

Energy & Climate in the MENA Region

Youth Perspective to a Sustainable Future

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A Youth Perspective Position Paper

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**FRIEDRICH
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GERMANWATCH


Climate and Energy Project
مشروع الطاقة والمناخ

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- Regional project on Climate and Energy Policies Advocacy of Youth in the Arab World by FES Jordan & Germanwatch.
- 12 young Professionals, Researchers and Activists from 10 Arab Countries.
- **Vision** : Accomplishing sustainable and renewable energy transition for climate action through youth empowered MENA cooperation.



Regional Dependency on Fossil Fuels

How to Lead a Transition to Renewable Energy

Challenges

| Recommendations



Energy as a Catalyst for Socioeconomic Development

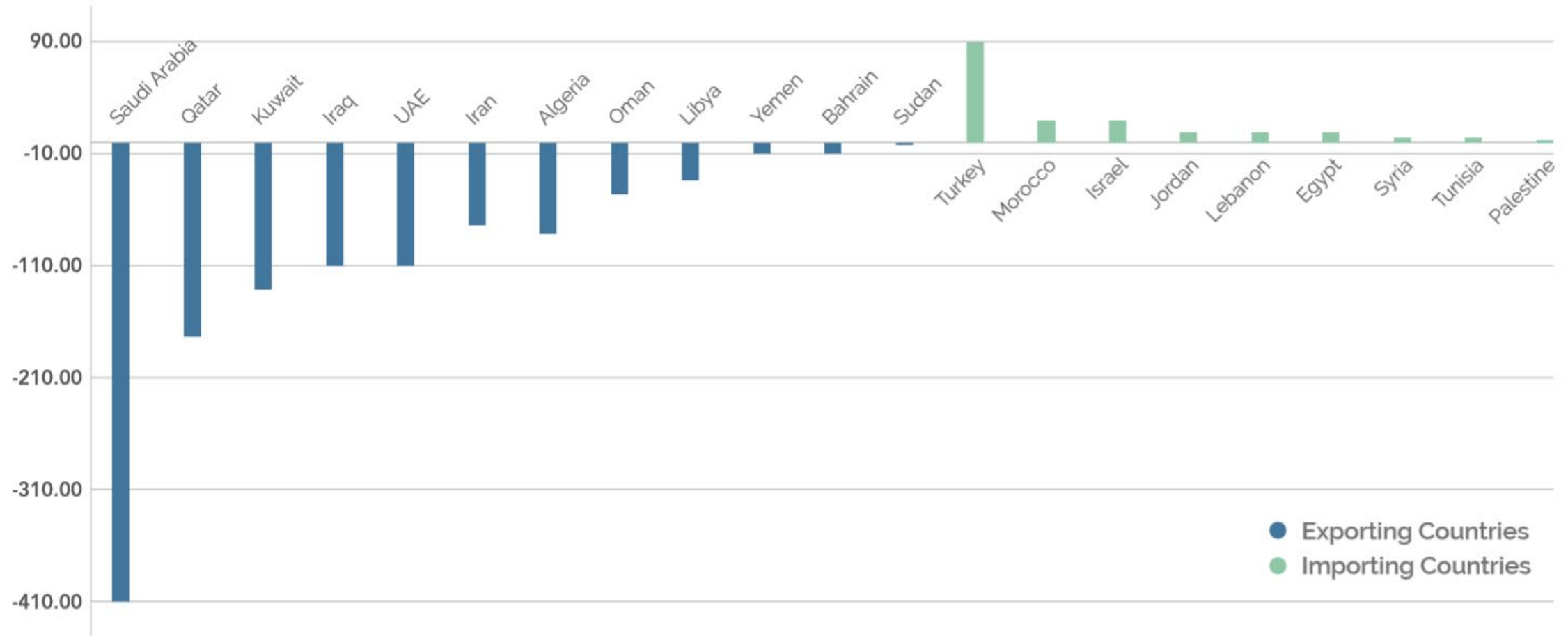
Challenges

Recommendations

REGIONAL DEPENDENCY ON FOSSIL FUELS

- The MENA region has more than half of the world's crude oil and more than a third of its natural gas reserves
- The region accounted for 37% of crude oil production and 22% of gas supply globally
- Estimated increase in energy-related GHG emissions in the region– 47% by 2035 (2010 as a benchmark)

REGIONAL DEPENDENCY ON FOSSIL FUELS



REGIONAL DEPENDENCY ON FOSSIL FUELS

Exporting countries

- Economically dependent on fossil fuels
- Depletion of oil reserves
- Usually have subsidized energy, huge burden on governments
- Less motivation to Install RE

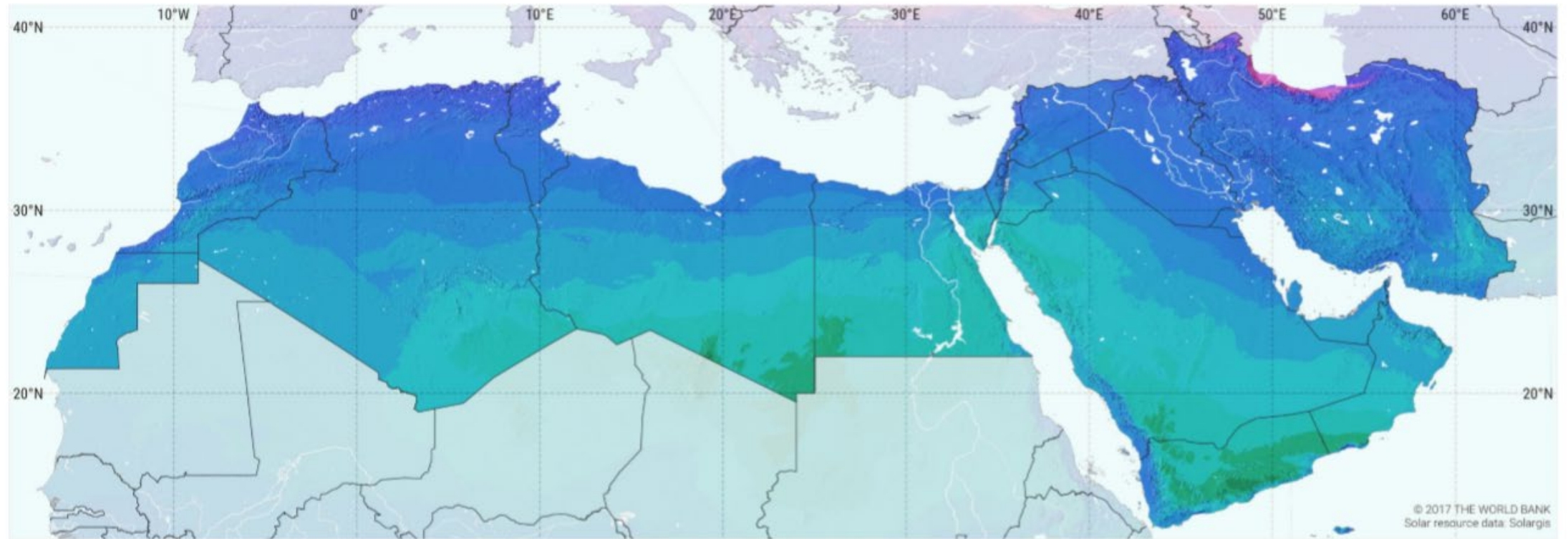
REGIONAL DEPENDENCY ON FOSSIL FUELS

Importing countries

- High cost and volatile fuel Prices
- Affect both citizens and the private sector and slow economic growth
- Supply is affected by internal and external political conflicts and policies
- Harder to achieve Energy security

REGIONAL DEPENDENCY ON FOSSIL FUELS

Global Horizontal Irradiation Middle East and North Africa



Long term average of GHI, period from 1994 (1999 in the East) to 2015



WORLD BANK GROUP
THE WORLD BANK
IFC
International Finance Corporation

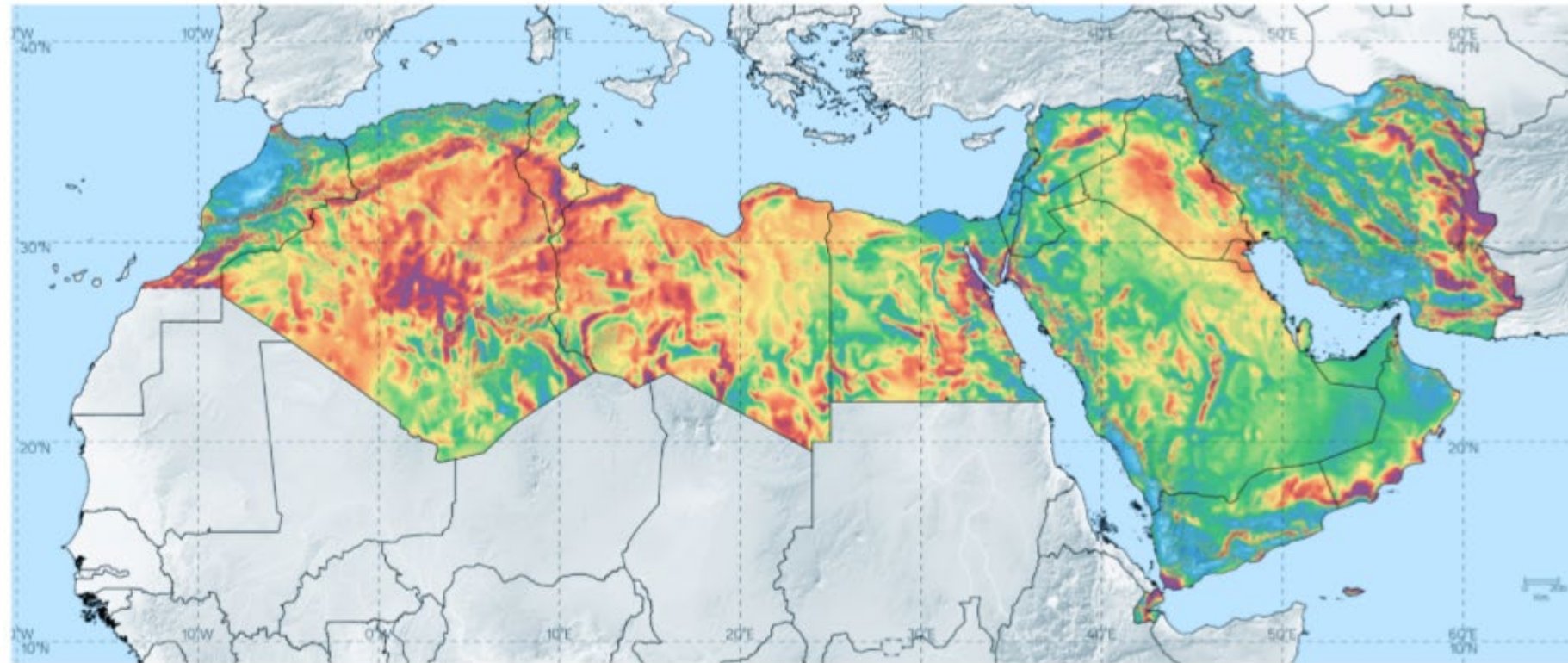


REGIONAL DEPENDENCY ON FOSSIL FUELS

Wind Power Density Potential Middle East and North Africa

ESMAP

VORTEX



Wind Power Density @ 100m - [W/m²]



Recommendations

1. Deploy more local RE resources:
 - Allow and encourage households and commercial consumers to install RE systems
 - Provide a safe investment environment and facilitate financing mechanisms for RE projects
 - Manufacture RE technology components locally
2. Implement subsidy reforms
3. Decouple fossil fuels from the economic growth model through investing in other sectors
4. Develop a clear plan for the energy transition
5. Establish better regional cooperation between net exporters and net importers to achieve regional energy security.

Challenges

1. MENA countries are 50 % more energy intensive than world average per unit of GDP
2. Lack of awareness of the important of energy conservation also the lack of EE building regulations (lighting/heating system)
3. Energy intensive transport sector with private cars culture and underdeveloped public transportation system.
4. Heavily subsidies energy, leading to overconsumption and energy inefficiency

Recommendations

- Incentivizing the adoption of EE and capacity building
- Raising awareness campaigns
- Market reforms
- Initiate carbon taxing and mandatory energy auditing
- Enhancing transparency and encourage trustworthy investments in the energy sector.
- Develop transport sector : Incorporate and deploy electric buses in public transportation.