

## What's next for the African continent?

*Charting a path to ambitious climate action in 2023*

CAT team

12 December 2022

[www.climateactiontracker.org](http://www.climateactiontracker.org)

Introductory remarks

Fossil gas is not the answer

Enabling the renewable energy transition in sub-Saharan Africa

The importance of climate governance

A Climate Action Tracker take on climate governance

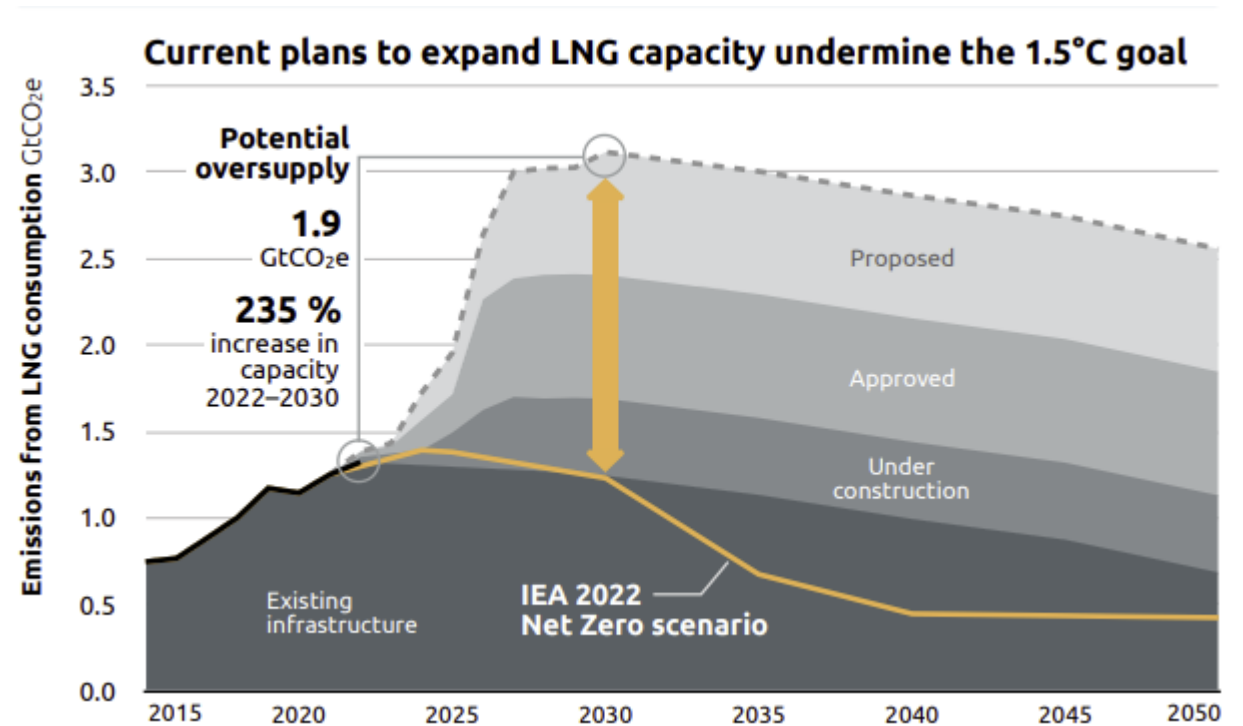
Q & A

# FOSSIL GAS IS NOT THE ANSWER

*Hanna Fekete, NewClimate Institute*

# Global demand for gas has to decline for 1.5° C, existing infrastructure more than enough

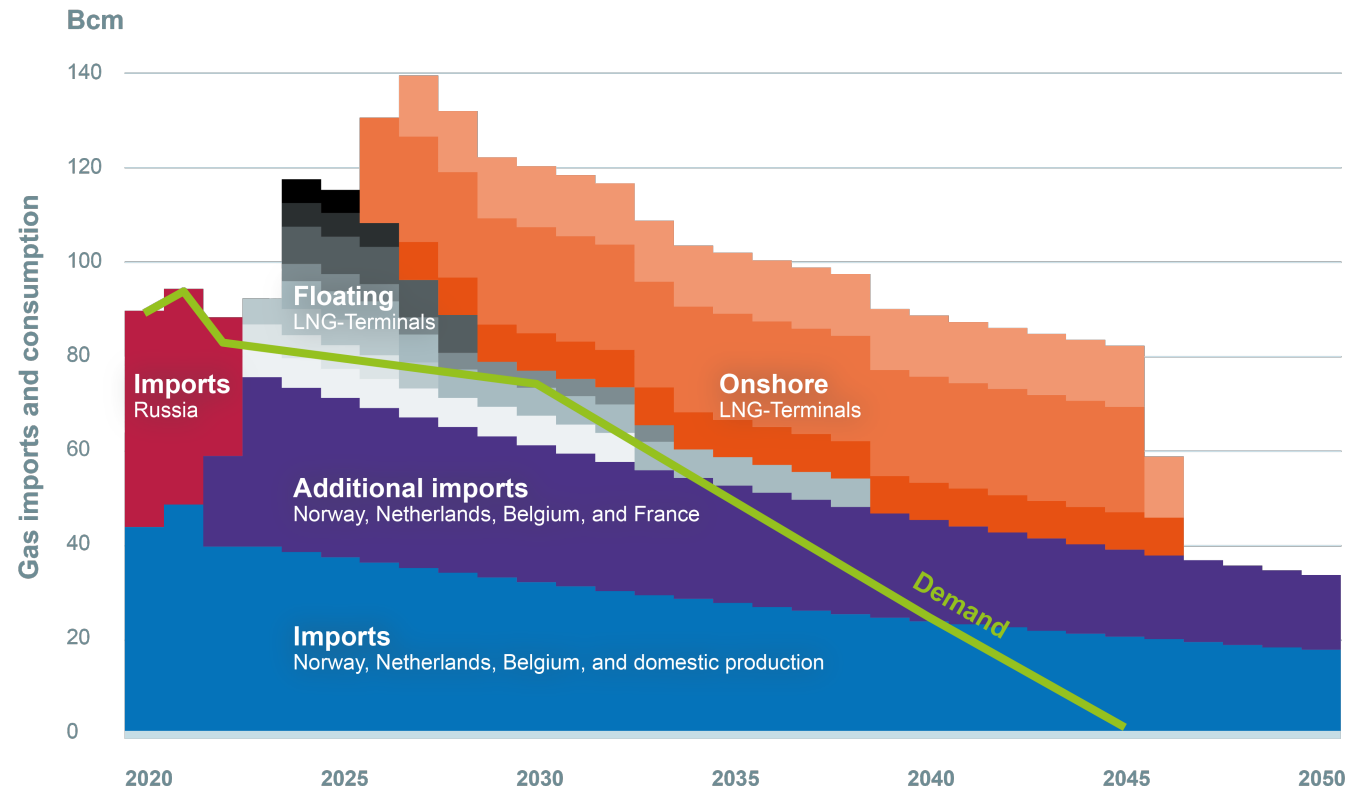
- Under Paris-compatible pathways:
  - **No new oil and gas fields** should be developed
  - Global gas demand should **already be declining**
- Existing LNG infrastructure already in 2030 **exceed needs** under 1.5° C scenarios
- Emissions of additional LNG infrastructure would cause ~40 GtCO<sub>2</sub> until 2050 - **~10% of remaining global CO<sub>2</sub> Budgets**



[Source: Massive gas expansion risks overtaking positive climate policies | Climate Action Tracker, 2022](#)

# Example: plans for German LNG import infrastructure oversized

- Planned German LNG terminals could import **50% more gas** than came from Russia before the invasion
- Continued savings and securing imports of neighbouring countries would make those **LNG terminals redundant** also in the short term.



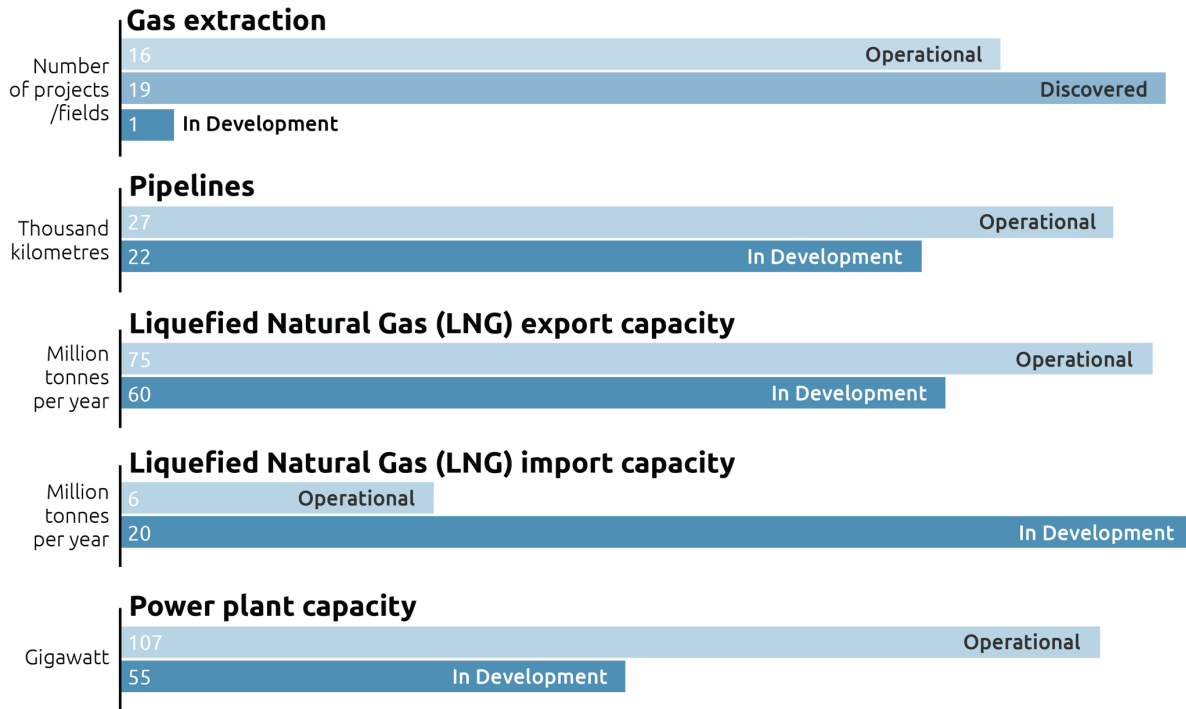
Source: [Pläne für deutsche Flüssigerdgas-Terminals sind massiv überdimensioniert | NewClimate Institute, 2022](#)

# Major gas export & consumption expansion foreseen in Africa



## AFRICA

Expansion of natural gas infrastructure and use



- **Huge pipeline** of new gas extraction projects, pipelines, power plants & LNG facilities
- Countries with discovered gas have **plans to exploit reserves**

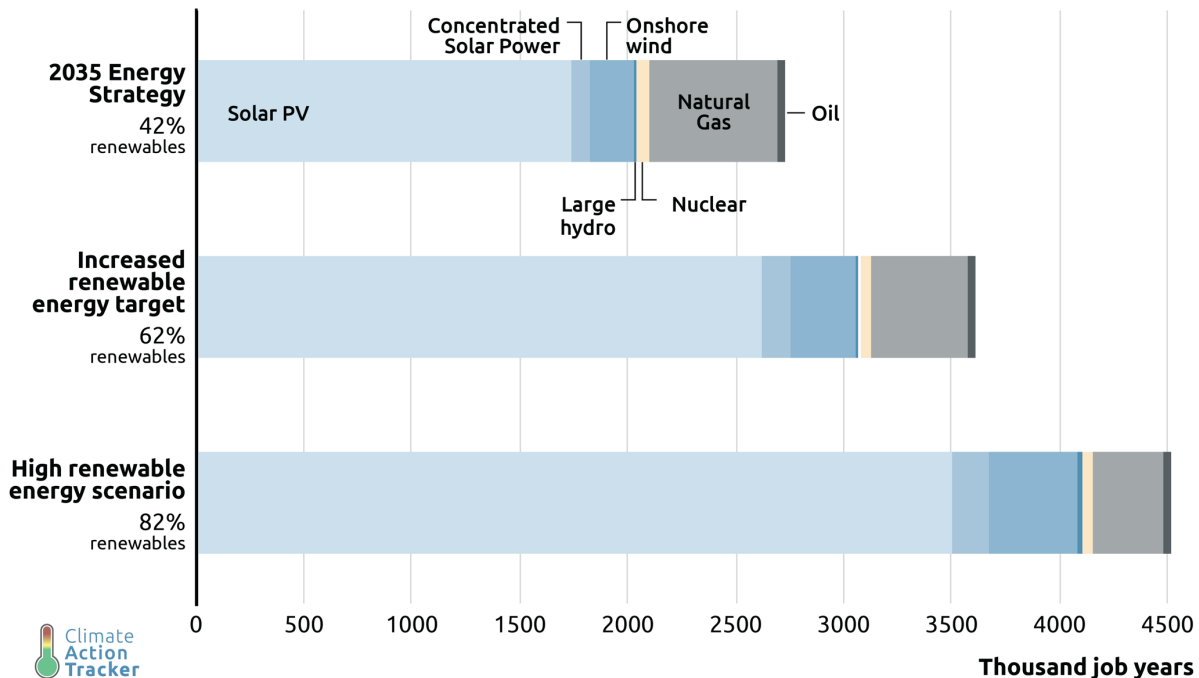
Natural gas infrastructure in operation and development in Africa. Note that gas extraction includes fields for gas production only. There are additional projects in operation and development with co-production of oil and gas.

Source: [Natural gas in Africa - May 2022 \(climateactiontracker.org\)](https://climateactiontracker.org), based on data from Global Energy Monitor 2022

# Egypt – example of benefits with increased renewable energy



**EGYPT** Total job years generated per technology for three electricity supply scenarios, 2022–2035



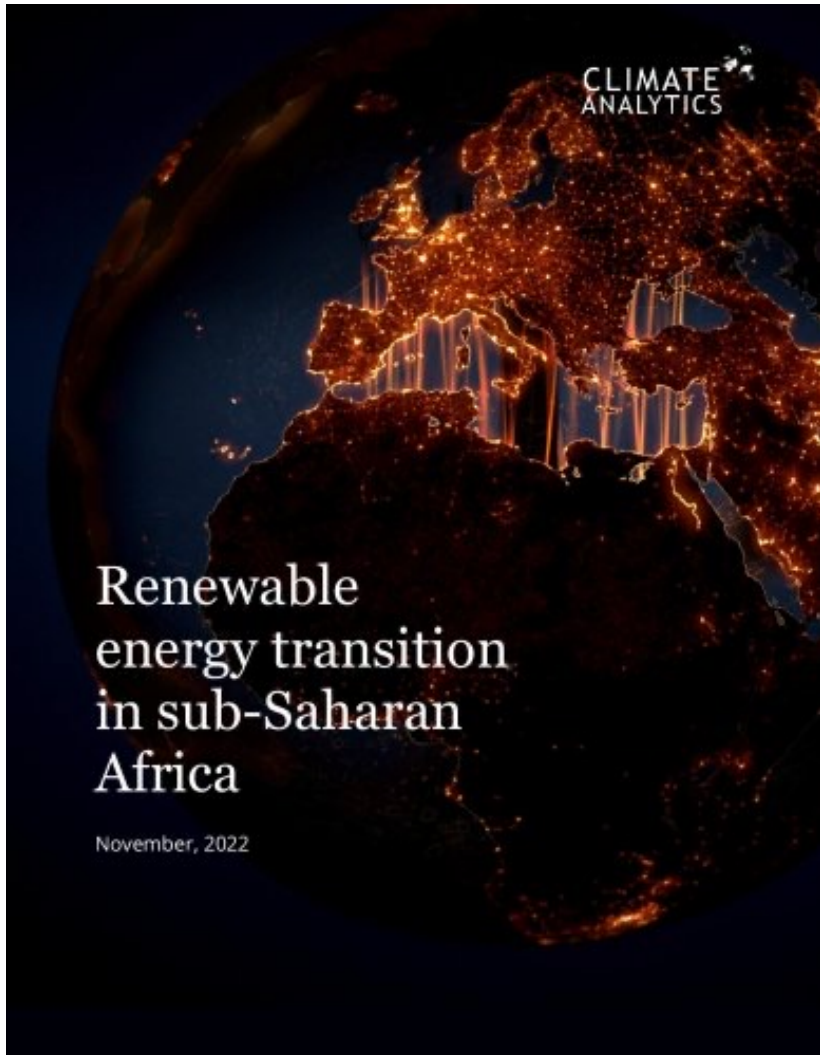
- Scenarios with **high RE share show higher employment**
- **Additional benefits**, such as decreased air pollution and avoided stranded assets

Source: [Natural gas in Africa - May 2022 \(climateactiontracker.org\)](https://climateactiontracker.org)

# ENABLING THE RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

*Deborah Ramalope, Climate Analytics*





Source: [Climate Analytics \(2022\). Renewable energy transition in sub-Saharan Africa](#)

- Rapid growth in electricity generation is needed to overcome energy poverty and supply power for growing industry
- Unique opportunity
  - low level of incumbent fossil fuel infrastructure
  - large and growing demand for clean and affordable energy
- Abundant but underused renewable resources (60% of the world's solar resources)

# Fossil fuel investment prioritised



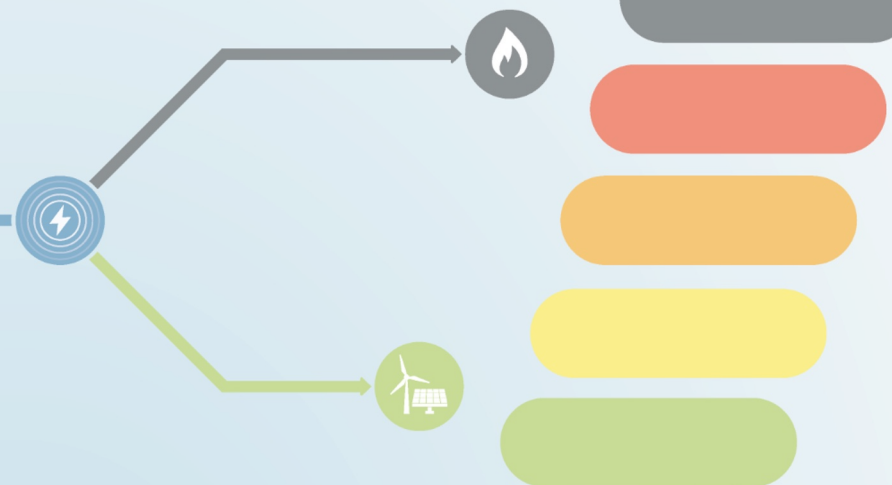
- Received only 1.7% of global investment in renewable energy
- Financial institutions & investors still prioritising fossil fuels over RE
- Investments in fossil fuels 6-7 times greater than in RE
- Promised climate finance required to fund the energy transition missing
- Despite viability, high perceived risks of RE investments in the region
  - Investors require a higher rate of return
  - Projects face high financing costs
  - Limited availability of long-term financing

## Push for gas

- Drive for new fossil gas developments in Africa
- Sold as opportunity for economic growth and to achieving goal of universal energy access

## Risks of continued support for fossil fuels

- No new gas development needed in 1.5C compatible world
- Risk locking in high emissions, stranded assets
- Losing out on economic opportunity to invest in RE
- Debt and expensive fossil infrastructure
- Worsen poverty
- Increase dependency on international aid





# RE development has multiple benefits for sub-Saharan Africa

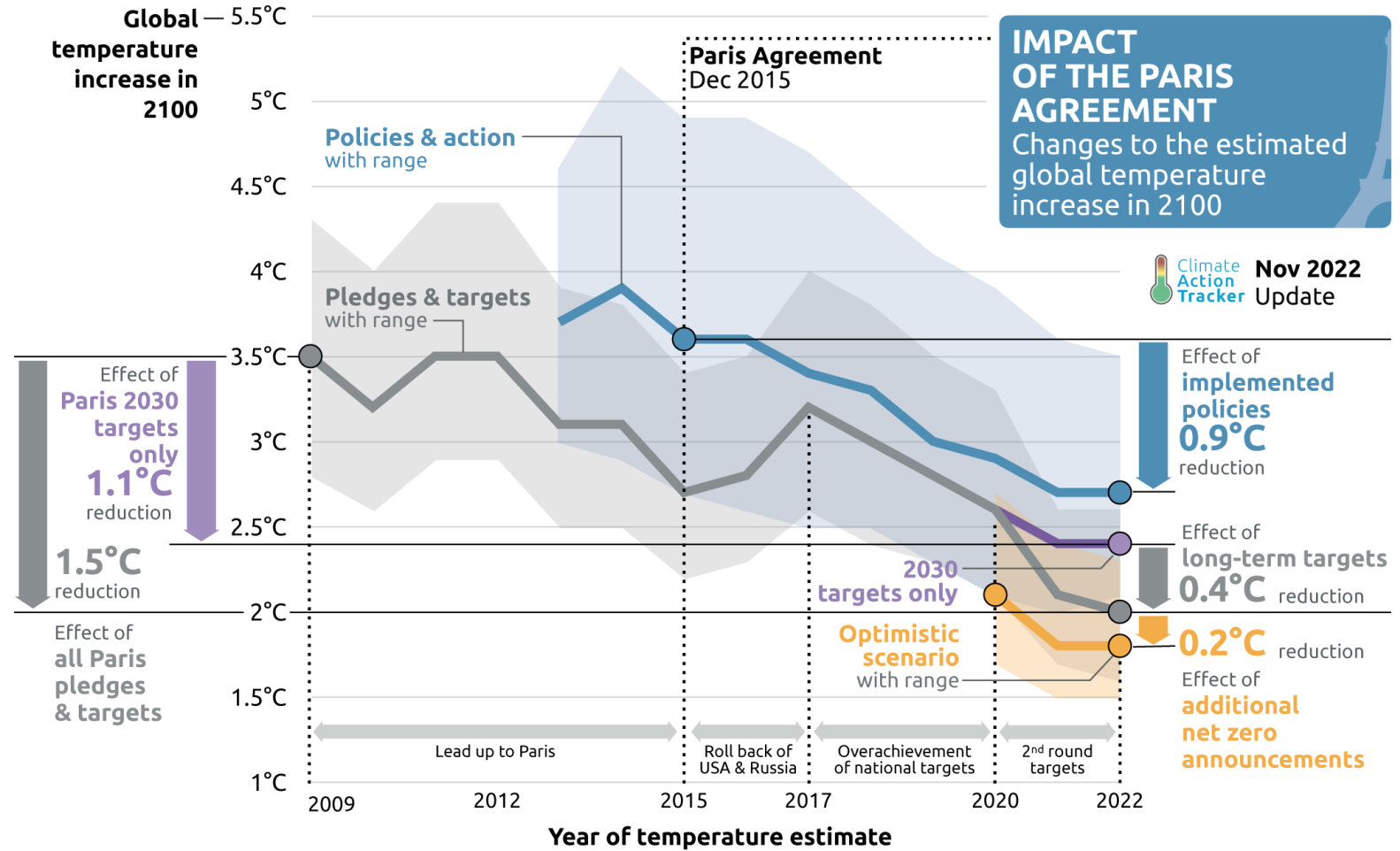
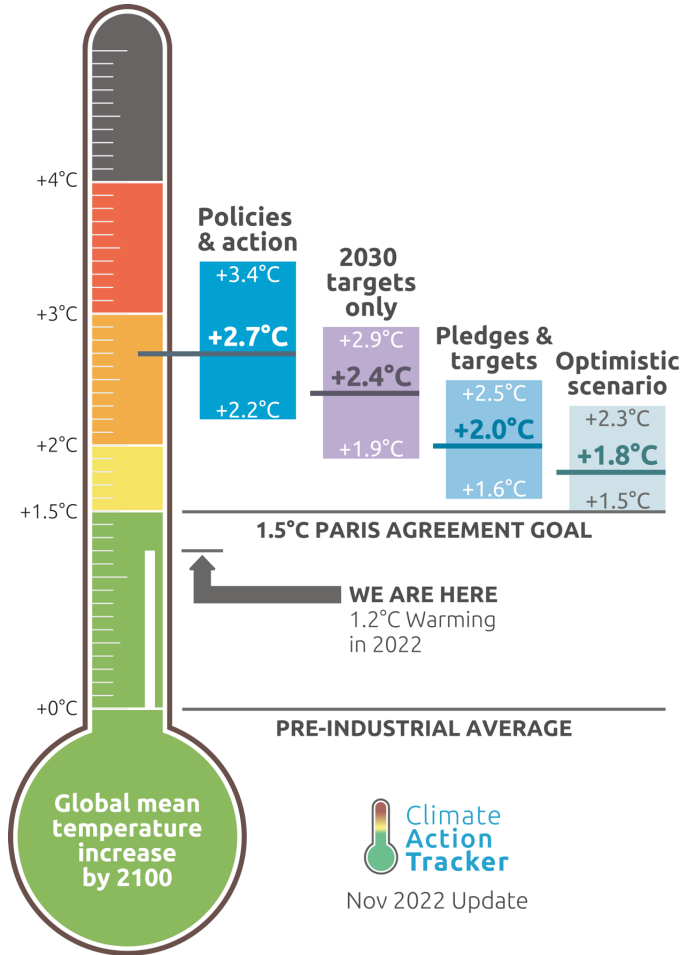
- Reduced emissions
- More sustainable employment opportunities
- Reduce vulnerability to global fossil energy price shocks
- Economic growth through the development of other sectors and industries
- Improved health, security and livelihoods from reduced pollution



# IMPORTANCE OF CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

*Claire Stockwell, Climate Analytics*

# Importance of climate governance in delivering on targets



# Climate governance country coverage

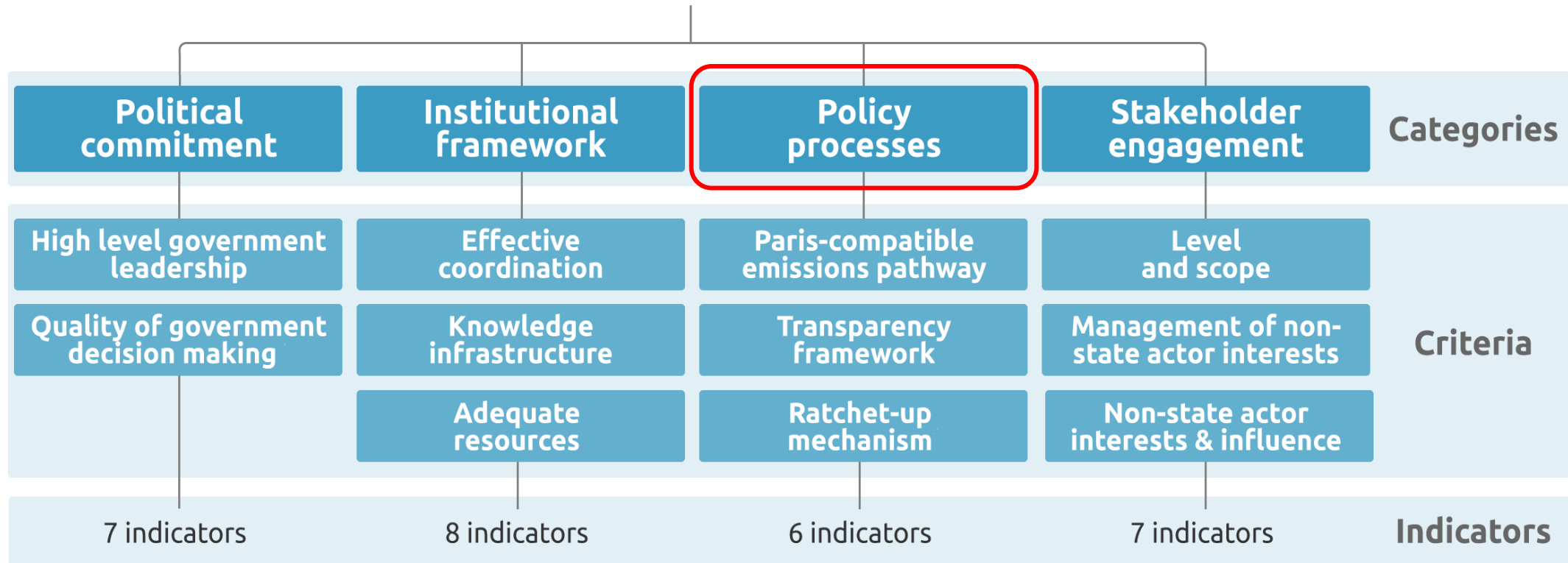


## Climate Governance

- Up-coming analysis
- Colombia

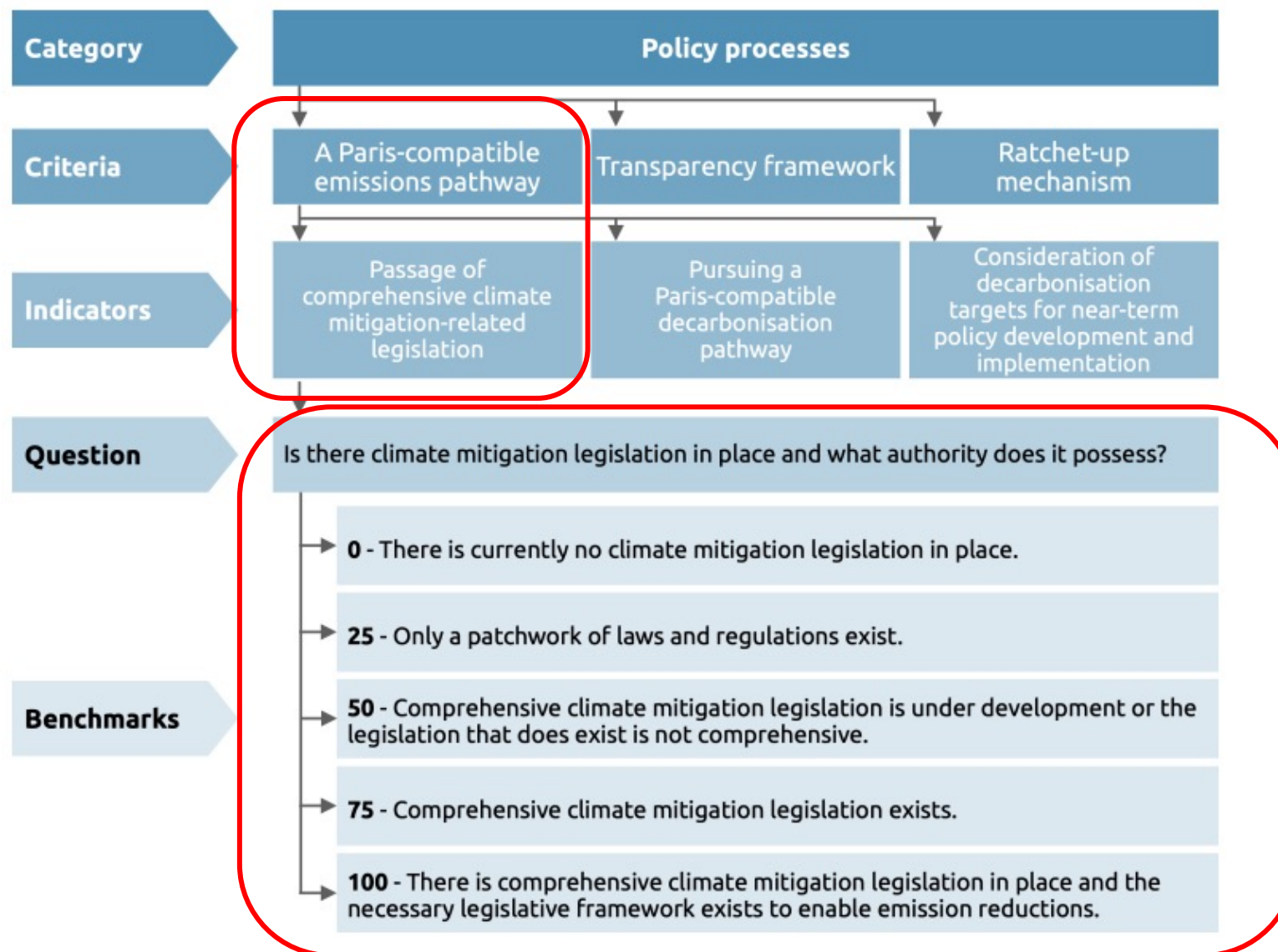


## Climate Governance Series Assessment Framework





# CAT Climate Governance Framework



# CLIMATE GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

*Koffi Koumassi, Climate Analytics*

# Country Profile: Rwanda overview



**Rwanda**  
(Aug 2022)

Category	Criteria
Political commitment	High-level government leadership
	Quality of government decision making
Institutional framework	Effective coordination
	Knowledge infrastructure
	Adequate resources
Policy processes	Paris-compatible emissions pathway
	Transparency framework
	Ratchet-up mechanism
Stakeholder engagement	Level and scope
	Just transition
	Exogenous non-state interests and influence

## Highlight of main recommendations:

- Establish an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism with a clear mandate and designated member actors to enhance coordination between line ministries, and between central government and district governments
- Establish an expert advisory body to support transition-related policy development
- Develop a Long-Term Strategy (LTS), including a pathway to meet the country's 2050 net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions goal
- Adopt a climate change law to enshrine the country's NDC targets and 2050 net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions goals into law as well as outline its governance framework, especially around interministerial coordination
- Include consideration of a Just Transition and the promotion of green jobs into the policy development process

# Country Profile: Senegal overview



**Senegal**  
(Aug 2022)

Category	Criteria
Political commitment	High level government leadership
	Quality of government decision making
Institutional framework	Effective coordination
	Knowledge infrastructure
	Adequate resources
Policy processes	Paris-compatible emissions pathway
	Transparency framework
	Ratchet-up mechanism
Stakeholder engagement	Level and scope
	Just transition
	Management of non-state actor interests

## Highlight of main recommendations:

- Strengthen the commitment of government officials from all relevant ministries to the transition, especially the need to accelerate the uptake of renewable energy
- Strengthen the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC) through addressing its long-standing operational constraints
- Establish a new, or mandate an existing, entity to provide transition related advice to the government
- Continue with efforts to develop a long-term low carbon development strategy
- Strengthen efforts to ensure a just transition for all by adopting a comprehensive strategy and by addressing the issues of those negatively affected by the needs of transition

# Country Profile: Nigeria overview



**Nigeria**  
(Feb 2022)

Category	Criteria
Political commitment	High-level government leadership
	Quality of government decision making
Institutional framework	Effective coordination
	Knowledge infrastructure
	Adequate resources
Policy processes	Paris-compatible emissions pathway
	Transparency framework
	Ratchet-up mechanism
Stakeholder engagement	Level and scope
	Management of non-state actor interests
	Exogenous non-state interests and influence

## Highlight of main recommendations:

- Strengthen leadership on the transition to a zero emission society across all sectors, particularly concerning linkages to other national priorities.
- Establish an authoritative institution, or mandate an existing institution to provide advice to the government on transition-related issues.
- Reconcile differences in ambition between the net zero target passed into law under the Climate Change Act and the overall and sectoral targets submitted in Nigeria's LongTerm Vision to ensure short and medium-term planning is consistent with Nigeria's long-term goals
- Establish an authoritative institution, or mandate an existing institution to provide advice to the government on transition-related issues.

# Climate Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa



**South Africa**  
(Oct 2020)

Category	Criteria
Political commitment	High-level government leadership
	Quality of government decision making
Institutional framework	Effective coordination
	Knowledge infrastructure
	Adequate resources
Policy processes	Paris-compatible emissions pathway
	Transparency framework
	Ratchet-up mechanism
Stakeholder engagement	Level and scope
	Management of non-state actor interests
	Exogenous non-state interests and influence



**Ghana**  
(Aug 2021)

Category	Criteria
Political commitment	High level government leadership
	Quality of government decision making
Institutional framework	Effective coordination
	Knowledge infrastructure
	Adequate resources
Policy processes	Paris-compatible emissions pathway
	Transparency framework
	Ratchet-up mechanism
Stakeholder engagement	Level and scope
	Just transition
	Exogenous non-state interests and influence



**Kenya**  
(Dec 2020)

Category	Criteria
Political commitment	High-level government leadership
	Quality of government decision making
Institutional framework	Effective coordination
	Knowledge infrastructure
	Adequate resources
Policy processes	Paris-compatible emissions pathway
	Transparency framework
	Ratchet-up mechanism
Stakeholder engagement	Level and scope
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