



environment
& tourism

Department:
Environmental Affairs and Tourism
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK

Presentation to

CAP workshop

PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

1. CABINET POLICY DIRECTION
2. ADAPTATION PERSPECTIVES
3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
4. POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS
5. KEY MILESTONES

CABINET'S POLICY DIRECTIONS

- The feedback from the LTMS high-level process, taken with Cabinet's direction and a policy alignment analysis, has been translated into **6 broad policy direction themes**.
 - Theme 1: Greenhouse gas emission reductions and limits
 - Theme 2: Build on, strengthen and/or scale up current initiatives
 - Theme 3: Implementing the “Business Unusual” Call for Action
 - Theme 4: Preparing for the future
 - Theme 5: Vulnerability and Adaptation
 - Theme 6: Alignment, Coordination and Cooperation

ADAPTATION PERSPECTIVES

Vulnerability is the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes.

Vulnerability = f [character x magnitude x rate of climate variation] * [sensitivity x adaptive capacity]

(IPCC TAR, 2001)

Adaptation to climate change refers to adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual and expected stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities

Adaptation = f (level of development x resources x technology x institutional capacity)

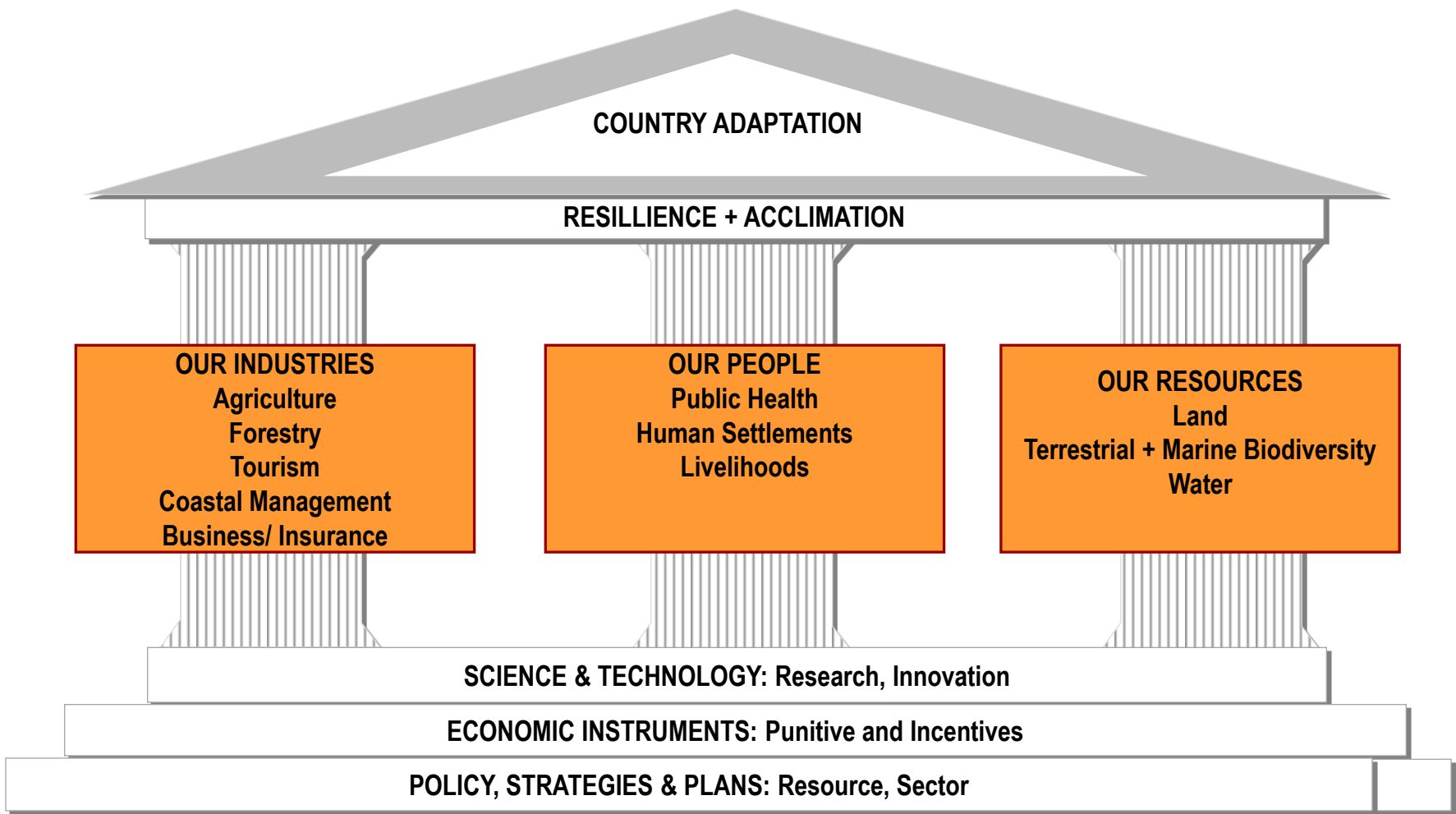
(IPCC TAR, 2001)

Adaptive capacity represents the set of resources available for adaptation as well as the ability of the system to use these resources effectively in the pursuit of adaptation

(APF, 2005)

TYPES OF ADAPTATION

- **Resilience-type Adaptation**, aimed at reducing system sensitivity to short term climate variability
- **Acclimation-type Adaptation**, aimed at reducing system sensitivity to long term climate shifts



NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Adaptation Unit activities

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	HIGH LEVEL TASKS
A. Climate Change Adaptation inputs into the National Climate Change Policy, Legislation, Regulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inputs into the national policy adaptation issues, legislation, and regulatory regime 2. International position for the International Negotiations team 3. Policy alignment of adaptation sectors through the NCCC and IGCCC 4. CC Policy for sectoral Departments
B. Strategic Options for Adaptation based on predicted scenarios and economic implications	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vulnerability & Adaptive Capacity Map 2. Adaptation Scenario Building & Economic Implications LTAS 3. Strategic Options for the Country
C. Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Programme in key sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Guidelines 2. Implementation Plan 3. Implementation Support
D. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of existing National Climate Change Database 2. Development of Sector Plan and Project Monitoring tools 3. Reporting mechanism
E. Undertake adaptation stakeholder consultation process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of existing NCCC, IGCCC, LTMS stakeholder 2. Formation of sector and resource working groups based on adaptation priorities 3. Adaptation awareness programme

CONCEPTUAL ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK

- Climate Change Adaptation Unit playing a CC response facilitation and coordination role, with various sectors driving implementation as per mandate
- Two-pronged simultaneous process for climate change adaptation response [national and sectors]
- The framework is envisaged to double as a policy development guideline, as well as a guide for the development of Sector Implementation Plans
- Also there are cross-cutting aspects each sector has to take into cogniscance, such as DST, DF, etc



1. INTRODUCTION

- The science of climate change
- Global IPCC projections, GHG emissions, temperature, precipitation, etc
- Global aspects of international co-operation in respect of sector [UNFCCC and other International Agreements]
- Nationally downscaled projections for GHG and temperature
- Scope of the sector



2. WHY DO WE NEED A FRAMEWORK?

2.1 The impacts of climate change

- Sector climate change impacts, covering scoped subsectors
- Pertinent variables and observations for the sector/ subsectors
- 1st, 2nd, 3rd, nth order impacts with 2050 projections

2.2 Response principles and philosophy

- Understanding and expression of vulnerability for the sector/ subsector cognisant of variability and long term shifts
- Understanding of adaptive capacity taking into cognisance, natural resource base, social, economic, technology, finance, institutional capacity
- Mix of adaptive measures envisaged, e.g. private vs. public; autonomous vs. planned, etc
- Levels of adaptation, e.g. national level response, provincial response and local response



2.3 The case for a strategic response

- Strategic adaptation options for the sector/ subsectors, based on 2.2
- Economic implications of adaptation options
- Implications for other sectors and mitigation efforts
- Sector Long Term Adaptation Scenarios



3. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

3.1 Integration into policy

- Relevance of climate change adaptation policy in the sector's mandate
- Mechanisms of integrating policy into decision making
- Key stakeholders for the sector
- Governance and coordination at national, provincial and local levels



3.2 Information base

- Available and required science and datasets to address requirements of Section 2 on vulnerability, adaptive capacity, strategic options
- The source and management of data streams, research and development initiatives to support information needs

3.3 The role of technology

- Inventory of technologies to reduce vulnerability
- Technological investments and R&D
- Technology barriers, etc
- Technology finance

3.4 The role of finance

- Existing financial streams for sector adaptation
- Additional financial burden from adaptation needs
- Sources of finance

3.5 The role of human and institutional capacity

- Inventory of institutional capacity to deal with adaptation additionalities
- Gaps, and means of augmentation
- Training needs
- Behaviour and awareness

4. POLICY DIRECTIONS

4.1 Key Policy messages

- Key policy messages direction on understanding, implementation and monitoring of adaptation
- Identify implementation tools and mechanisms
- Brief for international cooperation

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Policy Summit Outcomes-Key messages

- Balance mitigation and adaptation
- Policy built on six pillars
- Build knowledge base and capacity to adapt
- Transform economy by shifting from an energy intensive to climate friendly development path
- Lay basis for MRV domestic emission reduction
- Contribute to fair and meaningful global action

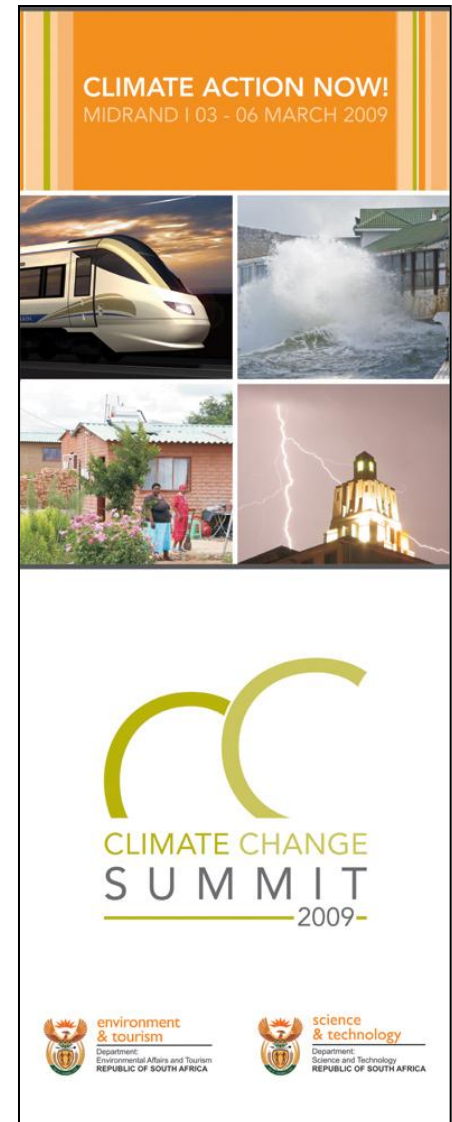


The Policy Development Process

- It is clear that the challenge of climate change can only be addressed through active and coordinated interventions by all spheres of government, industry and civil society.
- As such, the proposal has been designed to ensure a fully participatory policy development process.
- Initiate policy development process based on Cabinet directions (July-August 2008)

KEY MILESTONES

- Written submissions from stakeholders by May 15
- Policy Draft Zero end August/November
- Green Paper by April 2010
- Evaluate policy framework to ensure policy coherence and alignment across government
- White Paper *Gazetted* December 2010
- Implementation now and through 2012



CONCLUSION

- Adaptation Plan
- Response Policy and strategy
- NCCRD
 - www.nccrd.org
 - www.saaqis.org

**THANK
YOU**

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