



SOUTHERN AFRICAN POWER POOL

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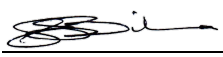
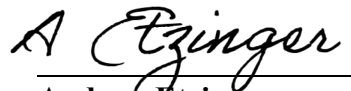
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1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change poses a significant threat to the sustainable socio-economic development of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, endangering the livelihoods of over 400 million people. This threat is primarily due to its adverse impacts on critical sectors such as energy, water, and agriculture. The region is already experiencing the consequences of climate change, evidenced by the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, including droughts, floods, cyclones, and rising sea levels. Such events have devastating effects on both marine and terrestrial ecosystems, water resources, energy infrastructure, food security, health, and overall economic stability.

Communities within the SADC region are particularly vulnerable to these impacts because of poverty, low resilience, and consequently leading to limited adaptive capacity. The slow pace of technological advancement and resource limitations to support mitigation and adaptation effort to climate change exacerbates the region's vulnerability. Consequently, climate change threatens to slow economic growth in the region, with projections indicating a potential decrease in GDP by 0.5% to 2% across member states.

The international community has recognized the pressing need to address climate change through frameworks such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), established in 1992 at the Rio Conference. The primary goal of the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Countries that are parties to the UNFCCC convene annually at the Conference of the Parties (COP) and Subsidiary Body meetings to negotiate and implement actions that align with the convention's objectives.

In December 2015, the Paris Agreement was adopted as a new, legally binding international framework that aims to foster a globally coordinated effort to combat climate change. The Paris Agreement sets a global warming target of well below 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels and requires countries to develop increasingly ambitious climate targets to meet this goal.

Through strategic mitigation and adaptation efforts, SADC countries aim to address the challenges of climate change while fostering regional cooperation and sustainable development. The SAPP Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy plays a crucial role in guiding member states toward achieving these objectives, ensuring that the region can effectively respond to and manage the impacts of climate change.

It is against this background that the energy sector needs to establish a firm strategic footing to enhance the resilience of both generation and transmission infrastructure, promote sustainable generation and transmission, ensure

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security of supply and support affordable energy provision. The importance of navigating the complex financial and socio-economic terrain that comes with climate change cannot be overstated.

2.0 Mandate, Strategic Context and Scope

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) was established to facilitate the development of a reliable, efficient and competitive regional electricity market through coordinated planning, operation and cross-border power trade among member utilities. SAPP's core instruments for achieving this mandate include regional power system planning frameworks, market rules and platforms, and institutional coordination mechanisms that support security of supply, optimal use of regional resources and cost-effective electricity provision.

Within this context, climate change is relevant to SAPP to the extent that it affects the performance, reliability, cost and investment profile of the regional power system. Climate-related physical impacts, policy and regulatory changes, and shifts in technology and financing conditions influence generation adequacy, system flexibility, transmission reliability and the functioning of regional electricity markets. Addressing these factors is therefore integral to SAPP's ability to achieve its mandate rather than a parallel or stand-alone environmental objective.

The scope of this Climate Change Strategy is limited to SAPP's regional coordination role and focuses on system-level considerations relevant to planning, markets and investment facilitation. Strategy does not replace national climate change policies, utility-level environmental management systems or regulatory functions. Instead, it provides a framework for integrating climate considerations into SAPP's existing instruments and processes, while supporting alignment with member state objectives and regional protocols where these intersect with SAPP's mandate.

2.1 A Strategic Approach to Climate Resilience

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) member countries are in urgent need for climate change action. These nations face both the direct impacts of climate change and the indirect effects of global response measures, which have influenced investment trends and technology preferences.

This strategy will explore the strategic approach necessary for SAPP countries to enhance resilience and adaptability in the face of these challenges.

2.2 Vulnerability and Economic Context

SAPP member countries are particularly vulnerable due to their geographical and economic characteristics:

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- **Geographical Vulnerabilities:** These include arid and semi-arid areas, regions prone to natural disasters, areas liable to drought and desertification, and those with fragile ecosystem
- **Economic Dependencies:** The economies of SAPP countries are heavily reliant on fossil fuels constituting 67% as of March 2026. However, the region faces serious technological, financial and system stability constraints to FastTrack deployment of renewable energy ,

• **3.0 IMPLICATIONS FOR SAPP MEMBER COUNTRIES**

The SAPP member countries are vulnerable to both the negative physical impacts of climate change, as well as the impacts of response measures taken by the industrialized countries to meet their commitments, this includes changes in investment models, areas of interest as well as preferable technologies for investors. Important to note over the past 10 years is the declining interest in investments towards thermal energy sources while there has been increased interest towards renewable resources, especially solar PV and Wind with some remote interest in Solar CSP.

Article 4.8 of the UNFCCC lists categories of particularly vulnerable countries and in terms of vulnerability, SAPP member countries all meet some of the criteria:

- arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay,
- areas prone to natural disasters;
- areas liable to drought and desertification;
- areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;
- areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;
- economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export of, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products;
- land-locked and transit countries.

3.1 It must be considered that SADC countries are:

- developing states whose economies are generally weak, thus limiting their adaptive capacities to climate change risks;
- constrained to diversify their economies and adapt to periodic impacts of extreme climatic events due to lack of appropriate skills and technology, and poverty.
- characterized by large carbon stocks in forests and woodlands and wetlands that constitute significant carbon sinks, which play a major role in stabilizing the global climate;

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- o experiencing significant impacts on key sectors such as energy, water and agriculture because of climate change.

4.0 Climate Change Risks and Opportunities for SAPP

Climate change is reshaping power systems globally by influencing system planning, technology choices, investment flows and market design. For the Southern African Power Pool, these dynamics reinforce the importance of regional coordination, diversified energy resources and efficient cross-border trade. Addressed strategically, climate-related risks can be transformed into opportunities that strengthen system reliability, affordability and long-term regional competitiveness.

4.1 Climate Variability and System Resilience

Changing climate patterns affect the availability and performance of generation resources, particularly hydropower and thermal plant efficiency, while also influencing electricity demand profiles. These dynamics increase the value of regional diversity in energy resources and interconnections. Through coordinated planning and power trading, SAPP is well positioned to enhance system resilience by leveraging complementary generation profiles across member states and reducing exposure to localized climate shocks.

4.2 Energy Transition and Regional Competitiveness

The global energy transition is increasingly influencing investment and trade decisions, with electricity supply characteristics becoming an important consideration for industrial development. As member states update their climate commitments and markets evolve, the regional grid's ability to support low-emission and reliable electricity supply becomes a competitive advantage for attracting and retaining investment.

A well-integrated and progressively lower-carbon regional power system strengthens confidence in the public grid, supports continued industrial participation, and mitigates pressures that could arise from fragmented energy solutions. In this context, SAPP's role in facilitating transparent markets and efficient cross-border trade is central to maintaining system viability and affordability for all consumers.

4.3 Regional Integration, Planning and Investment Signals

Climate change reinforces the importance of coherent regional planning and credible market signals. Where regional mechanisms provide assurance of supply adequacy, flexibility and cost recovery, member states are better positioned to pursue energy investments that balance security of supply, affordability and long-term sustainability.

By strengthening planning coordination and market instruments, SAPP can help align national development objectives with regional optimisation, reducing the

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need for duplicative investments and enhancing confidence in shared infrastructure. This approach supports energy sovereignty while maximising the benefits of regional cooperation.

4.4 Opportunities from a Coordinated Regional Transition

The transition to cleaner and more flexible power systems presents a significant opportunity for SAPP to deepen its mandate. Increasing deployment of renewable energy, coupled with regional balancing and firming through trade, enhances system efficiency and reduces overall costs. Advances in low-carbon technologies, supported by evolving financing mechanisms, further improve the feasibility of regionally optimised solutions.

Through strategic coordination, SAPP can enable member states to capture these benefits, strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of the regional grid, and support inclusive economic development. In doing so, climate change becomes not a constraint, but a catalyst for a more integrated, reliable and future-ready Southern African power system.

5.0 Policy, Regulatory and Financing Landscape

The operating environment for regional power systems is increasingly shaped by evolving climate-related policies, regulatory frameworks and financing requirements at national, regional and international levels. For SAPP, understanding and responding to this landscape is essential to ensuring that regional planning, market development and investment coordination remain aligned with member state objectives and global market realities.

5.1 National and Regional Policy Alignment

SAPP member states have adopted national policies and climate commitments that influence power sector development, including updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), energy policies and long-term development plans. While these commitments differ in scope and ambition, they increasingly emphasize system resilience, diversification of energy sources and improved efficiency.

At the regional level, SAPP operates within the broader Southern African Development Community (SADC) policy framework, which promotes regional integration, infrastructure development and sustainable energy systems. The SAPP Climate Change Strategy therefore complements, rather than replaces, national policy processes, providing a regional platform for coordination, optimisation and information sharing.

5.2 Market Rules, Regulation and System Signals

Electricity market rules and regulatory arrangements play a central role in shaping investment behaviour and operational decisions within the regional power system. Clear and predictable market mechanisms enhance confidence

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in cross-border trade, facilitate efficient utilisation of regional resources and support security of supply.

As climate considerations increasingly influence investment decisions, market and regulatory instruments that support flexibility, transparency and cost-reflective pricing become more important. Strengthening alignment between system planning, market design and climate-related objectives enables SAPP to support member states in balancing energy security, affordability and long-term sustainability.

5.3 Financing Trends and Investment Requirements

Access to finance for power sector investments is increasingly influenced by climate-related criteria, including project emissions profiles, resilience considerations and alignment with national and regional strategies. Development finance institutions, commercial lenders and private investors are progressively integrating climate risk and transition considerations into their decision-making processes.

For the regional power system, this trend highlights the need for credible planning frameworks and coordinated approaches that improve bankability and reduce perceived risk. A coherent regional climate change strategy strengthens SAPP's ability to engage financiers, help member utilities access suitable funding, and facilitate investment in infrastructure that supports system reliability and long-term regional development.

5.4 Implications for SAPP's Strategic Role

The SAPP Climate Change Strategy is guided by the following strategic objectives, which are designed to support SAPP's core mandate of regional power system coordination, market development and infrastructure planning, while enabling member states to manage climate-related risks and opportunities effectively.

The evolving policy, regulatory and financing landscape reinforces SAPP's role as a coordinating platform rather than a project developer or regulator. By providing alignment across planning, market operation and information exchange, SAPP can help translate diverse policy objectives into practical regional outcomes.

6.0 SAPP STRATEGY

Southern African Power Pool member states have set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the specified time ranging from meeting these targets between 2030 and 2050. All the SAPP member countries have submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for 2021-2025 and most have already made submission for 2025 and beyond outlining their emissions target and initiatives they will be putting in place to adapt to the impacts of

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climate change including the required means of implementation. In all countries the nationally determined contributions have expressly confirmed the importance of the electricity sector as a subsector of energy in enhancing climate adaptation and mitigation. Focus on renewable energy development as well as creative financing mechanisms using available global financing windows has been proposed. In this perspective the SAPP's approach is to align its climate strategy to national objectives and strategies of member states as they relate to the energy sector in addition to other initiatives that are consistent with economic, social and environmental benefits of the region. In so doing SAPP's approach seeks to contribute to global efforts to combat climate change, while ensuring sustainable socio-economic development in the region.

6.1 SAPP Climate Change Strategic Objectives

- Improve climate resilience of regional electricity transmission infrastructure
- Increase renewable energy share and low-emission generation in SAPP Grid
- Strengthen Regional Planning and Market Mechanisms
- Increase access to climate finance for regional energy projects
- Build Institutional and Human Capacity on climate change

6.2 SAPP's Climate Change Strategy unpacks this commitment through the following strategic themes and subthemes:

- **Climate-resilient planning and infrastructure**
 - Integrate climate change considerations into regional power planning instruments, including the SAPP Pool Plan, long-term generation planning and relevant continental planning processes.
 - Support periodic climate resilience assessments of generation and transmission infrastructure, taking into account risks such as droughts, floods, extreme heat, lightning, snowfall and strong winds.
 - Promote adaptation and risk-mitigation measures that strengthen the ability of power systems to anticipate, withstand, adapt to and recover from climate-related disruptions.
 - Encourage improved design standards, operational preparedness and climate-resilient technologies, including measures such as dry-cooling where appropriate.
 - Encourage Proactive Mitigation Measures meant to support anticipatory and preventive measures to reduce climate-related risks and avoid the substantial economic costs associated with inaction. Given that the projected worst-case climate scenario could result in losses exceeding USD 8 billion by 2045, investing in adaptation, resilience-building, and risk mitigation measures represents a far more cost-effective approach. Such actions should prioritize early intervention, climate-resilient infrastructure, improved planning and design standards, technological

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innovation, and enhanced operational preparedness to minimize disruptions, protect assets, and ensure the long-term sustainability and reliability of electricity generation and transmission systems.

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- Broad-based Action to support Implementation of comprehensive and wide-ranging initiatives, drawing on both conventional knowledge and the latest technologies, to address the specific resilience and adaptation needs of electricity generation facilities (hydropower, thermal, nuclear, solar PV, and wind) and transmission infrastructure across different locations. These actions should enhance the ability of power systems to anticipate, withstand, adapt to, and recover from climate-related hazards such as droughts, floods, extreme heat, lightning, snowfall, and strong winds, while ensuring the reliability, safety, efficiency, and continuity of electricity supply.
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- **Clean energy transition, markets and technology**
 - Support a diversified regional generation mix with increased renewable and low-emission energy resources.
 - Work through relevant SAPP structures to explore market-based solutions and climate-sensitive market products that support reliability, sustainability and regional power trade.
 - Identify and promote energy-efficient and low-emission technologies that reduce energy intensity and greenhouse gas emissions across SAPP operations and wider regional stakeholders.
 - Maintain and apply tools such as the SAPP Grid Emission Factor where relevant to support carbon market participation and climate-related investment decisions.
- **Capacity building, knowledge and institutional strengthening**
 - Raise awareness and provide training for SAPP members at different levels on climate change risks, adaptation, mitigation and related opportunities.
 - Organize and facilitate workshops, conferences and seminars for SAPP members and regional energy sector stakeholders, including institutions such as RERA and SACREE.
 - Collaborate with research institutions and centres of excellence to build a strong climate change knowledge base for operational and strategic decision-making.
 - Support member utilities in understanding and responding to national climate change obligations relevant to the power sector.
- **Data, reporting and climate information**
 - Support, within the context of national policies and legislation, the establishment and improvement of greenhouse gas inventories and climate-related reporting processes.

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- Encourage the use of climate data, risk assessments and system information to inform planning, investment and operational decisions.
- Establish strategic alliances with National and Regional Meteorological Centers to support weather forecasting and climatological information sharing and early warning systems, thereby enhancing operational preparedness and resilience
- Promote regular reporting on agreed climate-related indicators through existing SAPP governance and reporting structures.
- **Climate finance, partnerships and advocacy**
 - Identify and pursue climate finance opportunities from mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, Clean Development Mechanism, carbon markets and other relevant financing windows.
 - Facilitate collaboration with development finance institutions, AFREC, IRENA, UNEP, AfDB, the World Bank and other relevant partners to support finance, technology transfer and capacity building.
 - Participate in regional and international climate change initiatives and energy-related climate projects where these align with SAPP's mandate.
 - Identify opportunities for SAPP to contribute to regional and international climate change discussions, including recommending statements for approval by the Management Committee where appropriate.

6.3 Expected Outcomes

Implementation of this strategy is expected to deliver the following outcomes:

- Improved energy security and sustainability supporting socio-economic development in the SADC region.
- Increased share of renewable and low-emission generation in the regional power system.
- Improved resilience of regional power infrastructure to climate-related shocks and long-term climate variability.
- Climate-informed regional power planning and investment decisions.
- Increased mobilisation of climate finance for regional power sector projects.
- Enhanced technical and institutional capacity of utilities and SAPP structures to manage climate risks and opportunities.

6.4 Governance and Implementation

Climate change efforts specific to SAPP activities will be coordinated by the SAPP Environmental Sub-Committee, subject to oversight by the SAPP Management Committee.

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ATTACHMENT

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

[UNFCCC] details a framework and process for agreeing to specific future actions. The UNFCCC was finalized in 1992 at the Rio Conference and has since come into effect.

All the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) member countries have signed/ratified the UNFCCC, which has subsequently entered into force in all SAPP member countries.

COUNTRY	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE
Angola	17 May 2000	15 August 2000
Botswana	27 January 1994	27 April 1994
Democratic Republic of Congo	9 January 1995	9 April 1995
Lesotho	7 February 1995	8 May 1995
Malawi	21 April 1994	20 July 1994
Mozambique	25 August 1995	23 November 1995
Namibia	16 May 1995	14 August 1995
South Africa	28 August 1997	27 November 1997
Eswatini	7 October 1996	5 January 1997
United Republic of Tanzania	17 April 1996	16 July 1996
Zambia	28 May 1993	21 March 1994
Zimbabwe	3 November 1992	21 March 1994

Source: <http://unfccc.int/resource/conv/ratlist.pdf>

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) member countries, as non-Annex I or developing countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), face unique challenges and opportunities in addressing climate change.

While these countries are not obligated to reduce carbon emissions, they have committed to maintaining transparency through national inventories of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals. This strategic review outlines a scholarly approach to enhancing climate resilience in SAPP member countries, emphasizing actionable strategies that can make a significant impact

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Paris Agreement December 2015

Introduction

On 12 December 2015, 196 Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted the Paris Agreement, a new legally binding framework for an internationally coordinated effort to tackle climate change. The Agreement represents the culmination of six years of international climate change negotiations under the auspices of the UNFCCC. The Agreement establishes a global warming goal of well below 2°C on pre-industrial averages. It requires countries to formulate progressively more ambitious climate targets which are consistent with this goal. To achieve this goal, all Parties to the Paris Agreement will need to make profound changes to their economies. The Paris Agreement defines a universal, legal framework to 'strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change' (Art. 2). It establishes the obligation of all Parties to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. For the first time, all countries will develop plans on how to contribute to climate change mitigation and will communicate their 'nationally determined contributions' to the Secretariat of the Convention. The Paris Agreement puts emphasis on processes rather than on defined mitigation goals. Unlike the preceding Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement does not formulate country specific emissions targets. Instead, the Paris Agreement depends on voluntary mitigation contributions and a series of processes that seek to ensure collective and individual progress in meeting the initial and progressively more ambitious mitigation.

Highlights of the Paris Agreement

The Agreement's primary objective is to cap global warming at well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with an aspirational target of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Achieving these goals necessitates profound economic transformations across all participating nations.

Key Features of the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is distinguished by several key elements:

- **Ambitious Temperature Goals:** The Agreement sets a collective goal to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C, with efforts to further cap the increase at 1.5°C.
- **Emissions Peak and Net-Zero Target:** There is a global aim for greenhouse gas emissions to peak as soon as possible, with the aspiration of achieving net-zero emissions in the latter half of this century.
- **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):** Countries are required to articulate their mitigation strategies through NDCs, which are expected to evolve progressively every five years.

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- **Cooperative Mechanisms:** The Agreement encourages joint efforts among countries to meet their NDCs, allowing for shared mitigation targets and international cooperation.
- **International Transfer of Mitigation Outcomes:** NDC targets can be achieved through international transfers, facilitating emission trading and results-based payments.

Strategic Implications

The Paris Agreement shifts the focus from rigid, top-down targets, as seen in the Kyoto Protocol, to a more flexible, process-oriented approach. This strategic shift emphasizes:

- **Voluntary Contributions:** The reliance on voluntary contributions through NDCs allows for tailored, country-specific strategies that account for unique economic and environmental contexts.
- **Dynamic Progression:** The requirement for NDCs to demonstrate progression encourages continuous improvement and accountability.
- **Cooperation and Flexibility:** By allowing countries to collaborate and share mitigation responsibilities, the Agreement fosters a sense of global solidarity and flexibility in achieving climate goals.

List of SADC countries that have signed the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement opened for signature by the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on 22 April 2016. To date the Paris Agreement has been ratified by 195 Countries. The following is a list of SADC mainland states that have signed the Paris Agreement.

1. Angola
2. Botswana
3. Democratic Republic of Congo
4. Lesotho
5. Malawi
6. Mozambique
7. Namibia
8. South Africa
9. Eswatini
10. Tanzania
11. Zambia
12. Zimbabwe

These countries have committed to implementing national policies and measures to mitigate climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The collective effort of these nations, along with the global community, is crucial in achieving the goals set forth by the Paris Agreement.

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Source: https://treaties.un.org/pages/viewdetails.aspx?src=treaty&mtdsg_no=xxvii-7-d&chapter=27&clang=en

7.0 Review and Update Mechanism

The SAPP Climate Change Strategy shall be treated as a living document and reviewed periodically to ensure its continued relevance, effectiveness and alignment with SAPP's strategic direction and operating environment.

A formal review of the Strategy shall be undertaken at intervals not exceeding five years, or earlier where significant changes occur in regional power system conditions, climate-related risks, market arrangements or applicable policy and regulatory frameworks.

The ESC shall coordinate the review process in consultation with the Planning, Markets and Operations Sub-Committees and consolidate proposed updates for consideration by MANCO. Approved revisions shall be communicated to SAPP member utilities through established governance and reporting structure.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION ACTION PLAN

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Key Actions	Lead Structure	Supporting Structure	Deliverables	KPI	Timeframe
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate Climate Change into Regional Electricity Infrastructure Planning and Development							
Improve climate resilience of infrastructure	Assessment of critical infrastructure	Periodical assessment of critical infrastructure in respective member countries (refer to SAPP Pool Plan)	PSC	ESC, OSC,	Periodical Climate Resilience Assessment Reports	Assets or Climate parameters (heat, drought, fire, lightning and flooding)	5 Years
Strategic Objective 2: Increase the share of renewable and low-emission generation in the SAPP grid.							
Diversify energy mix and lower emissions	Renewable and low-emission generation integration	Track and support the increased share of renewable and low-emission generation in the SAPP grid through coordinated planning, information sharing and market readiness measures.	PSC	ESC, OSC, MSC	Renewable and low-emission generation capacity update included in relevant SAPP planning or reporting outputs.	Share or capacity of renewable and low-emission generation tracked	Annual
Strategic Objective 3: Integrate Climate Change into Regional Planning							
Integrate climate change into regional planning	Climate-responsive planning	Incorporate climate variability and transition scenarios into the SAPP Pool Plan	PSC	ESC, OSC	Updated Pool Plan with climate scenarios	Climate scenarios and resilience considerations included in planning outputs.	Aligned with Pool Plan review cycle
Strategic Objective 4: Promote development of diversified Market Products							
Enable resilient regional market	Market flexibility and resilience	Review market rules to support flexible and variable resources	MSC	ESC, OSC	Market Performance reports	Market rule or product enhancement	Ongoing/aligned with

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						s proposed or approved	market rule review cycle
Strategic Objective 5: Increase Access to Climate Finance							
Enhance access to climate-aligned finance	Investment signaling and climate finance mobilisation and investment readiness	Align regional planning outputs and priority projects with climate finance requirements, including resilience, low emission generation and bankability considerations	ESC	PSC, MSC	Number of Climate finance engagements or project proposals supported Updated Grid Emission Factor Climate Finance Engagement Briefs	Climate finance Mobilisation	5 Years
Strategic Objective 6: Capacity, Data & Accountability							
Strengthening institutional and human capacity	Data Collection and Reporting	Define and report on limited climate KPIs through existing SAPP reports	ESC	All Sub-Committees	Annual climate integration report	Report submitted to MANCO	Annual
Build institutional and human capacity on climate change	Capacity building, awareness and knowledge sharing	Organize training, workshops and knowledge-sharing activities for SAPP members on climate risks, adaptation, mitigation, climate finance and reporting requirements.	ESC	All Sub-Committees	Capacity-building programme and annual climate integration report	Number of capacity-building activities delivered and report submitted to MANCO	Annual

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: SAPP Membership in August 2026

Country	Organization Name	Abbreviation	SAPP Status
Angola	Rede Nacional de Transporter de Electricidade	RNT	Non-Operating Member NU
Botswana	Botswana Power Corporation	BPC	Operating Member NU
	Tati Solar (Pvt) Ltd of Botswana		Conditional Market Participant Member
DRC	Société Nationale d'Électricité	SNEL	Operating Member NU
	Enterprise Power DRC	ENP-DRC	Market Participant
Eswatini	Eswatini Electricity Company	EEC	Operating Member NU
Lesotho	Lesotho Electricity Corporation	LEC	Operating Member NU
Malawi	Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi	ESCOM	Non-Operating Member NU
Mozambique	Electricidade de Moçambique	EDM	Operating Member NU
	Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa	HCB	Operating Member
	Mozambique Transmission Company	MOTRACO	Independent Transmission
Namibia	NamPower	NamPower	Operating Member NU

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Country	Organization Name	Abbreviation	SAPP Status
	Solar century Trading	SCT	Market Participant
Namibia	Schonau Solar Energy (Pty) Ltd of Namibia		Conditional Market Participant Member
	Innosun Energy Holding (Pty) Ltd of Namibia		Conditional Market Participant Member
	Galen Energy (Pty) Ltd of Namibia		Conditional Market Participant Member
	Sino Energy of Namibia		Conditional Market Participant Member
	Eenghono Power of Namibia.		Conditional Market Participant Member
	Nathaniel Maxuilili Power Plant Proprietary Ltd of Namibia		Conditional Market Participant Member
	Terasun Energy (Pvt) Ltd of Namibia		Conditional Market Participant Member

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Country	Organization Name	Abbreviation	SAPP Status
	OLC Solar Energy Corporation (Pvt) Ltd of Namibia		Conditional Market Participant Member
South Africa	National Transmission Company SA	NTCSA	Operating Member NU
Tanzania	Tanzania Electric Supply Company	TANESCO	Non-Operating Member NU
Zambia	ZESCO Limited	ZESCO	Operating Member NU
	Kafue Gorge Lower	KGL	Operating Member
	Copperbelt Energy Corporation	CEC	Operating Member
	Lunsemfwa Hydro Power Company	LHPC	Operating Member
	Maamba Collieries Limited	MCL	Market Participant
	Ndola Energy Corporation	Ndola	Operating Member
	GreenCo Power Services	GreenCo	Market Participant
Zimbabwe	Africa GreenCo (Zim)	GreenCo	Market Participant
	Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority	ZESA	Operating Member
	Nyangani Renewable Energy	NRE	Market Participant

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APPENDIX 2: SAPP ENVIRONMENTAL SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS AUGUST 2026

<i>No</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
1	Tanzania Electric Supply Company -Chairing	TANESCO
2	Lesotho Electricity Corporation	LEC
3	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation	ZESCO
4	Electricidade de Moçambique	EDM
5	Namibia Power Corporation	NAMPOWER
6	Eswatini Electricity Company	EEC
7	Société Nationale d'Électricité	SNEL
8	National Transmission Company South Africa	NTCSA
9	Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi	ESCOM
10	Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority	ZESA
11	Botswana Power Corporation	BPC
12	Rede Nacional de Transporter de Electricidade	RNT
13	Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa	HCB
14	Lunsemfwa Hydro Power Company	LHPC
15	Kafue Gorge Lower	KGL
16	Copperbelt Energy Corporation	CEC
17	Ndola Energy Corporation	NEC
18	Mozambique Transmission Company	MOTRACO
19	Southern African Power Pool - Secretariat	SAPP CC