



Data for Tracking the NDC

In-session facilitative dialogue on sharing of experience in gathering, analyzing and managing data, for implementing the enhanced transparency framework

10 June 2024



forestry, fisheries
& the environment

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Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



National Circumstances

- South Africa (SA) has more than 3,000 km long coastline that extends from the desert border with Namibia in the west to the Mozambique border in the east and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the west coast and the Indian Ocean on the east coast.
- The Census 2022 results show that the population of SA was 62 million in 2022.
- SA continues to be subjected to extreme weather events attributed to observed changes in the climate system: higher annual mean temperatures and above average rainfalls
- SA is a middle income economy with developmental challenges such as poverty, unemployment and inequalities
- SA remains one of the world's top suppliers of mineral commodities. As a result, overall energy consumption per unit of GDP is around 50% greater than the global average. This high level of consumption is driven by energy-intensive sectors, as well as the type of coal used in the energy supply system.



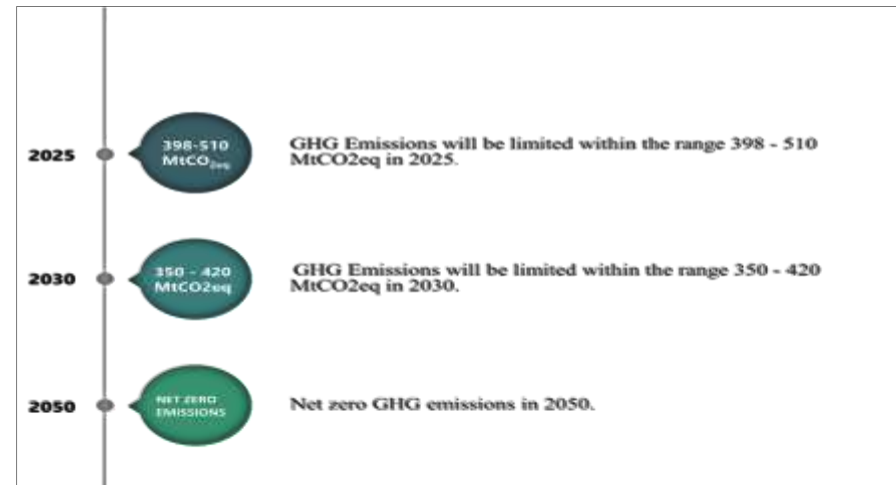
Reporting under the UNFCCC

- BUR 1 with 2000-2010 NIR submitted in 2014
- BUR 2 with 2000-2012 NIR submitted in 2017
- BUR 3 with 2000-2015 NIR submitted in 2019
- BUR 4 with 2000-2027 NIR submitted in 2021
- BUR 5 with 2000-2020 NIR submitted in 2023
- NC1 submitted in 2003 with national GHG emissions for 1990 and 1994
- NC2 submitted in 2011 with national GHG emissions for 2000
- NC3 submitted in 2018 with national GHG emissions from 2000-2012
- Draft NC4 under development



NDC Tracking

- In September 2021, South Africa submitted an updated National Determined Contribution (NDC) which included new, more ambitious mitigation targets for 2025 and 2030.
- These updated targets represent a significant progression from the first NDC submitted in 2015 and meeting them will require the development and implementation of a range of policies and measures.
- Main indicator of progress is the net GHG emissions excluding emissions natural disturbances
- South Africa's National Assembly voted to pass the Climate Change Bill in 2023.
- The Bill was also adopted by the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) in 2024 and currently awaiting the President's signature in order to for it to be officially enacted.
- the Bill seeks to enable an effective climate change response and to ensure a just transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient society.



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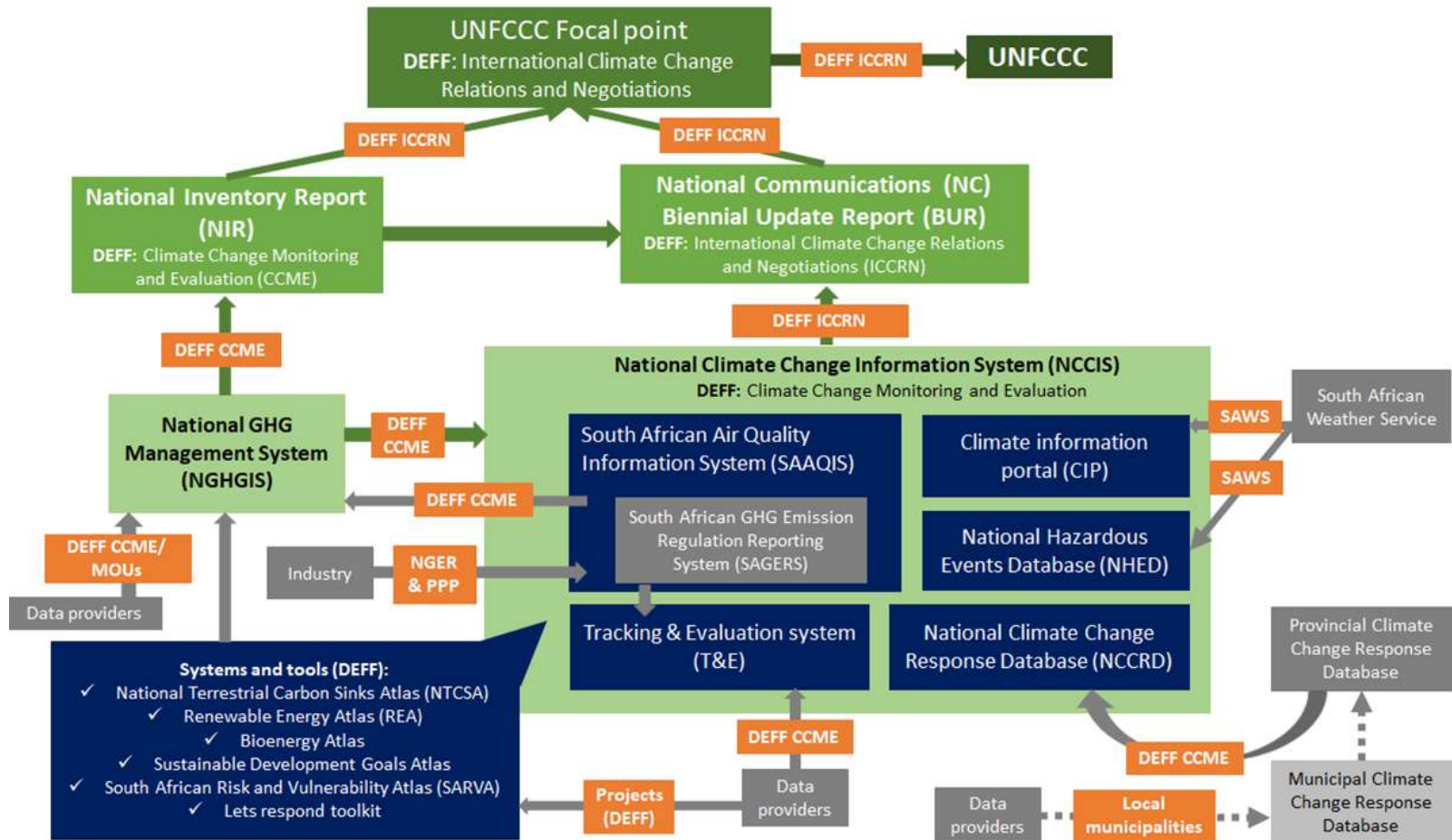


South Africa's Mitigation System

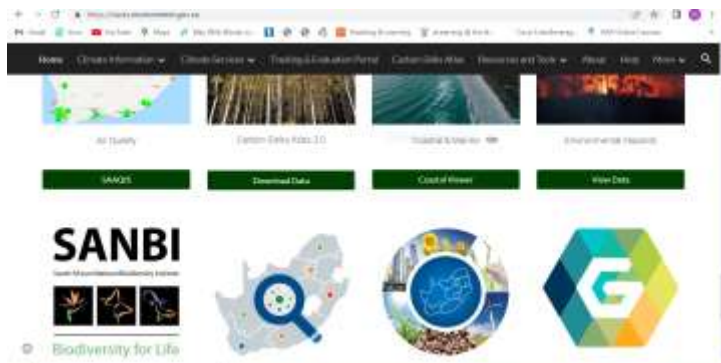
- The overall mitigation system has been developed and it is aimed at achieving the overall national goal and contributing towards South Africa's nationally determined contribution.
- To track the implementation of the NDC SA needed the GHG Inventory as well as information on article 6, information on Status of PAMs as well as GHG emissions projections.



Overarching structure for tracking mitigation actions and support



The National Climate Change Information System (NCCIS)



NCCIS

- The National Climate Change Information System (NCCIS) is a web-based platform that collates knowledge, data, and research outcomes from a range of sources for the purpose of specific reporting requirements; and integrates systems commissioned by the DFFE and provided by other stakeholders.

NCCIS

- The National Climate Change Information System (NCCIS) is part of the national effort to track South Africa's overall transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy as required by the National Development Plan (Vision 2030) and the National Climate Change Response Policy (2011) as well as the South Africa's Nationally Determined Contributions.

NCCIS

- The NCCIS is an ecosystem of configurable systems or components which each contribute unique information and context to our understanding of climate change. Each of the tools are complementary and support climate change policy and decision making.

Reporting Platforms and Tools in the NCCIS

SAGERS

- The South African Government, through the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004): National GHG Emission Reporting Regulations (NGERs) (DEA, 2017), introduced mandatory reporting which implies that some emitters that are meeting set capacity, production or usage thresholds are required to report their emissions to the government.
- Companies submit emissions data to the South African GHG Emissions Reporting System (SAGERS).
- SAGERS facilitates the data collection process for energy related activities and IPPU.

MRV Tool for Carbon Sequestration

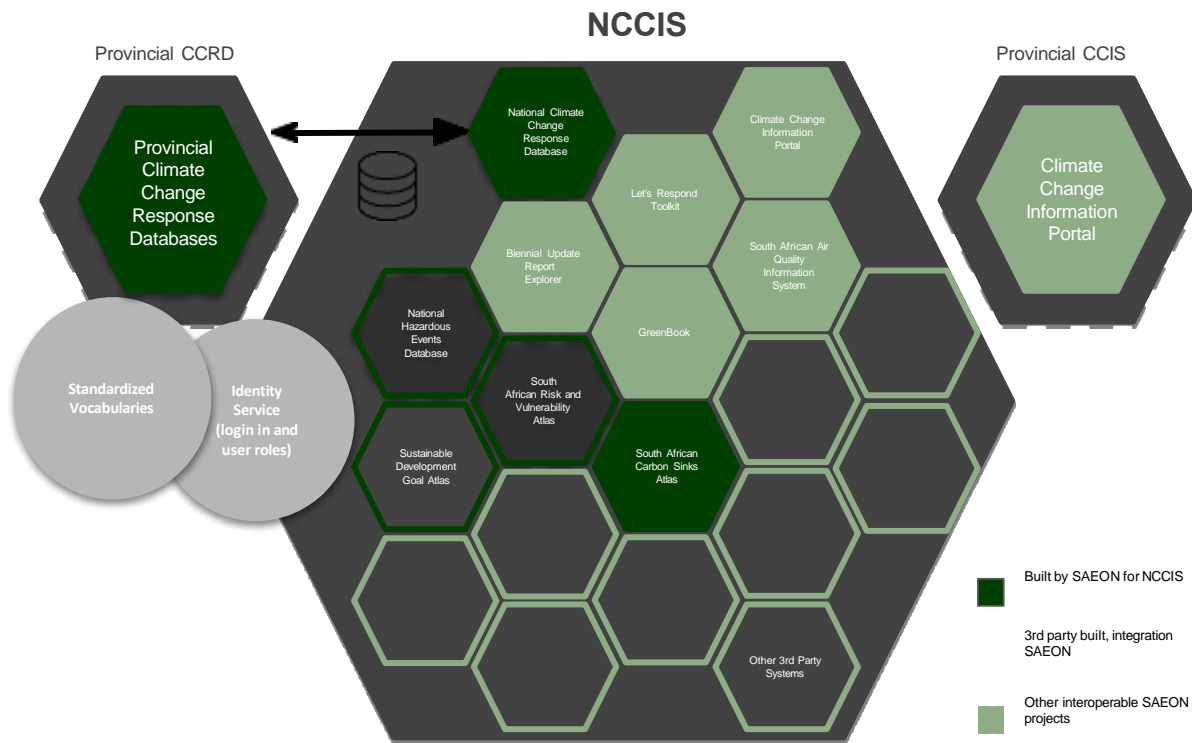
- It is a measuring, reporting and verification tool used within the Forest Land category to calculate reported and accounted emission/removals under the Carbon Tax Act (Act No.25).
- Forest Plantations and Timber Processing Industry complete the tool to calculate their reported and accounted emission/removals).

National Climate Change Response Database

- The platform is developed to facilitate the monitoring and tracking of national, provincial and local responses to climate change.
- The National Climate Change Response Database (NCCRD) is intended as a resource to collect and track interventions on climate change (adaptation and mitigation) on past, current and future climate change response efforts (policies, plans, strategies, projects and research) across South Africa.



Developing Provincial Subsystems



Example of Provincial Information System

Home Project Database Climate Services Atlas Data Carbon Sinks Resources About Contact

agriculture, rural development, land & environmental affairs
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
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Mpumalanga
Climate Change Information System

MPUMALANGA
THE PLACE OF THE RISING SUN

The Mpumalanga Climate Change Information System offers a series of decision support tools to inform policy and decision-making including a database of adaptation and mitigation actions undertaken by stakeholders across the province.

Climate Change Response Database

This is an online database of climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions. Please add information on past, current, and future climate change response efforts in Mpumalanga province.

[View Projects](#)

Climate Change Services and Data

Understand the implications of climate change in the province, explore climate data and climate change projections, and recent changes in land cover and carbon sinks.

[Explore Climate Services](#)

Mpumalanga Policy and Legislation

Search and view a collection of documents relevant to planning and climate change response in Mpumalanga including Spatial Development Framework and Integrated Development Plans.

[Coming Soon](#)



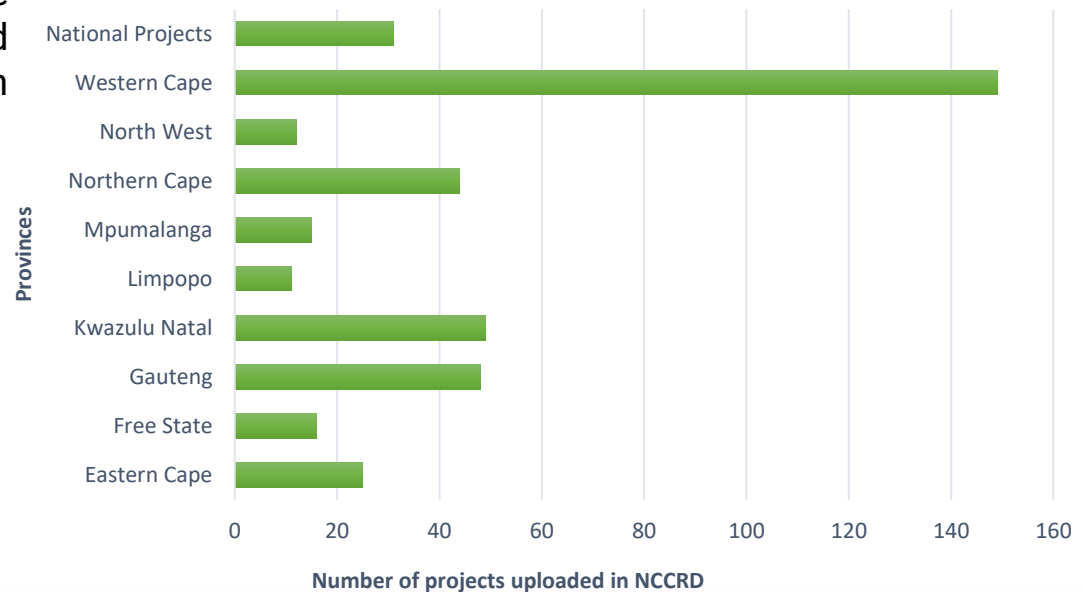
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National Climate Change Response Database (NCCRD)

The National Climate Change Response Database is intended as a resource to collect and track interventions on climate change (adaptation and mitigation) and support received across South Africa.



Tracking of Policies and Measures

Data Collection

- No formal arrangement exist between DFFE and data providers.
- Information in BURs was reported in accordance with IPCC Sectors and will also be done for the BTRs.
- Mitigation Quantification Tool(Excel) is used to quantify emissions.

Prioritised Measures for Quantification

Measures	Data providers
Carbon tax- GHG emissions reduced through retired carbon offsets	DMRE
12L tax incentive programme	SANEDI
Energy Efficiency Standards and Appliance Labelling project	Green House (2016) report.
Eskom IDM programme	DMRE
Municipal Energy Efficiency and Demand-side Management programme	DMRE
NCPC Industrial Energy Efficiency programme	National Cleaner Production Centre
PSEE programme	National Business Initiative
Private sector embedded solar generation	Association of Renewable Energy Practitioners
Landfill Gas to Energy Activities	CDM project design documents
Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement programme	IPP Office
Switch to natural gas	DMRE
Bus Rapid Transport System	Department of Transport
Transnet Road-to-Rail programme	Transnet

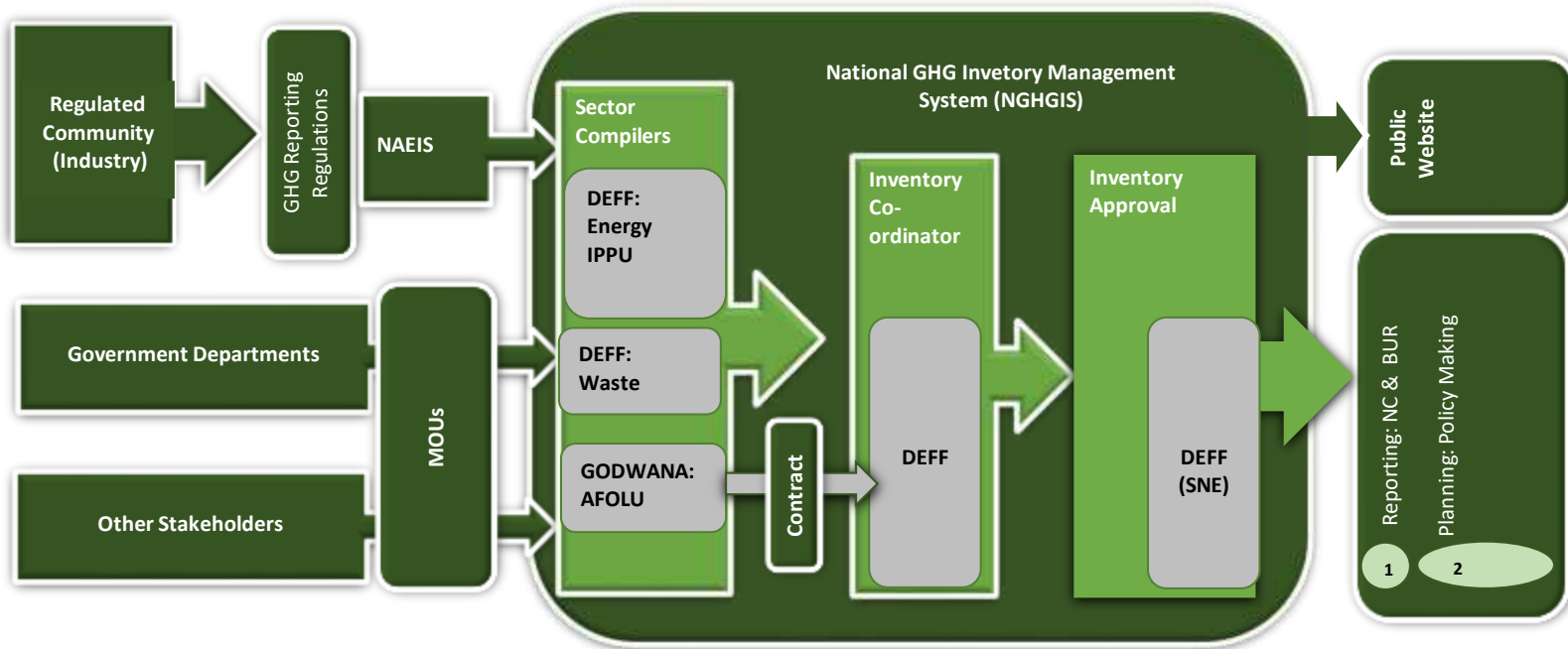


Projections

- The work is outsourced from the Service Provider.
- South Africa's projections were reported in the third National Communications and will also be reported in the 4TH NC.
- Projections will also be reported for the 1st BTR using less detailed coverage and methodology (FX).
- South Africa will also report the (With Measures) Scenario with and without LULUCF for up to 2024
- Projections may also be developed for the sectors



Tracking of GHG Emissions



Challenges

Capacity and Resource Constraints

- The provision of data by both provincial and local remains a challenge due to capacity constraints.
- Reporting fatigue.
- Institutional personnel constraints due to staff turnover.
- Capacity building constraints in preparation for reporting under the ETF
- Lack of sufficient financial, capacity building and technical support still required to update and maintain the NCCIS as well as aligning it to reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.
- Lack of sufficient financial support required to develop provincial systems and link them to the national system

Data Quality and Availability Issues

- No formal arrangements exist between DFFE and data providers
- Information received on NCCRD includes the implementing agency, program description, and the budget, but required information on achieved emissions reductions is incomplete for most of the projects.
- Accuracy and verification of the information reported by individuals in NCCRD is a cumbersome process.
- For some mitigation actions, there is a delay in approval of reports which then affect timing and availability of the data.
- Some data providers require the DFFE to pay membership fee to get access to the data.
- It is challenging to track financial support received by the private sector as financial support received by SA is not centralized.



Addressing Challenges

Immediate Plans to address challenges

- Securing funding to develop provincial systems for other provinces and linking them to the National Climate Change Response Database.
- Secure funding to employ personnel for NDC tracking and reporting
- Review existing tools and align them to support the enhanced transparency reporting.
- Climate finance tagging system being under development by NT

Strategies to overcome challenges

- Having MOUs with data providers.
- Developing Provincial Climate Change Databases and linking it to the National database to reduce reporting fatigue.
- Capacity building of officials responsible for reporting under the ETF and building a sufficient pool of experts (CBIT)
- Ensuring the availability of personnel to maintain and update tracking tools on Sharepoint.



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Thank You



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