



National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

Alinah Mthembu: Climate Change Adaptation-Natural Resources

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environment, forestry
& fisheries

Department:
Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Purpose of the Presentation

- Share the Approved National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy; and
- Invite stakeholders to play a role in the implementation of the NCCAS

What is NCCAS?

- Common reference point for climate change adaptation efforts in South Africa, providing guidance across all levels of government.
- Guide stronger coherence and coordination on climate change adaptation between different institutions and levels of government.
- Inform national, provincial and local planning and implementation
- Support the implementation of adaptation component of the NCCRP and NDC, and is aligned with NDP
- Support South Africa in meeting international obligations, as it serve as a National Adaptation Plan.
- The NCCAS is a ten-year plan that will be reviewed every five years.

Principles

A country-driven approach

Based on best available science and traditional knowledge

Participatory, bottom up approach

People-centred

Equity

Gender-responsive

Consideration of vulnerable groups

Environmental support for climate adaptation

Address capacity gaps

Facilitate mainstreaming of adaptation

Continuous, progressive, iterative process

Transformative change

NCCAS Strategic Vision

To transition to a climate resilient South Africa, which will follow a sustainable development path, guided by anticipation, adaptation and recovery from a changing climate and environment to achieve our development aspirations.

Strategic Focus

Strategic Objective 1:

Build climate resilience and adaptive capacity to respond to climate change risk and vulnerability

Strategic Objective 2:

Promote the integration of climate change adaptation response into development objectives, policy, planning and implementation

Strategic Objective 3:

Improve understanding of climate change impacts and capacity to respond to these impacts

Strategic Objective 4:

Ensure resources and systems are in place to enable implementation of climate changes responses

NCCAS Strategic Interventions

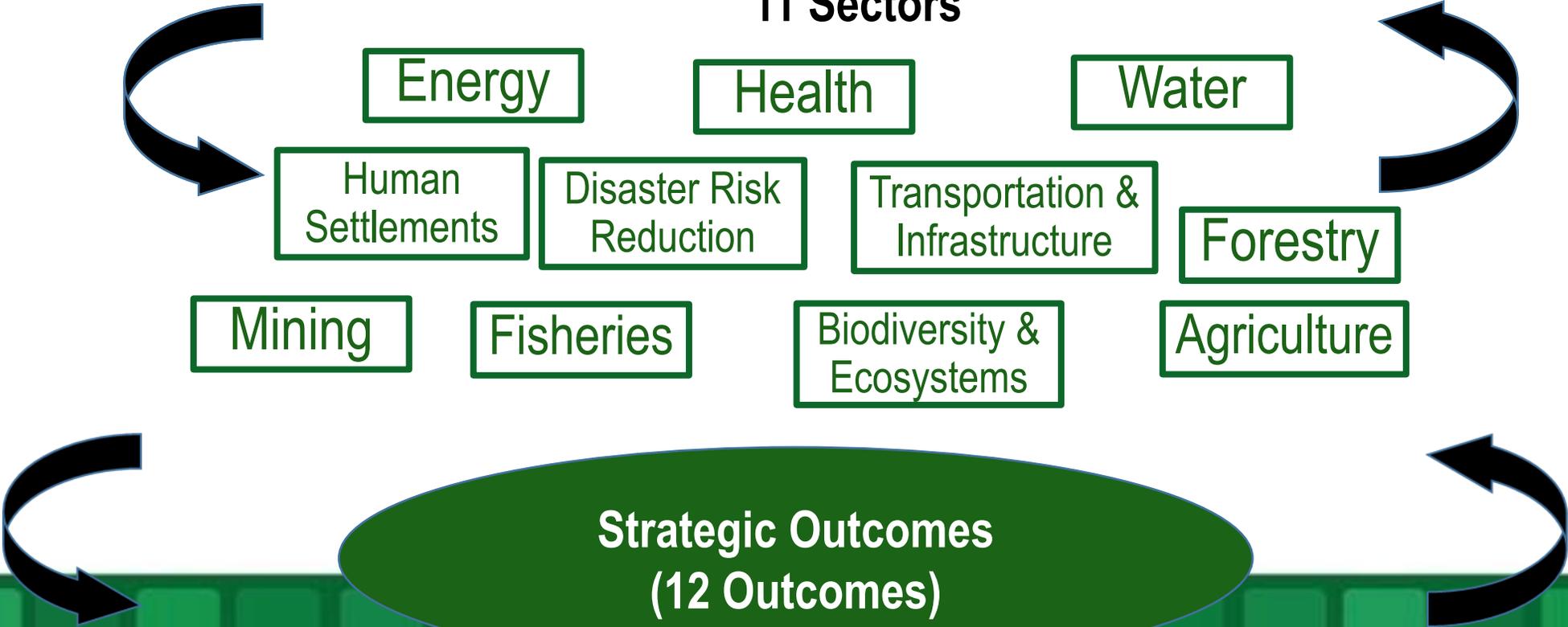
- **Intervention 1:** Reduce human, economic, environmental, physical and ecological infrastructure vulnerability and build adaptive capacity
- **Intervention 2:** Develop a coordinated Climate Services system that provides climate products and services for key climate vulnerable sectors and geographic areas.
- **Intervention 3:** Develop a vulnerability and resilience methodology framework that integrates biophysical and socio-economic aspects of vulnerability and resilience.
- **Intervention 4:** Facilitate mainstreaming of adaptation responses into sectoral planning and implementation.
- **Intervention 5:** Promote research application, technology development, transfer and adoption to support planning and implementation.
- **Intervention 6:** Build the necessary capacity and awareness for climate change responses.
- **Intervention 7:** Establish effective governance and legislative processes to integrate climate change in development planning.
- **Intervention 8:** Enable substantial flows of climate change adaptation finance from various sources.
- **Intervention 9:** Develop and implement an M&E system that tracks implementation of adaptation actions and their effectiveness.

9 Strategic Interventions and Associated Expected Strategic Outcomes

9 Strategic Interventions

Strategic Intervention 1.	Strategic Intervention 2.	Strategic Intervention 3.	Strategic Intervention 4.	Strategic Intervention 5.	Strategic Intervention 6.	Strategic Intervention 7.	Strategic Intervention 8.	Strategic Intervention 9.
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11 Sectors



**Strategic Outcomes
(12 Outcomes)**

Climate Science

TEMPERATURE

Observed Trend- Drastic increase in Temperatures

Low Mitigation:

- Drastic increase in temperatures
- 2080–2099 period: Temperature increases greater than 4 °C across South Africa. Increases greater than 6 °C possible in western, central and northern interior.
- Increases in the number of heat-wave days and very hot days

High Mitigation

temperatures in the interior could be constrained between 2.5 to 4 °C.

RAINFALL

Observed Trend – Changes in rainfall distributions and patterns

Low Mitigation

- South Africa to experience drier conditions overall.
- Extreme rainfall events to increase over the interior.

High Mitigation

- Large number of projections predict generally wetter conditions over the central and eastern interior.
- Other projections predict generally drier conditions

Chapter 1: Introduction

- **Introduction**
- **Rationale for NCCAS**
- **Alignment with strategic policy documents**

Chapter 2: Context

- **International and national policy context**
- **Climate change context**

Chapter 3: Strategic Focus

- **Vision**
- **Objectives**
- **Interventions**
- **Outcomes**

Chapter 4: Reduce Vulnerability and Build Adaptive Capacity

Strategic Intervention 1

Reduce human, economic, environmental, physical and ecological infrastructure vulnerability and build adaptive capacity

Outcome 1.1

Increased resilience and adaptive capacity achieved in human, economic, environmental, physical and ecological infrastructure

- Adaptation actions that ensure benefits to communities and vulnerable groups.
- Adopt climate resilient approaches to natural resource management to restore and maintain ecosystem goods and services.
- Invest in knowledge and capacity building for climate-resilient rural livelihoods
- Create a more adaptive energy system to reduce dependence on a centralized system and increase distributed generation, especially in rural areas.
- Support farmers to implement more efficient climate-smart and conservation agriculture practices.
- Adopt water-wise water management practices in urban areas

Chapter 5: Climate Services

Strategic Intervention 2

Develop a coordinated Climate Services system that provides climate products and services for key climate vulnerable sectors and geographic areas

Outcome 2.1

Climate products and services for key climate vulnerable sectors and geographic areas developed and implemented

- Establish National Climate Centre
- Continue and enhance climate observation and monitoring networks
- Continue to invest in climate change prediction and modelling data
- Develop and continuously update a national climate information and early warning system to address the needs to different sectors
- Develop municipal early warning systems for vulnerable geographical areas
- Investigate alternative technologies that can be used considering the 4th industrial revolution

Chapter 6: Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Framework

Strategic Intervention 3

Develop vulnerability and resilience methodology framework that integrates biophysical and socio-economic aspects of vulnerability and resilience

Outcome 3.1

An adaptation vulnerability and resilience framework developed and implemented across 100% of key adaptation sectors

- The development of a National Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Framework (NCRVAF) methodology.
- To provide a common framework that can be used by sectors, provinces and municipalities to undertake and present vulnerability assessments.
- Use the NCRVAF to guide local assessments

Chapter 7: Adaptation Planning and Mainstreaming

Strategic Intervention 4

Facilitate mainstreaming of adaptation responses into sectoral planning and implementation

Outcome 4.1

Effective adaptation planning that covers at least 100% of the South African sectors identified in the NCCAS

Outcome 4.2

Achieving 100% coverage of climate change considerations in sectoral operational plans

- Development and updating of climate adaptation strategies national, provincial and local spheres of government.
- Integration of climate change into other strategic plans and documents such as provincial growth and development strategies, municipal development planning documents, and business strategic implementation plans.

Chapter 8: Research

Strategic Intervention 5

Promote research application, technology development, transfer and adoption to support planning and implementation

Outcome 5.1

Increased research output and technology uptake to support planning and implementation

- Develop a roadmap for climate change research across a range of disciplines.
- Promote climate change research in-line with the roadmap.
- Establish a programme to promote research into new climate change adaptation technologies
- Disseminate knowledge generated by climate change research.
- Establish a knowledge dissemination programme to encourage research uptake

Chapter 9: Awareness and Capacity Building

Strategic Intervention 6

Build the necessary capacity and awareness for climate change responses

Outcome 6.1

Capacity building and awareness for climate change response enhanced

- Education and awareness in climate change at all levels and sectors, including government, private and public sector, and at a school level.
- Actions on the development of awareness campaigns, training programs and curriculum revisions.

Chapter 10: Governance and Legislation

Strategic Intervention 7

Establish effective governance & legislative processes to integrate climate change in development planning

Outcome 7.1 Adaptation governance defined and legislated through the Climate Change Act once approved by parliament

Outcome 7.2 Institutional structures for climate change adaptation strengthened

Outcome 7.3 Enhanced public-private-civil society collaboration and stewardship

- Create formal climate change legislation for adaptation.
- Facilitation and establishment of intergovernmental coordination committees as national, provincial and local spheres of government.
- Promote knowledge sharing.

Chapter 11: Finance

Strategic Intervention 8

Enable substantial flows of climate change adaptation finance from various sources

Outcome 8.1

Adequate financial resources of national adaptation priorities from the national fiscus and international sources

- Acknowledges that substantial finance will be required to implement the NCCAS.
- Developing a cost-benefit analysis of the NCCAS.
- Developing a resource mobilization strategy to secure resources.
- Developing a national climate investment plan.

Chapter 12: Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategic Intervention 9

Develop and implement an M&E system that tracks implementation of adaptation actions and their effectiveness

Outcome 9.1

A national M&E system developed and implemented

- Actions for the monitoring and evaluation of progress made towards achieving the strategic interventions of the NCCAS.
- Calls for the development of a national M&E system that aligns with the Desired Adaptation Outcomes (DAOs) that have already been developed at a national level.

Chapter 13: Implementation Framework

Assigns lead sectors, partners, time frames and indicators to the actions for each of the interventions and outcomes.

Implementation Framework

Strategic Intervention	Strategic Outcome	Action	Lead	Potential Partners	Time Frame	Indicator
Strategic Intervention 1: Develop vulnerability and resilience methodology framework that integrates biophysical and socio-economic aspects of vulnerability and resilience	Strategic Outcome 1: An adaptation vulnerability and resilience framework developed and implemented from 2020 across 100% of key adaptation sectors	1.1.1 Develop a National Adaptation Vulnerability and Resilience Framework (NAVRF)	DEA	Sector Departments, Provincial Lead Departments, Local Government	Short Term	National adaptation vulnerability and resilience framework (NAVRF) drafted

Where to from here?

- Official communicate the existence of NCCAS for implementation: government gazette
- NCCAS Launch
- Stakeholder engagements with sectors, provinces and local municipalities on the implementation
- Bilateral with climate services providers in terms of supporting implementation
- Provincial workshops- awareness and implementation implications for various role players
- The development of the NCCAS Resource Mobilisation Strategy has been initiated- Engaging with various potential partners and organisation

THANK YOU!

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