PRESENTATION ON NAMAS

South Africa

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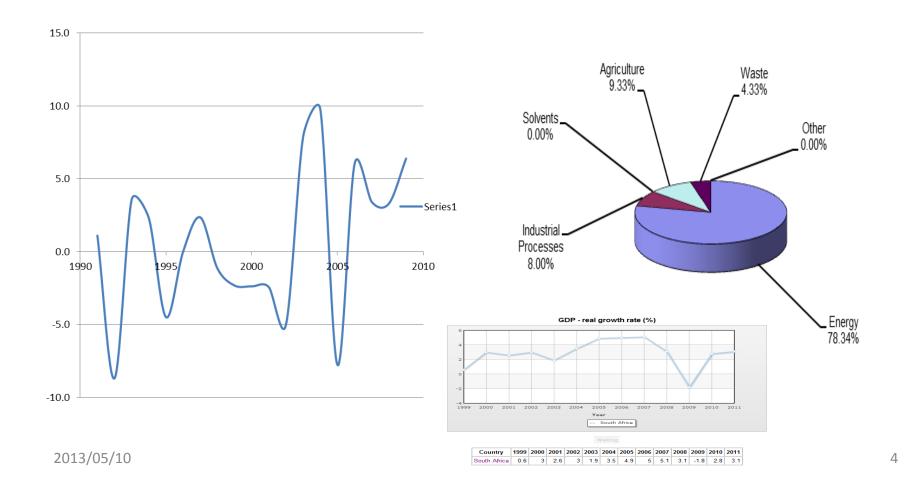
Definitions

- Associated with mitigation;
- Targeted for support:
 - Financial,
 - capacity building,
 - technology transfer etc.
- Key considerations
 - sustainable development
 - poverty eradication
 - MRV of support

Primary energy supply trend and GHG breakdown by sector

Sa's primary energy supply % growth trend

GHG emissions by sector (without LULUCF)



Policy Imperatives

- Long Term Mitigation Scenarios (LTMS) in 2007, participatory process, methodology used in MAPS
- National Climate Change Response White Paper, concluded in 2011, objective;
 - Effectively manage inevitable climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain South Africa's social, economic and environmental resilience and emergency response capacity.
 - Make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilize GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that avoids dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system within a timeframe that enables economic, social and environmental development to proceed in a sustainable manner.
- Parallel policy instruments e.g. REFIT, Carbon Tax, Green Fund,
 National Development Plan, IPAP, Green Economy Strategy, etc.

Policy deliverables (i)

Mitigation:

- Desired emission reduction outcomes will be defined
- Mix of measures to be drawn up to achieve the DEROs

Adaptation:

- Climate risk analysis to be undertaken on all sectoral plans, Long Term Adaptation Scenarios
- Downscale climate information and impact assessments to specific geographical areas

greenhouse gas emission trajectory — comparison with other popularised conceptions of PPD

2500

Ball Upper & Lower Limits — The 2009 Copenhagen Undertaking based on LTMS GWC

The Ball Emission Range — The July 2008 PPD libustration

PPD Upper & Lower Limits — The LTMS "Required by Science" (RBS)

The PPD Emission Range

2025;614

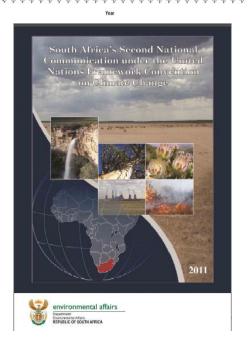
2020;583

2020;484

2025;5614

2059;428

The desired South African climate change mitigation outcome - the "Peak, Plateau and Decline" (PPD)





Policy deliverables (ii)

Monitoring and evaluation:

- A draft climate change response monitoring and evaluation system will be designed and published
- The emissions inventory will be a web-based GHG emission reporting system and will form part of the National Atmospheric Emission Inventory component of SAAQIS

Policy review:

 Review, by government departments and state-owned enterprises, of the policies, strategies, plans, to ensure full alignment with the National Climate Change Response

Institutional arrangements

- Department of Environmental Affairs Focal Point: Climate Change and Air Quality Branch.
- Inter-governmental Committee on Climate Change (IGCCC), consultation platform for all sector departments
- Technical Working Groups (TWGs): Mitigation, Adaptation and M&E, support the implementation of the policy
- National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), consultation platform for non governmental players
- Government cluster system for assessment of policy initiatives for consideration by Cabinet (FOSAD)

Policy flagships and potential NAMAs

The National Climate Change White Paper points on "flagships" in the following key areas:

- Water Conservation and Demand Management
- Renewable Energy
- Energy Efficiency and Energy
 Demand Management
- Transport FlagshipProgramme
- Waste Management
- Carbon Capture and Sequestration
- Adaptation Research Flagship
 Programme

Potential NAMAs flowing from LTMS

- Rollout of electric private passenger vehicles in South Africa
- Incremental funding of 10 GW of Wind Power up to 2020
- Financing upgraded energy specifications of new low-income housing
- Incremental funding of 5GW of CSP up to 2020
- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)
- Renewable Feed-in Tariffs (REFIT)
- Demand Side Management (DSM)

	Adaptation	Mitigation
Flagships (FS)	 Define and quantify adaptation outcomes Develop framework for implementing the water & adaptation research FS Identify other adaptation FS 	 Prioritse energy, transport, waste Develop framework for implementation Analyse current emission reductions & co-benefits, and scale up options Integrate reporting system
Plan	 Longterm Adaptation Scenarios Impacts modelling Economic cost modelling Assessment of adaptation options 	 Assess mitigation potential Define DERO's Define mix of measures for achieving Develop sector plans
Implement	 Support to provinces /local auth Co-ordinate cross-sectoral adaptation responses Leverage finance (Green Fund, Adaptation Fund) 	 Support to provinces / local auth Co-ordinate cross-sectoral mitigation responses Leverage finance (Green Fund, NAMA through UNFCCC registry
Mainstream through sector policy review	 Climate risk analysis on sector policies / plans; identify adaptation interventions for sector plans Mainstream adaptation responses in sector policies / plans Assess policy barriers to adaptation 	 Mainstream mitigation responses in sector plans Assess / address policy barriers

NAMA Registry - initial considerations (i)

- The government of South Africa, noting the potential 'influx' of proposals for submission has launched a process to manage the submission process
- A two step process is envisaged where 'no-regret options will be submitted, whilst guidelines are developed for the process going forward, submit before CoP 19

DEA

- Focal Point to the UNFCCC, submits
- Guidelines and process
- Cabinet mandate on guidelines
- Approval of list of NAMAs for submission

IGCCC

- Policy inputs into the process
- Constitute an evaluation panel
- Assess and reccomend to Cabinet

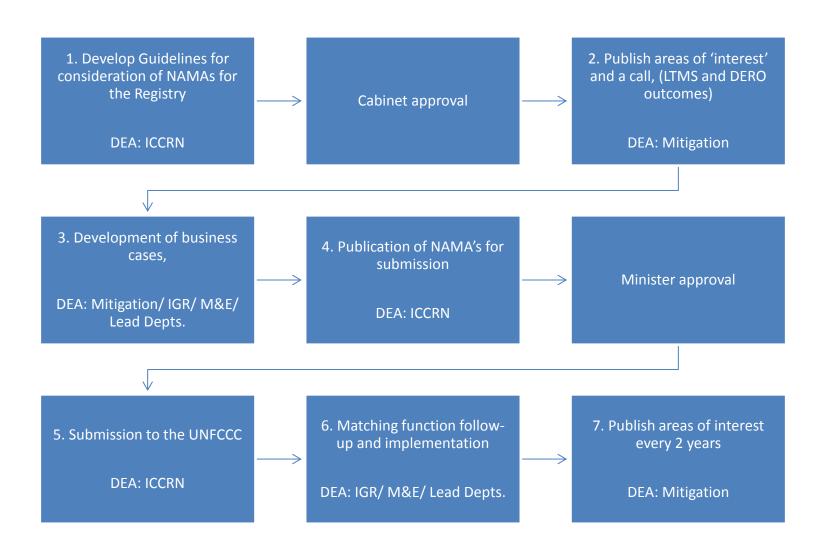
NCCC

- Consultation and review
- Policy inputs to the process

Public

 Publication of NAMAs forwaded and details

NAMA Registry - initial considerations (ii)

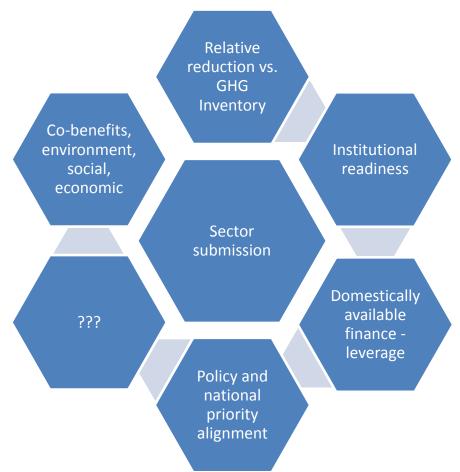


NAMA Registry - initial considerations (iii)

A single submission per sector??

Departmental champion per NAMA??

Sustainability beyond public funding??



END

Potential areas for NAMAs

- Rollout of electric private passenger vehicles in South Africa
- Financing upgraded energy specifications of new low-income housing
- Incremental funding of 10 GW of Wind Power up to 2020