

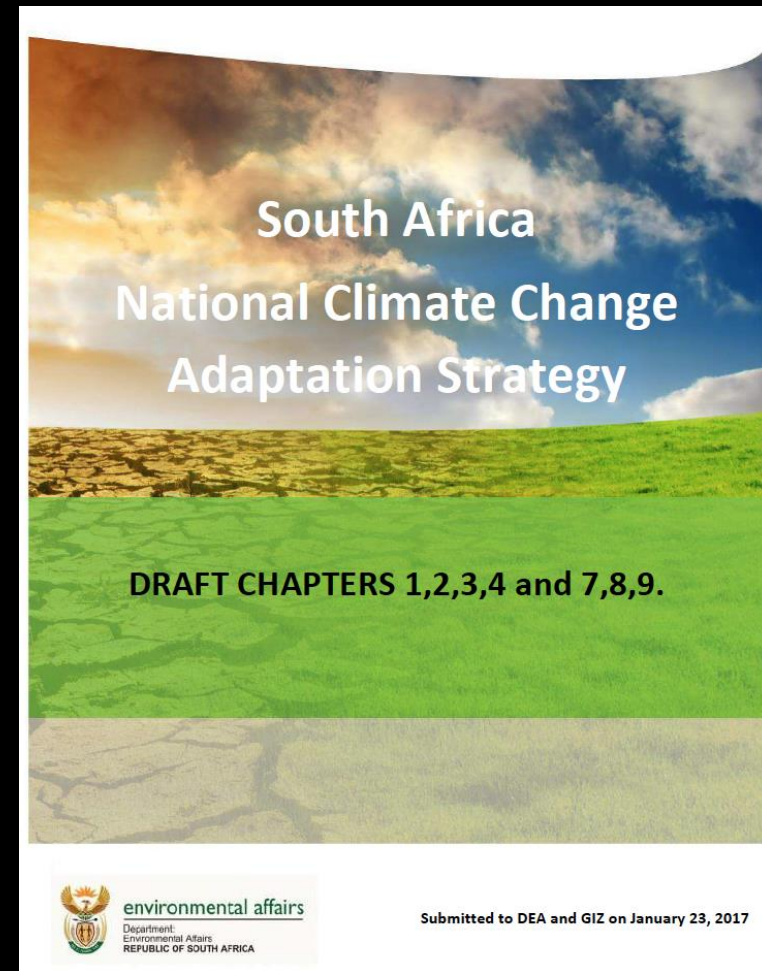
National Adaptation Strategy Overview and Reflections

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Outline

- Chapter highlights
 - Comments

- Reflections
 - Strengths
 - Concerns

Introduction

The principal strategic objectives of the NAS are as follows:

- Build climate resilience and adaptive capacity to respond to climate change risk and vulnerability
- Provide strategic leadership and guidance on the integration of climate change adaptation responses into current and future development objectives for the country
- Optimise policy, planning and implementation coherence to ensure sustainable outcomes
- Improve planning for climate change adaptation
- Guide efforts, encourage synergy and cross-sectoral collaboration, identify co-benefits, manage trade-offs and facilitate beneficial transformational change
- Establish an institutional and implementation framework (as per Article 7 of the Paris Agreement)

Related documents

- National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP) white paper
- National Development Plan (NDP)
- Long Term Adaptation Scenarios (LTAS) studies in South Africa
- Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA)
- Third National Communication (TNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



VISION

To provide a framework through which South African society can develop resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change through implementation of effective short, medium, and long-term adaptation responses, while achieving a more equitable and sustainable low-carbon development pathway and move towards the vision of a climate resilient South Africa.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

To build resilience and adaptive capacity to respond to climate change risk and vulnerability; whilst providing guidance on the integration of climate change responses into current and future development objectives; through optimising policy, planning, and implementation coherence of climate change adaptation actions.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES – ADAPTIVE MEASURES

Priority 1

Priority 2

Priority 3

Priority 4

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES – ENABLING MEASURES

Priority 5

Priority 6

Priority 7

Priority 8

Priority 9

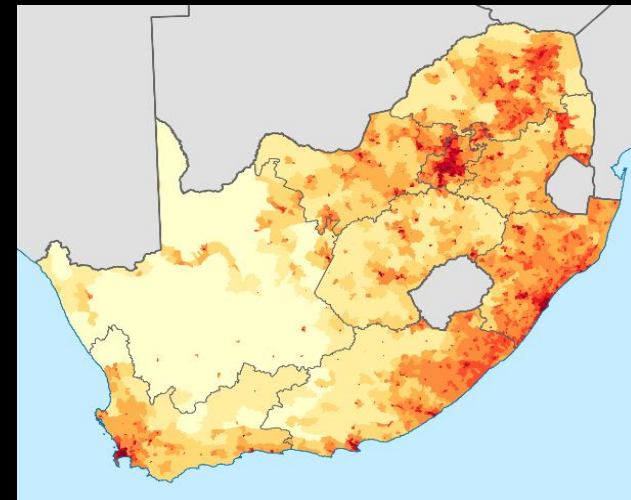
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Actions to translate each priority and sub-priority into concrete, on-the-ground actions, with timeframes and implementation responsibilities

CHAPTER ONE – THE IMPERATIVE TO ACT IN SOUTH AFRICA

1.1 Climate Vulnerable Country

- 1.1.1 Uneven Spatial Development Follows our Uneven Climate
- 1.1.2 Climate Variability has Social and Economic Consequences
- 1.1.3 Increasing Temperatures will have Profound Impacts
- 1.1.4 Climate Change Science Indicates Greater Rainfall Variability and Unevenness
- 1.1.5 South Africa's Neighbours are also Vulnerable to Increasing Variability and Unevenness
- 1.1.6 The Future is Characterised by Uncertainty



1.2 The Climate-Development Challenge

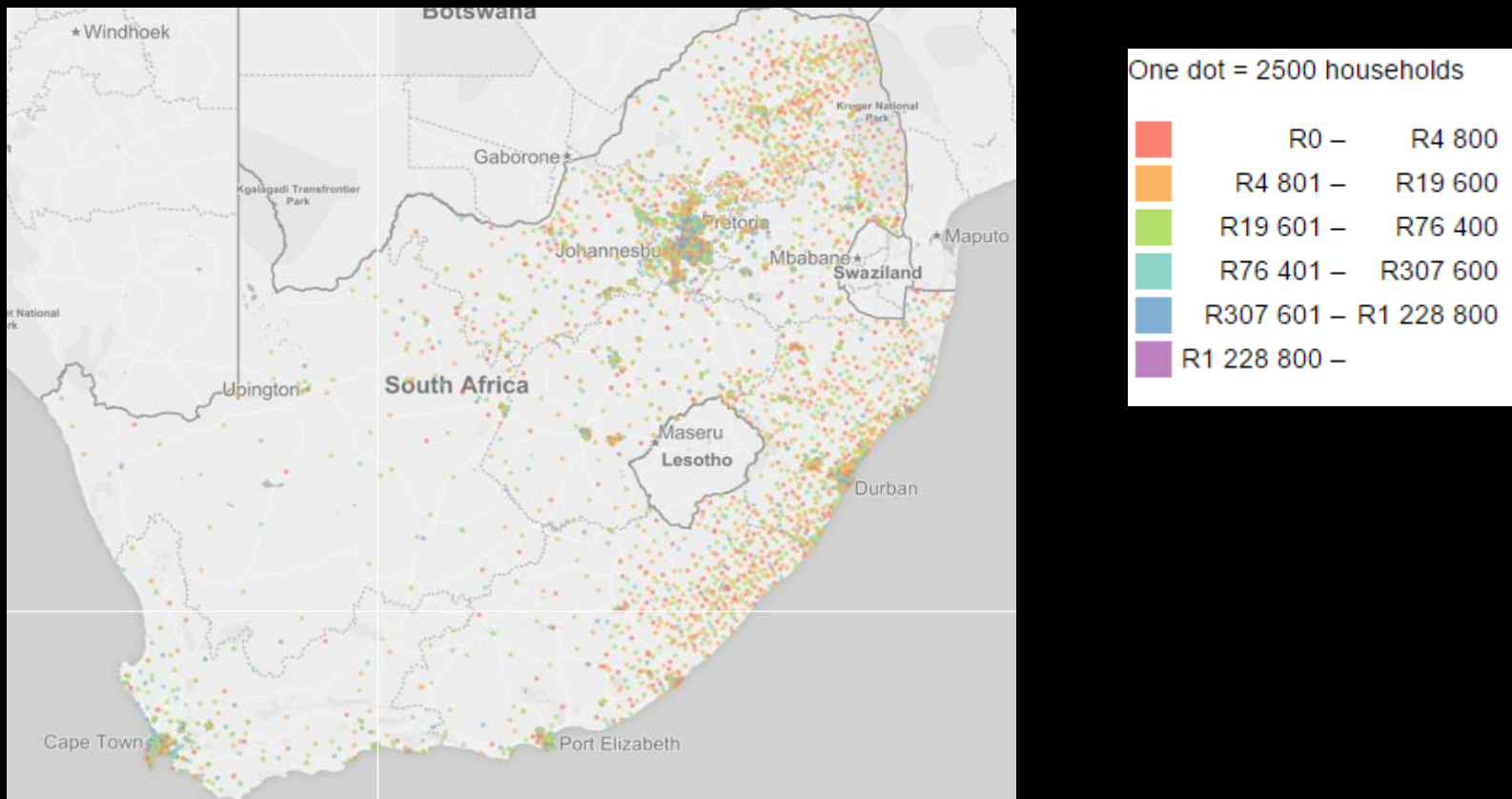


Figure 4 - South Africa Household Income Distribution (2013). Source: Adam Frith

Understanding of the problem

1.2 The Climate-Development Challenge

- 1.2.1 Climate only Exacerbates Development Pressures
- 1.2.2 Significant Inequality Increases Household Vulnerability
- 1.2.3 The Unstable Global Economy
- 1.2.4 Expanding Urbanisation is both a Threat and Opportunity for Climate Resilience
- 1.2.5 Deteriorating Ecosystems Reduce Climate Resilience
- 1.2.6 Inadequate Infrastructure and Poor Service Delivery Reduce Climate Resilience
- 1.2.7 Limited Information and Inflexible Institutions reduce Climate Resilience
- 1.2.8 Fragmentation of Institutions and Mandates
- 1.2.9 The Climate Knowledge and Capacity Gap

1.3 The Emerging Opportunities to Create a Climate Resilient Future



Figure 8 - UNFCCC's Adaptation Fund: Countries of Disbursement. South Africa has received over 1 million USD thus far (source: climatefundsupdate.org)

1.4 Changing the Paradigm for Climate Adaptation in South Africa

- 1.4.1 Climate Adaptation Requires a Culture of Implementation and Learning
- 1.4.2 Climate Change Adaptation must build on Resilience to Current Climate Variability
- 1.4.3 Climate Adaptation should Leverage and Channel Additional Resources
- 1.4.4 Harnessing our Comparative Advantage
- 1.4.5 Promoting Wellness and Building Local Resilience
- 1.4.6 Smartening the Use of our Natural Resources (Natural Capital)
- 1.4.7 Strengthening Flexible Service Delivery
- 1.4.8 Developing Climate Robust Infrastructure
- 1.4.9 Catalysing Climate Adaptation Innovation Industries and Business
- 1.4.10 Developing Human Capacity and Creating New Employment
- 1.4.11 Promoting Climate Resilient Spatial Transformation

CHAPTER TWO – A BUSINESS CASE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

- Yet is about resilience and adaptation
- No focus on business so title should change
- Agree with current focus on understanding terms
 - concern as to how these are understood and will be taken forward

Use of terms

“A unified vision of climate resilience should guide and inform all departments, sectors, provinces, local governments, civil society, academia, the private sector, and all entities engaging with development work or climate change efforts.”

NAS vision:

“A climate-resilient South Africa will follow a development pathway that is guided by an ongoing process of anticipating, planning for and adjusting responses to changes in climate and the environment, as informed by priority development needs. Adaptation responses will be developed through collaborative processes and supported by the best scientific information available. Institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation will facilitate coordinated implementation that optimises development outcomes, necessary transformation, and the interlinked needs of adaptation and mitigation imperatives.”

Resilience

- Building resilience
 - “build climate resilience in a manner that ensures the country and its people retain as many options as possible to pursue socioeconomic development goals despite the countervailing influence of climate change”
 - “ameliorating the pain of those already feeling the impacts. It means reducing climate change vulnerability and building adaptive capacity in individuals, households, and businesses to ensure they can withstand shocks and stresses, and to protect livelihoods and well-being”

“Building climate resilience means:

- Ensuring the South African economy can bring to bear as many resources as possible to manage the necessary shifts in new economic directions, without having options foreclosed;
- Ensuring that the building blocks of the economy (capital stocks including physical, natural, human, and institutional capital) retain their performance, productivity, and value; and
- Ensuring that systems underpinning the economy are nimble and dynamic enough to ensure auto-adaptation even as conditions continue to change over time, and have in-built ability for adaptive learning in the system, i.e. to evolve a level of maturity and in-built capability with regards to adaptation, through the process of experiential learning (i.e. learning by doing).”



Inserting rights and justice into urban resilience: a focus on everyday risk

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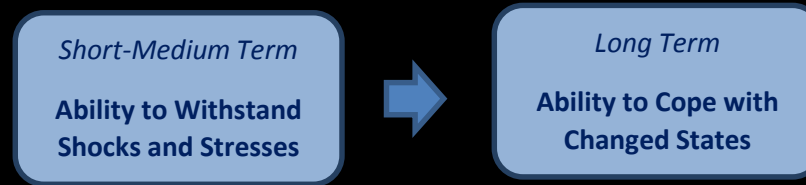
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ABSTRACT Resilience building has become a growing policy agenda, particularly for urban risk management. While much of the resilience agenda has been shaped by policies and discourses from the global North, its applicability for cities of the global South, particularly African cities, has not been sufficiently assessed. Focusing on rights of urban citizens as the object to be made resilient, rather than physical and ecological infrastructures, may help to address many of the root causes that characterize the unacceptable risks that urban residents face on a daily basis. Linked to this idea, we discuss four entry points for grounding a rights and justice orientation for urban resilience. First, notions of resilience must move away from narrow, financially oriented risk analyses. Second, opportunities must be created for “negotiated resilience”, to allow for attention to processes that support these goals, as well as for the integration of diverse interests. Third, achieving resilience in ways that do justice to the local realities of diverse urban contexts necessitates taking into account endogenous, locally situated processes, knowledges and

Priority adaptation



- **Adaptive Measures**
 - Flexible and Reliable Service Delivery
 - Robust Infrastructure
- **Enabling Measures**
 - Strengthened institutions and governance;
 - Partnerships and collaboration;
 - Enhanced finance flows;
 - Rigorous understanding of climate impacts and implications

CHAPTER THREE – HOW TO ACHIEVE THE VISION OF A CLIMATE RESILIENT SOUTH AFRICA

Adaptive measures

Strategic Priority 1: Reduce Human Vulnerability and Build Human Adaptive Capacity

Strategic Priority 2: Reduce Economic Vulnerability and Build Economic Adaptive Capacity

Strategic Priority 3: Ensure Resilient Physical Capital

Strategic Priority 4: Ensure Resilient Natural Capital

Enabling measures

Strategic Priority 5: Ensure Institutional Support for Climate Adaptation

Strategic Priority 6: Enhance Public-Private-Civil Society Collaboration and Stewardship

Strategic Priority 7: Enable Substantial Flow of Climate Finance

Strategic Priority 8: Improve Our Understanding of Climate Change Impacts and their Development Implications

Strategic Priority 9: Build Capacity and the Awareness Necessary for Effective Action

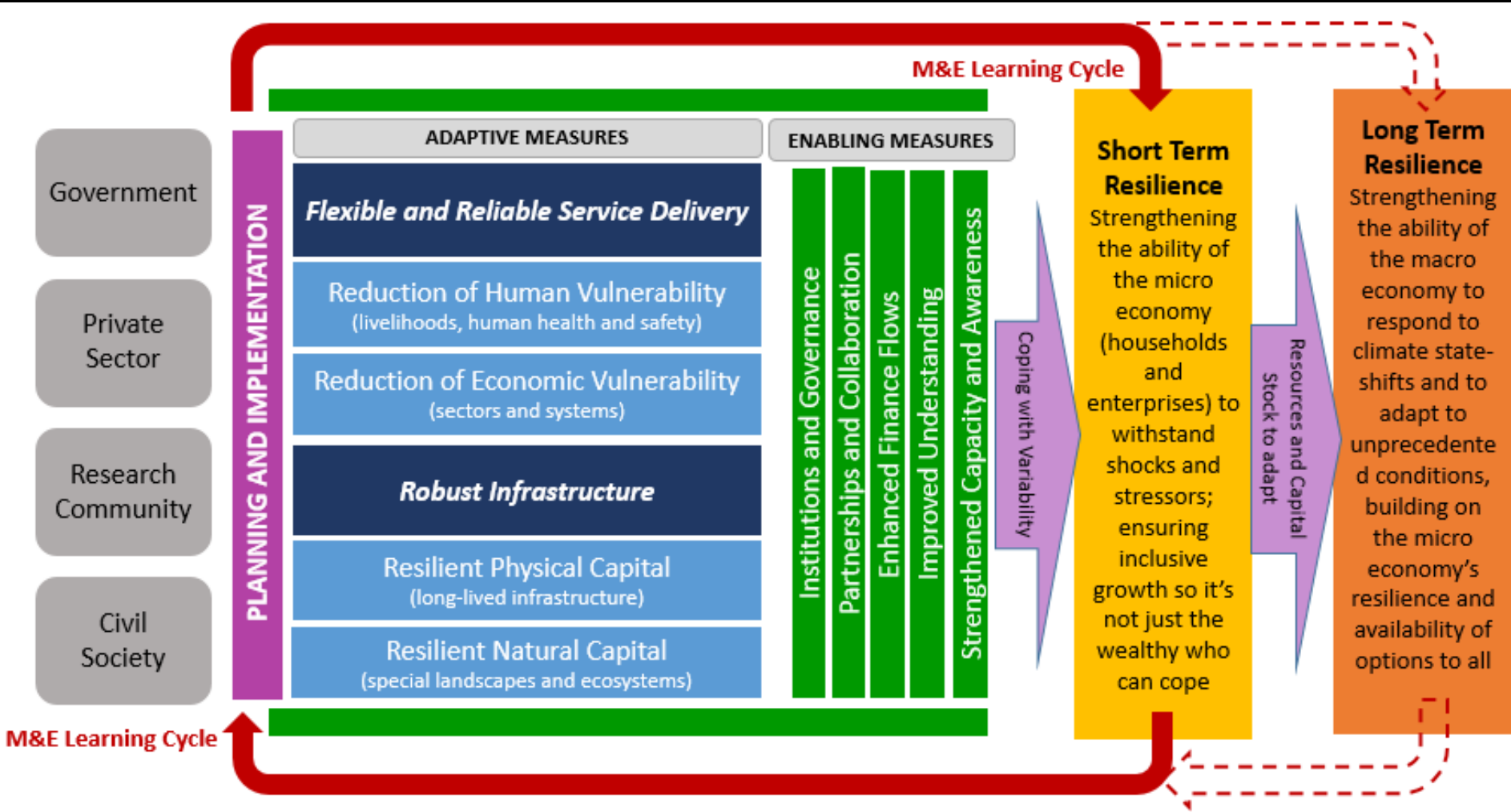


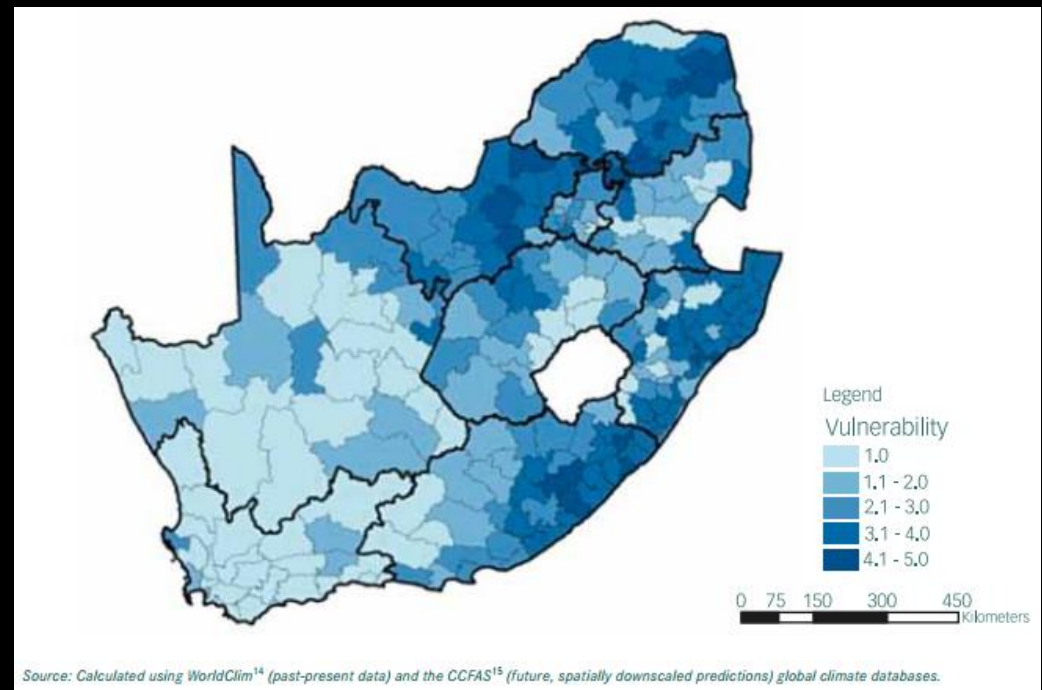
Figure 10 - A Framework for Building a Climate Resilient South Africa (Detailed Model) Pg. 33

Strategic Priority 1: Reduce Human Vulnerability and Build Human Adaptive Capacity

- *Sub-Priority 1.1: Design and deliver targeted climate change vulnerability reduction programmes aimed at individuals and communities that are most at risk and have the most diminished adaptive capacity, across different human settlements (rural, urban, peri-urban, informal settlements, coastal).*
 - *Human settlements*
 - *Municipal services*
- *Sub-Priority 1.2: Fully capacitate and operationalize South Africa's National Disaster Management Framework to strengthen both proactive adaptive capacity against disasters and extreme events as well as response and recovery*
 - *Physical safety*
 - *Disaster management centres*
- *Sub-Priority 1.3: Launch a climate change public health programme to reduce health hazards from climate change and build a healthier, more resilient population (or labour force)*
 - *disease surveillance and measurement*

- **Chapter 5 – Implications for Provincial Action**
- **Chapter 6 – Implications for Local Government Action**

Figure 1 - Climate Change Vulnerability in SA Municipalities (Financial and Fiscal Commission 2013-2014)



Chapter 7 – Enabling Measures: Governance and Institutional Arrangements

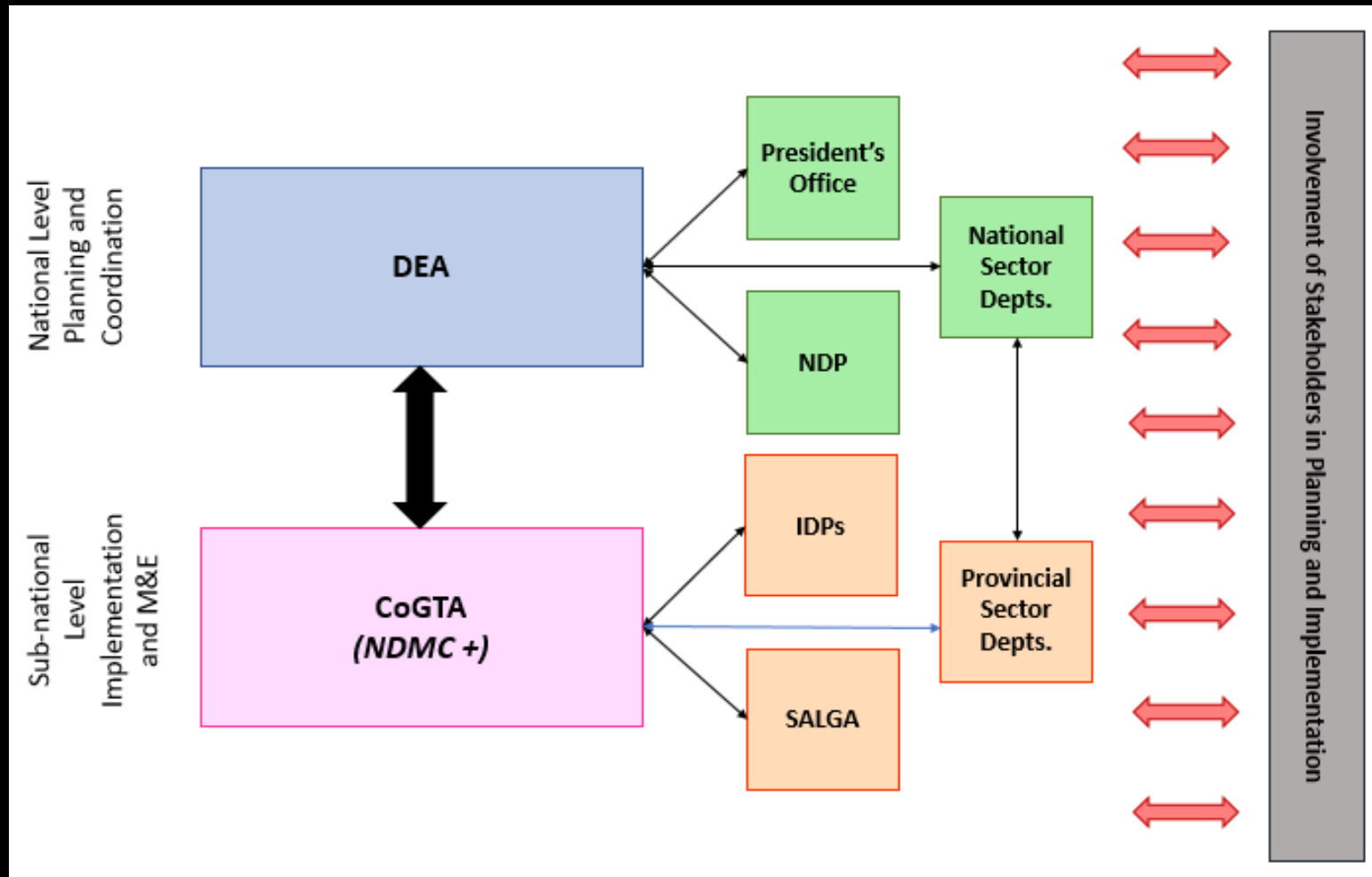


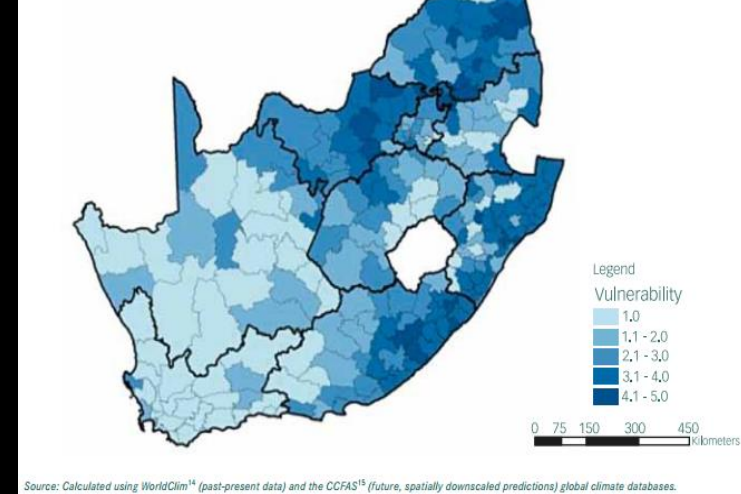
Figure 6 - Proposed Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Institutional Architecture for South Africa

Strengths

- Recognition of broader development context
 - Key message 7: Transformational, systemic change is required to address the challenges presented by climate change.
- Importance of
 - cross-sector and multi-actor approach
 - M&E
 - Potential role of science and academic input
 - Capacity building
- Stakeholder consultation
- Provincial focus
- Foregrounding local government
- Importance of moving from DEA focus to new institutional structure

Concerns

- Use of terms
 - Resilience
 - Transformational development
 - Key message 7: Transformational, systemic change is required to address the challenges presented by climate change.
- Vulnerability assessment
 - Eg. Local govt vulnerability
- Sector-based resilience
 - How to implement cross-sector approaches?
 - Local govt engagement
- Individual and household adaptive capacity
 - *“Sub-Priority 1.1: Design and deliver targeted climate change vulnerability reduction programmes aimed at individuals and communities..”*
 - *Ability to strengthen local capacity?*



Concerns

- Challenge of M&E
 - Ability to capture data (quant and qual)
 - Learning
- Institutional architecture needed
 - Links to disaster risk management assumed in some places
 - Is the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) in Department of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) best?
- Ability to implement recommendations
- Role of consultants

Thank you
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