

## SOUTH AFRICA PROPOSAL or ANSWER TO PART 1 DISCUSSION IN WORKSTREAM 2

10 February 2015

PART 1: CONSULTATIONS ON IMPACT AND OUTCOMES OF THE TECHNICAL EXAMINATION PROCESS IN 2015

**10:30 – 12:00** *Participants will discuss and share their views on the ways to implement the Lima Call for Climate Action with regard to the technical examination process in 2015 in light of the global political momentum and the need for enhanced climate action in the run up to Paris.*

### **Questions to facilitate the discussion:**

1. How the technical examination process could contribute to enhancing mitigation ambition and implementation of high-impact climate action in developed and developing countries?
  - 2015 has a clear mandate to achieve an agreement in Paris. This will require a lot of focus.
  - Lima on the other hand decided through para 19 to continue workstream 2 until 2020.
  - As much we need to continue listening to experts and expert advice we also need to start **seeing action on the ground** that is informed by workstream 2 outcomes. So far there is none.
  - Our view is that at some point we will need to **focus on this implementation aspect.**
    - The **first point** of implementation would be ratification of KP2 by all Parties.
    - The **second point** of implementation would be increasing pre-2020 mitigation pledges (**as informed by the Review process to be completed in 2015 amongst others**)by developed countries and

fulfilment and increasing financial pledges to the GCF and Adaptation Fund

- Developing countries can only do so much without financial and technological assistance from developed countries.
- Coming to the technical examination process itself:
  - So far we have had good presentations and a good technical paper. Our view is that the next re-iteration of the technical paper as mandated by para 19b should clearly **identify actions that have been undertaken by some Parties and have achieved greater mitigation potential** as outlined in the latest national communications. We also believe the AR5 also provide some key aspects in this regard. Another key input paper would be the technical summary report of the 2013-15 Review).
  - **Look at the possibility of replicability of those.**
  - **Identify key barriers and challenges to scale up/ replication and create an opportunity FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH SUPPORT PROVIDERS** and the UNFCCC institutions **on how the challenges could be overcome.**
  - What would be required particularly support necessary for developing countries.

**IN SUMMARY THE PROPOSAL IS TO HAVE 3 KEY OPPORTUNITIES IN THE TERMS TO MOVE TO IMPLEMENTATION:**

1. Project implementers identify constraints to enhanced implementation
2. Parties or non-parties that can potentially provide support to overcome constraints respond and indicate what their challenges are.
3. The UNFCCC institutions have an opportunity to indicate how their structures and processes could help bridge the divide.

- For us in South Africa, **the key route to enhance ambition in the period to 2020 would be to scale up the action we are already taking in our energy sector.**
  - Our vision for our electricity sector, contained in our integrated resource plan, already includes a very **ambitious plan to invest in low-carbon electricity supply**, including a massive renewable energy programme which is already underway, and in bringing natural gas into our electricity supply, **which has half the carbon intensity of our current dominant energy source, coal**, and will support the introduction of renewable energy through enhanced grid stability.
  - **We would like to explore how technical and financial support in the UNFCCC system could accelerate the deployment of these technologies to 2020**, and how for instance investment **in large-scale solar-thermal plants with thermal storage could lay the foundations for a future zero-carbon electricity system.**
  - We currently face an electricity supply crisis, and an accelerated RE programme in this period potentially offers massive benefits to our economy, but at the same time, the crisis limits our capacity to accelerate such a programme.
  - **This is the point where creative, development-focused thinking on mitigation could make a real difference** to our country's development goals and to our national economy.

## **2. Building on the previous meetings how the technical examination process could be strengthened and focused on actionable policy options in 2015?**

- Based on para 19.a.iii of the Lima decisions the TEMs should hone and focus on actionable policy options – the technical examination process should now build on the good work already done in 2014 and further elaborate specific proposals based on the areas already discussed. Indefinitely identifying new areas for potential contribution will never get us to implementation and real GHG reductions. Focussing on fewer, more specific, initiatives is necessary at

this stage to demonstrate that WS2 can lead to additional emission reductions

- Countries in regions (e.g. SADC) could continue discussions on how specific initiatives could be scaled up in regional TEMs and feed those discussions back to the ADP at a session - clearly indicating what the barriers are that they face to rolling out initiatives or scaling up support for initiatives (as appropriate for the region in question). By having regional level meetings Parties could further developed proposals in more detail and produce collaborative solutions to the challenges faced.

### **3. What should be done to ensure dissemination of information and engagement of non-State actors?**

- Non-state actors can only help if the questions are phrased correctly.
- Inviting the ICAO, IMO, FAO, etc. to present on their activities will not necessarily provide solutions as those non-state actors can present anything.
- We need to have clear questions to these non-state actors such that we can get the relevant information from them that help us advance our work.