

# Climate Change: South Africa's Nationally Determined Contributions



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# SA: Nationally Determined Contributions

- The NDC for South Africa addresses **adaptation, mitigation, finance and investment requirements.**
- The NDC considers both **development needs & climate change imperatives.**
- Overriding priorities being poverty alleviation, inequality and job creation.**
- Along with other developing countries, SA is **vulnerable** to climate change impacts i.r.o **water and food security, impacts on health, human settlements, infrastructure and ecosystem services.**



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# SA: Nationally Determined Contributions

- ❑ The NDC is aligned to the National Development Plan – Vision 2030
- ❑ **Related economic policies** – New Growth Path, Industrial Policy and Action Plan, Integrated Resource Plan.
- ❑ Full implementation of the various policies and plans **will help bend the curve of Peak, Plateau & Decline (PPD) trajectory range.**
- ❑ **NCCRP – Mandatory annual reporting for all sectors.**



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# National Climate Change Response Policy

## VISION

Transition to a lower carbon and climate resilient society

## OBJECTIVE

Manage CC impacts thro' interventions that build & sustain SA's social, economic & environmental resilience and emergency response capacity

## National Climate Change Response Policy

## OBJECTIVE

Make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilize GHG concentrations.....

## STRATEGIC APPROACH

Developmental  
Transformational and participatory  
Needs driven and customised  
Dynamic and evidence based  
Informed decision-making

# Implementation of the National Climate Change Response Policy- National and Subnational

**Adaptation Plans are being Developed, or have been Completed by (Sectors):**

- Department Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries – **food security**
- Department of Water and Sanitation – **water strategy**
- Department of Rural Development Land Reform – **human settlements**
- Department of Health to guide adaptation on **health** impacts
- Department of Environmental Affairs – **biodiversity**

**Adaptation Response Plans have been developed by all Provinces**

**Mainstreaming Climate Change Responses at Local Government level.**



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# SA: Mitigation

- Mitigation – in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- Mitigation takes the form of Peak, Plateau and Decline (PPD) with estimated emissions ranging between 398 and 614 Mt  $CO_2$  equiv. by 2025 and 2030, respectively.**
- 2020 – 2025 – Peak**
- 2026 – 2035 – Plateau**
- 2036 onwards - decline**

Methodologies for estimating emissions based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines.



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# SA: Mitigation

## Mitigation – Timelines:

- Full mitigation potential as assessed in 2014.
- Policy instruments – Carbon Tax, Desired Emission Reduction Outcomes (DEROs) & carbon budgets – at company level, for sectors.
- Regulatory standards and controls for specific GHG pollutants.
- 2016 – 2020 – developing and demonstrating above mix of policy measures
- Starting point for PPD – 2020.



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# Climate Change Adaptation Focus areas

## CC Policy, Planning and Governance

Partners: Provinces and LG, Cities & Districts, Public and Private Sectors

NAS- The development of the National Adaptation Strategy- sectoral and different spheres of government, including state-owned entities to respond to climate change impacts through various modes of operations,

### Adaptation Plans:

Department Agriculture, Department of Water and Sanitation, Department of Rural Development Land Reform, Department of Health, Department of Environmental Affairs

## Climate Science for adaptation Vulnerability, Exposure and Risks

Long Term Adaptation Scenarios( **LTAS**),  
**SARVA**, **Vulnerability Assessments and Mapping**  
Observed changes and responses  
Broad range of possible futures  
Research priorities

Partners: Research institutes, academia, Public & Private sector

## International CC Adaptation

IPCC Working Group Report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability  
Sub-region(SADC), Regional & International

Adaptation in the 2015 Agreement

Warsaw international Mechanism for Loss and Damage: Implications for SA

## Community of practice

Implementation, Awareness and capacity building

Community/Ecosystem Based Adaptation

Lessons from grassroots projects/programmes (**NIE**)

Local Projects (Urban and rural focus)

Coastal and marine adaptation

Capacity and resources

NGOs-Awareness and advocacy

Private sector adaptation Community Perspective  
(Provinces, NGOs, SALGA, Private sector)

## Climate services

(as per the NFCS/GFCS road map)  
Extreme events and near term focus  
DRR and adaptation responses  
Insurance  
Climate information, Observation, monitoring, early warning systems  
User provider interface  
(SAWS, COGTA, SALGA, Observation Institutions, climate information generators and providers )



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# SA's vulnerability to climate change

System	Changes
<b>Water</b>	Significant proportion allocated; reductions in availability, increased frequency of extremes
<b>Agriculture</b>	Most scenarios suggest adverse impacts, implications for food security & small-scale farmers
<b>Human health</b>	Strong interactions with environmental quality and current disease burden
<b>Disaster Management</b>	Extreme events, weather-related impacts are already exacerbated by unsustainable land use management
<b>Biodiversity and ecosystems</b>	Degradation trends affecting biodiversity & ecosystem services; opportunities for resilience through ecosystem based adaptation
<b>Human settlements and livelihoods</b>	Emerging understanding suggests significant and adverse impacts infrastructure and livelihoods –coastal, urban and rural
<b>Ocean and coasts</b>	Sea level rise, extreme weather events and resultant disasters- implications for coastal infrastructure, tourism, ocean based economy and services

**Climate change is an environmental, developmental, economic and a social threat**

# SA: Adaptation

## Adaptation – key deliverables

- NCCRP and LTAS
- National Adaptation Strategy/Plan – starting point - 2020
- Local Government Programmes- Covers 43 district municipalities
- National Framework for Climate Services - in place and coordination mechanism established by the DEA and DST.



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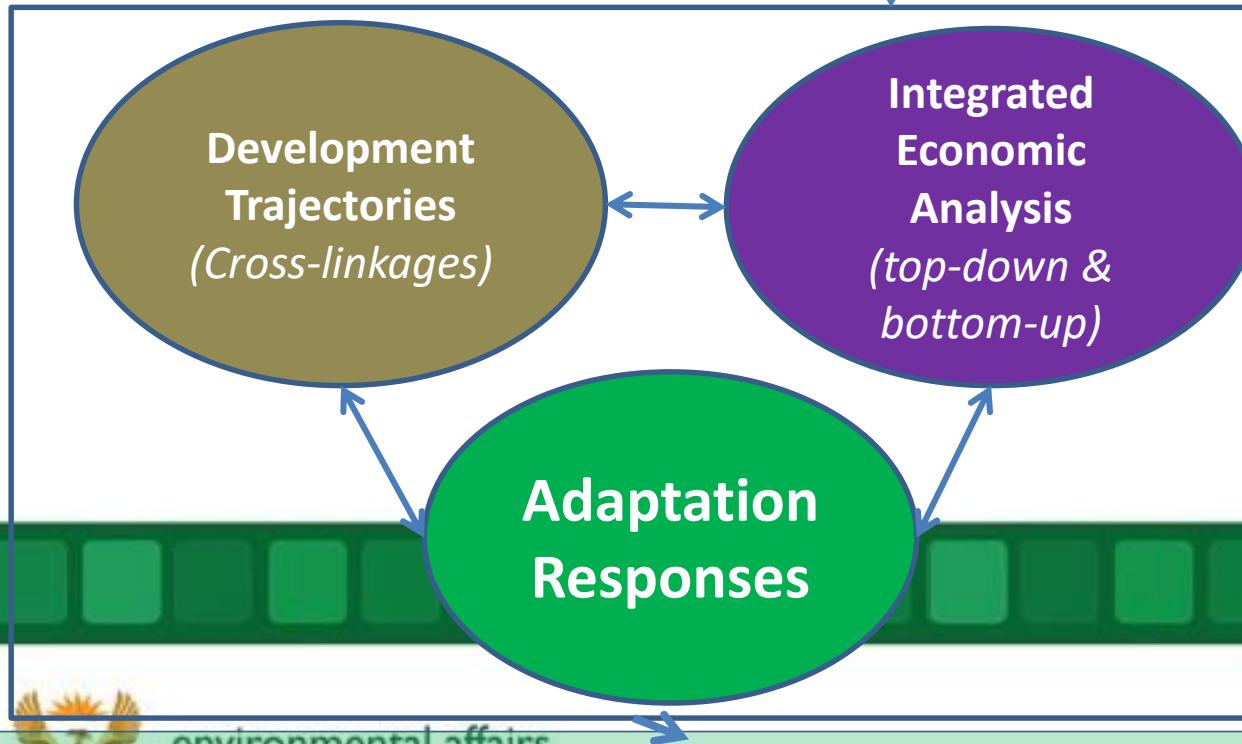
**LTAS**

Climate scenarios

## Impact analysis

*(Water, Agriculture & Forestry, Human Health, Marine Fisheries, Biodiversity, Human Settlements and Disaster Risk Reduction & Management)*

Policy Review and Alignment



Planning- Sector plans, Provincial and local CC Adaptation Plans, National Adaptation strategy. Mapping Vulnerability assessment National Framework on Climate Services

Implementation Programmes & Projects

M & E

**Scenario Planning**

**Development & Adaptation Scenarios**



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# SA: Adaptation

## Adaptation – 6 key goals

- Development of the National Adaptation Plan – current.
- Alignment to sub-national and sector policy frameworks
- Build necessary institutional capacity for CC response planning and implementation
- Develop an early warning vulnerability and adaptation monitoring system for key climate vulnerable sectors/geographic areas
- Development of a vulnerability assessment & needs framework
- Communication – taking stock of past investments in adaptation for education and awareness.



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# Engagement with key stakeholders

- ❑ **Cluster and Cabinet consultations - Government**
- ❑ **National Climate Change Committee – quarterly**
  - **Organized Business**
  - **Organized Labour**
  - **Civil Society Groups**



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# GOVERNMENT-LED WORK CONTRIBUTING TO ADAPTATION

## **Agriculture:**

- Landcare
- Sector plan
- Atlas on CC
- Research

## **DCOG**

- Mainstreaming of DRR and CC adaptation in planning
- Lets Respond Toolkit

## **DEA :**

- Working for water,
- Working on fire
- Vulnerability of biomes

## **National Climate Change Policy Requirements**

**Common set of climate scenarios**

**Impact scenarios in key sectors**

**Assess adaptation responses and cost**

## **National Disaster Management Sector**

- Disaster management plans
- Partnering with SAWS

## **Water Affairs**

- Water conservation and demand management
- CC embedded in integrated water resource management
- Pilot regions for detailed CC assessment

## **SAWS:**

- Forecasting,
- Early warning,
- research

## Governance and Institutional Mechanism

- **National Committee on Climate Change (Participation of multi stakeholders)**
- **Technical working Groups**
- **Government Outcome Working Groups;**
- **MINTECH – Ministerial Technical Committee**
- **MINMEC – Ministerial Executive Committee**
- **Government Clusters**
- **Cabinet and related Processes**



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## COMPLETED

1. Climate Change M&E system framework
2. Indicators for tracking progress (*including NDC implementation*)
3. National GHG Inventory system draft 1
4. 1<sup>st</sup> Annual report published
5. 1<sup>st</sup> Biennial Update Report
6. 2000 – 2012 GHG inventory

## IN PROGRESS

1. Information-Sharing MoUs with stakeholders
2. Web-based M&E system platform and database
3. M&E guidelines - Demo M&E Systems covering both adaptation and mitigation
4. 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Report
5. 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial Update Report submitted down to the UNFCCC
6. 2000 – 2015 - GHG Inventory published for public comment



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# 6. PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING THE SYSTEM



# OBJECTIVES OF THE M&E SYSTEM

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE:** To track South Africa's transition to a lower-carbon economy and climate-resilient society:

❖ **Cross-cutting:**

- **Inform responses to climate change** – *Scope of measures, their effectiveness, etc.*
- **Provide learning** – *for response programme managers, for experts, for students, for policy-makers, for researchers, etc.*
- **Institutionalize reporting** of South Africa's reporting obligations under the UNFCCC
- Inform SA negotiators under the UNFCCC
- One-stop shop for climate change information in South Africa



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# OBJECTIVES OF THE M&E SYSTEM

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE:** To track South Africa's transition to a lower-carbon economy and climate-resilient society:

❖ **Lower-carbon:**

- Assess SA's performance against the National Emissions Trajectory range (PPD)
- Assess the implementation of DEROs & carbon budgets, including mitigation impact, implementation progress , cost , jobs created & wider SD benefits

❖ **Climate-resilience:**

- Provide evidence base of the impact of climate change in South Africa

❖ **Climate Finance:**

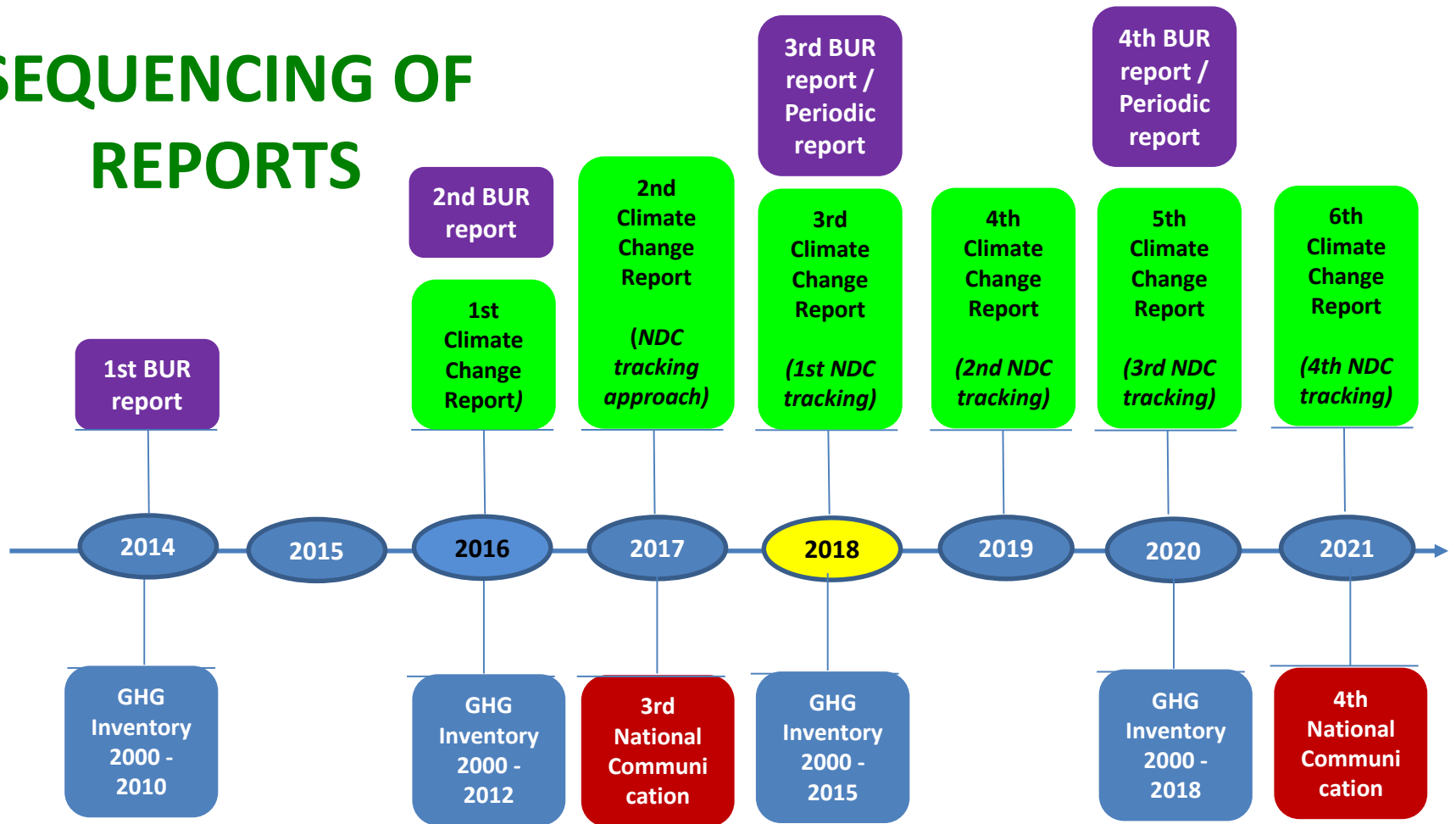
- Track the use, impact & effectiveness of funds in climate change response
- Support the identification of resource requirements, allocation & opportunities



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# SEQUENCING OF REPORTS



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# Areas of Support

- Making the case for adaptation
- Fine-tuning data capture – AFOLU, to reduce uncertainties in data and put in place a comprehensive accounting approach for land based emissions, for the future.
- Uncertainty does exist in the adaptation methodology used to estimate costs – can be further improved upon – exchange on lessons learnt.
- Improvement of methodologies in implementing the mitigation system – human and institutional capacity needs to be further enhanced – Necessary skills sets.



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# Climate Change Bill

**Bill is being finalised for cabinet approval and has the following objectives:**

- To provide for the **co-ordinated and integrated response** to climate change and its impacts by all spheres of government in accordance with the **principles of co-operative governance**, as well as designated /prescribed entities.
- To provide for the **effective management of inevitable climate change impacts** through enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to building social, economic, and environmental resilience and an adequate national adaptation response in the context of the global climate change response;
- **Make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilise greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations** in the atmosphere at a level that avoids dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system within a timeframe that enables economic, social and environmental development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

# Conclusion

The extent to which Developing Country Parties implement their commitments will depend on effective implementation of Developed Country Parties commitments as well as related matters of:

- Financial resources,
- Development and transfer of Technology
- Capacity building



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