

Angola: information on national emissions, population and GDP, and mitigation targets

September 22, 2020

Authors:

Annika Guenther¹

Johannes Guetschow¹

Affiliations:

1. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany

DOI: [to be added]

TODO

- Table with info on target (main and reclass; emissions from NDC; target quantis + plot).
- GWP: NDC emissions converted from AR2 to AR4 by national conversion factor (2010–2017, PRIMAP-hist v2.1).
- References!

1 Non-LULUCF emissions and socio-economic data

With national emissions of 100.5 Mt CO₂eq, Angola contributed 0.2% to global emissions in 2017, while in 2030 its share is estimated to decrease to 0.1% (Table 1). The estimates for 2030 are based on the downscaled SSP2¹ Middle of the Road marker scenario (dmSSP2), in which Angola is estimated to emit 105.9 Mt CO₂eq in 2030. That change in emissions would constitute an increase of 5.4% compared to 2017. The pathways dmSSP1–5 show a range of 101.6–147.8 Mt CO₂eq in 2030, and 82.9–219.4 Mt CO₂eq in 2050. The country’s global rank in terms of total emissions per unit of GDP² was 55 in 2017, and 124 regarding the per-capita emissions (60 and 146 in 2030). In terms of accumulated historical emissions, Angola contributed to the global 1850–2017 emissions by 0.2%. When only accounting for the years 1990–2017, its contribution stays the same to 0.2%. All of the emissions are presented following GWP AR4³, and exclude

¹**SSPs:** Shared Socio-economic Pathways. Narratives and challenges to mitigation and adaptation: SSP1: Sustainability, Taking the Green Road (low / low); SSP2: Middle of the Road (medium / medium); SSP3: Regional Rivalry, A Rocky Road (high / high); SSP4: Inequality, A Road Divided (low / high); and SSP5: Fossil-fuelled Development, Taking the Highway (high / low).

²**GDP:** Gross Domestic Product. Throughout this document the GDP is given as GDP PPP, with PPP being the Purchasing Power Parity.

³**Global Warming Potential (GWP):** we use GWP values from the IPCC 4th Assessment Report (AR4). They reflect the forcing potential of one kilogram of a gas’ emissions in comparison to one kilogram of CO₂ (GWP_{CO2} = 1). The GWPs correspond to a 100-yr period and are for CH₄: 25, for N₂O: 298, for SF₆: 22800, and for NF₃: 17200. For the basket of HFC-gases the GWPs from AR4 are in the range 4–14800, and for PFCs 7190–12200. To assess emissions of several GHGs, their emissions are weighted by their respective GWPs and presented in CO₂ equivalents (CO₂eq).

emissions from LULUCF⁴ (exclLU), and bunkers fuels⁵ emissions (exclBunkers).

Table 1: National emissions (dmSSP2), GDP and population for Angola, together with the emissions per unit of GDP and per capita emissions (all for 2017 and 2030). Additionally, the global share and its rank are displayed.

	Year	Total	Unit	Glob. share	Rank
Emissions	2017	100.5	Mt CO ₂ eq	0.2%	53
	2030	105.9	Mt CO ₂ eq	0.1%	58
GDP	2017	146.0	Billion 2011 GK\$	0.1%	73
	2030	252.4	Billion 2011 GK\$	0.1%	72
Emissions per GDP	2017	0.7	t CO ₂ eq / Thousand 2011 GK\$	0.6%	55
	2030	0.4	t CO ₂ eq / Thousand 2011 GK\$	0.6%	60
Population	2017	29.8	Million Pers	0.3%	45
	2030	40.6	Million Pers	0.4%	40
Emissions per capita	2017	3.4	t CO ₂ eq / Pers	0.2%	124
	2030	2.6	t CO ₂ eq / Pers	0.1%	146

For Angola, in 2017 the main emissions share on sectoral level (Fig. 1) came from the Energy sector (56.7%), followed by Agriculture (36.6%), and Waste (5.1%). The Kyoto GHG⁶ with the highest emissions in 2017 was CH₄, constituting 41.9% of the national emissions. Second largest contributor was CO₂ (38.6%), followed by N₂O (19.4%). The total of F-gases⁷ only represented 0.05%. The total CO₂ emissions are expected to be 49.6% of the national Kyoto GHG emissions in 2030 (dmSSP2).

The national GDP decreased in recent years, and the emissions per unit of GDP had a similar trend (Fig. 2). The population increased, while the per capita emissions were on the rise. Following dmSSP2, the GDP is projected to increase towards 2050. The emissions per GDP are estimated to decrease towards 2050. Angola's population is assumed to grow towards 2050, and the per capita emissions are expected to increase after 2017 but to decline again before 2050.

2 LULUCF emissions

LULUCF emissions data for Angola are available from the following sources (Fig. 3): FAO (2019).

High fluctuations? Data gaps? Difference between sources?

3 Mitigation targets (NDC)

Give the %cov for the base and target year (and 2017). Global share for 2030 for the mitigated pathways and % reduction relative to 1990 and 2017. Table with the 'input' data and the resulting targets (like ndcs_targets.csv). Angola has an INDC,

⁴**LULUCF**: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry. Emissions from LULUCF are excluded throughout the document, unless stated otherwise.

⁵**Bunkers fuels**: emissions from international aviation and shipping.

⁶**Kyoto GHG** (Greenhouse Gas) basket: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

⁷**F-gases** (fluorinated gases): basket of HFCs, PFCs, and the gases SF₆ and NF₃. Some F-gases have very long atmospheric lifetimes and high Global Warming Potentials.

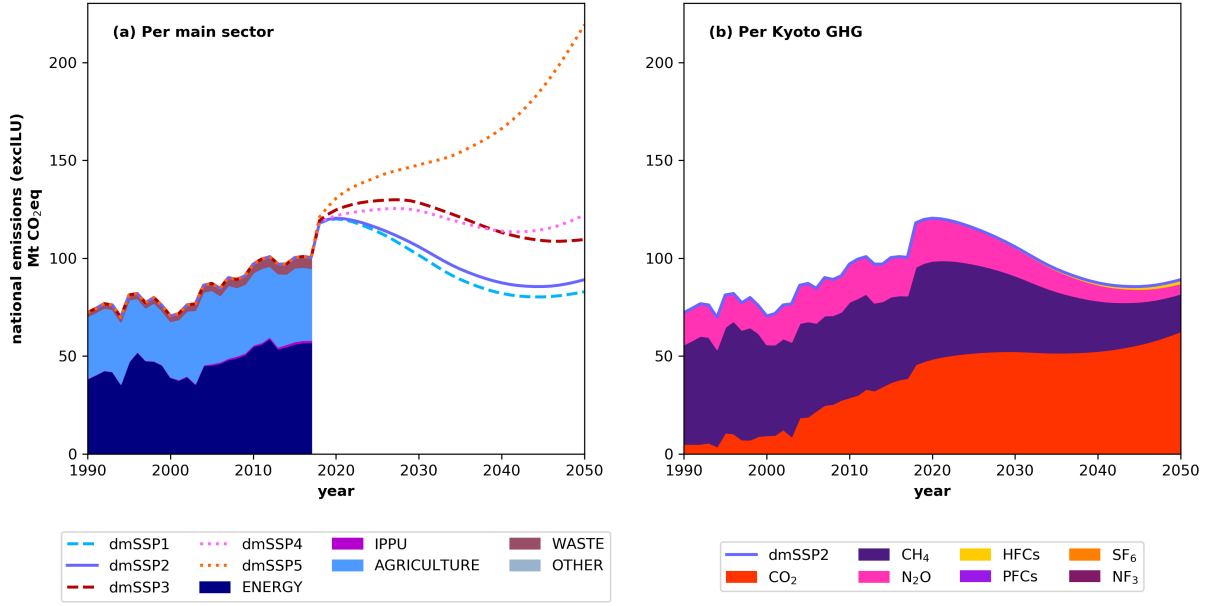


Figure 1: 'Stacked' timeseries of national emissions (exclLU) per main-sector (a) and Kyoto GHG (b). No information available on the sectoral contributions after 2017.

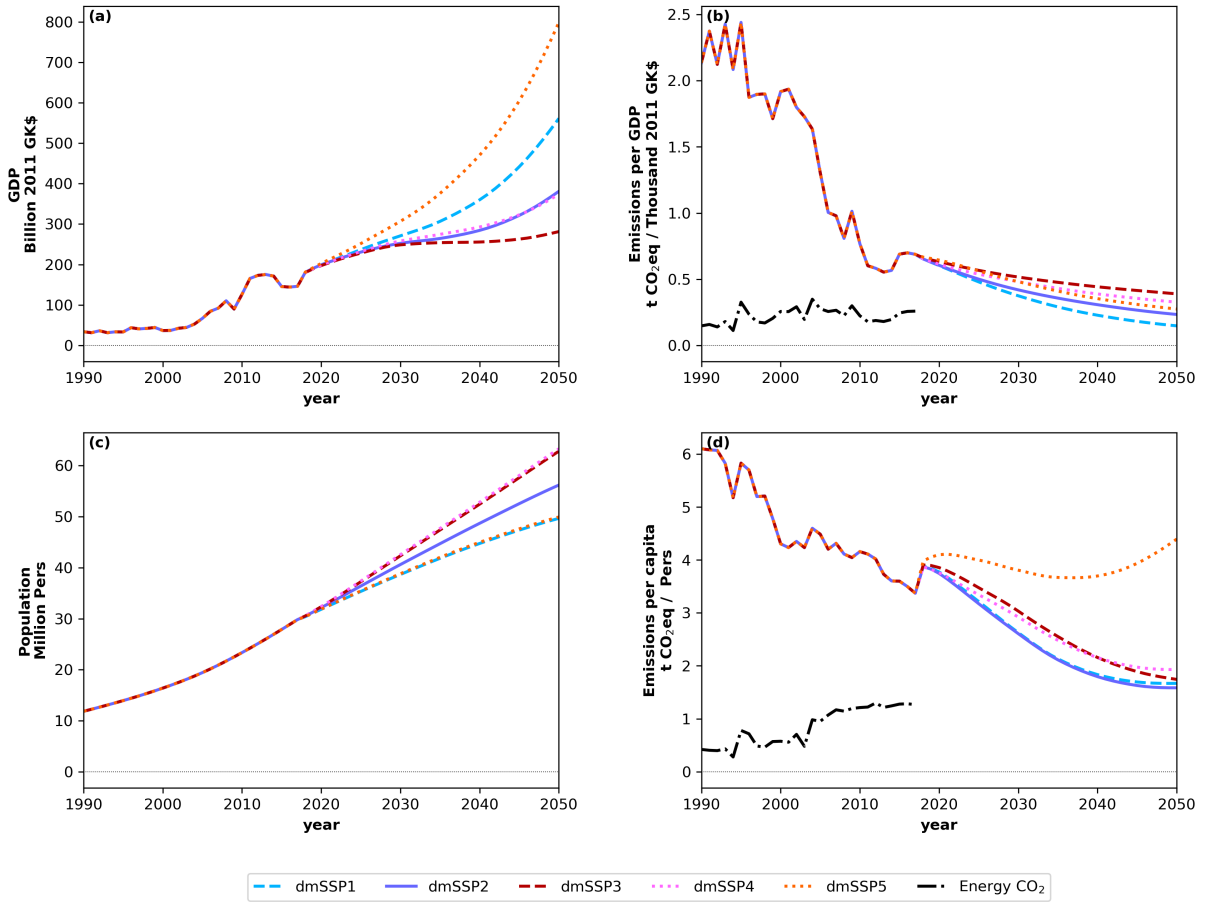


Figure 2: Timeseries of national GDP (a) and population (c), and Kyoto GHG emissions (exclLU, exclBunkers) per unit of GDP (b) or per capita (d).

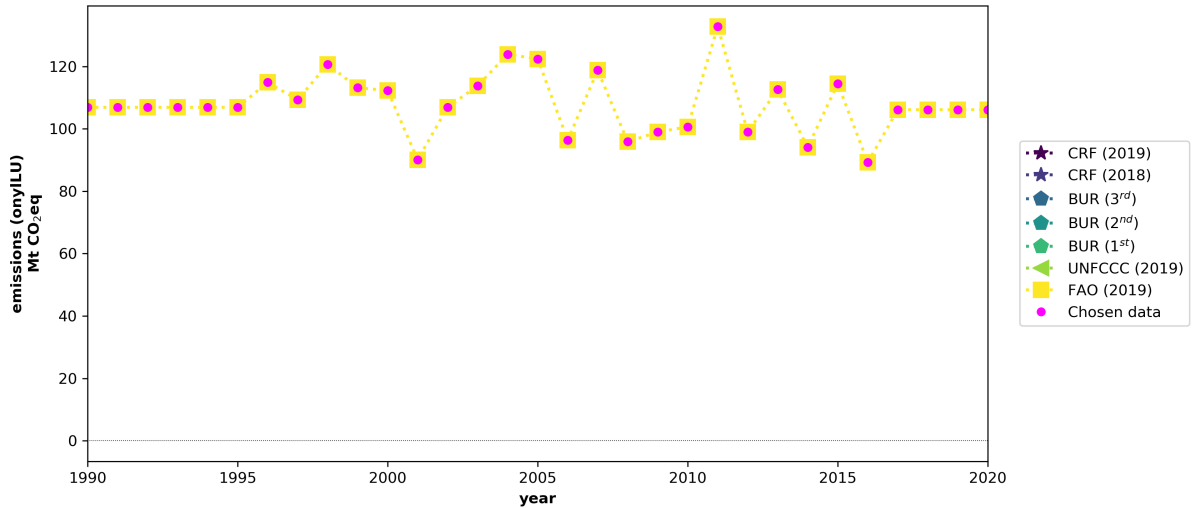


Figure 3: Timeseries of emissions from LULUCF (CO_2 plus CH_4 and N_2O) as available from different data-sources. Indicated in pink are the 'chosen' data, as used in our assessment of Angola's NDC (if needed). The pink timeseries was inter- and / or extrapolated (interpolation: linear, extrapolation: constant).

with a GHG mitigation target of the type RBU (relative reduction compared to Business-As-Usual; main target type). The reclassified⁸ target type is ABS (absolute emissions target).

Table 2: Information on Angola's GHG mitigation target(s).

type	condi.	range	value	tarYr	LU
RBU	uncondi.	best	-20%	2025	inclLU
RBU	uncondi.	best	-35%	2030	inclLU
RBU	condi.	best	-27%	2025	inclLU
RBU	condi.	best	-50%	2030	inclLU
ABS	uncondi.	best	124.65 Mt CO_2eq AR4	2025	inclLU
ABS	uncondi.	best	125.61 Mt CO_2eq AR4	2030	inclLU
ABS	condi.	best	113.74 Mt CO_2eq AR4	2025	inclLU
ABS	condi.	best	96.62 Mt CO_2eq AR4	2030	inclLU

4 Data sources and references

PRIMAP-hist v2.1: emissions from PRIMAP-hist are data from the country reported data priority scenario (HISTCR).

⁸**Reclassification:** when a country has, e.g., an RBU target (relative reduction compared to Business-As-Usual), and the BAU emissions are provided, it can be quantified based on the given emissions, and is reclassified from type_main RBU to type_reclass ABS (absolute emissions target). Additionally, 'NGT' targets can be reclassified as 'ABU' (absolute reduction compared to Business-As-Usual) if absolute mitigation effects due to planned policies and measures are provided.

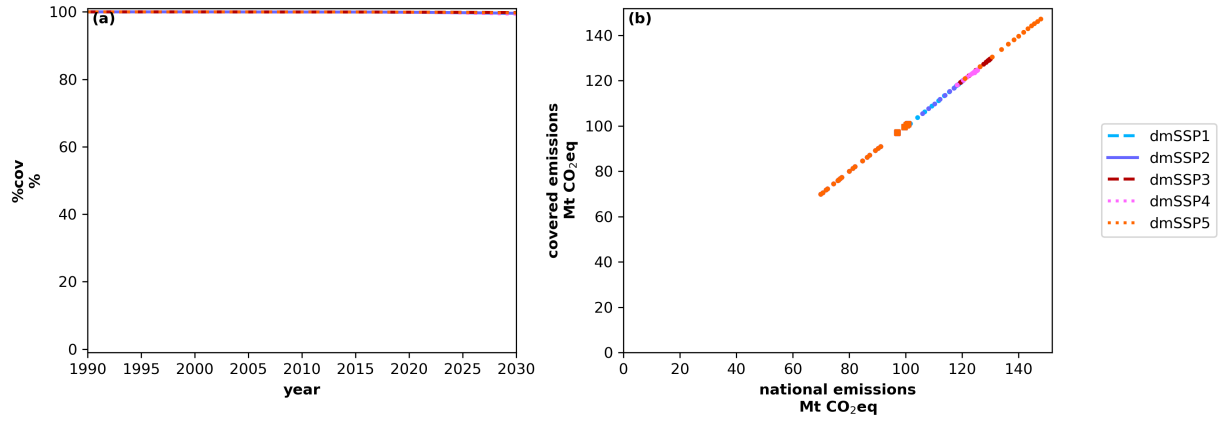


Figure 4: Timeseries of Angola's national emissions (exclLU) and the share of emissions that is assumed to be covered by Angola's mitigation target.

Table 3: Information on covered sectors and gases as retrieved from INDC and adapted ('Adap.': used to calculate %cov), and their shares in Angola's 2017 emissions (exclLU, exclBunkers; total 100.5 Mt CO₂eq). If either the sector or gas is assessed as 'not-covered', the emissions from this sector-gas combination are counted as not-covered (-). Else the emissions are counted as covered (+; covered shares given in bold). (/) means that no information is available. LULUCF: INDC '+' and adapted '+' (estimated as a net source of 106.1 Mt CO₂eq in 2017; based on the 'chosen' LULUCF emissions).

	NDCs	Adap.	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	Total
NDCs			+	+	+	-	-	-	-	
Adap.			+	+	+	-	-	-	-	
Energy	+	+	37.6%	18.7%	0.4%	/	/	/	/	56.7%
IPPU	+	+	1.0%	/	0.1%	0.05%	/	/	/	1.2%
Agri.	+	+	/	18.4%	18.2%	/	/	/	/	36.6%
Waste	+	+	/	4.8%	0.2%	/	/	/	/	5.1%
Other	/	+	/	/	0.3%	/	/	/	/	0.3%
Total			38.6%	41.9%	19.4%	0.05%	/	/	/	100.0%

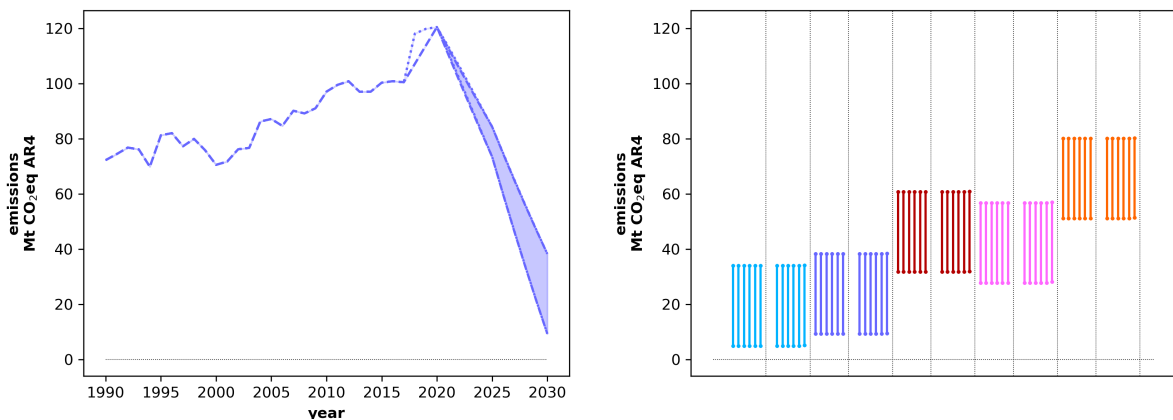


Figure 5: Quantified mitigation targets (based on different input data and calculation options). Vertical lines: conditionality / range; colour coded: dmSSP1-5; first / second set of six: prio NDCs / SSPs; set of six: coverage 100, lulucf unfccc, lulucf fao, bl uncondi, const emi, estimated coverage.