

Update on the Implementation of The National Climate Change Response Policy- A focus on Adaptation

THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE POLICY



Climate Change Breakfast Event: Royal Elephant Hotel: 05 November 2013

Climate Change & Air Quality Management Branch



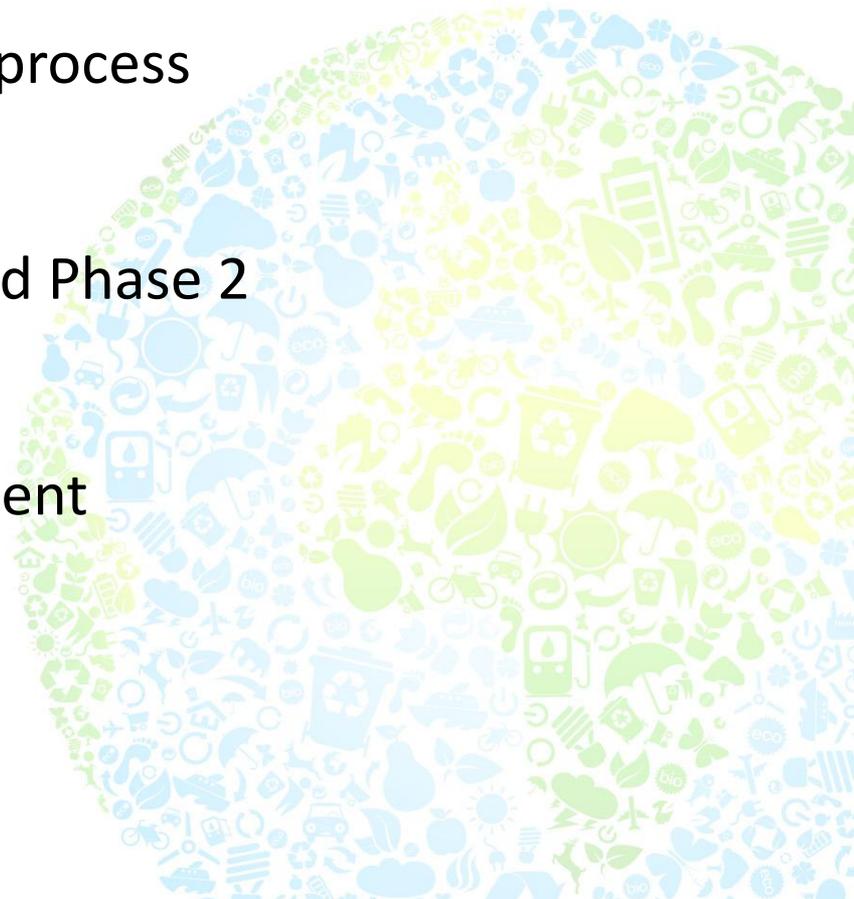
Overview of presentation (context)

- Context

- Mandate

- Updates on the implementation process
 - Approach to implementation
 - Reflection on LTAS Phase 1 and Phase 2
 - Policy alignment
 - Integrated Economic Assessment

- Conclusion





Adaptation Defined

- Adaptation refers to:
 - **ADJUSTMENTS** in ecological, social, or economic **systems** in response to **actual or expected climatic stimuli** and their **effects or impacts**.
 - **CHANGES IN PROCESSES, PRACTICES, and STRUCTURES** to **moderate potential damages** or to **benefit from opportunities** associated with climate change.
- Adaptation is vital for:
 - **reducing the impacts of, and vulnerability / exposure to climate change NOW** and
 - **increasing resilience to FUTURE impacts.**



SA's vulnerability to climate change

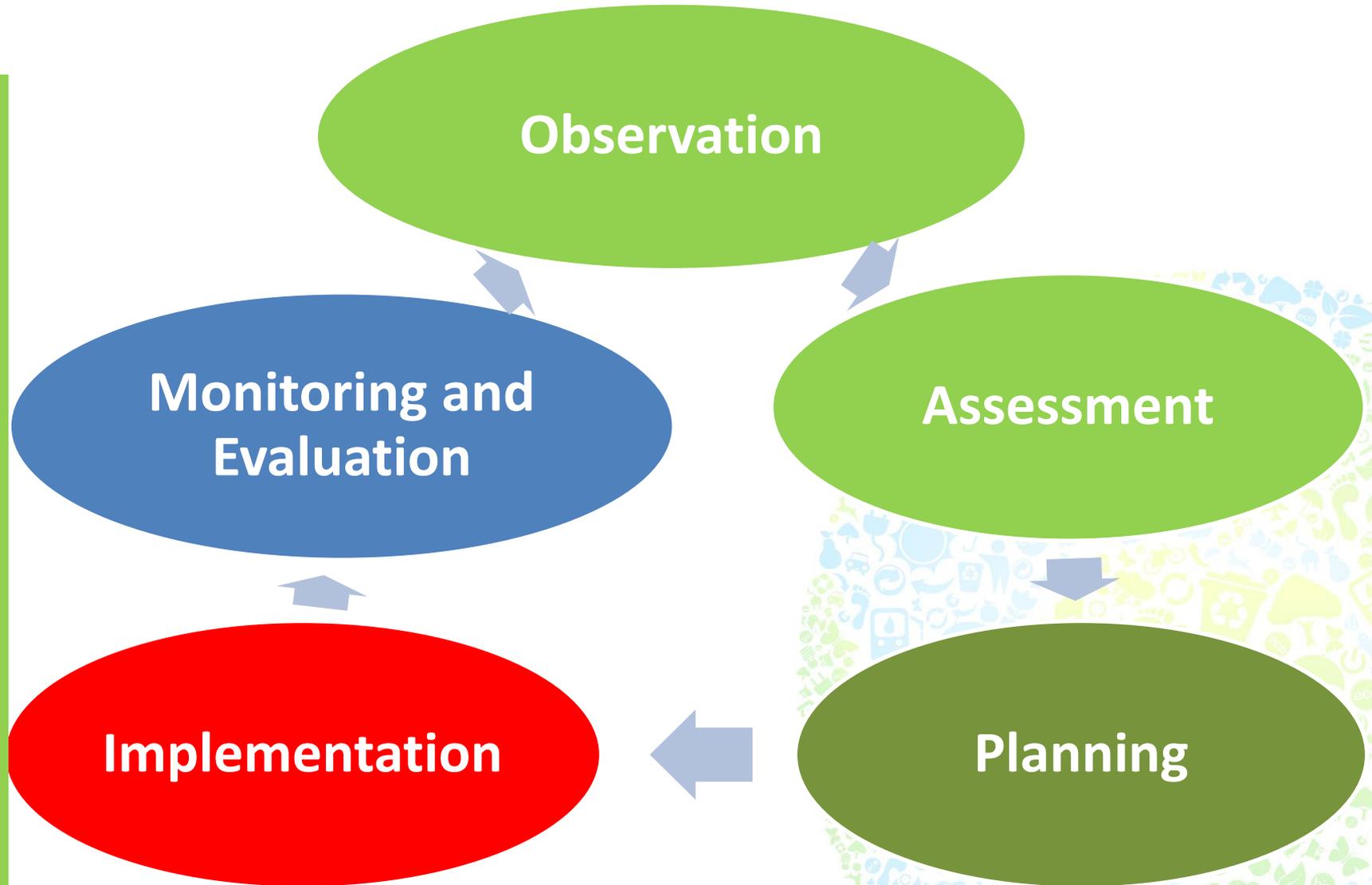
System	Changes
Water	significant proportion allocated; quality and quantity, increased frequency of extremes
Agriculture	most scenarios suggest adverse impacts (if..), implications for food security & small-scale farmers
Human health	strong interactions with environmental quality and current disease burden-water borne diseases
Disaster Management	extreme events, weather-related impacts are already exacerbated by unsustainable land use management
Biodiversity and ecosystems	degradation trends affecting biodiversity & ecosystem services; opportunities for resilience through ecosystem based adaptation
Human settlements and livelihoods	emerging understanding suggests significant and adverse impacts infrastructure and livelihoods –coastal, urban and rural- implications for planning and land use options
Ocean and coasts	sea level rise, extreme weather events and resultant disasters- implications for coastal infrastructure, tourism, ocean based economy and services

Climate change is an environmental, developmental, economic and a social issue



Then what?

Technological and financial support



Technical and Institutional capacities

Knowledge sharing and Learning



National Climate Change Response Policy

VISION

Transition to a lower carbon and climate resilient society

OBJECTIVE

Manage CC impacts thru interventions that build & sustain SA's social, economic & environmental resilience and emergency response capacity

National Climate Change Response Policy

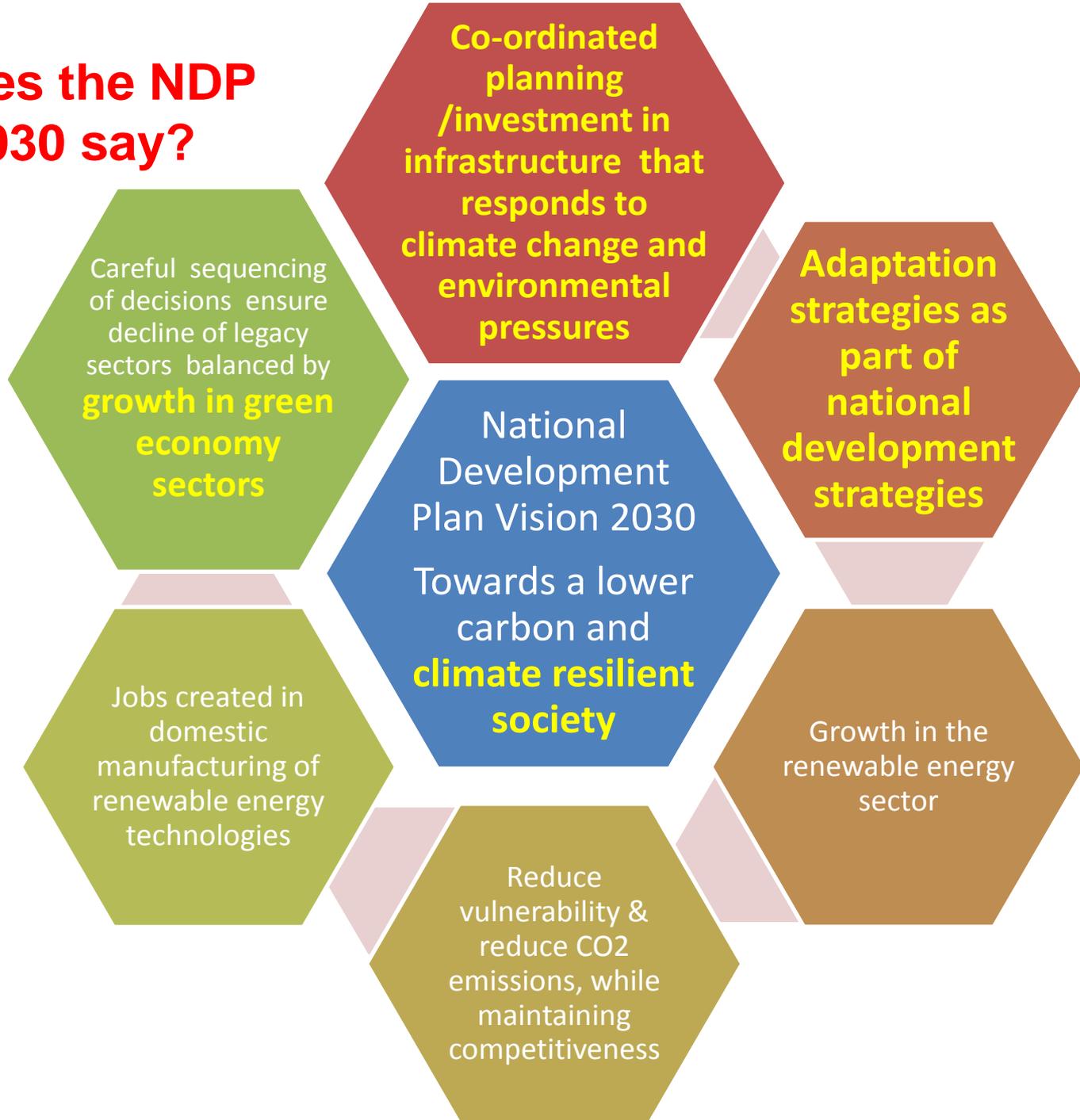
OBJECTIVE

Make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilize GHG concentrations.....

STRATEGIC APPROACH

Developmental
Transformational and participatory
Needs driven and customised
Dynamic and evidence based
Informed decision-making

What does the NDP Vision 2030 say?



Co-ordinated planning /investment in infrastructure that responds to **climate change and environmental pressures**

Adaptation strategies as part of **national development strategies**

National Development Plan Vision 2030
Towards a lower carbon and **climate resilient society**

Growth in the renewable energy sector

Reduce vulnerability & reduce CO2 emissions, while maintaining competitiveness

Jobs created in domestic manufacturing of renewable energy technologies

Careful sequencing of decisions ensure decline of legacy sectors balanced by **growth in green economy sectors**



NCCRP: Policy Provisions

- NCCRP presents South Africa's vision for an effective climate change response and the long-term, just transition to a climate resilient and lower carbon economy and society.
- Process:- Developing a set of long term adaptation scenarios (LTAS) for key sectors, on the basis of a set of consensus locally relevant climate scenarios, that would inform an integrated approach to planning and implementation of South Africa's adaptation response;



Adaptation policy requirements

- Climate risk analysis on sectoral plans, resulting in:
 - Identification and prioritisation of key short and medium term adaptation interventions;
 - Identification of adaptation responses that require co-ordination between specific sectors and / or departments”
 - Methodology to downscale climate information and impact assessments to specific geographical areas to be developed
- Effective planning and coordination of an integrated adaptation response will require:
 - Early warning and forecasting for disaster risk reduction and extreme events.
 - Medium-Long-term climate projections that define the range of future climate conditions and potential resource challenges
 - Research, capacity development, technology development, and integrated resource and development planning in the medium- and long-term.
 - **Common set of climate scenarios, and likely impact scenarios, and build in systems for scaling up, and for monitoring impact & outcome**



LTAS Methodology: Process Phase 1 & 2

Climate scenarios

Development objectives

Impact scenarios
Adaptation options

Sectors
Water, Health, Agriculture,
Fisheries, Biodiversity &
Ecosystems, DRR, Human
settlements-coastal, rural, urban

Policy review and alignment -Cross sectoral linkages-
Economic implications- costs and benefits/"red flags"
Sector Adaptation Plans

Adaptation scenarios

Development scenarios



Sectors and priority actions

- Water
- Agriculture, fisheries and forestry
- Human Health
- Biodiversity and Ecosystems
- Human settlements
- Disaster risk reduction
- Research and assessments
- Adaptation planning and response measures
- Climate information and services
- Cross sectoral integration
- Awareness and Capacity development
- Technology and new approaches
- Reducing the vulnerability and enhancement of the resilience
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting
- Partnerships, collaboration and networking for implementation





Policy Alignment

- The objective is to **optimise policy coherence** within sectors and across sectors in order to achieve adaptation outcomes that support development aspirations,
- This process will result in the **integration of adaptation strategies in key sector plans**, and
- Identify the adaptation responses that require coordination between sectors

Preliminary findings indicate;

- In many cases sectoral policies are silent on how the impact of climate change should be addressed; and, who exactly should be involved in addressing the issues stated in the respective policies.
 - Some sectoral policies deal with issues that are outside of that sector's responsibility / development goals; and/or provide that the solution to the issue raised lies within the responsibility / development goals of other sector(s)
- The policy analysis work provides an understanding and awareness of the linkages across and between development trajectories.
 - The report is a first-step towards an comprehensive process intended to promote policy alignment.



Let's Respond Guide and Toolkit: NCCRWP Strategic Objectives

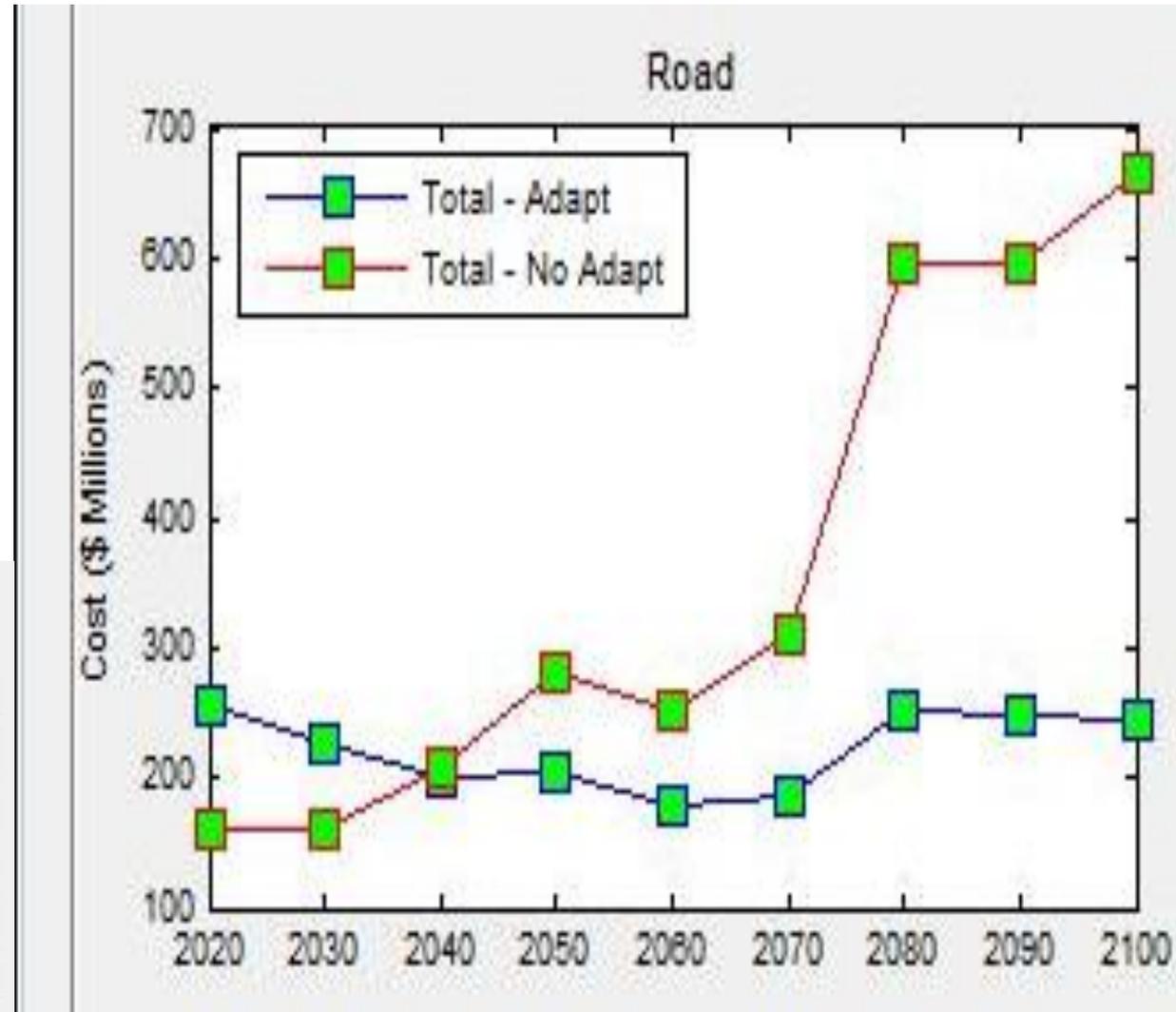
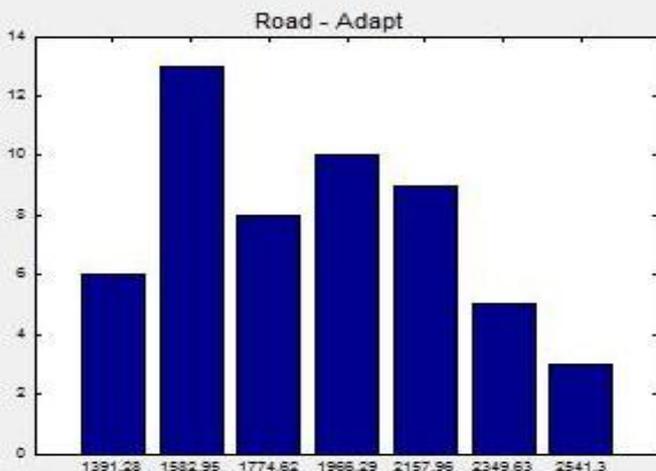
- **Policy and Regulatory Alignment-** Prioritise interventions already envisaged by national legislation or strategies that have climate change co-benefits. Review existing national policies, legislation or strategies, with a view to optimising and maximising the climate co-benefits of their intervention
- **Integrated Planning-** prioritise the mainstreaming of climate change considerations and responses into all relevant sector, national, provincial and local planning regimes such a, but not limited to the Industrial Policy Action Plan, Integrated Resource Plan for Electrification Generation, Provincial Growth and Development Plans and
- **Integrated Development Plans-** In pursuit of a long term funding framework for climate change finance, Government will mainstream climate change response into the fiscal budgetary process and so integrate the climate change response programmes at national, provincial and local government and at development finance institutions and state owned entities



“Adapt” vs “No-Adapt” Approach, e.g Roads

Adapt policy Overview

- Assumes perfect foresight with respect to climate change
- Applies these forward-looking climate projections
- Incurs up-front costs to adapt .





The process of transition will require:

- **Policy instruments** that promote complementarities between economic growth, social development and management of natural resources- **Sustainable development.**
- **Strengthened institutional arrangements** that function in a world of increasing complexity, cutting across conventional sectoral silos and crossing sovereign boundaries.
- **A new generation of financial instruments** that can deal with risks associated with economic and social transition
- **An evolving set of skills** to support emerging green sectors
- **Science and technology** mechanism to support the transition
- **Effective monitoring and evaluation** system
- **Effective information & knowledge management** for informed decision making at all levels (**science-policy-society-practice interface**)





















Thank you

