



ESCWA

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

An Overview of ESCWA's Approach to Promote Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in the Arab Region

Regional Conference on "Renewable Energy and Sustainable Development in Rural Areas of the ESCWA Region"
26 - 28 November 2013, Rabat, Morocco

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Un aperçu de l'approche de ESCWA pour promouvoir les EnR et l'EE dans la région arabe

Contenu de ma presentation

- ESCWA/ SDPD structure & mandate
- Characteristics of Energy Sector in ESCWA Member Countries
- An overview on Energy Section (ES) approach toward energy issues and aspects
- Energy Challenges facing ESCWA region
- The role of ESCWA's Committee on Energy in shaping ES plans and activities
- Samples of SDPD/ESCWA publications
- The profile of ES Work Program for 2014-2015 and expected outcomes brief
- Expected outcomes from this Conference

ESCWA MCs



Map no. 3978 Rev.12 UNITED NATIONS

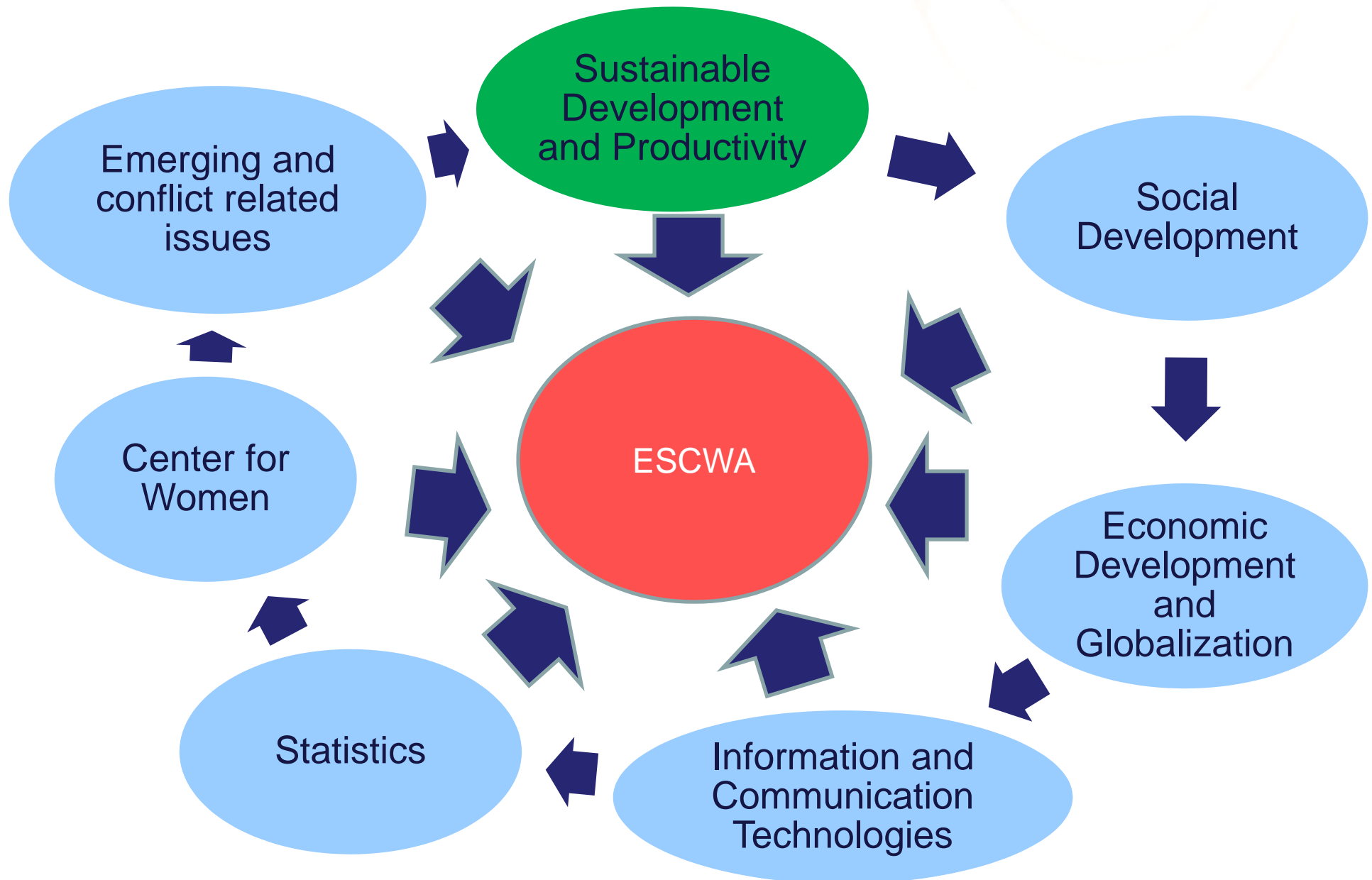
August 2012

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sustainable Development and Productivity Division (SDPD)

**Subprogramme 1 –
Integrated management of natural
resources for sustainable development**

ESCWA/ SDPD Structure & Mandate



ESCWA/SDPD Structure & Mandate (Cont'd)



Implementation Approach

Intergovernmental Mechanisms

ESCWA Committees & LAS Councils

Informing Regional Processes for Global Negotiations and National Action

Building Partnerships

Conducting analytical studies and reviews

Capacity building and knowledge sharing

Food and Environment Policies Section

Follow-up on Rio Processes

Food Security

SDGs

Energy Section

Climate Change Mitigation

Access to Energy for All

Energy Security and Networks

Water Resources Section

Shared Water Resources

Climate Change Adaptation

Water supply and sanitation

Integrated Water Resources Management

- Climate Change Negotiations
- Water-Energy-Food Nexus

Energy Section



Implementation Approach

Intergovernmental Mechanisms

ESCWA Committees & LAS Councils

Informing Regional Processes for Global Negotiations and National Action

Building Partnerships

Conducting analytical studies and reviews

Capacity building and knowledge sharing

Climate Change Mitigation

Support for Renewable energy development

Upscale Energy Efficiency (XB and DA projects)

Support MC in climate change negotiations (CDM/NAMA, ..)

Access to Energy for All

Appropriate green technologies

Poverty Alleviation in Rural Areas

Water- Energy- Food Nexus

Energy Security and Networks

Energy Mix (Conventional / Non-conventional)

Regional Interconnections (Electricity Grids / Natural Gas Networks)

Assessing Energy Performance in Key Sectors

Program Mandated by the **ESCWA Committee on Energy**
Support provided to the AMCE /**Arab Ministerial Council for Electricity** and
CAMRE/Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment

Characteristics of Energy Sector in ESCWA MCs



ESCWA Member countries are classified into 3 groups

1- Producers and Exporters of Hydrocarbons

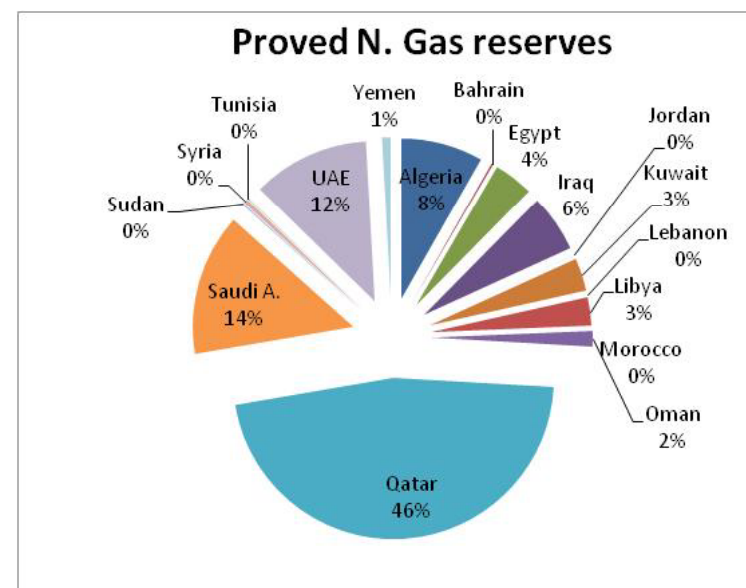
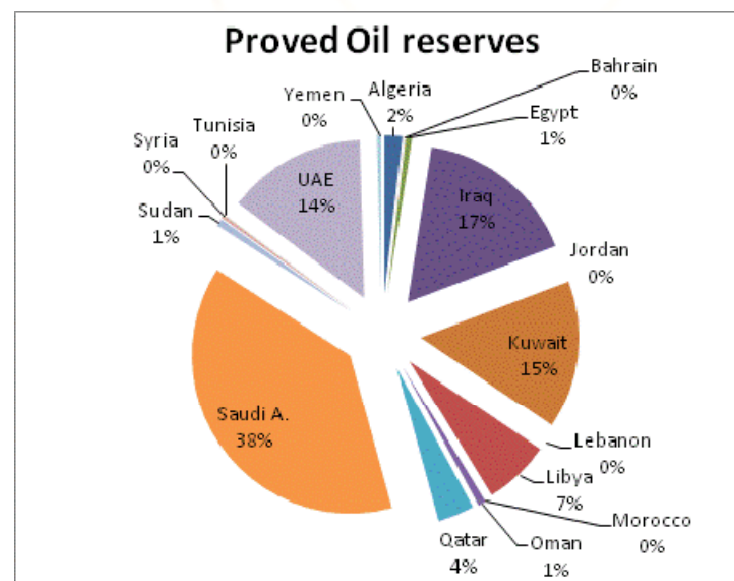
Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE

2- Importers countries

Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan, ...

3- From Exporters to Net Importers

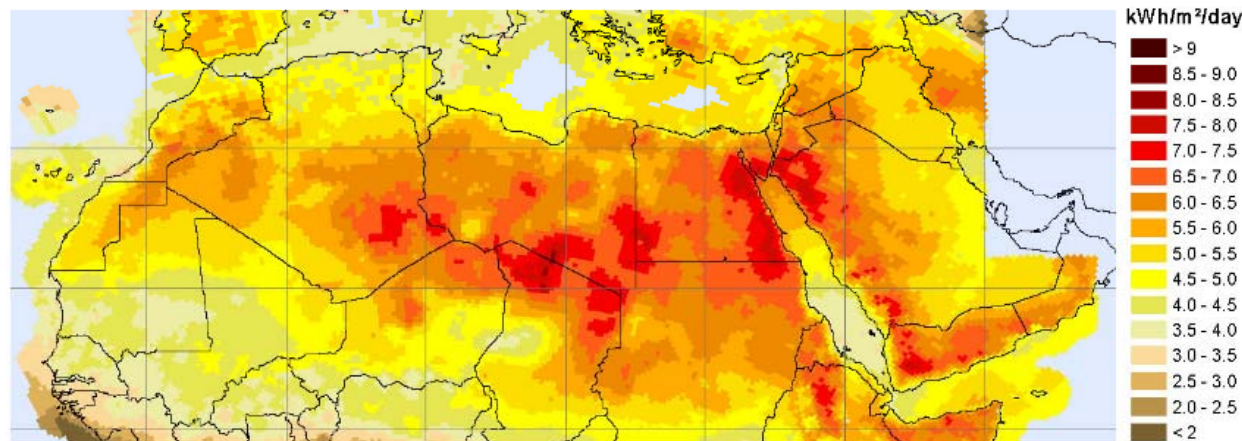
Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Yemen



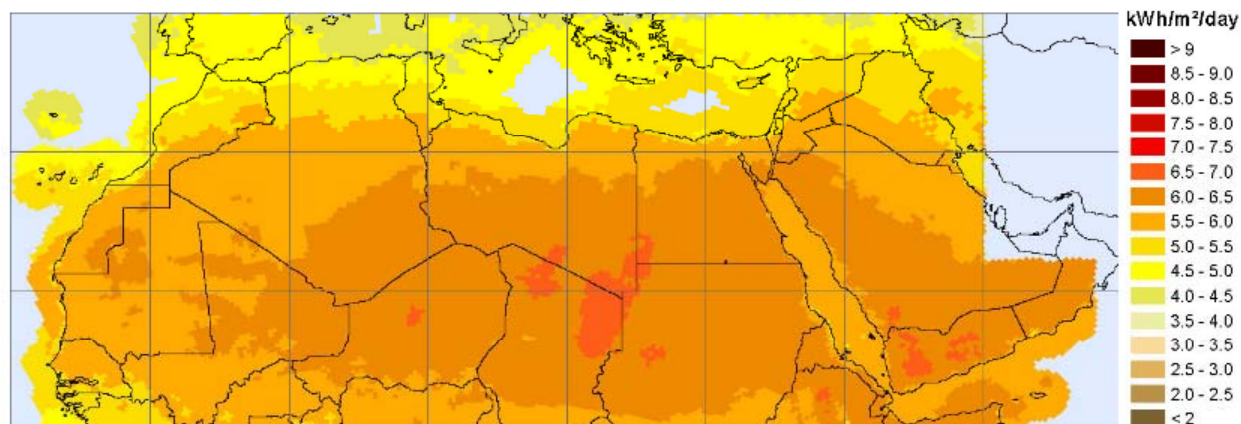
RE resources: Map of the annual rates of solar radiation in the Arab region



Direct: www.nrel.gov/gis/images/swera/africa/africa_dir.jpg



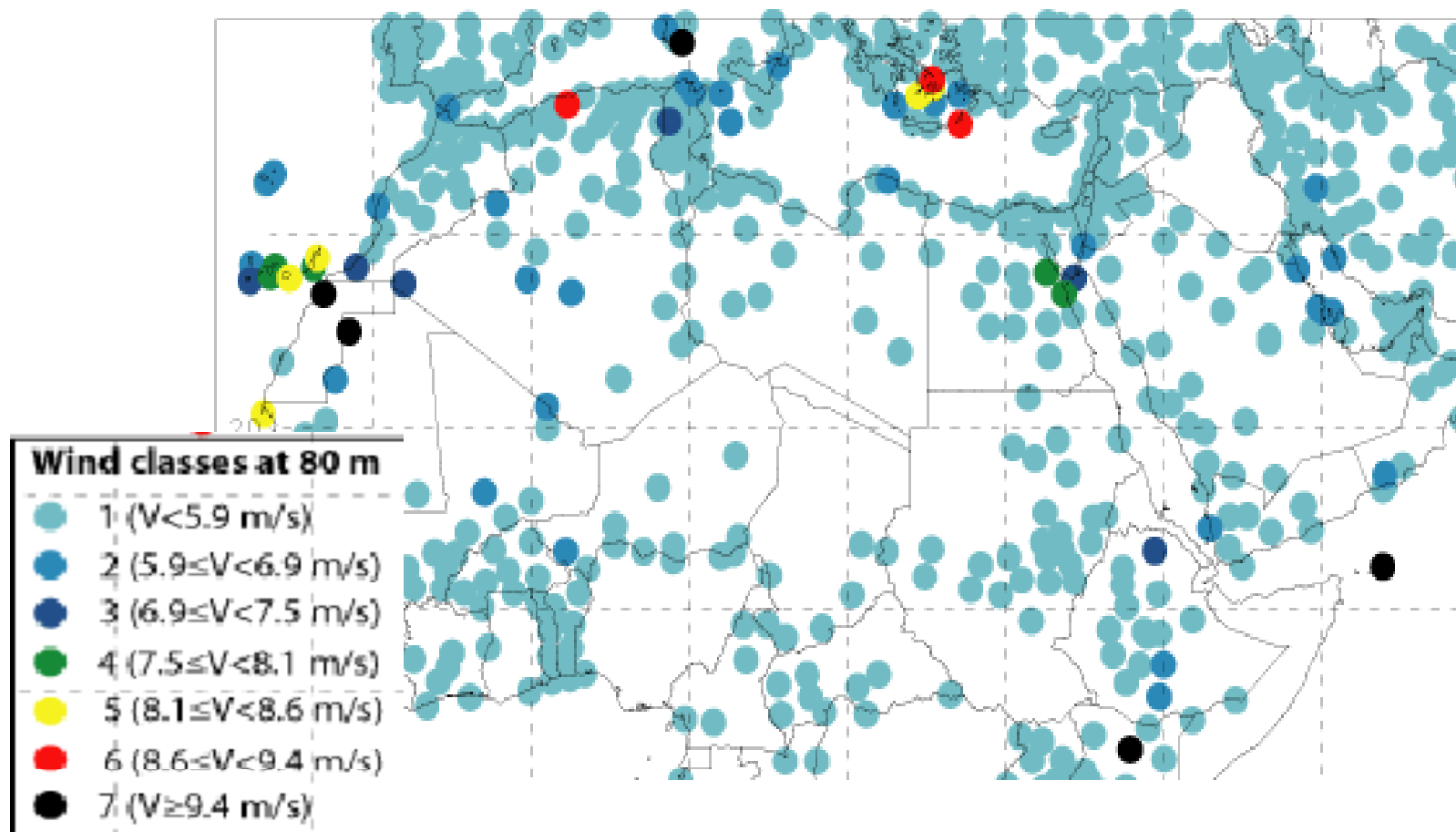
Global: www.nrel.gov/gis/images/swera/africa/africa_glo.jpg



Wind energy potential in the ESCWA region



Map of mean 80-m wind speeds for year 2000 in the Arab countries



Renewable Energy in the Arab countries



- ✓ The RE in the Arab region has evolved rapidly in recent years with a diverse range of countries announcing projects and policies.
- ✓ As of April 2013, 64 projects totaling almost 6 GW of new RE capacity were in the pipeline – a 4 fold increase over existing capacity.
- ✓ 16 of the 22 Arab countries had enacted at least one RE enabling policy, such as feed-in tariffs, fiscal incentives, and public financing, and 20 countries now have policy targets, up from 5 in 2007.
- ✓ New investment in the Arab countries totaled 1.9 b\$ in 2012, a 6 fold increase compared to 2004.
- ✓ Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, in particular, have developed policy frameworks to stimulate local manufacturing and innovation.
- ✓ The Arab countries RE market is far from having reached its full potential. Today we notice promising signs of development through pipeline projects and increasing political commitments.

Energy Challenges Facing ESCWA Region



- ❑ **Increased demand** on modern energy services, potable water and food to meet the high growth rate of population,
- ❑ **Unsustainable** patterns of production and consumption,
- ❑ **Conventional energy subsidy** and marginalized role of the private investments in the power sector,
- ❑ **Limited** conventional energy resources in many MCs,
- ❑ **inadequate** support to the relevant R&D activities and the related industries,
- ❑ **Migration** from rural to urban areas due to the **development disparities**,
- ❑ **Unsustainable** transportation systems,
- ❑ **Impacts** of climate change on the Arab region.

An overview on Energy Section Approach Toward Energy Issues and Aspects



Approach' concept:

- ➡ **Efficient integrated management of energy resources for energy security and development sustainability.**
- ➡ **Developing the national/regional capacity and increasing the relevant knowledge.**
- ➡ **Enhanced sub regional & regional cooperation.**
- ➡ **Promotion of UN/GS' Initiative "Sustainable Energy for All" by 2030.**
- ➡ **Documents of the Rio+20 Summit "the Future We Want" and the relevant Arab Declaration by LAS on 18 April 2012.**

The Role of ESCWA's Committee on Energy in Shaping Plans and Activities



Committee on Energy (CoE)

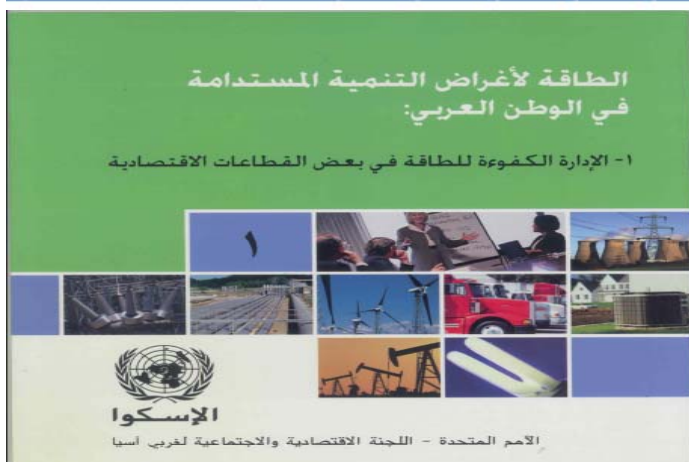
For a proactive attitude and an effective outcomes, ESCWA cooperates with the MCs via COE

- ❖ CoE was founded in May 1995.
- ❖ MCs nominated official representatives working in the energy field to act as the Focal Points in the CoE.
- ❖ CoE holds regular meeting every 2 years.

CoE mandate is to:

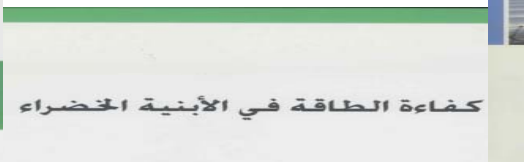
- ✓ Participate in formulating the priorities of ESCWA Work Program (WP) and medium term plans,
- ✓ Monitor the development and progress achieved in the related energy sector activities in the MCs and
- ✓ Follow up the regional events and coordinate with the MCs in connection with implementing the relevant resolutions.

Samples of SDPD/ESCWA Publications



SDPD Publications:

- July 2011
- November 2011
- June 2012
- March 2013



The Profile of ES' Work Program (WP) for 2014-2015 and Expected Outcomes



Main Goal: Sustainable development in the region based on efficient integrated management for energy resources

Objective1:

- Enhancing the capabilities of the MCs to secure soci-economic development opportunities
- Supporting the role of the SMEs

Objective 2:

Strengthening MCs capabilities to set up and implement strategies, policies and plans at national and sub-regional levels for sustainable integrated management for lands, energy and water resources

Objective3:

Enhancing security of food, water and energy in the Arab region for sustainable development

Objective 4:

Improving the MCs' capabilities to manage the conflict and absorb its impacts (climate change, natural phenomena,..), taking into consideration developing the relevant sub regional and regional mechanisms

The Profile of ES' Work Program (WP) for 2014-2015) and Expected Outcomes Brief (cont'd)



Objective 1:

- Series of EGMs concerning linking between job opportunities and sustainable energy, issuing flyers undertaking the Initiative of “ Sustainable Energy for All”,...

Objective 2:

- EGMs meeting focusing on enhancing sustainable management for lands, water and energy resources, printing issuance of the Water Development Report, which undertakes the aspect of “Water Energy and Food Nexus”, issuing the publication of “Development Trends in the Energy Sector of the Arab Region”, flyers focusing on EE potentials to secure energy and mitigate climate change (CC), implementing the EB project “the Regional Initiative on EE in the buildings and other sectors in the Arab region”,.....

Objective 3:

- Submitting the resulted in report of the last 9th session meeting of CoE , to the 28th session meeting of ESCWA, issuing publications/technical reports , amongst are “Potentials of Technology Transfer and Local Manufacturing of RE Equipment”, “Regional Cooperation for Energy security in the Arab Region” , full support, cooperation and coordination with the LAS' Dept., Regional Initiative on EE in the Buildings and Other Sectors in the Arab Region, implementing the EB project on the Food, Water and Energy Nexus”,

Objective 4:

- EGM meeting on the impacts of Energy subsidy issues, implementing 2 DA projects on investment in the EE and RE to mitigate CC, developing capacity of the MCs in water energy nexuses for sustainable development in cooperation with other UNOs and RCREEE,



Up-scaling Energy Efficiency in the Residential and Services Sectors



For more information, please contact:

A Focus on Existing Building Stock

ESCWA research shows that the residential and services sectors represent an important part of the total consumption of energy in the Middle East and North Africa region, with a share of

One of the Aims of the Project

Reinforce the sustainability of energy supply by improving EE of the residential and services sectors, thus reducing the energy bill for both end users and states and [mitigating the impact of climate change](#).

Expected Outcomes from this Conference



It is anticipated that, when setting up national rural RE policy, due considerations will be given to the following :

- (1) Enhancing the capacity of the target groups to develop effective policies and programs to scale up the use of RE in rural areas ,
- (2) Leveling the ground for enabling environment and encouraging investment in RE applications for rural development,
- (3) putting measures to establish a partnership between the public and the private sectors for better access to energy services, in collaboration with existing regional and sub-regional entities,
- (4) increased use of locally available RE resources,
- (5) Adoption of policy encouraging the NGOs and CSOs to play a more efficient role towards promotion of RE & public awareness in rural areas.

Thank you

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**Photo : Shams-1
First Collector Installed**

**100 MW in Shams-1 started
operation in 2013**

