



Energy Efficiency and NDCs:

An Overview of the NDC Partnership's Work on Energy Efficiency



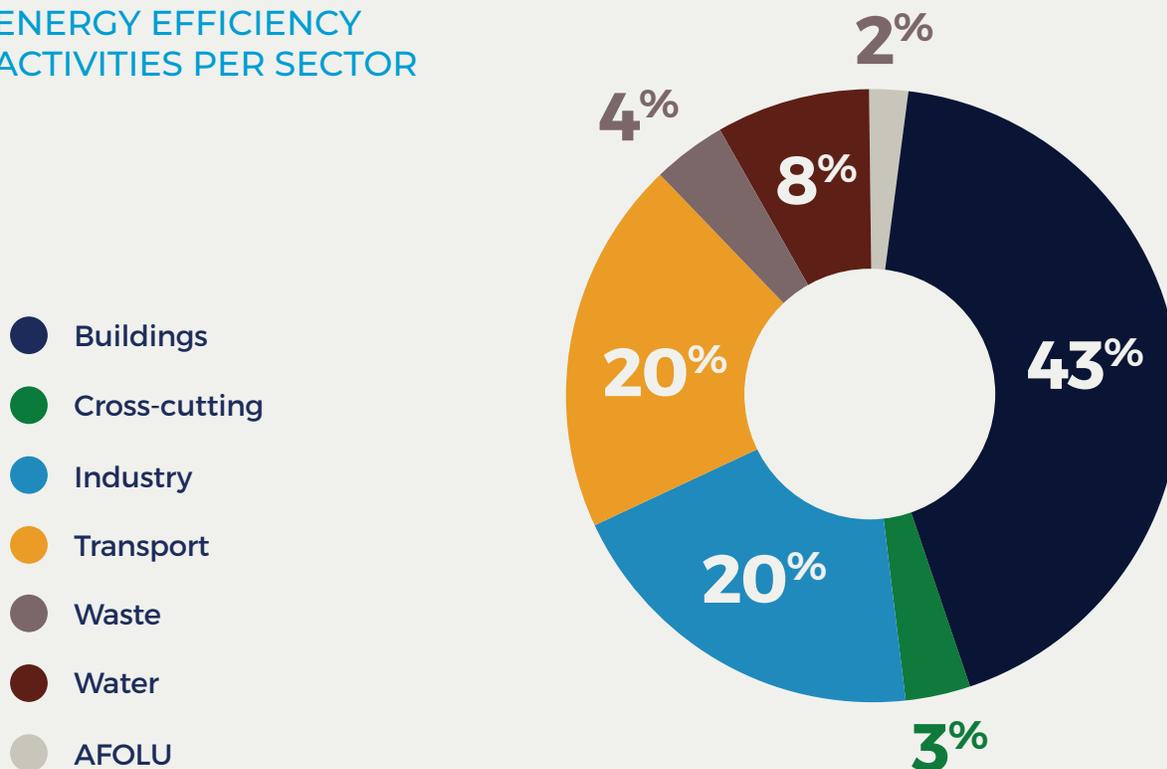
INTRODUCTION

Energy efficiency is a major tool in the fight against climate change in terms of both mitigation and adaptation, as well as a key enabler for development. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy includes the target of doubling the energy efficiency rate of improvement by 2030. More specifically, benefits of energy efficiency measures can include the immediate reduction of energy emissions and local pollution, as well as reduction of energy bills¹.

A total of **29 NDC Partnership member countries** are working or intending to work on this topic (see the Annex). Among these countries, requests for support to the Partnership have come from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, with two countries (Morocco and Jordan) accounting for more than three quarters of the requests. Most of these energy-efficiency requests are directed at the building sector (see figure 1). A list of the sectors targeted by countries is included in annex.

¹ See the International Energy Agency (IEA) (2019), *Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency. From Hidden Fuel to First Fuel*, March.

FIGURE 1.
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
ACTIVITIES PER SECTOR



WHAT ARE COUNTRIES DOING?

Some countries have included specific energy efficiency measures in their requests for support to the Partnership. These include:

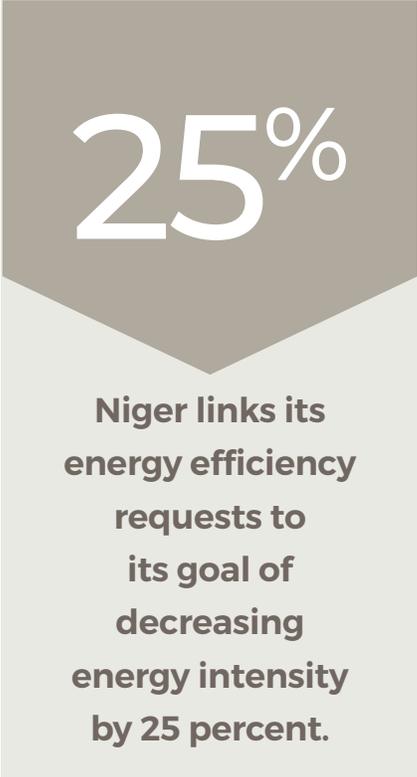
- **Energy audits:** the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jordan, Morocco, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, and Saint Lucia.
- **Energy Management Systems:** Grenada, Morocco, Nigeria, and Saint Lucia.
- **Standards and Labels:** Grenada, Jordan Morocco, Namibia, Panamá, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, São Tomé and Príncipe, the Seychelles, and Uganda.
- **Policies promoting Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED):** Jordan and Saint Lucia.
- **Energy Service Companies (ESCOs):** Morocco and Nigeria.

Niger links its energy efficiency requests to its goal of decreasing energy intensity by 25 percent. It aims at working on measures in the industry, households, transportation and electricity distribution (with the objective of reducing grid losses from 12 percent to less than 10 percent).

Its neighbor, **Nigeria**, submitted a detailed energy efficiency request to the NDC Partnership. The country aims at a number of measures in the industry sector on different aspects, e.g., an awareness and information campaign, work on an energy efficiency network (EEN) for industrial enterprises, some multi-stakeholder consultation meetings for the cement industry, some technical measures such as industrial machinery retrofits, and specific measures related to the ISO 50 001 standard on Energy Management Systems (development of a national program and capacity strengthening and identification of case studies). Its request also includes measures for the building sector in terms of green building standards and efficient urban design.

A handful of countries have targeted their energy efficiency measures to the hospitality sector as part of their revised and enhanced NDCs. **Honduras** is assessing the potential of energy efficiency and distributed generation in the field, developing information campaigns for the hospitality industry about the benefits of sustainable energy and organizing a workshop with the sector's main stakeholders to validate the country's NDC roadmap. **Saint Lucia** is working on recommendations for low-carbon tourism, developing tools to measure hotels' energy performance and engaging companies from the sector in its energy transition policies. Finally, **Grenada** is engaging its Hotel and Tourism Association with capacity building workshops on energy management and audits. These measures highlight the benefits of energy efficiency: not only can it reduce the carbon footprint of sectors such as tourism, but also it can help private actors improve their competitiveness by reducing their energy consumption and therefore their energy costs.

Energy efficiency can also be a way for countries to engage with the private sector. In addition to the examples mentioned above, **Morocco** is particularly active in that field and is supporting other Francophone African countries in that effort.



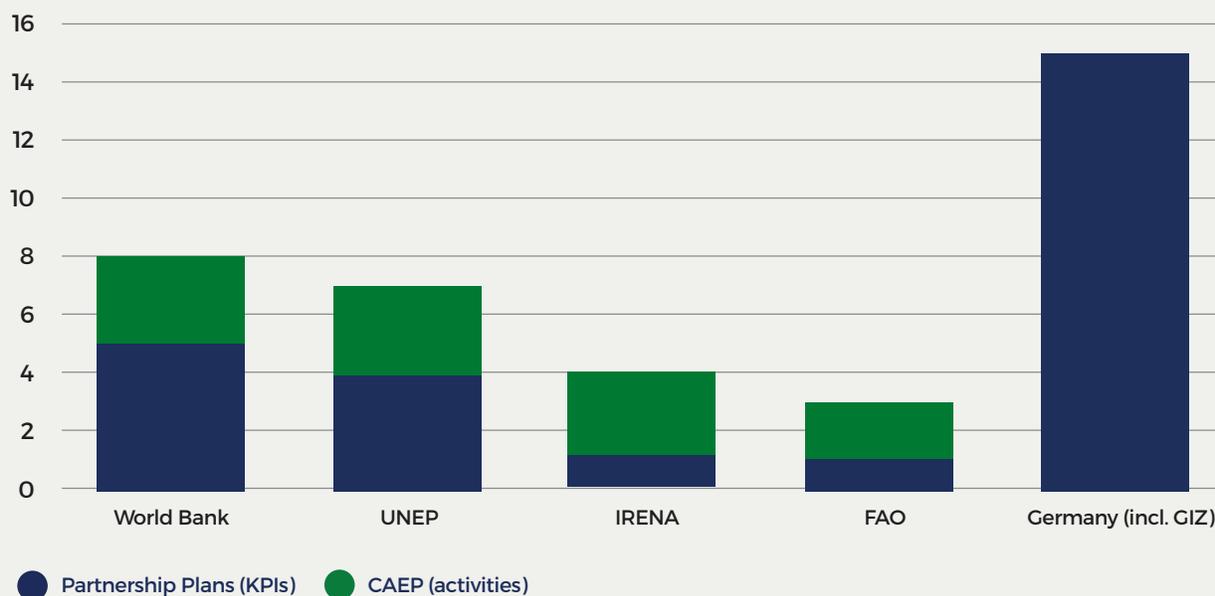
25%

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WHO IS SUPPORTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY REQUESTS WITHIN THE PARTNERSHIP?

Energy efficiency requests are covered by key NDC Partnership partners, as shown in Figure 2. The large number of requests pledged by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) suggests that energy efficiency is often addressed in the context of broader policies, such as sustainable energy or agriculture. However, almost 38 percent of energy efficiency requests sent to the NDC Partnership remain unaddressed. Some countries, like Grenada or Morocco, have received no NDC Partnership support in that field, while as of June 2020, Jordan, Mozambique, Namibia, Saint Lucia, and São Tomé and Príncipe had a significant number of orphan requests. The reasons for this vary from one country to the other. For some countries like **São Tomé and Príncipe**, the partners are focusing on broader policy aspects like the design and improvement of the clean energy strategy, policies, legislation, and institutional environment. The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) is supporting a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (PANEE) through some Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding.

FIGURE 2. MAIN NDC PARTNERSHIP INSTITUTION AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS WORKING ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY



The NDC Partnership is also working with other non-member initiatives. It is part of the Review Committee of the NDC Support Facility of the Kigali Cooling Efficiency Program (K-CEP) and has supported the Three Percent Club, reaching out to countries with unaddressed energy efficiency requests.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- **The NDC Partnership Support Unit** has worked closely with UNDP and the Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc (CGEM, Morocco's biggest industry association) on the involvement of energy companies in climate action. This work has led to important energy efficiency discussions. Summaries of these can be found in a [Country Brief](#) and a [blog](#).
- **Our Knowledge Portal** provides all types of information on NDCs and their energy-efficiency components, and its [Global Practice Database](#) includes a number of best practices on energy efficiency.
- **UN Environment**, through different initiatives, including United for Efficiency on lighting and appliances (please check our [blog](#)),
- **WRI**, through their [Building Efficiency Accelerators](#) and others.

ANNEX 1. ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTIVITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION REQUEST RECEIVED BY THE NDC PARTNERSHIP

COUNTRY	SECTORS COVERED
Albania	Lighting and buildings
Bolivia	Cross-sector
Burkina Faso	Cross-sectors, buildings, AFOLU, Waste, finance, waste, industry, lighting
Colombia	Industry and buildings
Dominican Republic	Finance, transport, waste, industry, lighting
Ethiopia	Power generation and buildings
Gabon	Policies and regulation
Grenada	Transport, buildings, finance, lighting
Honduras	Cross-sectors

Continued on next page

COUNTRY	SECTORS COVERED
Jordan	Transport, water, buildings, cross-sector, industry, lighting
Mexico	Water (pumping systems)
Mongolia	Finance
Morocco	Building, Finance, Extractive Industries, Industry, cross-cutting, industry, lighting
Mozambique	Transports, Buildings, industry
Namibia	Buildings, cross-sector, industry
Nigeria	Buildings and industry
Pakistan	Power (transmission and distribution)
Rwanda	Industry, lighting
Saint Lucia	Buildings, water, finance, transport, cross-cutting, lighting, appliances
São Tomé and Príncipe	Cross-cutting, finance, transport
Seychelles	Transport, cross-sector
Uganda	Cross-sector
Uruguay	Cross-sector
Zimbabwe	Industry, Power (transmission and distribution)

ANNEX 2. ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTIVITIES IN PARTNERSHIP PLANS (AS OF LATE MAY 2020)

COUNTRY	SECTORS COVERED
Central African Republic	Power
Dominican Republic	Finance, cross-sector, industry
Grenada	Buildings, Indicators, Industry
Honduras	Buildings, transport (gas station), Lighting,
Jordan	Power, transmission and distribution
Mongolia	Industry, transport
Niger	Agriculture, Building, Industry, Household, Transportation and electricity distribution
Nigeria	Cross-sector (legislation)
Panamá	Cross-sector (regulation), transport, finance
Papua New Guinea	Cross-sector
Peru	Cross-sector
Saint Lucia	Cross-sector
São Tomé and Príncipe	Cross-sector
<u>Uruguay</u>	Cross-sector
Zimbabwe	Industry

CREDITS

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