

**Country:** South Africa

**Project title:** *South Africa: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication Related to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*

**GEF Focal Area:** Climate Change

**Country Eligibility:** Ratified UNFCCC on 29 August 1997

**GEF Financing:** US\$ 321,000

**Government Counterpart Funding:** US\$ 75,000 (in-kind)

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNEP

**Executing Agency:** Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT)

**Estimated Starting Date:** April 1998

**Project Duration:** 24 months

## Background

1. South Africa is located at the southern most tip of the African continent with a total land area of 1,219,912 km<sup>2</sup> and a coastline span of 2,798 km. It shares borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland and Namibia and wholly surrounds Lesotho.
2. The South African terrain comprises of a vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plains. The highest point is in Lesotho at Njesuthi at an altitude of 3,408 m above sea level.
3. South Africa has an estimated population of 38,527,000 (June 1997). The overall density of the population was officially estimated to be 33.8 per km<sup>2</sup> in mid-1995, but its distribution is extremely uneven. It is generally related to agricultural resources with more than two-thirds of the population living in the wetter eastern third of the Republic and the southern Cape.
4. The country's climate is mostly semi-arid in the interior of the land and subtropical along the east coast. Altitude and relief have an important influence on temperature and on both the amount and distribution of rainfall. The mean annual temperatures for Cape Town and Pretoria are 16.7°C and 17.2°C respectively. Daily and annual ranges in temperature increase with distance from the coast, being much greater on the plateau. The mean annual temperature ranges for Cape Town and Pretoria is 8°C and 11°C, respectively.
5. The areas of highest annual rainfall, largely coincide with the outstanding relief with annual rainfall decreasing progressively westward (Durban: 1,140 mm; Bloemfontein: 530 mm; Kimberley: 400 mm; Upington: 180 mm and Port Nolloth: 50 mm). Virtually all the western half of the country, apart from the southern cape, receives less than 250 mm and the western coastal belt's northern section forms a continuation of the Namib Desert. Most of the rainfall is during the summer months (November - April) when evaporation losses are greatest. However, the south-western Cape has a winter maximum of rainfall with dry summers. Only the narrow southern coastal belt has rainfall distributed uniformly throughout the year.

## Water Resources

6. South Africa has annual internal renewable water resources totalling 50 km<sup>3</sup> (1990). Its annual river flow from other countries is about 5.2 km<sup>3</sup> with annual withdrawals per capita of approximately 359 km<sup>3</sup>. The large-scale Orange River Project, a comprehensive scheme for water supply, irrigation and hydroelectric generation, aids water conservation in the western area of the country and is making development possible. The only other major river system is that of the Limpopo, which rises on the northern slopes of the Witwatersrand and drains most of the Northern Province to the Indian Ocean. Apart from some interior drainage to a number of small basins in the north and north-west, the rest of the country's drainage is peripheral.
7. With the exception of riparian strips along perennial rivers most of the country relies for water supplies on underground sources supplemented by dams. The Highlands Water Scheme has become operational at the end of 1997 in order to replenish the Vaal river with supplies from the Senqu river in Lesotho. The project draws its resources from a network of dams, canals, tunnels and a hydro-electric power scheme. South Africa has also

introduced a very innovative programme of catchment management which focuses on the removal of invasive alien plant species from catchments in the southern Cape. This has already resulted in a greater increase in water supplies than a new dam would have provided, while also providing job and environmental benefits.

8. The lack of important arterial rivers or lakes in South Africa has required extensive water conservation and control measures. The growth in water usage threatens to outpace supply and poses a serious water shortage crisis. Pollution of rivers from agricultural runoff and urban discharge, air pollution resulting in acid rain, soil erosion and desertification are some of the environmental problems South Africa is facing along with the consistent natural hazard of prolonged droughts.

### Economy

9. Irrigated land in South Africa covers an area of 11,280 km<sup>2</sup> (1989) comprising approximately 0.93% of the total land mass area. Land use is distributed as follows: arable land: 10%; permanent crops: 1%; meadows and pastures: 65%; forest and woodland: 3%; and other: 21%.
10. The vagrancies of climate and unstable world prices are largely responsible for the declining role of agriculture as a source of income in the South African economy. The effect of recurrent drought is dramatic \_\_\_ seen in the fluctuations in pÿyduction of maize which is the staple food of the African population and the most important single crop in South Africa. The low overall productivity of farming, relative to other sectors, is also reflected in the fact that, although employing about 12.9% of the economically active population in 1991, it contributed only 4.5% of GDP on 1994.
11. Fishing in South Africa is a successful industry with total fish catches of 550.6 thousand tonnes (live weight) and total crustaceans, Chokker squid and other molluscs catches of 563.2 thousand tonnes (live weight) in 1993.
12. The main strength of the South African economy lies in its rich mineral resources, which include bituminous coal, gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, natural gas, silver, asbestos, magnesium, lead and zinc and provide two-thirds of imports. Economic development for the remainder of the 1990s will be driven largely by the new government's attempts to improve living conditions, to set the country on a steady export-led growth path, and to cut back the enormous numbers of unemployed.
13. The major industries are: mining, automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemical, fertiliser and foodstuffs. The main agricultural products are: corn, wheat, sugarcanes, fruits, vegetables, cattle, poultry, sheep, wool, milk and beef.
14. By 1995, manufacturing contributed 23.5% of GDP, while mining and quarrying 8.7%, and agriculture only 4.7%. The expansion of manufacturing since 1910 is the most important structural change to have taken place in the South African economy. Industries processing the local farm produce such as the food, beverages, and tobacco industries were among the first to develop in South Africa. They accounted for 19.3% of the value of manufacturing output (1994) and employed about 13.7% of the manufacturing industry labour force.

15. Tourism is an important part of the South African economy. The chief attraction for visitors are the climate, scenery and wildlife reserves. In 1995, 4.6 million tourists visited South Africa providing almost a billion US dollars.
16. South Africa's GNP per capita in 1995 was US\$ 3,160 placing it ahead of other African countries (except Mauritius, Libya and Gabon) in income per capita and in the World Bank category of the upper-middle-income countries.

### **Energy Supply and Use in South Africa**

17. In 1995 South Africa consumed 172,039 million kWh of electricity. However, only 15 million people or 37% of the population have access to electricity in their homes.
18. The bulk of the electricity supply (97% in 1995) was generated by the state-controlled Electricity Supply Commission (ESKOM) via a national grid system. Coal, due mainly to its low cost, is the main source of fuel for power generation (78% in 1993).
19. South Africa's electricity is among the cheapest in the world (\$.079 per kWh in 1990). Nearly one-half of the country's coal production goes to electricity production. A very small amount of peak-load power is now being provided by the hydroelectric stations of the Orange River Project.
20. The first nuclear power station, Koeberg, constructed in South Africa was commissioned by ESKOM and began operation in March 1984. It now provides about 10% of South Africa's total capacity. In 1993 nuclear generation supplied the equivalent of only 2.3 million tons of coal, or 1.7% of the total. The construction of five coal-fired power stations, each designed to generate 3,600 MW, was reviewed in 1986. In 1995, ESKOM exported electricity to Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zambia.
21. In 1988, exploitable petroleum deposits were discovered off the western Cape coast and a substantial reserve of gas and petroleum was discovered off the south coast. However, petroleum has not been found in economic quantities with petroleum yields off the south coast of Cape Province reaching a daily output of 2,600 barrels of light crude and 1 million ft<sup>3</sup> of natural gas. While the oil potentials of this field are thought to be limited, the natural gas reserves are estimated to be substantial. Despite these reserves, South Africa relies on imports to supply the country's energy needs.
22. Reserves and resources of commercial energy in South Africa are distributed as follows; Anthracite/Bituminous coals: 121,218 million tons, crude oil: 6 million tons, natural gas: 27 billion tons and uranium: 144,400 tons.

### **International Conventions**

23. South Africa ratified the UN Framework Convention on 29 August 1997. In addition, it is a Party to the following international environmental treaties, conventions and protocols, among others:
  - \* Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (10-10-1963, accession)

- \* Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (15-7-1975, ratified)
- \* Convention for the prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (7-8-1978, accession)
- \* United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (5-12-1984, ratified)
- \* Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substance that Deplete the Ozone Layer (15-1-1990, accession), and its London Amendment (12-5-1992, accession)
- \* Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (5-5-1994, accession)
- \* The Convention on Biological Diversity (2-11-1995, ratified)  
The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (9-1-1995, ratified)

### **Environmental institutions**

24. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), headed by the Minister, is in charge of all matters related to policy, planning, co-ordination of environmental issues and follow-up on environmental related international matters, including climate change and its related issues. It has six Chief Directorates: South African Weather Bureau, Sea Fisheries, Environmental Management, Pollution Control, Tourism, and Administration.
25. The DEAT, in co-operation with various stakeholders, has established a National Committee on Climate change (NCCC), which is the advisory body on climate change to the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism. The NCCC consists of representatives from DEAT, Department of Minerals and Energy, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Foreign Affairs, the Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs and Tourism, provincial government, various industrial sectors including Eskom, South African Chamber of Mines and Chamber of Business, Chemical and Allied Industries Association, Industrial Environmental Forum, South African National Civics Organisation and NGOs such as organized labour and community based organisations (including National Association for Clean Air and Group for Environmental Monitoring (GEM)). The Acting Director General of the DEAT, who is the national GEF focal point, chairs the NCCC.
26. The DEAT has represented South Africa in the UNFCCC process. However, the South African Weather Bureau has been made the focal point for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Its mandate on weather and climate prediction, and assessment of climate variability and its impacts on the economy make it one of the key agencies in climate change issues in the country.

### **Past and on-going activities related to climate change**

27. South Africa has received assistance from:

- a. US Country Study Programme (USCSP), which started in June 1997 and to be completed in January 1999. This 18-month study includes GHG emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO and NMVOC) for the base year 1990 based on IPCC methodology. Limited data for the base year 1994 are also collected for comparison with the 1990 data. However, progress with this study has revealed a number of areas where the accuracy and reliability of the available data are not considered sufficient for a national communication. Additional 1990 and 1994 data need to be collected in some sectors. Vulnerability and (to a lesser extent) adaptation assessments on agricultural, wildlife, water resources and coastal zones are also being undertaken as part of this project. However shortage of funds has limited the extent of this project. Additional work is required to provide a sound basis for policy formulation. Limited funds will be also be provided in this study for developing a national climate change policy which will include a clear statement of national policies on climate change within the overall framework of the recently adopted national sustainable development policy.
- b. GTZ study, which will focus on GHG mitigation options analysis. This 18-month study links to the USCSP. It is to examine what mitigation options are possible and at what cost, whether these are technically and socially feasible and whether there are any barriers to implementation. The result of the study will assist with policy formulation. However, shortage of funds has restricted the scope of this project to limited baseline studies and only on initial assessment of macro-economic impacts. However, the lessons learned from this study would be very useful for the national communication project.
- c. A number of AIJ projects has been approved by the NCCC for implementation and a separate project undertaken by the EDRC will produce better evaluation criteria for AIJ projects specifically tailored to South African conditions.

#### Project objectives

28. Article 12.5 of the UNFCCC Convention requires non-Annex 1 Parties (except those least-developed countries) to make their initial National Communications "...within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for that Party, or of the availability of financial resources in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3." The Government of South Africa is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC and intends to prepare and submit its initial National Communication two years after the approval date of the funding requested for this project. The initial national communication will highlight priority areas for sustainable development.
29. Thus, the main objective of this proposal is to enable the country to fulfil its commitments and obligations as required by Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention, especially the preparation and the reporting of its initial communication as required by Article 12.1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention based on the recommended COP2 guidelines and format for non-Annex 1 Parties. This project will complement the projects outlined in para. 27, so that there will be no duplicative effort..

#### Project Description

30. This proposal follows the "GEF Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communication from Non-Annex 1 Parties (February 1997)". It consists of nine clearly defined activities, each of which is briefly described as follows:

**Activity 1: Establishment of the Project Management structure**

31. The project will be managed by a Project Manager under the direction of a Sub-Committee of the NCCC which will be specially constituted for this purpose. The Sub-Committee will comprise three members of the NCCC representing different sectors who will provide direction and guidance to the project management and report on progress to the NCCC. Under this Sub-Committee, a national study team will be established. This national study team will consist of members both with and without relevant expertise and experiences so as to ensure capacity building. The Sub-Committee and the Project Manager will also be supported by a permanent Secretariat which has already been established to provide administrative support to the NCCC. The Acting Director General of the DEAT will assume ultimate responsibility for the project.

**Major output:**

32. The major output of this proposed activity will be the establishment of the project management structure and the national study team which is fully committed to the successful implementation of the project.

**Activity 2: GHG inventory**

33. Following the COP2 guidelines, a GHG inventory focusing on CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O in (a) all energy sources; (b) industrial processes; (c) agricultural processes; (d) land use change and forestry; and (e) other sources has been undertaken for the base year 1990 as mentioned in para. 27(a). A number of problems has been experienced with emission factors and the reliability and accuracy of data. A comprehensive set of data for the base year 1994 need to be collected.
34. As the first step, the results of the USCSP will be used as inputs for this activity. In addition, this activity will complement the work of USCSP and fill in gaps and sectors not as yet covered. A comprehensive GHG sinks inventory will also be included. Special consideration will be given to Decision 10/CP.2 of COP2 with regard to the development and appropriate use of local emission factors in order to improve the reliability of the emissions data, particularly from the solid/liquid wastes, chemicals and transportation.
35. This activity will be undertaken by relevant national study team members who will be appointed through a transparent proposal call process.
36. The DEAT manages a database of atmospheric emissions from industrial activities. This database could be used as a possible basis to handle GHG emissions data. This activity will include an evaluation of the existing database for this purpose as well as its extension to meet all data management requirements of the Convention.
37. This activity will be coordinated with the regional efforts when and where possible, such as the UNDP/UNEP National Communications Support Programme.
38. At the end of the updated GHG inventory, a workshop will be held among relevant experts to review the data.

**Major outputs:**

39. The major outputs of this proposed activity will be:
  - a. A comprehensive GHG inventory for the year 1994 based on updated IPCC guidelines so that it can be used as a basis for the selection of mitigation options.
  - b. The identification of shortcomings and gaps in the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions.
  - c. Recommendations on areas of targeted research to improve emission factors and future inventories and to suggest revisions to the existing IPCC GHG inventory methodology.
  - d. A database system for regular and efficient updating and management of the inventory.
  - e. Strengthening of the relevant study team members drawing from the expertise from all previous studies.
  - f. Workshop report.

**Activity 3: Programmes to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancements.**

40. Based on the results of the GHG inventory, this project will identify, analyze, assess and update a range of potential mitigation options so that a national strategy and plan for viable measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and to enhance removals by sinks can be developed and formulated.
45. This activity will complement that of the GTZ (para. 27 b), which is largely restricted to limited baseline studies. However, the results of the GTZ study will be used as important inputs for this activity.
46. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders and policy and decision makers to review the options and strategies at the end of the study.

**Major outputs:**

47. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:
  - a. Identification and assessment of mitigation options.
  - b. Recommendations on reducing the number and intensity of emissions from various sources and the enhancement of sinks.
  - c. Preparation of the first national mitigation strategy for the national communication.
  - d. Workshop report.

**Activity 4: Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts**

48. This activity will identify and develop policy options and implementation plans for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts. These policy options will be based on the results of the vulnerability and adaptation studies undertaken in terms of this project and the USCSP.
49. In addition complementary to the USCSP, a comprehensive vulnerability and impacts assessment will be undertaken on terrestrial and marine ecosystems. As the USCSP will cover agriculture, coastal zone, water resources and wildlife, this activity will focus on forestry, natural ecosystems, biodiversity (including marine biodiversity), infrastructure, human health and other aspects such as socio-economics using the 1994 data.
50. Although the USCSP is supporting some assessments, there is still an urgent need to build up and sustain the capacity of relevant institutions participating in this activity, including further institutional strengthening, as well as training, which will be coordinated with the regional efforts, such as CC:TRAIN (Phase II) where appropriate. In addition, lessons will be learned from the methodology as developed by UNEP's "Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase I)". In view of the lack of data in this area, it is likely that some original research may be needed.
51. Based on this study, response strategies will be identified and developed.
52. A workshop will be held for various stakeholders as well as policy and decision makers to review and publicise the results at the end of the study.

**Major outputs:**

53. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:
  - a. Important baseline data required for the assessment of climate change vulnerability/impacts and adaptation options.
  - b. A comprehensive vulnerability/assessment for various sectors based on established procedures.
  - c. Strategies for adequate monitoring systems and responses for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
  - d. Workshop report.

**Activity 5: Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies**

54. Based on the results of the vulnerability and impacts assessment for various sectors as described in Activity 4, this project will identify, analyze and assess a range of potential adaptation (stage 1) options so that a national strategy for the viable measures can be developed to minimise the impacts of climate change on the economy.
55. Based on this study, implementation strategies will be developed for the introduction of adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management,

water resources management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into planning and decision-making processes. This activity will build on the work of the USCSP, which is expected to be fairly limited on this area.

56. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders and policy-makers to review the adaptation options and strategies for their implementation at the end of the study.

**Major outputs:**

57. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:
- a. Identification and assessment of adaptation (stage 1) options.
  - b. Implementation strategies for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.
  - c. Workshop report.

**Activity 6: Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning**

58. In the context of developing national communication, there is a need to build or strengthen the national capacity to integrate climate change concerns into medium and long-term planning. This may include education and training on climate change for government development planners, as well as for policy and decision-makers from all relevant ministries and government agencies. This activity of the project will be undertaken in conjunction with Activity 7.

**Major output:**

59. Enhanced capacity of the government development planners and policy and decision-makers to integrate climate change concerns into planning.

**Activity 7: Programmes related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.**

60. This project will identify and develop programmes in climate change which are related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.
61. The successful implementation of the UNFCCC in South Africa relies on wide public participation. This activity will develop and implement actions that will promote compliance with Article 6 of the Convention. In this regard the most urgent need is to ensure that the key climate change issues for the country are understood by stakeholders so as to enable them to participate meaningfully in the policy formulation process.
62. Thus, it is proposed to develop a cost-effective public awareness/outreach programme so that public awareness campaigns can be undertaken throughout the project cycle when and where possible and that reach all levels in all districts of the country. Both the public and private media (television, radio and newspapers) will be used to assist in enhancing public awareness on all aspects of climate change. Workshops will also be held as part of this activity.

63. CC INFO/Web will also be used as a tool to enhance the national and international information flow. A CC Web site will be established in coordination with the CC:INFO/Web initiative. Materials produced by the IUC/UNEP and UNITAR CC:TRAIN will be used where appropriate. However, there may be a need to translate these materials into some of the local languages in order to reach a wider audience.
64. Indeed, the Government of South Africa regards the implementation of Article 6 of the UNFCCC (EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS) to be one of the top priority areas in fulfilling the objectives of the UNFCCC, and hence more funds should be made available from the GEF to undertake these activities.

**Major outputs:**

65. The major outputs of this proposed activity will include:
- a. Information packages, video aids, relevant publications, etc.
  - b. Enhanced public awareness at all levels and in all areas of the country.

**Activity 8: Provision of other information**

66. This project will also provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC. It will identify the technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4 of the Convention. If feasible, it will also provide material or data relevant for calculation of global GHG emission trends. In addition, it will describe the financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the communication of information. In particular, and following the evolving recommendations of the Conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies, the description may cover needs and constraints associated with the further improvement of national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional and capacity-building.

**Activity 9: Preparation of Initial National Communication**

67. Based on the outputs of Activities 2 to 8 as described above, the initial national communication will be prepared and submitted to DEAT for submission to the conference of Parties via the UNFCCC Secretariat.
68. The draft national communication will be reviewed by NCCC before it is finalised and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat. The National Communications submitted by other countries will be examined so that useful lessons can be learned.

**Major output:**

69. The major output of this proposed activity will be the Initial National Communication to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

**Institutional framework, project implementation and coordination**

70. As shown in the project management and coordination structure (Figure 1), this project will

be executed by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT). The NCCC via its Sub-Committee will provide inputs to the Project Management thus ensuring the support of various relevant government agencies and representatives of different sectors of civil society. The involvement of all important sectors of the economy is in line with the UNFCCC which has affirmed that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on development activities.

71. The NCCC (see para. 31) via its Sub-Committee will guide the implementation of this project and provide overall policy advice. It will ensure that the recommendations of the project are integrated into overall national development plans.
72. A full-time local Project Manager will be employed to manage the project (see para. 31). This project will seek to strengthen the existing institutional framework for project management where necessary.
73. As a GEF implementing agency, UNEP, through its Atmosphere Unit with the support of the Regional Office for Africa and the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) based in Denmark, will play a technical support and advisory role to ensure that the project is successfully implemented.
74. This project will seek to strengthen the existing institutional framework for project management where necessary.

#### **Proposed work schedule**

75. The proposed timetable for commencement and completion of all activities described above is given in Table 1. The detailed work plans for each activity will be developed by the project Coordinator in full consultation with the DEAT and NCCC soon after the approval of the project, with the guidance and assistance of UNEP, which will be consulted throughout the period of the project implementation.

#### **Appropriate sequencing**

76. The above project activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence based on good practice. Established guidelines will be followed, while established tools and methodologies will be used. Lessons will be learned from the past studies and other enabling activities projects.

#### **Activity matrix**

77. The activity matrix which indicates the areas needed to be covered by this proposal are shown in Table 2. The proposed activities have been thoroughly discussed with UNEP after all past and ongoing activities related to climate change have been critically reviewed and assessed by UNEP. It has been ensured that there will be no duplication of effort for this project with the past and ongoing activities.

#### **Training**

78. It is expected that some training for the DEAT officials involved in the project may be

required. In addition, training for planners, policy and decision-makers in Activity 6 (see para. 58) will also be required.

79. All training activities, including national workshops and participation in regional and international workshops to be organised by UNEP and UNDP or other international agencies for their on-going enabling activities programmes, will be coordinated by the Project Manager. The request for participation in the UNITAR CC:TRAIN and other programmes will be explored where appropriate.
80. Training materials from the past and on-going activities may be obtained from various regional and international sources, such as IPCC and UNITAR (CC:TRAIN). Lessons can also be learned from other on-going enabling activities programmes in the region implemented by UNEP and UNDP.
81. UNEP, with its extensive experience in training in enabling activities, will be consulted on all aspects of training, such as the workshop agenda, the trainers, etc. Technical assistance will be provided where necessary.

#### **National level support**

82. This project enjoys a very high level and a wide range of national support. The proposal has been thoroughly reviewed by the DEAT and NCCC, and fully endorsed and supported by the national GEF Operational Focal Point (letter attached). The project will be implemented under the guidance of the NCCC which has broad representation from both the public and private sectors (see para. 25).
83. The support of UNEP's Regional Office for Africa (ROA) is crucial, and it will be consulted when necessary during the implementation of the project. Other support, including the logistical support by UNDP field office will be solicited where appropriate.

#### **Regional co-operation**

84. The SADC Policy and Strategy for Environment and Sustainable Development recognises the importance of climate change issues within a sustainable development framework and as many of the issues to be covered in this project are of regional significance mechanisms will be introduced to promote regional co-operation.

#### **Project financing and budget**

85. As the proposed activities are standard Enabling Activities as defined by the GEF Operational Guidelines, so the incremental cost for undertaking these activities are also full cost. The requested GEF funding of US\$ 321,000 (including US\$24,000 for UNEP Coordination) reflects the current needs and concerns of the country, including capacity building, in order to fulfilling its commitment for the preparation of its initial national communication (see Table 3). The budget has been realistically estimated by DEAT, the designated executing agency of the project, with the guidance of UNEP, and it has been thoroughly reviewed and fully endorsed and supported by the NCCC.
86. As a country "with low-lying coastal areas" (Article 4.8 b), "with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay" (Article 4.8 c), "with areas prone

*to national disasters" (Article 4.8 d), "with areas liable to drought and desertification" (Article 4.8 e), and "with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems" (Article 4.8 g), "whose economics are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy products" (Article 4.8 h), South Africa with a fairly large population (38.5 million), deserves special consideration under Article 4, paragraph 8 of the Convention, including necessary actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet its specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse affect of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures.*

87. The in-kind contribution of the Government of South Africa, which will amount to US\$ 75,000 over the period of the project, will include salaries for technicians and other supporting staff, vehicles for field trips and their maintenance, office rentals, library and information facilities, insurance and others.

#### **Rationale for GEF support**

88. This is a standard Enabling Activities proposal which will assist South Africa to meet reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. As GEF is the international entity entrusted to operate the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on an interim basis, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

#### **Sustainability and participation**

89. The Government of South Africa is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence the goals and objective of this project. The strengthening of scientific, technical and institutional capacities of South Africa in various aspects of the proposed activities, as well as the leading role taken by the DEAT to execute the project would enable the country to fulfill its obligations and commitments to the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis. Indeed, the entire project management structure is designed to secure full participation of local skills in all aspects of activities to achieve sustainability in future actions.

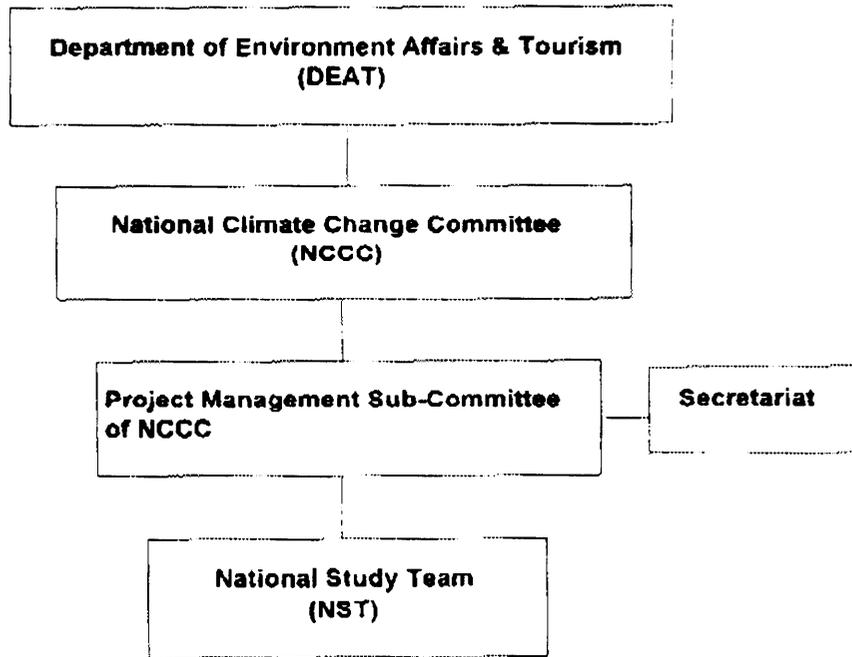
#### **Issues and risks**

90. **Issues:** In order to successfully implement the project, close coordination and consultation between the DEAT, the NCCC and the Project Manager is essential. The DEAT through the NCCC will consult all relevant stakeholders, including NGOs and research organizations through appropriate venues (e.g. meetings and workshops).
91. **Risks:** The potential risks which may mask the objectives and goals of the project are:
- a. Longer time period than expected for the collection and analysis of the data and the preparation of the national communication.
  - b. Lack of involvement of major policy and decision makers in the formulation of final strategy.
  - c. Inadequate project management

92. Necessary action will be undertaken to avoid all the risks mentioned above.

#### **Monitoring and evaluation**

93. The Project Coordinator will provide a monthly progress report to the DEAT, which will share it with NCCC and UNEP. If possible, these reports may be compiled into an electronic newsletters that will be distributed to all participating institutions. These reports will enable the DEAT and its supporting institutions to evaluate the implementation of the project on an ongoing basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings at an early stage. They will be reviewed by the NCCC for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.
94. The NCCC will meet on a quarterly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. The NCCC will guide the DEAT on reports and make recommendation to the DEAT, which, in turn, will provide quarterly progress reports and quarterly financial reports to UNEP based on UNEP's standard format.
95. UNEP will provide its established monitoring and evaluation guidelines and assessment procedures, which will be applied to evaluate the progress of the project during mid-term and after its completion.



**Figure 1:** Project management structure

TABLE 1. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	PM	M&E
T I M E  I N  M O N T H S	1	█										
	2	█										
	3		█				█	█	█		█	█
	4		█		█		█	█	█		█	█
	5		█		█		█	█	█		█	
	6		█	█	█		█	█	█		█	█
	7		█	█	█	█	█	█	█		█	█
	8		█	█	█	█	█	█	█		█	
	9		█	█	█	█	█	█	█		█	█
	10		█	█	█	█	█	█	█		█	
	11		█	█	█	█	█	█	█		█	
	12		█	█	█	█	█	█	█		█	█
	13			█	█	█	█	█	█		█	
	14			█	█	█	█	█	█		█	
	15			█	█	█	█	█	█		█	█
	16			█	█	█	█	█	█		█	
	17			█	█	█	█	█	█		█	
	18				█	█	█	█	█		█	█
	19				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
	20							█		█	█	
	21							█		█	█	█
	22							█		█	█	
	23							█		█	█	
	24							█		█	█	█

NB: Some activities are expected to run concurrently as indicated.  
 PM is Project Management.  
 M&E is Evaluation and Monitoring.

**Table 2: Standard activity matrix for climate change enabling activities in South Africa**

Enabling Activity	Planning and execution	Capacity Building		
		Data Gathering and Research*	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
1. National Circumstances	x	x	N/A	N/A
<b>2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories</b> (See Table A2 as completed)				
1. -All Energy Sources	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)	x
2. -Industrial Processes	" (x)	" (x)	" (x)	x
3. -Agricultural Processes	" (x)	" (x)	" (x)	x
4. -Land use Change & Forestry	" (x)	" (x)	" (x)	x
5. -Other Sources	x	x	x	x
<b>3. General Description of Steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention</b>				
(a) Program related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	x	x	x	x
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts.	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)
(d) Building Capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning	x	x	x	x
(e) Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement.	GTZ (x)	GTZ (x)	(x)	x
<b>4. Other Information</b>				
(a) Calculation of Emission Trends	x	x	x	x
(b) Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for				
- Projects for Financing	x	x	x	x
- National Communications	x	x	x	x
- Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation	x	x	x	x
<b>5. Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication</b>	x	x	x	x

\* In the context of communication-related enabling activities.

**Table 3: Budget for South Africa Enabling Activities Project**

Enabling Activity Commitment	Planning and execution (US\$)	Capacity Building				Total Cost (US\$)
		Data Gathering and Research (US\$)	Institutional Strengthening (US\$)	Training and Education (US\$)	Technical & Admin. Support (US\$)	
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories	25,000	10,000	11,000	4,000	50,000	
3. General Description of Steps	67,500	28,500	31,500	7,500	135,000	
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc. II	7,000	3,500	3,500	1,000	15,000	
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts	20,000	8,000	10,000	2,000	40,000	
(c) Policy Frameworks for implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	16,500	6,000	6,000	1,500	30,000	
(d) Building Capacity to integrate Climate concerns into Planning	2,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	10,000	
(e) Programs to address climate change, adverse impacts, including abatement, sink enhancement	22,000	8,000	8,000	2,000	40,000	
4. Other Information	4,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	10,000	
(a) Material relevant for Global Emission Trends	2,000	1,250	1,250	500	5,000	
(b) Financial, Technological Needs and Constraints	2,000	1,250	1,250	500	5,000	
5. Compilation and Production of Initial National Communications					20,000	
Project Management					70,000	
Monitoring/Evaluation					12,000	
Total					297,000	
% of Total	49.5	20.8	23.3	6.4		
UNEP Coordination (8%)					24,000	
					TOTAL 331,000	

W24/3

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism • Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme  
Lefapha la Tikoloho le Bohahlaudi • Umnyango Wezemvelo Nezokuvakasha • Isebe leMiambi yakuSingqongileyo noKhenketho  
Lefapha la tsa Tikologo le Boeti • Umnyango Wetemvelo Netekuvakasha • Muhasho wa zwa Vhupo na Vhuendi  
Ndzawulo ya ta Mbangu na Vuendzi • Lefapha la Tikologo le Bojanala • Umnyango Wezebhoduluka Nezokuvakatjha



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16 February 1998

Pak Sum Low  
United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP): Nairobi  
Fax: 09 2542 623162

Dear Sir

**ENDORSEMENT OF THE GEF PROJECT PROPOSAL: SOUTH AFRICA: ENABLING  
ACTIVITIES FOR THE PREPARATION OF INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION  
RELATED TO UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)**

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, in its capacity as the focal point for the Climate Change Convention and advised by the National Committee on Climate Change, hereby endorses the project "South Africa: Enabling activities for the preparation of initial national communication related to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)".

Yours sincerely

Francois Hanekom (Dr)

Director General, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: South Africa

cc Mr Brian Egan  
Director, International Liaison  
For GEF Focal Point