



Climate Change  
and Air Quality

# Tracking Support Needed and Received

## Annual PATPA Retreat

18-23 October 2019



**environmental affairs**

Department:  
Environmental Affairs  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# Benefits of Tracking and Reporting on Support Needed and received

- Attract support for:
  - Implementation of national climate response and address national priorities
  - Achievement of NDC targets and other international targets.
- Communicate needs (project and long term)
- Impact analysis – what works, what should be prioritized

# SA International Reporting Status

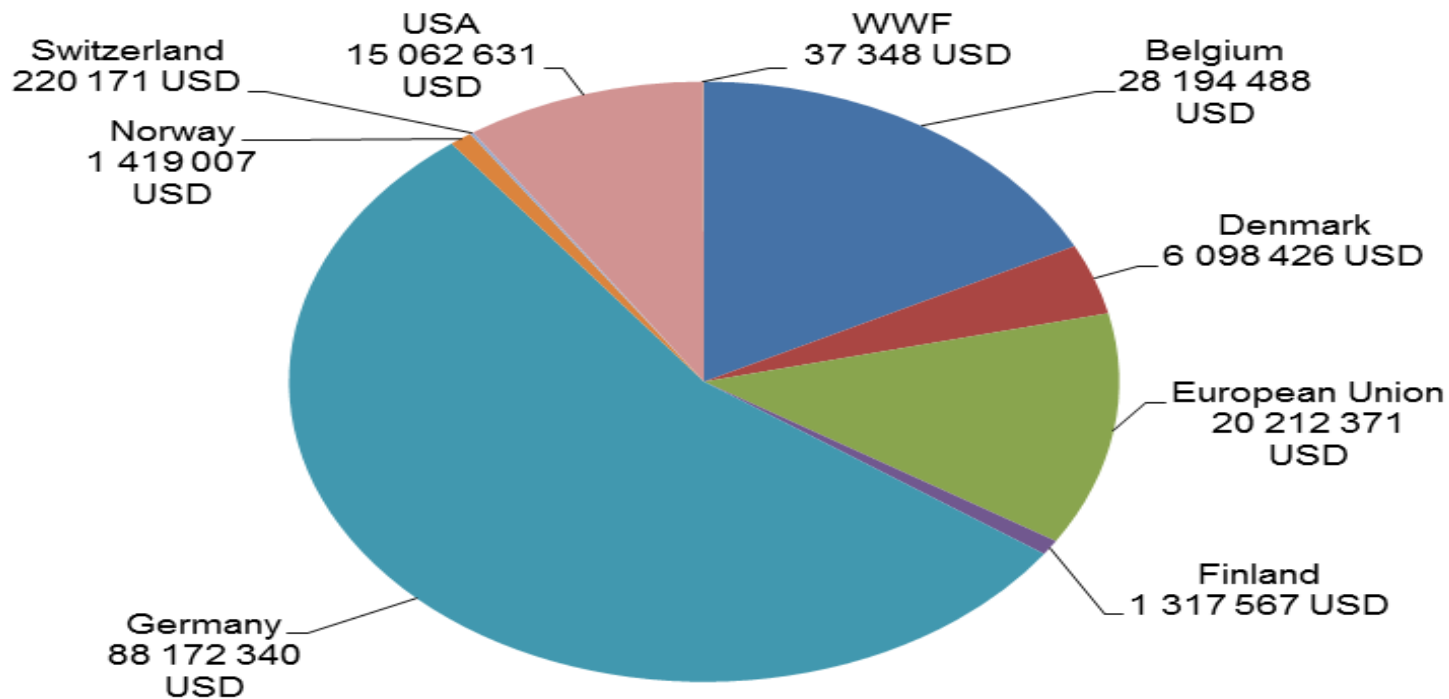
	Reports	Technical Assessment	FSV
2003	1 <sup>st</sup> National Communication with GHGi for 1990, 1994		
2004-10	-	-	-
2011	2 <sup>nd</sup> National Communication with GHGi for 2000		
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	1 <sup>st</sup> Biennial Update Report with GHGi for 2000-2010		
2015		1 <sup>st</sup> BUR Technical Assessment and Summary Report	
2016			FSV for 1 <sup>st</sup> BUR
2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> Biennial Update Report with GHGi for 2000-2012		
2018	3 <sup>rd</sup> National Communication with GHGi summary for 2000-2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> BUR Technical Assessment	
2019	3 <sup>rd</sup> Biennial Update Report	2 <sup>nd</sup> BUR TA Summary Report 3 <sup>rd</sup> BUR Technical Assessment	FSV for 2 <sup>nd</sup> BUR
2020	4 <sup>th</sup> Biennial Update Report?		FSV for 3 <sup>rd</sup> BUR?

# Reporting on Support Needed and Received: BUR3

- SA reports tables for bilateral and multilateral financial support received/committed as and needed. Information is also presented in graphic formats as pie charts.
- SA also reports tables for non-monetized support needed and received. Not as detailed as the finance tables. (Type of support, Activity, Focus, Time-Frame & Donor)
- Information on non-monetized support needed and received is collected from the different government departments and organization.
- SA is also finalizing the TNA assessment study in 2019 which will be reported in BUR4

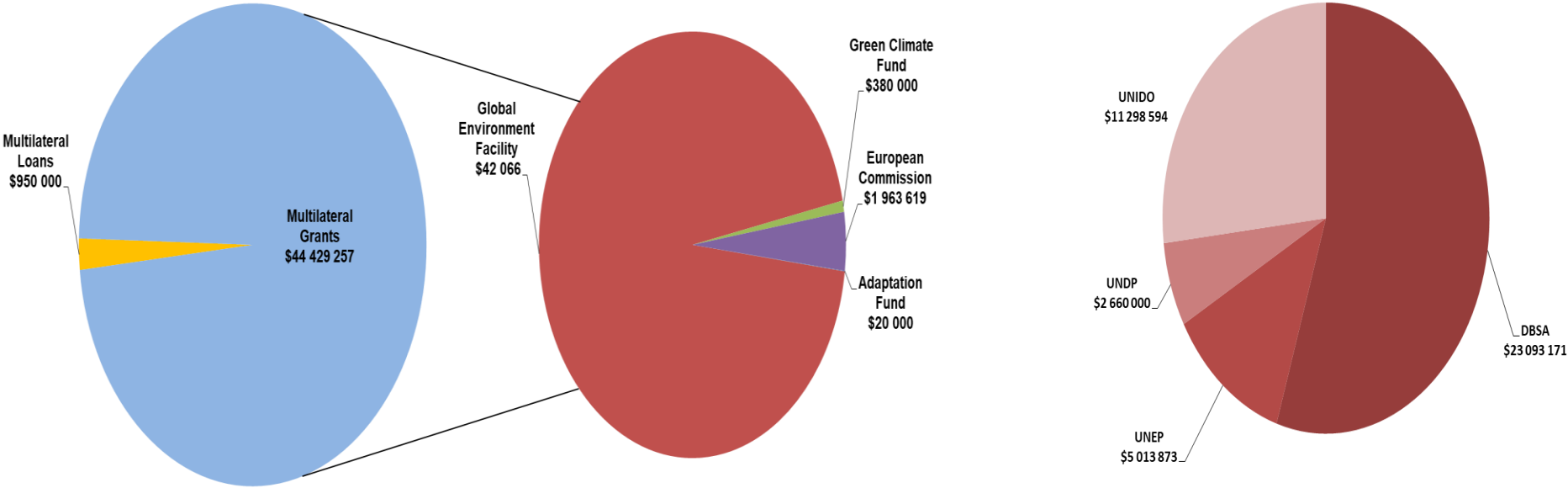
# Bilateral Support Received: BUR3 of SA

An analysis of bilateral financial support received in SA between 2015 and 2017. Germany has been the biggest bilateral financial supporter to SA, followed by Belgium and the EU. The Climate Support Programme in South Africa has enabled South Africa to develop most of its climate change policies. The Project supports the South-African Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) in implementing the national climate change response policy in (the areas of) mitigation, adaptation, and MRV.



# Multilateral Support Received: BUR3 of SA

- An analysis of multilateral support South Africa received for the period of 2015-2017 is shown below. Loans received during the reporting period were from the World Bank International Finance Corporation (\$950 000). The contribution committed as grants made up 98% of the multilateral funds received. The majority of the grants were received through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (95%, \$44 million) which were channelled through the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) (55%), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) (27%), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (12%), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (6%), as shown below.



# Other Types of Support

- SA also reported on Capacity Building Support Needed and Received , Table 4.5 of BUR3 of SA
- Table 4.7 of BUR3 captures capacity building support and technological support needed. Some of the CBN were identified in consultation with the TTE during the technical analysis of BUR2. SA has addressed some of those needs when compiling the draft 2000-2017 NIR
- Update on the Technology Needs Assessment was also reported as per progress to date. The study will be finalized in 2019. technology prioritization was done on sector basis for both mitigation and adaptation. Technologies were ranked within each sector through a series of technology prioritization workshops using the MCA approach. (section 4.5.3 of BUR3).
- Technologies for prioritization in adaptation included Agriculture; Biodiversity; Commercial Forestry; Human Settlements; and Water sectors whilst the mitigation ones include AFOLU; Energy; Industry; Transport; and Waste.

**HOW DID WE DO THIS?**



# BUR PROCESS IN SA

## Data Collection & Drafting the BUR

- Initially, the DEA set up a national intergovernmental PSC to oversee drafting of BURs, NCs and NIR. DEA is the chair of PSC.
- The Scoping of a BUR takes place internally 1<sup>st</sup>. The extent of updating previously
- Look into the previous summary reports and how improvements can be made in the current BUR depending on the extent to which capacity needs have been addressed
- Finalisation of scoping report
- Preparation of data request templates in line with the guidelines of each chapter
- No formal institutional arrangements, more of an understanding between us and data providers facilitated by the PSC.
- Drafting commences
- Process could take about 8 months

## Stakeholder Consultation

- The ZOD BUR gets reviewed internally
- FOD gets finalised after review by the PSC
- FOD gets published for public comments for about 30 days
- Public Comments get addressed taking guidelines into account.
- A public response database is developed with every comment and how it was addressed.
- Process could take about 4 months

## Independent Review

- Independent reviewer reviews BUR in line with the guidelines as well as recommendations made in the previous summary reports. DEA and reviewer address comments together and finalise the BUR together
- Process could take about 4 months

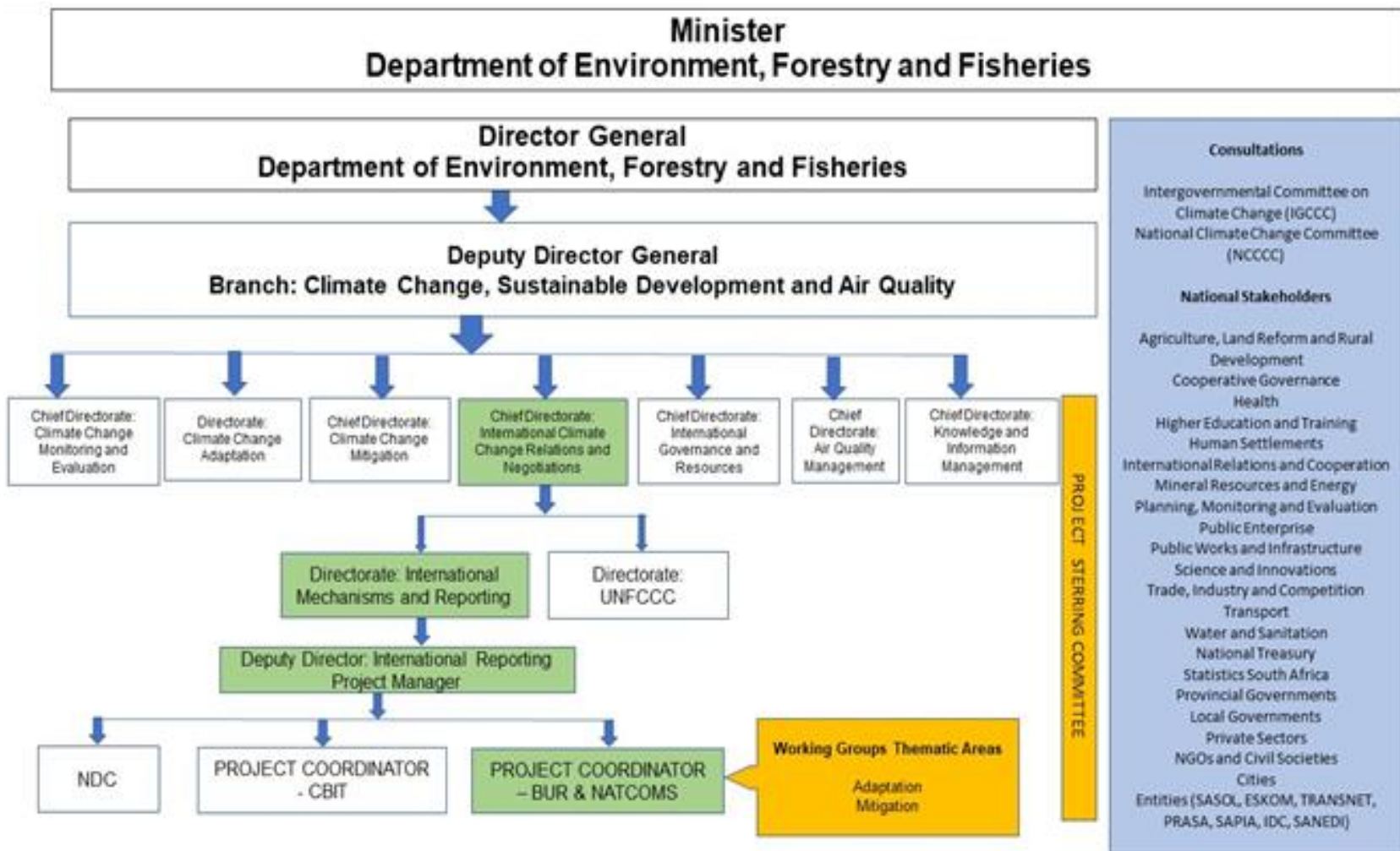
## Ministerial Approval

- The BUR is at a stage where it is being presented to the Minister for approval.
- Process could take about 2 months

## Submission to the UNFCCC

- Target is to submit to submit the BUR by December every 2 years from 2014.
- To date, SA submitted BUR-1 by December 2014 BUR-2 by December 2017 and BUR-3 by June 2019. BUR4 is anticipated to be submitted by December 2010

# BUR-3: Institutional Arrangements



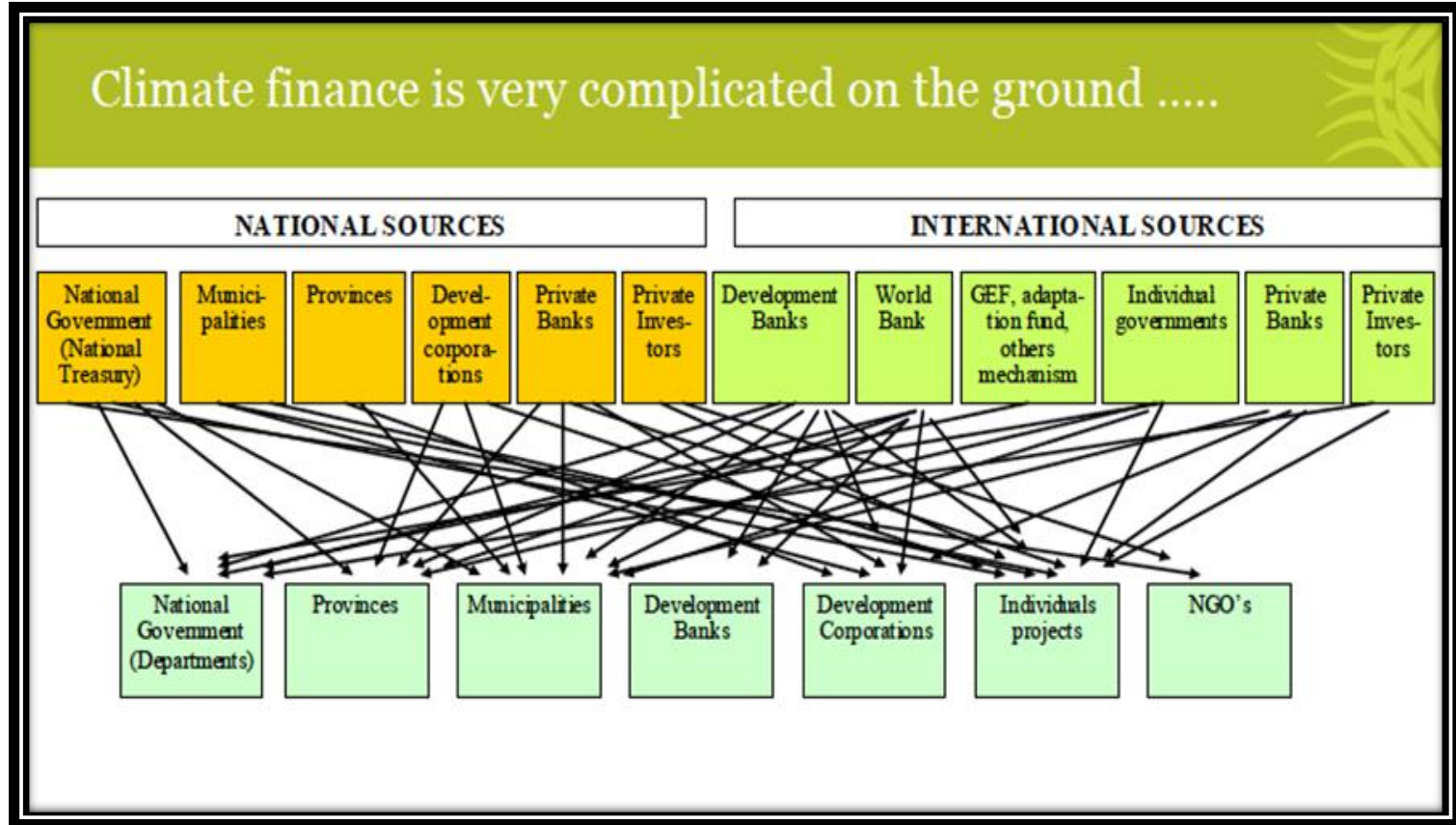
# Tracking Support & Challenges

- Climate finance in SA is not centralised as some international funding directly comes through the government and some directly to the private sector or Non-Governmental Organisations as well as development banks. As such climate finance on the ground is very complicated and challenging to track.
- SA coordinates data gathering through templates on multilateral and bilateral finance which is requested biennially to update previously reported support, from different organisations such as embassies, development banks, provinces, agencies and different government departments who also get funding directly from international donors and is not channelled through NT. There are no MoUs set in place for this so this is done on a voluntary basis.
- The templates clearly request indication on amount of finance received, needed, type of support (mitigation or adaptation), (grant or loan, or concessional loan), (ODA or non ODA), objective of support (technical, technology, capacity building).
- Other multilateral climate finance that is channelled directly to the project developers, organisations and departments, the data is acquired from the website (Example GEF, Clean Technology Fund, Energy Environment Partnership *etc.*)
- SA is currently working on the climate finance strategy which will incorporate climate finance tracking

# Tracking Support & Challenges

- Domestically, DEA collects information from National Treasury for funding allocated for environmentally related public expenditure in the national budget and from a number of climate specific budget allocations through its agencies and departments such as National Green Fund (administered by DBSA) and Department of Energy's Energy and Eskom's Efficiency Demand Side Management (EEDSM).
- SA is in the process of incorporating climate finance tracking in its web based tracking and evaluation system. This forms part of implementing the South Africa M & E framework which also in addition to the mitigation and adaptation m & E also incorporates climate finance tracking. All institutions with climate finance data will be formalised and be required to report it into the system and update it regularly. The information will be analysed and verified before being reported.

# Tracking Climate Finance



# Tracking Support: Examples of Templates

Calibri (Body) 11 A A General

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A19 fx

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Type of Support (capacity building, technical support, technology transfer)	Activity	Focus (mitigation, adaptation, general)	Time frame	Donor
	e.g Capacity building	Addressing climate change in eastern and southern Africa with an agriculture and land use project.	Mitigation	2011-2014	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
4					
5					
6					

Calibri (Body) 11 A A General

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	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Sector and activity	Reference to policies and measures	Amount needed (Rands)	Specific type of support (General, technology, training)	Funding amount broken down by preferred type (loan, grant, in-kind)	
2	Biogas and bio-fuels	National Industrial Biofuels Strategy		General	Loan and grant	
3						
6						
7						
8						

# Tracking Support: Examples of Templates

Amount (ZAR)	Type of funding						Principal focus		Co-financing (USD)	Specific purpose of funding	Data source
	Mitigation	Adaptation	Capacity Building	Technical Support	Technology support	General	ODA	Non-ODA			
260 253						X		X		Technical Assistance Grant for Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). Approval date: 16/02/2016. Status: Readiness Grants. SANBI is the implementing agent.	<a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/technical-assistance-grant-esp/">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/technical-assistance-grant-esp/</a>

Financial flows/support	Institution facilitating the transfer of support	Scheme	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Amount in USD	Amount (ZAR)	Type of funding					Specific purpose of funding	Outcome (Where Available)	Source	US dollar average amount for calls
								Mitigation	Adaptation	Capacity Building	Technical Support	Technology support				
Grant	Department of Energy and Eskom	Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP)	1 980 340	1 946 246	2 087 048	462 138	6 013 634	x	x	x			To ensure the universal access, efficient delivery and affordable electricity by expanding infrastructure particularly into rural areas. Access to grid and off-grid electrification is included (e.g. solar systems).		NT 2018 vote 26: table 26 A summary of grants	130 126 25



Thank You

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Climate Change; Air Quality and Sustainable Development

Chief Directorate: International Climate Change Relations & Negotiations

International Reporting on Climate Change: BURs, NCs, CBIT & ETF



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