



Regional Workshop  
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## Solar Thermal Applications in Palestine



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# Problems in Energy Sector

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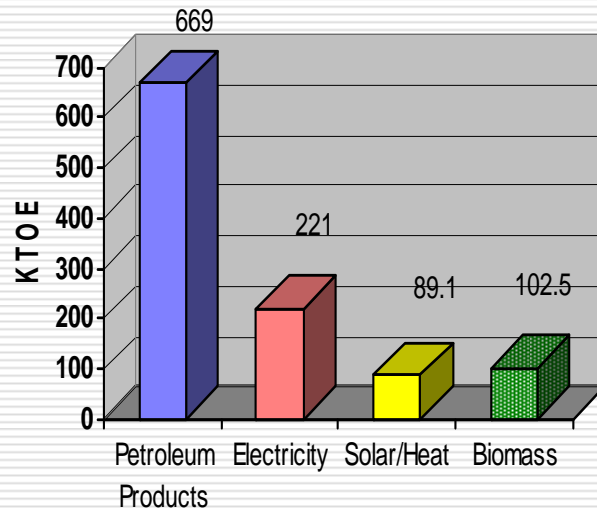
- Energy resources either dwindling or non existing
- High energy prices
- Renewable energy not reached a satisfactory level of utilization
- Environmental pollution potentially threatening
- Supply of conventional energy monopolised by Israel



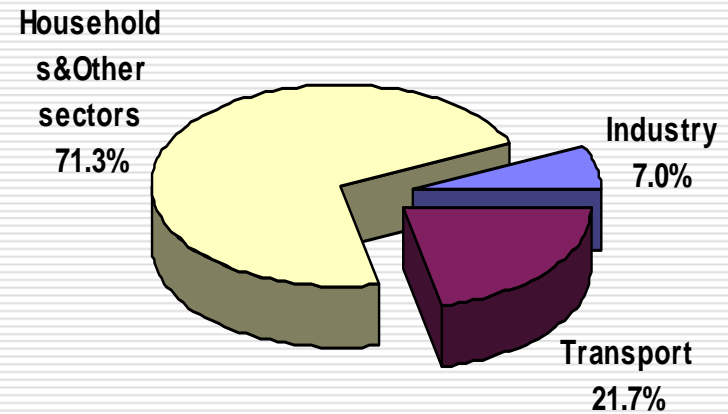
# Energy and electricity consumption

- energy consumption Per capita = 292 kg.oe
- Per capita electricity consumption = 280 KWh

Total Final Consumption by Fuel Type, 2004



Total Final Consumption by Sector, 2004





## Share of renewable in total energy

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- ❑ Renewable energy (solar & biomass) contributes 19% of Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)
- ❑ Electricity supply contributes also 19%
- ❑ Solar thermal energy has the share of 8.5% of the total energy supply (103 Ktoe)

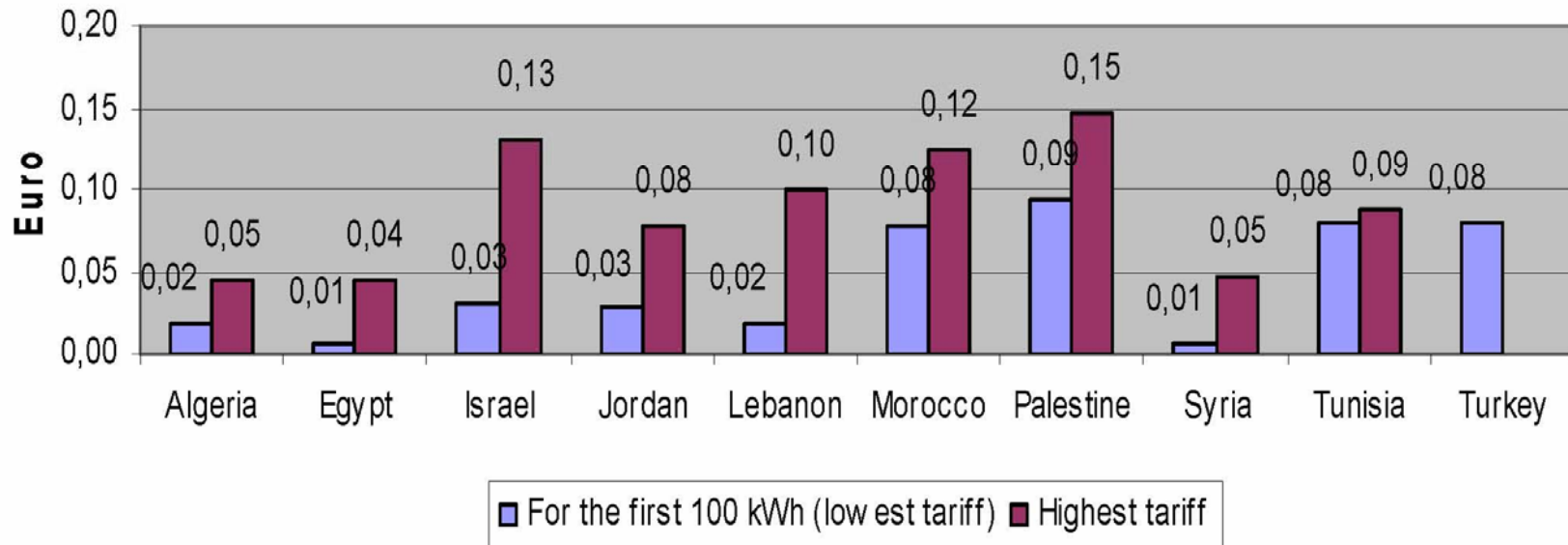


## Energy Prices

- The cost and consumer prices of electricity in Palestine are the most expensive if compared to other countries in the region
- All energy consumed is imported from Israel and it is heavily taxed.

### Tariffs of electricity in EURO

(Source: Questionnaires MED-ENEC workshops Egypt/Syria - May/June 2007)





## Consumer Energy Prices in Palestine (2008)

Price of Electricity	0.09 – 0.13 €/KWh
Price of Gasoline	0.92 €/liter
Price of Diesel	0.72 €/liter
Price of Liquid Fuel	0.3 €/Kg
Price of Kerosene	0.72 €/liter
Price of firewood	95 €/ton



## National targets/ programmers

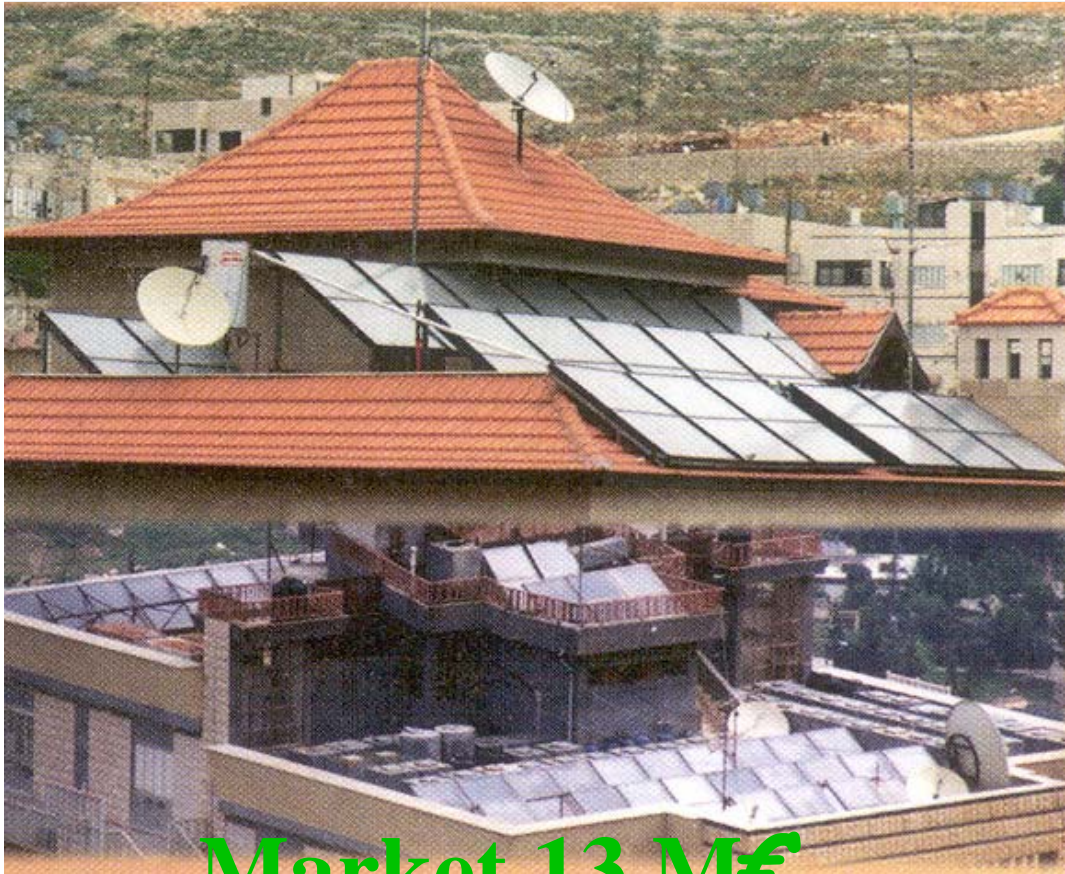
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A national master plan for development of renewable energy and energy efficiency has been set up. The plan aims at:

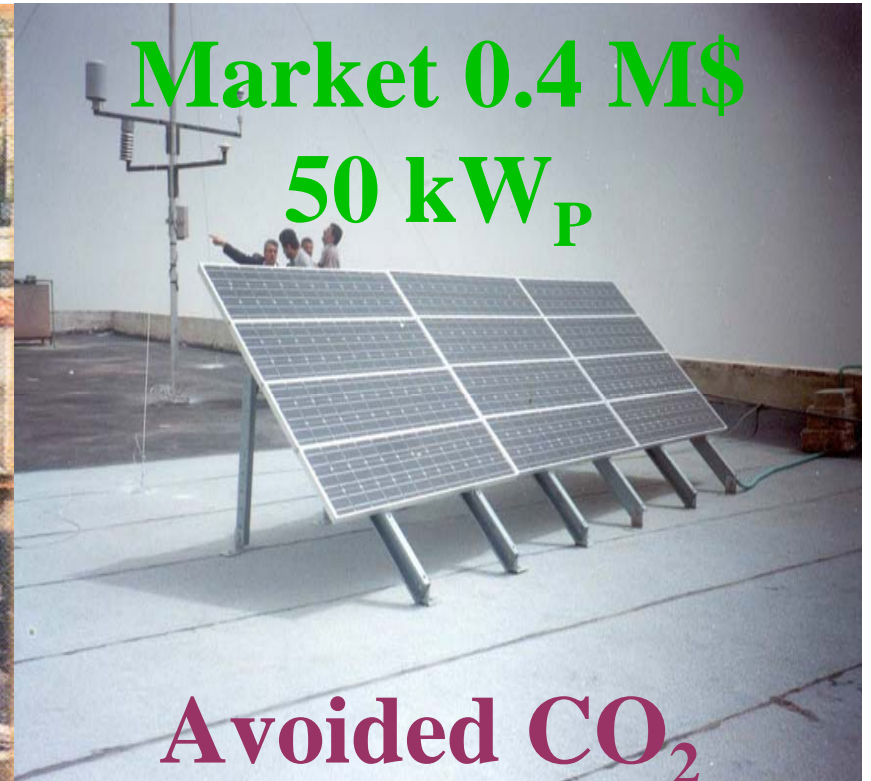
- ❑ raising contribution of renewable energy in the energy balance sheet, and
- ❑ improving the energy efficiency especially in building and industry sectors.



# Solar Energy



**Market 13 M€**  
**> 1.5 M m<sup>2</sup>**



**Market 0.4 M\$**  
**50 kW<sub>P</sub>**

**Avoided CO<sub>2</sub>**

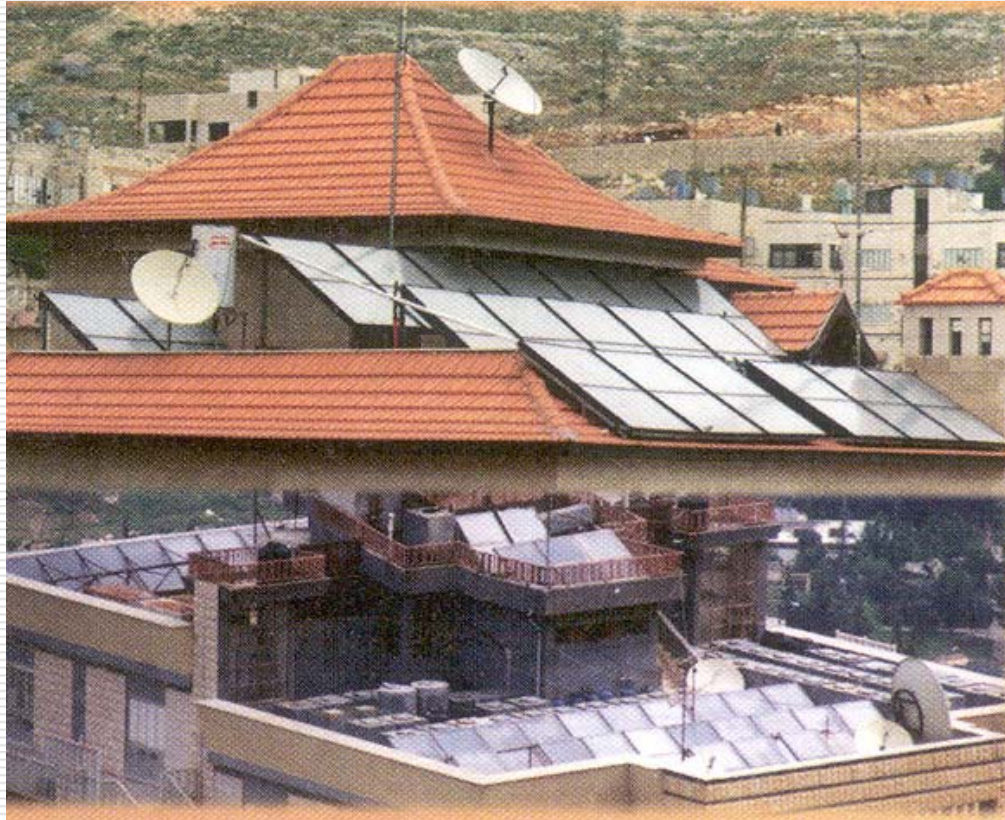
**700 ton**





# Solar Heaters Market: Households

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# Success Stories

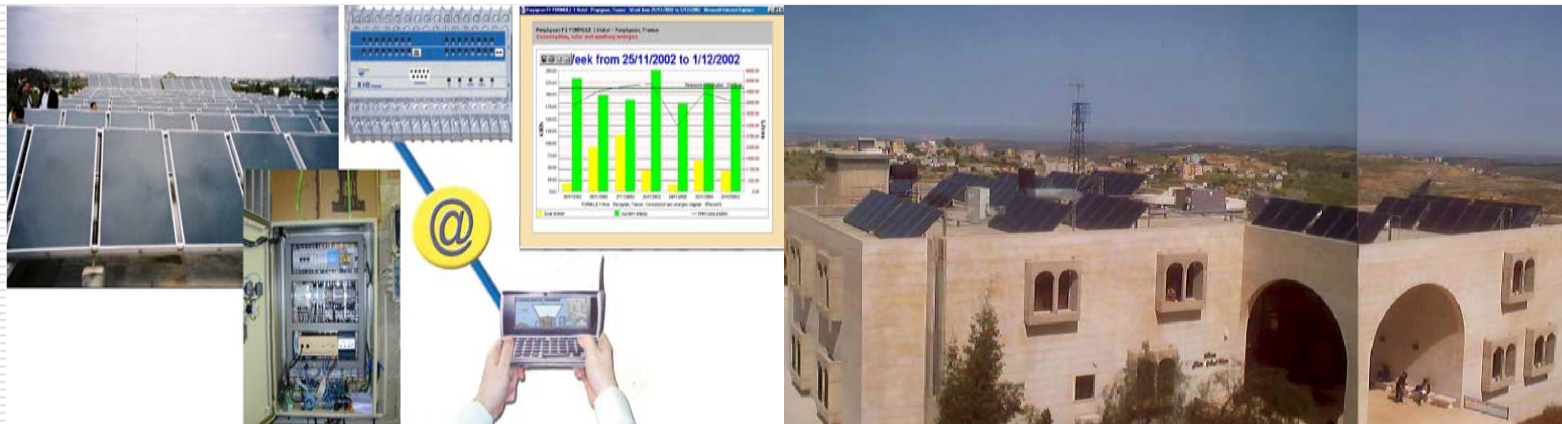
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- ❑ **Jericho Governmental Hospital**
- ✓ covers the needs of hot water for cleaning, washing and the patients needs (55 beds).
- ✓ a closed loop type with tilt angle  $43^\circ$
- ✓ 69 solar panels
- ✓ total area around  $100 \text{ m}^2$



# Success Stories

- ❑ **Birzeit University collective solar water heating**
- ✓ a collector area of 148 m<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ a 15 m<sup>3</sup> storage tanks
- ✓ covers the demand of hot water needed for the cafeteria of the University
- ✓ Palestinian pilot project for studying the tele-monitoring protocol and GSR.





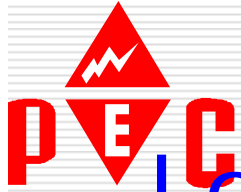
# Future demand for solar thermal

Distribution of solar installations and the potential in the different sectors, 2004

	Houses	Hospitals	Hotels	Education	Industry
Equipped with SWH %	67 %	50 %	50 %	N.A < 10	N.A
Installed Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	1,490,000	4,300	2,600	< 200	N.A
Coverage of Demand %	70 %	40 %	25 %	70 %	-
Potential (m <sup>2</sup> )	1,590,000	9,000	10,000	1,000	20,000

**Total Potential = 1,630,000m<sup>2</sup>**

**Shortage ~ 130,000m<sup>2</sup> equivalent to 33M€**



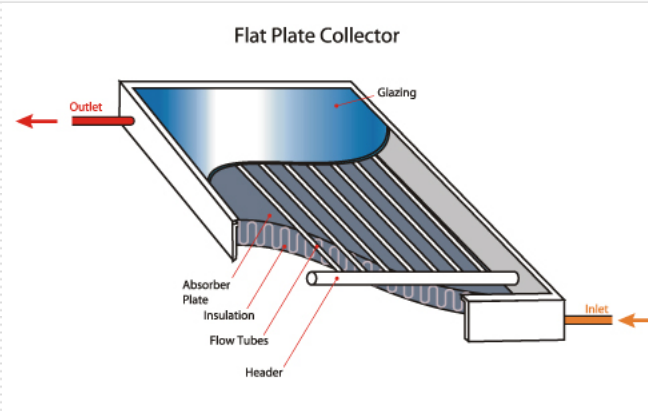
# Local Manufacturing

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- ❑ The SWH industry started in West Bank and Gaza in the mid seventies by workers and craftsman who worked in Israel and gained the experience in this field
- ❑ Water leakage /pressure testing, but no performance testing
- ❑ More than 15 local industrial workshops in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
- ❑ annual production rate is more than 26,000 units.
- ❑ The numerous workshops are capable to fulfil the local market's needs
- ❑ export to external markets if they find the appropriate technical support and advisory
- ❑ The market for solar thermal energy technologies is limited to water heating estimated to 13 M€.



# Local manufacturing





# SWH system cost

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- Individual system
  - System price 450 - 550 \$ ~ 30% GDP/capita  
100 - 120 \$/ m<sup>2</sup>
- Collective system
  - price 120 - 150 \$/ m<sup>2</sup>
- Pay back periods less than two years



## Policy barriers

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- Absence of regulations & provisions to control the quality in the market.
  - Absence of qualified testing labs & bodies.
  - Israeli occupation & obstacles on import/export trade movements.
  - Heavily tax system and high cost of clean/efficient technologies.
  - Lack of incentives & proper financing schemes.





## Market barriers

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- ❑ Absence of independent local distributors and importers of the raw materials required for fabrication
  - ❑ Disability to export the products.
  - ❑ Absence of private sector involvement and initiatives for development RE market.
  - ❑ Unstructured framework of the solar industry
  - ❑ High initial investment especially for solar collective systems and new applications.
  - ❑ Lack of awareness programmes at both end users and supplies for the new solar applications and efficient technologies.



# Technical barriers

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- ❑ The technological capability in both human and institutional terms is relatively weak.
- ❑ Lack of professional technical handbook for sizing, design, installations.
- ❑ Lack of professional training on new applications & designs.
- ❑ Lack of regulations and provisions to implement standards or control quality.
- ❑ Lack of professional labs, testing & certification facilities
- ❑ Lack of pilot projects and expertise especially for the new applications of solar thermal (water distillation, concentrated power, solar cooling).



## Social barriers

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- ❑ Lack of awareness in the selectivity of proper energy system
- ❑ Lack of awareness in the benefits of energy conservation and clean technology.
- ❑ Low income of the family to cover the investment cost of the solar system, especially for the new and efficient technologies.



# Recommendations

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- ❑ Development of proper financing schemes with involvement of government, private sector
  - ❑ Creation of a national fund with participation of the government, private sector and external financial aid for supporting development actions of RE and EE.
  - ❑ Development of governmental policies, regulations, provisions and incentives to encourage use and investment in solar thermal technologies.
  - ❑ Establishment of national framework for solar technologies manufacturers & suppliers.



# Recommendations

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- ❑ Imposition of standards, regulations and certifications for improvement the level of market quality.
- ❑ Establishment of national testing facilities/ research centers and labs.
- ❑ Upgrading the local industry of solar thermal technology
- ❑ Dissemination of awareness to both demand side and supply side for the new applications and efficient technologies of solar thermal energy
- ❑ Mediterranean Solar network
- ❑ Solar thermal conferences & exhibitions



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THANK YOU