



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE POLICY

10 NOVEMBER 2010

CAP KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE WORKSHOP

PROGRESS TO DATE

- The 2009 Climate Change Policy Summit formally initiated the policy development process
- Relatively slow progress with limited sectoral inputs in 2009
- The 15th UNFCCC COP, Copenhagen
- 17 May 2010 NCCRP Policy Development Round Table
- August 2010 Green paper
- November 2010 Cabinet



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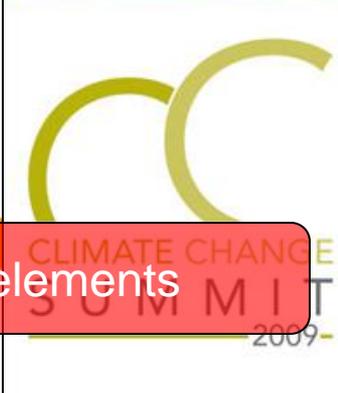
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THE MAY 2010 BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

- 1 Purpose of the document
- 2 Introduction
- 3 South Africa's Climate Record and Trends
- 4 The International Climate Negotiations and South Africa's Expectations
 - 4.1 The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 - 4.2 Current status of negotiations
 - 4.3 Key issues under discussions/ negotiations
 - 4.4 Prognosis of what is achievable
- 5 The impact of climate change on South Africa and potential adaptive responses
 - 5.1 Water - 5.1.1 Impacts; 5.1.2 Potential Adaptive Responses
 - 5.2 Agriculture
 - 5.3 Forestry
 - 5.4 Terrestrial Biodiversity and Ecosystems
 - 5.5 Oceans and Coasts
 - 5.6 Human Health
 - 5.7 Rural Livelihoods
 - 5.8 Urban Environments
 - 5.9 Risk Prevention, Disaster Management and Insurance
 - 5.10 Economic impact of adaptation
 - 5.11 Adaptation and Impacts Conclusion
- 6 Sectors Impacted by Responses to Climate Change – Response Measures and the South African Economy
 - 6.1 The effect of response measures to climate change on South Africa's economy and trade study
- 7 South Africa's GHG emission profile
- 8 The Energy Sector and Climate Change
 - 8.1 Renewable Energy
 - 8.2 Energy Efficiency
 - 8.3 The Clean Development Mechanism
- 9 Land Use, Land Use Change, Forestry and Agriculture
- 10 Mitigation in the Industrial Sector
- 11 Transport
- 12 Economic Instruments and Measures to Address Climate Change
 - 12.1 Climate relevant environmental taxes
 - 12.2 Climate change and economic and fiscal instruments – the way forward
- 13 Science, Technology and Innovation
 - 13.1 Carbon Capture and Storage
- 14 Building a National Consensus On South Africa's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Objectives
 - 14.1 The LTMS
 - 14.2 The Copenhagen Accord and South Africa's Listing - 14.2.1 Methodology: Explaining the numbers in the Copenhagen listing; 14.2.2 List of NAMAs
 - 14.3 Investments plans for NAMAs
- 15 Policy Considerations, Policy Debates and Potential Policy Approaches And Actions
 - 15.1 Science and Climate Information
 - 15.2 The International Climate Negotiations and The UNFCCC - 15.2.1 Implications of a climate change architecture on National Action
 - 15.3 Climate Change Adaptation
 - 15.4 Climate Change Mitigation
 - 15.5 Climate Change Finance and the Use of Economic Instruments
 - 15.6 Alignment of Government Policies and Actions
- 16 Glossary of Terms and Acronyms
- 11 References

Basic Background Information

Policy elements



THE COMPILATION OF THE DRAFT GREEN PAPER

- **Section 1 – Preamble:** A 1-2 page encapsulation of the core climate change issues and, through this, the justification for a national policy
- **Section 2 – The Objective:** A succinct, clear and unambiguous description of the objective (desired outcome) of South Africa's climate change response



WHY? – This section answers the question “Why do we need a climate change response policy?”

WHAT? – This section answers the question “What is the desired outcome of the policy?”



THE COMPILATION OF THE DRAFT GREEN PAPER (Cont.)

- **Section 3 – Principles:** A concise list of the key principles guiding the proposed responses to climate change
- **Section 4 – Policy Directives:** This is the meat of the policy which is divided into key impacted and/or affected (economic) sectors arranged in alphabetical order. The sectors are specifically chosen so as not to align with national department portfolios.



HOW? –
These sections answer the question “How do we achieve the desired outcome of the policy?”



THE COMPILATION OF THE DRAFT GREEN PAPER (Cont.)

• Section 4 – Policy Directives

(Cont.): For each sector there is:

- a brief (5 line) introductory paragraph describing the sector’s climate change relevance;
- (max) 5 concise bullet points on the sector’s impact on CC (mitigation) and/or CC’s impact on the sector (adaptation) and/or broader socio-economic / socio-political CC implications for the sector including opportunities;
- text along the lines of “In response to these climate change challenges for the sector, South Africa will...”;
- no more than 5 (for now) numbered “directives”, i.e. dense, concise descriptions of what we will do as a nation in meeting “the objective”.



WHY? – The first 2 sub-sections answer the question “Why is a climate change response required for this sector?”



HOW? – The last 2 sub-sections answer the question “How is the sector going to respond to climate change?”



THE COMPILATION OF THE DRAFT GREEN PAPER (Cont.)

• Section 4 – Policy Directives (Cont.): Sectors include:

- Agriculture
- Biodiversity (Terrestrial and Marine)
- Building and Construction
- Commercial Forestry
- Commercial and Retail
- Disaster Management
- Education
- Energy
- Financial
- Fisheries
- Health
- Human Settlements
- Manufacturing
- Mining and Mineral Resources
- Tourism
- Transport
- Waste
- Water



CLIMATE ACTION NOW!



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environment
& tourism

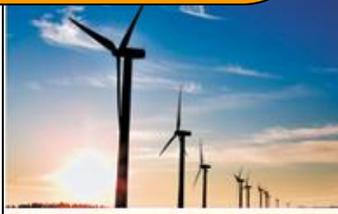
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THE COMPILATION OF THE DRAFT GREEN PAPER (Cont.)

- **Section 5 – Roles and Responsibilities:** provides a brief overview of who should be doing what in respect of the “policy directives”.
- **Section 6 – Institutional Framework for Coordination:** provides a brief overview of the structures responsible for ensuring a coordinated, consistent, aligned, cohesive, coherent and integrated approach to our climate change response.



WHO? – This section answers the question “Who does what?”



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HOW? – This section answers the question “How do we coordinate and align sectoral responses?”



THE COMPILATION OF THE DRAFT GREEN PAPER (Cont.)

- **Section 7 – Monitoring, Evaluation and Review:** provides guidance on how progress in meeting the objective and implementing the directives will be measured, reported and verified and, from this, how the policy will be reviewed to ensure its continued relevance and efficacy.

TARGETS AND INDICATORS – This section will also provide specific targets and/or indicators against which progress and efficacy will be measured

HOW? – This section answers the question “How do we measure progress and efficacy?”



A REMINDER – AREAS OF POLICY DIVERGENCE

- The nature of the country's energy mix, the meaning of 'cleaner energy', the transparency of integrated energy planning and optimal institutional arrangements. In particular, our approach to coal based electricity, nuclear roll-out and the feasibility of renewable energy technologies to address base load demand were hotly debated.
- Transparency in the decision-making process was stressed by most participants, with several calling for an independent review of the Eskom new build programme in the light of climate change considerations.



**These 2
“areas of
divergence”
are being
addressed
through
DoE's 2nd
Integrated
Resource
Plan for
Electricity
(IRP2)
development
process**



A REMINDER – AREAS OF POLICY DIVERGENCE (Cont.)

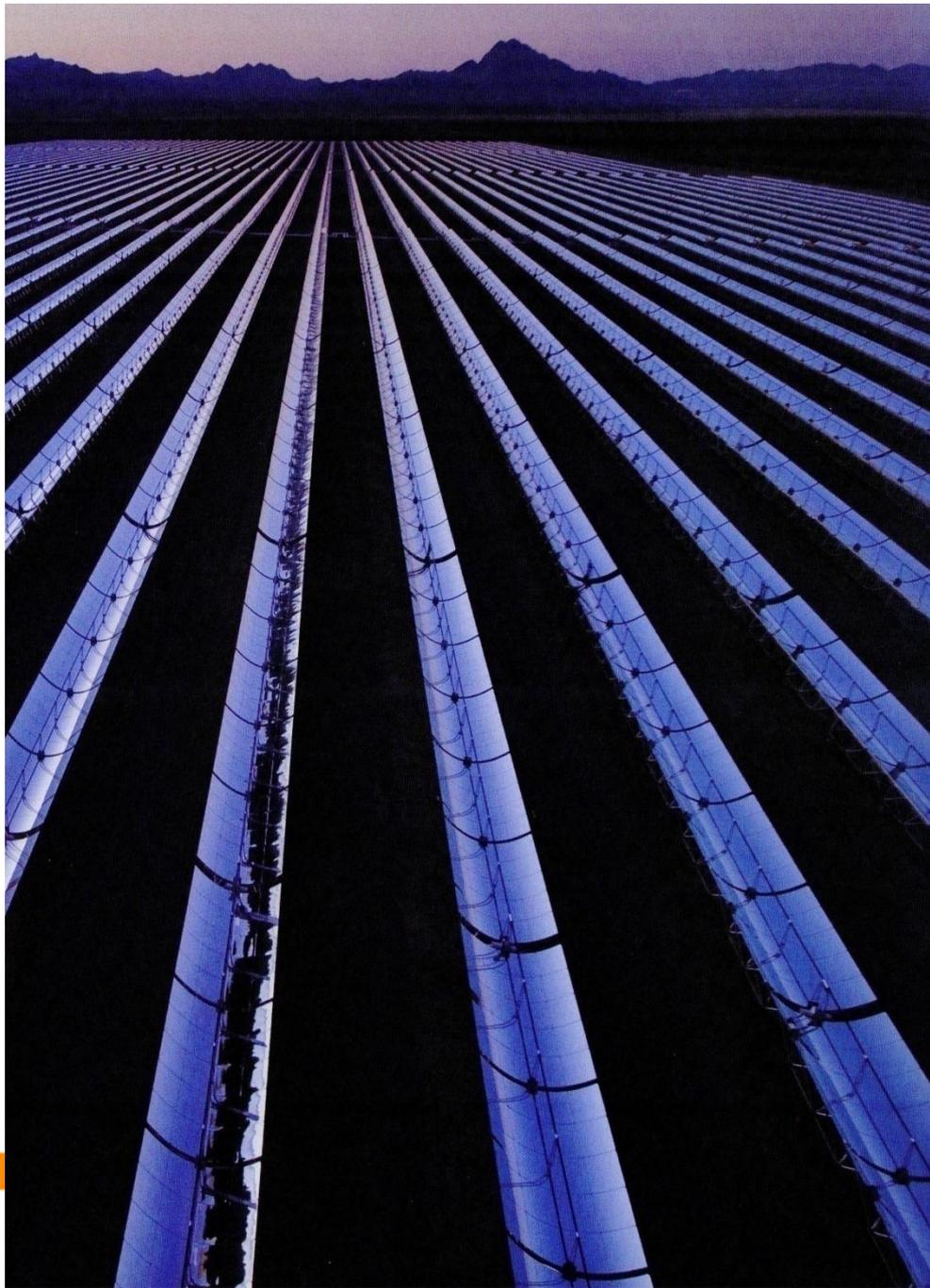
- On economic instruments, most participants felt that taxes, emissions trading, incentives and subsidies could play a role. Some felt that a double dividend (both GHG emission reductions and socio-economic benefits) could be achieved by recycling the revenues of a carbon tax or auctioning allowances for domestic GHG emissions trading, while others cautioned about the potential impacts of increased taxes in the current financial context, as well as concerns about earmarking of revenues. Some participants proposed a pilot phase for domestic emissions trading, which could be voluntary initially and develop into a mandatory cap-and-trade system.



This “area of divergence” will be addressed through Treasury’s, soon to be published, discussion document on this subject



Forward to a
sustainable
energy future



**THANK
YOU FOR
YOUR KIND
ATTENTION**



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