



- **Build an evidence base:** To inform planning, prioritize data-collection mechanisms, including **urgently setting up mandatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes** for all relevant stakeholders.
- **Monitor, report and verify** to understand South Africa's progress against national goals of the envisaged economy and society

South Africa's Climate change M&E system



To formulate effective responses to climate change, **South Africa needs a country-wide monitoring system** to measure climate variables at scales appropriate to the institutions that must implement climate change responses



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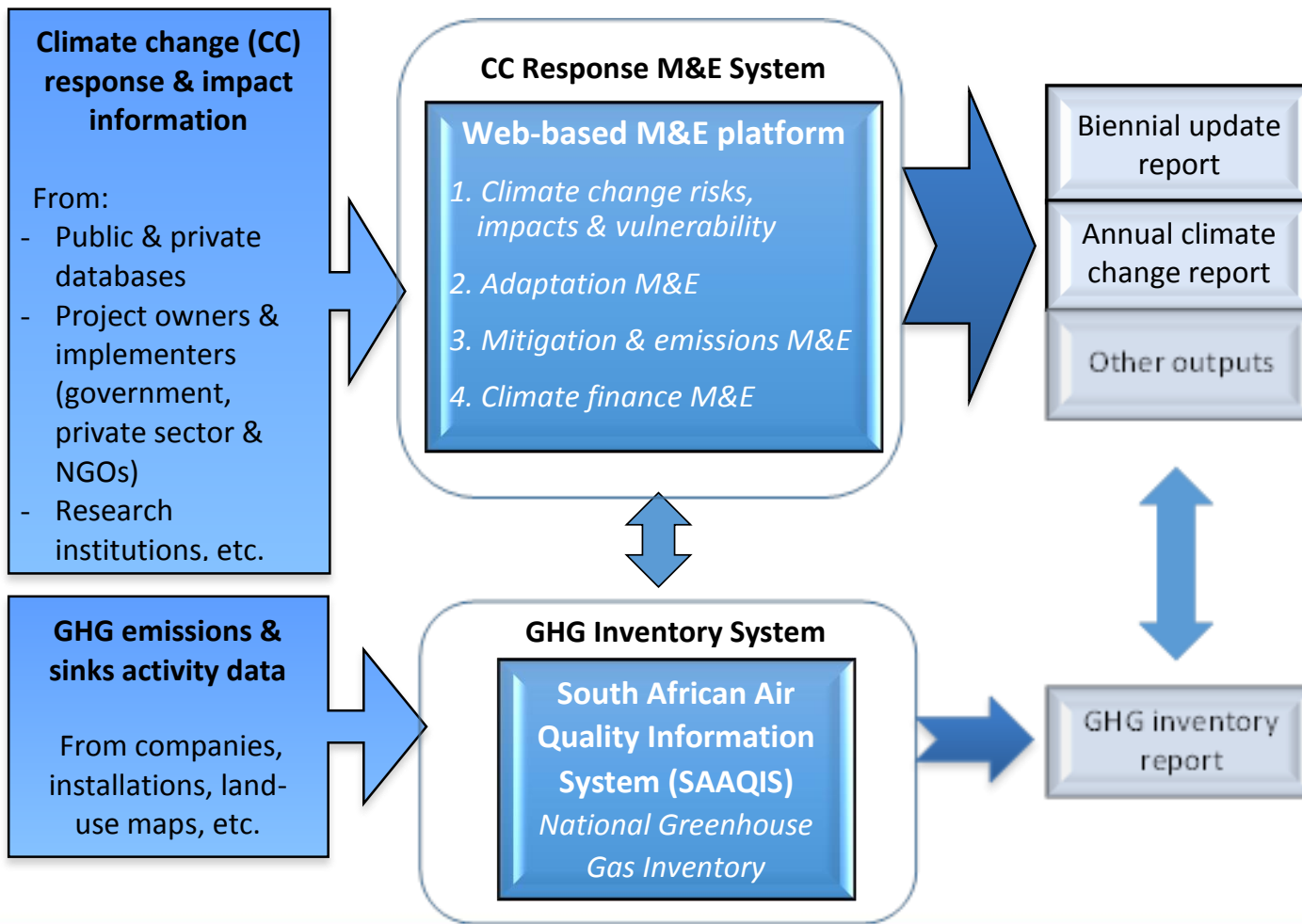
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Mitigation & MRV Partnership Webinar

30th June 2016

Thapelo Letete





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1. SA's overall 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

❖ **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

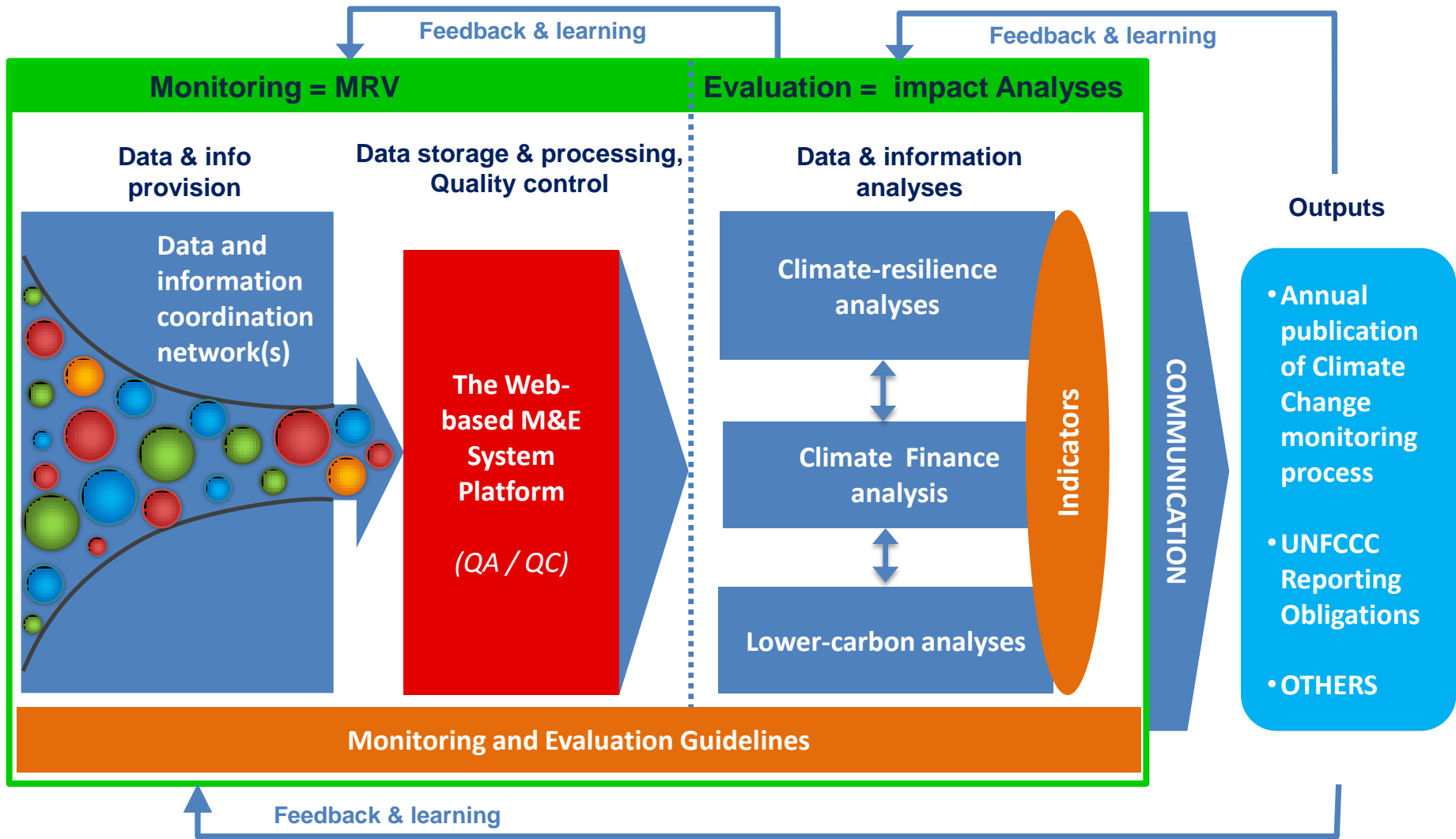
❖ **Climate-resilience:**

- 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

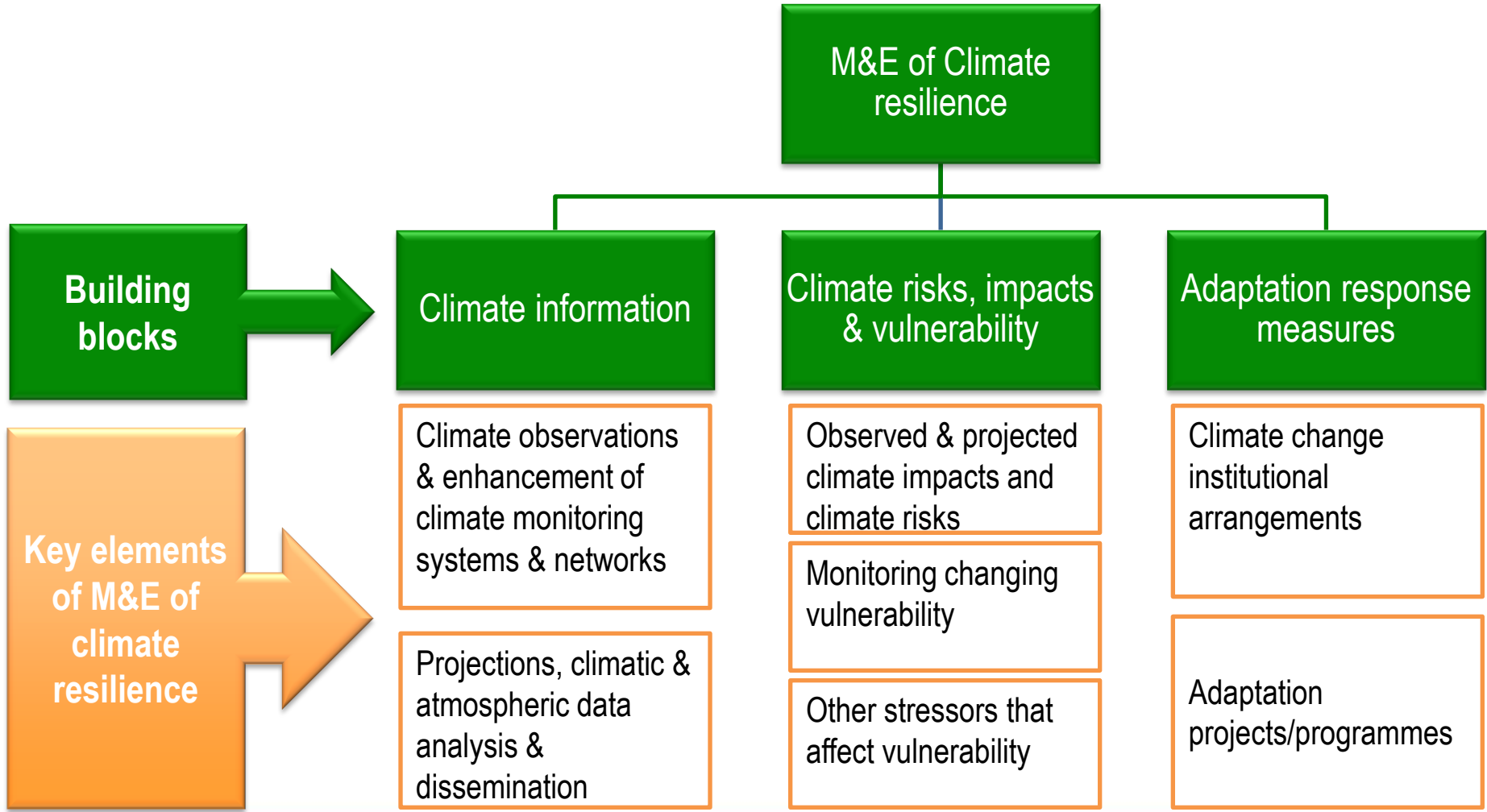
2. Objectives and Benefits of the CC M&E System



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3. The Response M&E SYSTEM





Development of specific climate resilience indicators to be undertaken sectorially



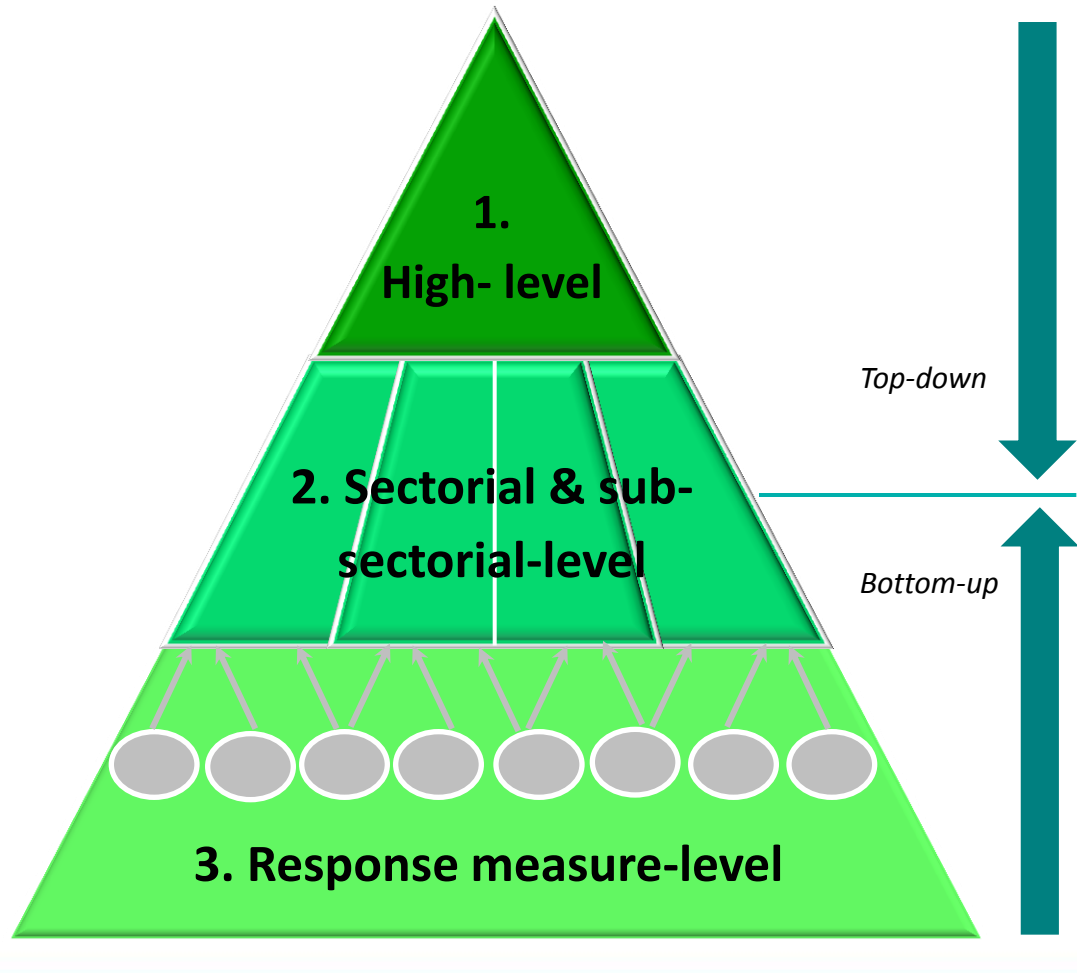
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4. Climate-Resilience Tracking: APPROACH

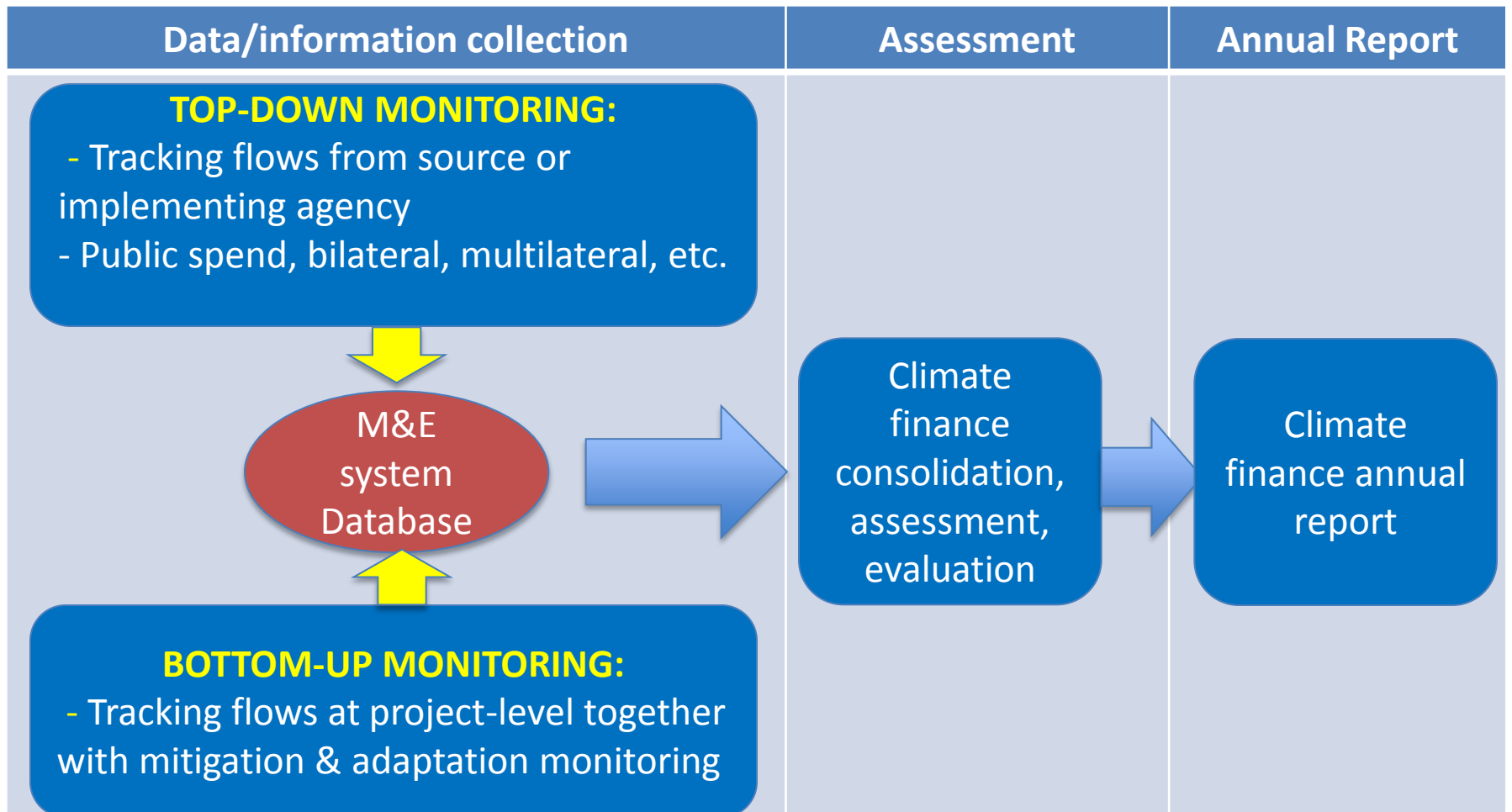


WHAT IS MONITORED ANNUALLY?

- National GHG emissions trajectory (PPD and INDC tracking)
- Decoupling of emissions from resource consumption & environmental harm
- Sectorial contributions to a lower-carbon economy
- Provincial and Local government contributions to a lower-carbon economy
- Individual mitigation projects and programmes (Response measures) – their cost, outcome, impact on jobs, on climate change and on other sustainable development indicators



5. Lower-carbon Tracking: APPROACH



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6. CLIMATE FINANCE – Approach



A. TRACKING TRANSITION TO A CLIMATE-RESILIENT SOUTH AFRICA

- Climate information
- Recent / on-going **climate impacts** in South Africa
- **Adaptation:** Strategy, Desired outcomes (including INDC goals), adaptation projects, planning and research

B. TRACKING TRANSITION TO A LOWER-CARBON SOUTH AFRICA

- **National picture of the transition** – GHG inventory, Tracking the INDC, the PPD, decoupling, etc.
- Sectorial, sub-sectorial and company contribution to the transition to a Lower-carbon economy
- Lower-carbon transition in Provinces & Cities
- **Key mitigation responses in this transition** (progress in implementation, Mitigation impact & SD co-benefits / co-costs!

C. TRACKING CLIMATE FINANCE

- Public climate finance
- **Bilateral Climate finance**
- **Multi-lateral Climate finance**
- Private climate finance

D. NEAR-TERM PRIORITY FLAGSHIP PROJECTS - Progress

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESS

- Progress in design and implementation – Implications
- Specialized MRV (E.g South Africa's Carbon tax and its Carbon offset mechanism)

F. INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- COP OUTCOMES: Implications for South Africa & our state of readiness to respond to the outcomes
- Opportunities, challenges & enabling Environment



7. Coverage of the Annual Report



SETUP PHASE (to end 2016)

- Setting up & piloting of the web-based platform
- Setting up of information flow framework
- Setting up governance structures
- developing adaptation M&E indicators & identifying networks
- developing MRV guidelines
- produce 1st & 2nd annual monitoring reports

OPERATIONALIZATION PHASE (2017-18)

- web-based platform operationalization & training
- Adoption of standardized MRV methods
- Testing and refining of adaptation indicators
- learning and documentation of lessons
- improvement of annual reports; 3rd & 4th annual reports

REFINING PHASE (2019-20)

- system improvement based on lessons learnt
- fully operational system structure
- Accuracy, completeness & consistency pursued
- system outcomes fully integrated into decision-making processes



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8. Phased IMPLEMENTATION



1. Need to develop high level framework (M&E climate resilience framework)
2. The M&E system is primarily meant to respond to domestic climate policy needs, which are more stringent than UNFCCC reporting obligations
3. Need for guidelines (DAOs) that will focus the scope of the monitoring and evaluation
4. For all components of the M&E system (Adaptation, Mitigation & Finance), there is need to clearly define the objectives of the M&E process; this assists in defining the appropriate indicators
5. Need to be inclusive (broad participation) in the design & implementation
6. As far as possible, building on and actively aligning with existing strategies, plans, monitoring systems and networks
7. A legal framework to induce or support information reporting / sharing is ideal, but in the absence of such, MoUs/MoAs must be in place with key data owners
8. As far as possible the M&E system should be sold and promoted as a beneficial tool rather than a compliance tool



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9. Challenges & Lessons learnt

