Chapter 5: Energy Transition

Enhancing Ambition of Climate Action in the African Context: Africa-focused Analysis of the First Global Stocktake Outcomes

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KEY GST OUTCOMES

Paragraph 28 of the GST

- **3x renewable energy capacity** globally & **2x the average annual rate of energy efficiency** by 2030
- Accelerating the **phase down of unabated coal power.**
- Pursuing **net zero energy systems** that use either net zero or low carbon fuels by or before 2050
- "**Transitioning away**" from the use of fossil fuels in energy systems in a ‘just, orderly and equitable’ way, focusing on this decade and aiming for net zero by 2050.
- Accelerating the **use of zero- and low-emission technologies** (nuclear, CCS).
- Achieving a substantial **reduction in GHG emissions that are not carbon dioxide**, particularly methane emissions
- The **phase out of "inefficient" fossil fuel subsidies,** which would include subsidies to the energy sector

Para 29 of the GST

Recognises the **role that "transitional" fuels play** in the energy transition and ensuring energy security, (e.g. natural gas, hydrogen, biofuels and other lower carbon synthetic fuels)

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METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR NDC PREPARATION

Assessment and Stocktaking: review energy landscapes, identify gaps and opportunities, based on the last NDC, in tandem with GST-1 outcomes.

Strategy Development: define their energy transition pathways, setting ambitious targets, where relevant and possible, for:

- renewable energy,
- energy efficiency,
- use of clean fuels and low carbon technologies,
- timelines and process for transitioning away from fossil fuels and phasing out coal power, and
- approach to addressing fossil fuel subsidies, if any, taking into account their own domestic constraints and needs.
- requires a strong evidence base, including energy and economic modelling, where feasible, and reflective of existing challenges and opportunities for different sectors.

Implementation Planning: strategies to be converted into action or implementation plans, that culminate into tangible and financeable transition plans that can attract investment and support.

NDC 2.0 Formulation: Ideally NDCs should address each of the sector/fuel and technology objectives of the GST-1, as discussed above, where relevant to their economies and energy sectors

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KEY MESSAGES TO REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

1. Flexibility in approach: Our approach is to recommend that **countries address all GST calls to action in para 28**, where relevant to their energy sectors (mindful of the current global debate of whether para 28 lists a “menu to chose from” vs all of it being applicable to NDCs) but implementation can be subject to conditions, e.g. financial and capacity support.
2. Stark **disparity between Africa's financing needs** (USD 200+ billion annually) and current climate finance receipt (3% globally) represents the most significant barrier to implementing the GST-1 objectives.
3. Implementation must **centre on just transition principles**, focusing on all-of-society impacts, ensuring alternative livelihoods and leveraging critical mineral capacity
4. **Ensuring energy access** to 600 million in Africa remains foundational
5. **Regional coordination is essential:** coordinate complementary mandates, from AU Commission's policy coordination to AfDB's financing capabilities and AREI's renewable energy expertise
6. **Technology and innovation opportunities:** strategic technology transfer, capacity building, and local value addition in clean energy supply chains essential to leverage leadership opportunity in clean energy technologies