



Sustainable MED Cities

Pilot Cities Outcomes

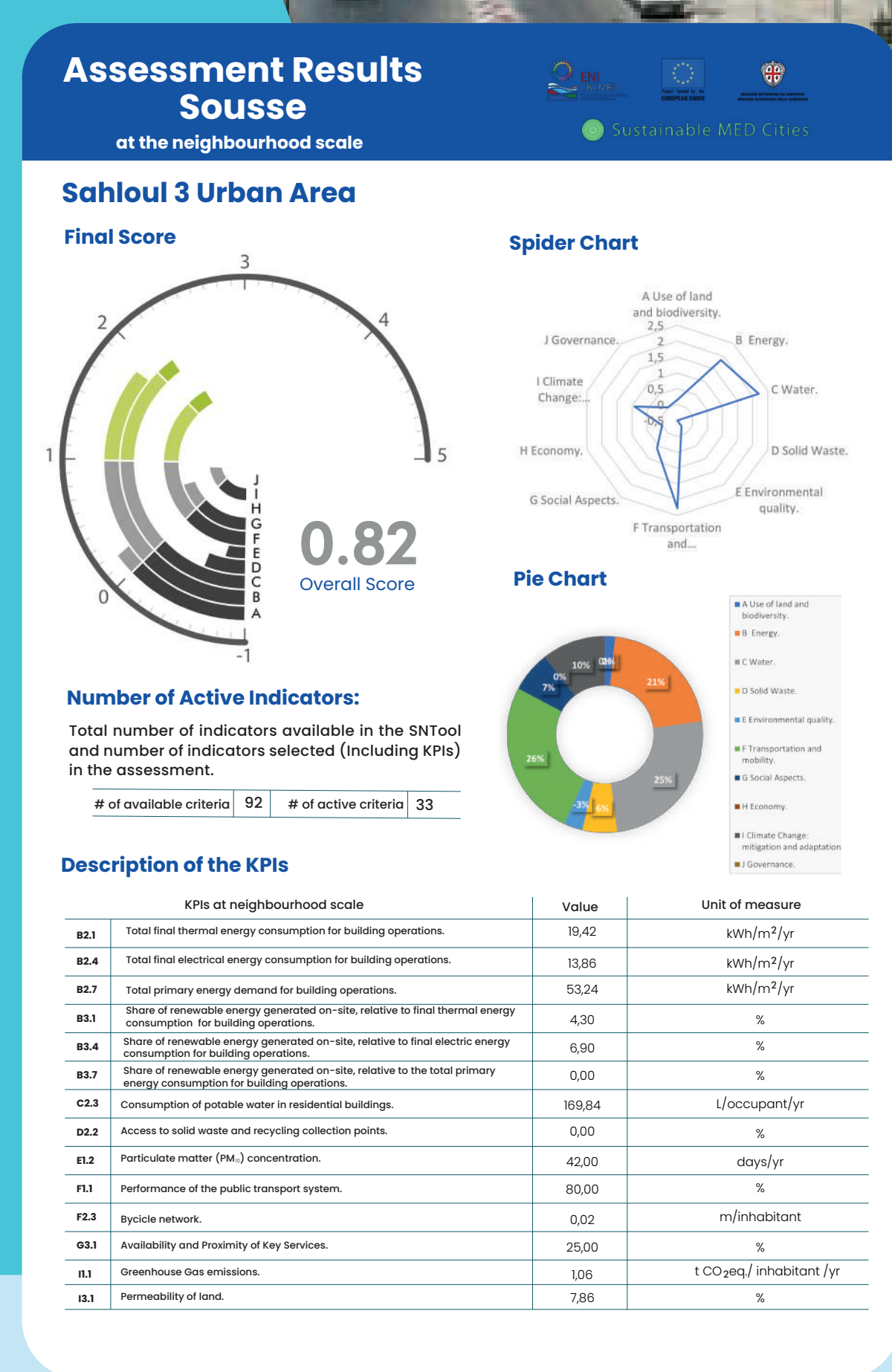
The sustainable MED Cities project promotes a new integrated approach, offering longer-term sustainable solutions to spatial planning and management in Mediterranean cities. It aims at promoting and enhancing the capacity of public administration in delivering, implementing, and monitoring efficient measures, plans and strategies to improve the sustainability of cities, neighbourhoods, and buildings with focus on energy efficiency and the promotion of participatory processes. On november 2023, the International Conference on Sustainable Mediterranean Cities took place. During the event the outcomes of the project were presented as well as the assessment results of the three pilot cities.



Sousse, Tunisia

The current state analysis of the Sahloul 3 urban area in Sousse, shows a not very well performing situation in terms of sustainability level. The neighbourhood is characterized for giving priority to individual housing, to private cars with an ineffective parking system, that does not take into consideration the issues of sustainability, and that remains insensitive to new technologies and renewable energies. Moreover, there is almost no use of renewable energy despite the high potential. On the other hand, in regard of the solid waste management, there is no selective sorting and therefore no recycling of any type of waste. Referring to how people mobilize inside the urban area, there are no facilities adapted to gentle mobility (cyclist and pedestrian) jeopardizing the safety and viability of all types of transportation.

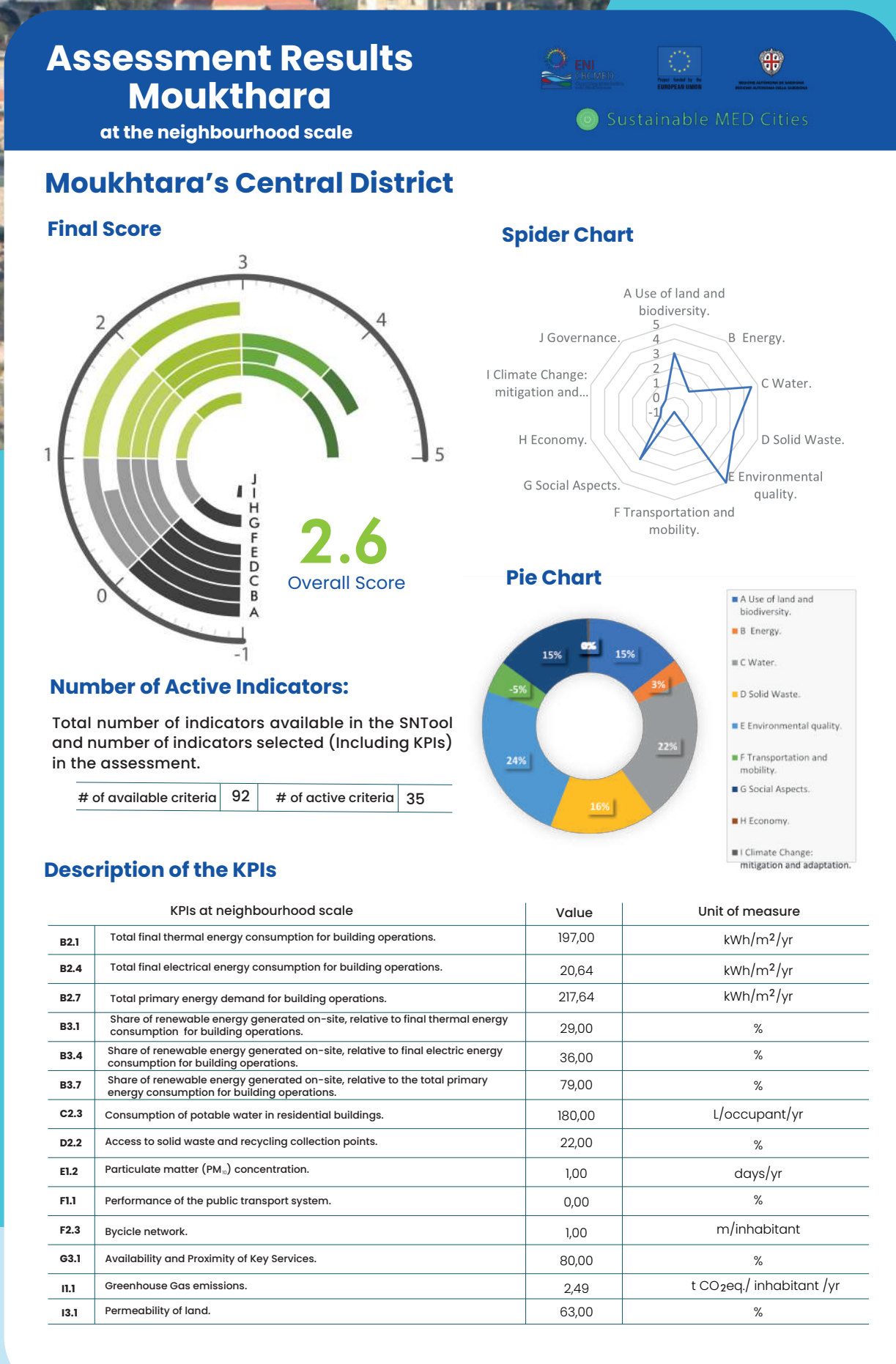
Sousse focused on enhancing the energy and ecological transition. The outcomes prioritize the green areas and vegetation, energy sobriety and renewable sources. Encouragement of eco-construction, optimization of water-resource management, introduction of intelligent management of solid waste, reduction of air pollution and the promotion of soft mobility.



Moukhtara, Lebanon

The results of the SMC sustainability assessment for Moukhtara confirmed the great issue related to energy. The weaknesses identified in the Moukhtara pilot are related to the unavailability of reliable source of power to meet the electrical and thermal demand of the citizens of Moukhtara. On the other hand, another issue, associated with the GHG emissions, was identified during the assessment since the thermal energy usage and the back-up electricity generators rely on heavy fuel oil instead of clean sources or renewable sources of energy.

The sustainability assessment showed the critical issue related to the unavailability of reliable sources of power to meet the demand of citizens. Consequently, the chosen retrofit scenario focuses mainly on the development of renewable energy sources, especially solar energy in order to overcome the power outage challenge, lower the economic burden and pollution rate and guarantee the basic human wellbeing and quality of life.



Irbid, Jordan

The SMC Irbid team through the development of the sustainability assessment identified several weaknesses for the Al Nozah urban area. The assessment showed a very low availability and accessibility of green urban areas as well as a low green zones density and green areas ratio to neighborhood population. Regarding the issue of energy, some issues in relation to the total final electrical energy consumption as well as the total primary energy demand for the operation of buildings were identified. Moreover, the share of renewable energy on-site, relative to total final thermal energy, electric energy, and energy consumption for building operations also showed a low sustainability score during the assessment.

The city of Irbid, Jordan, structured a retrofit scenario called “Smart Energy Scenario Towards Future” that focuses on the promotion of renewable energy sources to ensure the accessibility and affordability of energy as well as prioritizing the development of clean and sustainable energy options.

