



**Climate change will force  
several African countries to  
completely rethink their  
economic models**



If floods and droughts continue to increase, Africa will be able to produce only 13% of its food needs by 2050.

A situation in which many African countries find themselves, whose raw materials sector accounts for at least 60% of total merchandise exports. However, according to the Paris Agreement, the "decarbonization" of economies implies profound changes in the exploitation of natural resources as sources of income.

**The consequences of the decline of fossil fuels**

To reach the 2°C target, one third of oil reserves, half of natural gas reserves and more than 80% of current coal reserves would have to be locked up until 2050.

This initiative has pushed some economies, initially very fond of raw materials, to adopt measures to gradually achieve their transition to a greener economy. This will have the effect of weighing on the long-term growth prospects of the countries producing these raw materials, which will thus face a decline in their incomes.



## Ouarzazate Power Plant, MOROCCO

# Climate Change in Africa - Case of MOROCCO

SOUS LE HAUT PATRONAGE DE SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI MOHAMMED VI


 المجلس المتوسطي للمناخ  
 MASON MÉDITERRANÉENNE DU CLIMAT  
 MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE HOUSE


 جهة طنجة - تارونج - الحسيمة  
 AGUEJ + R. G. + H. G. + B. G. + B. G.  
 REGION TANGER TETOUAN AL HOCEIMA


  
**3<sup>ème</sup> Edition**  
**MEDCOPCLIMAT**  
 TANGER 2023

**22-23 Juin**

**De la COP 27 à la COP 28**

La MEDCOP locomotive de l'action climat  
en Méditerranée aux niveaux local et régional

  
 Rendez-vous des territoires de  
la Méditerranée pour l'action climat

The Mediterranean has long been recognized as the cradle of civilizations, where societies have flourished and made significant contributions to art, literature, philosophy and science. However, the region now faces a significant threat from climate change, leading to rising sea levels, extreme weather events and droughts. The Mediterranean basin has been identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as one of the 25 climate change hotspots in the world. Increasing temperatures and associated disturbances in terms of precipitation, hydrological cycles or intensity of cycles, and frequency of extreme weather events will particularly affect coastal areas and watersheds, which are home to 33 per cent and 50 per cent of the total world population, respectively, and 50 per cent of the region's total population.

### Vulnerability to climate change

The advantage that Morocco derives from its privileged position and its coastline of 3500 km, on which 80% of its industrial and energy infrastructure is installed, can become a serious handicap because of the risks of rising sea levels and scarcity of water resources, likely consequences of climate change.

The awareness of this vulnerability has been confirmed over the many years of drought that hit the country at the end of the last century and have heavily affected the national economy, largely dependent on agriculture, a sector affected by this recurrent drought.

Combined with increasing desertification and deforestation, as well as the depletion of the ozone layer and groundwater pollution, this drought, which has become structural, constitutes a heavy burden that tends to hinder the country's development.

### Efforts at the national level

After ratifying the Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1995, Morocco has carried out an inventory of its greenhouse gas emissions, which barely exceed 1.84 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent/inhabitant. Nevertheless, this very modest contribution to global emissions has not prevented it from taking concrete action on its territory.

Thus, the development of renewable energies, such as solar thermal and photovoltaic energy, or the 50 MW wind farm in Koudia Blanco and the two other 200 MW wind farms planned in the north and south of the country, is one of the strategic priorities of its energy development.

# SKYLIGHT: KENYA

## Africa Energy Forum - June 2023

**"The African Energy Conference is being held for the first time on the continent"**

As its 25th edition opens, the AEF promises to offer an extraordinary experience to attendees; the event is designed to foster dialogue and promote collaboration between governments, regulators, utilities, development finance institutions, commercial banks, power producers, technology providers, EPCM and other professional services. KenGen, Kenya's largest power producer, is hosting this year's forum.

Under the theme "Africa for Africa", this year's programme will focus on strategic areas such as mining, hydrogen, connectivity and "Just Transition" to advance energy projects, partnerships and business development.

"In Africa, we are at the forefront of clean energy. Our unparalleled technical expertise, supply chain capabilities, excellent EPCM partners and access to capital enable us to deliver clean energy solutions of all sizes at a cost and efficiency unmatched in the market, from utility-scale installations to microgrids. »



From left to right: Julius Migos Ogamba, Chairman of the Board of Directors of KENGEN, Abraham Serem, Managing Director of KENGEN, Davis Chirchir, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Energy, Kenya, Simon Gosling, Director General of the Africa Energy Forum, H.E. President William Ruto, President of the Republic of Kenya

The Africa Energy Forum will cover a range of exciting themes and critical issues for Africa's energy sector. Between round tables and hot topics, sharing knowledge and valuable information for the African energy sector, participants can expect a very rich program.

They will be able to learn about the accelerating pace and scale of renewable energy projects in Africa, project pipelines, as well as the growing role of Africa's gas resources in the current geopolitical context. Discussions and debates will also focus on removing barriers to energy transition in the mining sector, challenges and opportunities related to capital flows, mitigating risks related to current markets and financing Africa's transition.

This year's event program also includes new sessions that will focus on two important topics: "Mining, Critical Minerals and Energy" and "Hydrogen: An Opportunity for Africa".

**"Kenya has invested boldly in developing its renewable energy capacity at a time when it was not fashionable to do so"**

# RENEWABLE ENERGIES 2023 AGENDA

## AREI AGENDA

### 13-15 June Tunis

- ∅ Continental technical platform (hybrid):  
Renewable Energy policy program
- ∅ AREI TC Meeting

### 20-23 June Tangier

- ∅ Participation in the 3rd edition MEDCOP

### 11-15 July Kinshasa

- ∅ Participation in the RegulaE.Fr, Off-grid electrification

## GREEN ENERGIES AGENDA

### Solar Plaza 29/06/2023

SOLARPLAZA SUMMIT FRANCE 2023

### Power and water conference 04-06 July ABUJA

POWER & WATER NIGERIA 2023