



Regional Dependency on Fossil Fuels

How to Lead a Transition to Renewable Energy

Challenges

Recommendations



Energy as a Catalyst for Socioeconomic Development

Challenges

Recommendations



Renewable Energy Deployment and Energy Efficiency Strategies

For Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in the MENA Region

Challenges

Recommendations



Societies for Energy and Climate Justice

Challenges

Recommendations



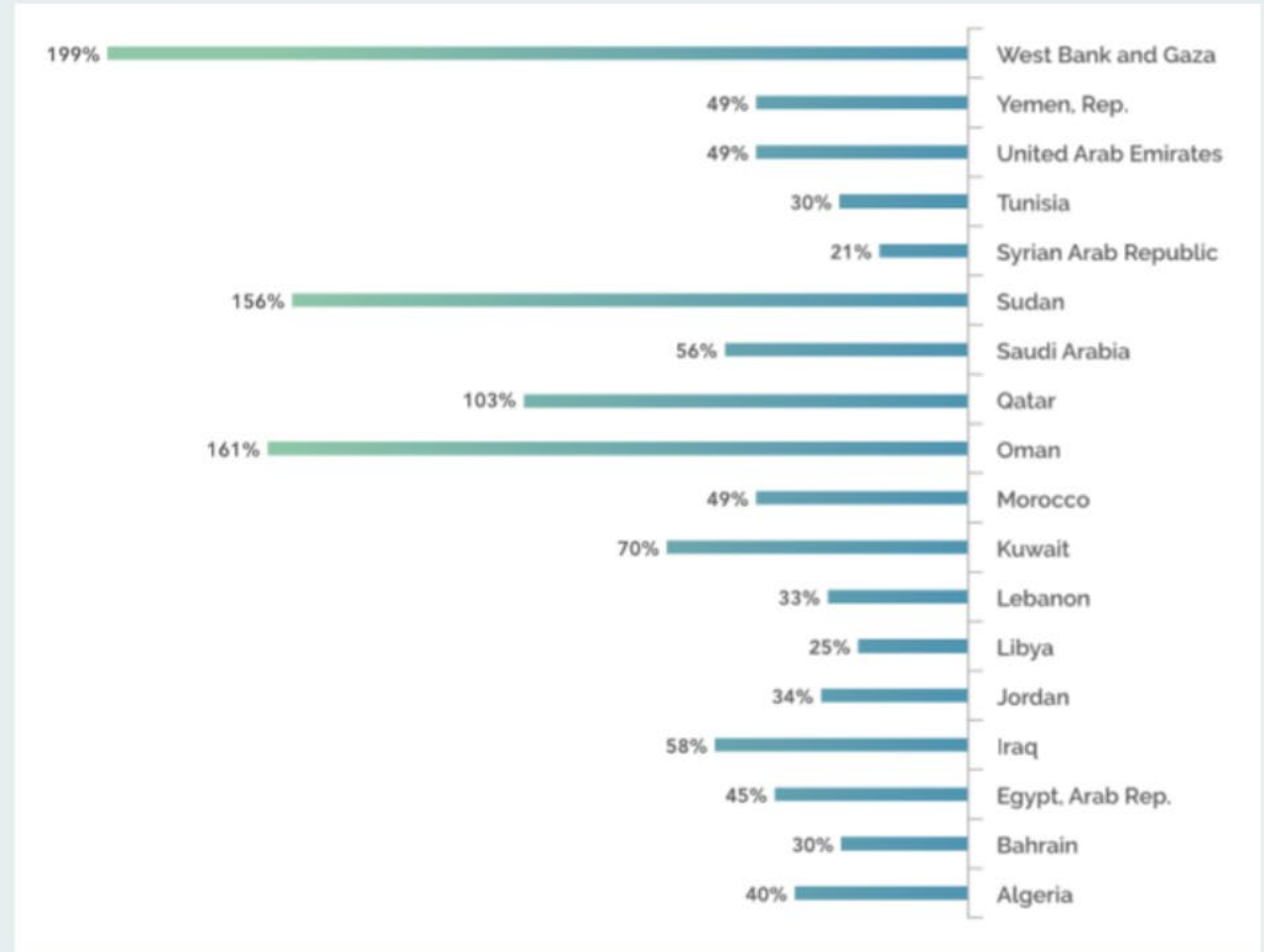
Achieving Renewable Energy in Conflict Situations

Challenges

Recommendations

100% increase in CO₂ emissions in Arab countries in the last decade

- Some of the top 50 fossil fuel companies are located in the MENA



CHALLENGES

- Only 3.6% of global RE investments in 2017 went to Africa and Middle East combined
- High investment risks in some countries
- Lack of local expertise in RE and EE

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Encourage decentralized RE deployment through incentivizing private rooftop solar panels
- Join NDC partnerships and initiatives aimed at fostering NDC targets
- Establish MENA cooperation for climate change policies, exchanging expertise and transferring technologies between the region.
- Encourage and facilitate the energy transition for oil/gas producers to adapt their business strategies by implementing EE measures and cutting down GHG emission.

CHALLENGES

- Energy access and resources vary from the city to rural areas.
- Lack of sustainable development and abuse of natural resources puts future generations at risk
- Women in the region are marginalized in political decision making
- Energy education in the region is almost nonexistent
- Restriction of civil society freedoms and effective engagement

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish energy laws and policies that consider energy from an ethical, rather than just economic
- Enable NGOs to effectively engage society in decision making, by allowing access to information, transparency and advocacy
- Reform the education system to foster healthy resources management, environmental responsibility, and energy conservation
- Support equal access, control, and distribution of benefits for men and women.

ACHIEVING RENEWABLE ENERGY IN CONFLICT SITUATIONS

IN SUDAN, ONLY

57%

OF THE POPULATION
HAS ACCESS
TO ELECTRICITY

IN GAZA STRIP,

1.9 m

ARE LIVING UNDER A STRICT
BLOCKADE WITH LIMITED
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY.
ON AVERAGE, THEY RECEIVE 4
TO 6 HOURS OF ELECTRICITY
PER DAY

CHALLENGES

Energy Imports
Reliance

Climate Change
Conflicts

Damaged
Infrastructure
for RE

“Brain Drain”
Phenomenon

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Technology transfer
- SMEs, startups, and companies support and finance ambitious RE projects.
- Cooperation among MENA states, starting with common legislation on RE product codes and market surveillance.
- Policies such as “net metering,” “feed-in tariff,” and “solar atlas,”.
- Decentralized power generation to reduce pressure on refugee-hosting communities and fiscal pressures on the state.

