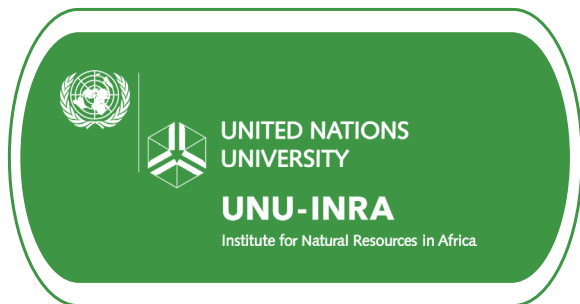
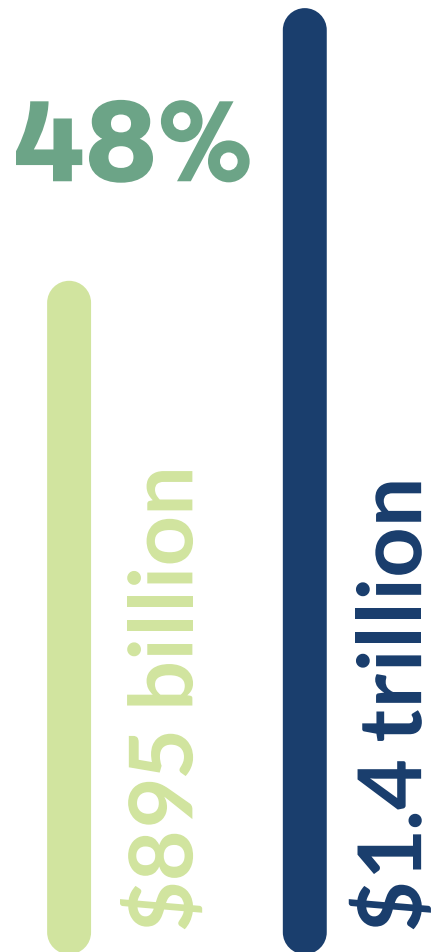


Stranded Assets

Infographics





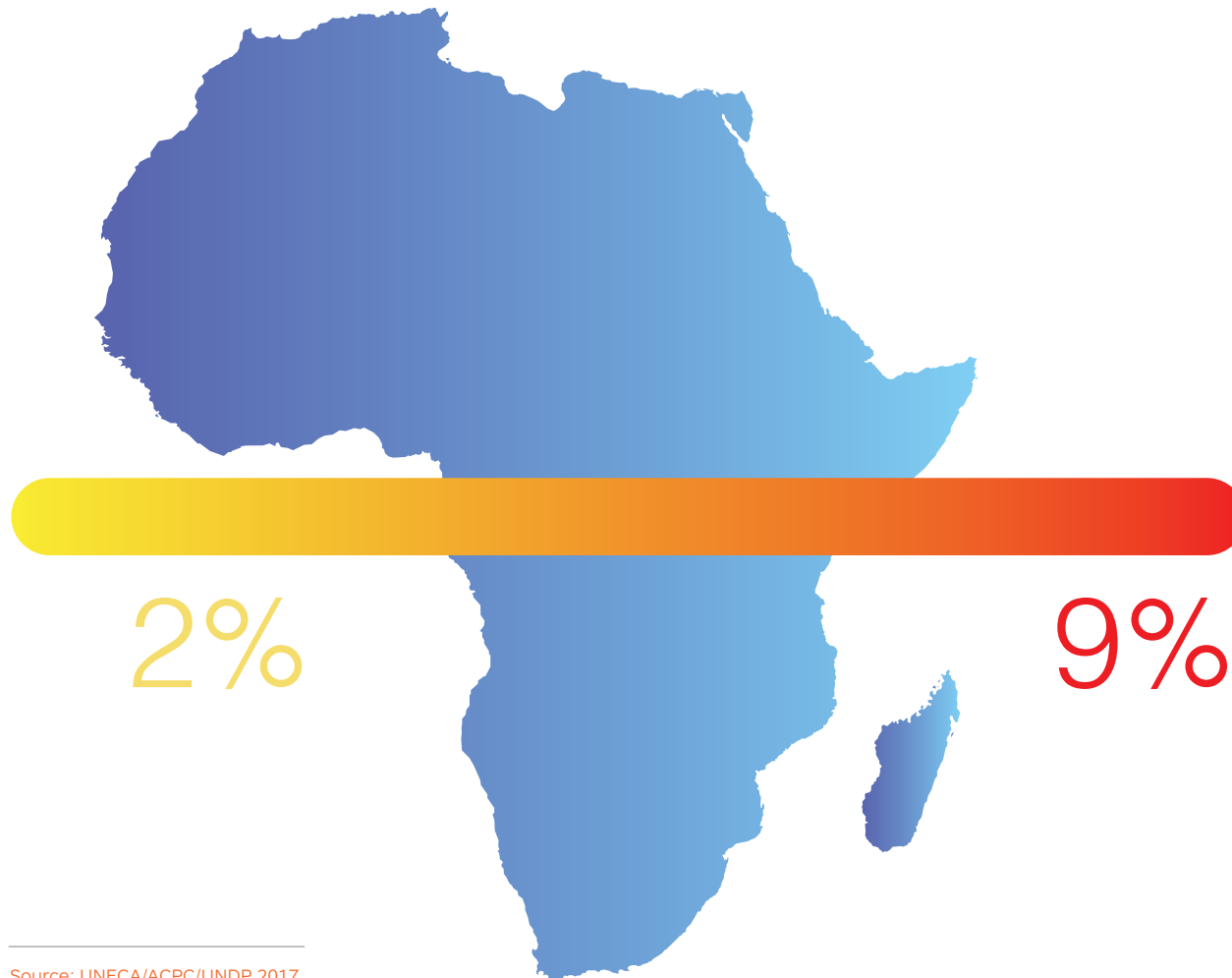
African nations' GDP that is vulnerable to extreme climate patterns will increase from **\$895 billion** in 2018 to **\$1.4 trillion** in 2023 – representing **48%** of the entire continent's GDP

KEY

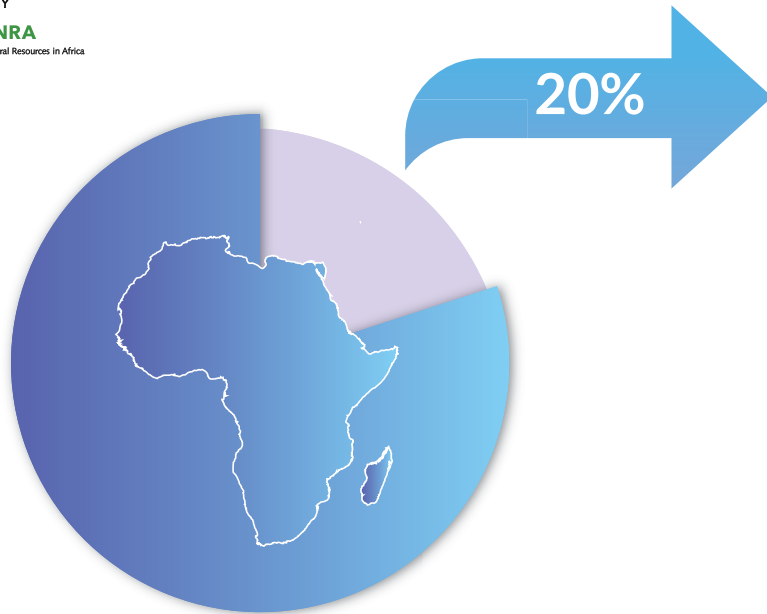
- 2018
- 2023

Source: The Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) 2018

African countries are already investing
2% - 9% of their **GDP** in **adaptation**



Source: UNECA/ACPC/UNDP 2017



Public expenditure on adaptation by African countries constitutes **20 %** of their total needs presently

Source: UNECA/ACPC/UNDP 2017



\$222 billion for climate resilience for NDCs

Sub-Saharan Africa will require an estimated **\$377 billion** in financing for climate mitigation investments and **\$222 billion** for climate resilience investments in order to reach its NDCs.

\$377 billion for climate mitigation

Source: Climate Investment Funds 2017



In 2014, only
\$12 billion
climate finance
reached Sub-Saharan
Africa

Source: Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2015

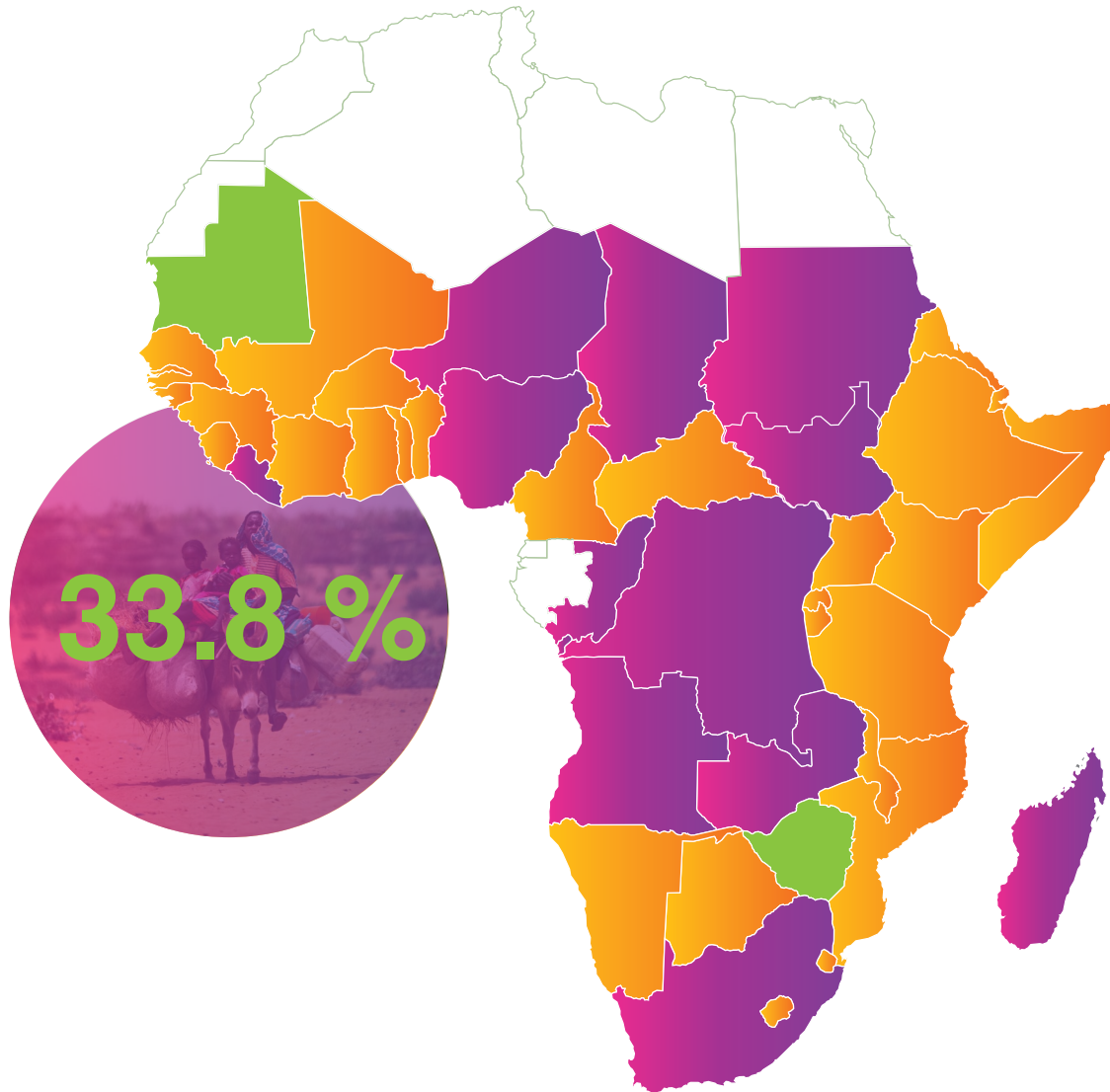
Only 3% of global climate finance flows into Africa



Source: AfDB COP24

Africans living in extreme poverty

428,343,246 out of 1,265,749,065

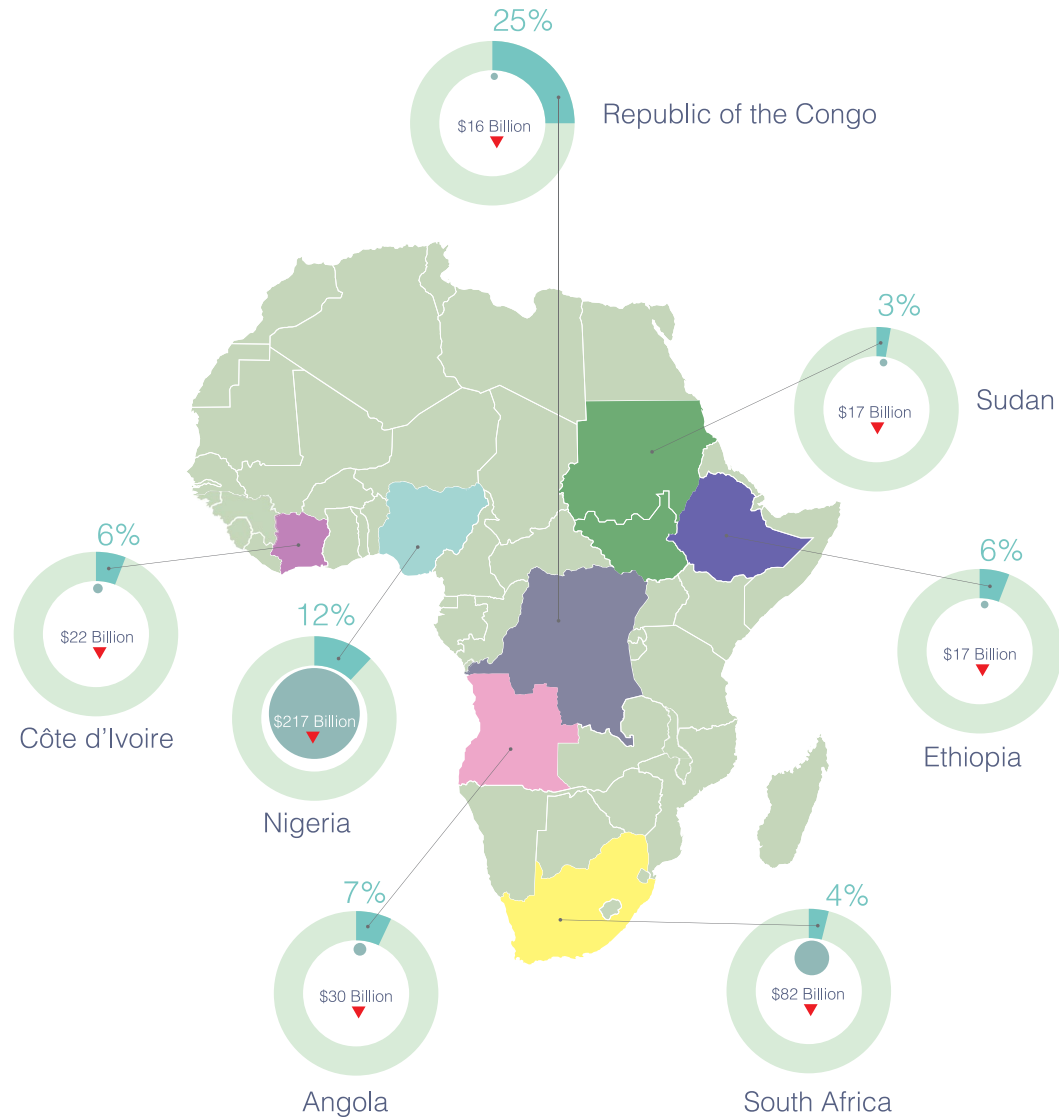


KEY

- Poverty Rising
- Off-track for SDG target
- On-track for SDG target
- No extreme poverty

Source: World Poverty by World Data Lab, 2019

Top 10 African countries by cumulative illicit financial flows, 1970–2008

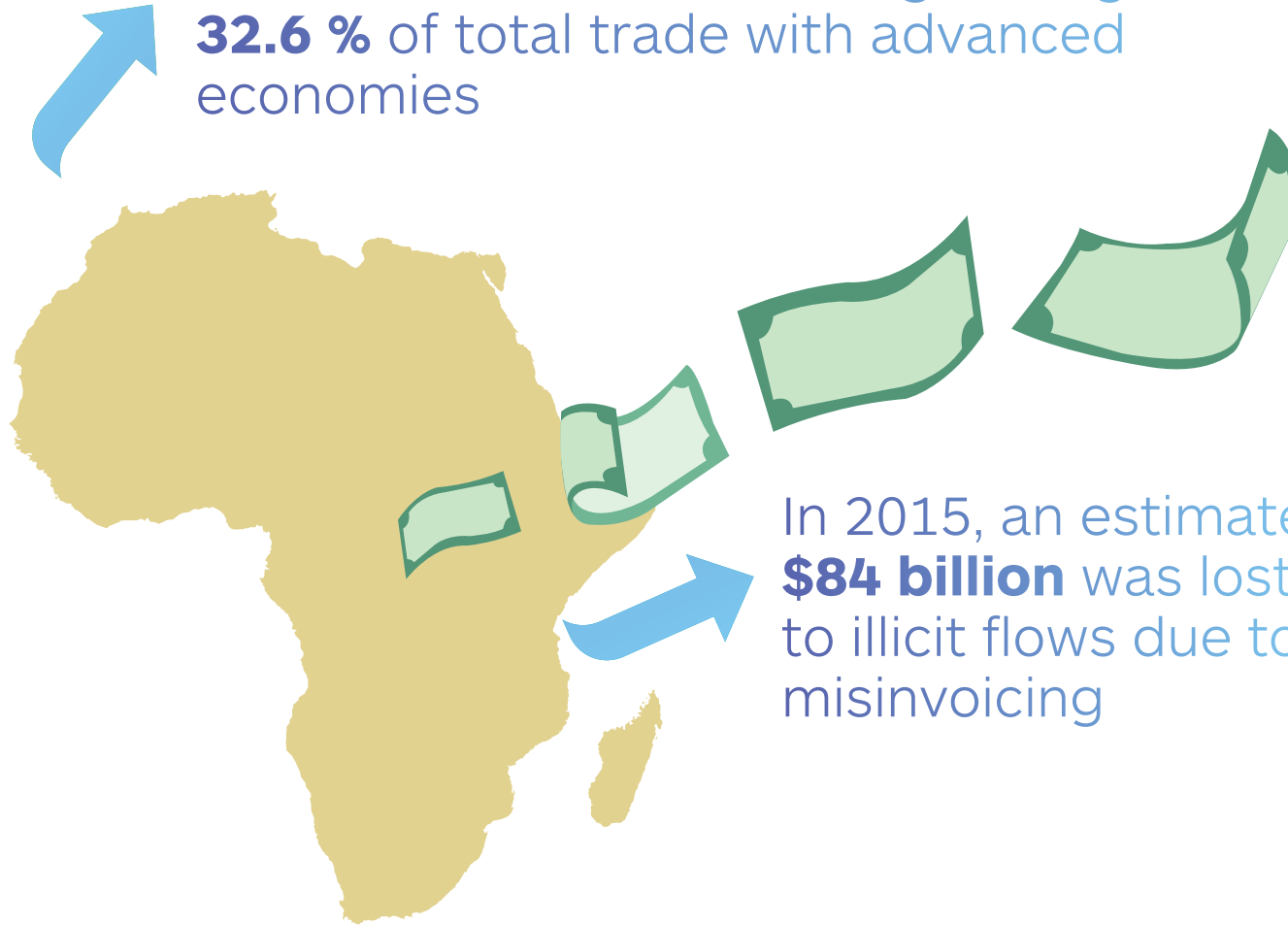


KEY

- Percentage of GDP
- Cumulative IFFs (1970 – 2008) – (\$ billions)

Source: AU/ECA Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 2014

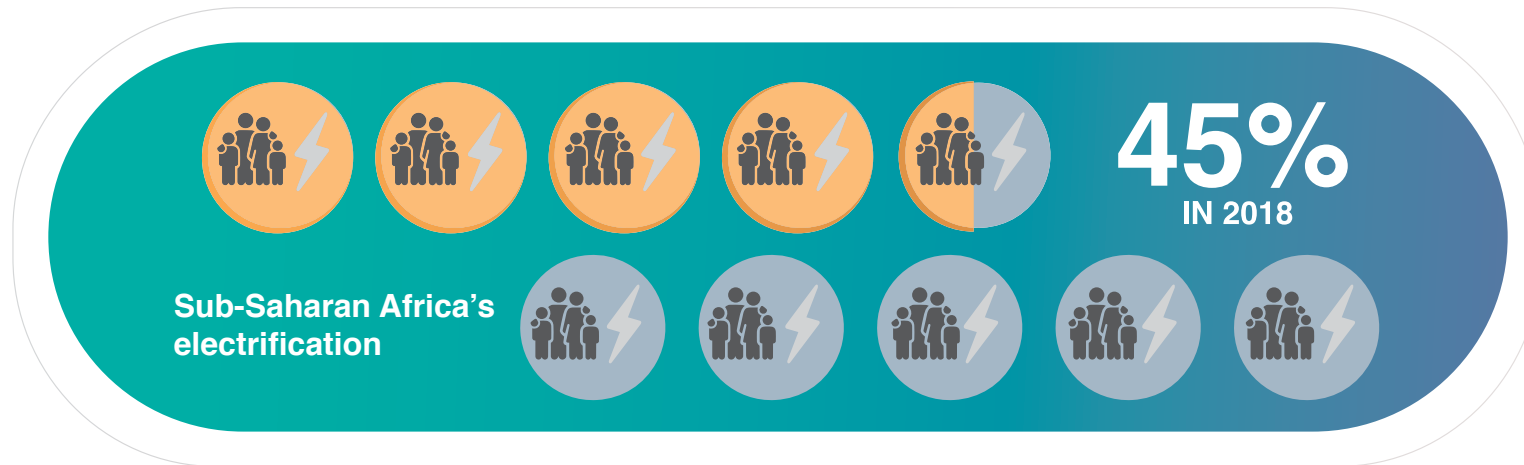
From **2006-2015** Sub-Saharan African countries trade misinvoicing averaged **32.6 %** of total trade with advanced economies



Source: Global Financial Integrity, 2019

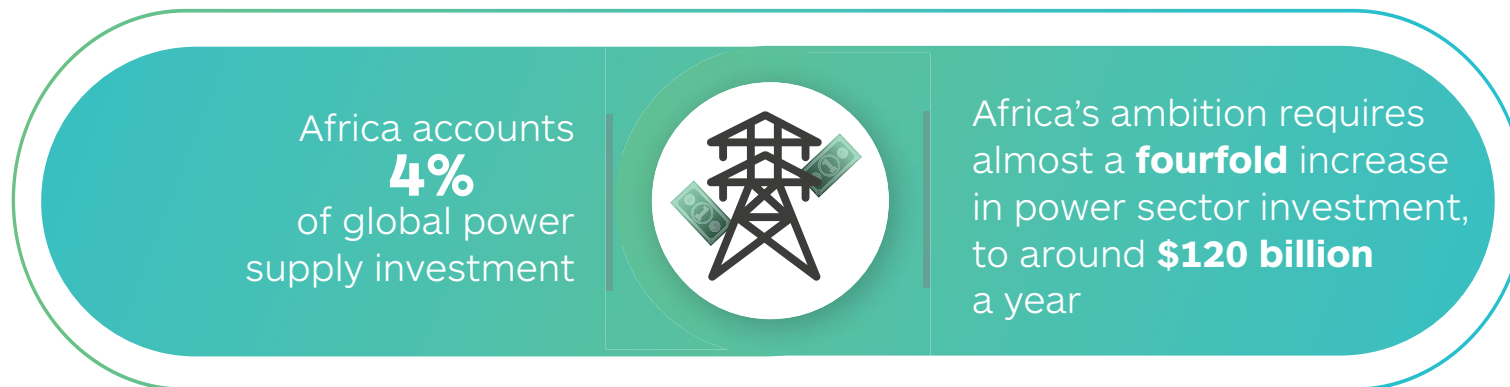
Sub-Saharan Africa's electrification rate was **45%** in 2018

9_a



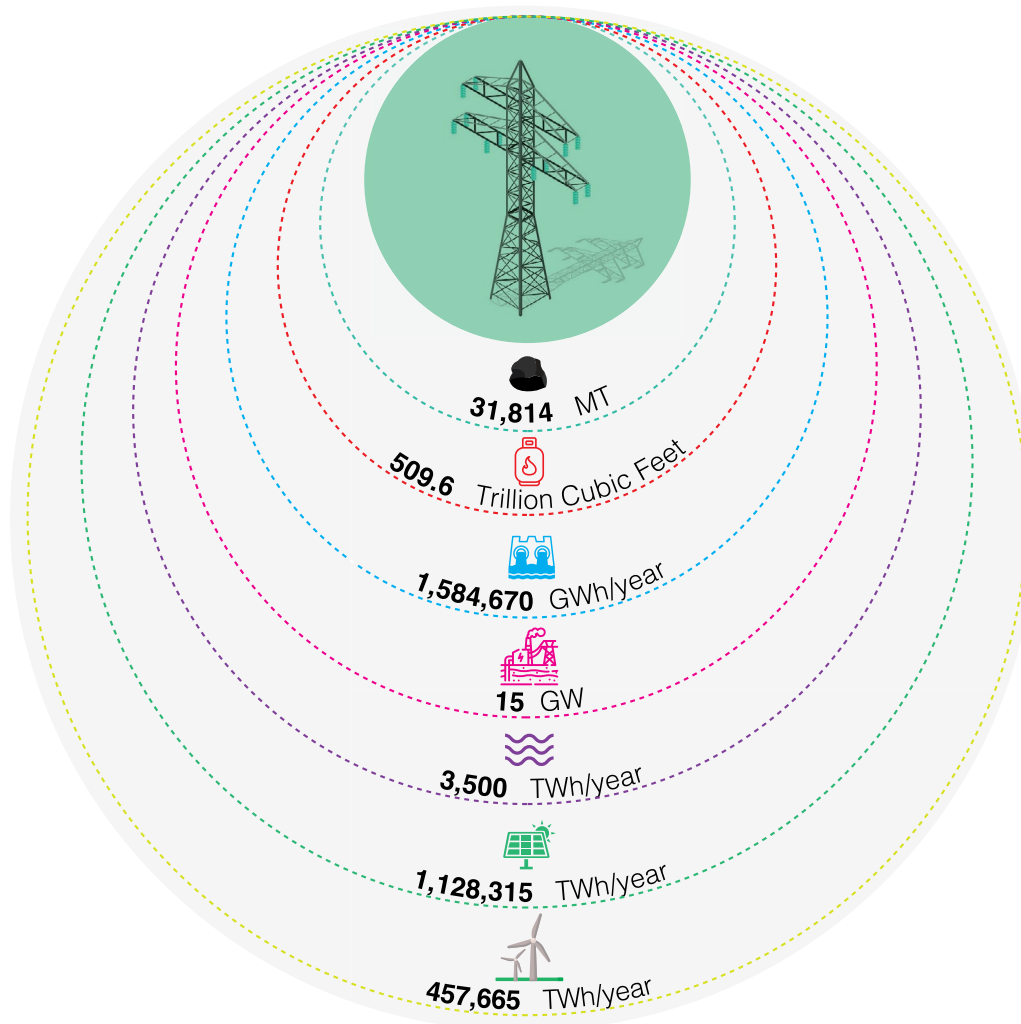
Source: Africa Energy Outlook 2019, IEA

9_b









Source: Africa Energy Outlook 2019, IEA

Energy resources and Africa's potential to power itself

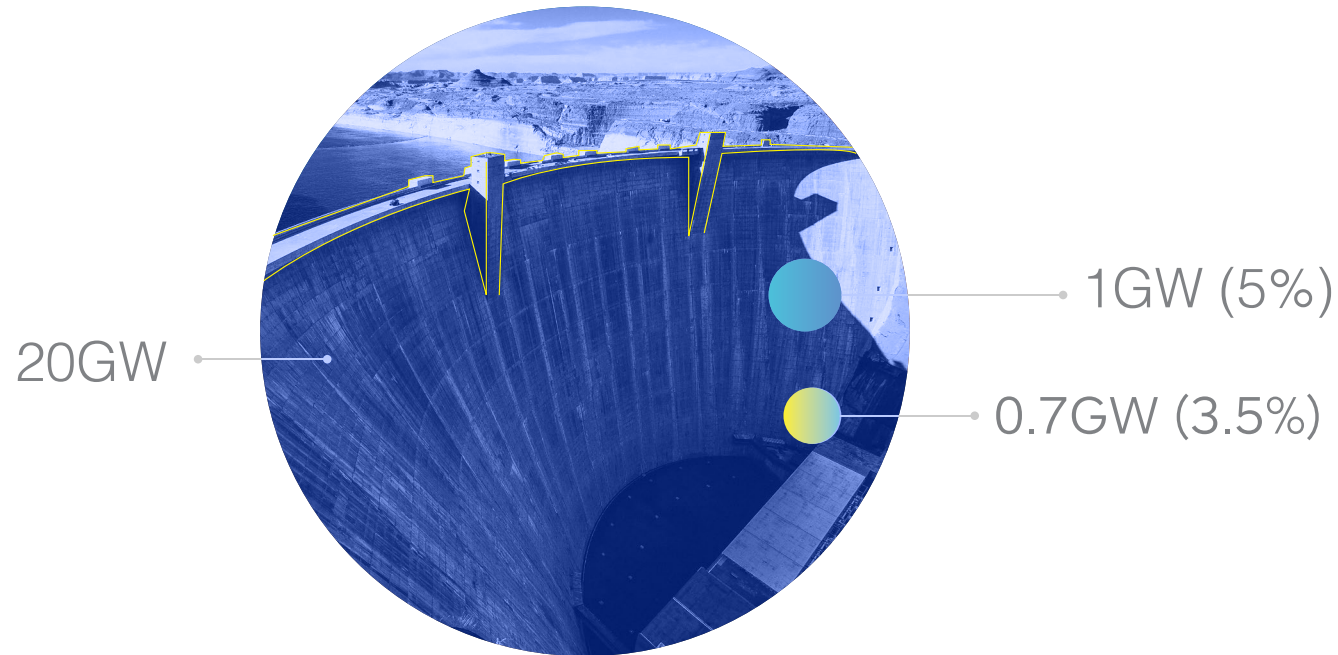


KEY

-  Coking coal (mt)
-  Natural gas (tcm)
-  Hydroelectricity (GWh/year)
-  Geothermal electricity (GW)
-  Hydrokinetic (tides, waves, etc.) (TWh/year)
-  Solar (TWh/year)
-  Wind (TWh/year)

Source: Atlas of Africa Energy Resources. 2017

Hydropower capacity added in 2018



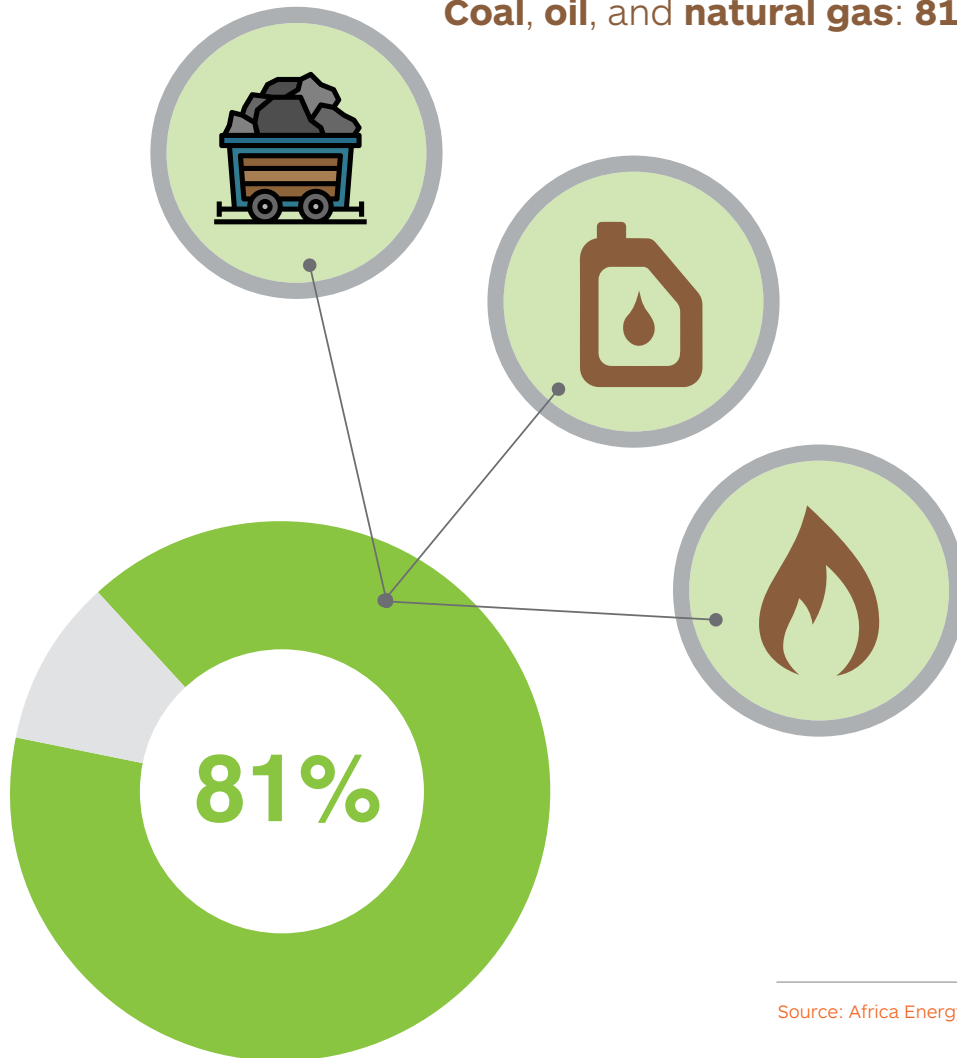
KEY

- Africa
- World
- Angola

Source: Renewables 2019 global status report (REN21)

Fossil fuels - main source of energy in 2018

Coal, oil, and natural gas: 81% of global total primary energy supply



Source: Africa Energy Outlook 2019, IEA

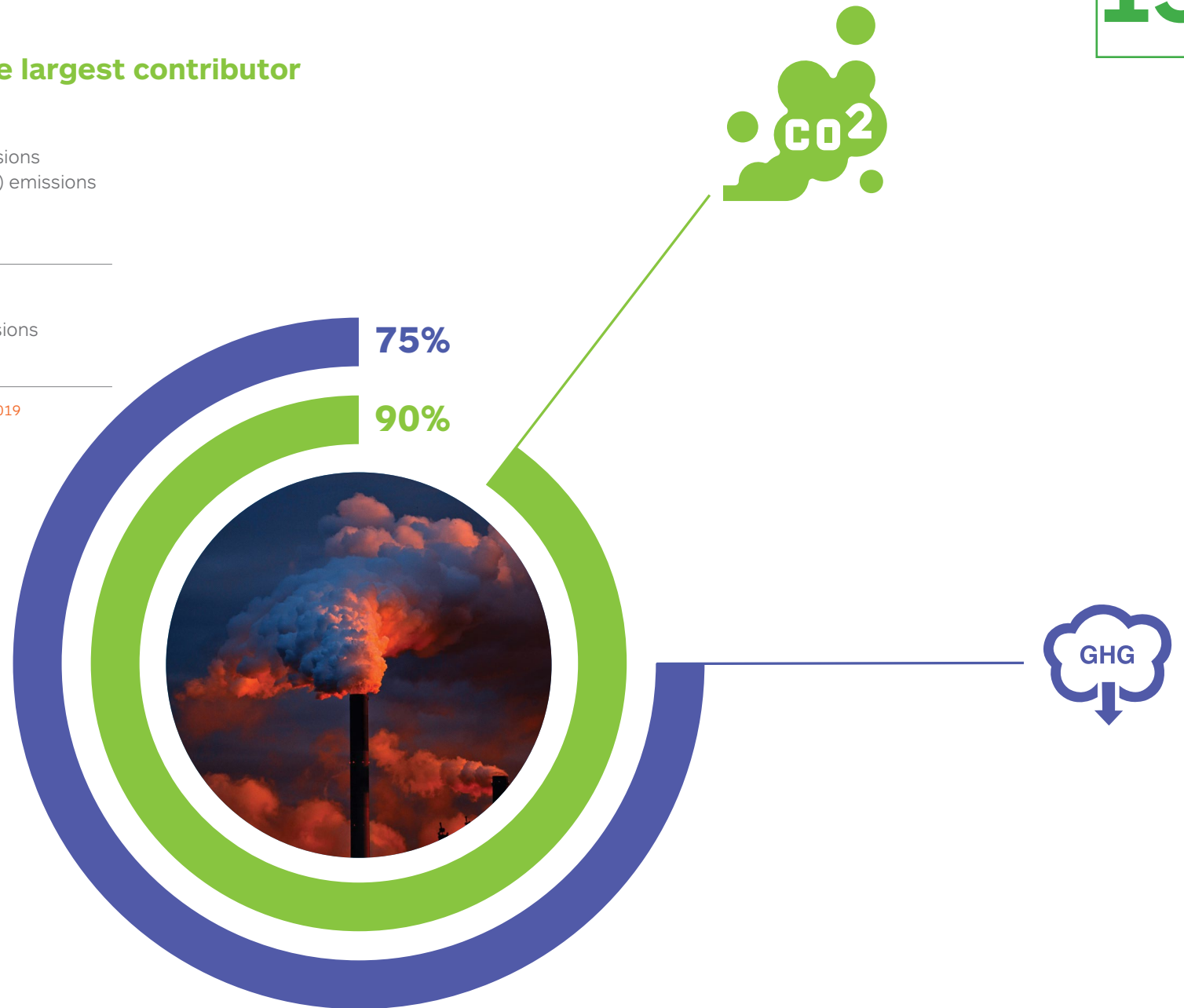
Fossil fuels are the largest contributor to climate change

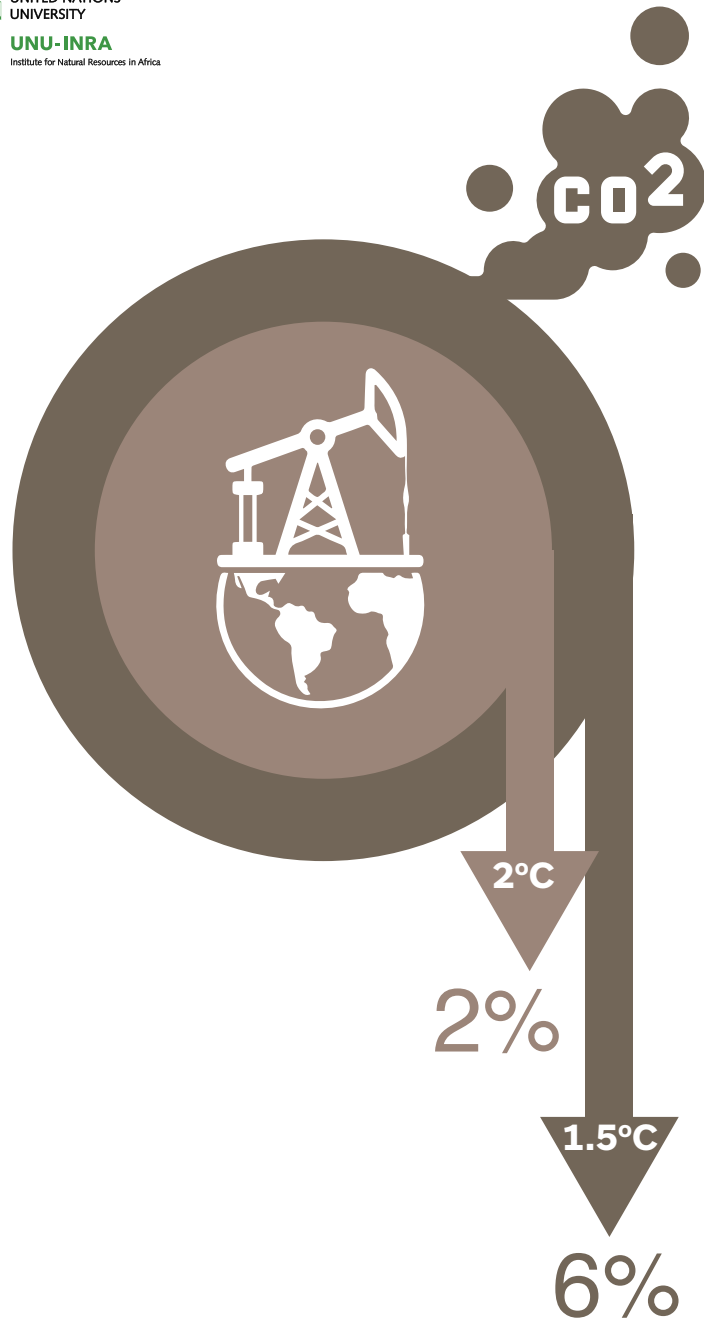
Over **75%** of global GHG emissions
90% of all carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions

KEY

- Global GHG emissions
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions

Source: The Production Gap Report, 2019





2018

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON
climate change



Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

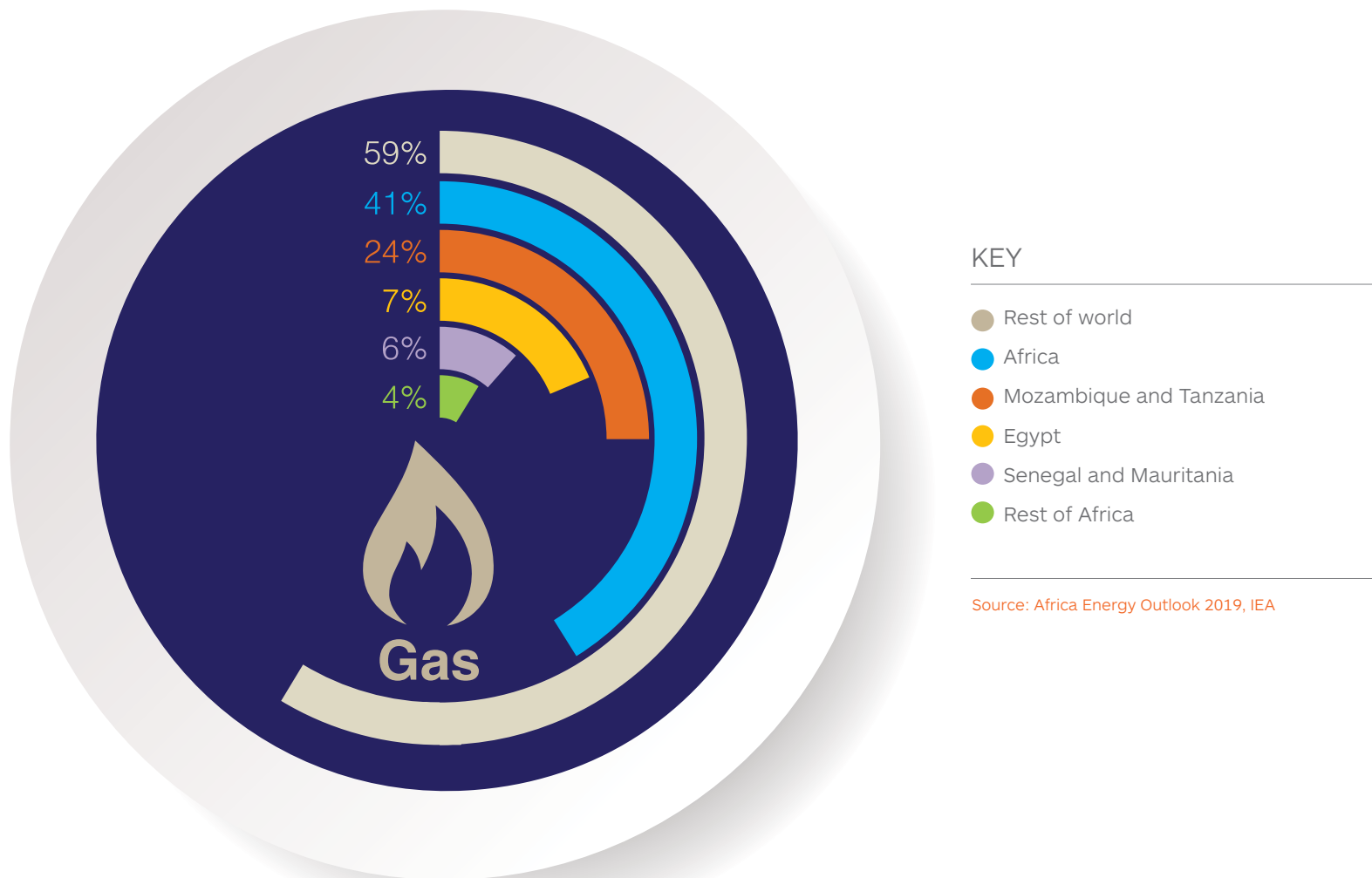
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels will need to decline by:

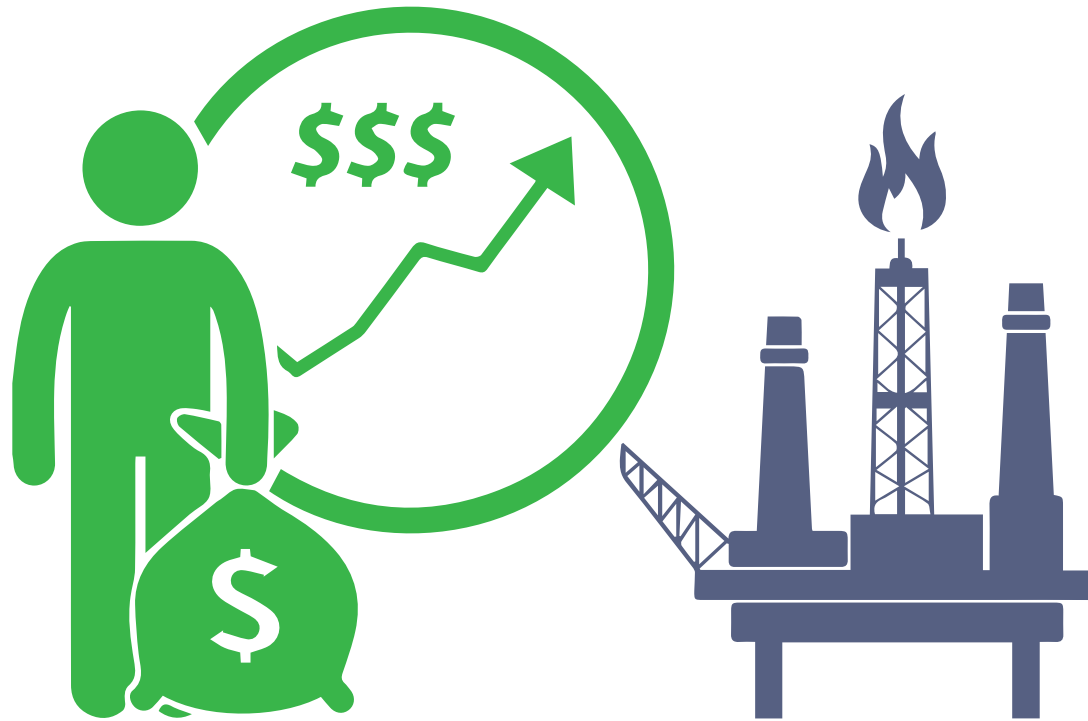
6% per year to remain on a **1.5°C**

2% per year to remain on a **2°C**

Source: The Production Gap Report, 2019

Share of global gas discoveries 2011-2018

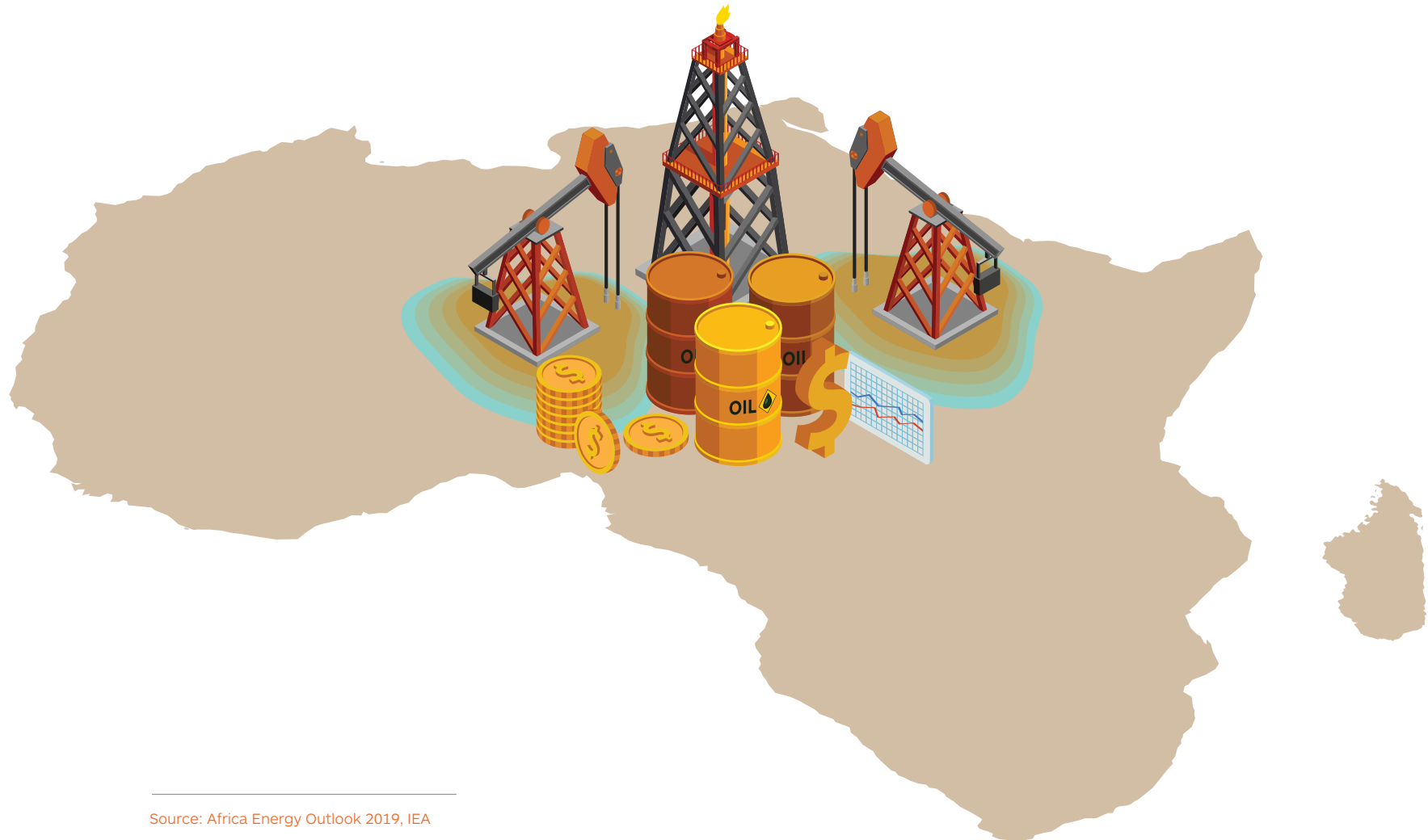




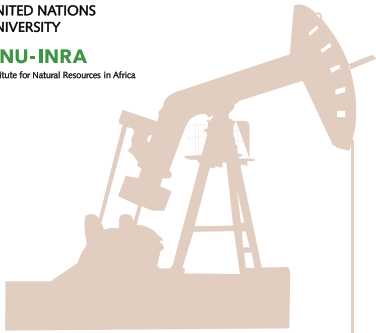
Investment in fossil fuel exploration, extraction and delivery infrastructure could remain at about **\$1 trillion** annually through 2040

Source: The Production Gap Report, 2019

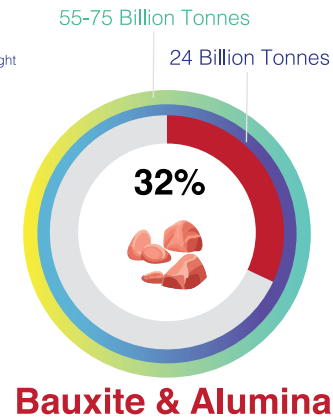
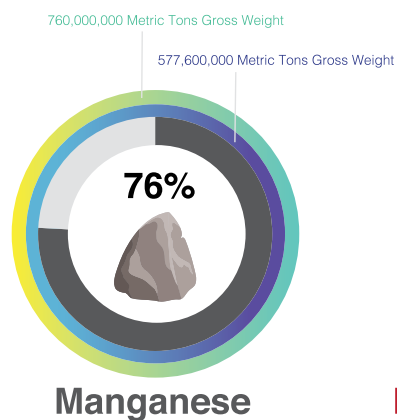
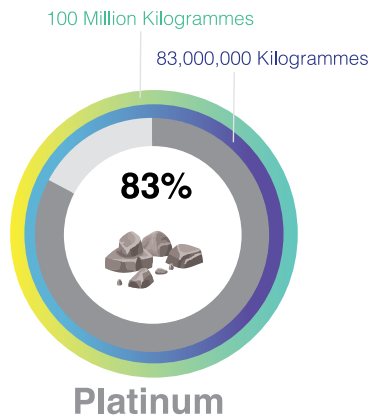
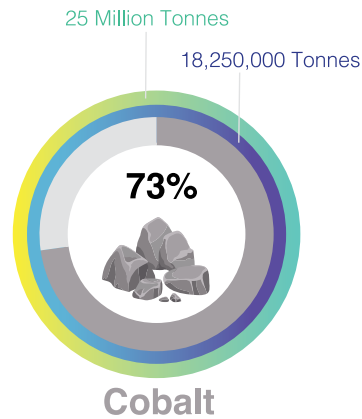
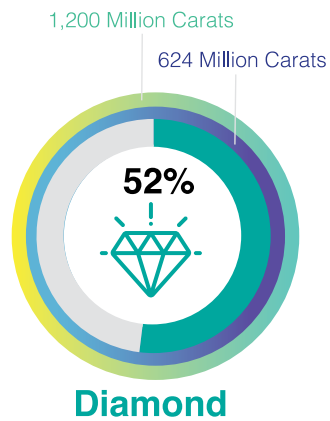
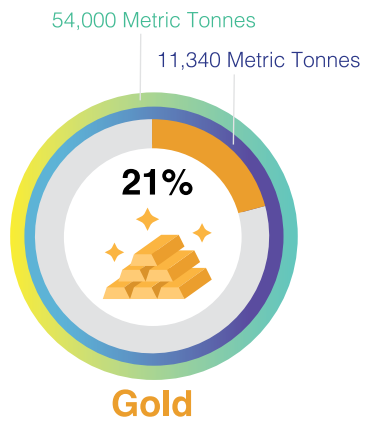
Africa average net income from
oil & natural gas from 2010-2018
was **\$184 Billion**



Source: Africa Energy Outlook 2019, IEA



Extractive resource reserves and potential in Africa: How critical are Africa's resources to the world?

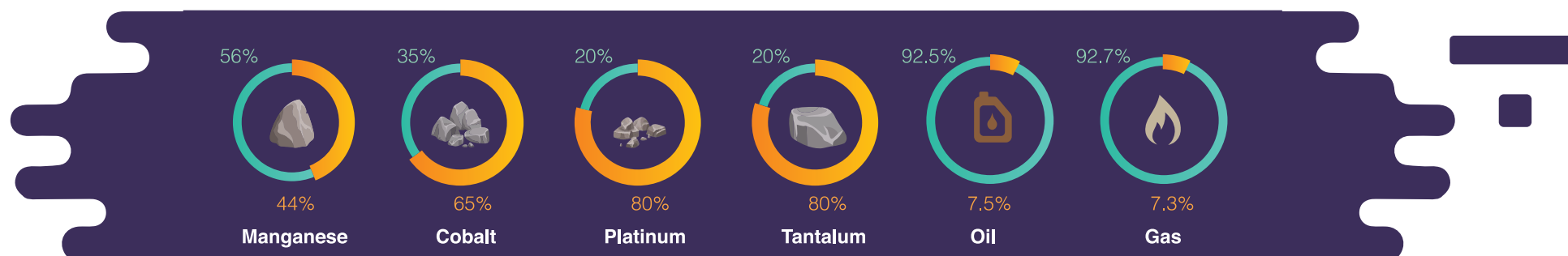


KEY

- Global Value
- Value

Sources: US Geological Survey, 2019 and UNU-INRA, 2019

Africa's share of global minerals production 2018

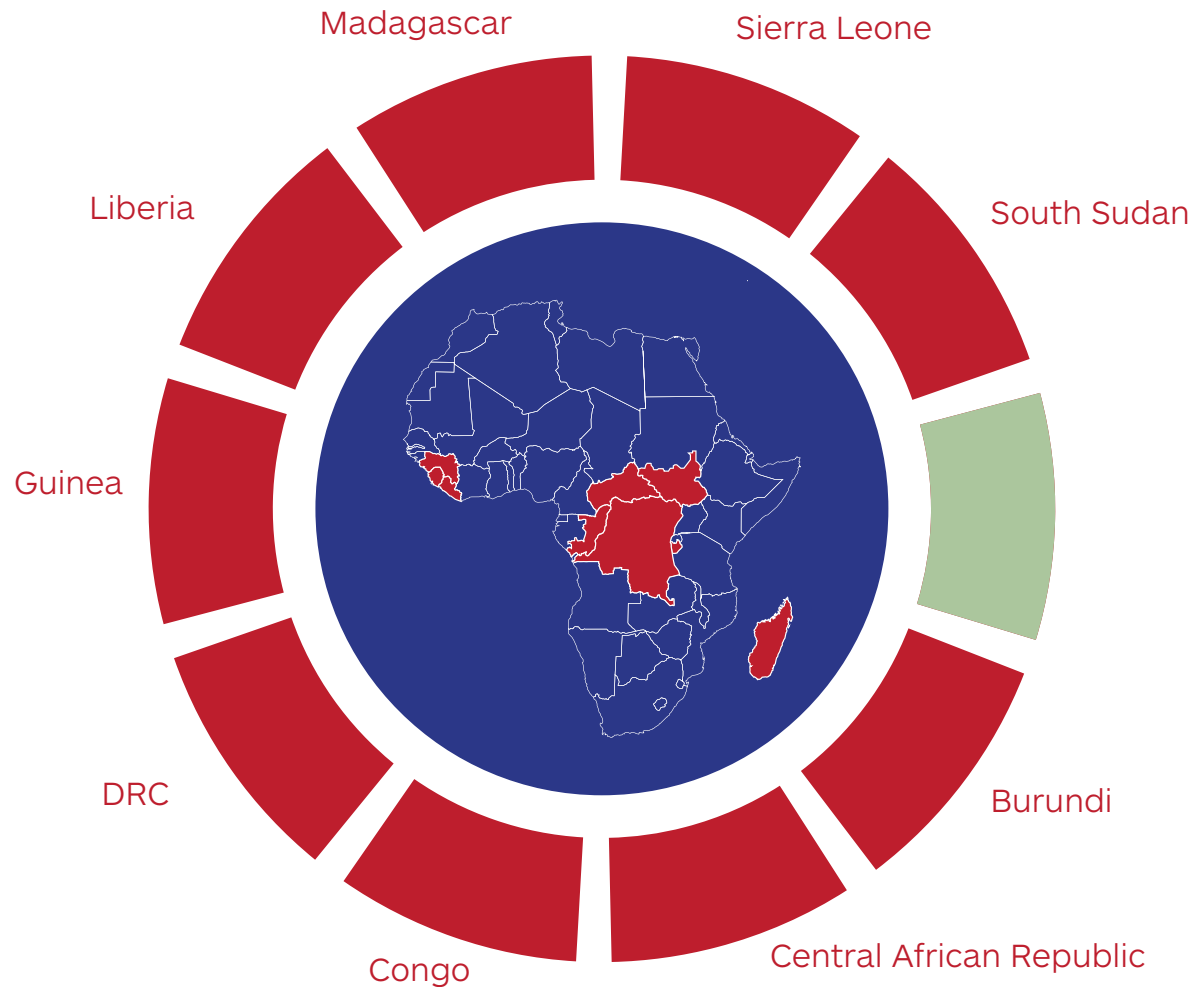


KEY

- Africa
- Rest of world

Source: Africa Energy Outlook 2019, IEA and BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 2019

9 out of 10 of the countries most vulnerable to climate change are in sub-Saharan Africa



Source: The Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI)/Time, 2019

African capital cities at extreme risk to the impacts of climate change

Luanda in Angola

Abuja and Lagos in Nigeria

Kampala in Uganda

Addis Ababa in Ethiopia

Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania



Source: The Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) 2018



Sub-Saharan Africa has at least **10 vulnerable** coastal cities with a population of more than **1 million**, including

Abidjan, Accra, Dakar, Dar es Salaam, Douala, Durban, Lagos, Luanda, Maputo and Port Elizabeth

Source: UN-Habitat, 2014

Environmental impact of oil exploration in the Niger Delta region from **1976-2010**



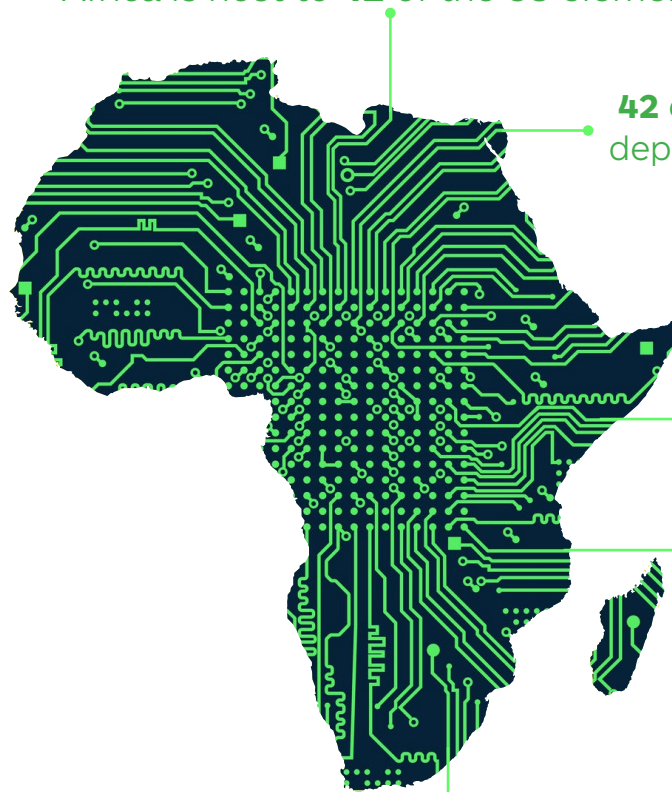
- 13,030 oil spills
- 3,257,362.44 barrels of oil discharged into the terrestrial, coastal and marine environment

Source: Chinweze , Abiola-Oloke and Jideani, 2012

Minerals for low carbon technologies and the 4th industrial revolution

24

Africa is host to **42** of the **63** elements



42 of the **54** African countries have deposits of these strategic minerals



DRC holds **49.2%** of the world's **cobalt** reserves

Namibia and Zimbabwe have **100%** of the world's **cesium** reserves and **89%** of the world's **rubidium** reserves



South Africa has more than **90%** of the world's platinum group metals

Source: US Geological Survey 2019 and UNU-INRA 2019



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