



Bright Africa Partnership

ECOWAS

Joint Program on Renewable Energy for Inclusive Growth and Youth Employment to Address Migration and Extremist in West Africa

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contact: demba.diop@undp.org

The ECOWAS Region



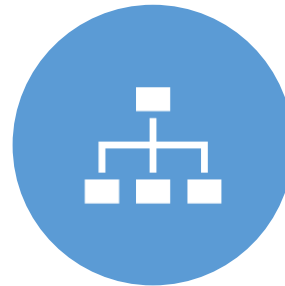
Member countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d' Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo.



One the five regional pillars of the African Union Community (AUC).



Vision : a borderless region where the population has access to its abundant resources and is able to exploit it through the creation of opportunities under a sustainable environment.



One of the most successful model of integration

Population & land area

Land area: 6,064,060 Km² (2,341,346 sq. miles)

Population: **390,195,772** as April 2019; > 50% are Nigerians

5.08% of the total world population ; density 65 per Km²

47.3 % of the population is **urban** (185,656,317 people in 2019)

The **median age** in Western Africa is **18 years**.

Economic outlook



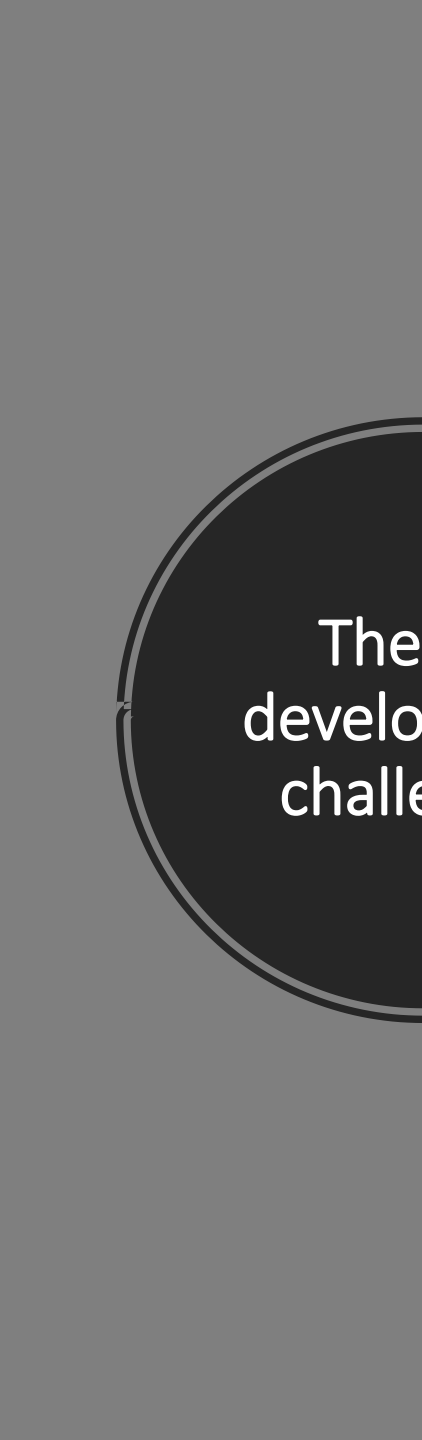
Average GDP growth of 3.8 percent in 2018 and 3.9 percent in 2019 (projected).



Nigeria: 70 % of regional GDP



Poverty is high, with 43 % of the population below the international \$1.90 per day poverty line in 2013.



The key
development
challenges

improving macroeconomic stability,

supporting structural reforms,

developing industry,

Increasing competitiveness

supporting agricultural development,

building public sector institutions,

managing mineral resources better,

enhancing regional integration,

supporting fragile states,

empowering youth through jobs,

mobilizing domestic revenue, and

strengthening national statistical capacity.

Massive Informal sector



The agricultural sector is informal and employs a large proportion of youth.



65% of workers employed in agriculture are young people and 70 % live in rural areas.



Agriculture has becoming less attractive for youth (ILO, 2016) and prefer to migrate to cities and foreign countries.



The growing impacts of climate change on farming have resulted in a significant rise of youth emigration from rural areas.

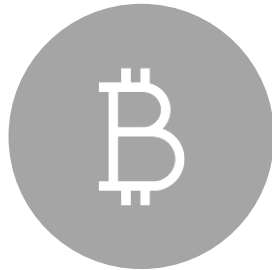


2 out 3 young workers lack the education level expected to work productively on the job (ILO).

Regional plague : youth unemployment



Unemployed & informal job: 70 % of the total labour force (IOM)



Average job creation rate: only .2 per year (AFDB,2014)



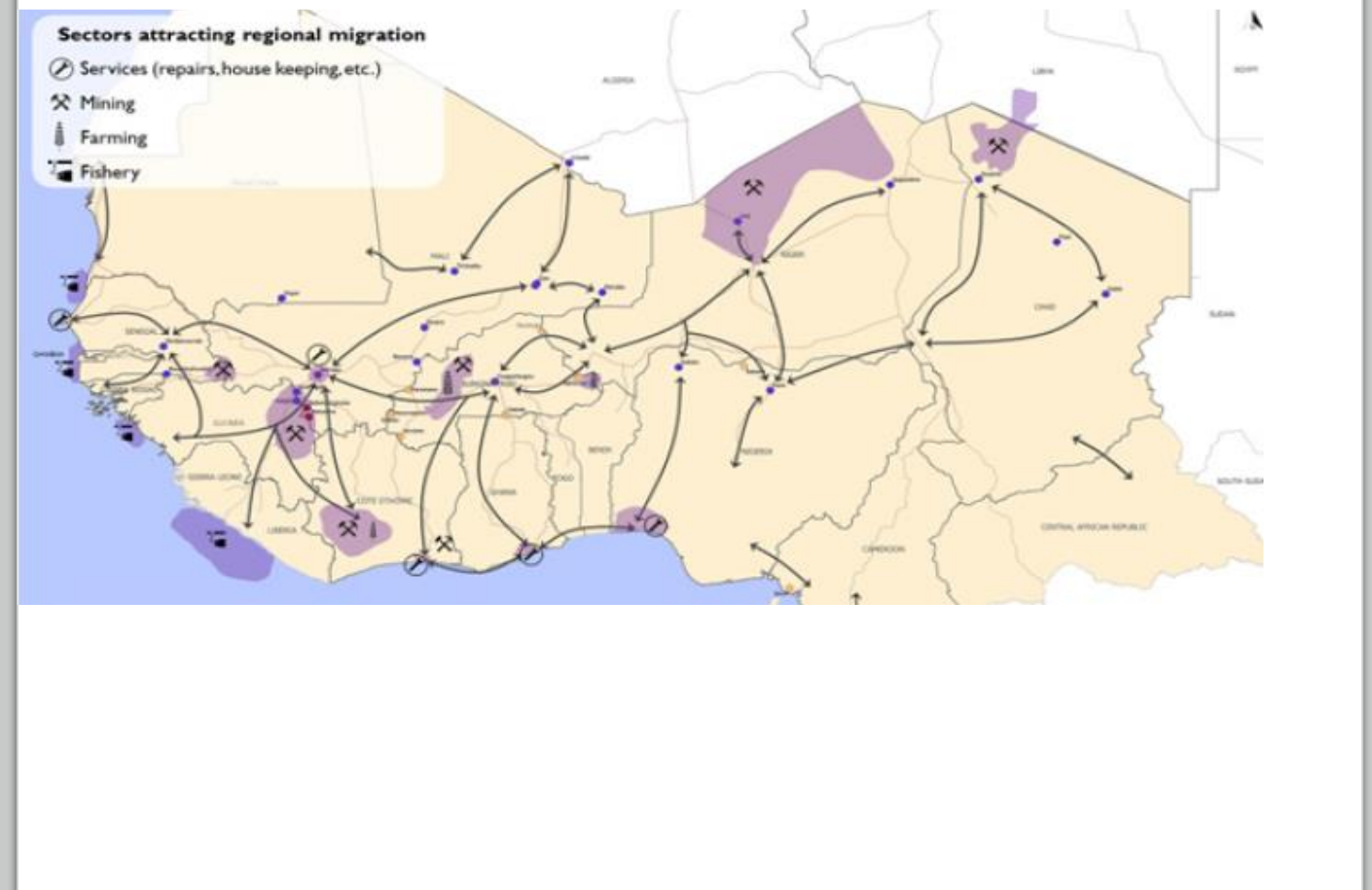
Young people: 20 % lower employment rates than adults (AFDB).



About 220 million youths will join the global labour force by 2035, yet projections in sub-saharan africa predict that only about 25 % will be absorbed into the labour market (ILO).

Migration to escape poverty and insecurity

- 80% of the migrants remain within the region
- mainly driven by the lack of employment opportunities
- consequence of environmental and climate changes, demographic pressure and political crises



The partnership



ECOWAS Parliament

Provide leadership
Political ownership



ECREE and partners (UNDP,
UNCDF, UNV,)

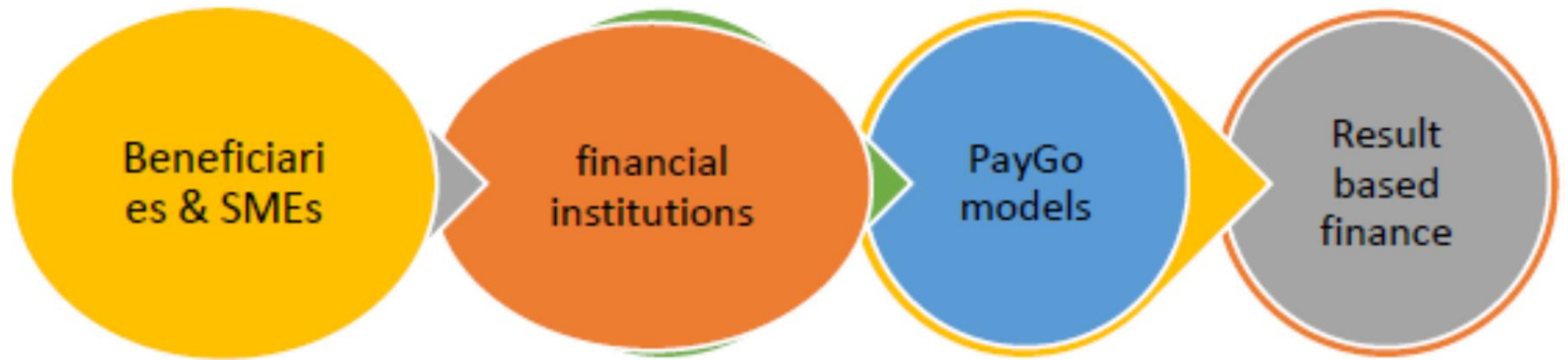
Overall coordination
Project implementation and Fund management
Report to the donors



Governments and
Regional Entities

Main beneficiary
Involvement of the private sector and
communities

Delivery model



Energy supply systems



small solar photovoltaic power plants;



solar kits (solar home systems);



network distribution systems (mini-grids);



solar photovoltaic streets light

Supporting small and very small enterprises



Inexperience



Poor cash
managemen
t



Non
compliance
with law



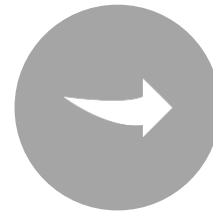
Poor
customer
services



Insufficient
funding



Inability to
innovate

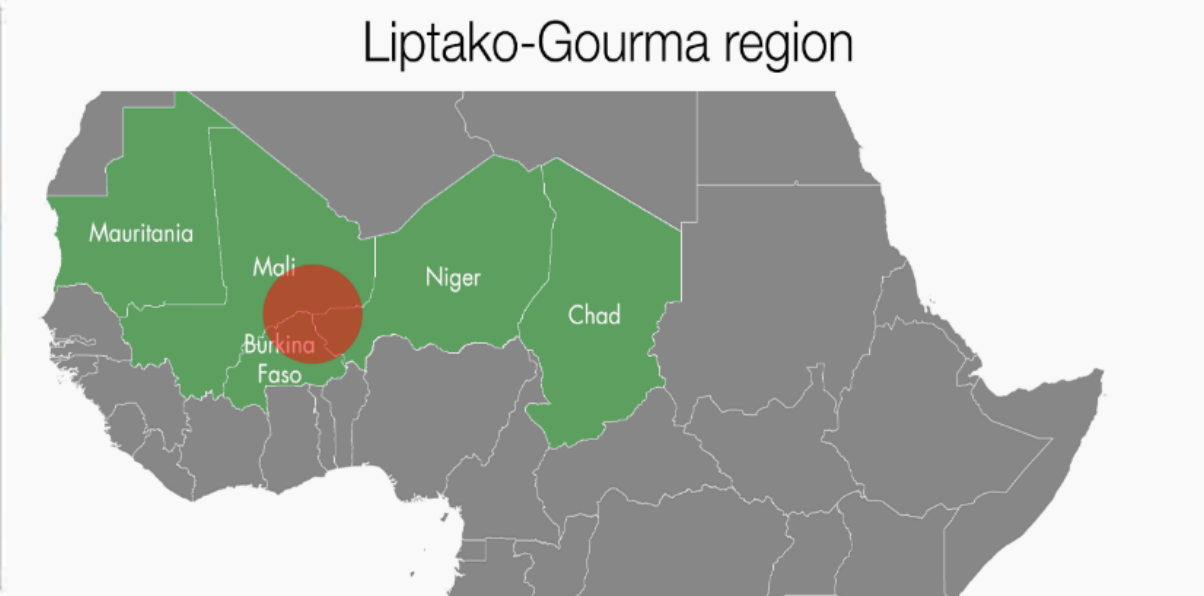


Inadequate
financial
planing

Climate change mitigation

- Exclusive use of solar and wind energy
- Promotion of sustainable irrigated agriculture and forestry
- Reforestation through the promotion of alternative cooking energy
- Mobilisation of the water resources
- Overall improved security, health and education services

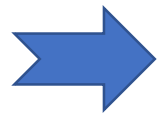
Pilote Phase: The Liptako Gourma Region



- Formerly a great and bubbling centre of Arab-African culture and civilisation (Timbuktu, Djenne, Mopti, Gao) once a driving centre of knowledge, science, architecture and agriculture
- Rich in mineral resources (gold, uranium, oil & gas), large underground water, solar and wind resources;
- Slowly become the epicentre of the Sahel crisis

Epicentre of the Sahel crisis

- Ongoing geopolitical turmoil;
- Depletion of natural resources, Recurring draughts and Conflicts around access and control to the resources;
- Rush of multinationals in search of gold, uranium, oil;
- Weak national governments to protect the population;



Consequences: massive movement of the population around the borders in search of security, pasture lands, health care or education facilities.

The youth of the Liptako Gourma, faced with unemployment and lack of perspectives, are tempted to extremism or hitting the migration roads and deadly seas.

The targeted areas

- In Burkina Faso, eight (8) Regions: Central Region (Ouagadougou), Central Eastern Region (Tenkodogo), Southern Central Region (Manga), Northern Central Region (Kaya), Eastern Region (Fada N'gourma), Central Plateau Region (Ziniaré), Northern Region (Ouahigouya) and Sahel Region (Dori).
- In Mali : Five (5) regions: 5th Region (Mopti), 6th region (Timbuktu), 7th Region (Gao), 8th Region (Kidal) and 9th Region (Ménaka).
- In Niger, two (2) regions and one (1) Urban Community Region: Tillabery (Tillabery), Region of Dosso (Dosso) and Niamey Urban Community.

Program Description



Involving institutions such as IMFs, PayGo companies, suppliers equipment and supplies.



Capacity generation of about 32,35 GWh / year to feed electricity to about 1,000,000 people.



A series of training and capacity building activities to tackle the issue of inexperience, poor cash management, inadequate knowledge, insufficient funding, noncompliance with law, poor customer service, inability to innovate and inadequate financial planning.

Summary of the expected results



Electricity services (solar mini grid and standalone systems) to 1,000,000 peoples over 3 years (32,35 GWh / year).



Leverage 500 million USD in capital expenditure related to:

water and irrigation infrastructures, agricultural and agro processing equipment, repairs shops and various equipment and tools for carpentry, hair dresser, etc.



Create 500 000 jobs.

Estimated budget for the pilot phase

Items	Total costs US\$
Power infrastructure costs	129 921 352
Capacity development, training, Communication, Conferences, etc	3 000 000
GMS (8%)	10 393 708
Total	143 315 060

Risk analyses



The increase in population, climate change pattern (recurrent draught) have exacerbated the competitions on the natural resources.



Armed groups from divers horizon have emerged to create heavy havoc on unprotected population.



Lack of opportunities for income generating activities and decent jobs may lead to extremists and risky migration;



In any case, the project will integrate security measures to ensure the viability of the project.



*Au service
des peuples
et des nations*

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