



Energy transition, economic diversification and sustainability

**African region awareness creation workshop to maximize the
positive and minimize the negative impacts of implementation
of climate change response measures**

Cape Town, 27 September 2018

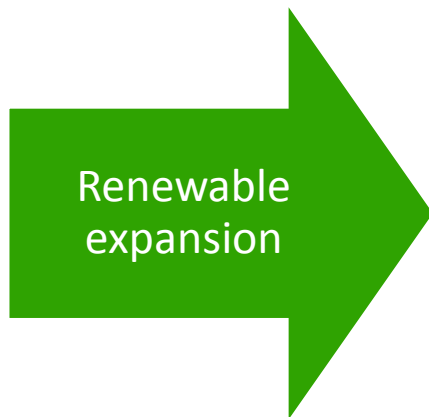
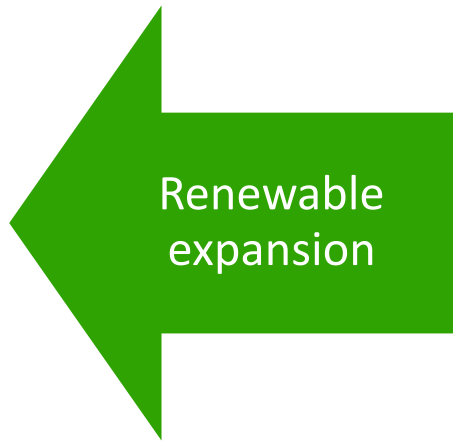
Moustapha Kamal Gueye, Head, ILO Green Jobs Programme

Context and issues in Africa's energy transition

- Africa's energy transition faces two important challenges: modernization and expansion.
 - Modernization is about exploiting the vast natural endowment while improving energy efficiency, infrastructure and labour productivity.
 - Expansion is about bringing to scale adapted technologies to meet the energy needs of a growing population of 1.2 billion people, of which only 30% have access to reliable electricity.

Energy landscapes are changing; but not in a single direction

What does such energy transition hold for economic diversification, jobs and sustainable development?



Renewables expansion

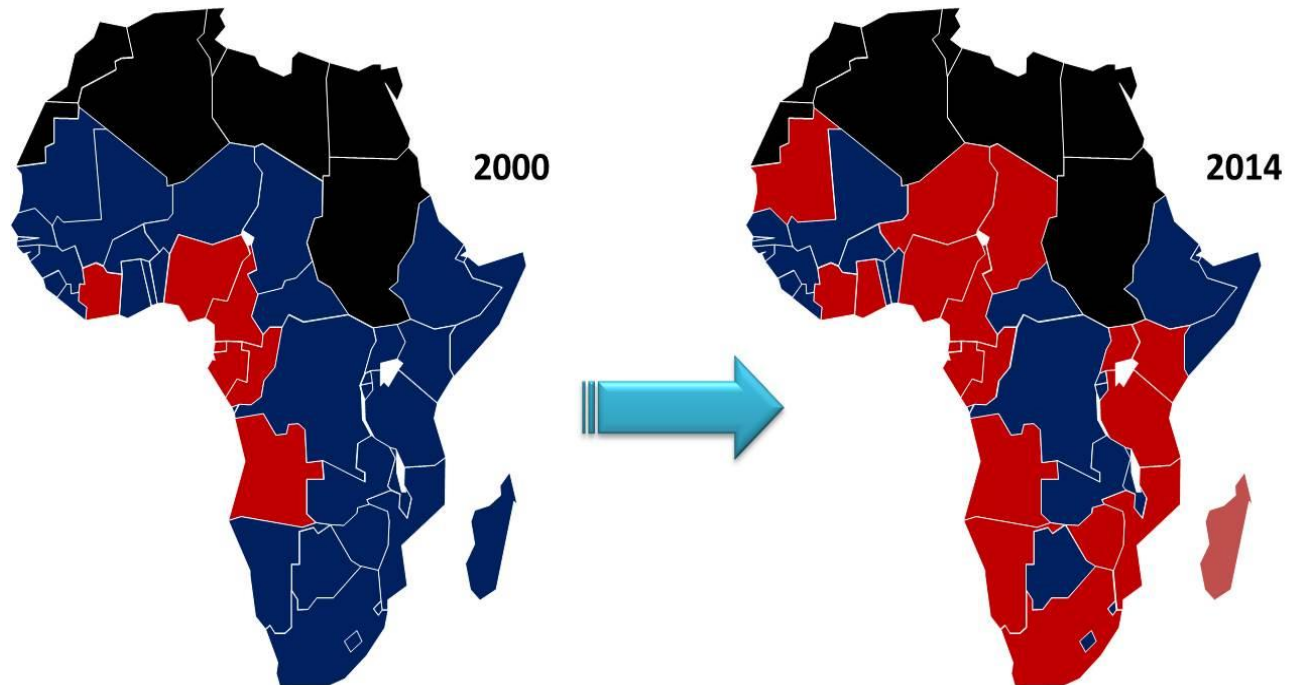
- Nzema Solar Power station in Ghana; will be the largest installation of its kind in Africa, expected to increase Ghana's electricity generating capacity by 6 % and bring clean energy to nearly 100,000 homes.
- Morocco Noor: seeks to deploy about 1.5 gigawatts of solar and wind capacity across the country to meet the goal of powering 42% of energy mix from non-fossil resources by 2020.
- South Africa IPPs: 27 independent renewable energy power producers worth \$4.6bn to produce 2 300 MW of electricity over the next five years.

Oil and gas changing landscapes

Many new oil and gas discoveries: e.g.

- Chad,
- Ghana,
- Guinea,
- Guinea-Bissau,
- Kenya,
- Liberia,
- Mali,
- Mauritania,
- Mozambique,
- Sao Tome Principe,
- Senegal,
- Sierra Leone,
- Tanzania,
- Togo,
- Uganda.

Sub-Saharan Africa oil and gas - 2000 to 2014



30% of global oil and gas discoveries made between 2010 and 2014 have been in sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: South Africa Oil & Gas Alliance SAOGA

Cost and access to technologies

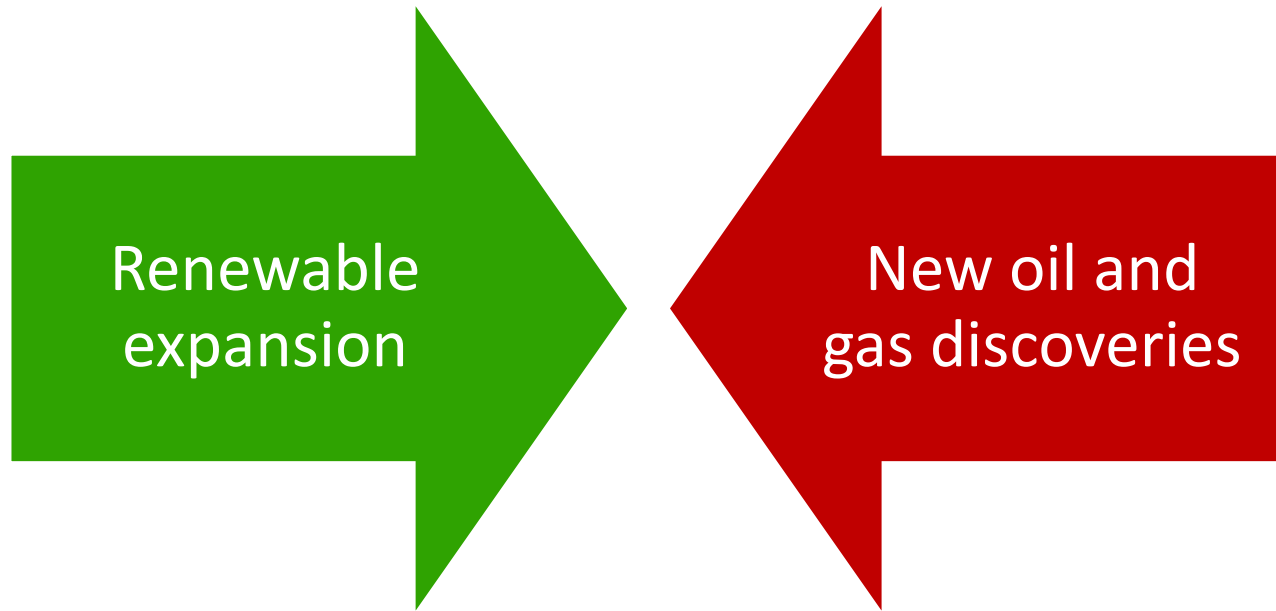
- Critical to success is the fine combination of new oil and gas discoveries, and the expansion of renewables across the continent.
- An important and critical dimension of the energy transition for Africa has to do with cost of technologies.
- As Collier and Venables have put it, Africa cannot afford cost-increasing mitigation: any measures that it takes to green its energy usage must also be cost-reducing.

Can oil and gas drive economic diversification?

- The energy transition is complex and has important ramifications for the structure of economies and future development prospects.
- Climate change is an essential aspect to it, so are many other key sustainable development goals:
 - reducing the health impact on women and children of the use of inefficient cooking fuels;
 - powering productive industries in rural areas and modernizing agriculture;
 - improvement of living conditions.

Climate, development and political realities

- Can oil and gas be left underground?
- Will oil and gas revenues finance sustainability and diversification?
- Will more and better jobs emerge?





Thank you - for more information

- [International Labour Organization](#)
- [Green Jobs Programme of the ILO](#)
- [International Training Centre of the ILO](#)