

Climate Policy Perspectives and Energy Transition in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region

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Factors influencing RE employment creation



Technical advances and falling costs

 Rising competitiveness
Lower costs allow
more deployment per dollar spent

Deployment: New and cumulative capacity

- Jobs in project development; manufacturing; sales; construction & installation
 - ► Jobs in operations and maintenance

Supply chain structures

- Commodity, technology dependencies
 Trade patterns and geographic footprints
 - ► Localisation efforts

Changes in labour intensities

Automation; use of artificial intelligence

- ► Economies of scale
 - ► Learning effects

Renewable energy policy ambition

- ► Deployment and integrating policies
- Industrial policies; trade policies; skill-training; labour market; gender policies

COVID-19 impacts & recovery

- Impacts along supply chain, and by end-use
- ► Stimulus and job retention
- ► Remote work arrangements



Growth of renewable energy jobs, 2012-20



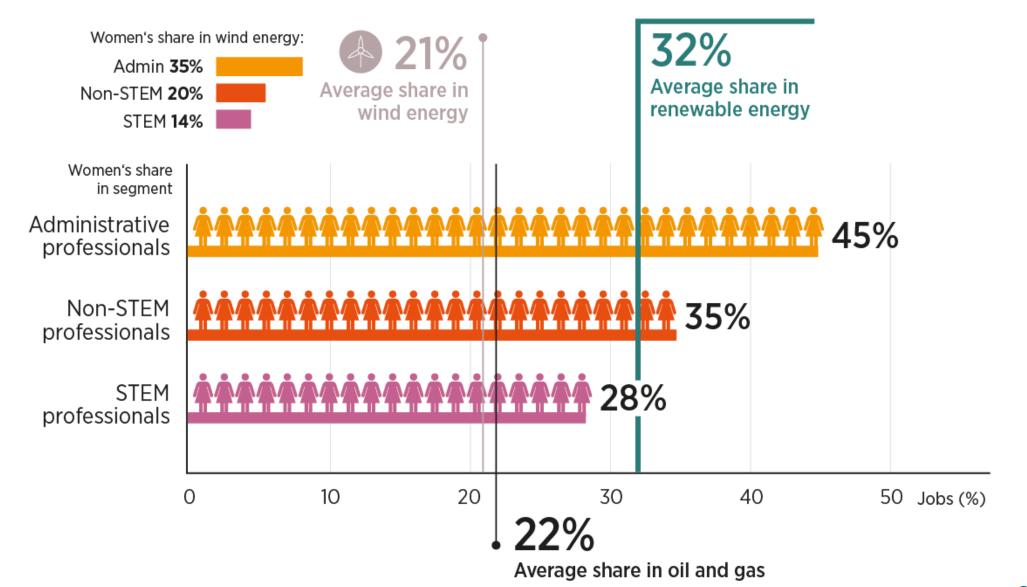
a Includes liquid biofuels, solid biomass and biogas.

b Direct jobs only.

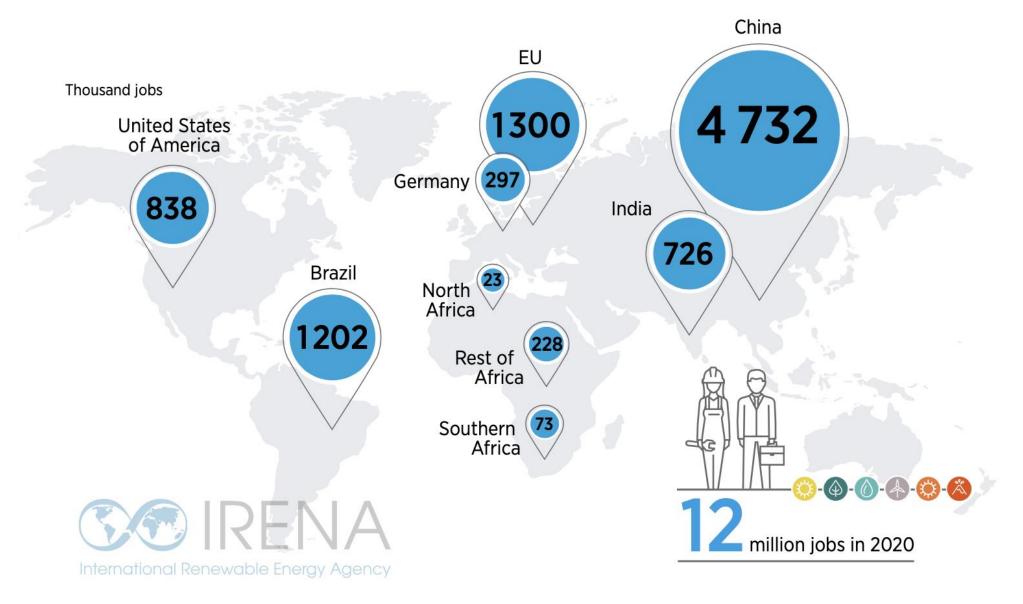
c "Others" includes geothermal energy, concentrated solar power, heat pumps (ground based), municipal and industrial waste, and ocean energy.





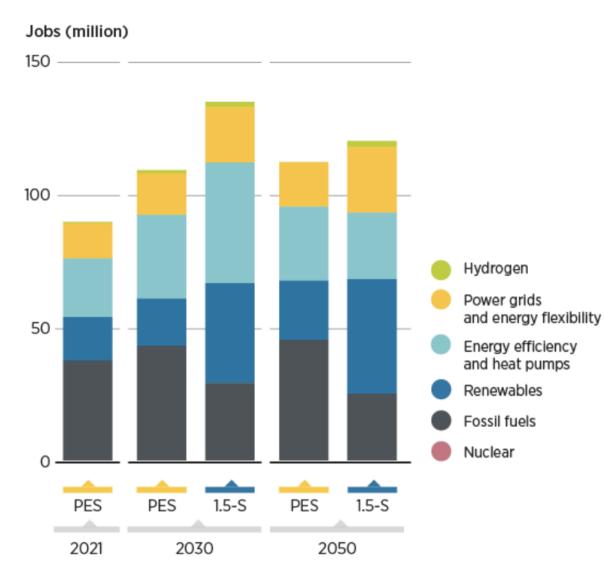


Renewable energy jobs in 2020, by region/country, and Top 10 countries

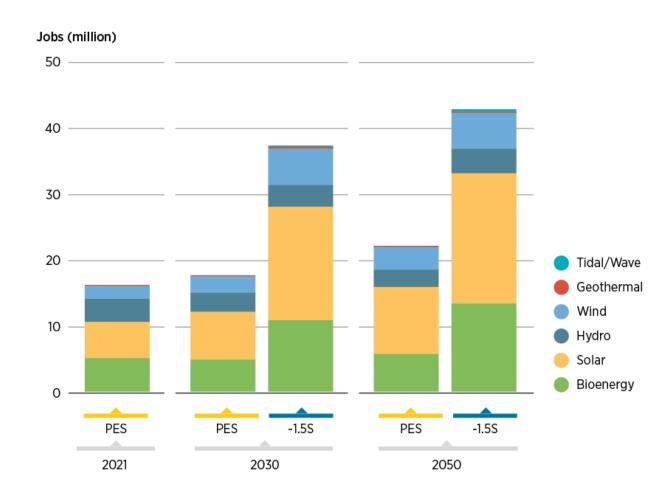




Energy sector and Renewable energy jobs to 2050



Jobs in renewable energy, by technology, in the 1.5°C Scenario and PES (million)



The energy transition policy agenda



