

Affected by climate change, MENA countries strive to diversify and accelerate transitions of their energy sectors

IEA works with countries across the region to leverage their existing capacities in traditional energy sources to support clean and low-carbon energy technologies

- **Providing evidence-based pathways for reliable, resilient, and low-carbon power in a hotter, drier MENA region**
- **A deepening partnership with Morocco, with the IEA delivering a national Energy Policy Review and Energy Transition Plan in 2026**
- **Close collaboration with governments across the region on climate resilience, renewables, hydrogen and energy data**
- **Supporting producers across the region with methane measurement and practical abatement strategies**

Key facts

6%
current share of **renewables** in power generation (2025)

2x
renewables capacity has **more than doubled** in the last 5 years (since 2020)

+0.49 °C
per decade between 1980 and 2025, (area weighted average) well above the 0.35°C global

key **hydrocarbon producers**

several **energy importers**

increasingly **challenged by climate change** and energy security threats

90%
Almost 90% of **electricity generation** in the region comes from **fossil-fuelled** thermal power plants relying on **fresh water for cooling**

Sources: IEA (2026), World Energy Balances; IEA (2026), Renewables 2026

Power systems for a hotter, drier region

Extreme heat, water scarcity and rising electricity demand are straining the region's power systems. The IEA's 2025 report *The Future of Electricity in the Middle East and North Africa* sets out pathways towards reliable, resilient and low-carbon electricity. Its 2025 National Climate Resilience Assessment for Algeria, the latest in a regional series that also covers Egypt, Oman, Morocco and Iraq, shows how heatwaves, drought and floods threaten the energy system and how to build climate risk into planning.

Cutting methane emissions

Reducing methane from oil and gas operations is one of the fastest, cheapest ways to cut emissions and boost energy security. In 2025, the IEA worked with Algeria, Egypt, Iraq and Libya on measurement, leak detection and abatement. In Algeria, the Agency developed a detailed programme with international partners and the national oil company Sonatrach to support methane monitoring and mitigation in 2026-2027.

Green hydrogen in Oman

The IEA continues to work with Oman on green hydrogen. At the Green Hydrogen Summit in Oman in December 2025, it presented findings from its *Global Hydrogen Review 2025*, providing analysis that directly informed the government's hydrogen policy and strategy.

Opportunities for engagement

- **Energy secure transition strategies**
  Against the backdrop of the energy crisis, the IEA is delivering targeted analysis and guidance on how the region could reduce vulnerabilities alongside advancing energy transition, focusing on long-term strategies for electricity, security, resilience, desalination and cooling as part of NDC-implementation.
- **Transforming fragile electricity markets**
  The IEA is analysing the interlinked challenges related to renewable energy deployment and integration, including unreliable electricity supply, financial health across value chains, access gaps and high reliance on expensive and polluting distributed sources.
- **Scaling up renewables procurement**
  The IEA is strengthening the evidence base for corporate renewables procurement across the region, analysing trends and the policy barriers holding back deployment, with a focus on key export industries such as fertilisers, aluminium and steel.

Supporting skills and people-centred transitions

The IEA works with regional partners to ensure that the clean energy transition supports job creation and energy access, addressing issues related to skills, affordability, gender and inclusion. In 2025, its Future of Energy Skills Workshop and employment surveys fed into the *World Energy Employment 2025* report, which features regional case studies on training and widening access to energy jobs.

Morocco: a deepening partnership

Under a renewed Joint Work Programme, the IEA is supporting Morrocco's renewable energy framework, including Energy Attribute Certificates, and is modernising its energy statistics. The IEA has also developed, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, two flagship reports: the *Energy Policy Review of Morocco* and the *Morocco 2050 Roadmap for a Secure Energy Transition*. Together, these reports offer a comprehensive assessment of national energy policy and a practical pathway for the country's transition, directly informing Morocco's energy planning and policymaking.

Regional and multilateral engagement

The IEA's regional work is underpinned by close engagement with regional energy leaders, notably those in Egypt and Morocco, both IEA Association countries, and with platforms such as the Arab Energy Club and the International Energy Forum. It also supports capacity building in energy data and statistics: with the UNFCCC, the IEA delivered a three-day workshop in Rabat in December 2025 to strengthen Morocco's energy information system, and it co-organised a regional webinar on measuring progress on Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) to strengthen statistical capacity across the region.

> **"We're pleased to be working with the IEA on key aspects of our transition and are very encouraged by the insights offered by this report."**
>
> **Salim Al Aufi**
> Oman's Minister of Energy and Minerals
> on *Renewable Hydrogen from Oman: A Producer Economy in Transition*

This work is supported by the **Clean Energy Transitions Programme,** the IEA's flagship programme for taking action to achieve a clean energy transformation worldwide.

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