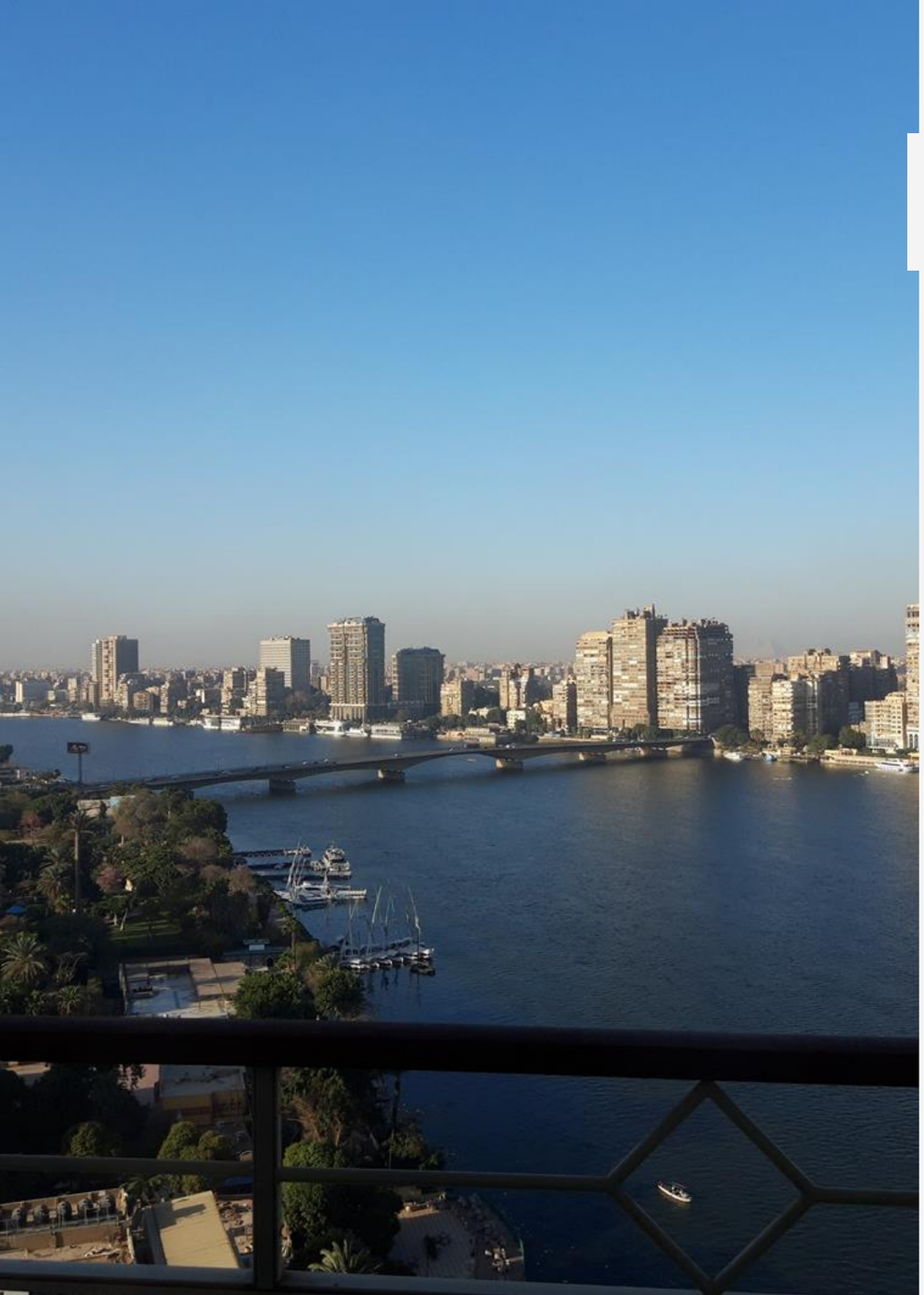
Overview of NDCs of the region

Regional Workshop
Cairo, June 2022

IKI INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE

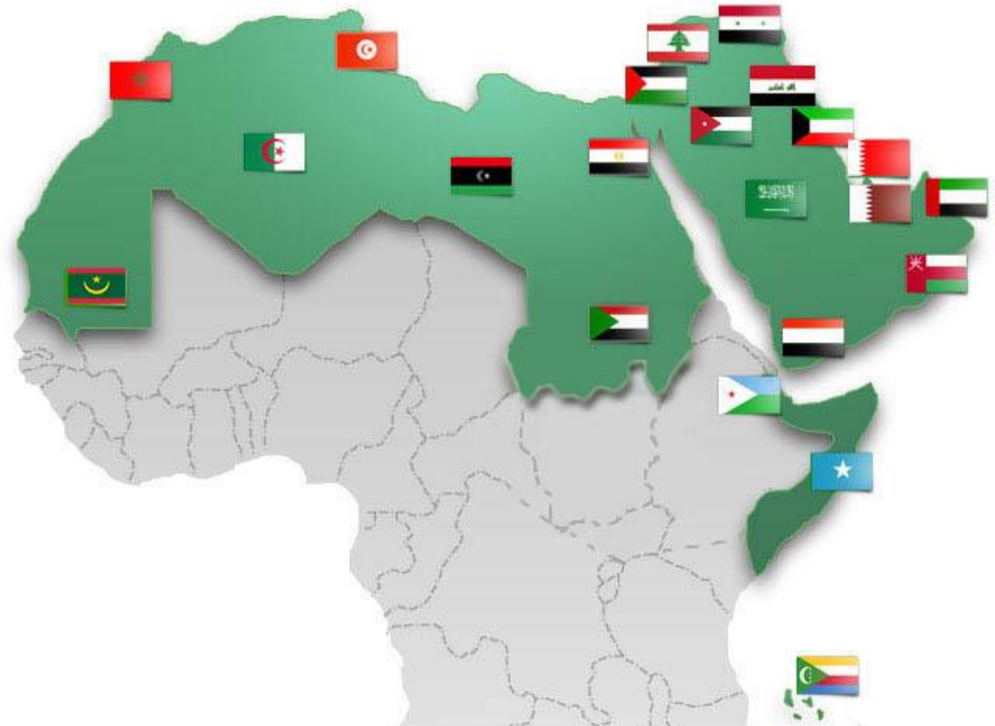
Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action



Content

1. Building sector and Energy Consumption
2. NDC status in the region
3. Role of building sector in the NDC
4. Key conclusions

Status of NDC in the Arab Countries



- Between 2016 and 2018, Most of the Arab countries have submitted their NDC.
- Most of Arab Countries updated their NDCs in 2021.

Country	1st NDC	Updated NDC
Algeria	2016	
Bahrain	2016	2021
Comoros	2016	2021
Djibouti	2016	
Egypt	2017	
Iraq	2021	
Jordan	2016	2021
Kuwait	2018	2021
Lebanon	2020	2021
Libya		
Mauritania	2017	2021
Morocco	2016	2021
Oman	2019	2021
Palestine	2017	2021
Qatar	2017	2021
Saudi Arabia	2016	2021
Somalia	2016	2021
Sudan	2017	2021
Syria	2018	
Tunisia	2017	2021
Emirates	2017	2021
Yemen		

Source: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/All.aspx

Type of targets and objectives in NDCs in the region

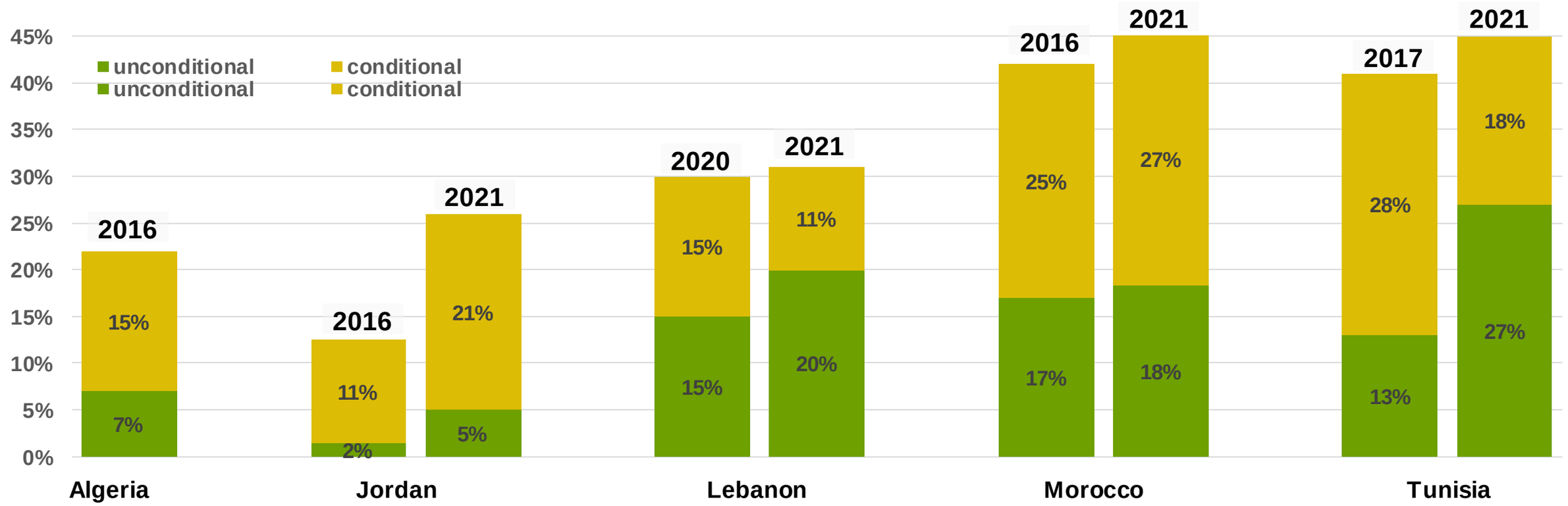
	Quantitative	Qualitative	Sectoral
Unconditional	% of reduction of GHG emission compared to BaU in 2030	Measures and actions to improve reduce emissions and improve resilience, EE, adaptation and mitigation efforts	Actions and measures focusing on a certain sector, e.g., energy generation
Conditional			

NDCs status in BUILD_ME countries

Building sector has been covered in all NDCs

	First NDC	Updated NDC	Main sectors covered
Algéria	**2016**		Generation – transport – **building** – industry – oil and gas
Morocco	**2016**	**2021**	Generation – **building** – transport – industry
Tunisia	**2017**	**2021**	Generation – transport – industry – **building**
Lebanon	**2020**	**2021**	Generation – transport – industry – **building**
Egypt	**2017**		Generation – oil and gas – industry – transport – agriculture – **building**
Jordan	**2016**	**2021**	Generation – industry – **building** – water pumping - transport

NDC coitional and unconditional targets in BUILD_ME Target countries



- The GHG emission reduction ambitions have been increased in the updated NDCs.

Examples of Buildings related measures in NDCs

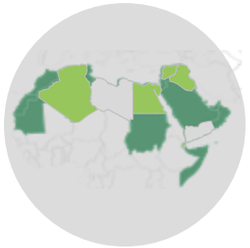
	Buildings related (directly)	Buildings related (in-directly)
Algeria	▪ Generalize high-performance lighting. ▪ Thermal insulation (2021-2030)	▪ 27% of electricity generated from RE by 2030
Morocco	▪ Reduce energy consumption in buildings, industry and transport by 12 % by 2020 and 15 % by 2030. ▪ Implementation of the Code for Thermal Regulation for Housing and tertiary building. ▪ Promotion of green walls and roofs. ▪ MEPS and labelling for air conditioners ▪ Mainstream low-energy light bulbs in residential sector ▪ Energy-efficiency program in tourism sector incl. 300,000 low-energy light bulbs, 300,000 m2 of solar water heaters.	▪ Over 52 % of installed elec. production capacity from RE by 2030. ▪ Program to promote PV solar panels connected to low voltage networks with total capacity of 1,000 MWp by 2030. ▪ Recycling program within the building materials industry.
Tunisia	▪ Use carbon market mechanisms for energy efficiency and RE in building sector ▪ Job creation: Approx. 58,000 job equivalents over 2015-2030 period, 75% of which would come from energy efficiency measures in the building sector ▪ Choosing the best energy technologies and practices for the building sector ▪ Develop new eco-building spaces	▪ Use carbon market mechanisms for mitigation in cement industry

Examples of Buildings related measures in NDCs

	Buildings related (directly)	Buildings related (in-directly)
Egypt	▪ Energy efficiency improvements ▪ Utilization of solar energy for water heating	▪ Increased use of RE
Jordan	▪ Requiring the implementation of green building codes. ▪ requiring all new buildings in the public sector to comply with Leadership In Energy & Environmental Design (LEED). ▪ Energy audits and energy efficiency measures in public and governmental buildings ▪ Solar water heaters ▪ Solar cooling in commercial and industrial facilities	▪ Programs for RE and rationalizing energy through JREEEF incl. residential sector. ▪ Rationalizing energy consumption in all sectors and improving their efficiency and raising awareness about the long-term financial benefits of energy efficiency. ▪ Expanding the use of solar cooling in commercial and industrial facilities.
Lebanon	▪ Unconditionally to generate 11% of heat demand in building sector from RE in 2030 and conditionally to generate16.5%.	▪ GHG emission reduction of 20% compared to BAU scenario in 2030 ▪ unconditionally generate 18% of its power demand (i.e., electricity demand) in 2030 from RE, conditionally generate 30%. ▪ The National Cooling Plan (NCP).

Conclusion, buildings EE is key to implement NDCs

The key challenge is to translate the NDC measures into actions



Buildings are covered in all NDCs

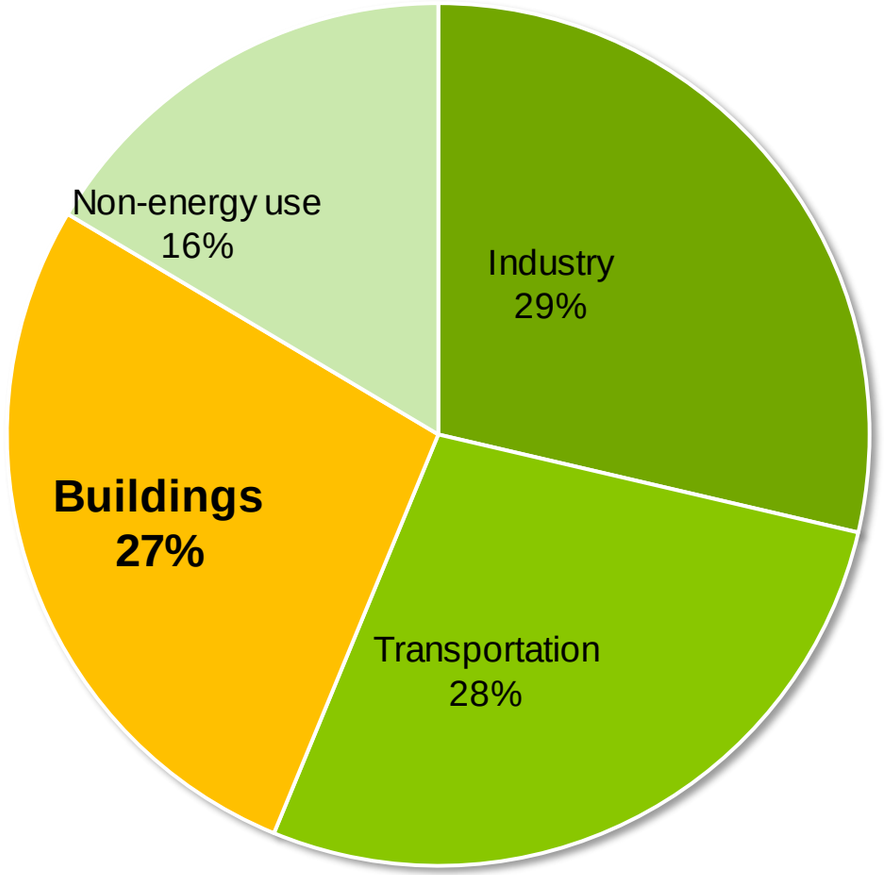
All countries have either directly or indirectly included building related measures in their NDCs.

Larger role for buildings in the updated NDCs

Higher ambitions levels in the updated NDCs, with more measures related to the buildings sector have been significantly increased.

Access to finance

Including EE measures in NDC may facilitate the process of getting financial and technical support from FIs and international organizations.



Sectoral breakdown of the Total final energy consumption TFEC in the Arab world (UN ESCWA, 2018)

Connect with us:

Visit us on the web at **www.buildings-mena.com**

Download our **publications** and explore our **resources**

Sign up for our **newsletter** by emailing us at **BUILD_ME@guidehouse.com**

Guidehouse