards less EE options.
Lebanon: faces a severe crisis (economic & political, exacerbated by the Beirut explosion and COVID).
Libya: Tradition of heavy dependence on fossil fuels (historically at very low price) as well as cheap and reliable electricity supply, hampering action on EE.

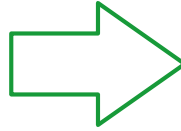
Table 10: EEBC implemented in the meetMED target countries

Type of building code	Algeria	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Morocco	Pales-tine	Tunisia
Prescriptive	Existing	Existing	Existing	Planned	Not applicable	Existing	Existing	Existing
Performance based	Not Existing	Existing	Not Existing	Planned	Not applicable	Existing	Existing	Existing
							Existing	Existing
							Planned	Planned
							Not Existing	Not Existing

Challenges and Actions taken

Challenges of implementation:

- **Governmental:** non-mandatory measures, low enforcement, lack of institutional coordination, lack of monitoring procedures, lack of financing solutions.
- **Technical:** low capacity in manufacturing efficient equipment, low capacity to implement efficient solutions.
- **Information:** low awareness (of population and investors), low dissemination of EE benefits, lack of data.
- **Level of action:** need for more north-south and south-south cooperation to exchange good practices to fill-in the capacity gap, especially at the local level.



meetMED recommendations and actions:

- **Measurement & Monitoring:** implementation of a common regional energy observatory on EE indicators (Med'ObservEEER) to ensure the monitoring of NEEAPs.
- **Capacity-building:** development on an online Self-Certification & training platform (GRASSMED), and training modules for project owners, and for banks.
- **Awareness-raising & Access to Finance:** organization of 3 National SEI Roundtables (Jordan, Morocco, Egypt) to put together the relevant stakeholders (IFIs, banks, authorities, private sector) and creation of networks to activate investments and replicate best practices. More roundtables to come (Tunisia, Algeria). Mention has been made to the meetMED project in Jordan's 3rd NEEAP.
- **Regional & Local cooperation:** Twinning agreements between cities and selection of tools to implement and/or finance (launched in May 2023). Multi-level governance.

