

# PALESTINE

AE: TBD



GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND

GLOBAL  
PROGRAMMING  
CONFERENCE

## Project title Renewable Energy Production and Distribution for Palestine

Result areas	Sector	Total financing, USD	GCF financing, USD	Financial instrument
Energy generation and access	Public/Private	USD 560 M	USD 400 M	Grant/Loan /Guarantee/Equity

**Description of specific climate change problem and how the project will address it**

The State of Palestine intends to reduce 24.4 percent of its GHG emissions by 2040 relative to business-as-usual (BAU) under an independence scenario conditional to receiving international support, or 12.8 percent by 2040 relative to BAU under a status quo scenario.

The energy sector situation in Palestine is highly different compared to other countries in the Middle East due to many reasons: non-availability of natural resources, unstable political conditions, financial crisis and high-density population. Furthermore, Palestine depends on other countries for 100% of its fossil fuel imports and for 87% of its electricity imports.

The energy sector faces different barriers among them:  
Political , Regulatory, Institutional , Financial , and Geographical barriers.

**Alignment with key country priorities and stakeholders engaged**

**National Policy Agenda 2017-2022**  
**SDGs: GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy.**  
**National renewable strategy 2017-2022**  
**Nationally Determined Contribution and the NDC 2016, Implementation Plans ( energy and agriculture) – ongoing**  
**Environment Cross Cutting Strategy 2017-2022**  
**National Committee for climate change and its sub technical committees**

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## Activities

- 1) Assessment
- 2) Reviewing and updating the national strategy 2020 and existing grid implementation plan
- 3) Capacity building
- 4) Promoting the programme through an awareness campaign and engaging with stakeholders:
- 5) Enhancing the existing enabling environment (which is based on a range of incentives with increasing scale related to a feed-in tariff, net metering and competitive bidding/individual negotiation)
- 6) Implementing solar PV

## Expected outcomes

Generating 20-33% of electricity from renewable energy by 2040, primarily from solar PV (560MW), and upgrading the electricity grid to enable its connection thereby providing a reliable electricity supply

## Paradigm shift potential

Policy development and enforcement – to develop the appropriate policies to derisk and incentivize the off-take of solar PVs, solar water heating and energy efficient technologies, as well as better implement and enforce existing regulations.

Financing scheme development – to design an attractive incentive mechanism to mobilize private sector investments.

In domestic/local energy production, the assessment includes the co-benefit of solar electricity generation for medium-large scale commercial and industrial application and the implementation of energy efficiency measures to reduce consumption, mainly for commercial and industrial application.

In energy import, the assessment will include the use of renewable energy such as solar to reduce imported energy and the implementation of energy efficiency measures to reduce consumption and hence imported energy.

In the condition of infrastructure, the assessment cover upgrading the electricity grid and the Building of fossil-fuel storage facilities to increase the security of energy supply to other sectors such as water, agriculture.