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COP21 Debrief

The African Climate and Development Initiative at the University of Cape Town is hosting a debrief on UNFCCC COP21. Speakers include Harald Winkler, Tasneem Essop, Mark New, Goosain Isaacs and Penny Urquhart.

Date: Wednesday, 03 February 2016

Time: 17h30 to 19h00

Venue: School of Economics ECO LT1, Middle Campus, UCT

Snacks and drinks will be served.

R.S.V.P. events@acdi.uct.ac.za

Adaptation and Loss & Damage in the Paris Agreement

By Noel Oettlé

Thanks to much hard work by our delegation and others, the Paris Agreement incorporates strong intentions regarding adaptation to address the needs of affected populations. For the first time a comprehensive set of goals and intentions has been agreed to by all nations.

Although the Agreement does not guarantee that everything that must be done will be done – or financed - it does set out a clear roadmap that national governments and multi-lateral agencies and donors can use to guide their policies and decision making. It also provides civil society actors with a sound framework for mobilisation and against which government action (or inaction) can be critiqued.

The Agreement recognises the interplay between mitigation and adaptation, and that “greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts”. The investment trade-off inherent in this is also acknowledged: “greater adaptation needs can involve greater adaptation costs.”



A further significant outcome of Paris is that the developing world has succeeded in ensuring that Loss and Damage appears as a standalone article (Article 8 of the Agreement), despite the strong opposition of some of the biggest historical emitters. This acknowledgement of the unavoidable negative impacts of climate change sees Loss and Damage emerging as the third pillar of climate change alongside mitigation and adaptation, underscoring the fact that there are limits to adaptation and that residual damage is something that needs attention from all.

Article 7.1 of the Agreement establishes a global goal on adaptation of “enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change”, and links this to contributing to sustainable development. The Agreement recognises that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all, and that it is a key contributor to global responses to climate change that is intended to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems.

A significant element of the Agreement is its recognition of the “urgent and immediate needs” of vulnerable developing countries. It further notes that there is a “significant” current need for adaptation, and points to the link between mitigation and adaptation: effective mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, along with inevitable greater costs.

The Agreement supports a “country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach” that takes the needs of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems into consideration. The importance of basing adaptation on the best available science and other knowledge systems is noted, as is the importance of “integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions”. Also outlined are a number of other obligations of national governments including commitments to information sharing, monitoring and reporting.

The Agreement establishes a global framework within which national governments will further develop their adaptation initiatives. However, cooperation between nations is seen as crucial to successful adaptation on a global scale, including sharing knowledge, and strengthening institutional arrangements and scientific knowledge on climate. Developing countries should be assisted in identifying adaptation needs and priorities as well as effective adaptation practices in ways that will foster good and sustainable practices.

Parties to the Convention commit themselves to sound adaptation planning and implementation at national level, based on adequate assessments of climate change impacts and vulnerability that prioritise “vulnerable people, places and ecosystems”. Effective monitoring, evaluating and learning processes should support these efforts. The intended outcome is greater “resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.”



The Agreement recognises that stocktaking at national and global levels is essential to track impacts and progress towards effective adaptation planning and implementation in developing country Parties, and should contribute to enhancing the implementation of adaptation action, in part through review of the “adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation”. Last, but not least, stocktaking should “review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation”.

Article 8 of the Paris Agreement addresses Loss & Damage, and recognises “the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.”

The role of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (adopted at COP 19 in 2013) associated with the adverse effects of climate change was formally recognised in the Paris Agreement. Although it not a mechanism that assigns responsibility or ensures recompense of any sort, it nevertheless creates a vehicle for enhance understanding, action and support. This is intended to be on

a “cooperative and facilitative basis”, thus letting the big historical greenhouse gas emitters off the hook as far as having to pay for the damage caused by the past practices in their countries.

The areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support may include aspects such as early warning systems, emergency preparedness, slow onset events, events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage, comprehensive risk assessment and management, risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions, non-economic losses and finally the resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.

While these rather weak provisions are unlikely to be of great help to people living in island states that are threatened with permanent inundation by sea level rise, they nevertheless represent an advance in establishing Loss & Damage as the third pillar essential to address the impacts of climate change.

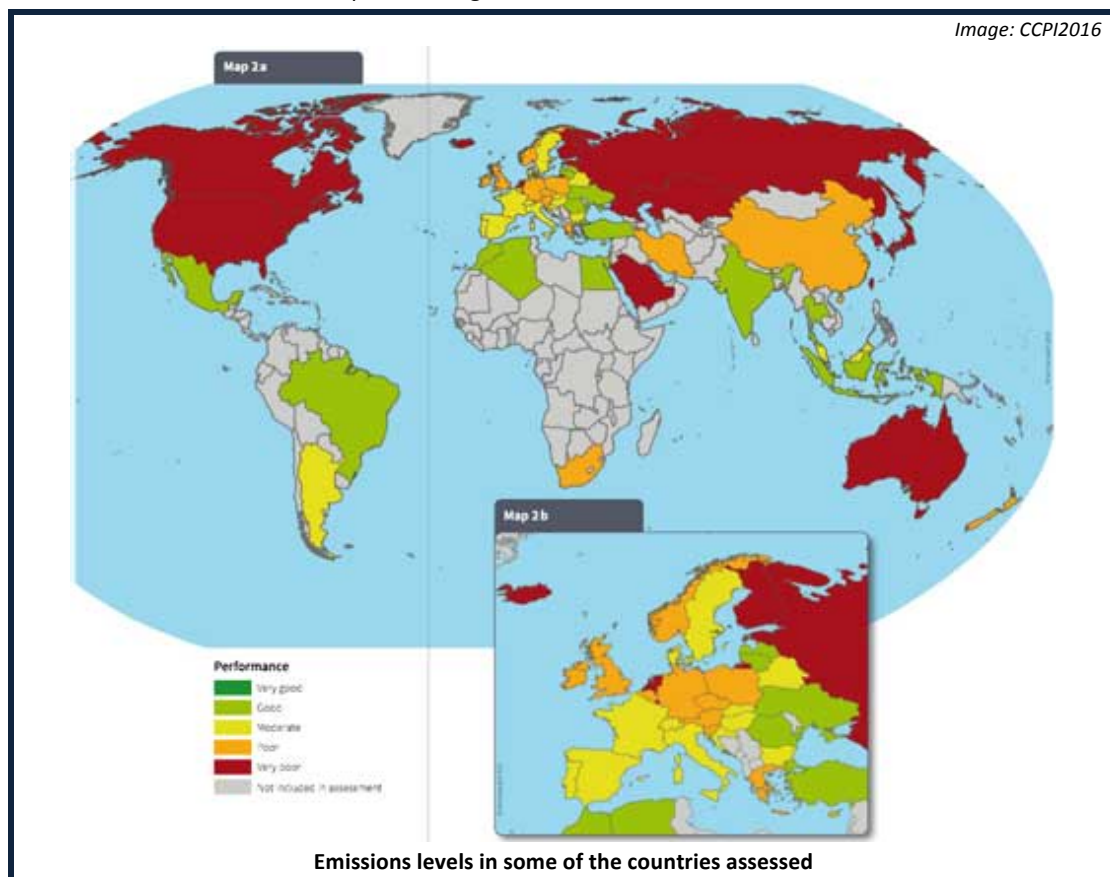
The Paris Agreement is available at:

http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/6911.php?preref=600008831

Climate change performance index 2016

Based on CCPI 2016

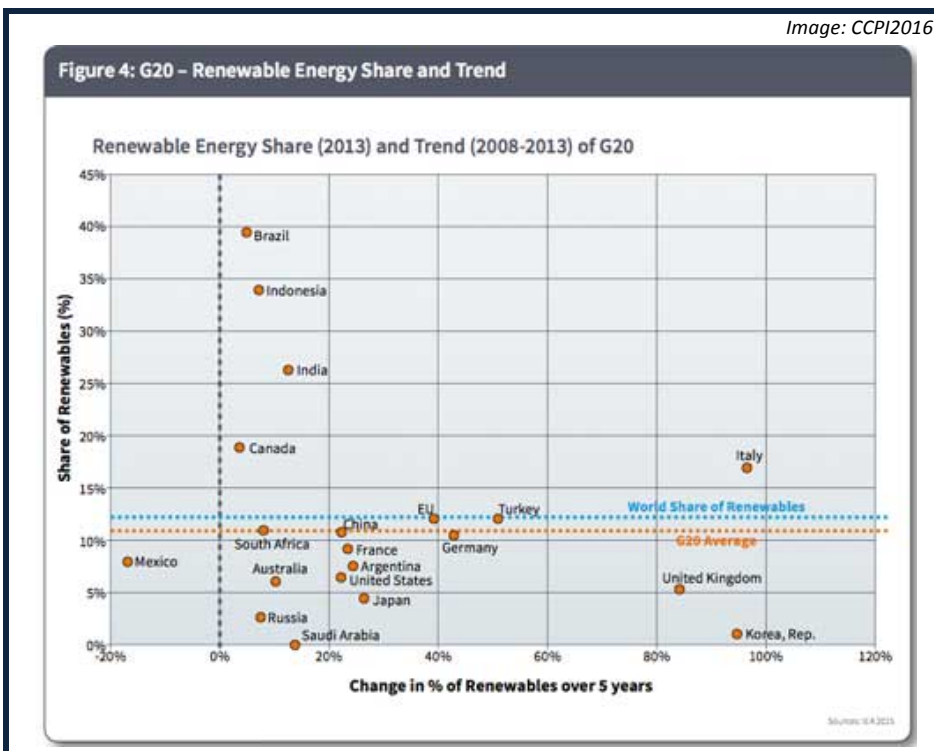
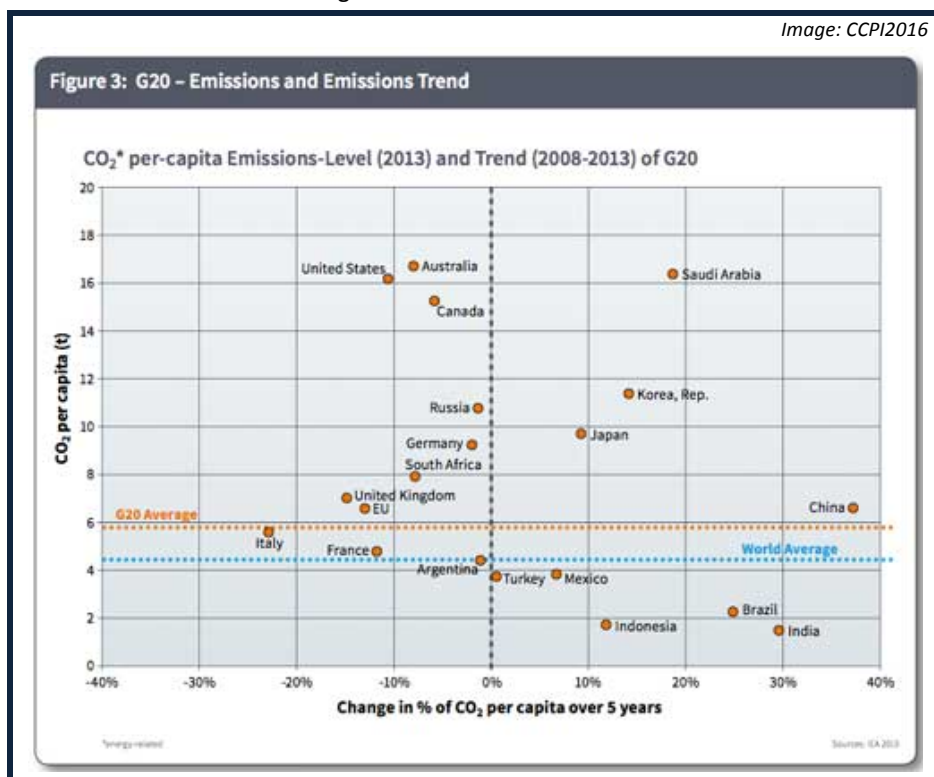
Germanwatch and Climate Action Network Europe conduct an annual review of countries’ efforts to avoid climate change. This is published as the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI), with the 2016 edition being released in Paris in December. The CCPI is intended to enhance transparency in climate politics through political and social pressure on countries that have failed to take ambitious action on climate protection. It also highlights countries with best practice climate policies. The report assesses 58 countries that account for 90 percent of global emissions.



CCPI 2016 states that carbon dioxide emissions in energy has increased since 2013 but there is an indication that this is slowing down, coupled with a rapid growth in renewables. About half the world’s

investment in renewable energy capacity is from the developing world and increasingly the price of renewables is competitive with fossil energy sources. In addition, coal use is on the decline globally, with consumption declining about four percent in total, notably in US, Canada, Germany, UK, Turkey, China, Japan and South Africa.

There is no clear indication of a global decarbonisation trend, but there is a decoupling of energy supply from GDP in some of the big emitter countries as well as a decoupling of energy demand from economic growth in China. There is also increasing divestment from the coal sector.



The CCPI is available at https://germanwatch.org/en/ccpi_bame

Greater climate change signature on human migration and displacement

By Felix Kwabena Donkor

Although economic and political elements are the key drivers of displacement and migration today, climate change is also having a palpable effect. Some households and communities unable to cope with the overwhelming effects of climatic change impacts have been forced to leave their homes in search of new beginnings. Such conscious moves to "greener pastures" translate into population displacement induced by climate change.

Image: Rehana Dada



Ecosystem changes and degradation that result from climate change will impact on livelihoods such as livestock farming that are dependent on natural resources.

The collapse of ecosystem-dependent livelihoods is expected to continue, fuelling migration during the coming decades. This is likely to be exacerbated by the increased frequency, intensity and impact of other natural disasters as population levels rise and more people make their homes in risk-prone areas such as the coastal lowlands adjoining port cities. There is therefore a need to assist vulnerable populations to develop climate-resilient livelihoods that can withstand environmental shocks and stresses.

Currently the most vulnerable are more often in rural than urban areas, but it is anticipated that by 2050 when world population is projected to reach about 9.6 billion, most people will be living in urban areas with the attendant high environmental footprint. Projections of the number of migrants go as high as 700 million people by 2050, with potentially 200 million of these being environmental refugees. It is such scenarios that inform projections that climate change will become the biggest driver of population displacements, both within and across national borders, in the not too distant future.

Countries in both the global South and North are already experiencing the ramifications of climatic deviations and population movements, and although the burden is heaviest on least developed countries and small island states, the lines between refugees and migrants are blurred. This calls for

novel legal instruments and policies that accommodate the linkages between environmental change, displacement and migration.

Investors are investigating the opportunities presented by climate change impacts, one example of which is reinsurance. This is a way of protecting insurance companies from risk posed by large-scale events such as natural disasters, including floods, earthquakes and forest fires. Insurance companies share risk by purchasing insurance policies from other insurers, which limits the total loss the original insurer would experience in case of disaster.

However, no amount of insurance can replace lost lives, or destruction of livelihoods and ecosystems. This is especially important in sub-Saharan Africa where insurance schemes are more often a luxury or simply a mirage. The political actions that follow on the Paris agreement could have a more significant and less oppressive impact on migration than more stringent border controls.

The decision text of the Paris Agreement requested that a task force be established to develop recommendations for “integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”. The preamble to the Agreement also states that parties to the convention should respect the rights of migrants.

“GCF needs to be the Captain Kirk Fund”

by Noel Oettlé

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) needs to be the “Captain Kirk” fund that will “go where no other fund has gone before”, says newly elected co-chair of the Green Climate Fund Board, Zaheer Fakir: “if we don’t take risks we are never going to learn”. He was speaking at a side event at COP21 on December 9th entitled “Looking beyond Paris”, sharing the panel with his co-chair Ewan McDonald, the outgoing co-chairs, and executive director of the GCF, H ela Cheikhrouhou.



Image: Noel Oettlé

From left to right: Martin Frick (Food and Agriculture Organisation), Delfin Ganapin (United Nations Development Programme, Global Environmental Facility, SGP), Zaheer Fakir (Department of Environmental Affairs of South Africa and Green Climate Fund), Edgar Cruz (Department for National Planning of Colombia) and Bettina Koelle (Adaptation Network)

The Paris conference was a milestone for the GCF. It had mobilised just over USD 10 billion in pledges in 2014, and geared up for delivery in 2015. Over 60 percent of the pledges were formalised through signed agreements by the end of the year, and eight funding decisions were approved by the Board at

its meeting in Zambia last November. Fakir, who is from South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs, was elected along with co-chair Ewan McDonald of New Zealand and other new members of the 24-member Board at the Zambian meeting.

At the side event Cheikhrouhou reported that the Board had authorised operationalisation of the GCF Readiness Facility. Thus far 95 countries have expressed an interest in the programme, and more than 30 readiness grants have been agreed. A minimum of 50 per cent of readiness support is targeted at Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, and African States. An online portal was established for the facility a year ago, and since then 29 countries have gone through the process and 70 entities have uploaded funding applications. There has been heavy focus on the direct access and private sector entities.

McDonald referred to the need to operate in terms of the risk appetite of the donors. Thus far USD 10 million has been approved for direct access pilots and a preparedness facility is being established. He said: "The projects already approved should serve to show us where we can improve. Operational modalities also need to be reviewed to assess whether we are getting transformative and innovative programmes."

Fakir urged countries to take "real ownership" of the GCF and not limit their engagement to no-objection letters. He noted that "vision without action is a daydream, and the opposite is a nightmare", saying that the Board will therefore ensure that relevant parties can have a clear understanding of how they can engage, including:

- Clarity on process, so that parties understand how to apply, what the co-funding requirements are, etc.;
- Simplicity with robustness;
- Responsiveness (and not only to well-equipped, capacitated countries), and direct access
- Inclusivity, so that everyone can engage;
- "Business unusual" in a manner and on a scale that levers more action.

The South African National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund, which is housed within the South African National Biodiversity Institute, is currently applying for GCF accreditation.

Some NGO Reflections on COP21

Jagoda Munic of Friends of the Earth International at the start of the conference: "President Obama called for a low carbon future, but the people urgently need a low carbon present the richest nations are not committing to what is actually needed to avert irreversible climate change and protect people from the impacts of the climate crisis."

Sibongile Mtungwa of Women's Leadership and Training Programme: Roads, housing, schools and hospitals are the kind of infrastructure that many people depend on for their livelihood development and our governments invest a lot in infrastructure development. People who will be affected by climate change are faced with questions about how best they can prepare for the challenges in the way they build their houses and the schools for their children. This could lead to a shift in the way we plan our built environments and maintain houses and the schools so that we can avoid scenarios of rebuilding every few years. This calls for a rise in our engineering standards and for all citizens to participate at local, provincial and national levels to design our built environment to cope with climate change today and in the future. Indigenous knowledge systems and contemporary engineering must work together to develop best designs for different regions and countries."

Earthlife Africa Johannesburg a day before the Paris Agreement was concluded: "While the COP 21 climate negotiations are still in progress in Paris, Earthlife Africa Johannesburg maintains that the United

Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has failed world citizens who will ultimately carry the climate burden. Despite COP being in its 21st session, global greenhouse gases continue to rise, and the earth is on the brink of runaway temperature rise. It is clear that the international climate governance regime is a farce, and local action is the urgent last hope.”

Munjurul Khan of the Climate Development and Knowledge Centre: “Adoption of the Paris Agreement is a historic landmark achievement of the global community. This Agreement created an opportunity to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by taking into account the objective of the Convention, and being guided by its principles, including the principle of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR) and Respective Capabilities (RC), in the light of different national circumstances. Inclusion of human rights and climate justice in the Agreement shall provide scope for stronger argument for demanding climate action for vulnerable. However, the non-punitive nature of compliance measure may be a serious limiting factor for implementation of the Agreement.”

Smita Nakhoda of the Overseas Development Institute: “The need to green all investments in all forms around the world has permeated the UN climate negotiations. The goal in the draft agreement states that finance flows should be consistent with a pathway towards low emission and climate resilient development, in the context of sustainable development priorities and efforts to eradicate poverty. Over the next five years we must begin to unlock the investments needed to deliver on the promises all countries made this year on both climate and development. Shifting investment so that countries can achieve and exceed their national pledges and stopping investment in old world, high-carbon approaches to development will give us the chance to actually deliver the Paris deal that the world worked so hard to strike.”

Mohamed Adow of Christian Aid: "For the first time in history, the whole world has made a public commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and deal with the impacts of climate change. Although different countries will move at different speeds, the transition to a low carbon world is now inevitable. Governments, investors and businesses must ride this wave or be swept away by it. Negotiations were long and hard fought but the result is an agreement which will usher in a new dawn of climate-aware politics. The era of politicians burying their heads in the sand is over."

Paris initiates a new set of work

Rehana Dada



Depending on the perspective taken, the Paris Agreement is either a phenomenal success or the worst possible sentence for our descendants. From the perspective of the children who are to be born in the next decades, Paris might be seen as an utter failure, in that it did not set a roadmap for achieving emissions reductions or transfer of finance, technology and capacity building to the countries who need support. From the perspective of those who have worked in the negotiations, endlessly seeking out the little tendrils of agreement and cooperation, that we have agreement after four years of anguishing in the very many critical differences, is an extraordinary achievement.

The COP itself was a strange place. The physical space was extensive, with the halls being mainly (very effectively) transformed aeroplane hangars. Observers were not allowed in the negotiations rooms following a developed country request, which meant that the many developing country teams that rely on expertise from the non governmental sector were unable to tap into that expertise easily. Many of the proposed side events were joined together, ostensibly because of the large demand for side events slots and inadequate space. This resulted in some events lacking coherence, in that often panellists were presenting non-cohesive views and information. The side events at the various pavilions were more focused, but not many non-governmental organisations have the resources needed to set up pavilions. Media access to the negotiations was limited, as always, and although the French presidency maintained excellent contact with the negotiations team, media engagement from most parties was less forthcoming than it could have been.

The strange rumours of a high ambition coalition, which drew massive media attention for several days, may or may not have been based on truth. However, the coalition did not present text, issue any joint statements, or negotiate as a block, and seemed to exist only as a public relations exercise. In particular, the US speech on Wednesday seemed intended to instigate a form of pressure that showed the developed world as highly ambitious when, in reality, it has not committed to the mitigation ambition, or adequate transfer of finance and support to ensure a just transition. Without finance and support for the developing world, restricting emissions to a 1.5 degree warming limit means stifling their economies and developmental objectives.



As a broad framework, the Paris Agreement has many wins for developing countries. The mention of 1.5 degrees Celsius as a global limit is an advance on the previous focus on 2 degrees, and the request to the IPCC for a special report on the matter, although potentially a delaying tactic, does allow for a more

sound argument to support the shift. Human rights and Mother Earth is mentioned in the preamble, although many were disappointed that it was not included in the body of the agreement.

That Loss and Damage was maintained in a separate article from Adaptation was also an important win for Africa. However, a clause in the decision text excludes countries from holding others liable for loss and damage or claiming compensation. It will be interesting to watch how this plays out in the future, especially in light of the high interest and growing support for climate change tribunals.

Finance in the text is weak and there was some backsliding. But the text established flow from developed to developing nations, and did away with the obligations on all.

We did ok to get agreement for nearly 200 countries trying to develop what is effectively a global energy governance system. But we do need more than principles and frameworks, and although there is some evidence that developed countries may meet their responsibilities even without being locked into firm commitments, the scope of finance and support is still just a smidgeon of what is needed, and the pledges must be delivered before they can be counted. There is always hope – because we are humans - that technologies will advance, that systems will shift dramatically, that our patterns as a species will evolve to become more respectful of our life support system and those we share it with. However, because we work to rules and work plans more effectively than to broad guidelines, Paris is only the start of a period of intense work to develop and meet clearly defined objectives.

Comments in this piece are provided from a number of different people and organisations. This is by no means a comprehensive analysis.

News and Events

Call to declare a climate change state of emergency

In mid January 350Africa, EarthLore and Womin called on the South African government to declare a climate change state of emergency and stop the issuing of water licenses. This was in particular reference to water use licenses granted to coal mining. The organisations drew attention to the water scarcity that many communities face on a daily basis and the current drought which has reduced water reserves and affected crop yields. Mining is the third largest water consumer in South Africa, and water that is used in mining is contaminated beyond purification.

For more information please contact Lerato Letebele at lerato@350.org or +27 11 339 1035

Signing Ceremony for the Paris Agreement

This week United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon invited world leaders to a signing ceremony for the Paris Agreement. This will be held on 22 April 2016 at the UN headquarters in New York. He said that leaders' participation could "provide for the smooth finalisation of the operational details needed to give effect to the provisions of the new agreement". For the Paris agreement to take legal effect, it should be ratified by at least 55 countries, accounting for at least 55 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Small likelihood that recent record temperatures are not linked to human activities

A research team at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research conducted an analysis of observational data and climate system simulations that shows that there is a miniscule likelihood that the recent record warm years are not a result of human activities. With 13 of the 15 warmest years on record having occurred within this century, the odds of this not being related to burning of fossil fuels are between 1 in 50,000 and 1 in 170,000. The report is published in Nature.

USD 10 billion pledged to Africa Renewable Energy Initiative

During COP21 the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), which plans to establish a long term programme of renewable energy build across several Africa countries, received about USD 10 billion in pledges. Germany pledged USD 3.25 billion, Sweden USD 500 million, France USD 2.2 billion and Canada CAD 110 million. The initiative was developed with the intention of more than doubling current electricity capacity on the continent to at least 300GW by 2030, using renewable energy sources.

The Initiative is endorsed by the Africa Union and the African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change, and received the support of G7 leaders and G20 energy ministers. AREI is currently in its establishment phase, intending to roll out 10GW between 2016 and 2020 in its second phase, and expand into more ambitious roll out from 2020 to 2030.

Framework and implementation plan for ecosystem based adaptation

In February the South African National Biodiversity Institute will hold a workshop to develop a strategic framework and implementation plan for ecosystem based adaptation in South Africa. This is in support of work by the Department of Environmental Affairs on biodiversity and climate change. The workshop is part of a broad consultation process.

Date: 11 February 2016

Venue: Milkplum Restaurant, SANBI Pretoria

For more information please contact Faslona Martin at 021-7998895 or f.martin@sanbi.org.za

Heat uptake in the deep ocean increasing

A study published in Nature Climate Change in January shows that about 35 per cent of the heat absorbed by the oceans over the past 18 years has been absorbed into the deep ocean below 700 m, and that nearly half the rise in ocean temperatures since industrialisation began has occurred in recent decades. Heat absorption below 700 metres is increasing. The results are based on data captured from the 19th century Challenger expedition, ship-based upper ocean records over several decades, Argo floats that measure to depths of 2,000 metres, and transoceanic sections to full depth. The research is published in Nature Climate Change in January.

Cloud cover increases Arctic ice melt

Understanding of the effect of clouds on global climate is still evolving. Clouds are insulators of the planet, retaining heat near the surface and also cooling the planet by reflecting sunlight. It was previously thought that as the earth warms, there would be more atmospheric moisture, and therefore better insulation, which would mean that clouds would have a smaller contribution to warming. However new research shows that as temperature and humidity increases in the Arctic, clouds are still able to warm the surface and might even be amplifying warming. The research was conducted by the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, Washington State University, University of Idaho and University of Santiago of Chile.

Global nitrogen footprint mapped

A global nitrogen footprint covering 188 countries reveals that high income countries are responsible for 10 times the emissions of poorer countries, reflecting greater consumption of animal products, processed foods and higher energy intensity. The USA, China, India and Brazil are responsible for 46 per cent of the world's nitrogen emissions. Developing countries, including China and India, embody large amounts of nitrogen in their clothing and textile exports, while countries like Australia, New Zealand and Argentina export nitrogen in livestock products.

Fracking exploration in KwaZulu-Natal

Tony Carnie reports that Texan based company, Rhino Oil and Gas Exploration, is holding more public meetings this year to outline their gas exploration on about 10,000 farms in KwaZulu-Natal in an area covering Pietermaritzburg, Mooi River, Colenso, Kranskop, Ladysmith, Dundee and Camperdown. A first set of public meetings was held in mid-2015 in the Midlands, exposing heaving protest against the explorations.

Another exploration group, Sungu Sungu Gas, also announced plans to seek authorisation for exploration in the Dannhauser area. Anyone with objections or concerns is invited to email Brian Whitfield at sungusungu@eims.co.za or call him at 011-7897170.

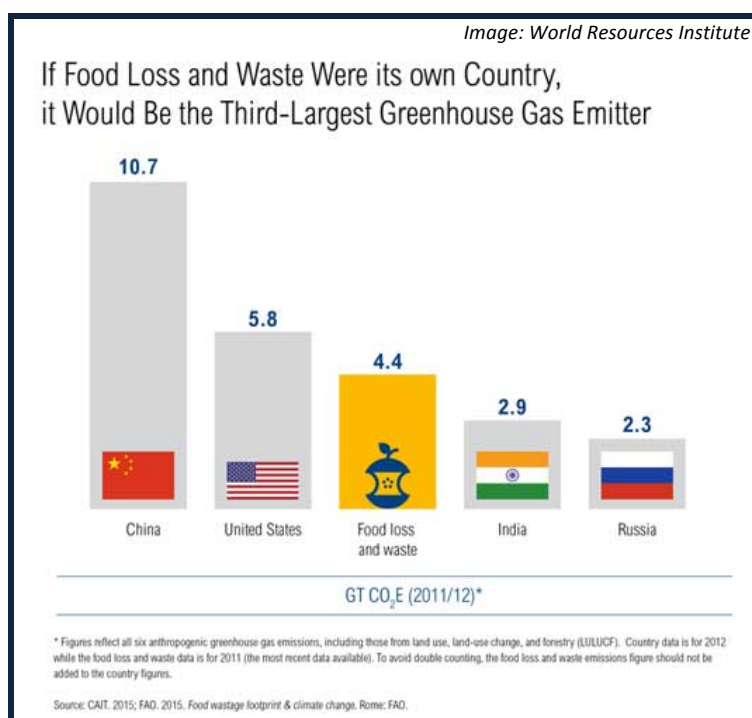
Higher impact on cereal crops from droughts

A study that examined the effects of about 2,800 extreme weather events between 1964 and 2007 shows an increase in the impact of droughts in North America, Europe and Australasia in recent decades. Key findings are:

- Drought and extreme heat “substantially damaged” global agricultural production;
- Drought reduced yield and damaged crops whereas extreme heat affected yield only;
- Although damage to cereal production is heavy, the effect is short term.
- Recent droughts had a larger effect on production than earlier droughts.

In addition, extreme weather affected crops in developed countries more than in developing countries, with drought resulting in a production drop in developed countries of about 20 per cent on average which is about double the global average. Author Corey Lesk of McGill University says that the usually high tech crops and farming methods in these regions are often uniform across large areas, which might make them more susceptible to droughts compared to the “patchwork small fields with diverse crops” that are more common in the developing world. The research was not able to show the effects of floods and extreme cold. It is important to note that a higher drop in production as a result of droughts and extreme heat does not necessarily equate to a higher level of food insecurity in developed nations.

World leaders champion SDG 12.3



This week a coalition of 30 leaders launched the Champions 12.3 initiative at the World Economic Forum summit in Davos, with the intention of creating momentum to reduce food loss and waste. Sustainable Development Goal 12 is: “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”, and Target 3 is: “By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post harvest losses”. According to the World Resources Institute, greenhouse gas emissions from food loss and waste is 8.2 per cent of global emissions, higher than aviation emissions of 1.4 per cent and close to road transport emissions of 10 per cent.

Credits

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Thanks to the EurekaAlert service.

Articles do not necessarily represent the views of all Adaptation Network members.

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