

THE ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



INTRODUCTION

2015 a legally-binding climate agreement, the Paris Agreement, was adopted. The agreement means that all the countries of the world now have a common plan to reduce emissions.

The rising global temperatures must be kept well below 2 degrees, and every effort must be made to limit it to 1.5 degrees. Developing countries must receive continued support to limit their emissions and adapt their societies to climate change.

Climate change and poverty go hand in hand, and hit the world's poorest people hard. The preparations to deal with the effects, such as gradually rising sea levels,

stronger tropical storms, extreme drought, more unpredictable rainfall and more extensive and longer-lasting heat waves, are inadequate. It is essential that different types of investment do not contribute to binding countries into energy solutions which increase the negative impact. Using new technology, it is possible to create new solutions and commercial arrangements.

Climate change has gender-differentiating effects, and, in many ways, exacerbates the existing limitations on women who are dependent on agriculture for survival.



Biofuel bus in Nagpur, India.

DATA



1 PERSON IN 5 IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA HAS ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY³

A FURTHER
120 MILLION PEOPLE
MAY BE FORCED
TO LIVE IN POVERTY
IF NOTHING IS DONE TO STOP
CLIMATE CHANGE¹

THE TOTAL INSTALLED
GENERATING CAPACITY

IN AFRICA'S 48 SUB-SAHARAN COUNTRIES IS ONLY

68 GIGAWATT

- WHICH IS NO MORE THAN SPAIN'S²

WHAT SWEDFUND DOES

THROUGH INVESTMENT:

▼ In our Due Diligence in preparation for an investment, we analyse the company's resource utilisation and impact on the environment.

▼ We work actively to minimise resource use and negative environmental impact. We place requirements on the implementation of environmental and social management systems within three years from the date of the investment.

▼ Swedfund invests in projects for the production of renewable energy.

▼ DFIs fulfil an important role as sources of finance in the early stages of high-risk energy projects. In this, we act as catalysts and accelerate private investment within the renewable energy sector in Africa.

WE MEASURE RESULTS:

▼ We set requirements on and measure the degree of implementation of environmental and social management systems in our portfolio.

▼ We measure GWh of renewable electricity generated.

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN FOCUS THROUGH OUR WORK:

▼ SDG 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

▼ SDG 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework

of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.

▼ SDG 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

▼ SDG 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

▼ SDG 13.3: Improve education, awareness and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

GOVERNING POLICY & RESPONSIBILITY:

▼ Sustainability policy

▼ The Directors of Investment Operations