



# TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

## SOUTH AFRICA

Report of the Diagnostic Mission on  
Macro-relevant Climate Change Statistics  
(July 17–21, 2023)

**SEPTEMBER 2023**

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEAs	Air Emission Accounts
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and Environment
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DWS	Department of Water Sanitation
EEA	Environmental Economic Accounting
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHE	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
GFT	Green Finance Taxonomy
IGCCC	Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change
IMCCC	Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities
JTF	Just Transition Framework
MINMEC	Ministers and Members of Executive Councils
MINTECH	Ministerial Technical Advisory Body
NCA	Natural Capital Accounting
NCAVES	Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services
NCCC	National Committee on Climate Change
NCCRP	National Climate Change Response Policy
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCC	Presidential Climate Commission
SA-LEDS	South Africa's Low Emission Development Strategy
SECO	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SEEA-CF	System of Environmental Economic Accounting Central Framework
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANEDI	South Africa National Energy Development Institute
SARB	South Africa Reserve Bank
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	System of National Accounts
SUT	Supply and Use Table (benchmarked)
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division

## Summary of Mission Outcomes and Priority Recommendations

**1. Under the auspices of the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) funded Environment and Climate Change Statistics Capacity Development Program, a diagnostic mission was conducted during July 17–21, 2023, to develop a workplan for enhancing the environment and climate change statistics necessary for policy making.** The diagnostic mission is part of a two-year multi-country project, that will also include trainings and targeted hands-on technical assistance to support development of macro-relevant environmental and climate change indicators to inform policy and monitor the impact of their climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. The mission met with key national stakeholders representing data compilers and users to take stock of work already undertaken on climate change related statistics for South Africa, ongoing capacity development initiatives with other agencies, policy needs and data gaps, and data sources.

**2. South Africa faces significant climate change challenges.** Over the last decade about 3.8 million people in South Africa were affected by natural catastrophes: prolonged droughts, severe floods, and devastating storms. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change projects that extreme temperatures to be on the upward trajectory. The increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events is expected to have profound effect on human health, access to food and water, biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems, the coast and coastal infrastructure and human settlements. Climate action therefore matters a great deal for development in South Africa.

**3. South African economy is highly carbon intensive.** Over 90 percent of electricity generation is estimated to come from coal-fueled plants. Coal also contributes to a significant amount of South African exports and impacts the financial sector directly or indirectly through credit facilities. Geographic concentration of coal mining areas makes the need for low-carbon energy transition critical and challenging. The government Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan launched in 2020 emphasized the pivotal role of climate action for the country to achieve a more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient economy. Consequently, the government has developed several policy instruments to address climate change. It established Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) as an advisory body to facilitate South Africa's just transition framework (JTF) to a low-carbon economy and climate-resilient society by 2050. A draft Climate Change Bill was tabled for Parliament approval in October 2021 to enable the development of an effective, coordinated, and integrated climate change response for South Africa. The new legislation will define emissions targets for specific sectors<sup>1</sup> (and subsectors), allocate carbon budgets for high-emitting activities, and establish adaptation scenarios and a trajectory for reducing national emissions consistent with South Africa's international commitments i.e., to reduce South Africa's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 350–420 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030 and reach carbon neutrality by the midcentury. In June 2019, South Africa adopted a carbon tax policy, becoming the first country in Africa to do so, and in April 2022 released its Green Finance Taxonomy (GFT), a framework to identify and track sustainable finance activities for investors.

**4. Meeting South Africa's climate change mitigation and adaptation goals would require large amount of granular, relevant, and reliable data for evidence-based planning and just transition.**

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<sup>1</sup> Sector is a collective term used for a group of activities with similar characteristics which either emit greenhouse gases or are vulnerable to climate change.

This is foreseen in the analytical pillar of the South African Low Emission Development Strategy (2020) and the draft Climate Change Bill. The strategy envisages several studies to inform (a) climate change mitigation potential—transition to low carbon; (b) climate change adaptation potential—resilient transition; and (c) policies and measures to protect the poor and vulnerable—the just transition. Given the multiplicity of target sectors for action and departments involved in environment and climate change statistics in South Africa, it is important to create a centralized and harmonized environment and climate change database. Such a database should be enshrined in the Statistics Act and its governance structure entrenched in South Africa’s institutional arrangements for addressing climate change response actions (Table 2).

**5. Statistics South Africa has a broad mandate for coordination of official statistics (Statistics Act 1999).** Currently, Statistics South Africa coordinates production and dissemination of a wide range of environment and climate change statistics, but there is need for further strengthening. In 2015 and 2017, it published its Environmental Economic Accounting Compendium providing environmental economic accounts for fisheries, minerals, and energy, all based on the System of Environmental Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA-CF). South Africa also produces a wide range of ecosystem accounts based on the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting including, land and terrestrial ecosystem accounts, protected areas accounts, and strategic water source areas accounts. Air emissions accounts (AEAs)—which present information on gaseous and particulate substances released to the atmosphere by resident establishments and households as a result of economic activities and processes—are not produced thus impeding integrated analysis of GHGs, air pollutants, and economic activity to understand and monitor the effect of climate change mitigation policies. So too, are disaggregated government expenditure on environment and subsidies especially from sub-sovereign governments and municipalities. A crosscutting problem with environment and climate change statistics is the long lag between the last reference year and the publication date (+1-4 years), thus limiting their usefulness for early policy interventions.

**6. Besides Statistics South Africa, several government departments and institutions are involved in the production and reporting of environment and climate change statistics/information.** These statistics and information should be made available on request (and without charge) to Statistics South Africa for use in producing official statistics (Statistics Act 1999, section 14 (9), (c) and (d)). The key government departments/institutions producing climate-related statistics include, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and Environment (DFFE), Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), South African Reserve Bank (SARB), National Treasury (NT), National Business Initiative (NBI), South African Revenue Service (SARS), South African Weather Service (SAWS), Department of science and Innovation (DSI) Department of Water Sanitation (DWS), South Africa National Energy Development Institute (SANEDI), and South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). Institutional arrangements for production and sharing of climate-related statistics among (and between) various stakeholders are not fully formalized. The only structure that brings environment “statistics stakeholders” together in the country is the Environment Sectoral Working Group (SWG). The purpose of the SWG is to coordinate the biennial reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as input into the South African Country Report.

**7. South Africa’s climate change initiatives have been supported by several bilateral and multilateral donors, but new statistical programs need budget enhancements.** The main donor agencies include, the European Union (EU), France, Germany, Norway, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, the United States, the African Development Bank, UNEP, UNSD, the IMF,

and the World Bank Group. A large part of the EU and Norway technical support was directed towards natural capital accounting and valuation of ecosystem services, while the IMF and the World Bank technical support has mainly been on macro-critical policy work.

**8. Discussions with the various stakeholders indicated that there was a broad agreement to prioritize** (a) the establishment of a centralized environmental and climate change database with formalized institutional arrangements for coordination, data sharing protocols, and communication of statistics, and (b) development of the first set of air emission accounts and reestablishment of the energy flow accounts, as part of the SECO workplan. In the medium-term there is need to strengthen capacity for collection of statistics on government environmental expenditures and subsidies, especially from sub sovereign governments and municipalities, and tailored technical assistance/training on carbon footprints of foreign direct investments. To support progress in the development of macro-relevant climate change statistics, the mission made priority recommendations in Table1.

**TABLE 1.** Priority Recommendations

Target Date	Priority Recommendation	Responsible Institutions
March 2024	<i>Initiate a coordination mechanism for the establishment of a centralized environment and climate change database.</i>	Stats-SA/DFFE/DMRE/NT/SARB/DPME
November 2024	<i>Improve the coverage of energy flow accounts and re-establish dissemination.</i>	Stats SA, DMRE
February 2026	<i>Develop preliminary first set of air emission accounts (AEAs) and disseminate.</i>	Stats SA, DFFE

**9. Further details on the priority recommendations and the related actions/milestones can be found in the action plan under Detailed Technical Assessment and Recommendations.** The mission is greatly appreciative for the excellent collaboration and coordination provided by the staff of Statistics South Africa under the leadership of **Mr. Risenga Maluleke, Statistician-General**, Statistics South Africa. The mission is also appreciative for the strong participation of key stakeholders including representatives of NT, DFFE, DMRE, SARB, SANBI, SANEDI, SARS, DPME, DSI, SAWS, DWS and WRC.

# Detailed Technical Assessment and Recommendations

## A. INTRODUCTION

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**10. Mainstreaming the development of macro-relevant environment and climate change statistics is essential to make informed policy decisions.** The objective of the IMF-SECO Statistics Capacity Development Program is to support countries in designing and implementing macro-relevant climate change statistics most appropriate for their policy needs. The project builds on the IMF’s existing capacity development efforts in the areas of macroeconomic statistics and seeks to provide South Africa with the tools, and technical capacity to develop a range of environment and climate change statistics that can inform financial and macroeconomic policies. The project will complement the work being undertaken by other international organizations in this area and aims to support the development of comprehensive, timely and internationally comparable statistics to support climate mitigation and adaptation measures.

**11. The mission met with key national stakeholders representing data compilers and users to take stock of work already undertaken on climate change related statistics for South Africa, ongoing initiatives, policy needs and data gaps, and data sources.** Organized by Statistics South Africa, this initial diagnostic mission facilitated a discussion among the institutions on key priorities for the short- and medium-term technical assistance and training where the IMF Statistics Department can provide direct assistance.

## B. POLICY CONTEXT

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**12. Like many African countries, South Africa faces significant climate change challenges.** Over the last decade about 3.8 million people in South Africa were affected by natural disasters—droughts, floods, and storms.<sup>2</sup> The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change projects extreme temperatures to continue in the years ahead. Aridity and drought risks in the country are expected to be on the upward trajectory, with most models pointing to the likelihood of severe annual droughts increasing by 39 percent by 2050s, as well as greater probability of extreme storms and other climate-related hazards near the Indian Ocean. Some of these risks are beginning to materialize as evidenced by several climate catastrophes in recent years, including severe water shortage in Cape Town and record floods in Durban. Accompanied by global warming trend, the increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events is expected to affect significantly, human health, access to food and water, biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems, infrastructure, and human settlements. Because of economic dependencies, nature-related risks and concentration could have systemic impact on South Africa’s economy. A recent study found that 50 percent of South Africa’s output is produced by economic activities highly dependent on at least 2 different ecosystem services, while about 70 percent of final demand, 58 percent of profits, 46 percent of wages, 40 percent of employment, 51 percent of taxes, and 83 percent of net exports appear to be generated in sectors highly dependent on at least one ecosystem services.<sup>3</sup> The study also

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<sup>2</sup> Haonan Qu, Suphachol Suphachalasai, Sneha Thube, and Sébastien Walker, (2022).

<sup>3</sup> Socio-economic and spatially-explicit assessment of Nature-related risks: the case of South Africa by Julien Calas, Antoine Godin, Paul Hadji-Lazaro, Pamela Sekese, and Andrew Skowno (2023).



found that nature-related risks in South Africa are highly concentrated in specific locations because of the conjunction of the state of ecosystem and dependency of economic activities on those ecosystems.

**13. South African economy is highly carbon-intensive due to its high dependence on coal power generation.** Currently, South Africa has the highest intensity of GHG emissions among the G20 economies.<sup>4</sup> Emissions from fuel combustion account for over 70 percent of total GHG emissions in South Africa and are largely associated electricity generation, of which over 90 percent come from coal-fueled plants. Coal also contributes to a significant amount of South Africa exports of goods and services and is closely linked to the financial sector through credit facilities. Geographic concentration of coal mining areas in South Africa (mainly in the northern province of Mpumalanga, along with 12 of the country's 15 coal-fired power stations) makes the need for low-carbon energy transition critical but challenging.

**14. Climate action matters a great deal for development in South Africa as noted in several studies.**<sup>5</sup> First, orderly transition to a low-carbon economy is expected to generate health and labor productivity gains for the population, improve the country's competitiveness on global markets, and help address South Africa's energy crisis through investments mostly into renewables that are least cost and fast to implement relative to other alternatives; Secondly, South Africa's aging coal-based power plants have been cited as one of the most polluting globally with negative impacts on its people. The OECD notes that South Africa's high level of toxic emissions has lowered air quality, which in turn has led to higher morbidity and a decline in labor productivity.<sup>6</sup> Third, the growing global consumer sensitivity to carbon footprints is bound to impact South Africa competitiveness negatively in the international market stage due to its heavy reliance on coal energy; and finally, transitioning to renewable energy options will go a long way in addressing South Africa's energy crisis while achieving a low-carbon pathway for the economy.

**15. Aware of the significant socio-economic and environmental costs of climate change, the government has put in place climate change policy framework to strengthen the country's climate resilience and facilitate decarbonization of the economy.** The government Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan launched in 2020 emphasized the pivotal role of climate action for the country to achieve a more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient economy.<sup>7</sup> As part of the action plan the government has developed a number of policy instruments to combat climate change: National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP), National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, South Africa's Low Emission Development Strategy (SA-LEDS), National Waste Management Strategy, Green Economy Policy Review of South Africa's Industrial Policy Framework, and the forthcoming Climate Change Bill. SA-LEDS is based on South Africa's vision of a low-carbon growth trajectory while making a fair contribution to the global effort to limit the average temperature increase and ensuring a just transition building on the country's resilience to climate change. The strategy is founded on three policy documents: National Development Plan (NDP), National Climate Change Response Policy, and the draft Climate Change Bill

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<sup>4</sup> Climate Transparency Report (2022).

<sup>5</sup> Country Climate and Development Report: South Africa, World Bank, October 2022.

<sup>6</sup> OECD. 2016. The Economic Consequences of Outdoor Air Pollution. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. doi:10.1787/9789264257474-en.

<sup>7</sup> South Africa Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, October 2020.

(Figure 1). The Climate Change Bill was tabled for Parliament approval in October 2021 and aims to enable the development of an effective, coordinated, and integrated climate change response.

**16. South Africa adopted carbon tax policy in 2019, becoming the first country in Africa to do so.** The tax follows the polluter-pays-principle and is imposed on fuel inputs based on emission factors and procedures in line with the standards published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The tax covers about 90 percent of the country's total GHG emissions, excluding agriculture, forestry, land use, and waste. This was followed by several environment-related taxes at both the national and the local government level, which include transport fuels, vehicle taxation, aviation taxes, product taxes, electricity, water supply, and wastewater.<sup>8</sup> In addition to the carbon tax, South Africa plans to use sectoral and company-level “carbon” budgets as part of the mitigation policy package to achieve the nationally determined contributions (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).<sup>9</sup> The carbon budgets will provide GHG emissions allowance, against which emissions from the operations of a company will be tracked for a period of five calendar years. The principle of operational control is used to determine total company emissions i.e., “a data provider has operational control over another company if it, or one of its subsidiaries, has full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the company.” Companies are allocated a budget consistent with their contribution to available industrial emissions.<sup>10</sup>

**17. Meeting South Africa's climate change mitigation and adaptation goals is challenging and would require large amount of granular, relevant, and reliable data/ information for evidence-based planning and just transition.** This is foreseen in the Analytical Pillar of SA-LEDS (Figure 1) with several studies to inform climate change mitigation potential—transition to low carbon; climate change adaptation potential—resilient transition; and policies to protect the poor and vulnerable—the just transition.<sup>11</sup> The authorities recognize that ensuring availability of data is central to tracking the low carbon transition and monitoring that this transition is being achieved in a way that is just to all. South Africa is in the process of implementing mandatory reporting regulations to support reporting by emitters falling within certain emission categories. Effective implementation of SA-LEDS, however, demands that appropriate institutional arrangements and legislation be in place to ensure that data is collected in a coherent consistent and transparent manner from the thirteen identified sectors,<sup>12</sup> and that the relevant data to support decision making and planning is made available. It is for this reason that data production is an integral part of the forthcoming Climate Change Bill, as stated in paragraphs 20 and 26 (Box 1).<sup>13</sup>

**18. The government has set up robust institutional arrangements and legislative framework to address climate change response actions (Table 2).** As part of these arrangements, the government established Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) to coordinate and oversee South Africa's just transition framework (JTF) to a low-carbon economy and climate-resilient society by 2050. The JTF was

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<sup>8</sup> Haonan Qu, Suphachol Suphachalasai, Sneha Thube, and Sébastien Walker, (2022).

<sup>9</sup> Carbon” in this context is the shorthand for all the GHG accounted for in the latest South African national GHG inventory (2017).

<sup>10</sup> Operationalization of the Carbon Tax-Carbon Budget-Mitigation System Phase II, DFFE, 23 February 2021.

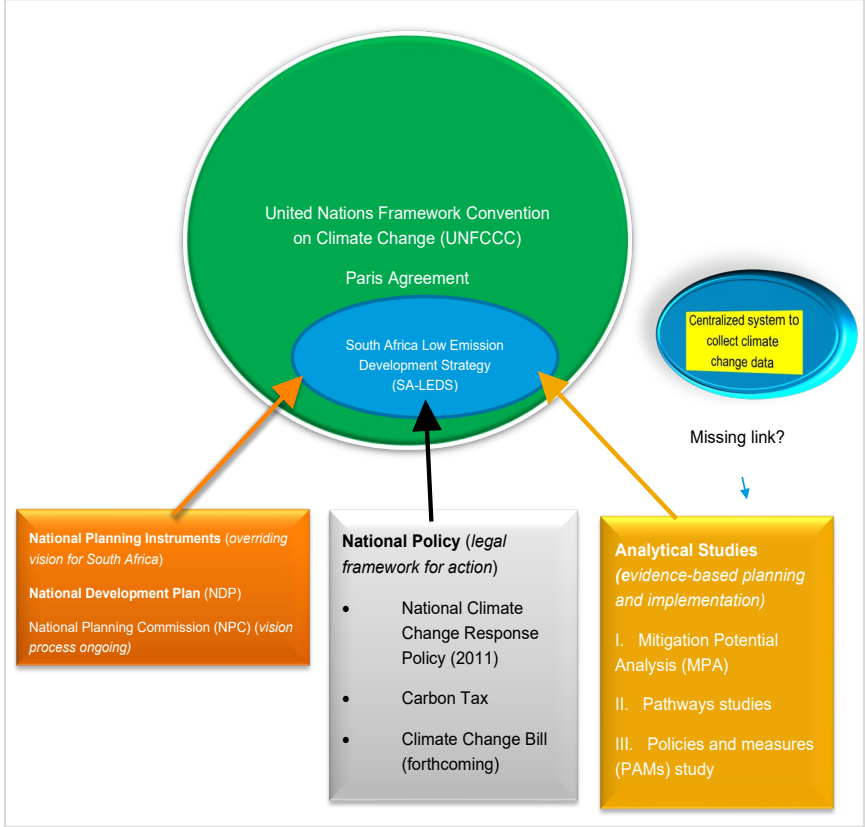
<sup>11</sup> Country Climate and Development Report: South Africa, World Bank, October 2022.

<sup>12</sup> The thirteen sectors are: Agriculture, Biodiversity, Coastal areas and fishing, Education and research, Energy and industry, Finance and insurances, Forestry, Health, Infrastructure, Tourism, Transport, Urbanism, and Water.

<sup>13</sup> Government Gazette No. 45299 of 11 October 2021.

approved by Cabinet in August 2022 after extensive consultation and provides a people-centered vision of the climate change transition over the next 25 years. Despite significant progress in implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, there is no centralized and harmonized climate change database. Strong institutional coordination is critical in paving the way for the creation of such a database to facilitate evidence-based policy analysis and climate change reporting. This would help standardize and harmonize methodologies for compiling climate change indicators and metrics, streamline data collection mechanisms, reduce defragmentation in policy intervention, improve communication, and foster efficiency gains by utilizing various administrative data sources.

**FIGURE 1.** South African Low Emissions Strategy in the Context of Prior Climate Related Work in South Africa<sup>14</sup>



<sup>14</sup> Source: South Africa’s low Emissions Development Strategy 2050, February 2020.

**Box 1. Draft Climate Change Bill (Government Gazette No. 45299 of 11 October 2021)**

**CHAPTER 4**

**“Adaptation Information and Synthesis Adaptation Report**

**20.** (1) The Minister may by notice in the *Gazette*, or in writing, require any person to provide, within a reasonable time or on a regular basis, data, information, documents, samples, or materials to the Minister that are reasonably required for the purposes of the National Climate Change Response White Paper. (2) A notice under subsection (1) must indicate the manner and timeframes in which the information must be furnished and, if required, how the information must be verified. (3) The Minister must collate, compile, and synthesize information relevant to the achievement of the national adaptation objectives and the objectives of this Act and thereafter publish a Synthesis Adaptation Report for consideration by Cabinet and to be used in the Republic’s national and international reporting processes.”

**CHAPTER 5**

**“National Greenhouse Gas Inventory**

**26.** (1) The Minister must establish an institutional arrangement to facilitate a national system of data collection for the creation of a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory and the annual compilation of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report. (2) The National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report contemplated in subsection (1) must— (a) set out and analyse emissions trends, including detailed reports on changes in the greenhouse gas emissions intensity in the economy; and (b) compare actual greenhouse gas emissions against the national greenhouse gas emissions trajectory and national and international climate change mitigation commitments and obligations. (3) The Minister may by notice in the *Gazette* or in writing identify a list of activities and thresholds for which measurements or estimations of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sinks from stationary, mobile, fugitive, process, agriculture, land use and waste sources must be carried out. (4) The thresholds stipulated in subsection (3) must be expressed as a function of activity for greenhouse gas emissions reporting and may be different for different activities, taking into account the significance of the contribution of these activities to total national greenhouse gas emissions as well as its completeness. (5) A notice under subsection (3) must indicate the manner in which the information must be furnished and, if required, how the information must be verified.”

**TABLE 2.** Current Institutional Arrangements to Address Climate Change Response Actions

Structure	Function
<b>Parliament and Portfolio Committees</b>	Oversee and monitor the implementation of the national climate change responses.
	Make laws to support climate change responses in the country.
<b>Presidential Climate Commission (PCC):</b>	Coordinate and oversee the low carbon and just transition, including how to maximize the opportunities for jobs.
<b>The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC): Executive level committee. The Minister of the Environment and Minister responsible for planning monitoring and Evaluation in the Presidency co-chair meetings.</b>	Coordinate and align climate change response efforts, including statutory and regulatory needs.
<b>Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change (IGCCC): Consists of relevant national, provincial departments and local government.</b>	Operationalize cooperative governance on the climate change issues.
<b>Ministers and Members of Executive Councils (MINMEC) and the Ministerial Technical Advisory Body (MINTECH): Facilitate a high level of policy and strategy coherence among the three spheres of government ± national, provincial, and local government.</b>	Guide climate change work across the three spheres of government.
<b>National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC): Multi-stakeholder Committee.</b>	Consult with stakeholders from key sectors that impact on or are impacted by climate change ± academia, business, NGOs, labor, government, and civil society.
	Advise on matters relating to national responsibilities.
	Advise on the implementation of climate change-related activities.

Source: South Africa’s low Emission Development Strategy 2050, February 2020.

### C. GLOBAL DEMANDS

**19. South Africa signed the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2016.** Through the Paris Agreement, Parties to the UNFCCC have agreed to limit “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.” South Africa’s national GHG emissions trajectory, as reflected in the NCCRP and South Africa’s National Development Plan, is used as the benchmark against which the performance of SA-LEDS is measured. The country submitted its first NDC targets to the UNFCCC in 2015 and updated them in 2021 with more ambitious targets representing a narrowing of the older “peak, plateau,

and decline” trajectory range, to peak by 2025 and then quickly decline to 350–420 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030, and approach net-zero emissions by 2050.<sup>15</sup>

**20. The GHG trajectory, indicates that South Africa’s GHG emissions should peak in the period 2020 to 2025 in a range with a lower limit of 398 megatons (109kg) (Mt) CO<sub>2</sub>-eq and upper limits of 583 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq and 614 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>- eq for 2020 and 2025, respectively.** Emissions will then plateau for up to ten years after the peak within the range with a lower limit of 398 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq and upper limit of 614 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. From 2036 onwards, emissions will decline in absolute terms to a range with a lower limit of 212 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq and an upper limit of 428 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq by 2050. The Climate Change Bill makes provision for regular updates of this trajectory, through which it can be better placed within the context of the Paris Agreement.

**21. Other demands include meeting data requirements for the DGI 3, NDP, SDGs, AU Agenda 2063, among others.** Discussions with stakeholder indicated that the new demands would require budget augmentation for several statistical programs.

#### **D. RELEVANT INITIATIVES AND STAKEHOLDERS**

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**22. Statistics South Africa has broad mandate to collect and produce official statistics for South Africa including environmental and climate change statistics.**<sup>16</sup> It has a long history of producing NCA and has developed various NCA accounts since early 2000. The NCA follows the SEEA-CF and in 2014 expanded to follow the SEEA ecosystem accounts, the statistical framework used to record and present internationally comparable environmental accounts and their link to economic activity. Since the SEEA-CF is consistent with the System of National Accounts (SNA), using the same concepts (such as the residency principle), methods, and classifications it ensures that environmental and climate change statistics are compatible with national accounts and fit for integrated analysis of the economy and its links with the rest of the world. Statistics South Africa is a key enabler of natural capital accounting and has participated in several international initiatives.

**23. In 2014, Statistics South Africa participated in the international work of advancing Natural Capital Accounting (ANCA).** This project was launched by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), United Nations Environment Program (UN Environment), and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), with funds from the Government of Norway. In South Africa the project was co-led by Statistics South Africa and the SANBI, in close collaboration with relevant national and provincial departments and agencies. The project produced two sets of pilot ecosystem accounts.

**24. In 2017, Statistics South Africa jointly with SANBI co-led the piloting of an international project on ecosystem accounting known as “Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (NCAVES) Project.”**<sup>17</sup> The project was led by UNSD and UN Environment, with funding from the European Union (EU). Statistics South Africa and SANBI co-led the NCAVES project nationally for South Africa, working closely with a range of national and sub-national stakeholders, to further develop ecosystem accounts for South Africa. A key outcome of the NCAVES project was the

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<sup>15</sup> Budget Review (2022), National Treasury, Republic of South Africa (23 February 2022).

<sup>16</sup> Statistics Act (No. 6 of 1999).

<sup>17</sup> The project started in 2017 and completed in 2021.

development of a ten-year strategy for advancing natural capital accounting in South Africa, compilation of five sets of natural capital accounts and the birth of a Natural Capital Accounting Coordination Unit in 2021. Table 3 provides a list of NCA that Statistics South Africa has been involved in producing and those that are in production or planned stage.

**25. The Natural Capital Accounting Coordination Unit is led by a Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) chaired by the Director of Environmental Economic Accounts.** The purpose of the SAG is to (i) advance the implementation of the NCA strategy in South Africa; (ii) ensure links between NCA work and other relevant national policies and strategies; (iii) advise on institutional arrangements for NCA in South Africa; (iv) give strategic guidance on: principles to guide priorities for the compilation of natural capital accounts, strategic engagements, dialogues and events to support NCA and opportunities to mainstream NCA in government; and (v) makes recommendations about when and how to hold the National NCA Forum for stakeholders. The last Forum was hosted by Statistics South Africa in October 2022, bringing together 91 public and private sector participants representing 25 institutions involved across the NCA value chain. The SAG meets once or twice a year and additional meetings can be arranged as needed.

**26. Statistics South Africa alone cannot meet the high demand for environment and climate change statistics.** With a decentralized statistical system there are several statistical initiatives led by other stakeholders where Statistics South Africa is not actively involved. The other key stakeholders include: the DFFE, DMRE, DPME, DWS, DSI, NBI, NT, SANParks, WRC, SARB, SARS, SAWS, SANEDI, and SANBI. Based on the plenary and bilateral discussions with the stakeholders, the mission noted several challenges emerging from the diversity of institutions in particular, weak coordination. There was no common understanding among the stakeholders as to who was doing what, the contacts, awareness of available source data, and standardized data collection tools and definitions. It was revealed that some primary data producers have useful granular data on environment and climate change yet key users (including Statistics South Africa) are not aware of their existence as prescribed in the Statistics Act 1999.<sup>18</sup>

**27. Another key initiative is South Africa's Green Finance Taxonomy (GFT), a framework developed to identify and track sustainable finance activities for investors.**<sup>19</sup> The GFT was developed through a consultative process by a Working Group chaired by the National Treasury and including representatives from DFFE, DPME, SARB, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the Financial Sector Conduct Authority; the Prudential Authority; Banking Association South Africa; Council of Retirement Funds for South Africa; the Association for Savings and Investment South Africa; as well as representatives from banks and retirement funds. The GFT was released in April 2022 and defines a minimum set of assets, projects, activities, and sectors that are eligible to be defined as "green" in line with international best practice and national priorities. It is expected to be used by investors, issuers, and other financial sector participants in South Africa to track, monitor, and demonstrate the credentials of their green activities in a more confident and efficient way.

**28. The DPME is in the process of establishing the national monitoring and evaluation system to monitor the implementation of mitigation actions by stakeholders across the economy.** This is a

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<sup>18</sup> Statistics Act 1999, section 14 (9).

<sup>19</sup> The project was financed by the World Bank's International Finance Cooperation (IFC), SECO and SIDA.

key initiative, and its objective is to provide a strong mechanism to ensure that the right environment data is collected in a coherent consistent and transparent manner from all sectors (fields of action). Data production is already an integral part of the draft Climate Change Bill (Box 1).<sup>20</sup> Despite the progress made in the policy front, discussions with the stakeholders identified several data challenges including, a lack of sector coordinated implementation mechanism, standardized indicators and metrics, adequate sectoral central reporting systems or repository, and efficient international coding of indicators system. Other challenges are related to carbon budget tagging covering the entire budget spectrum to better capture climate-related public expenditures as well as climate-related investment projects and transfers to SOEs and provinces. Capacity constraints to produce reliable data is a major challenge particularly in state governments and municipalities.

**29. Given the large number of initiatives on environment and climate change statistics, strong institutional coordination is essential to avoid duplication of effort.** While many initiatives have emerged on climate change statistics in South Africa, coordination arrangements have not been formalized except for the work on Natural Capital Accounting. Discussions with key stakeholders indicated a strong need to strengthen coordination among the various institutions involved in climate change statistics to improve efficiency and better utilization of scarce resources and expertise. There was also a call to leverage synergies available in related initiatives. For example, the DGI 3 could usefully leverage the ongoing institutional coordination of the work on Natural Capital Accounting as well as the new initiative of Statistics South Africa to establish an IIF for identifying and tracking climate-related data gaps. Statistics South Africa, with its broad mandate for coordination of official statistics, and the DPME with its overarching role of monitoring and evaluating South Africa’s climate change response actions could take the lead in advancing inter-agency coordination and collaboration.

**30. South Africa’s climate change ambitions and initiatives have been supported by several bilateral and multilateral donors.** These include, France, Germany, Norway, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States, the African Development Bank, the European Union (EU), UNEP, UNSD, the IMF and the World Bank. The EU technical assistance was directed towards natural capital accounting and valuation of ecosystem services, Norway to advancing natural capital accounting and the IMF and the World Bank Group to technical support mainly macro-critical policy analysis.

**TABLE 3.** List of Natural Capital Accounting Work in South Africa that Stats SA Has Been Involved In

Account	Lead organization	Date of publication	Examples of policy links
Water accounts	Stats SA (2002 to 2010). Stats SA &WRC (2018)	2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2018	National Water Act, NWRS, National Water and Sanitation Master Plan, NBSAP, SDG Targets
Energy accounts	Stats SA	2005, 2008-2012, 2014-2017	Department of Energy’s Post-2015 National Energy Efficiency Strategy, Energy Efficiency Targets
Mineral accounts	Stats SA	2002, 2004, 2008-2013 2014-2017	Department of Mineral Resources planning
Fisheries accounts	Stats SA	2010, 2012, 2013, 2014-2017	Fisheries Management, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Market and Trade Development Strategy

<sup>20</sup> Government Gazette No. 45299 of 11 October 2021.



**TABLE 3.** List of Natural Capital Accounting Work in South Africa that Stats SA Has Been Involved In

Land and ecosystem accounts for KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)	Stats SA & SANBI in NCAVES Project	2015	Provincial SDF, Provincial Protected Area Expansion Strategy
National river ecosystem accounts		2015	NWRS, National Water and Sanitation Master Plan, NBSAP, Catchment Management Strategies
Pilot ecosystem service accounts for KZN, 2005 to 2011		2021	SDFs, Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, municipal planning, NBSAP
Land and terrestrial ecosystem accounts, 1990 to 2014		2020	NDP, NSDF, Sustainable Land Reform, NBSAP, SDGs and Aichi targets
Accounts for protected areas, 1900 to 2020		2021	NPAES, biodiversity stewardship programs, Biodiversity Finance Plan, NBSAP, SDG targets
Land accounts for metropolitan municipalities		Experimental. Will not be published.	Integrated Development Plans, SDFs (for cities and their peri-urban and rural hinterlands), NBSAP
Accounts for species: rhinoceros and cycad plant group		2021 Experimental. Will not be published.	National Strategy for Plant Conservation, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), managing wildlife trade and poaching, NBSAP, SDG targets
Marine ecosystem accounts		Unspecified.	Marine Spatial Planning, NPAES, fisheries management, NBSAP, SDG targets
Accounts for strategic water source areas, 1990 to 2020	SANBI through EI4WS Project	2023	NWRS, National Water and Sanitation Master Plan, city-level water management, Catchment Management Strategies, NBSAP, Aichi and SDG targets
Accounts for ecological infrastructure assets		2024*	NBSAP, National Water and Sanitation Master Plan, Framework for Investing in Ecological Infrastructure, National Resource Management programs
Detailed catchment-level water resource accounts	CWRR	2015, 2019, 2024*	NWRS, National Water and Sanitation Master Plan, Catchment Management Strategies
Experimental Ecosystem Accounts for South Africa's Estuaries	CSIR	2020	Estuary Management Plans, National Water and Sanitation Master Plan
Ecosystem accounts for South Africa: Report of the NCAVES Project	Stats SA, DFFE & SANBI	2021	
Biodiversity tourism	Stats SA	Unspecified	
Satellite account for biodiversity economy	DRRE & Stats SA	Unspecified	National Biodiversity Economy Strategy
Biodiversity Economy Satellite Accounts	Stats SA, DFFE, SANBI	Unspecified	National Biodiversity Economy Strategy
Ocean accounts	NMU	Under development	

Source: National Natural Capital Accounting Strategy: A ten-year strategy for advancing Natural Capital Accounting in South Africa (June 2021). Updated in consultation with NCA Coordination Unit.

\* Intended year of publication

## E. ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

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**31. Bilateral and plenary discussions with the stakeholders identified key priorities for the short-term and medium-term technical assistance and training.** The mission utilized the [South African National Capital Accounting \(NCA\) Strategy](#) as well as the IMF SECO questionnaire, to identify the key environmental and climate change statistics to be covered under the SECO program. The IIF developed by Statistics South Africa was a useful tool to map and monitor data requirements on key initiatives such as SDGs, NDP (2023), and the AU Agenda 2063 goals. DGI-3 should be integrated into this framework to assist with monitoring the supply and demand for policy relevant indicators. The mission noted that there is significant demand for environment and climate related data and the proposed SECO workplan represents the intersection of South African priorities, South African capacity development (technical assistance and training) needs, and what the IMF Statistics Department can provide in terms of capacity development.

**32. South Africa faces resource constraints in terms of producing environment and climate change statistics on a sustainable basis, thus funding for statistical programs should be considered.** Currently, many of the projects are donor funded for a particular project with a finite life, so authorities pointed to the problem of not having a well-resourced dedicated team to produce the statistics on an on-going basis. Furthermore, authorities pointed to the risk of not having the time to be strategic as to where they are focusing their energies because of lack of resources and donor funding. Authorities indicated South Africa has much of the technical capacity and skill sets but lack the funds to create the placements, especially on a permanent basis.

### Air Emissions Account

**33. Air emissions accounts have various policy uses, the most important being their use in monitoring the effect of climate mitigation policies.** AEAs present information on gaseous and particulate substances released to the atmosphere by resident establishments and households as a result of economic processes (production, consumption, and accumulation). They are structured by industry (various levels of detail) and by household and are consistent with national accounts estimates of value-added and output. Therefore, they can be integrated with annual estimates of output or gross value-added at constant prices to derive GHG emission intensities by industry— a key indicator in monitoring the effectiveness of climate mitigation policies and understanding the level of decoupling between greenhouse gas emissions and output.

**34. Emission Inventory data for South Africa are available from 2000–2020 and are a key data source for AEAs.** The DFFE produces the official data for international climate policies in the so-called GHG emissions inventories which are compiled every year, but only report to the UNFCCC every other year. The GHG emissions inventories are classified by technical processes (sources) and the annual data serves as an excellent starting point, as the same data can be used to compile (with some adjustments), for constructing the AEAs.<sup>21</sup> DFFE also has data on air quality. GHGs and air pollutants are typically emitted by the same sources. Mitigation strategies that reduce GHGs or the use of fossil fuels typically also reduce emissions of pollutants such as particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) but the DFFE pointed out at least one instance where the focus on reducing a certain type of air pollutant led to an

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<sup>21</sup> Two adjustments are needed to (1) move from a territory-based to a residency-based recording and the inclusion of international transportation in total emissions; and (2) break down the emission sources into production activities and households.

increase in carbon dioxide emissions, thus highlighting the importance of monitoring all air emissions. AEAs breaks down air pollutants by economic activity allowing for an integrated analysis of GHGs, air pollutants and economic activity.

**35. As South Africa implements structural reforms to achieve their low-carbon emission strategy, AEAs can help monitor the impact of these reforms on GHG emissions and carbon footprints over time.** AEAs are identified as a data gap under the G20 DGI-3 (Recommendation 1) and is part of goal 3 identified in the South African National Capital Accounting Strategy. Progress in producing AEAs can therefore fill this key data gap. Out of the discussions with the authorities, the mission noted that interaction between DFFE and Statistics South Africa is essential for the production of the AEAs and would help to facilitate the understanding of the concordance between the sources of emissions to the respective economic activities of industries and households. During discussions the need for social learning, institution building, and close collaboration was highlighted. The capacity to prepare data, compile and analyze the accounts requires building a common conceptual base and vocabulary, essentially “speaking the same language.” In this respect, stakeholders emphasized that institution building can be achieved both informally (through individual relationships) and formally (by establishing official partnerships with a Memorandum of Understanding).

**36. Benchmark Supply and Use tables (SUTs) are available from 2013–2020, but not on the latest version of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).** Statistics South Africa SUTs compilation level is 118 products and 213 industry groupings. The SUTs publication level of detail is 108 products and 124 industry groupings. The mission noted that, due to financial resource constraints the latest ISIC classification, revision 4, has not been adopted and the classification is based on the outdated ISIC revision 3. Statistics South Africa last published Input-Output tables (50 by 50 matrix) for 2014 but this has since been discontinued due to resource constraints. The current team only consists of six economists who work on SUTs, provincial GDP estimates, and satellite accounts (e.g., environment and transportation).

## Carbon Footprint

**37. Since South Africa is a carbon intensive country, data on carbon footprints is useful in monitoring the carbon intensity of final demand components, including exports.** This means that decoupling GHG emissions from economic growth is important for analysis. Reductions in domestic emissions can be partially or wholly offset elsewhere in the world due to interdependent global value chains and the relocation of carbon-intensive production (and the associated emissions) abroad. Evidence of decoupling based on domestic emissions, therefore, may reveal only part of the story. Thus, an indication of how much improvement is due to domestic policies and how much to displacement or substitution effects is essential, especially in the face of potential carbon border adjustments.<sup>22</sup> Therefore, domestic mitigation efforts must be placed in a global context and must build on a good understanding of carbon flows associated with international trade and domestic demand. Such information can be gleaned from carbon footprints data.

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<sup>22</sup> For example, the EU plan to put a carbon levy on imported goods from outside the bloc has implications on South Africa’s exports to the EU.

**38. Currently, Statistics South Africa does not produce estimates of carbon footprints, but once AEAs are established they could be produced.** Carbon footprints are a particular analytical application of AEAs going beyond the “production” perspective and highlighting the final demand (“consumption”) perspective. Providing a broad measure of emissions that includes direct and indirect emissions, Carbon footprints are broken down by output industry and contributing industries as well as final demand categories. The data are generally presented at the national level as annual estimates. Carbon footprint data did not emerge as one of the top priorities at this stage, but production of this data will fill the data gap identified in the G20 DGI-3 (Continuation of Recommendation 1).

## Energy Flow Accounts

**39. The transition to a low-carbon economy in South Africa implies a change in the energy mix and the need for statistics to monitor it.** As noted, South Africa is the largest GHG emitter on the African continent and the energy sector accounted for the bulk of the emissions due to carbon-intensive electricity generation.<sup>23</sup> Energy accounts can respond to the need to monitor energy policies by integrating energy statistics with economic data. In line with the SEEA-CF, energy accounts describe the supply and use of energy by economic activity. Due to their consistency with national accounts SUTs, energy accounts allow for the calculation of energy intensities by economic activities, energy footprints, and performing structural decomposition analysis. Combined with information on energy taxes and subsidies, they provide a useful tool for policy analysis.

**40. Energy accounts have been produced by Statistics South Africa as part of the [Environmental Economic Accounting \(EEA\) Compendium](#) but has not been produced since 2017.** Due to resource constraints (three staff dedicated to environmental accounts) Statistics South Africa has focused on assisting in the production of SEEA ecosystem accounts and has not updated the energy accounts. The 2017 EEA compendium contains physical energy supply and use tables data from 2002–2013. The summary account, 2002–2013, covered the supply for eight energy products<sup>24</sup> and total energy use for eight industrial groupings,<sup>25</sup> inventory changes, private consumption, exports, and losses for distribution. A more detailed use table is provided for 2013, covering a further disaggregation of how the eight energy products are used.

**41. The stakeholders identified a few issues with the previously published energy accounts.** The accounts display a long lag between the last reference year (2013) and the 2017 publication date—a four-year lag—which limits its usefulness for timely analysis. The data are also too aggregated hence stakeholders stressed the need for further disaggregation of the energy accounts, in particular more details related to the type of energy and industrial breakdowns would be helpful.

**42. Reestablishing the production of energy accounts can help monitor the energy transition and fill data gaps.** In the G20 DGI-3 (Recommendation 2), energy accounts have been identified as critical in assisting G20 economies in monitoring the energy transition consistent with South Africa’s aspirations. Indeed, energy accounts are priority in the South African National Capital Accounting

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<sup>23</sup> <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/002/2023/195/article-A003-en.xml>.

<sup>24</sup> Coal, Crude oil, electricity, gas, hydro, nuclear, petroleum products, and renewables (including geothermal and solar). The renewable category includes waste for 2002–2012 but excludes waste for 2013.

<sup>25</sup> Agriculture and fishing; commercial sector; construction; electricity, gas, and steam production; manufacturing; mining and quarrying; transport, storage and communication; and a non-specified industry.

Strategy (goal 3). The mission noted that, DMRE is the primary provider/producer of energy balances for South Africa. However, data are only provided at the national level but there is a strong demand to explore the feasibility to produce these accounts at municipal level.

## Environmental Activity Accounts and Government Revenue and Expenditures

**43. Statistics South Africa currently produces some data on environmental protection expenditure at the national level.** The government finance statistics (GFS) tax revenue data are published at too high of aggregation for detailed analysis. However, the South African Revenue Services (SARS) publishes [tax statistics](#) including environmental statistics at a more granular level.<sup>26</sup> As discussed above, the carbon tax, introduced in 2019, follows the polluter-pays-principle so that firms and consumers take the negative externalities of climate change into account in their future production, consumption, and investment decisions.<sup>27</sup> Therefore, SARS has quite a bit of detailed administrative data that could be leveraged in an anonymized manner. On the expenditure side, Statistics South Africa publishes environmental protection expenditures at the 4-digit Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) level.<sup>28</sup> At the closing plenary, stakeholders (for example, SANBI), were interested in learning more about what is currently captured in the statistics, understanding how the classification works, and what was out of scope and not captured, noting that a lot of environmental protection expenditure in South Africa was done through nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) and civil society.

## Capacity Development Activities

**44. To support South Africa's efforts to enhance the existing and develop new environment and climate change statistics, the mission proposed the following capacity development activities:**

- Stakeholders workshop on macro-critical environment and climate change statistics.
- Given the large number of stakeholders, workshops could be considered to allow for:
  - Training **on energy and air emission accounts** and on-going technical support over the duration of the project.
- Support the establishment of collaboration among different stakeholders and encourage the establishment of a coordination mechanism at the management level that facilitate setting priorities and data sharing across different institutions.

## Medium-Term Work Program

**45. Climate-related government expenditures and carbon footprints of foreign direct investment (FDI) are potential areas for future work.** Given the short time horizon of the SECO project which ends in December 2024, the mission identified that technical assistance and training on developing

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<sup>26</sup> SARS publishes environmental tax details for air passenger tax, tire levy, plastic bag levy, electricity levy, incandescent lightbulb levy, and CO2 tax on motor vehicle emissions, and carbon tax.

<sup>27</sup> The Carbon Tax Act of 2019 came into effect on June 1, 2019. It is administered and collected by SARS. More information at <https://www.sars.gov.za/customs-and-excise/excise/environmental-levy-products/carbon-tax/>.

<sup>28</sup> Waste management, Wastewater management, Pollution abatement, Protection of biodiversity and landscape, R&D environmental protection, Environmental protection nec.

these data could be requested in the future. Prioritizing these statistics as potential outputs would help fill the data gaps identified by DGI-3, namely recommendation 3 (carbon footprints of foreign direct investment (FDI)), recommendation 6 (climate-sustaining and climate-damaging subsidies) and recommendation 7 (climate change mitigation and adaptation current and capital expenditures by institutional sector).

## F. CONCLUSIONS

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**46. To support South Africa’s efforts to enhance the existing and develop new environmental and climate change statistics, the mission proposed the following recommendations and SECO project outputs:**

- **Establish a centralized environment and climate change database with formalized institutional arrangement for coordination.** Given the large number of stakeholders, a formal coordination mechanism will help avoid duplication of efforts and ensure complementarity of statistics produced. It may also help ensure complementary statistics produced rather than competing statistics given the limited resources available for statistical production. As to which indicators are housed in the database it would be up to the authorities to determine, but much like the IIF, candidates could include indicators being requested through international initiatives such as the DGI-3. A one-stop repository of the most requested indicators can allow users easy access to data and the metadata and serve as a portal for international data reporting requirements. Furthermore, it is under the purview of the authorities whether a separate database is established or if it can be integrated into the IIF.
- **While coordination across certain institutions exists, a coordination mechanism at a decision-making level would ensure continuous coordination.** The updated Statistics Act could provide the leverage for Statistics South Africa to work as the lead coordinating institution. Furthermore, the Climate Change Bill<sup>29</sup> should provide the muscle to collect sufficient data on climate change and establishing a centralized database would be an efficient use of resources. In the context of the DGI-3, the South African Reserve Bank is the lead institution responsible for reporting to the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and the Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (IAG) on the DGI-3 recommendations and has established an internal steering committee. However, given DGI recommendations 1-7 are focused on climate change statistics, a domain most likely outside of SARB’s area of expertise, broader coordination appears warranted. Given that there are at least six institutions involved in the climate recommendations SARB could request that Statistics South Africa lead this coordination given its broad mandate to coordinate official statistics (leveraging the amended Statistics Act 2023) and their experience with coordinating the NCA. The authorities could establish such a mechanism by March 2024. (This is a recommendation to the authorities and not a project deliverable).
- **Develop first air emission accounts for South Africa.** Leveraging the UNFCCC inventories produced by DFFE with Statistics South Africa could develop AEAs allowing for integrated analysis of GHG emissions and economic activity. The AEAs could cover both GHG emissions and other air pollutants.
- **Improve the coverage of energy flow accounts and reestablish dissemination.**

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<sup>29</sup> Following the July 2023 mission, on 24 October 2023 the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment introduced a Climate Change Bill in the National Assembly. The Bill refers to both the government and private sector’s role in the just transition to a low carbon economy.

**TABLE 4.** Priority Recommendations

Target Date	Priority Recommendation	Responsible Institutions
<b>March 2024</b>	<i>Establish a centralized environment and climate change database with formalized institutional arrangement for coordination</i>	Stats SA DFFE/DMRE/NT/SARB/DPME
<b>November 2024</b>	<i>Improve the coverage of energy flow accounts and reestablish dissemination</i>	Stats SA, DMRE
<b>February 2026</b>	<i>Develop preliminary first set of AEAs and disseminate</i>	Stats SA, DFFE