



















## Peer to Peer Learning on Climate Change Policy, Regulation and Planning

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

12 March 2024





#### ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



**5X CHIEF DIRECTORATES: EACH WITH SEVERAL DIRECTORATES** 

CHIEF DIRECTORATE: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

CHIEF DIRECTORATE: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

CHIEF DIRECTORATE:
CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION
AND SPECIALIST MONITORING
SERVICES

CHIEF DIRECTORATE: INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE RELATIONS & NEGOTIATIONS

CHIEF DIRECTORATE:
INTERNATIONAL
GOVERNANCE AND
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION





### Multi-governance response to Climate Change

Local government IDPs, SDF, Climate change strategies and action plans

PGDS, Provincial climate change strategies and implementation plans

Sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, regulations, strategies, plans and programmes

NDP, JTF Vision, NCCRP, National Climate Change Bill/Act, SETs, CB and PPPs

> Paris Agreement, NDC, LEDS

Research and Analysis

Policy and Regulation and Planning

Implementation

Monitoring, reporting and verification

International, National,

Provincial, Local

























## **Mitigation**





## **NDC Commitments on Mitigation**

Year	Target	Corresponding period of implementation
2025	South Africa's annual GHG emissions will be in a range from 398-510 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	2021-2025
2030	South Africa's annual GHG emissions will be in a range from 350-420 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	2026-2030



## **Mitigation System**

- South Africa has clear goals for climate change mitigation in national policy, and an international commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that is consistent with national policy.
- The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) is in the process of developing the climate mitigation system for South Africa, which seeks to drive down greenhouse gas emissions from the economy.
- The overall mitigation system aimed at achieving the overall national goal and contributing towards South Africa's nationally determined commitment submitted to the UNFCCC in 2022 (Updated NDC)





## Mitigation System Summarized

#### Mitigation Goal

National Greenhouse
Gas (GHG) Emissions
Trajectory Range,
against which outcome
of all mitigation actions
will be measured

#### Sectoral Targets

Defining Desired
Emission Reduction
Outcomes (DEROs),
now Sectoral
Emissions Targets
(SETs), for each
significant sector or
sub-sector of the
economy

#### Sector policies to drive mitigation

Policies and Measures
(PAMS), economic
measures to drive mitigation
(e.g. IRP 2019 & Renewable
Energy Independent Power
Producer Procurement
Programme (REIPPP)

#### Industry

emissions limits
Adopting a carbon
budget approach
to provide for
flexibility and least
cost mitigation in
sectors and/or subsectors

#### Industry implementation

Mitigation plans to demonstrate how mitigation by companies is to be achieved

#### Monitoring of GHG emissions

Data collection, GHG inventory and Monitoring & Evaluation system





## **Elements of Mitigation System**

## Mitigation goal or the National GHG Emissions Trajectory

 The performance benchmark against which the collective outcome of all mitigation actions will be measured. The current benchmark is an updated NDC commitment.





## **Sectoral Emission Targets**

- The SETs Framework has been approved by Cabinet in November 2021
- The purpose of this Framework is to outline an approach that DFFE would follow when coordinating the process towards allocation and implementation of Sector Emission Targets (SETs) with the line sector departments, provinces and local governments.
- Emitting sectors or sub-sectors would need to align, adjust, upscale and/or develop policies and measures (PAMs) to achieve their allocated SETs.
- The Climate Change Bill makes provision for the provincial and local government spheres to conduct climate change needs and response assessment, and based on this, develop and implement climate change response implementation plan(s) as a component of and/or in conjunction with provincial, metropolitan or district municipality's planning instruments policies and programmes.
- This should allow for the provincial and local governments to also contribute to the SETs process, and not just the national sector departments.





#### **Policies and Measures**

• The manner in which the national departments planning instruments, such as policies and programmes, seek to mitigate emissions from the sector in line with the sectoral emissions target, is referred to as "policies and measures". Thus, sectoral policies and measures are critical for the implementation of the sectoral emission targets.





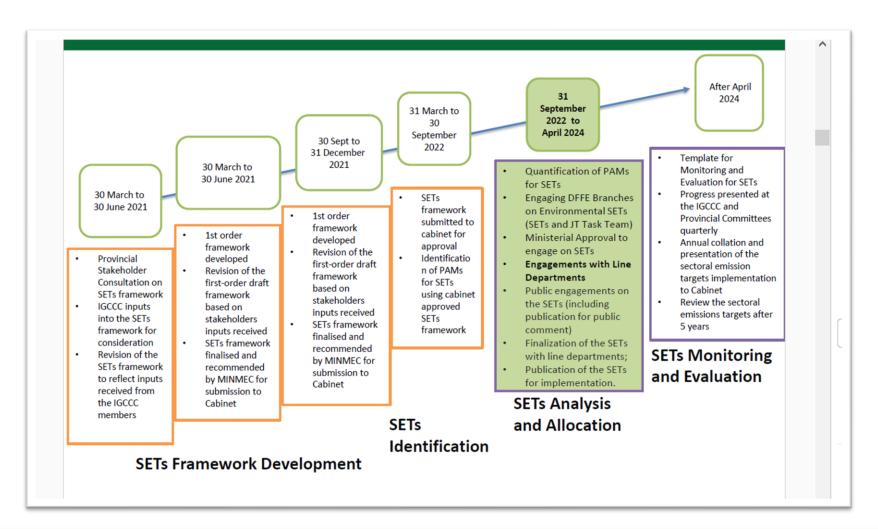
## Sector coverage for SETs in Phase I

Focus Area	Relevant Department/Entity
Energy	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
Transport	Department of Transport Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
Industry	Department of Trade, Industry and Commerce Department of Mineral Resources and Energy Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment
Land	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment SANPARKs
Agriculture	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
Environment (Landfills, Wetlands, Forests)	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment





#### SET's Current Framework







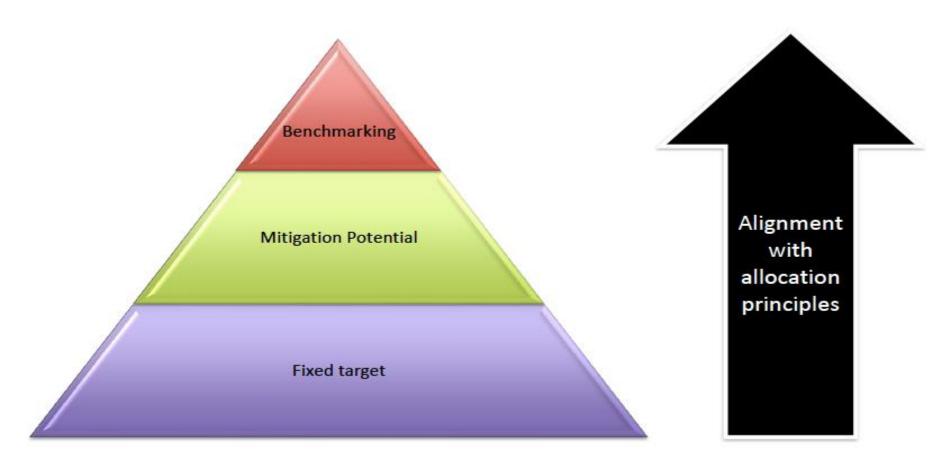
## **Carbon budgets**

 A carbon budget sets the maximum volume of emissions from certain activities that a company is allowed to emit over a certain period. By assigning a carbon budget to a company, an indication is provided of the extent of greenhouse gas mitigation that is permitted within a specific time period.





# Methodology for carbon budgets: tiered approach for allocation of carbon budget







### Methodological tiers

- Bottom Tier- Fixed Target (budget are sector-wide fixed reductions
- Middle Tier- Mitigation Potential (Budget is underpinned by the mitigation potential assessed in the DEFF integrated model/mitigation model
- Highest Tier Benchmarking (Budget is benchmark intensity determined at company level underpinned by performance data at facility level





### **Mitigation Plans**

- These are plans that companies prepare and implement to achieve their allocated carbon budgets. The plans describe mitigation measures that will be implemented over a period of the allocated budget.
- In the interim (before the promulgation of the Climate Change Act), this process is regulated under the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) - National Pollution Prevention Plans (PPP) Regulations, 2017.



## Monitoring and Evaluation

Is a system used to track South Africa's overall transition to a climate resilient society by offering a series of decision support tools to inform policy and decision-making.

&

A national system of data collection to provide detailed, complete, accurate and up to date emissions data in the form of a Greenhouse Gas Inventory and a Monitoring and Evaluation System to support the analysis of the impact of mitigation measures.

























#### **CLIMATE CHANGE BILL**





#### **PURPOSE and OBJECTS OF THE BILL**

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The purpose of the Bill is to enable the development of an effective national climate change response, and a long term just transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy and society for south Africa in the context of sustainable development.

#### **OBJECTS OF THE BILL**

To provide for a coordinated and integrated response by the economy and society to climate change

- and its impacts in accordance with the principles of co-operative governance.

  To provide for the effective management of inevitable climate change impacts by 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.
- To 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.
- To ensure a just transition towards a low carbon economy and society considering national circumstances.
- To give effect to the Republic's international commitments and obligations in relation to climate change.
- To protect and preserve the planet for the benefit of the present and future generations of humankind.





## POLICY ALIGNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

#### Clause 8

- Requires the existing Premier intergovernmental forums established in terms of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005) ("IGRFA"), to also serve as Provincial Forums on Climate Change.
- A Provincial Forum on Climate Change is charged with coordinating climate change actions in the relevant province and reports to the President's Coordinating Council in terms of section 20(a) of the IGRFA.

#### Clause 9

- Provides for all district intergovernmental forums, established in terms of the IGRFA, to also serve as Municipal Forums on Climate Change.
- A Municipal Forum on Climate Change is charged with coordinating climate change actions in the relevant municipality and reports to the relevant Provincial Forum on Climate Change.
- A Municipal Forum on Climate Change may, where necessary, establish an intergovernmental technical support structure in terms of section 30 of the IGRFA.





## CHAPTER 3: CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE: PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES: CLAUSE 15

#### Clause 15

- Requires an MEC responsible for the environment, or a Mayor of a District or Metropolitan municipality, as the case may be, to undertake a climate change needs and response assessment within one year of the publication of the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan.
- It further requires a climate change response implementation plan to be developed within two years of undertaking the climate change needs and response assessment.
- The clause sets out the prescribed content of a climate change needs and response assessment and a climate change response implementation plan.
- Requires the climate change response implementation plan to be integrated into the relevant environmental implementation plan of the Province or the relevant integrated development plan of the District or Metropolitan Municipality.





#### **Conclusion**

- What is the current status of the Climate change Bill?
- On October 24, 2023, a significant milestone was achieved in South Africa's environmental policy when the National Assembly approved the Climate Change Bill ("Bill"). The versNationalion adopted will now be presented to the NCOP ("Council of Provinces") for further review and for signing into law thereafter.
- Currently DFFE is supporting provinces on Draft Guidelines for the development of emission targets for provinces and Local government





## THANK YOU!

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