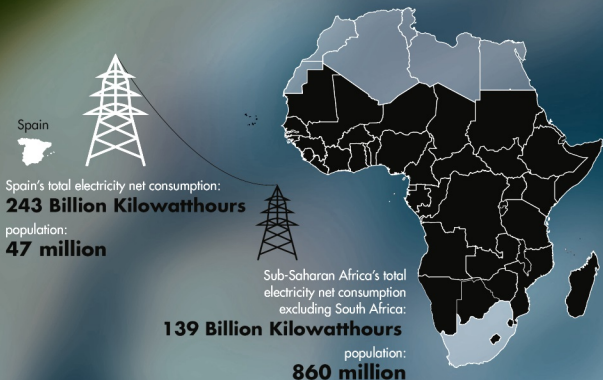


WORLDS APART

Viewed from Africa, energy use patterns in rich countries represent another universe

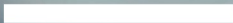


A kettle boiled twice a day by a family in Britain uses five times as much electricity as a Malian uses per year

MALIAN CITIZEN

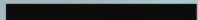


KETTLE BOILED



An Ethiopian takes 87 times longer to consume 1.50kWh than someone in the United Kingdom

ETHIOPIA



961 days

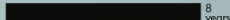
UNITED KINGDOM



11 days

A Tanzanian takes 8 years to consume as much electricity as an American consumes in one month

TANZANIA



8 years

USA



1 month

A freezer in the United States consumes 10 times more electricity than a Liberian, in one year

LIBERIAN CITIZEN



AMERICAN FREEZER



 Range of time

AFRICA'S ENERGY GAP: THE COSTS OF THE DIVIDE

**621
MILLION**

Africans do not
have access to
electricity



of SSA's energy
is consumed by
South Africa

**89
BILLION**

US dollars of
petroleum exported
by Nigeria in 2013

**93
MILLION**

Nigerians
lack access to
electricity

4/5

The icon consists of five stylized human figures. The first four are black, and the fifth is white.

OF THE POPULATION (727 MILLION)
rely on solid biomass, mainly fuelwood
and charcoal, for cooking

600,000

AFRICANS ARE KILLED EVERY YEAR
by air pollution caused by the use of solid
biomass for cooking

In 9 African countries, more than

80%

**OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS HAVE
NO ELECTRICITY**

In Africa, the poorest households spend



**MORE PER UNIT OF ENERGY THAN
THE WEALTHIEST HOUSEHOLDS**
with a connection to the grid

On current trends, it will take Africa until

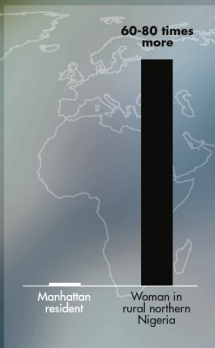
2080

TO ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

AFRICA'S BILLION DOLLAR ENERGY MARKET

Reducing prices, increasing access, empowering households

Africa's poorest people are paying among the world's highest prices for energy per kWh



US\$10 billion

The amount spent on energy by Africans living on less than US\$2.50 a day

The size of the energy market points to significant opportunities for investment and household savings

Reducing energy costs

by investing in modern energy could

CREATE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES



INCREASE HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS



REDUCE POVERTY



CUT THE WASTE

AFRICAN



GOVERNMENTS

spend
US\$21 billion on
per year



ENERGY SUBSIDIES

US\$10 billion
on kerosene and other
oil based products

US\$11 billion
to cover utility losses

REDIRECT SUBSIDIES

into energy investment, social protection and targeted connectivity for the poor

G20



GOVERNMENTS

provided
US\$88 billion for
in 2013

FOSSIL FUEL



EXPLORATION/PRODUCTION

Instead of
TAXING EMISSIONS
G20 countries
ARE EFFECTIVELY
SUBSIDIZING THEM

PHASE OUT FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES FAST