







Good Practice Series on Transparency

South Africa's Practice on National Climate Change Information System (NCCIS)

NDC Tracking | Support tracking | Information System & Technologies |
Data Collection & Management



Background

South Africa is seeking to enable an effective climate change response and to ensure a just transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient society. This followed the country's submission of an updated National Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2021 with ambitious targets for 2025 and 2030. Meeting the targets will require developing and implementing a range of policy measures and systems to track their implementation.

Challenges Addressed

South Africa developed a web-based platform, the National Climate Change Information System (NCCIS), to address the challenge of access to climate information, timely update of data from sectors, sectors used to produce data independently, and this would make it difficult to track, analyze country's progress towards a climate-resilient society and low-carbon economy.

The link between the NCCIS and the Monitoring and Evaluation System
The NCCIS is the country's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System, providing a
platform that demonstrates key climate data and information that spans across
the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) of GHG emissions, MRV of
mitigation actions, and MRV of support.

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

Approach

The NCCIS is currently residing within the DFFE web environment who has developed the institutional capacity to support hosting and maintaining the NCCIS.

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Responsible Institution: South Africa Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) is the JNFCCC.

Success Factors

The success of South Africa's NCCIS is rooted in the establishment of reporting platforms and tools at three levels:

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

 The MRV tool is used within the Forest Land category to calculate reported and accounted emissions/removals under the Carbon Tax Act (Act No.25).

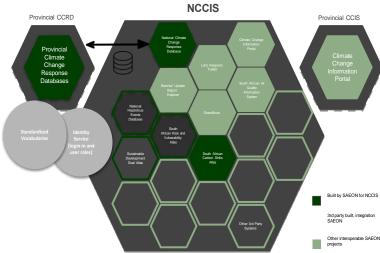
 National Climate Change Response Database (NCCRD) is intended as a resource to collect and track interventions on climate change (adaptation and mitigation) on past, current and future climate change response efforts (policies, plans, strategies, projects and research) across South Africa.

Challenges of managing the online NCCIS

The capacity resource and data constraints remain the biggest challenges.

- Provision of data by both provincial and local governments remains challenging due to lack of capacity
- Some data providers require DFFE to pay a membership fee to access the data
- High professional staff turnover
- Incomplete projects' information on emission reductions
- Cumbersome processes to verify the accuracy of the information reported by individuals in NCCRD
- Delay in the approval of reports for some mitigation actions affecting the timing and availability of the data.
- No monitoring systems incorporating climate change indicators in place from implementing agencies
- Challenge to track climate finance received in the Private Sector

Developing Provincial Subsystems



Source: https://nccis.environment.gov.za/climate-information/provincial-climate-narratives

Further Areas of Improvement

- Having MOUs with data providers.
- Developing a Provincial Climate Change Database and linking it to the National database to reduce reporting fatigue.
- Linking NCCRD to another project database that is in DFFE.
- Ensuring that personnel maintain and update tracking tools on SharePoint.
- Securing funding to develop provincial systems for other provinces and linking them to the National Climate Change Response Database.