



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Enabling South Africa to Prepare Its Third National Communication (3NC) and Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	Republic of South Africa	GEF Project ID: ²	5237
GEF Agency(ies):	(select) UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	00983
Other Executing Partner(s):	Department of Environmental Affairs	Submission Date:	05 February 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Name of parent program (if applicable):	N. A.	Agency Fee (\$):	380,632
• For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCM-6 (select)	-Adequate resources allocated to support Enabling Activities under the Convention	- Third National Communication, completed and submitted to the UNFCCC - Biennial Update Report completed and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2014	GEFTF	3,815,850	1,005,000
Sub-Total				3,815,850	1,005,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			GEFTF	190,800	96,000
Total Project Cost				4,006,650	1,101,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To prepare the Third National Communication and first Biennial Update Report of South Africa and enable the country fulfill its obligations under the UNFCCC, in accordance with Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention while strengthening its capacity to integrate climate change concerns into national and sectoral development plans and priorities through the implementation of the national climate change response strategy (NCCRP).						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. National Circumstances	TA	1.1 Review and update National Circumstances of South Africa with regard to climate change challenges	1.1.1 Detailed report of national and regional priorities to address climate change concerns within the framework of national development programmes, plans and strategies 1.1.2 In-depth description of the geography, climate, environmental and socio-economic profiles of the country with emphasis on sensitivity to	GEFTF	38,185	10,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

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Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
		2.3 Institutional arrangements put in place, and institutional capacity enhanced to facilitate the preparation of GHG inventories on a regular basis.	<p>methodology for a better trend analysis</p> <p>2.2.2 Methodologies for Tier II adopted wherever AD is of the detailed level of disaggregation and documented in an inventory report.</p> <p>2.2.3 Amended improved emission factors have been adopted and documented</p> <p>2.2.4 QA/QC, Uncertainty analysis and Key Category Analysis performed as per Good Practice Guidance and reported</p> <p>2.2.5 Further improvement areas identified and a National Inventory Improvement Plan prepared for action until the next inventory compilation</p> <p>2.3.1 A National Inventory Management System made operational, through the active participation of strengthened sectoral ministries and institutions, and supported by a network of research institutions established</p> <p>2.3.2 QA/QC procedures are established and made functional</p>			
3. Measures to adapt to climate change	TA	<p>3.1 Better understanding of climate change, climate variability and the resulting sea level rise on a finer spatial resolution.</p> <p>3.2 Improved climate change and sea level rise scenarios for improved projections at the spatial and temporal and geographical scales</p>	<p>3.1.1 Detailed analysis of historical climate data to detect changes at the provincial and community levels and determine current trends</p> <p>3.1.2 Sea level data are analyzed and the trend available at different locations around the country</p> <p>3.2.1 The latest GCMs and RCMs are tested and the best used for projecting scenarios for vulnerability and adaptation assessments.</p> <p>3.2.2 Improved climate change and sea level rise scenarios are generated at the local, national and regional levels for different timesteps up to the 2100 time horizon.</p> <p>3.2.3 Projected sea level rise are available for impact assessment on the coastal zone and other</p>	GEFTF	919,875	185,000

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Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
		<p>3.3 Socio-economic scenarios available for use when implementing the Convention</p> <p>3.4 Improved vulnerability and adaptation assessments of key socio-economic sectors</p> <p>3.5 More informed decisions based on outputs and enabling mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change into development plans</p> <p>3.6 More appropriate planning for concrete actions to adapt to climate change impacts</p>	<p>related activities</p> <p>3.3.1 Socio-economic scenarios developed for use in the evaluation of adaptation measures</p> <p>3.3.2 Risk assessments made and vulnerability indices developed for most probable climatic risks and extremes</p> <p>3.4.1 Indepth impact assessments of climate change on the Agriculture, Water Resources, Forest and other terrestrial Ecosystems, Coastal Zone and Health sectors are completed</p> <p>3.4.2 Adaptation assessments including the socio-economic aspects for the sectors Agriculture, Water Resources, Forest and other Terrestrial Ecosystems, Coastal Zone and Health are completed.</p> <p>3.5.1 The more reliable vulnerability and adaptation assessments enabled the development of an adaptation strategy based on prioritization of key activities within sectors</p> <p>3.5.2 Spatial vulnerability profiles in GIS format produced at local and national levels based on vulnerability indices for different sectors and sub sectors produced</p> <p>3.6.1 A robust national adaptation plan with both short term and long term strategies is ready for implementation and taking into special consideration the poorer rural population as well as the economic engines</p> <p>3.6.2 A series of project briefs prepared and ready for development for funding</p>			
4. Measures to mitigate climate change	TA	4.1 Socio-economic scenarios available for use in mitigation	<p>4.1.1 New improved baselines created for emitting sectors</p> <p>4.1.2 Emissions projected to the 2050 horizon for the business as usual and new socio-economic</p>	GEFTF	750,000	150,000

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Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
		<p>assessments</p> <p>4.2 Improved up to date mitigation assessments completed for key emitting sectors</p> <p>4.3 Carbon sequestration potential evaluated for the country</p> <p>4.4 Mitigation measures mainstreamed in national and local development plans and strategies</p> <p>4.5 Effective and coordinated strategy in place for implementation of concrete GHG mitigation activities consistent with national development priorities</p>	<p>scenarios</p> <p>4.2.1 Mitigation assessments completed for the Energy, Industrial Processes and Other Product Use, AFOLU and Waste sectors, including financial needs for implementation</p> <p>4.3.1 The sequestration potential of the country, with emphasis in the AFOLU sector and through Carbon Capture and Storage in the energy sector is determined</p> <p>4.4.1 A strategy for implementing the most prominent mitigation actions worked out in consultation with a wide group of stakeholders, including the private sector. A National mitigation plan is produced for guiding the way forward</p> <p>4.5.1 A series of GHG mitigation project briefs prepared and ready for further development into full project proposals for funding</p>			
5. Other information relevant to the Convention	TA	<p>5.1 Improved assessment of technology needs for implementing the Convention</p> <p>5.2 Enhanced</p>	<p>5.1.1 Review and update Technology Needs Assessment to be in line with new strategies and plans to implement the Convention</p> <p>5.1.2 In-depth analysis and prioritisation of technologies based on costs, adoption rates and other factors</p> <p>5.1.3 A Technology Action Plan is prepared, the objective being successful technology transfer for both mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>5.2.1 Research and systematic</p>	GEFTF	472,000	80,000

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Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
		<p>research and systematic observation systems, thus enabling the country to better meet its commitments</p> <p>5.3 Better understanding of Education, Training and Public Awareness needs</p> <p>5.4 Capacity Building needs for reporting to the UNFCCC and implement the Convention clearly identified</p>	<p>observation needs identified and prioritized for implementation</p> <p>5.2.2 Projects on climate research to improve assessment of impacts and adaptation</p> <p>5.2.3 Research activities to develop country specific emission factors for improving quality of inventory</p> <p>5.2.4 South Africa has collaborated in regional and international research and systematic observation networks for combating climate change</p> <p>5.3.1 Detailed plan for inclusion of climate change in formal educational curricula and vocational training prepared</p> <p>5.3.2 Level of awareness of different segments of the population evaluated and remedial actions identified to inform and educate them and to influence their behavioural choices</p> <p>5.3.3 An action plan to prepare awareness materials for effective sensitization of the population ready for action</p> <p>5.4.1 An exhaustive list of areas requiring capacity building is produced</p> <p>5.4.2 A plan of action is ready for implementation and prioritizing capacity building in line with most urgent needs</p>			
6 Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	TA	6.1 Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC prepared and approved by Government	<p>6.1.1 Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National circumstances - National inventory for year 2012 of energy activities, industrial processes, agricultural activities, land use change and forestry activities (LUCF), and waste sector activities - Information on climate change mitigation actions - Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs - Information on the level of 	GEFTF	350,000	150,000

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Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
			support received to enable the preparation and submission of BUR - Domestic measurement reporting and verification.			
7 Other activities	TA	7.1 Preparation of GHG inventory report 7.2 Translation of GHG Inventory and TNC 7.3 Preparation of TNC report	7.1.1 The GHG inventory report is prepared in electronic and hard copies for wide circulation 7.2.1 The TNC report is prepared in electronic and hard copies for wide circulation 7.3.1 The GHG inventory and TNC are summarized in a format digestible by all segments of the population for buying in their contribution 7.3.2 Awareness creation materials covering GHG inventories and TNC prepared and translated to national languages for sensitization /outreach activities		298,500	100,000
Sub-Total					3,815,850	1,005,000
Project Management Cost ⁵				GEFTF	190,800	96,000
Total Project Costs					4,006,650	1,101,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Departments of various Ministries	In-Kind	1,101,000
UNEP	UNEP	In-Kind	250,000
Total Cofinancing			1,351,000

**D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹:
N.A.**

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies /[NPIF](#) Initiative:

The Government of South Africa (GOSA) views climate change as one of the greatest challenges of present times to the country, region and the world in its entirety. GOSA has been one of the countries of the African continent to host a Conference of the Parties in its role as one of the leading nations of the region. Moreover, GOSA, as a country, is geared towards setting the scene and paving the way for increased national engagements for meeting the objectives of the Convention. GOSA ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1997 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2002, in order to contribute to the global fight against climate change. As part of the obligations under the UNFCCC, the GOSA submitted its First National Communication in December 2003 and the Second National Communication in November 2011. South Africa considers the elaboration of National Communications (NCs) a national priority, not only as a fulfillment of the Convention's commitments, but as a key instrument to gauge implementation of national policies and strategies related to climate change within the context of its development agenda and the National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP).

The objective of this proposed project is to prepare and submit South Africa's Third National Communication (TNC) to fulfill its obligations to the UNFCCC (Article 12) as well as provide other new information required to meet other obligations under the Convention, namely the biennial update report. The project proposal has been prepared as per requirements of the UNFCCC for NCs and based on Decision 17/CP. 8 - Guidelines for the preparation of NCs from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. The project proposal is also in accordance with Objective 6 of GEF-5's Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Strategic Programming, which provides support for enabling activities and capacity building of Non-Annex I countries, that is funding for the preparation of NCs in a timely manner at a full-agreed cost.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

NA

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

NA

A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

The preparation of the TNC fits well with completed and ongoing initiatives under different conventions, inclusive of the UNFCCC. GOSA prepared its National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) in 2004 which was further developed into the more detailed Long Term Mitigation Strategy (LTMS) in 2007 and the National Climate Change response Policy (NCCRP) in 2011. The NCCRP confirms that climate change is already a measurable reality and along with other developing countries, South Africa is especially vulnerable to its impacts. The White Paper presents the South African Government's vision for an effective climate change response and the long-term, just transition to a climate-resilient and lower-carbon economy and society. The policy also notes that South Africa's response to climate change has two objectives:

1. To effectively manage the inevitable climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain South Africa's social, economic and environmental resilience and emergency response capacity; and
2. 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 within a timeframe that enables economic, social and environmental development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

The NCCRP is guided by various principles set out in the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the National

Environmental Management Act, the Millennium Declaration and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These principles are detailed in section 3 of the policy. The policy also describes the overall strategic approach for South Africa's climate change response as being needs driven and customised; developmental; transformational, empowering and participatory; dynamic and evidence-based; balanced, cost effective as well as integrated and aligned.

GOSA has also embarked on a sustainable development agenda to meet the objectives the Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the Millennium Development Goals. The production of the TNC will definitely contribute in furthering these activities in addition to enabling GOSA to meet its obligations to the UNFCCC. It will on the one hand help to consolidate the existing and further develop policies and strategies towards their implementation within the development plans and serve to gauge the status and success of measures adopted to-date to build resilience and adapt to, and mitigate climate change by the nation.

It is also expected that the TNC will improve on the previous national communications (i.e., INC and SNC), through widening and deepening the scope to cover the provincial level as far as possible. Thus the data and information gathering will be carried out down to the provincial level. The expansion of the coverage will help in shaping up and strengthening activities at the sub-national level. This project will also facilitate the preparation of the Biennial Update Report 2014.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Non-Annex I countries have the obligation to prepare and submit National Communications to provide information to the Conference of the Parties on their level of implementation of the UNFCCC. Up to now, GOSA has honoured this commitment by providing the required information on National Circumstances, steps taken and/or envisaged to implement the Convention, its sources of emissions and sinks in the GHG inventory, measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, and other information relevant to the Convention through its initial and second National Communications (NCs). The country will continue to share information on its implementation efforts as well as on the constraints, problems and gaps it faces and foresees in further implementing the Convention through its NCs. In addition to being the main reporting instrument of the country to the UNFCCC, the NCs will also serve as an important strategic tool to help align South Africa's interests and development priorities to the overall goals of the UNFCCC.

South Africa has successfully prepared its NCs by putting in place and improving the necessary Institutional Arrangements from the initial to the second one. During these exercises, expert teams have been organized to deal with the various thematic areas of the NCs, namely the preparation of GHG inventories, evaluation of mitigation measures and options as well as assessment of impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation. This has created capacity within the organizations and Institutions that participated in the preparation of previous NCs but there are still many limitations with respect to estimation of GHG inventories, projection of climate change at regional level, development and adoption of appropriate climate impact models and development of vulnerability profiles amongst others. The Institutional Arrangements still need substantial improvements to meet the needs and standards of reporting to the Convention due to various reasons.

The level of details of reporting has risen over the years as per recent COP decisions while information may have to be captured at the provincial or district scale rather than at national level. More importantly, South Africa is a country with an extensive territory, housing a wide diversity of complex climate, socio-economic and natural systems that are difficult to encompass within a single national report. This demand for the involvement of more local institutions and organizations than in the past for building technical and infrastructural capacities as well as ensuring wider stakeholder participation in climate change related activities most appropriate for the preparation of NCs.

Some of the many scientific, technical and institutional limitations encountered during the preparation of the SNC were:

- (i) Adoption of Tier-II methods and making a good reliable well-documented GHG inventory with data

disaggregated at the national level;

(ii) Development of country-specific emission factors for different sectors;

(iii) Adoption of multiple Global Climate Models (GCMs) and Regional Climate Models (RCMs) for generating and downscaling climate change projections to the local levels;

(iv) Impact assessments at disaggregated levels such as agro-climatic zone, cropping systems, watershed levels, forest and other ecosystem types;

(v) Carrying out impact assessment for medium-term periods such as to the 2030 time horizon;

(vi) Data limitations for inventory and impact assessment models;

(vii) Absence of models to suit forest types, cropping systems and mountainous regions of South Africa;

(viii) Dearth of information, data, maps for preparation of vulnerability profiles to enable mainstreaming of adaptation in developmental programs;

(ix) Estimation of climate risk related damages and costs;

(x) Sea level rise impact assessment on infrastructure;

(xi) Involvement of stakeholders at decentralized levels; and

(xii) Education and sensitization of the communities to building capacities to enable adaptation decision making at decentralized levels.

(xiii) Insufficient institutional arrangements and organizational structure for sustainably reporting to the UNFCCC.

In parallel with the national communication process and conscious of the major importance of climate change for its citizens, South Africa has developed relatively good policies through the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) in 2004. Within the NCCRS, the process for developing a Long-Term Mitigation Scenario (LTMS) was launched in 2006 and completed in 2007. Six broad policy themes have been adopted under the LTMS in 2008. These policies will pave the way towards reducing GHG emissions, developing a low carbon economy, adopting renewable energy, preparing the population through proper research and development coupled with education and outreach, incorporating adaptation in development activities and ensuring the participation of State and non-State actors in the process. It is planned to develop a similar adaptation strategy while a climate change green paper is under preparation. The country has also conducted an assessment of technologies in 2007 that will be required for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change on the basis of information available at that time. The latest document produced with the objective of integrating climate change concerns in national development is the National Climate Change response Policy (NCCRP) in 2011.

Inventories have been compiled at Tier I level for the years 1990, 1994 and 2000 using the IPCC revised 1996 or 2006 Guidelines and reported in the SNC. There is need for significant improvements for these inventory years starting with harmonizing the methodologies for all years and on an annual basis. The adaptation section was based on vulnerability assessments derived from scientific knowledge rather than concrete studies. There is still a lack of quantification of the physical impacts as well as the higher order effects on the economy and society. Many of the studies were those used for the preparation of the INC. The SNC presents very good mitigation policies for all sectors of the economy including a myriad of options for maintaining only a 2°C rise by 2050. Disaggregation should be contemplated to better frame implementation of the long list of measures and including socio-economic considerations especially when it comes to carbon taxes or other measures that may have a direct bearing on the livelihood of the population. Broad stakeholder consultations led to the development of the Global Change Grand Challenge (GCGC) research plan in 2010. Based on this document that was presented in the SNC and other gaps identified during the preparation of the SNC, challenges still exist to understand climate change and formulate appropriate adaptation and mitigation actions as a result of lack of capacity and research infrastructure.

Through this proposed full size project, South Africa intends to strengthen institutional, technical and analytical capacities through the preparation of its TNC with the financial assistance from the GEF. The salient features of the proposed TNC when compared with the previous NCs will be:

(i) Improvement in the National GHG inventory estimates and reduced uncertainty by shifting to tier II methodologies, while adopting the relevant scientific elements of IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines of 2006;

(ii) Reliable climate projections at regional level using multiple climate models;

- (iii) Reliable assessment of climate change impacts using multiple GCM scenarios and multiple impact assessment models at district/regional level; different cropping systems, forest types, watersheds, coastal settlements, etc.;
- (iv) Spatial vulnerability indices and profiles for different sectors and regions and at decentralized levels such as at district level for different sectors;
- (v) Development of an adaptation framework, practices to enable mainstreaming of adaptation into developmental programs, estimates of the costs and benefits of adaptation and mitigation programs
- (vi) Development of sustained institutional and technical capacities for continued preparation of GHG Inventories and National Communications, and other new information required under the aegis of the Convention.

The Republic of South Africa wishes to commence the preparation of its first BUR and TNC by 1 April 2013 and submits the BUR and TNC to the UNFCCC by 31 December 2014 and 31 March 2016 respectively.

COMPONENT I: South Africa's National Circumstances

This component will consist in the updating of the information provided in the SNC up to the year 2012 to reflect more recent conditions and situations at the national and provincial levels with respect to development plans. Emphasis will be laid on priorities and objectives of the development plans that serve for addressing issues relating to climate change. Such information provided on national circumstances is critical for understanding a country's vulnerability, its capacity for adapting or to build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change, in addition to mitigating GHG emissions within the broader context of sustainable development. The National Circumstances component will also provide information on the role of South Africa within the regional context on issues relating to climate change. Additionally, information will be included on existing Institutional Arrangements as well as any modification to the existing framework to include other ministries, agencies and institutions to enhance effective implementation of the Convention and reporting thereon to the COP.

Information will be provided for on the geography, climate, environment and socio-economic situation as well as the Institutional Arrangements under this component. Some of these are:

- Demographic and socio-economic indicators, such as occupation, rural-urban distribution of the population, welfare parameters and economic growth;
- Land use pattern, area under different cropping systems, forest types and soil types;
- Water resources, hydrological and river basins, water availability, quality and use;
- Climate systems, weather parameters such as rainfall, temperature, solar radiation and frost;
- Climate sensitive sectors, vulnerable resources, populations and regions;
- The developmental policies and programs at national and provincial levels for addressing climate change and its adverse impacts;
- The existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the NC on a periodic basis.

Information need to be gathered and generated in such a way as to take stock of progress achieved towards addressing issues relating to climate change. The current institutional arrangements for the preparation of the NC will be analyzed with the aim of improving it as there are still many scientific, technical and institutional limitations. In order to effectively address these limitations and set up a more efficient organizational structure for the preparation of the NC to the standard required by the COP, the abovementioned sets of information are essential. The more complete the information gathered is in relation to climate change, the better will be the reporting. Thus, this is a very important activity to guide the process of preparing the Third National Communication, especially in reporting information that reflects effective actions and activities. This component will not be limited to a simple update of the national circumstances from the Second National Communications, as the national climate change agenda has evolved rather significantly in the past few years. South Africa has adopted a multi-pronged approach to deal with climate change through the preparation of policies and strategies that have translated into their inclusion in the development plans. Numerous initiatives and activities have been implemented under these development plans to enable the country to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and also reduce GHG emissions while increasing sink capacities.

Therefore, an updated report of the national circumstances, giving a true picture of the level and success of mainstreaming of climate change into national development plans can only help in strengthening this process. The allocation of appropriate financial resources will ensure the quality of the National Circumstances component in the context of national climate change strategies.

Component II: National GHG Inventory:

The inventory of GHG emissions will be compiled and made available for the period 2000 to 2012. This will entail re-computing emissions for the previous years where the Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines were used. The latest IPCC guidelines (2006) will be adopted to include good practices and for reducing the level of uncertainties. The inventory would cover the following sectors:

- Energy Sector;
- Industrial Processes Sector;
- Agriculture, Forest and Land-Use Change Sector; and
- Waste Sector.

The GHG inventory compilation will involve the following steps:

Development of National GHG inventory system: Previous inventories have been prepared on an ad-hoc basis to meet the reporting requirements resulting in no sustainable system having been developed over that lapse of time. Even if existing institutions engaged in the compilation of GHG inventories within the framework of the preparation of earlier national communications have acquired some knowledge in this field, this is insufficient to meet the new reporting requirements. The latter and the process have evolved to such a degree that it now dictates for a permanent structure to sustainably handle GHG inventory compilations on a continuous basis. Hence, it is essential to set up the necessary Institutional Arrangements, to be as exhaustive as possible for producing transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate inventories.

GOSA, being realistic of the importance of GHG inventory compilation, has started to set a national system by having this responsibility allocated to its Directorate responsible of the South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS) that falls under the Department of Environmental Affairs to produce National GHG Inventories. The Directorate has started to work on issues relating to the continuous production of good quality transparent inventories such as:

- (a) Institutional arrangements capturing the widest range of stakeholders for their active participation in the process;
- (b) Establish a user-friendly database for archiving all inventory data including methodological issues and documentation;
- (c) Develop procedures for a continuous update of the database; and
- (d) Provide for multi-user access and multiple uses

SAAQIS will address all the issues related to the production of the inventory such as activity data collection including quality control (QC), choice of methods and computation of emissions and sinks, documentation, archiving and continuous updating of the database, uncertainty assessments and reporting. Other management issues of the GHG inventories comprise the organization of quality assurance (QA), drawing improvement plans and working on them as well as identifying constraints and gaps.

Under the TNC, the following strategies are proposed:

- (a) SAAQIS will set in place the system for capturing the latest sets of quality controlled activity data at national level for computing emissions and sinks;
- (b) Tier-II methodologies will be adopted for most of the sectors as the SNC coverage at this level was only to a limited extent. Thus, the GHG inventory under the TNC will gain in accuracy;
- (c) Further strengthen and streamline the existing institutional structure towards setting up a sustainable GHG Inventory Management System for continuous compilation of emissions and sinks;
- (d) Institutionalize documentation and reporting to meet UNFCCC requirements;

- (e) Quality Assurance has been implemented for all inventory years;
- (f) A system is in place to take on board updating of methodologies and related information in a sustained manner; and
- (g) A database with all activity data and related information and computations has been created for all inventory years.

In other words, the TNC will pave the way for the sustained continuous production and reporting of GHG estimates and will constitute a major improvement over the SNC. The system will enable activity data gaps identified in inventory preparation during the SNC to be filled while new datasets will be collected to move from Tier I to Tier II. South Africa will be compliant with good practices and trends of emissions will be available for more than a decade to track changes within the development sectors which will facilitate mitigation analysis. In order to meet this objective, there is need for substantial financial resources especially for the management system to be in place at regional and national levels, to move to Tier II methodologies and be good practice compliant.

National Activity Data and Emissions Factors: Transparent, accurate, consistent, comparable and complete inventories can only be produced with good reliable activity data and appropriate emission factors. In order to move to the higher Tier II, data collection will be more intensive to capture these at a more disaggregated level. The Sustainable GHG Inventory Management System will involve a wide group of stakeholders for collecting quality activity data and institutions with varied research experience to improve emission factors so that they may suit national circumstances and also look at the various aspects of inventory improvement and development. Also a national emission factor database could be started for key sources and country specific emission factors developed where needed based on field studies; laboratory measurements; and, surveys of industries, municipalities, households, farms, etc. The database would be validated along with uncertainty associated with the emission factors.

Tier II methodologies: Most of the IPCC categories have been addressed at Tier I level in the SNC. It is the intent of South Africa to step up by adopting Tier II for all IPCC categories. However this will require significant efforts to capture the disaggregated data at district and provincial levels prior to pooling these to the national level. Situations may also demand that emissions or sinks be estimated at the district or provincial level as well as on an ecosystem or crop type basis just to cite a few examples. Emission factors will be scrutinized for their appropriateness and as far as possible they will be developed or modified to suit national circumstances. This is however a serious challenge and will be based on the experience and capacity built during the previous NC preparations and on academics from the universities and researchers. Stepping up to Tier II will potentially lead to a reduction of uncertainties and an inventory of much improved quality for South Africa. Therefore, substantial funding will be required to cover the implementation of activities linked with activity data collection and improvement of emission factors.

Adoption of IPCC 2006 GHG Inventory Guidelines: The latest IPCC guidelines and good practice guidance recommended by the UNFCCC would be adopted. Moreover, the scientific and methodological improvements suggested in the IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines-2006 will be extended to all years covered for in the TNC.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC): SAAQIS will complete the establishment and implementation of sustained QA/QC procedures as recommended by the IPCC guidelines and good practice guidance during the compilation of inventory for years to be covered by the TNC.

Uncertainty reduction and estimation: The GHG inventory in some of the sectors such as LULUCF and agriculture is characterized by high uncertainty. This resulted from activity being of relatively poor quality and inappropriate emission factors. Land use changes will this time be tracked through remote sensing technology over a well-defined period of time. This will certainly reduce the level of uncertainty in addition to extension of QA/QC procedures and Tier II adoption.

COMPONENT III: Measures to adapt to climate change

This component in the SNC addressed the climate and its impacts on the Water Resources, Agriculture,

Rangelands and Forestry, Terrestrial Biodiversity, Coastal and Marine Environment, Invasive Alien Species and Human Health to end with Human Livelihoods and Social Aspects. While the sectoral coverage was quite extensive, results of modeled climate change projections date back to a decade and the impacts on the different socio-economic sectors were mostly drawn from basic scientific studies rather than vulnerability assessments conducted specifically for that purpose. These scientific studies very often looked at isolated parameters and thus lacked the holistic approach that is essential to integrate all factors affecting the system, including cross-cutting issues and higher order effects. Economics were also not covered in most of the scientific studies. This thematic area will be fully revisited and updated during the preparation of the TNC.

Within the TNC, this component will aim at improved assessment of climate change impacts on, and vulnerability of different socio-economic sectors and resources at national or decentralized level, ecosystems, cropping systems and natural resources as well as development of adaptation strategies and practices. Multiple climate model projections and multiple impact assessment models will be adopted for realistic assessment of climate change impacts based on availability of capacity and resources. Risk and vulnerability profiles will be developed at the appropriate geographic scale to facilitate mainstreaming of adaptation into national, provincial or district level developmental programs and projects. The focus will be on the short term (2030) and medium (2050) while long term (2100) analysis will be included for infrastructural development and where sea level rise will be a possible impact factor.

Given the variations in the projections for the future climate, multiple GCMs will be adopted to make reliable projections along with uncertainty estimates for the TNC. Climate change scenarios will be produced at finer resolutions by down-scaling the GCM outputs to lower grid scales such as 20 x 25 km². Climate variability and climate projections would be determined at the appropriate territorial scale for the main parameters temperature and rainfall. The latter will be used to also project floods and droughts while temperature will serve to project cold and warm episodes as well as frequency and duration of frost.

The impact assessments would cover all the sectors wherever possible using the most appropriate approaches, methodologies and tools, including multiple models for the following sectors:

- Agriculture (Commercial and subsistence including different cropping systems);
- Terrestrial ecosystems (Forests, Grasslands, karoos, and freshwater);
- Water Resources (hydrological and river basins, watersheds);
- Coastal Zones;
- Fisheries and aquaculture;
- Infrastructure(including mining) and Settlements; and
- Health.

Climate impacts would be assessed at the finest possible scale to facilitate adaptation strategy formulation. The scale to be adopted will be primarily determined by the GCM and the downscaled RCM results. To enable development and implementation of urgent adaptation projects, the focus of impact assessment will be for the short term period, along with impact assessments for medium and long term for better policy formulation. Provided the capacity, resources and timeframe allow for it, the most advanced models available will be adopted for impact assessment and wherever possible multiple models will be used for better decision-making. Vulnerability profiles will be developed based on vulnerability indices for different sectors, ecosystems, crops and activity areas at disaggregated levels and then combined to reflect the country's vulnerability. Spatial vulnerability profiles on a GIS format could be developed at the appropriate scale with ranking of the most vulnerable areas well delineated for factors such as droughts, floods, and landslides to prevent loss of lives and livelihoods. A good indication of spatial impacts can be very useful for planning development. Vulnerability indices could be developed for a set of indicators identified for each sector. These indicators could be quantified, normalized and aggregated to obtain composite vulnerability indices. This method will integrate the combination of more than a single impact factor as well as indirect ones, thus enabling more informed decision.

Based on the impacts and vulnerability assessments, adaptation measures will be identified and assessed. These will then be further analyzed for their potential for adoption according to the country or community circumstances. The adaptive capacity of the natural and socioeconomic systems, the institutions and local

communities (farmers, coastal fishermen and forest dwellers) will also be assessed. Priority adaptation measures and sectoral strategies will be prioritized on a range of socio-economic parameters in line with the sustainable development agenda of the country. A National Adaptation Strategy will be developed incorporating the impact assessment, vulnerability profile and indices, adaptive capacity and participation of different stakeholders. The strategy document will also include a list of project briefs with costs and timeframe for implementation.

COMPONENT IV: Measures to mitigate climate change:

GOSA invested in producing good policies through the well elaborated long term mitigation strategy (LTMS) which was followed by the technology needs assessment of the country. The SNC pulled on these documents and provided an extensive and exhaustive analysis of the mitigation potential that South Africa could achieve by the year 2050. A myriad of options were presented for all IPCC sectors with the aim of keeping the temperature rise to 2°C and the three modeled scenarios revealed potential reductions of 43%, 64% and 76% by 2050. Fifty six mitigation projects susceptible to bring a reduction of 25 million tons of CO₂e by 2050 are listed. The country is also active on the CDM front with more than a hundred projects submitted for approval. Barriers, opportunities and support required for implementing the LTMS are given and as well it was brought forward that the country will not be able to achieve the strategy on its own. GOSA has also setup a Directorate responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation within its Department of Environmental Affairs to promote mitigation while also tracking their performance. In this line, this Directorate is developing an MRV system for the country under bilateral support.

However, these initiatives date back to more than 5 years now and the situation at national and international levels have evolved significantly with consequent changes in some areas. Science has moved and new more performing environmentally sustainable technologies are on the market or in the pipeline for commercial adoption. All these factors necessitate that the mitigation analysis be revisited. While the policy will be maintained as such, the options will have to be scrutinized anew in relation to mitigation potential and costs primarily and a prioritization exercise may be warranted to match the national objectives of a low carbon economy with those of the international community while ensuring a better livelihood for its citizens. The baselines will be updated using better methodologies and emission factors and the emission projections updated on new sets of economic and social drivers, and assumptions following the world economic downturn. The projects will have to be further detailed in terms of which type of support, financial, technical or technological, will be needed and within what timeframe to inform potential partners for action towards implementation. In-depth stakeholder consultations will be held to buy in the private sector and wider groups for their participation within the mitigation strategy. A list of project briefs with costs will be prepared and included in the TNC.

TNC will expand and update, including the mitigation actions in place in the period 2007-2013, as well as presenting related policy topics, such as the National Development Plan and sectoral activities developed to date.

COMPONENT V: Other information relevant to the Convention

This component will cover other information cutting across the main thematic areas; These cross-cutting issues have received differential attention during the preparation of the SNC. The intent during the preparation of the TNC is to sufficiently invest in these issues for a good coverage. The results can be very rewarding to complement and support initiatives and actions aiming at reducing emissions and increasing sinks, and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Transfer of technologies: The Technology Needs Assessment will be reviewed and updated to the most recent year for adaptation and mitigation technologies, their transfer needs, including financial and technological limitations.

Research and Systematic Observation: South Africa is known as a country on the forefront of research in the region but there is still a lack of projects specific to climate change to enlighten the country and guide its choices and decision-making. Research activities within the framework of the TNC will consist of a mix of basic studies to advance our knowledge of the climate change science and practical studies aimed at coping with climate change. One major component will be assessing and evaluating impacts of projected climate change on socio-economic sectors and natural resources and systems to optimize

adaptation and future development of the country. Research will concern new technologies as well as development of emission factors for improving the quality of the GHG inventory. Observing systems will be assessed for further improvements and needs.

Education, Training and Public Awareness: The plan is to review the present situation and promote training and public awareness through sensitization campaigns at decentralized levels and aiming at all segments of the population. Relevant audio-visual materials will be prepared to enhance the transfer of information to the wider public on climate change.

Capacity Building: Analysis of the capacity building needs to meet the country's targets for implementation and monitoring of climate change mitigation-adaptation activities, GHG inventory and NC preparation, technology needs assessments and transfer, education, training and public awareness and research with regard to climate change.

Information and Networking: Activities under the TNC will gather information on the country's efforts to promote information sharing among and within countries in the region and also possibilities for participation in and contribution to networks. The goal will be to strengthen existing initiatives and launch new ones.

Constraints, Gaps and Related Needs: Special efforts will be devoted to identifying and documenting all constraints and gaps encountered during the preparation of the TNC. Activities to overcome these will be reported. As well, information on financial, technical and capacity needs for measures and programs envisaged under the Convention and for continuous production of NCs will be collected and provided in the TNC.

Component VI: Support for completion of the South Africa Biennial Update Report (2014) and its submission to the UNFCCC

This component consists of activities that will assist the Republic of South Africa to prepare and submit its first Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC. Pursuant to decision 17/CP.1 at Durban, South Africa, the BUR will cover the updating of the following: (a) national circumstances; (b) the national inventory of energy activities, industrial processes, agricultural activities, land use change and forestry activities (LUCF), and waste sector activities; (c) information on mitigation; (d) Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs; (e) information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BUR; (f) domestic measurement reporting and verification.

Component VII: Third National Communication report preparation and related studies

The draft national communication report will be presented at workshops to a wide range of different stakeholders, including particularly researchers and policymakers for their feedback. Apart from the required components of NCs (National circumstances, GHG inventory, vulnerability and adaptation etc.), the descriptions of the NC process/methodology followed, activities and participation of different organizations would be included in the TNC report. After the expert consultations, the TNC report will be finalized and submitted for GOSA to approve, and the approved document will be finally submitted to UNFCCC. A number of technical reports, such as the GHG inventories, National Adaptation Plan and other technical activity reports covering key issues prepared within the framework of the TNC will also be shared with the local institutions/government involved.

It is also intended to prepare summaries of the GHG inventory and TNC report for circulation to the widest possible groups of stakeholders. These two summaries will be circulated to primary and secondary schools, district and village councils and public libraries, NGOs and other civil society organizations, state and parastatal bodies, and government departments while academic institutions and research organizations will be given the full electronic copies of both documents.

B.2. [Incremental /Additional cost reasoning](#): describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated [global environmental benefits](#) (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

- B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#)":

South Africa is a country endowed with natural resources that are directly or indirectly responsible for the livelihood of the population and its socio-economic development. The adverse effects of climate change have been clearly demonstrated in both the INC and SNC with increasing negative impacts on water resources, agriculture, forestry, ecosystems, biodiversity, the coastal zone, health and livelihoods as well as various economic engines. Moreover, South Africa has the responsibility to continue lead the region while playing its role in guaranteeing food security and energy supply to many of its neighbours. The TNC will contribute precisely to improve in the identification of the most appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures, based on better more disaggregated studies and information. Dissemination of this information will also be improved to buy in more stakeholders, including women for better implementing actions at the local level to meet the objectives of the Convention. In the course of the coming years, the economic, social and environmental resilience, or capacity of recovery, to climate change impacts will depend on the initiatives that the society and public policies and programs implement towards restoring and maintaining the integrity of economic and ecological systems. Countries will have to reorient their development towards sustainability with special emphasis on a low carbon economy. The TNC will be a valuable tool of updated and detailed information for decision makers and stakeholders to this end. South Africa is a democratic country practicing gender equality and it will continue in this direction. The rural population with a subsistent way of life and where females usually head households will receive particular attention in the TNC due to their relatively higher vulnerability compared to urban population. The TNC will enable GOSA to meet its reporting obligation to the Convention on the latest status on implementation that will help the global community to take more informed decisions to combat climate change.

- B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

Based on the experiences from the preparation of the two previous NCs, no major risks are anticipated. Further, the GOSA is fully committed to addressing climate change concerns at the national and global levels as evidenced by the NCCRS and other policies developed to-date to mainstream climate change into its development plans and strategies. Some of the potential minor risks could be:

Risk Type	Risk Description	Risk Rating	Mitigation Measure
Political	Low commitment and support	Low due to political stability and obligations of GOSA	Strengthen action at the level of the NCCRS and sensitization of policymakers
Environmental	Natural calamities hitting the country	Low as this is not recurrent and whenever it is experienced, only part of the country is affected	Better coordination of efforts between Institutions for risk assessment, improve warning systems to mitigate impacts and increase resilience to these extreme events
Technical Capacity	Availability of the required capacity	Low as Technical capacities do exist in the country but may not be available when it is needed.	Prepare technical capacity needs well in advance so as to secure these, the fallback position will be to employ Consultants on the international market if needed

Financial	Availability at the required time	Low as funds earmarked will be available from the donor agencies, bilateral partners and GOSA as pledged.	The only slight issue may be availability at the right moment that will be mitigated by appropriate management and coordination with all partners.
Operational	Timeframe not met	Medium as some factors such as environmental, natural and logistical hazards and unforeseen circumstances may delay some of the processes and steps.	Establish robust Institutional Arrangements and constitute solid technical working groups for delivering on well-defined items of the TNC

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The key stakeholders of the project will consist of the line ministries and government departments having relevance with climate change mitigation and adaptation at the state, provincial and district levels, the scientific community from research institutions, universities, and science and technology institutes, and the South African Weather Service. In addition local level decision making bodies and other policymakers as appropriate will be involved in the process. Participation will also be sought from other stakeholders such as the private sector, civil society groups and community based organizations including indigenous communities.

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Environmental Affairs	Implementing and Executing Agency for the management and administration of the TNC project
South African Weather Service	Production of long term climate trends and generation of climate change and Sea Level Rise scenarios for impact assessments
Department of Energy and ESKOM	Collaborator for inventory and mitigation in the energy sector
Department of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries	Collaborator for inventory, adaptation and mitigation in the Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries sectors as appropriate
Department of Mineral Resources	Collaborator for inventory and mitigation
Department of National Treasury	Collaborator in related fiscal policies and measures
Agricultural Research Council	Support impact assessments and derivation of emission factors Support mitigation analysis and derivation of emission factors
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), and the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), South African National Energy Research Institute (SANERI), Department of Science and Technology, Research institutions, South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI); Sustainability Institute (SI); Energy Research Centre (ERC)	Conduct studies in relation to impact assessments, evaluate adaptation and/or mitigation measures and collaborate in deriving nationally appropriate emission factors for improving inventory; RSO for meeting climate change challenges; Inclusion of climate change in tertiary and distance education programs;
Department of Transport (Road, Rail, Air, Marine)	Collaborator for inventory and mitigation in the transport sector
Economic Development Department	Support the impact assessment and studies on adaptation, mitigation and green economy
Department of Environmental Affairs	Inventory on waste, impact assessment and adaptation/mitigation and awareness raising
Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and South African Local Government Association	Support the impact assessment and studies on adaptation
Water Affairs	Support the impact assessment and studies on adaptation
NGOs, CSOs, CBOs	Informal education and Public awareness

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

The proposed project will be designed and implemented in coordination with several other GEF's strategic area projects under the Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other initiatives related to conservation of ecosystems, wildlife preservation and forest management. This project and its outcomes require coordination and linkages with other Government initiatives related to international priorities such as: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNCCD), and the achievement of the MDGs, among others. Additionally, there will be coordination with on-going and future national adaptation projects while the LTMS will pave the way for the formulation of a national low carbon economy strategy in South Africa. With regard to the latter, the country is also developing its Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable (MRV) system. South Africa is also participating in the CD-REDD II initiative for better preservation of forests.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

South Africa has worked successfully with UNEP to produce its first and second national communications and foresees another fruitful collaboration for the third one. UNEP comparative advantage lies in its global network of regional offices, its experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and the promotion of non-governmental and community participation. UNEP hosts the Secretariat of numerous environmental Conventions and has partnered very well with the Secretariat of the UNFCCC for guiding the actions of countries to implement the latter Convention also. Climate is the component of the environment that is the principal driver of most of the other impacts threatening the environment and climate change is expected to exacerbate this situation. UNEP is thus well aware of this situation and is well placed to give the necessary support to the partner countries to implement the Convention by guiding them in judicious investments to combat climate change.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

UNEP will provide co-financing of US\$ 250,000 as in kind contribution for technical and managerial oversight, in-house technical expertise, office facilities, equipment and communications.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

UNEP provides leadership and encourage partnership to care for the environment through sustainable development. It is the designated authority of the United Nations system in environmental issues at the global and regional level and climate change is one of its strategic areas of intervention. UNEP assists countries in promoting, designing and implementing activities consistent with the GEF mandate and also has extensive experience in managing and monitoring country activities.

The project is consistent with the 2010-2013 medium term strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme, (UNEP). To ensure effective work delivery within UNEP, an institutional framework will be set up to enable other divisions of UNEP namely the Division of Early Warning and Assessments (DEWA), Division of Regional Cooperation (DRC), Division of Environmental Policy and Implementation (DEPI), and Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELIC) to place their expertise at the disposal of countries, to guide the national communication process, at the request of countries. DELIC will support national efforts aimed facilitating inter-linkages and synergies between the UNFCCC and other MEAs. DEPI will support work in the area of adaptation to climate change, ecosystem services and economics, fresh water and terrestrial ecosystems, marine and coastal ecosystems as well as environmental education and training and will work to strengthen V&A assessments within the framework of the national communications. UNEP has recently established physical presence in Pretoria, South Africa, providing easy communication and speedy response to the country.

South Africa is among some of the rare countries that have produced its first and second national


communications in-house, making an efficient use of the wide range of existing expertise. Through these two National Communications, South African experts have strengthened their capacity while the scientific community has progressed in their studies on the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and how to cope with it. South Africa has also gained precious knowledge through its participation in international capacity building initiatives and in other activities related to climate change. South Africa has also set in place a series of Directorates within its Department of Environmental Affairs on a permanent basis to oversee the different thematic areas of the National Communication as well as implementing the Convention. Thus, no problem at all is anticipated in managing and monitoring country activities.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Zaheer Fakir	GEF Operational Focal Point for South Africa	Department of Environmental Affairs	01/17/2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller		February 05, 2013	George Manful	+254207625085	george.manful@unep.org