South Africa's CC MRV System: Policy planning and stakeholder engagement

Annual Partnership Retreat
Georgia, 7 September 2017





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20 YEARS OF FREEDOM

- South African Climate Change Policy Space
- South Africa's MRV System
  - Guiding Principles
  - Mitigation
  - Adaptation
  - Climate Finance
- Use of South Africa's MRV System in policy planning
- Use of South Africa's MRV System in stakeholder engagement
- Lessons Learnt from the MRV System

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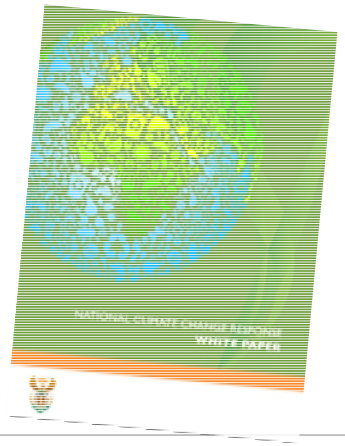
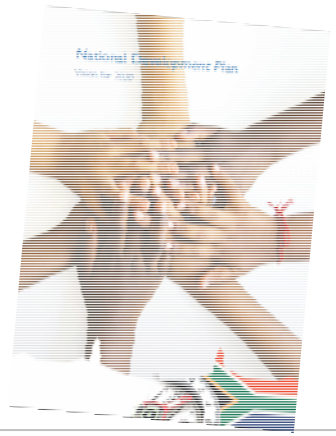
Outline

- South African Constitution, 1996
- National Climate Change Response Strategy, 2004
- New Growth Path, 2010
- National Development Plan, 2011
- National Climate Change Response White Paper, 2011
- Long-Term Adaptation Scenarios, 2013
- Long Term Mitigation Scenarios, 2007 and the Mitigation Potential Analysis 2014
- Declaration of GHGs as Priority Pollutants un the Air Quality Act, 2017
- National Greenhouse Gas Mandatory Reporting Regulations, 2017
- National Pollution Prevention Plans Regulations, 2017
- Carbon Tax Bill (Ongoing)
- Climate Change Bill (Ongoing)

South Africa CC Policy Space





The **NCCR Policy** 2011 :

a. Effectively **manage the inevitable climate change impacts**

b. Make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilise greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere

c. 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

Chapter 5 of the **NDP** sets out government's vision of South Africa's transition to a low-carbon, resilient economy and just society which is well underway by 2030:

1. Detailed analysis and implementation of **Mitigation policies and measures**
2. Ensuring **a just transition**
3. **Building resilience** of both the economy and the society
4. **Structural change, trade-offs and lock-ins**:
5. **Managing the transition**
6. The **state to assume a guiding role** while responsibility for the transition is still borne collectively by all stakeholders
7. **Align existing policy and mainstream** mitigation and adaptation considerations into the activities of all government departments across local, provincial and national government.
8. **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.
9. **Monitor, report and verify** to understand South Africa's progress against national goals of the envisaged economy and society

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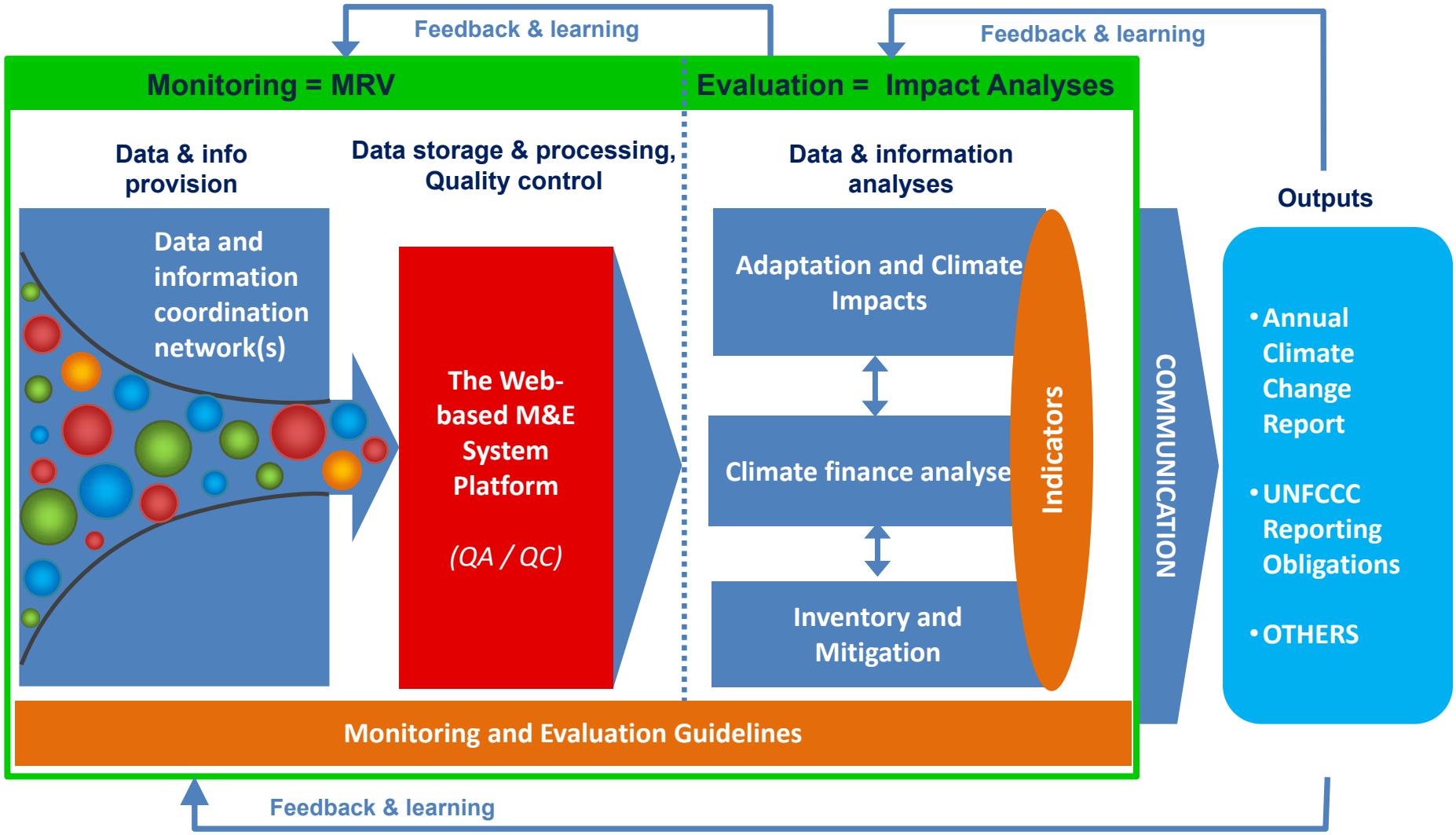
Policy Mandate

- **Relevance to South Africa and building on existing systems** – Building on the systems, processes and institutions already in place, hence minimising burden on participants and duplication of effort
- **Timeliness** – The system must be set up to meet reporting deadlines and to respond in a timely manner
- **Accuracy and completeness** – delivering good quality information
- **Transparency** – The system should be transparent and accountable to stakeholders
- **Stakeholder-guided** – the design and implementation of the system should be guided by stakeholders as far as possible
- **Influential** – Ensuring that the system produces information that is relevant, supportive and influential to policy, practice, research and international climate change negotiations
- **Consistency, comparability and standardisation** – the system should use common or comparable approaches wherever possible and appropriate, to improve comparability of results

System PRINCIPLES



- Tracking SA transition to a lower-carbon & Climate Resilient society & economy

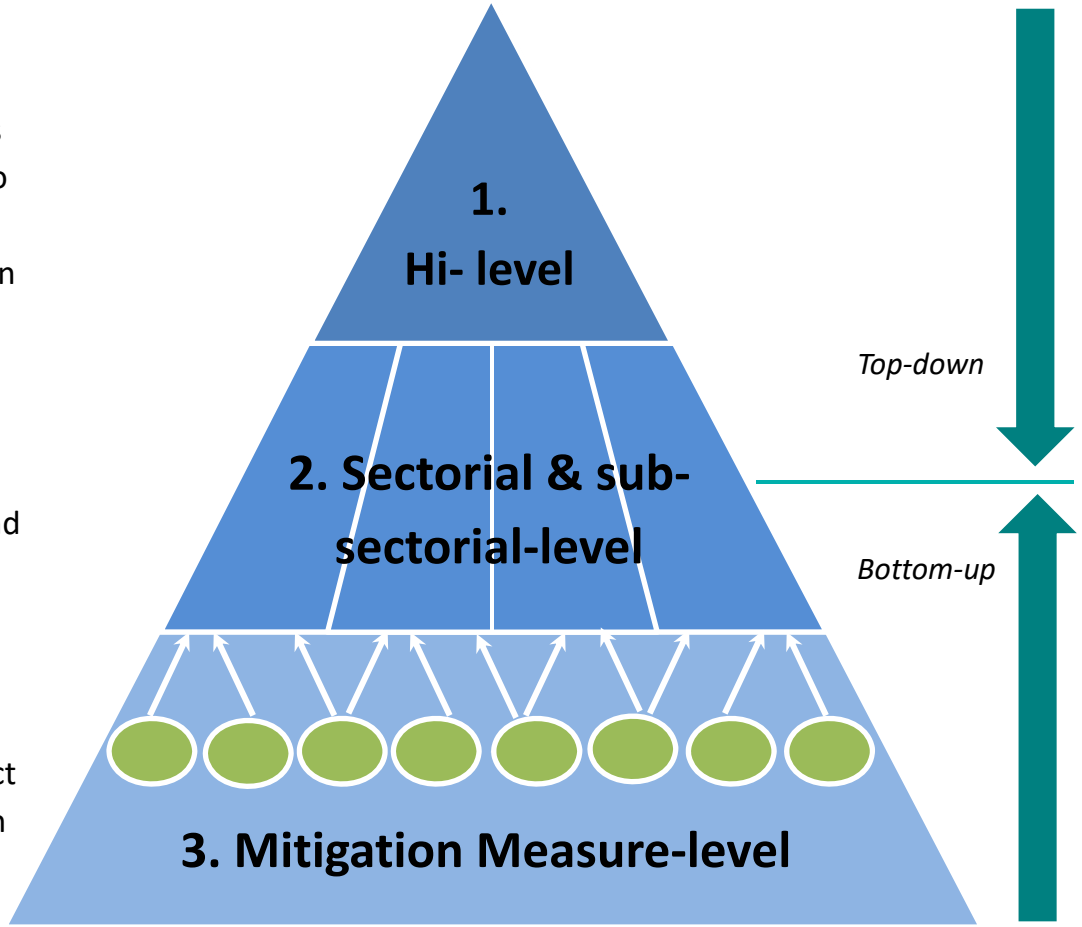
"The collective outcome all mitigation actions will be measured against the National GHG Emissions Trajectory"

NCCRP

Tier 1 – Hi-Level indicators. Indicators that track the extent to which the country is becoming lower-carbon

Tier 2 – Sectorial & sub-sectorial-level indicators. This tier links the bottom-up and top-down indicators

Tier 3 – Measure-level indicators. Indicators of the impact of individual mitigation measures



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Lower-carbon TIERED-APPROACH

INDICATOR GROUP	Indicator description	Indicator
Sustainable carbon levels	Annual carbon emission levels + Annual carbon removals Inventory Information	CO2-eq
	Carbon intensity of the economy	CO2-eq / GDP
Lower-carbon productivity	Energy intensity of the economy	TPES / GDP
	Per capita GHG emissions	CO2-eq / population
Lower-carbon consumption	Proportion of renewables or zero-carbon energy to total primary energy	(Quantity of Renewable or zero-carbon energy) / TPES
Lower-carbon resourcing	Carbon intensity of the energy system	CO2-eq / TPES
	Growth in green jobs	Number and type of green jobs
Lower-carbon sector growth	Annual carbon emission levels + Annual carbon removals	CO2-eq

TIER 1 - Indicators

INDICATOR GROUP	Indicator description	Indicator
Sector, sub-sector or company-level carbon profile	Sub-/ sector or Company annual GHG inventory	CO_2-eq
	Difference between projected and actual GHG emissions or removals	CO_2-eq
Collective impact of measures per sector, sub-sector or company	Total GHG emissions mitigated	CO_2-eq
carbon intensity of the sector, sub-sector or company	Carbon emissions per sectorial or sub-sectorial economic activity	CO_2-eq / (sub-) sector-GDP
	Carbon intensity of service or product delivered	CO_2-eq / unit of product or service
Sector, sub-sector or company-level energy resourcing	Company, sector or sub-sector's annual energy use	Mega Joules (MJ)
	Proportion of renewables or zero-carbon energy to total energy use	% of Renewable or zero energy
	Energy intensity of production or service-delivered	MJ / unit of product or service
Lower-carbon sector or sub-sector growth	Growth in green jobs	Number and type of green jobs

TIER 2 - Indicators

INDICATOR GROUP	Indicator description	Indicator
Implementation Indicators	Achieved progress in implementation	E.g. No of stages or phases or units, etc. (as appropriate)
Impact indicators	Reduced GHG emissions/ sequestrated carbon (*relative to baseline*)	CO2-eq
	Number and type of jobs created directly	No of jobs by type
	Other social, environmental and economic co-benefit indicators	(As appropriately defined)
Effectiveness indicators	Cost-effectiveness	CO2-eq per Rand
	Job-creation effectiveness	No of jobs per CO2-eq Or per Rand

TIER 3 - Indicators

Adaptation & Climate Impacts

Climate resilience

Climate information

Observed and projected climate impacts, risks and vulnerability

Responses and adaptive capacity

Climate observations and enhancement of climate monitoring systems and networks

Monitoring changing vulnerability

Other stressors that affect vulnerability

Climate change adaptation management or governance

Climate projections

Climate change adaptation measures

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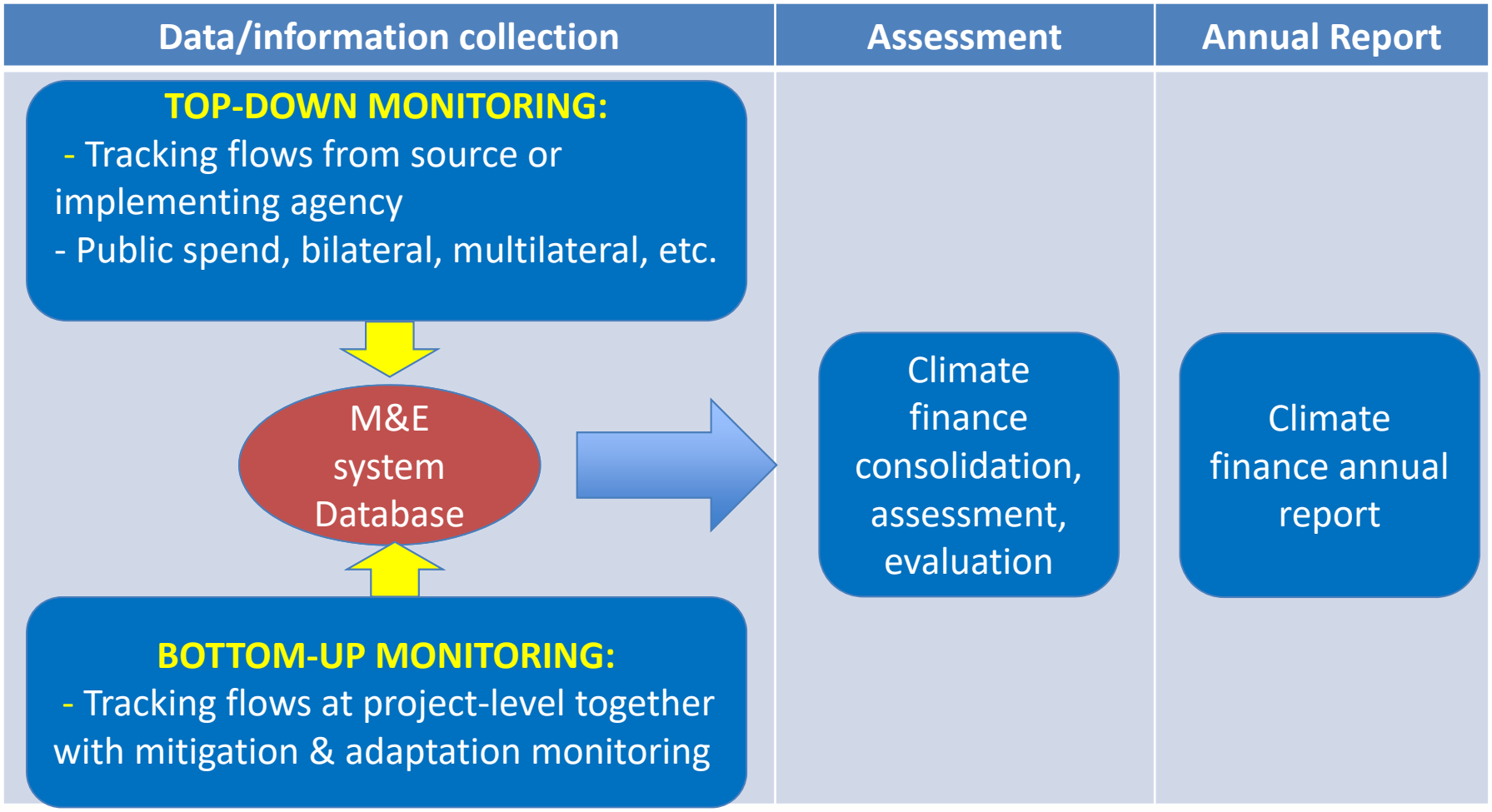

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C FINANCE – Approach

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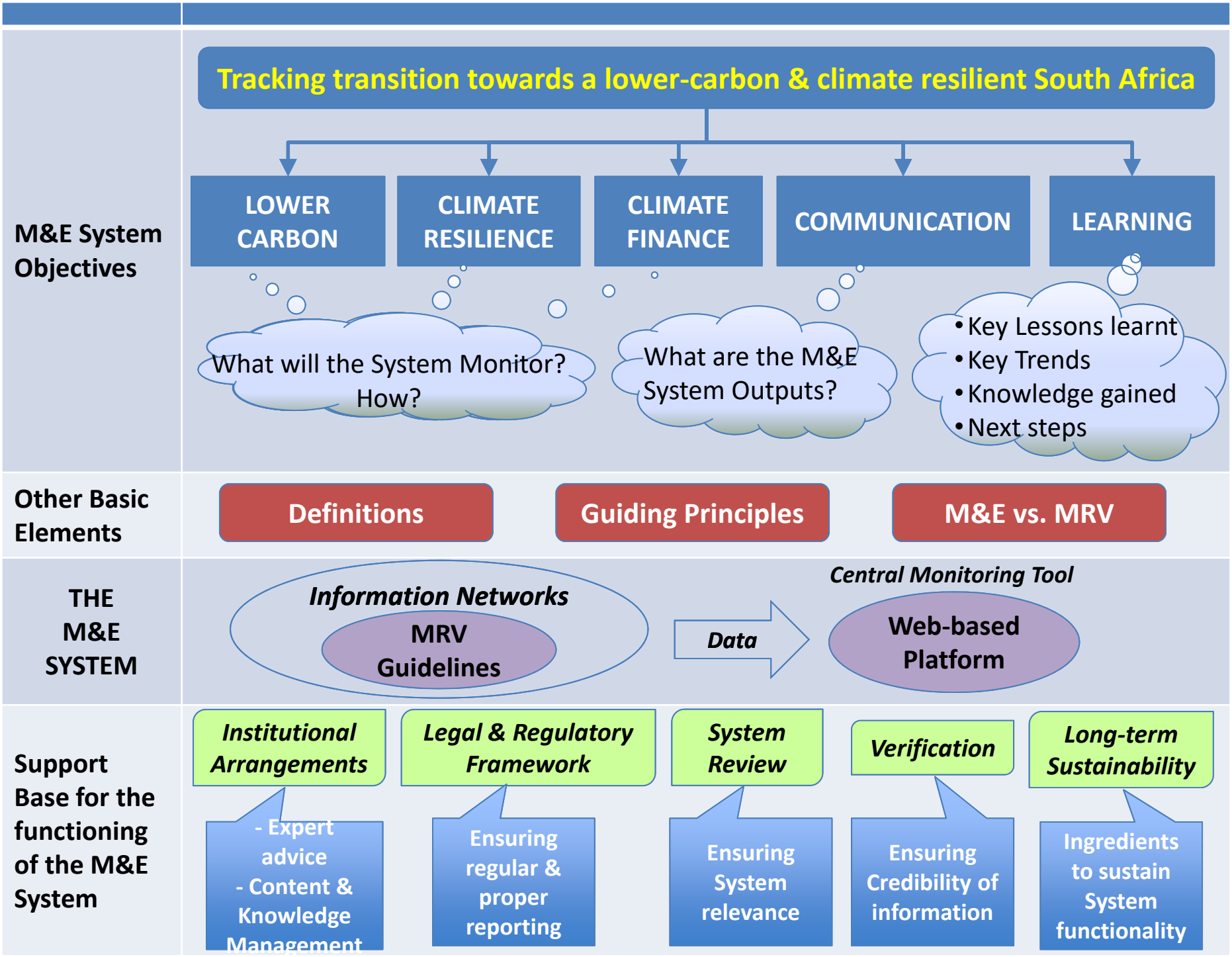
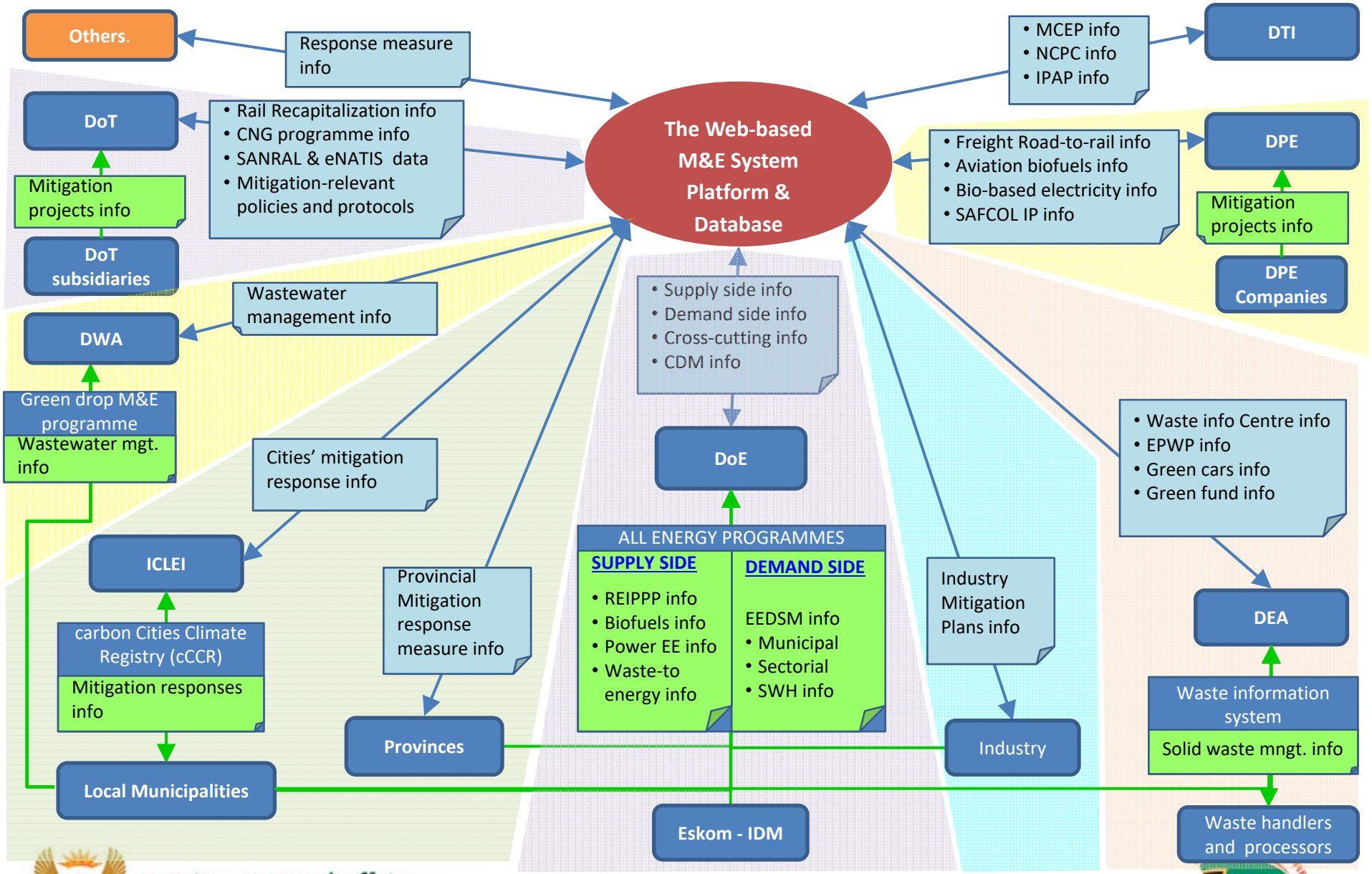
	Communication Channels & Methods	Primary Target audience
1	Annual Report on Monitoring & Evaluation	General public, Government (National, Provincial & Local), climate change practitioners & researchers
2	National Communications under the UNFCCC	UNFCCC secretariat and parties; policy-makers
3	Biennial Update Reports under the UNFCCC	UNFCCC secretariat and parties; policy-makers
4	Interactive Web-based platform	General public, Government (N, P, LG), climate change practitioners, researchers
5	NCCC and IGCCC reporting	Government and key sector stakeholders
6	Parliamentary Portfolio Committee	Parliament
7	Reporting in other government clusters & committees (e.g. IMCCC, Director's General clusters, MINMEC, MINTEC)	Decision-makers and Executive level of government
8	Other established climate change forums (E.g. Adaptation Network)	Targeted climate change stakeholder groups
9	Media	General public
10	Tools that support the implementation of the system (E.g. Training sessions & materials, MRV guidelines)	Key users and data-sharing stakeholders of the M&E system
11	Outcome 10 reporting	Presidency

Other outputs/Communication


M&E System Objectives
Tracking transition towards a lower-carbon & climate resilient South Africa
LOWER CARBON
CLIMATE RESILIENCE
CLIMATE FINANCE
COMMUNICATION
LEARNING
What will the System Monitor? How?
What are the M&E System Outputs?
• Key Lessons learnt
• Key Trends
• Knowledge gained
• Next steps
Other Basic Elements
Definitions
Guiding Principles
M&E vs. MRV
THE M&E SYSTEM
Information Networks
MRV Guidelines
Data
Central Monitoring Tool
Web-based Platform
Support Base for the functioning of the M&E System
Institutional Arrangements
- Expert advice
- Content & Knowledge Management
Legal & Regulatory Framework
Ensuring regular & proper reporting
System Review
Ensuring System relevance
Verification
Ensuring Credibility of information
Long-term Sustainability
Ingredients to sustain System functionality

- Accurate GHG Inventory essential
- GHG Mandatory Data Reporting - GHG Inventory improvement
- Voluntary Carbon Budgets (2016 – 2020) for significant emitters
- Pollution Prevention Plans - Mitigation Plans Regulations for significant emitters to achieve budgets
- Sector level emission targets – e.g. Transport, Waste and AFOLU
- Carbon Tax Implementation
- Draft Climate Change Bill

Policy Processes informed by the MRV System



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Information-Sharing Network

- The Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change (IGCCC), headed by the Minister of Environmental Affairs (DEA) - cooperative governance working with national and provincial entities on climate change action

- The National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) – include government, academia, NGOs, Labour, Industry, civil society, etc.

Stakeholders Engagement

Key Lessons

- **Transparency** good but process needs to be managed carefully - Confidentiality and other related issues
- **Human capacity** development and retention is key building institutional capacity to implement MRV
- MRV systems **mature over time** through testing and implementation
- High-level **political** ownership and buy-in is an important element in developing successful MRV systems
- **Collaboration** very important – at national and international levels
- **Stakeholder management –** balancing the extreme opposing views

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