Message from the desk of the SAPP Environmental Sub-Committee (ESC).
“SAPP utilities can still benefit from registering CDM Projects which is recognised under the Phase II of the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change”

What were the key outcomes of the COP 18?

1. Second Commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol – the Conference decided that a second commitment period under Kyoto Protocol will start on January, 1, 2013 and run until 2020. This would apply to 35 industrialised countries in the EU, Eastern Europe and New Zealand and the objective would be to reduce at least 785 million tonnes of CO2 by 2020. Clean Develop Mechanisms (CDM) projects would be recognised under KP Phase II, meaning that developed countries can continue to invest in CDM projects. However, Phase II only covers 15% of Global Green House Gas Emissions as some countries opted out. The agreement was however a starting point for New Market Mechanisms

2. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) – developing countries were asked to submit NAMA projects in a web-based NAMA Registry which was created and is to be fully operational in September, 2013. Developed countries were asked to provide matching technical financial support. The UK and Germany announced a €70 facility to assist developing countries design NAMA projects

3. Technology Transfer – a UN led consortium was selected as host for Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) for 5 years. The CTCN is to provide capacity building support to developing countries. Countries were asked to nominate National Designate Entities (NDEs) to facilitate operationalisation of CTNC by 29 March, 2013. Modalities and procedures for CTCN are to be adopted at COP 19 in 2013.
4. **Education on Climate Change** – The COP saw the launch of an 8 year programme, focused on education, training and skills development on climate change mitigation and adaptation to be started by all countries. This is to be named the Doha Work Programme – with first review to be made in 2016.

5. **Green Climate Fund** – GCF was asked to set up a secretariat and appoint a trustee. It was further asked to develop policies, eligibility criteria and programmes. The GCF was asked to prepare procedures and to provide country driven finance public-private sector financing by COP 19.

6. **Finance** – Developed countries were asked to provide at least 10 billion per year between 2013 and 2015. Germany, UK, France, Sweden and the EU Commission pledged to provide US$6 billion up to 2015. On Long Term Finance, developed countries were asked to submit plans at COP 19 to raise US 100 billion per year by 2020. Substantial share of funds from developed countries to go to adaptation activities.

7. **Insurance – Loss & Damage** – this concept was included in the UNFCCC text for the first time. Countries were asked to assess risks and collect data, build capacity related to loss and damage issues. This is associated with enhanced action and support, including finance, technology and capacity building to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Developed countries would provide finance but no commitment was made. However, developed countries remain worry of such a mechanism which may imply historic liability for future impacts. It was also be noted that while many developing countries have very legitimate cases for support, it is difficult to define or quantify what economic, social or environmental damages should be accounted for under the new mechanism.

**POST 2020 CLIMATE DEAL** – a new climate deal to come into force in or after 2020 to be developed by COP 21 in December, 2015. Various options to increase emissions reductions targets till 2020 to be discussed in 2013. The UN to convene a conference of world leaders in 2014 to discuss post-2020 climate change deal.

**COP 18 Outcome and The SAPP – What is the Implication of the Outcomes on the SAPP?**

- The SAPP utilities can still benefit from registering CDM Projects that are recognised under Phase II of the Kyoto Protocol.
- The SAPP utilities are urged to closely liaise with their respective National Committees on Climate Change on how to access:
  - Adaptation Funds
  - Green Climate Fund
  - NAMAs
  - Loss and Damage Funding

It should be noted that all SAPP Member states now do have **Designated National Authorities (DNAs)** on Climate Change.

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