

Africa and Just Transition: Achieving Climate Change Mitigation, Social Inclusion, Equality and Environment Justice in Fossil Fuel-Dependent Economies

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Presentation Outline

- ❑ Introduction to just energy transition
- ❑ Objectives
- ❑ Definition of Terms
- ❑ Exploration issues of climate change, just transition in the African context
- ❑ Climate change regulatory framework
- ❑ Engaging Key climate change principles for just transition in Africa
- ❑ Recommendations and Conclusion



Just energy transition

□ Energy Transition

Just energy transition:

The World Economic Forum describes just transition as:

“A transition away from fossil fuel-based energy resources to cleaner renewable energy sources implemented in a way that not only addresses environmental sustainability but also provides decent work, enhances social cohesion, and helps to eradicate poverty.”

□ Relevance to climate change

□ Why Justice is important in the energy transition discussion



Objectives

- ❑ To explore the concept and application of justice transition in developing countries context
- ❑ Highlight the effects of climate change and energy transition in Africa
- ❑ Explore the key principles of climate change and just transition and their relevance to Africa's mitigation and adaptation efforts
- ❑ To determine and makes recommendations on climate mitigation could be achieved in equitable, socially inclusive and environmentally just manner

Definition of Key Terms

- Climate Change Mitigation
- Social Justice
- Inequality
- Fossil-fuel dependency
- Environment justice





Effects of climate change

- Global warming
- Heat waves
- Flooding
- Droughts
- Delayed rainfall and Excessive rainfalls in different regions
- Exacerbation of existing challenges of poverty, hunger, social and economic exclusion

Africa's Socio-economic Conditions Affecting Energy Transition

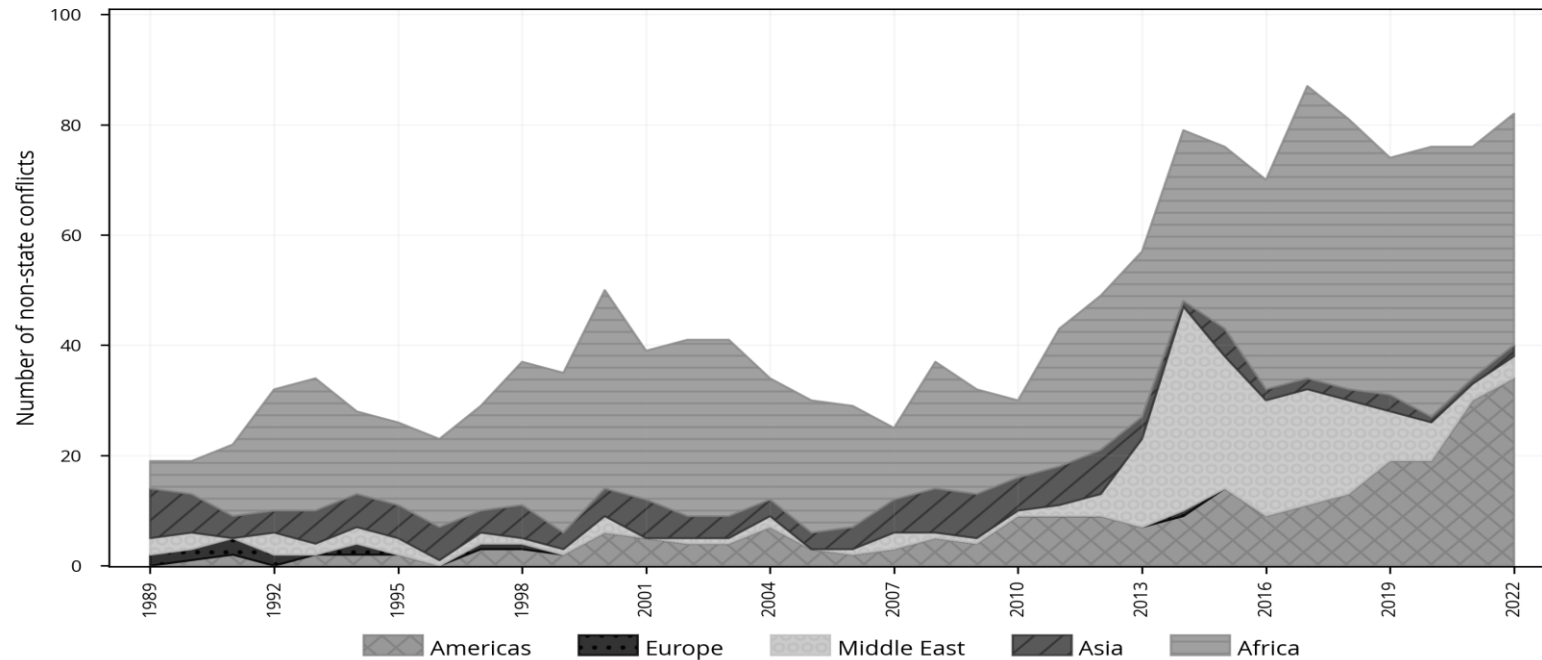


- ❑ Africa is largely dependent on natural resources to achieve growth and development
- ❑ Weak Governance
- ❑ Earlier in the month, a report African Development Bank indicates that African countries continue perform poorly in the key SDGs areas like eradication of extreme poverty, hunger, achievement of universal primary education, child mortality, maternal health, environmental sustainability and combating diseases like HIV/AIDS and malaria.
- ❑ UN Global Sustainable Development report released June 14, 2023 indicates that these challenges remains and even worsening in many countries particularly in Africa.
- ❑ Furthermore, the report stated the following:
 - ❑ By 2030, up to two-thirds of the world's extreme poor could live in settings characterized by fragility, conflict and violence threatening efforts to end extreme poverty.
 - ❑ Violent conflict not only disrupts human development and causes insecurity, it also destroys essential man-made and natural capital needed for survival, diverts private and public resources to spending on defence and reconstruction .



Africa, Conflict and Climate Change

Non-state conflicts by region (1989-2022)



Source: <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/charts/>

Based on UCDP 23.1 data

By: Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson & Magnus Öberg (2022).



Climate change regulatory framework

- ❑ The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- ❑ Kyoto Protocol
- ❑ The Paris Agreement
- ❑ National and regional climate change regulatory framework
- ❑ Energy transition Measures

The Principles of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol



- ❑ The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities
- ❑ The principles intergenerational equity
- ❑ The precautionary principle in mitigation and adaptation



Paris Agreement

- ❑ The Paris Agreement highlights the need to:
 - ❑ Recognize and address specific needs and special circumstances
 - ❑ address the funding and transfer of technologies
- ❑ The preamble also underscored that climate actions and responses impacts equality access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty
- ❑ Financial assistance to developing countries- Arts. 9 and 11
- ❑ Technology development and transfer to improve resilience to climate change. Art. 10
- ❑ Capacity building to support developing countries' mitigation and adaptation measures. Art. 11
- ❑ facilitation of technology development, dissemination and deployment. Art. 11

National and regional climate change regulatory framework



- Climate change legislations
- National measures by Africa countries
 - National Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEEP)
 - National Economic and Development Strategy
 - Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Plan
 - Energy Transition Plan
- Regional Mechanisms
 - ECOWAS Renewable Energy Policy

Energy transition Measures: Case Study- Nigeria



- ❑ Renewable energy policy and efficiency measures
- ❑ Energy transition plan
- ❑ Funding issues
- ❑ Impacts of measures on economic diversification and national development aspirations

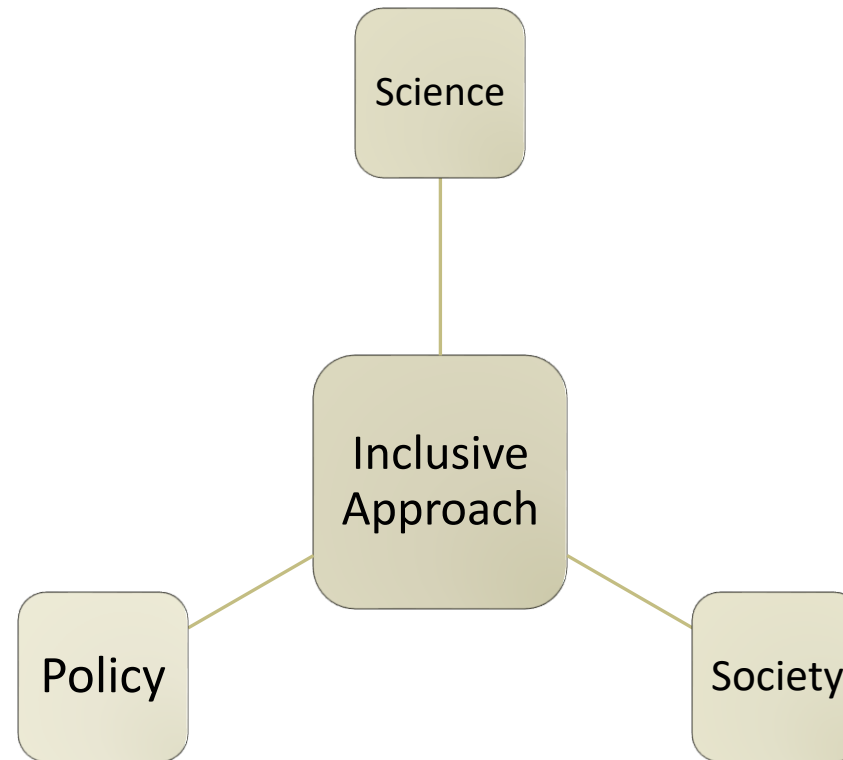
Engage climate change principles/Values for just transition in Africa



- ❑ Climate change and energy transition policy is important
- ❑ Address inequality and inclusive growth
- ❑ Focus more Capacity development and attractive internal and external support
- ❑ Decision on climate change/transition technology development
- ❑ De-emphasize the approach that deals with issues in silos
- ❑ Strengthen governance institutions for resilience
- ❑ Work on the economic



Three Dimensional Approach



Nigeria's Subsidies Removal: Inequalities, socio-economic inclusion Issues



- ❑ Subsidy has become too expensive to run and a drain on scarce resources
- ❑ Enmeshed in corruption
- ❑ International pressure to withdraw subsidy on fossil fuels
- ❑ Stifling investment in productive sectors
- ❑ Lessons so far



Recommendations

- ❑ Undertake a more nuanced analysis of the impacts and benefits of energy transition
- ❑ Take Climate and Energy Transition policy seriously
- ❑ Improve relevant governance institutions and capacity development
- ❑ Determine the right approach on climate/transition technologies
- ❑ Approach climate change/energy transition regulations, policies and measures in a more consultative and inclusive
- ❑ Strengthen systems relating to environmental regulations and enforcement
- ❑ Work on their transition readiness based on the WEF's ETI Framework



Conclusion

- ❑ Climate change is a common problem for mankind and requires a collective action towards mitigation, adaptation and resilience
- ❑ Despite Africa's relatively low contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, it is very vulnerable to climate change and effects of climate actions
- ❑ Ability to continue to pursue climate change mitigation and adaptations would depend:
 - Governance
 - A strong economy
 - Climate financing
 - Enhanced capacity and ability to develop and run their mitigation, adaptation and resilience strategies
 - Greater cooperation and support on transition technology development and deployment



THANK YOU!

Reconceptualising Energy Justice from A Corporate Social Responsibility Perspective: Old Body in New Robes

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Outline

Background:
Intersections between
CSR and Energy
Justice

**Corporate Social
Responsibility:**
conceptual analysis

Energy justice:
conceptual analysis

Multinational
Corporations as an
Agent of Energy
Justice

CSR as a Means to
Achieve Energy
Justice

Conclusion

Background Context

- * **CSR and Energy Justice** – Means to impact society/improve the standard of living/ Engaged by policymakers, national governments, and companies to deliver good to all people
- * **CSR** – Corporations/Businesses make an effort through specific activities to give back to society sometimes with underlying reasons beyond doing good
- * **Energy justice:** strategic justice approaches to resolve/address energy access and poverty challenges
- * **Intersections:** Activities/initiatives embedded in both concepts cut across each other with the overall objective of delivering good to people
- * **Central Research Question:** To what extent can CSR constructs be deployed as a strategic tool for achieving energy justice in the energy and extractive industry?

CSR: Conceptualisation

To deliver business and environmental value through projects which are beneficial for business and larger ecosystem.

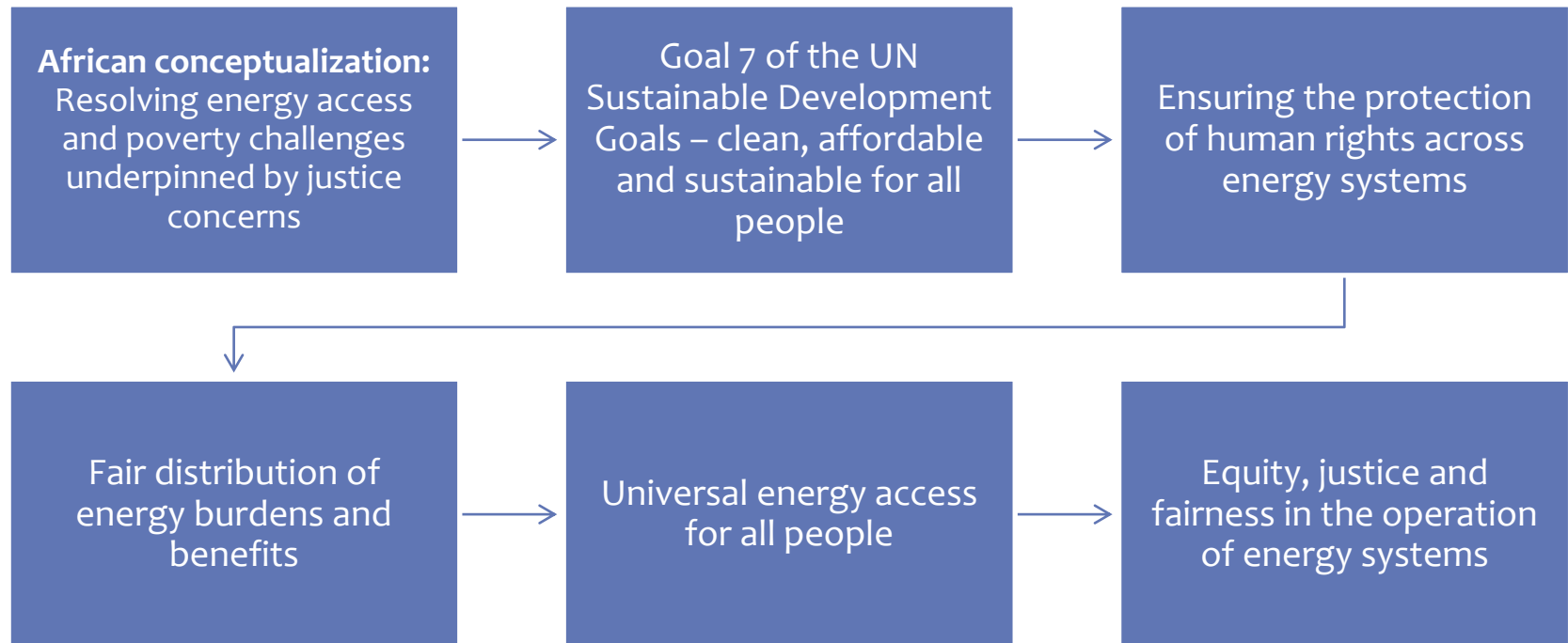
To ensure sustainable power development by ensuring minimal wastage across operations.

To actively contribute towards societal development.

To lead the sector in the areas of resettlement and rehabilitation and environment protection including effective ash-utilization, peripheral development and energy conservation practices.

- * CSR is a corporate governance and business management model used as a catalyst for economic prosperity for businesses and sustainable growth in society – Nojeem Amodu
- * Embodies three basic ideas: (1) **Responsibility**; (2) **Corporate Responsibility**; and (3) **Corporate Social Responsibility**
- * Commission of the European Communities (CEC) ‘the responsibility of enterprises/businesses for their impacts on society’.
- * **Department for Business Innovation & Skills, Corporate Responsibility**: voluntary action businesses take over and above legal requirements to manage and **enhance economic, environmental, and societal impacts**

Energy Justice



Five Dimensions of Energy Justice

Distributive justice

Sharing the costs and benefits arising from energy systems fairly and equitably

Recognition justice

Recognising people whose vulnerability are worsened by energy decisions

Procedural justice

Ensuring meaningful consultation and participation in energy decision-making processes

Restorative justice

Ensuring that injustices arising from energy activities are rectified

Cosmopolitan justice

Ensuring the well-being of everyone - that all human beings treated equally

Multinational Corporations as an Agent of Energy Justice

Energy justice as a concept requires actors/agents to drive its delivery

National government

Policymakers and regulators

Individuals

Non-Governmental Organizations

Companies










Multinational Corporations as an Agent of Energy Justice Cont'd

- * **MNCs and Distributive Justice:** Fair distribution of benefits and burdens of energy, fair distribution of access to modern energy systems and services
- * **MNCs and Procedural Justice:** Ensure access to information, transparency and accountability – ensure fairness of the processes through which energy decisions are made.
- * **MNCs and Recognition Justice:** Requires acknowledging and respecting the various needs, rights and experiences of those affected by energy decisions
- * **MNCs and Restorative Justice:** Applying restorative justice in the decision-making process enables policymakers to consider diverse justice concerns and ensure that any injustice arising from an energy activity must be rectified
- * **MNCs and Cosmopolitan Justice:** Requires all human beings to be treated equally as we are bound by moral principles – Not as individual nations

CSR as a Means to Achieve Energy Justice

- * Decentralization of energy options (DEOPs)
- * Universal access to clean energy
- * Renewable energy development
- * Sustainable development
- * Transparency and accountability
- * Energy efficiency and conservation



Energy Conservation	VS.	Energy Efficiency
 Turn your refrigerator temperature down		 Install a high-efficiency fridge
 Use lights minimally		 Upgrade to LED lights
 Only run full loads in your dishwasher		 Install an energy-efficient dishwasher
 Set thermostat hotter in the summer and cooler in the winter		 Upgrade to energy-efficient HVAC, use proper insulation and upgrade windows

Contribution to the energy justice scholarship

Provides an implementation approach to the realisation of energy justice

Industry-specific approach for realising energy justice – energy and extractive industries

Sets out clear linkages between CSR and energy justice

Provides strategic justice approach that could be used to resolve energy access and poverty challenges

Moves the CSR and Energy Justice discourse beyond conceptualisation to the implementation

Conclusion



Accelerating
progress towards
achieving energy
justice



Energy Justice and
CSR Interlinkages



Findings: CSR is a
critical enabler to
achieving energy
justice



Energy justice –
clean, affordable,
and sustainable
energy, and just
energy systems

Thank you for listening!

Questions/Comments?