

6TH Africa OIL GOVERNANCE SUMMIT 2020 Virtual Summit

**Action Points
from Summit**

**THEME:
THE IMPLICATIONS
OF CLIMATE
CHANGE ACTION
ON OIL
GOVERNANCE IN
AFRICA**



25 - 26 Nov' 2020

Endorsed by:



convenor:



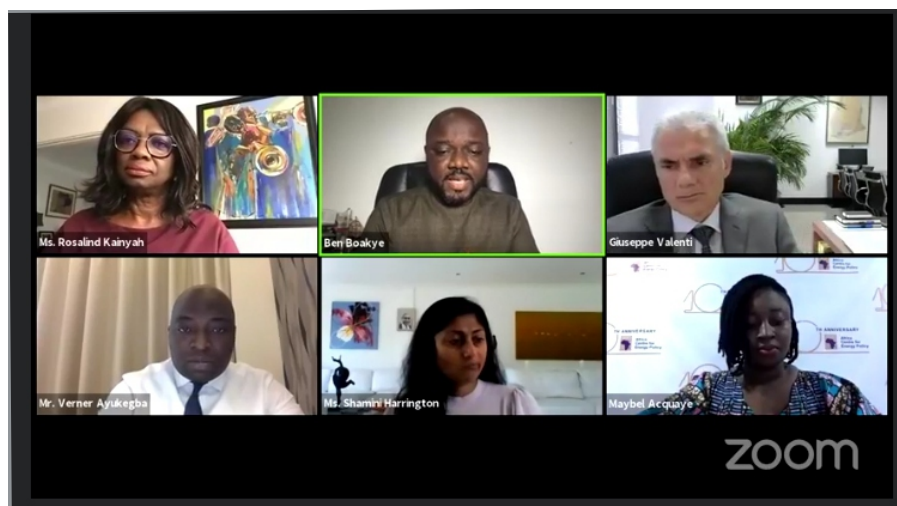
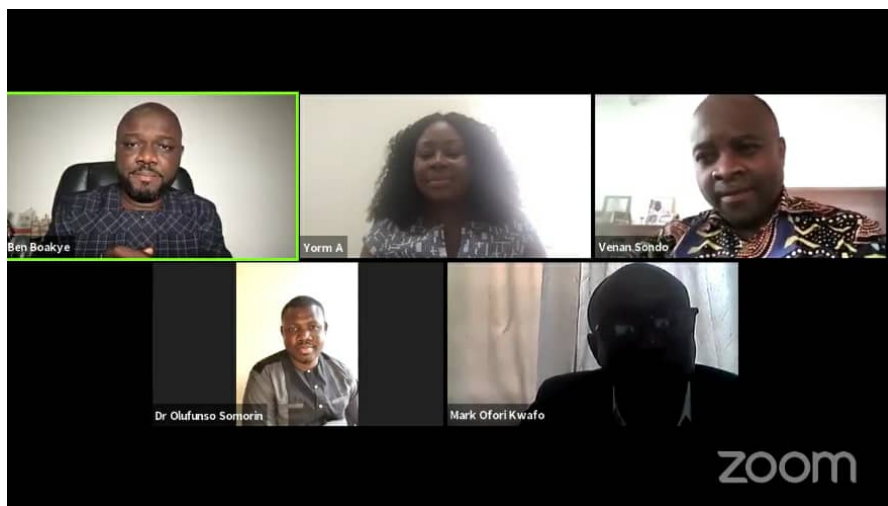
Partners:



Action Points from Summit

ACEP, in partnership with the Ministry of Energy, Ghana; Norwegian Agency for Development Corporation (NORAD); Oxfam in Ghana; Ford Foundation; Kina Advisory Limited; and Nochua International, organised the 6th Africa Oil Governance Summit. The virtual Summit attracted participation from government agencies, industry, development partners, academia and civil society.

The 2020 Summit focused on mapping out concrete actions that African governments, climate financiers, the business community and citizenry can adopt in response to the green revolution. The team of experts who participated as speakers and audience highlighted the lessons that should guide Africa's participation in the green revolution and the role of stakeholders towards resolving the dilemma of balancing the dependence on fossil fuels and the commitments to climate change action.



Lessons that should guide Africa's participation in the green revolution.

The Summit concluded that Africa has a lot to learn from its past and the current trends.

- African economic growth from the early 2000s has not been sustainable and poverty has remained extremely rampant. This limited growth has been predicated on the extraction and export of natural resources in the 'crudest' forms. Thus, the increasing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has not led to structural transformation of African economies.
- African countries have consistently failed to adequately plan their development priorities and objectives. In instances where some plans exist, they have been poorly implemented to deliver the most optimal outcomes.
- Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change. This vulnerability is due to a combination of geography, climate-dependent economic sectors, limited capacity to adapt, weak governance and lack of finance. Although the Africa has historically emitted negligible Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), African countries cannot ignore the effects of climate change on the livelihoods of its citizens..
- But climate change also offers an enormous opportunity for Africa through following a climate-resilient and low carbon development pathway that incentivizes green and inclusive economic and social transformation.
- The global green transition has taken off. At least 14 countries and 29 principalities have indicated timelines in the medium term to ban the sale fossil fuel cars in their countries. The transition is not waiting for Africa, it is already happening.

The role of stakeholders towards climate action

The Summit identified the key roles of various stakeholders in ensuring that Africa is able to effectively respond to the urgency of climate action.

The role of Government

1. Policymaking and implementation

- Governments must model the pathways available to them for transitioning, taking into account the carbon constraints and the emission reduction limits, and provide for the demography of the country, the diversification of and the consequence of inaction.

2. Regulatory systems

- Governments must, in the short term, implement strict environmental standards in the extraction of the natural resources to mitigate their impacts on climate and the environment.
- Governments must ensure energy transition is just. The transition process must account for the socio-economic impacts of the green transition on communities and how to mitigate them.

3. Institutional capacity to deliver leadership

- Governments must think imaginatively to participate in the economics of the transition. There has to be a concerted effort to ensure that Africa actively participates in the development of renewable technologies within a set timeframe through collective thinking and right governance frameworks.
- African Governments should not limit their options to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Countries need to revise their NDCs to reflect more bankable clean energy actions which generate modest returns to attract investments from the private sector.

4. Incentives for collective actions

- Governments must rethink their approach to citizen engagement on communicating climate change. There is the need to move beyond government engagement championed by scientists to involve CSOs, local actors and the media to target “unorganized/informal” citizenry.
- Governments must also simplify climate change issues for the ordinary citizen using local languages and simplified educational techniques to facilitate citizens understanding and participation in climate change discussions and action.

The role of businesses/industry

- Businesses are encouraged to strategize and set realistic phased targets that are informed by critical modelling of the pathways that are available to them.
- Businesses would need to also invest in carbon capturing and storage technologies to mitigate the risks of stranding fossil assets and contribute to meeting the net-zero targets in 2050.
- Businesses would benefit from diversifying their operation portfolio to include greener power generation sources such as Solar PVs, green hydrogen etc. to remain profitable and sustainable in the transition process and beyond.
- Businesses should invest in research and development on the options for using CO2 emissions.

- Businesses are encouraged to share with government pathways for transition they have already modelled for their businesses to accelerate government's understanding and action on the transition process.
- Businesses may also support the investment in research and development in renewable energy technologies either through the utilization of an agreed share of their revenues due government or cooperate to ensure the continent leads in the production of these technologies instead of being consumers.
- Businesses would need to begin the process of reskilling and retraining workers who may be affected by the transition to mitigate the socio-economic effect of energy transition on their livelihoods.
- Businesses should support carbon pricing tax system, remain proactive in meeting the climate-related costs that will affect their businesses, and be well-prepared to remain profitable.

The role of CSOs and citizens

- CSOs and citizens must demand for climate policies, monitor the implementation of those policies and demand accountability from government on climate actions.
- CSOs must also actively participate in the education and sensitization of local communities on the realities and impacts of climate change on their livelihoods and the urgency of climate action.

The role of development partners

- Development partners are encouraged to acknowledge Africa's contextual realities on climate change and progressive climate action and work jointly to invest in high impact areas that will not only strengthen Africa's adaptability and resilience to the effects of climate change, but also support economic diversification in Africa.
- Development Banks should actively provide capacity building support to African governments and African businesses in designing and assessing innovative funding for bankable clean energy projects.

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GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

Increasing Governments' Efforts on Climate Action Amidst Oil and Gas Extraction



HOST
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Africa Centre for
Energy Policy)



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Financing Options for Green Development in Africa



HOST
Mr. Benjamin Boakye
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Co-founder, CHAINT
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Options Available to Oil and Gas Companies in Decarbonizing their Operations



HOST

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Ms. Shamini Harrington
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Ms. Rachael Akosua Antwi
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Mr. Verner Ayukegba
(Senior Vice President Africa Energy Chamber)

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26th Nov

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The Importance of, and Avenues for, Citizenry Engagement on the Climate Discourse to Advance Responsible Climate Action and Innovation in Africa



HOST

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(Director, Youth for Sustainable Development Goals Kenya (Youth4SDGs, KE))



Dr Festus Asaaga
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Mr. Chibeze Ezekiel
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Ms. Simphiwe Laura Stewart
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26th Nov

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