

# Climate-friendly buildings in the MENA region

Tools to mobilise financing and accelerate energy efficiency

26 November 2020

Supported by:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety



# Agenda





BUILD\_ME project Challenges and needs for financing energy efficient buildings

Overview of the



Tools to mobilise financing and accelerate energy efficiency



۲X X On the ground in Jordan: Konn Homes



Outloo

Outlook

# **Guidehouse at-a-glance**





# **Our Locations**



### **North America**

#### Canada: Ontario

**US**: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin



#### Europe

Germany: Berlin, Cologne The Netherlands: Utrecht United Kingdom: London



#### Asia

China: Beijing, Shanghai India: Nagercoil, Trivandrum South Korea: Seoul

#### Middle East

**United Arab Emirates:** Abu Dhabi, Dubai

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# **Today's speakers** Experts on buildings, financing, and the MENA region





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Director

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Husni Abzakh Design and Assembly Architect Konn Technologies



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# Agenda





BUILD\_ME project Challenges and needs for financing energy efficiency building projects in the region

Overview of the



Tools to mobilise financing and accelerate energy efficiency



On the ground in Jordan: Konn Homes

## Q&A



Outlook

# Overview of the BUILD\_ME project

# **Overview** BUILD\_ME project purpose



Buildings account for ~40% of global **GHG emissions** 



The long lifetime of buildings leads to a **lock-in effect** – if the right measures are not taken now, the Paris goals will be unattainable



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The **MENA region** is especially exposed to such risks due to strong population and economic growth as well as rising heating and cooling demand



BUILD\_ME supports MENA countries in reaching a nearly-zero energy buildings sector

# **Overview about the project**



BUILD\_ME

# BUILD\_ME scope

Approach

# Original Project

### 2016 - 2018

- Extensive analysis and research
- Identification of barriers
- Recommendations



- Implementation of recommendations
- Dissemination of results
- Upscaling

# Key insights from Phase I

Approach





#### **Project developers**

- Low cost packages in average can already save 30% of energy costs.
- Investments of "nZEB variants" only 10-15% higher than baseline
- End users are often responsible for purchasing HVAC technologies, separately from apartment

#### Financial institutes (FI)

- Funds are available but instruments are missing to prove eligibility. Process too complex for rather small building projects
- Capacity building FI staff: Improve the knowledge on energy efficiency
- Facilitate process to check fulfilment of eligibility criteria
- Merchandise financing option for building EE measures and incorporate in your portfolio



#### Policy and decision makers

- Update/develop building codes and improve their enforcement
- Formulate **benchmarks** and develop a **classification scheme**
- Lack of quantified (GHG) saving potentials for the building sector in policy strategies

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Arcade Suites II





# **Demonstration project database**

## Crowd-sourced examples from the region



- Searchable database of practical inspiration
- Welcome input from project developers, architects or contractors from across the region
- Currently 30 examples



#### Orange Call Center

A call center that is located in Pyramids heights office park (Cairo-Alex desert road). It is designed to accommodate at least 1400 agents, with highest standards, and to have all appropriate facilities within the office spaces of the building to operate on 24 hours base for Location: Gizo, Egypt Project contact: Dr. Moemen Afify



ATG is an engineering trading company that offers high-quality products and innovative solutions for the heating, cooling & renewable energy markets. With customer service and satisfaction at the core of ATG mission, ATG adhere to the highest proficiency standards and redibility to ensure the delivery of top class environmentally-friendly and energy saving clutions to guarantee the delivery of the highest comfort levels to ATG discerning clients in

Location: Amman, Jordan Project contact: Eng. Faited Abdallat

1285 m2 | Unknown | 6 stories



Business link Headquarters Bureau 175



Location: New Calro, Egypt.

Project contact: Mediad Consultant Engineers Visit https://www.buildings-Fort Arabesque R



#### mena.com/info/demonstration-projectsmagnificent coral reefs a

database

Location: Hurghada, Egypt Project contact: Bassant Saad

250000 m2 [1997 ] 1 story



#### Dawar El Ezba Cultural Center

Located at the heart of Cairo, the dawar el ezba Cultural Center aims to bring recreational and educational activities to the people of Ez bet Khairallah. The Center consists of a kitchen that offers vocational training for women, an art studio for kids, and a theatre space for multithrough using local materials and aims to become a living agent within its context.

Location: Calvo, Egypt Project contact: Dawar For Arts and Development

318 m2 | 2019 | 4 stories

#### Description

Old single-glazed windows are affecting the operation of the heating system and the indoor conditions, so they will be replaced by double-glazed system. The old lighting system will be replaced with modern fluorescent. lamps. An efficient sandwich panel will be integrated in the roof structure for more energy savings and new efficient DX inverter systems will be installed in the new labs and classrooms.

#### Project info

Construction phase	Refurbishment
Building type	Non-residential building
Detailed building type	Education
Net floor area	40000 m2
Stories	4 stories
Construction type	Concrete
Original construction year of the building	1968
Project contact	Pere Charbel Haddad
Contact email address	p.charbelhaddad@cndLedu.lb

#### Project team

Energy efficiency consultant(s) Apave Liban HVAC consultant(s) Anave Liban

#### Building Rating and Certifications systems

Rating and certifications systems Not applicable

#### Building Envelope

External walls

U-Value

Double Wall (15cm - 3 cm gap - 10 cm) with cladding

Brick 5 cm - Sandwich panel 5 cm. The additional insulation to the roof structure has reduced the cooling load to 56.65 kW and resulted in a total

savings of 4.2% of the total electricity bill. 0.37 W/(m2\*K) Openings and windows

h Roof

lazing type	Double glazed
rame material / description	Aluminum
werall u-value window	2.78 W/(m <sup>2+</sup> K)
escription of construction	The previous thermal load was estimated around 369.74 kW, but with the new double glazed installations, a reduction of 130 kW is achieved. The new windows are double glazed with an aluminum frame, resulting in a U-value of 2.78 W/m2 compared to 5.8 W/m2 of the previous windows.



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# Agenda

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![](_page_14_Picture_3.jpeg)

BUILD\_ME project Challenges and needs for financing energy efficiency

**Overview of the** 

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Tools to mobilise financing and accelerate energy efficiency

building projects in the region

![](_page_14_Picture_7.jpeg)

On the ground in Jordan: Konn Homes

Q&A

![](_page_14_Picture_10.jpeg)

Outlook

# Challenges and needs for financing energy efficiency building projects in the region

Webinar: Climate-friendly buildings in the MENA region: Tools to mobilise finance and accelerate energy efficiency *Miroslav Maly, Thomas Bouriot Energy Efficiency and Climate Change team* 

![](_page_15_Picture_2.jpeg)

## Contents

![](_page_16_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Introduction to the EBRD
- EBRD's green financing
- Our success to date
- Climate change and buildings
- Challenges of financing energy efficiency building projects in the region
- What EBRD offers and case studies

## What is the EBRD

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

# The Green Economy Transition 2021-2025

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

- The Green Economy Transition (GET) 2021-25 is the Bank's new approach for helping economies where the EBRD works build green, low carbon and resilient economies.
- Through the new GET approach, the **EBRD will increase green financing to more than 50 per cent** of its annual business volume by 2025.
- It also aims to reach net annual GHG emissions reductions of at least 25 million tonnes over the five-year period.
- The new GET approach takes into account the context brought about by COVID-19 highlighting areas of opportunity to support a green recovery.

# The Green Economy Transition

![](_page_19_Picture_1.jpeg)

The GET is EBRD's strategy to mainstream across the activities of the Bank, and to increase the share of Bank business represented by projects which have beneficial impacts on the environment or in terms of climate change. Green projects can be from the following areas:

- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energy
- Water efficiency
- Resilience to climate change
- Waste minimisation and material efficiency
- Pollution control and environmental compliance

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![](_page_19_Picture_11.jpeg)

## Our success to date

![](_page_20_Picture_1.jpeg)

- EBRD's has a long track record of financing green investments.
- To date, the EBRD has signed €36 billion in green investments and financed over 2,000 green projects\*, which are expected to reduce 104 million tonnes of carbon emissions yearly.
- In 2019 alone, the Bank financed over 2.2 GW of new renewable power capacity, and aims to exceed that in 2020.

\* Each Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF credit line) is 1 project. So far nearly 190,000 Sub-projects and €4.5 billion have been financed under GEFF

# **Climate change: Impact of buildings**

![](_page_21_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Buildings use about
  - 40% of global energy,
  - 25% of global water,
  - 40% of global resources,
  - and they emit approximately 1/3 of GHG emissions.
- Under business-as-usual projections, **use of energy** in buildings globally could **double or even triple by 2050**.
- Drivers include **billions** of people acquiring **adequate housing and access to electricity**.

# **Climate change: Impact on buildings**

![](_page_22_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Buildings have already experienced a big increase in extreme weather damage in recent decades.
- Buildings face major risks of damage from the projected impacts of climate change.
- Impacts and risks include:
  - Increased precipitation/droughts
  - Thawing permafrost
  - Urban Heat Island effect
  - Wildfires
  - Stronger winds and severe storms
  - Floods
- There is likely to be **significant regional variation** in the intensity and nature of such impacts.

# Climate change: Mitigation options relevant to buildings

![](_page_23_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Energy consumption in buildings can be reduced by 30 to 80% using proven and commercially available technologies.
- The buildings sector offers **near-term**, **highly cost-effective opportunities to curb energy-demand growth rates**, even to reverse them in developed economies.
- Widespread implementation of best practices and technologies could see energy use in buildings stabilise or even fall by 2050.
- Mitigation options offer multiple co-benefits:
  - Higher asset values
  - Lower energy bills
  - More jobs
  - Improved energy security
  - Improved productivity of commercial building occupants
  - Better living and working conditions for owners and tenants

# Challenges of financing Energy Efficiency building projects I

![](_page_24_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### 1. Missing appropriate regulatory framework

The regulatory framework may create many potential barriers to attracting investment in the efficient building sector. Legislation may discourage investment in energy efficiency, or simply not be optimal for promoting investment. This may be on account of the distribution of legal rights between tenants and owners, restrictions on investments due to permits and bureaucracy, non-existence of standards or difficulty of their implementation or lack of their enforcement.

#### 2. Non-proper understanding of the market when developing support system

The development of effective support instruments requires a detailed analysis of the market gap. A wrongly designed instrument can fail to create any impact or may have negative impact. A detailed impact assessment is thus necessary.

#### 3. Energy poverty and low incomes

Energy poverty is an important barrier for programmes needing to attract private investment. For this reason, the design of the instruments requires a well designed social component to accompany the loan-based system or social rent system to address the needs of the poorest.

#### 4. Financial risks

Financial risks are associated with the level of returns that the project might generate. Nevertheless, estimating the return on investment (ROI) on the basis of annual net energy savings is a more difficult exercise than determining the expected cash flow generated by a project. The annual net energy saving, indeed, depends on other factors, such as stakeholder behaviour. A certain level of uncertainty is embedded in energy efficiency projects.

# Challenges of financing Energy Efficiency building projects II

![](_page_25_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### 5. Lack of skilled workforce

An implementation of EE measures requires skilled workers that may not be available and an extensive training and certification is needed (e.g. in Turkey thermal insulation of building and implementation of efficient windows can only be done by certified companies using certified equipment and materials and skilled workers)

#### 6. Split incentives and common decision-making

Projects for energy efficiency in buildings often face the well-known split incentives between owners and tenants. Tenants do not want to install a more efficient system, because the return on their investment will be taken by the next tenant. Owners are not interested in installing energy efficiency systems because energy use is paid by the tenants. One way to avoid split incentives is to involve owners and tenants in the project development process or have a legal framework that facilitates decision-making and encourages owners to make EE investments.

#### 7. Technical market fragmentation

Lack of standardization with regards to technologies and implementation processes, generating limited control on project development costs, quality and achieved energy performance.

#### 8. Lack of one-stop-shops, structured databases and reliable tools

To make the investors journey easier, evaluating the combined effect of energy efficiency in terms of real estate increased value, operation and management (O&M) cost reduction, increased productivity of the building and other non-energy related benefits.

#### 9. Lack of awareness on regulatory framework, technical measures and financial options

## The EBRD business model

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_2.jpeg)

# The EBRD Financing Channels

![](_page_27_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Figure_2.jpeg)

# Eligibility requirements rehabilitation of existing buildings

![](_page_28_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Partial financing of specific technologies and materials

- May be financed on components-basis (windows, thermal insulation, PV, SWH, cooling/heating/air ventilation, etc.)
- Based on Green Technology Selector eligible technologies and measures
- <u>https://techselector.com/ts-en/</u>

**Complete financing of building rehabilitation -** 100% of investment is eligible for financing if:

- The performance is increased to the EU standard, prorata if above national standards but below EU standards
- Received LEED, BREEAM or EDGE certificate (level regional specific) or relevant international/local certification if they meet similar standards
- Received passive house certification
- Received EPC class B (for countries with EPC regulations) or
- EPC class B (for countries without EPC regulations) based on an EPC country with similar level of development
- Energy saving of 30% compared to baseline performance, via any combination of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures

![](_page_28_Picture_13.jpeg)

# Eligibility requirements -New buildings

![](_page_29_Picture_1.jpeg)

Partial financing of specific technologies and materials

- Up to 30% of investment is eligible for financing (Excluding land acquisition costs)
  - Financed on components-basis (Green technology Selector (eligible technologies and measures)

**Complete financing of new building -** 100% of investment is eligible for financing if:

- The performance is increased to the EU standard, pro-rata if above national standards but below EU standards
- Received LEED, BREEAM or EDGE certificate (level regional specific) or relevant international/local certification if they meet similar standards
- Received passive house certification
- Received EPC class B (for countries with EPC regulations) or EPC class B (for countries without EPC regulations) based on an EPC country with similar level of development

![](_page_29_Picture_10.jpeg)

# **Green Technology Selector**

![](_page_30_Picture_1.jpeg)

https://techselector.com/ts-en/

C https://techselector.com/egypt-en/ n Technology Selector      X		- 6	C Search	<b>₽ -</b> ि ☆ ﷺ
GREEN TECHNOLOGY SELECTOR	Search for product, vendor, certificate	Q ABOUT PRODUCT CATALOGUE +	VENDOR 🗙 EN-ENGLISH 🗶 📴	
CATEGORY	Egypt		Back to country selection	
Windows & Doors Windows	Quick search Area of use Manufacturer	Type of savings     ·	Technology ~ Q Search	
Glazing Doors <b>Insulation</b> Thickness from 50 to 90 mm	~			
Thickness from 100 to 149 mm Thickness greater than 150 mm			100 C	
<b>Boilers</b> Biomass boilers	·		and Can	
Gas boilers Oil boilers Solar thermal collectors			P.	
Heat pumps				
Power & Cogeneration Cooling				
B	using this site, you confirm that you accept our Terms and Con	ditions as well as our Cookies Policy. ACCEPT Rea	id more.	

## Sustainable building design support - Cairo for Investment and Real Estate Development (CIRA)

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### CLIENT

CIRA is the largest integrated, affordable private education provider in Egypt, operating in both the K-12 and higher education segments.

#### PROJECT

The EUR 25 million loan will finance the establishment of a new university in Assiut (Upper Egypt) to replicate the existing Badr University in Cairo in Greater Cairo ("BUC").

The EBRD will provide technical assistance to:

- Optimise the energy performance of existing Badr University
- Support the procurement of a solar plant on Badr University
- · Provide low carbon and climate resilience design advice
- Procurement support to achieve green certification (EDGE) for the new Assiut Campus

#### **TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SUPPORT**

The project benefits from partial grant support from EBRD's FINTECC programme which aims to accelerate the uptake of advanced resources efficiency technologies in countries with low market penetration levels and underdeveloped supply chains.

![](_page_31_Picture_13.jpeg)

Development S.A.E.

![](_page_31_Picture_14.jpeg)

#### **INVESTMENT PLAN**

EBRD loan	
of which FINTECC grant	
Total project value	

EUR 25	million
EUR 0.4	million
EUR 65	million

# Urban Regeneration: Integrating resource efficiency and climate resilience in buildings in Jordan

![](_page_32_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### CLIENT

A Jordanian shareholding company, majority owned by a leading private real estate developer in the MENA region, and partially by a state-owned corporation established to drive urban regeneration projects.

#### PROJECT

Support for the construction of a retail and entertainment centre as part of the larger Abdali Urban Regeneration Project in Amman. This is the largest mixed-use development undertaken in Jordan.

EBRD involvement contributed with special emphasis on climate resilience and sustainable resource use:

- Energy efficient design: highly efficient heating and cooling system design, use of natural light.
- Materials efficiency: use of GGBS concrete (groundgranulated blast furnace slag, a metallurgical by-product), recyclable polyester roofing;
- · Water efficiency: rain water harvesting, grey water recycling.

#### **INVESTMENT PLAN**

EBRD loan	US\$ 80 million
of which environmental financing	US\$ 52 million
External	US\$ 239million
Total project value	US\$ 319million

![](_page_32_Picture_12.jpeg)

#### IMPACT OF PROJECT

- Energy savings amount to 19,200 MWh/year
- Advanced efficiency measures in electrical systems and district heating and cooling design will lead to 6,000 tCO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions annually.
- Water efficiency measures enhance regional resilience to increasing water stress. Water savings amount to 2,400 m<sup>3</sup>/year
- The mix of materials used will result in an overall carbon footprint 10% lower than common practice.

# Questions

![](_page_33_Picture_1.jpeg)

# *Miroslav Maly Thomas Bouriot*

Green Economy Financing Facilities Energy Efficiency and Climate Change team

EBRD

E-mail: <u>malym@ebrd.com</u>

E-mail: <u>bouriot@ebrd.com</u>

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# Agenda

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![](_page_34_Picture_3.jpeg)

Overview of the BUILD\_ME project Challenges and needs for financing energy efficiency building projects in the region

![](_page_34_Picture_5.jpeg)

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# Tools to mobilise financing and accelerate energy efficiency

![](_page_34_Picture_7.jpeg)

On the ground in Jordan: Konn Homes

![](_page_34_Picture_9.jpeg)

Outlook

![](_page_35_Figure_0.jpeg)

BUILD\_ME

# Easier access to financing for energy efficient buildings Approach

![](_page_36_Figure_1.jpeg)

# **BUILD\_ME classification scheme approach** Facilitate access to financing

![](_page_37_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Analysis of existing certification systems

Dimensions	s Analysis criteria	LEED	BREAM	EDGE	TARSHEED	GREEN PYRAMID	ARZ	<b>GREEN BLD CODES</b>
ational otake	Level of acceptance of tool in its focus geography							
	Trend of market uptake in last 3 years in build me countries							
arket redness	Availability of certifiers							
Ma	Level of expertise needed to become an assessor							
ssibility	Finanacial affordability							
Acce	Complexity of certification process							
	Transparency of calculations							
	Scheme's applicability to local conditions and practices							
ility	Accuracy / robustness of results							
al reliab	Availability of saving target/ benchmark in energy consumption							
Technic	Availability of baseline/base case description							
	Applicability range for new/existing buildings							
	Applicability range for residential/ commercial buildings							
	Driver for more ambitios performance							
ability	Verficiation step in place							
ess reli	Surveillance/ audit mechanism in place							
Proc	Validity period for certificate							
	Medium limitation							

International schemes

No limitation

Not applicable

National schemes

# **BUILD\_ME classification scheme implementation concept**

Institutionalize the scheme to facilitate lending for buildings EE

![](_page_39_Figure_2.jpeg)

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# **BUILD\_ME** classification scheme proposed solutions

![](_page_40_Figure_1.jpeg)

# **Building Energy Performance (BEP) WebApp**

# Overview

![](_page_41_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Performance of energy efficiency measures & RE

- Calculate energy demand of building
- Compare it to the country's baseline buildings or other personal projects
- Determine the **energy savings** of single or multiple efficiency measures and the use of renewable energies

![](_page_41_Picture_7.jpeg)

# Calculation of monetary savings

- Identify cost savings resulting from the energy efficiency measures and get the costoptimal case
- Local market data is already available for Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon (investment cost, energy prices) ...
- ...or enter the real investment cost and energy prices of the specific project (not in beta)

![](_page_41_Picture_12.jpeg)

#### Free web application

- After the launch in 2021 the tool is free to use as browser application
- Optimized for mobile devices
- Provides default input values for faster application, but also advanced mode for experienced user
- Currently: only selected betatester have access

![](_page_41_Picture_18.jpeg)

#### **Proven methodology**

- Energy calculation is based on the international norm for modelling thermal building performance (EN ISO 52016)
- The BEP-Tool was already successfully applied in various projects and countries
- Full transparency with a detailed user manual, incl. all calculation steps and internal assumptions.

# Calculation methodology

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Input

Calculation engine

![](_page_42_Figure_3.jpeg)

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# **Developed for the MENA region**

Database from **local partners** & **international** calculation methodology

![](_page_43_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Figure_3.jpeg)

Internal market data is collected from local partners for Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon.

![](_page_43_Figure_5.jpeg)

International energy calculation methodology.

![](_page_43_Figure_7.jpeg)

**Country specific climate** data, incl. multiple climate zones within each country.

# **Online Web App - Input**

General Information		Inpu	t	$\geq$	Resu	lts
			V	ersion: 1.0.9.3	Previous	Next
ROJECT						(
roject Name	Building_1					
UILDING TYPE						(
elect building type			ШЪ	IÂI	-	<b>iii</b>
ge group	Renovation					ŧ
OCATION						(
ountry	Jordan					¢
deference city (representative limate for the selected	Amman					ŧ
limate region)						
Specify region (e.g. urban)	East					ŧ

![](_page_44_Picture_2.jpeg)

GEOMETRY-RELATED PARAMETERS	2
Building levels (floors)	5 -
Number of dwellings	5 -
Net floor height (Floor to ceiling)	2.70 m
Net floor area (i.e. living area)	770.00 m <sup>2</sup>
Roof area opaque	154.00 m <sup>2</sup>
Façade area opaque (excluding windows)	734.00 m <sup>2</sup>
Window area (Total = transparent + frame)	225.00 m <sup>2</sup>
Area floor slap (ground plate)	154.00 m <sup>2</sup>
WALL	0
Wall renovation	No + -
Type (material)	Single wall + -
U-value (wall)	0,5 W/(m²K)
ROOF	0

# **Online Web App – Results**

![](_page_45_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_46_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_47_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Picture_3.jpeg)

BUILD\_ME project Challenges and needs for financing energy efficiency building projects in the region

**Overview of the** 

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On the ground in Jordan: Konn Homes

Q&A

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Outlook

# On the ground in Jordan: Konn Homes

Husni Abzakh, Konn Technologies

![](_page_49_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Picture_1.jpeg)

Konn Homes is a construction technology company that provides advanced, tech-enabled solutions for the construction of sustainable and affordable homes.

Konn's vision is to lead the way into the future of living with the safest and most sustainable homes, and it is on a mission to make high quality living affordable to all segments of society through technology.

Konn homes are designed for the lifestyle and needs of the residents of Jordan and the MENA region, and built with the highest performing materials and techniques for the local climate and environment.

![](_page_49_Picture_5.jpeg)

## **Building Envelope**

Building Element	Description	U-Value (Prototype)	U-Value (Iteration)
Exterior Walls	Precast concrete sandwich panels with XPS thermal insulation boards	0.57 W/m²K.	0.44 W/m²K.
Roof	Prestressed Hollow-core slab panels topped with XPS thermal insulation boards, 100mm sloped screed and Polyurethane damp proofing membrane	0.55 W/m²K.	0.41 W/m²K.
Windows	Double glazed windows with low-E glass panels	3.2 W/m²K.	1.5 W/m²K.
Foundations (SOG)	Cast in-situ reinforced concrete foundation walls, blinding and 100mm thick SOG	3.36 W/m²K.	3.36 W/m²K.

![](_page_50_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Figure_5.jpeg)

Wall/Roof Slab connection

![](_page_50_Figure_7.jpeg)

Window Section

![](_page_50_Picture_9.jpeg)

## **Building Systems**

#### **HVAC Systems & Appliances**

![](_page_51_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Heating / Cooling

1/1.5 TonSplit unit A/C unit for each room, cooling/ heating (4 COP) Coefficient of Performance = 3.52 W/W

![](_page_51_Picture_5.jpeg)

#### Lighting LED (natural light) integrated energy-saving lighting fixtures

#### Appliances

A++ Energy saving appliances for the living room and kitchen (TV, Washing Machine, Refrigerator, Dishwasher, Microwave)

#### **Renewable Energy**

![](_page_51_Picture_11.jpeg)

#### Solar Collector

Combined flat plate solar collector with hot water cylinder with integrated Instantaneous electrical water heater

![](_page_51_Picture_14.jpeg)

#### Photovoltaic

Super high power poly perc Modules Max. Power capacity = 2.0 KW

![](_page_51_Picture_17.jpeg)

# **Financing**

Challenges facing financing homes as energy efficient projects:

![](_page_52_Picture_2.jpeg)

Market Acceptance

Prevailing market sentiment Familiarity with established practices Perceived resale value

6	a
	19)
6	

#### Initial Construction Costs vs. Traditional Construction

Willingness for long-term investment in EE Low-specifications building costs Awareness of building impact

![](_page_52_Picture_8.jpeg)

#### Available financing programs

Common financing methods Inaccurate budget allocation Dependency on compound loans

#### Institutional incentives for small projects

Accessible incentives for home owners Awareness of available programs

![](_page_52_Picture_13.jpeg)

![](_page_52_Picture_14.jpeg)

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On the ground in Jordan: Konn Homes

## Q&A

![](_page_53_Picture_10.jpeg)

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# Agenda

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![](_page_55_Picture_3.jpeg)

Overview of the BUILD\_ME project Challenges and needs for financing energy efficiency building projects in the region

![](_page_55_Picture_5.jpeg)

Tools to mobilise financing and accelerate energy efficiency

![](_page_55_Picture_7.jpeg)

ХŶ Х On the ground in Jordan: Konn Homes

![](_page_55_Picture_9.jpeg)

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![](_page_58_Picture_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_58_Picture_3.jpeg)

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![](_page_58_Picture_5.jpeg)

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![](_page_58_Picture_7.jpeg)

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![](_page_59_Picture_7.jpeg)

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Supported by:

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