



LONG TERM LOW EMISSION AND CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS





POLL 1

How are you today?



ABOUT YOUR TRAINING TEAM

TRAINERS

Ms SABRINA CHESTERMAN

Ms. ROMY CHEVALLIER

CONTRIBUTORS

Dr ALOUI HAMDA

Antonine Clara RAHARISOA

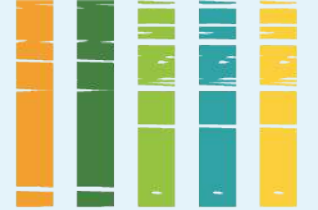


LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1 Understand key stages to an LTS development from country case studies
- 2 Show linkage of LTS to economy wide plans
- 3 Demonstrate value of foresight approaches, including scenarios and a strong vision for a LTS process



TRAINING SCHEDULE



1 Introduction and development of the LTS

**Wednesday 8th December
2021**

13.30 – 14.30 EAT

16.00 – 18.00 EAT



Introduction to long term planning



Alignment of climate and development policies



National case studies



Tunisia



South Africa



Tools and methods for building for Long

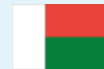
Term Strategies

2 Practical Implementation

**Thursday 9th, December
2021**

13.30 – 14.30 EAT

16.00 – 18.00 EAT



Madagascar Case Study

Climate Resilient



Development Pathways



Roadmap and Checklists for Long
Term Strategies



Stakeholder engagement and
representation



Working across scales



Practical implementation

TODAY'S SESSION

Part 1



Opening Insight



COP 26 and the LTS

Part 2



Ethiopia national case study and Q&A



Visioning and transformative change



Ticket out and Close



1.5 Hour Break

Madagascar national case study



Q&A

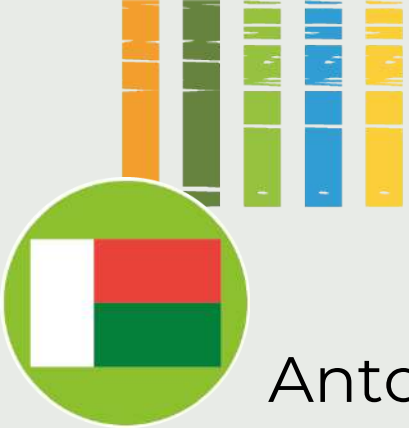


LTS prerequisites



Q&A





Antonine Clara RAHARISOA is currently Head of the Mitigation Monitoring and Evaluation Division at the National Climate Change and REDD+ Office. The division is responsible for identifying and evaluating priority mitigation actions and ensuring coordination and monitoring and evaluation of mitigation policies/programmes/projects and actions. It is also the National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point for Madagascar.





COP26 ADAPTATION AND LONG-TERM STRATEGY OUTCOMES

CLIMATE CRISIS

What are the goals at COP26?

The **UK is hosting the 26th Conference of the Parties**, with four goals to be discussed during the annual climate change summit in Glasgow.



Net zero and 1.5 degrees

Countries are called on to reach **net-zero carbon emissions by 2050** and to keep global temperatures **below 1.5C**



Protect ecosystems and habitats

States are encouraged to **protect and restore ecosystems** and build resilient infrastructures to withstand climate change



Mobilise finance

Developed nations are asked to mobilise **\$100bn in climate finance** per year for poorer nations to tackle climate change



Collaboration

Parties at COP26 will need to **collaborate** to finalise the **Paris Rulebook**, which sets out the rules of the Paris Agreement



Source: UK COP26 | Updated: November 3, 2021

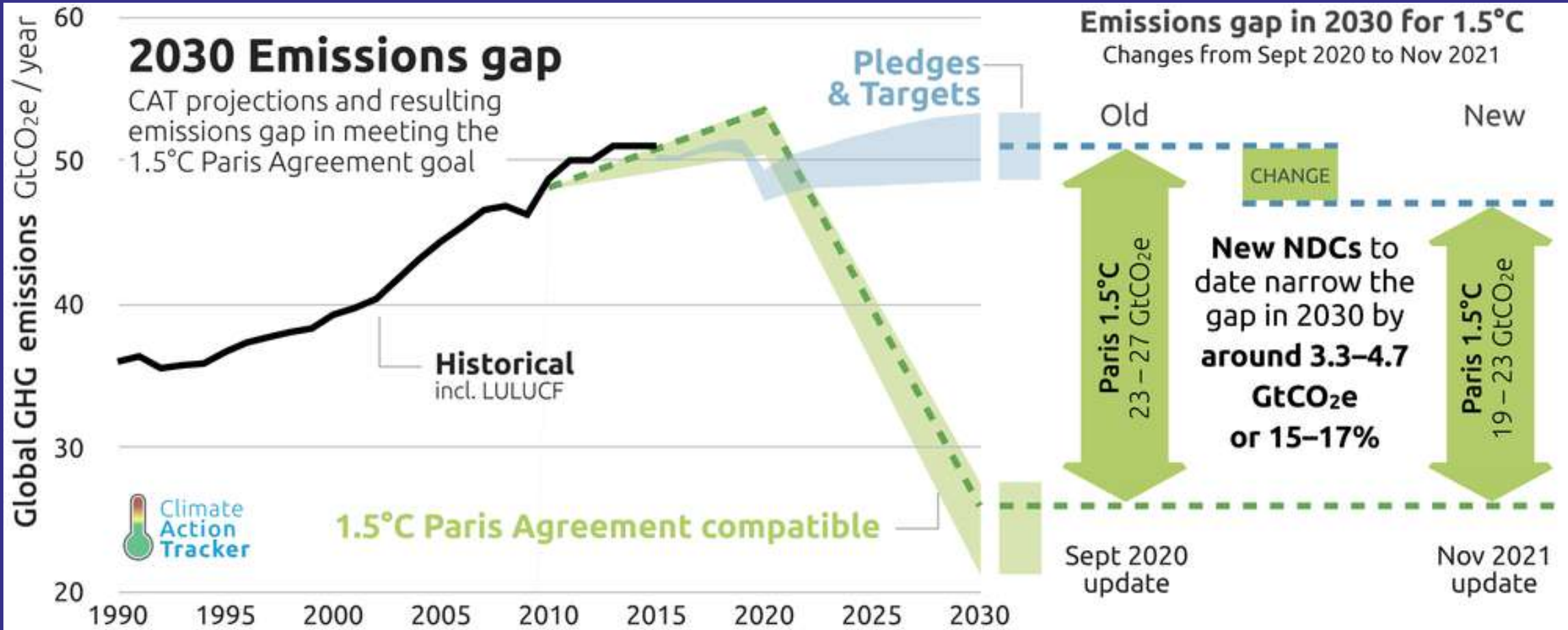




COP26: Emissions gap



- With all target pledges, including those made in Glasgow, GHG emissions in 2030 will still be double the amount needed for the 1.5°C limit
- Stalled momentum from leaders and governments on their short-term targets has narrowed the 2030 emissions gap by only 15-17% over the last year
- With 2030 pledges alone – without longer term targets – global temperature increase will be at 2.4°C in 2100
- Projected warming from current policies (not proposals) – what countries are actually doing – is even higher, at 2.7°C



‘Optimistic’ pathway is a long way from the Paris Agreement’s 1.5°C limit, with peak 21st century warming of 1.9°C and about a 16% chance of exceeding a warming of 2.4°C. (<https://climateactiontracker.org/press/Glasgows-one-degree-2030-credibility-gap-net-zeros-lip-service-to-climate-action/>)

“

The vast majority of 2030 actions and targets are inconsistent with net zero goals: there's a nearly one degree gap between government current policies and their net zero goals

- Bill Hare, CEO of Climate Analytics

”





COP26: Adaptation



New funding

- In 2009, developed nations agreed to provide US \$100 billion per year to help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change
- Only US \$80 billion was reached in 2019
- 50% of overall climate finance is meant for adaptation, but only around 25% is allocated to it
- Glasgow Climate Pact - developed countries are to double the funding provided to developing countries for adaptation by 2025, taking the annual figure to around US \$40 billion



COP26: Adaptation



New funding

- Donors pledged US \$413 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund
- Inadequate climate finance provision for African climate change adaptation
- Kenya and Ghana's NDCs alone require ~ US \$ 120 billion to implement
- There is a need for innovative finance mechanisms
- Multi-lateral funding alone cannot reach the objectives, the private sector needs to be involved



COP26: Adaptation



Loss and damage

- A grouping of nations 'G77 plus China', representing 85% of the world's population, urged COP26 to establish a 'Glasgow Loss and Damage Facility', for financial assistance to vulnerable countries
- Instead established the 'Glasgow Dialogue' to discuss future funding arrangements
- The Glasgow Climate Pact strengthens the Santiago Network



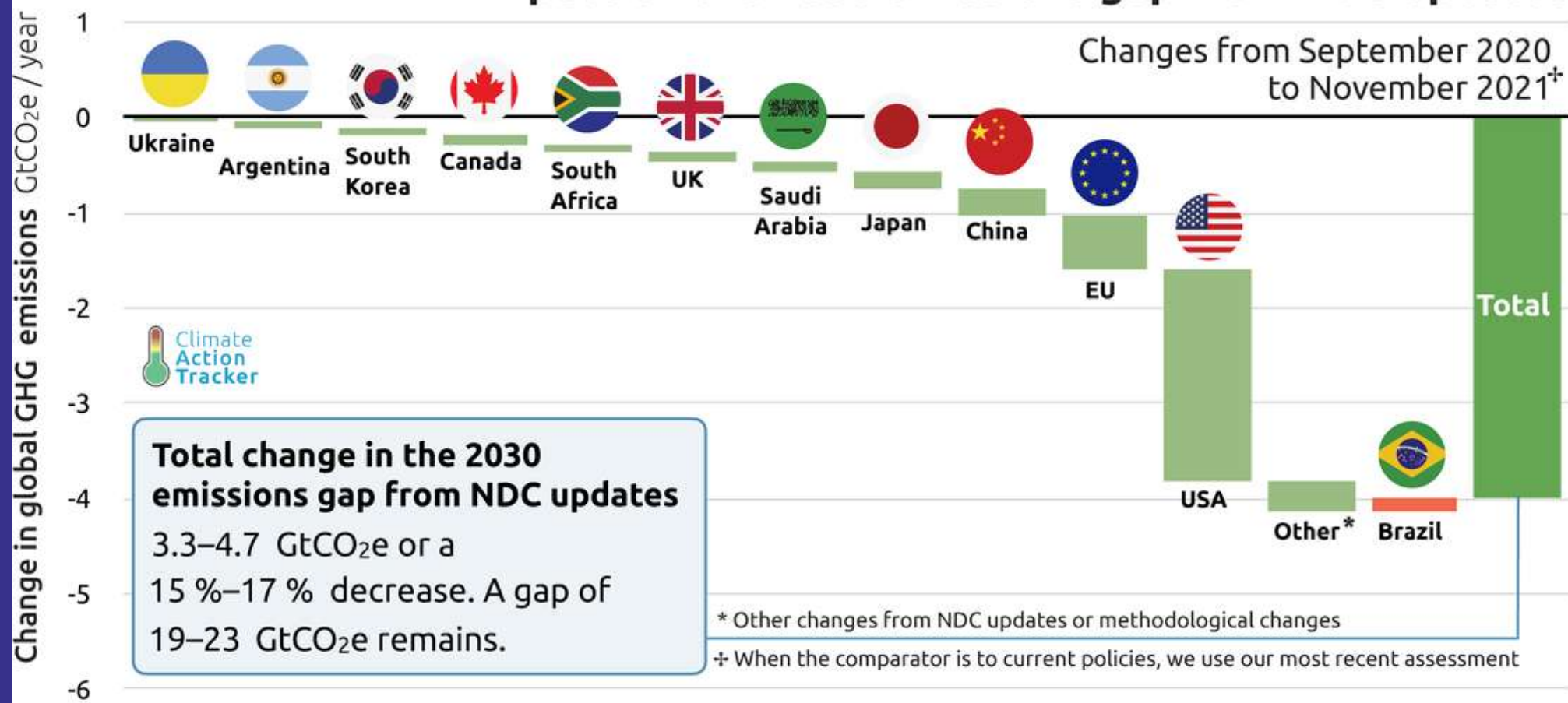
COP26: Adaptation



Adaptation plans

- Under the Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are to be updated every 5 years
- Glasgow Climate Pact improves on this ambition requesting countries to increase their pledges again in 2022
- By 8 November 2021, 88 countries were covered by Adaptation Communications or National Adaptation Plans to increase preparedness to climate risks, with 38 published in the last year

Impact on the 2030 emissions gap from NDC updates

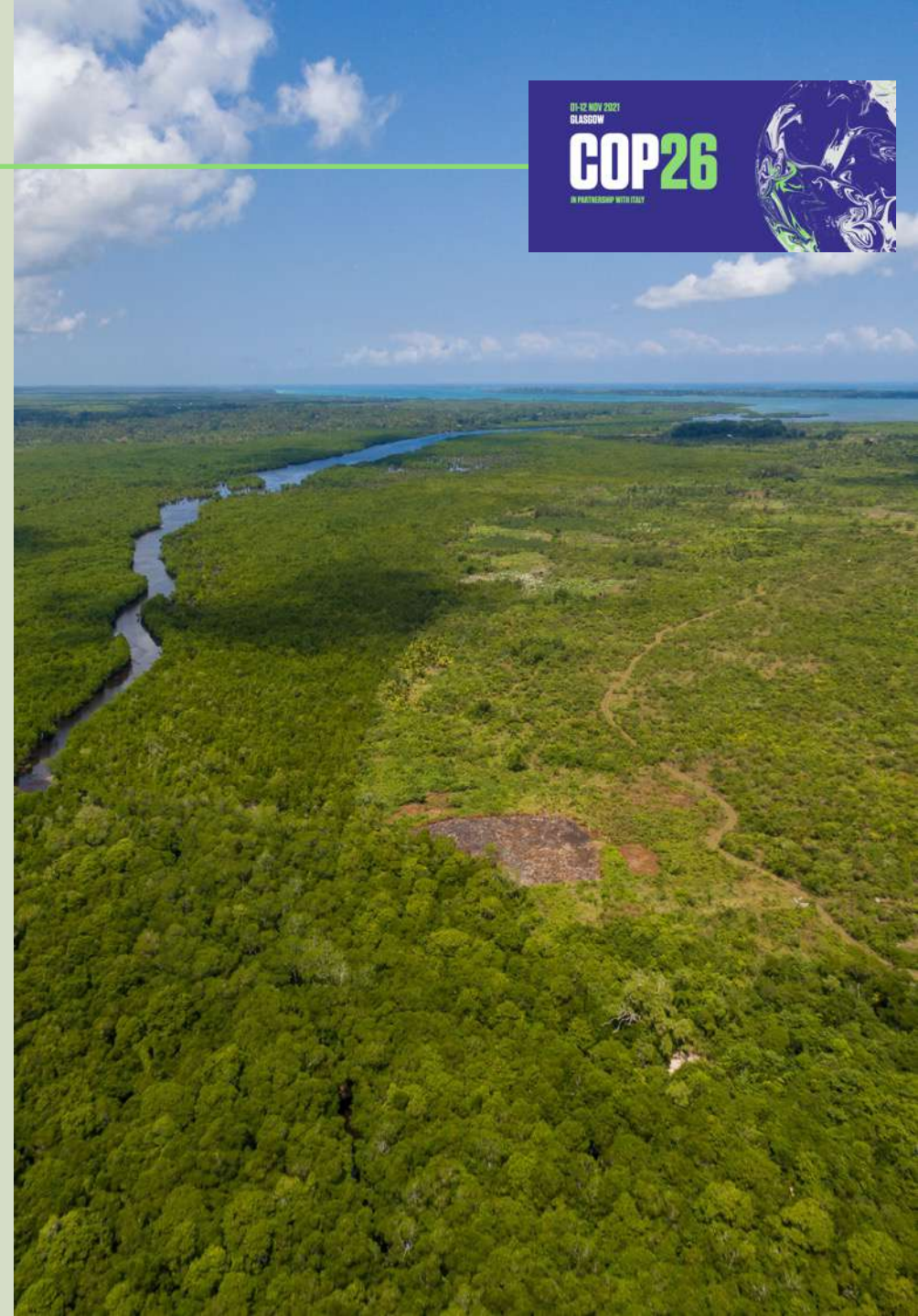


<https://climateactiontracker.org/press/Glasgows-one-degree-2030-credibility-gap-net-zeros-lip-service-to-climate-action/>



COP26: Adaptation Action Coalition

- Coalition seeks to accelerate global action on adaptation, turning high-level commitments into targeted, tangible and practical action to achieve a climate resilient world by 2030
- At the COP event, ministers also issued an open invitation for more countries to join the AAC, calling for nations to continue to raise their ambition ahead of the African Presidency of COP27





COP26: Global Goal on Adaptation



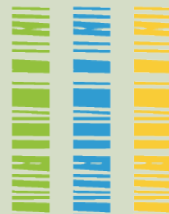
- Paris Agreement in 2015 called for the establishment of a Global Goal on Adaptation (Article 7 Paragraph 1)
- Adaptation equivalent of the global mitigation goal to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C
- A two-year work programme has been established to operationalise the Global Goal which has three elements:
 - enhance adaptive capacity
 - enhance climate resilience
 - reduce vulnerability
- Global Goal on Adaptation was not made operational during COP26
- Launch of the two-year Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheik Work Programme



COP26: Long-term strategies



- Paris Agreement invited countries, by 2020, to formulate 'long-term, low greenhouse gas development strategies'
- The 2020 deadline has passed, and by June 2021 only 29 countries had submitted long-term strategies (LTSs)





COP26: Long-term strategies



- NDC and LTS alignment - All countries are to submit their LTSs, they must be aligned with their NDCs and aim for a just transition to net-zero emissions around mid-century
- LTSs are important as they indicate when emissions will peak, the key sectors that are contributing to the emissions and the actions that need to be implemented
- NDCs should be used as instruments to achieve the LTSs



THANK YOU!
**See you in an
hour and a half!**

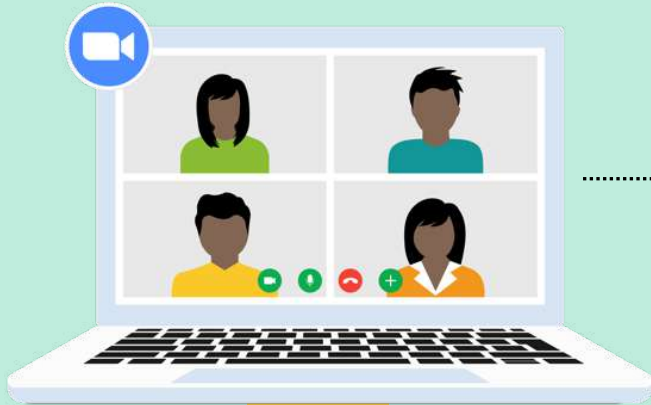




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CHATTERFALL



In the next slide, we are asking you a question



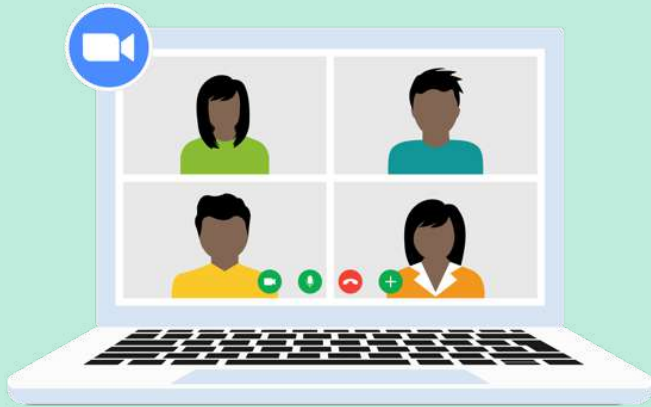
Please reflect on the answer for 20 seconds



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When we say Chatter – **GO – SEND!!**



How will you be experiencing climate change in 2040?

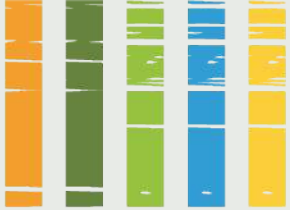
Name one personal impact.

Remember, DO NOT hit send until we say
“CHATTER”



CHATTER!





Mr. Berhanu Assefa

Director,
Environment and Climate
Change Coordination
Directorate
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA),
Ethiopia





CLIMATE RESILIENT - LONG TERM PLANNING

Prerequisites for developing a long- term strategy

Preliminary steps required for developing
an LTS in an African country





POLL 2 What stage is your country with the LTS process?



Financial capacity needs



Inclusion of long-term financial and investment vision in a country's LTS that could significantly be used to facilitate the implementation of the transition to a low carbon economy.



Understanding international funding process and understanding country's readiness for accessing funds



Stakeholder engagement



Considerations in the process of identifying key stakeholders and the representative categories of stakeholders



Finding good strategies for engaging stakeholders in the development of an LTS.



Engaging the private sector, civil society, academia, research etc





Capacity need assessment

Technical and institutional capacity needs



List of the data needs for LTS development, highlight decision support tools needed



LTS related partnerships and cooperation that offer technical support (global and regional)



Building a strong technical expertise at national levels and within key institutions



CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES FOR IMPLEMENTATION



**Stakeholder
Engagement**



**Managing
trade-offs**



**Co-ordinating
climate action**



**Capacity
strengthening**



Evidence



CO-ORDINATING



POLL 3 What Is the flow of climate decision making in your country?



Governance and institutional arrangement



Securing political will/ leadership



Decision on whether it is a sectoral LTS/economy-wide LTS



Additional considerations for sectoral LTSs (focusing on AFOLU sector)



Evaluation of the support needed to initiate the development of an LTS.



Mapping existing institutional arrangements and identification of roles and responsibilities to support the development of LTS



Key elements to consider in climate related legislation and existing strategies (timeframe, implementation status, etc.)





The coordination of climate actions

An ongoing coordination process will be needed to drive progress and decision-making, and ensure accountability. A dedicated central coordination team will be needed for this

- The overarching NDC implementation plan to track the progress of actions
- The work streams that align to the individual modules of NDC implementation, or to the individual sectors; these group together connected activities under a single responsible owner to maximise synergies between activities
- A climate investment plan that sets out the programme of investment and support needed to implement the NDC
- A capacity-building plan, which sets out the range of capacities that need to be developed in the medium term, and maintained in the long term, to support NDC implementation. [17](#)

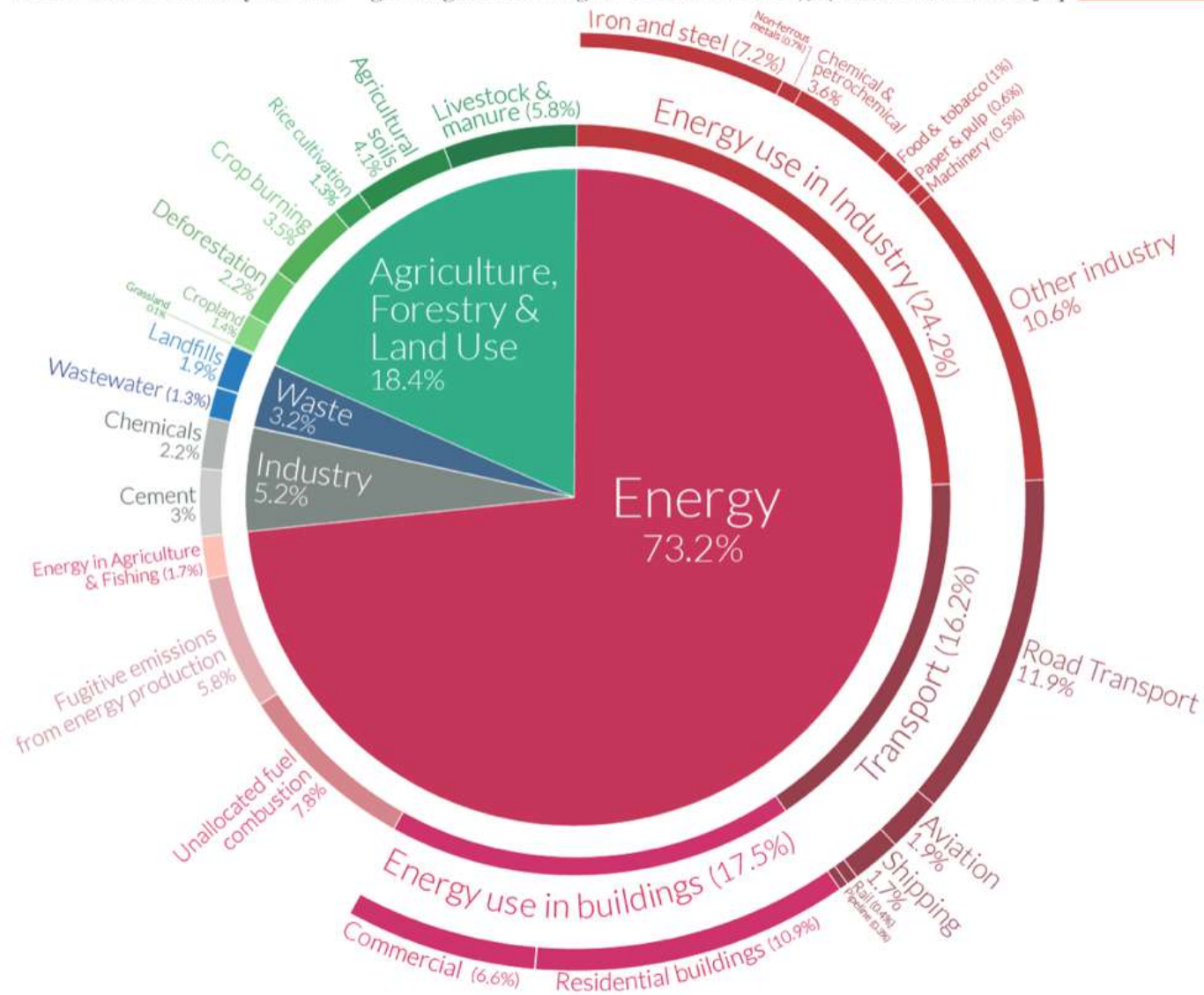


Addressing climate change requires an economy wide approach

Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector

Our World in Data

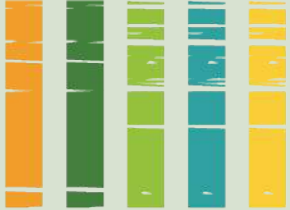
This is shown for the year 2016 – global greenhouse gas emissions were 49.4 billion tonnes CO₂eq.



OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Source: Climate Watch, the World Resources Institute (2020).

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie (2020).

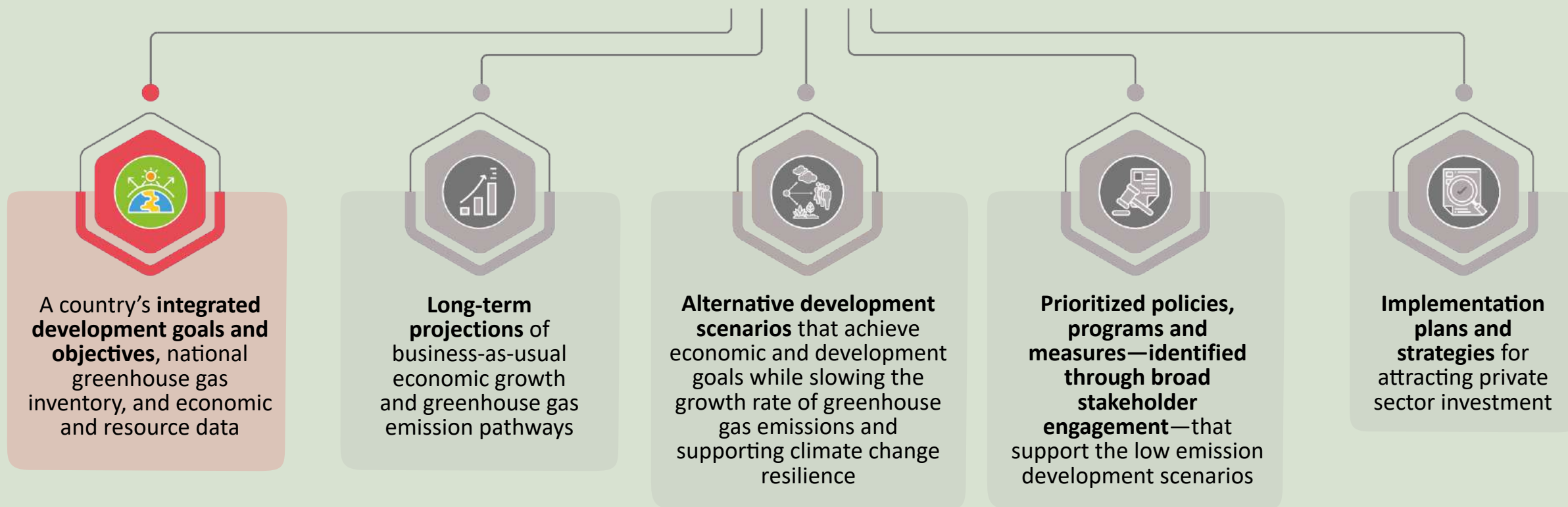


Low Emission Development Strategies



A LEDES articulates concrete actions, policies, programs and implementation plans to advance economic growth, improve environmental management, and meet development objectives

A robust LEDES could include the following elements:



GHG Emissions from the food system comes from multiple sectors

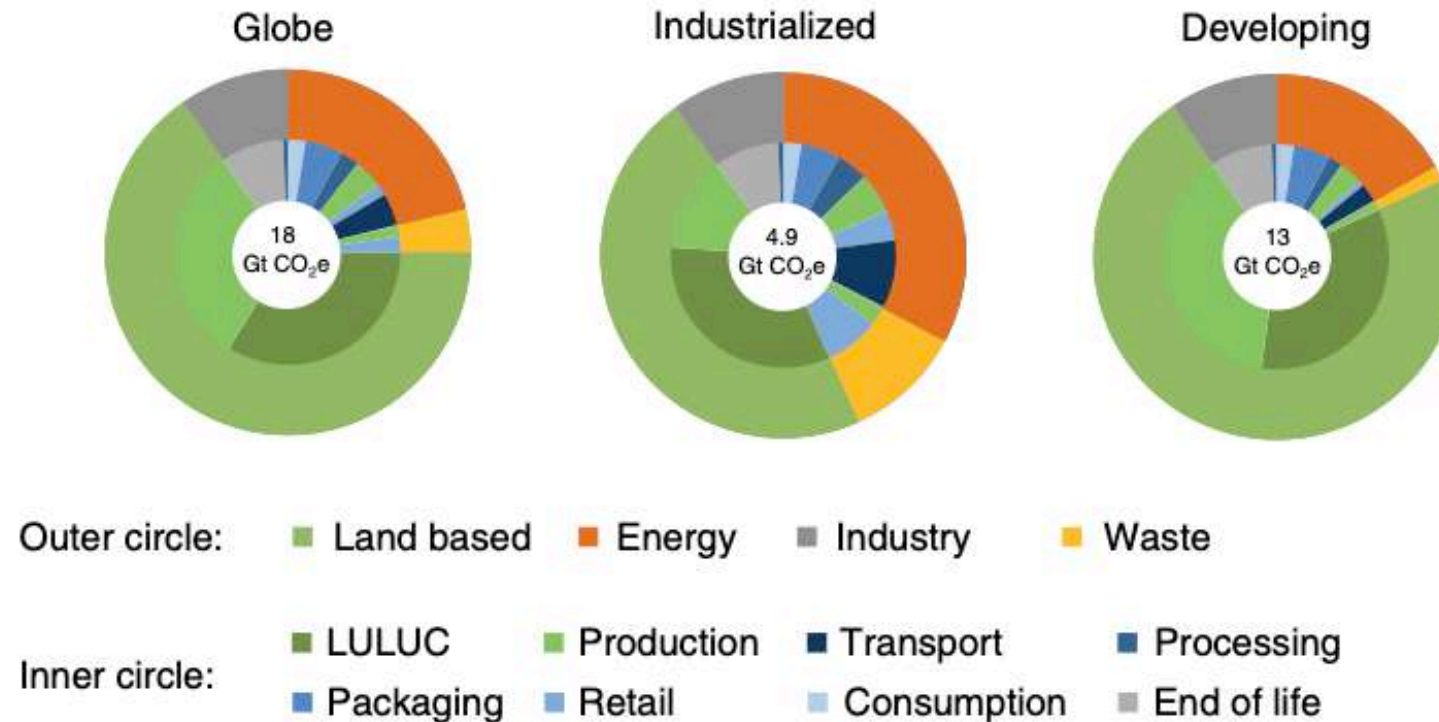


Fig. 1 | GHG emissions from the food system in different sectors in 2015. Total GHG emissions (including CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and F-gases) are expressed as CO₂e calculated using the GWP100 values used in the IPCC AR5, with a value of 28 for CH₄ and 265 for N₂O.

In M. Crippa et al., 2021, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-021-00225-9>

FOOD SYSTEM EXAMPLE

**Addressing climate change
requires an economy wide
approach to meet the
sustainable development
priorities of a society.**



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



Capacity strengthening


For most countries, additional capacity will need to be built in a range of areas to support NDC implementation. In this context, capacity means having the financial and human resources needed, together with the ability to apply skills, knowledge and tools and the willingness to deliver change.

Capacity applies in a number of different aspects, including:

- 1** Institutional capacity for governance and coordination;
- 2** Technical capacity to carry out modelling and evaluation, including sectoral expertise;
- 3** Relational capacity to build partnerships and invest time in processes; and
- 4** Strategic capacity for systemic policy design and implementation.



- Any capacity-building plans should be developed following the UNFCCC Capacity Building Frameworks.
- These set out the guiding principles to be followed, such as capacity-building being country-driven, involving learning by doing, and being supported by existing national institutions.
- The Paris Agreement established the Paris Committee on Capacity Building, which will identify capacity needs and gaps, and help facilitate global cooperation on capacity-building initiatives and ideas.
- Countries can engage with this process to help steer their capacity-building efforts in a strategic and synergistic manner.
- Capacity-building also encompasses civil society and countries should consider the UNFCCC's Action for Climate Empowerment agenda, which focuses on education, public awareness and access to data.



Capacity needs assessments analyse country and stakeholder capacity-building requirements in order to develop actionable interventions and strategies. These can be submitted to the Paris Committee on Capacity Building; they also provide the basis for discussions with technical assistance providers and funders.



Training courses should be aligned with the overall training strategy and be suitable for their audience.




Capacity development strategies ensure that interventions are designed to develop institutional, technical, relational and strategic capacities to meet immediate and long-term capacity-building objectives.



Learning exchanges between countries are an opportunity to share insights and emerging practices, and explore common challenges and questions on NDC implementation.



A **national programme of climate change education** (e.g. inclusion in school curricula) can strengthen public awareness.



Stakeholder workshops can provide updates on global changes in legislation, policies and tools, for example to ensure that government officials are kept abreast of latest best practices, guidance and approaches

Shadowing or secondments can foster knowledge and the exchange of skills, building capacity among different institutions.



Support for policy-makers in effective decision-making can develop the skills and relationships needed to drive forward new strategies, policies and climate change actions.



Other potential capacity-building activities include **institutional strengthening** and **knowledge transfer programmes**, **'train the trainer' programmes**, and **coaching and mentoring** during on-the-job learning

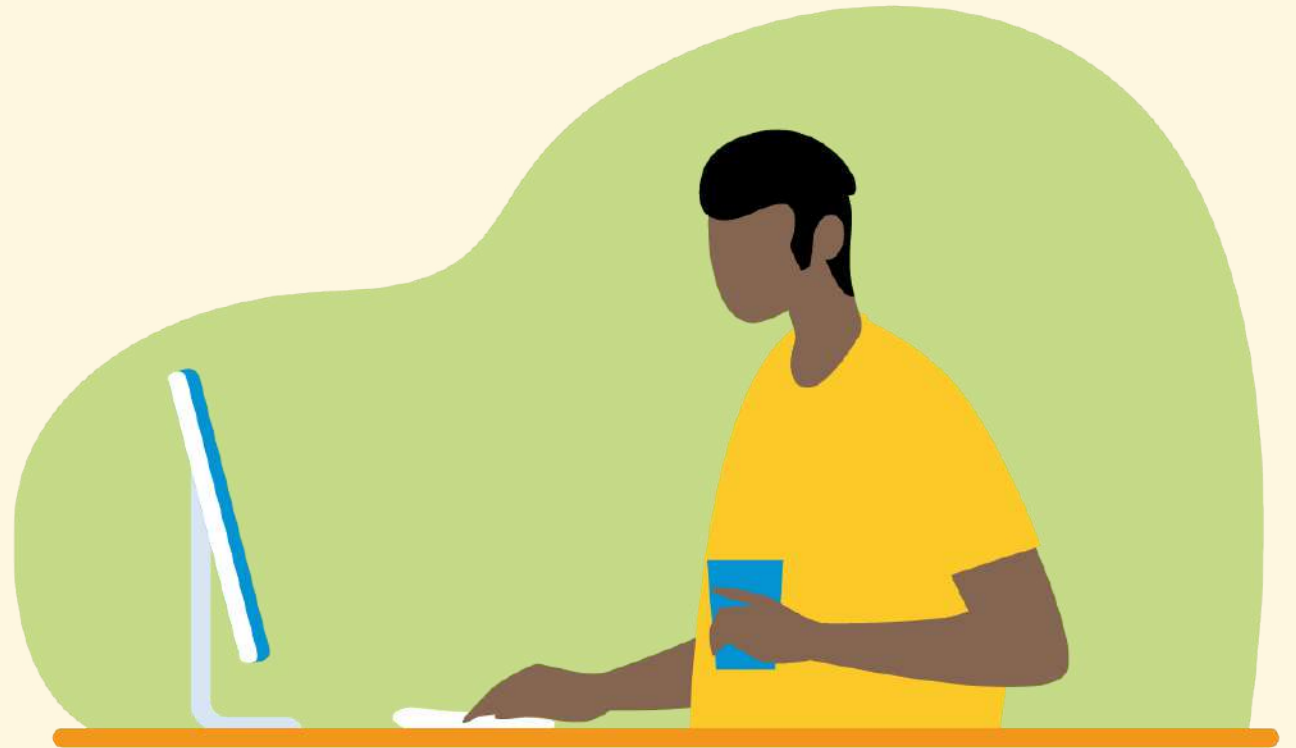


MANAGING TRADEOFFS



Fill in the blank

A tradeoff involves



ADAPTATION

MITIGATION



Adaptive emissions

- Air conditioning
- Expanded irrigation systems



Sustainable win-win

- Water demand management
- Heat management from buildings



Emissions increased

Emissions reduced

Vulnerability reduced

Vulnerability increased



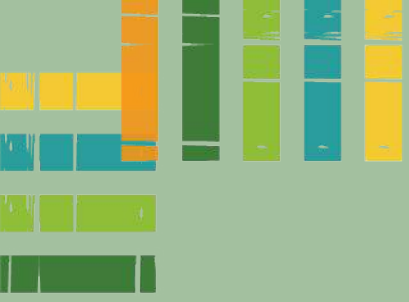
Unsustainable

- Coastal urban sprawl
- Permanent deforestation



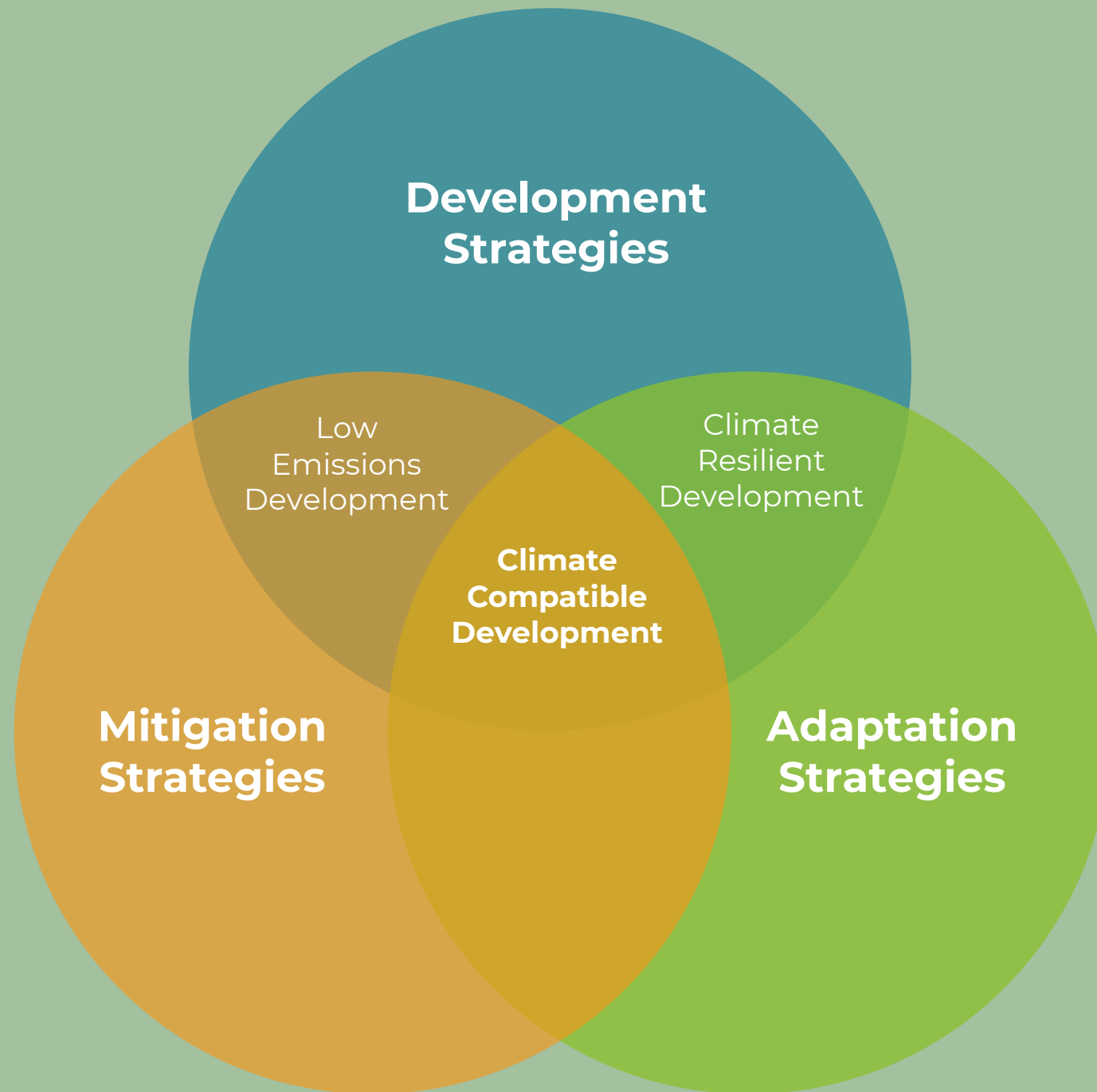
New vulnerabilities

- Monoculture plantations for biofuels
- Expanded reliance on hydro power



Need to strengthen the link between mitigation and adaption in climate policies

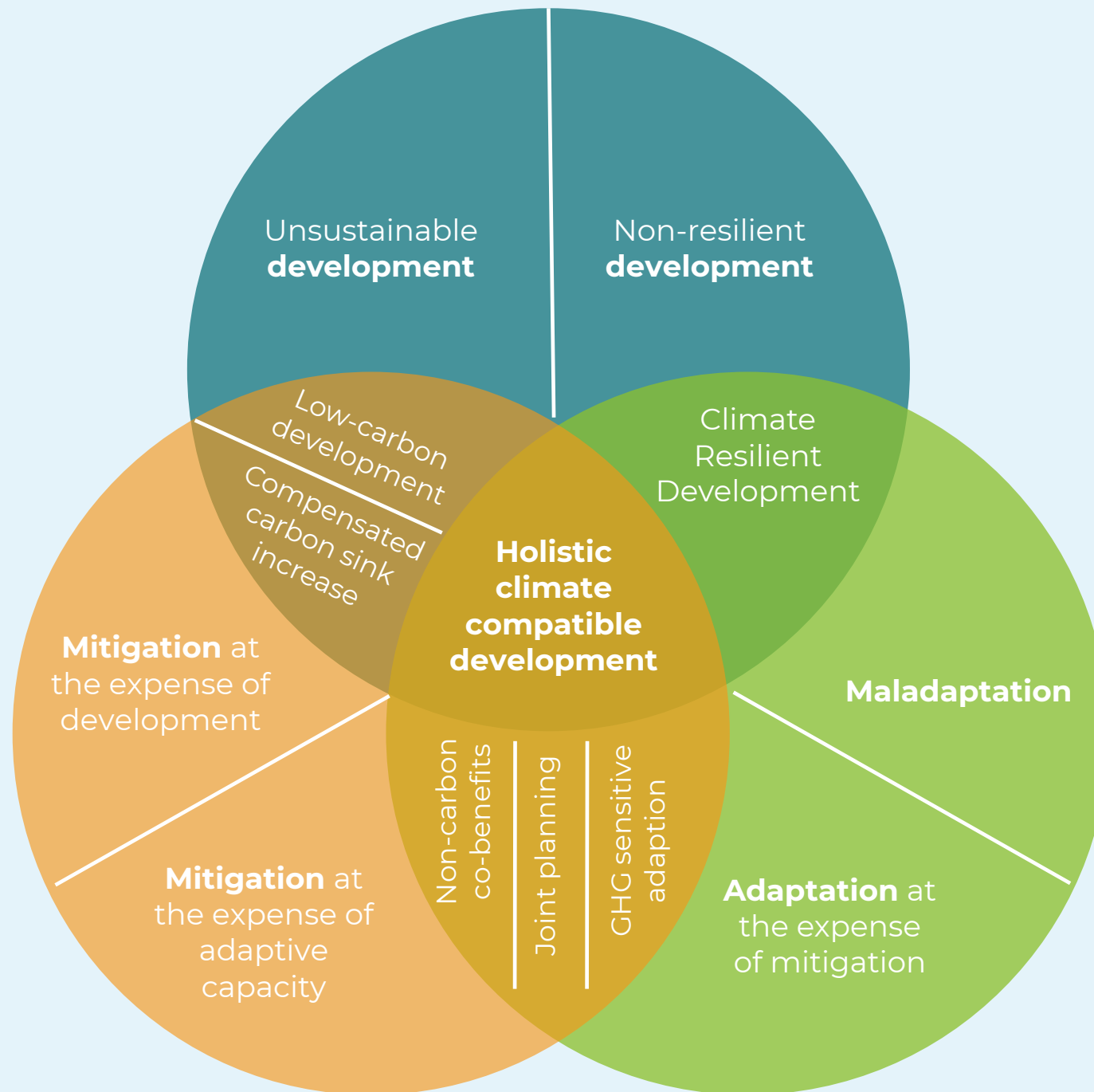
Search for triple win strategies that result in lower emissions, build resilience and promote development simultaneously





Need to strengthen the link between mitigation and adaption in climate policies

Search for triple win strategies that result in lower emissions, build resilience and promote development simultaneously

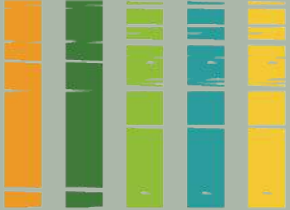


Checking emission reduction scenario actions against economic and societal changes.

Table 1. LTMS Economy-wide Modeling Outputs/Impacts by 2015

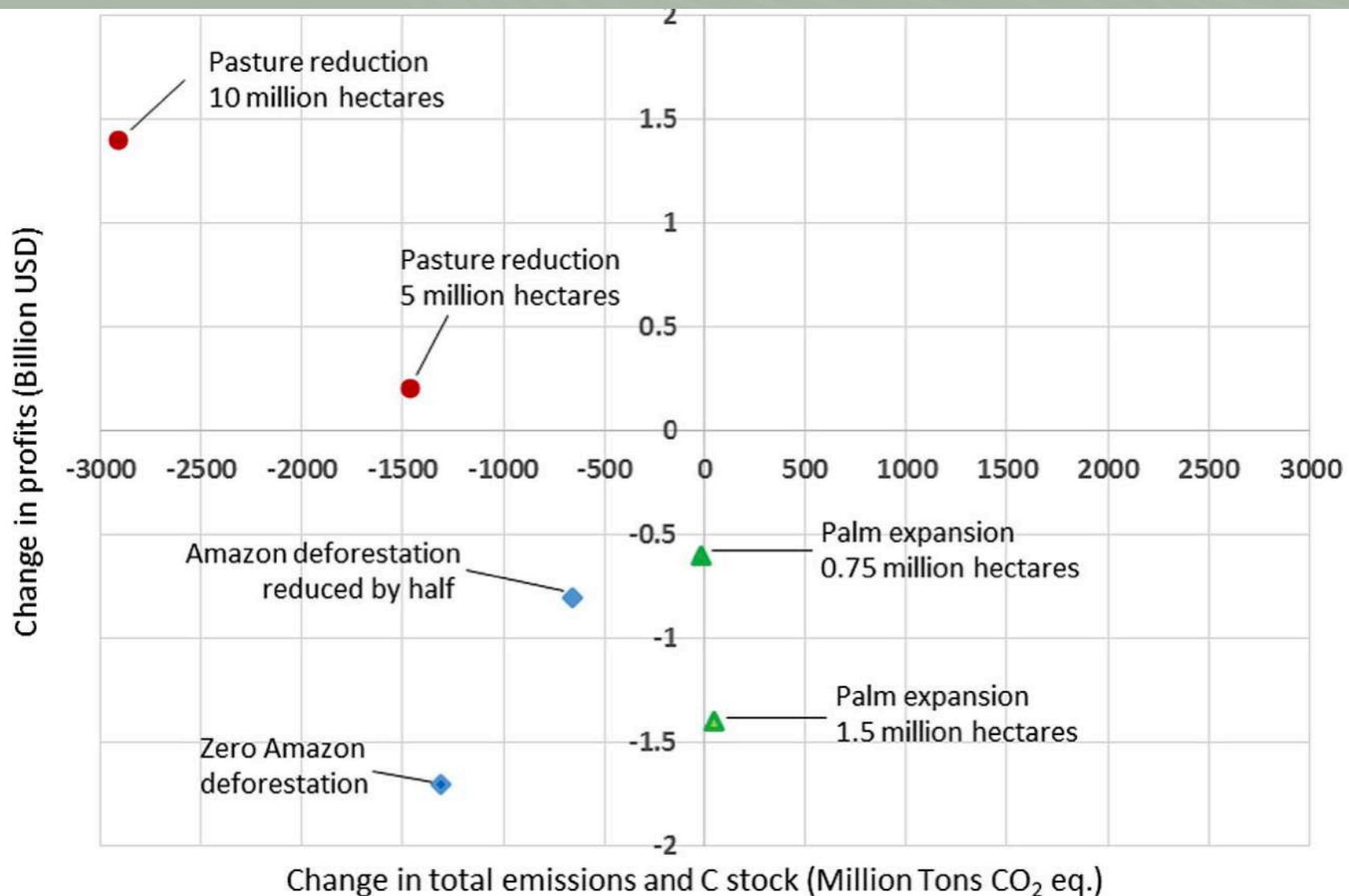
Scenario and Key Actions	GDP	Employment	Poverty/Welfare
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial energy efficiency Moderate changes in electricity supply to renewables Transport shifts to more efficient vehicles and public transport 	+0.2%	Mixed: Positive for unskilled, skilled, and highly skilled (approx. 1.3%), but negative for semi-skilled (-2%)	Positive for high income households (hhs) and skilled labor, but negative for low skilled labor/poorer hhs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero carbon electricity by 2050 with RE and nuclear, CCS, biofuels, and electric vehicles 	+1%	Positive for skilled and highly skilled (+1%) and semi-skilled (+3%)	Positive for low skill labor (esp. for biofuels); negative for high income hhs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO₂ tax 	-2%	Mixed: Positive for semi-skilled (+3%), but negative for skilled (-2%) and highly skilled (-4%)	Negative for all hhs except for poor hhs that could gain from subsidies initially

Source: Adapted figure from Winkler 2007



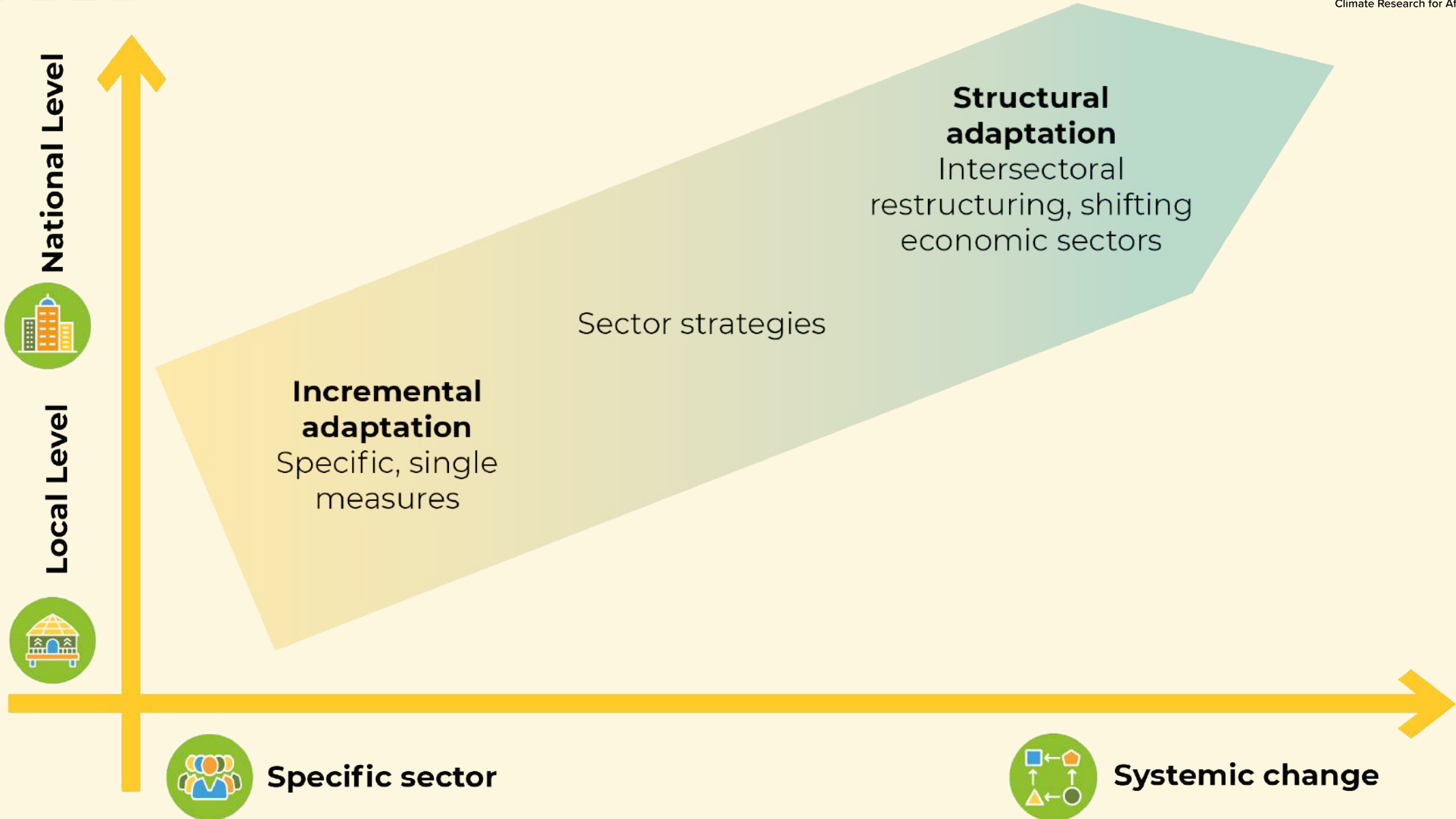
Land Use Example – Amazon Forest

“Win-win” policies are those represented in the upper left quadrant of the graph (decreased GHG emissions and increased profits).





Multiple scale approach





Trade-offs

Accelerating the Impact of CGIAR
Climate Research for Africa

Sector

Climate action

Mitigation benefit

Adaptation benefit



Forestry

Forest conservation and rehabilitation

Carbon sequestration

Increase resilience to water-related risks (floods, landslides, mudslides, torrents)

Monoculture plantations can be susceptible to fire



Agriculture and land management

Use of crop varieties with higher drought and pest resistance; Sustainable land management practices (efficient nitrogen use and soil management)

GHG emissions savings from reduced energy consumption for irrigation and improved soil quality

Increase resilience to droughts and floods

Biofuel production in some context



Water management

Protect and restore marine ecosystem such as seagrass beds, mangroves, saltmarsh, coastal wetland,; storm water management

Carbon sequestration

Enhanced resilience to water-related risks (coastal floods and storms; droughts)

Solar water pumps in arid zones



Urban planning

Urban green space expansion (parks, green roofs)

Carbon sequestration, GHG emissions savings from reduced energy consumption for cooling

Increased resilience to extreme heat and urban floods (by decreasing urban heat islands effect and increasing water absorption capacity)

Building less dense areas; use of air-conditioning

SYNERGIES

Carbon sequestration that simultaneously reduces exposure to climate change impacts (e.g. reforestation that reduces landslide hazard, mangrove restoration that reduces coastal hazards).

GHG emissions reduction that simultaneously reduces exposure to climate change impacts (e.g. increasing urban green spaces to reduce urban heat island effect).

DIFFERENCES

Different knowledge and information required to inform policy making

Distinct stakeholders

Distinct distributional impacts

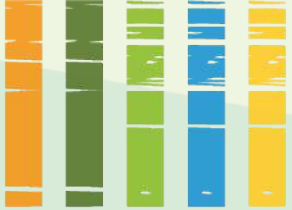
(global mitigation vs. local adaptation benefits)



TRADE-OFFS

Mitigation actions that increase exposure and vulnerability to climate change
(e.g. hydropower investments in hazard prone areas)

Adaptation actions that undermine mitigation efforts
(e.g. air conditioning investments)



Uncertainty in long term policy development

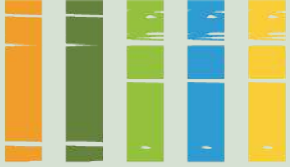
Developing long term planning is challenging due to:

- The time frame that extends across multiple decades; and
- The need to deal with complex socioeconomic and biophysical systems.

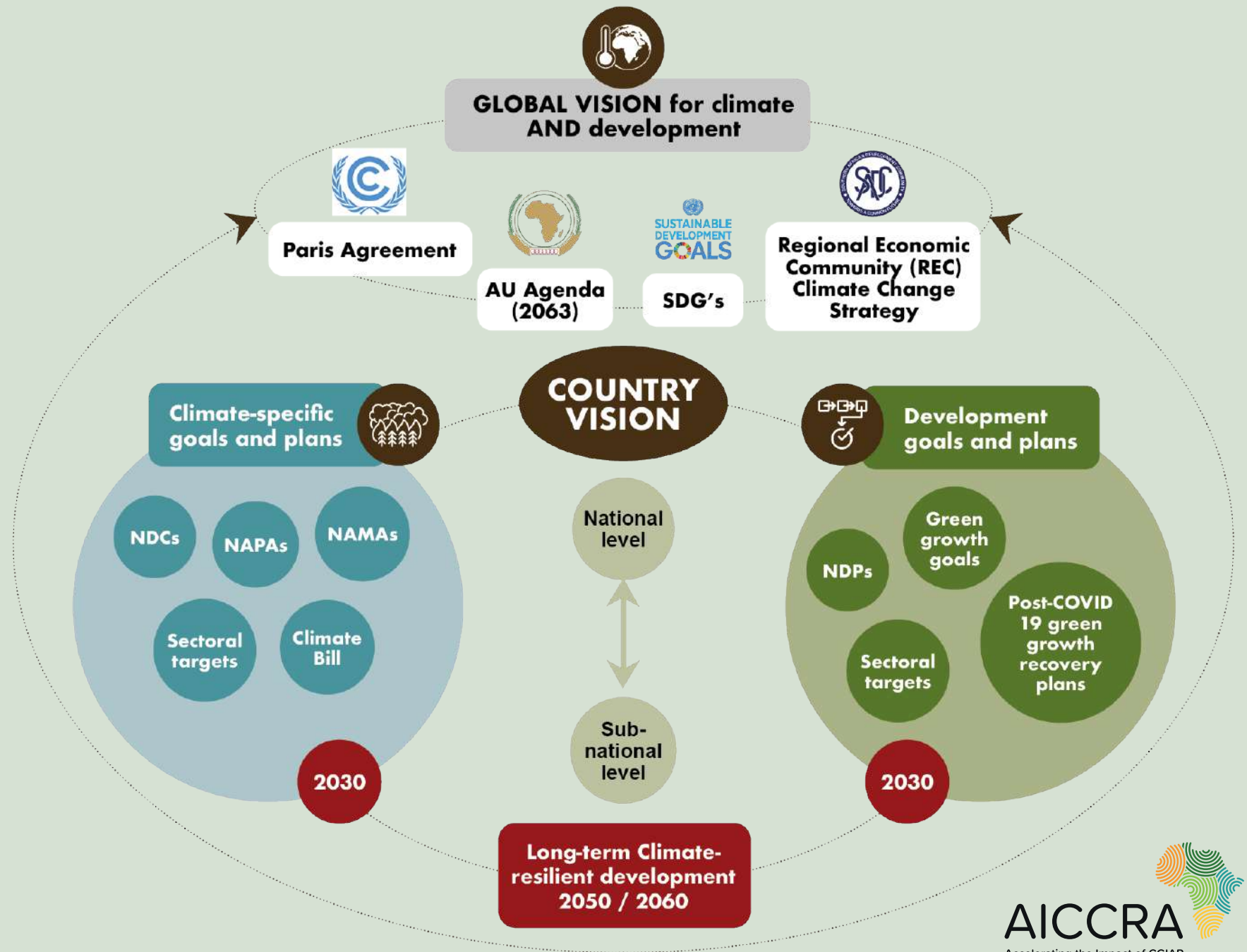
Long term planning is subject to great uncertainty, such as:


- Future climate impacts;
- Technological innovation and deployment;
- Policy development and implementation
- Availability of large-scale solutions; and
- Reliability of current data, models and skills to interpret evidence





A country vision under which goals and objectives are integrated across climate-specific and development plans.



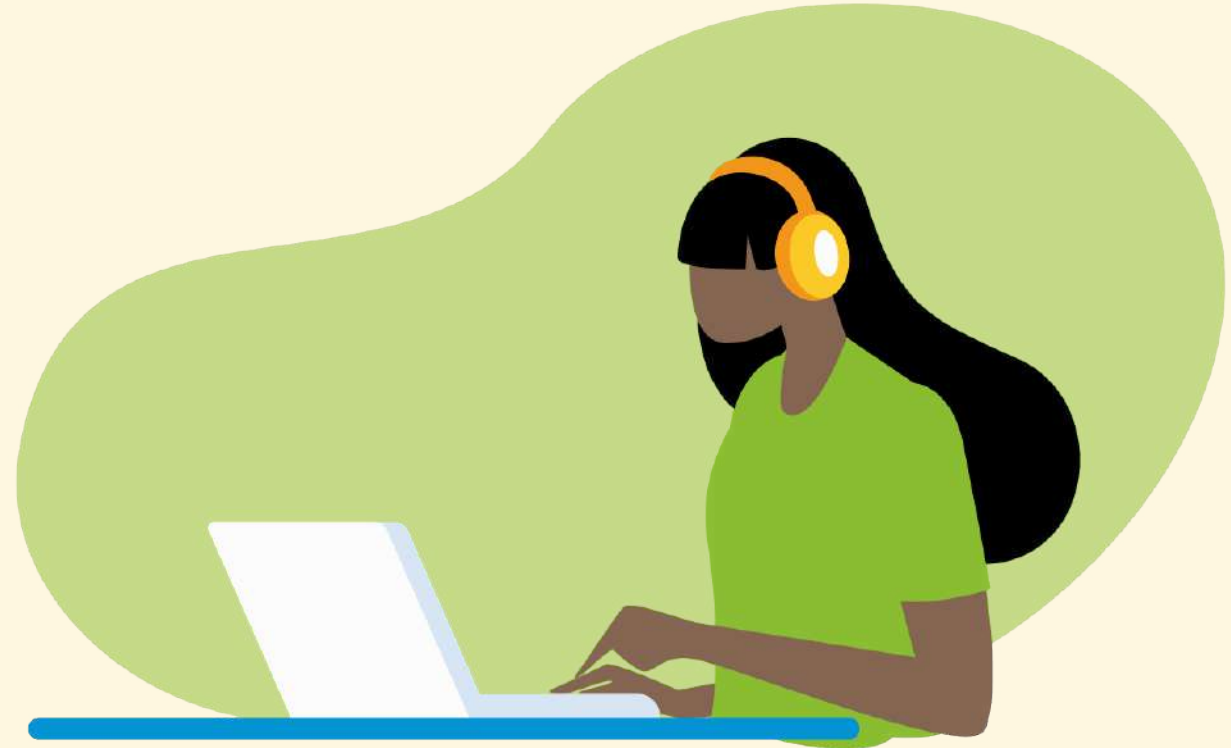


Multiple sectors and stakeholders must come together to agree upon and work toward a common vision, define relevant targets and negotiate the pathways to achieve that vision.



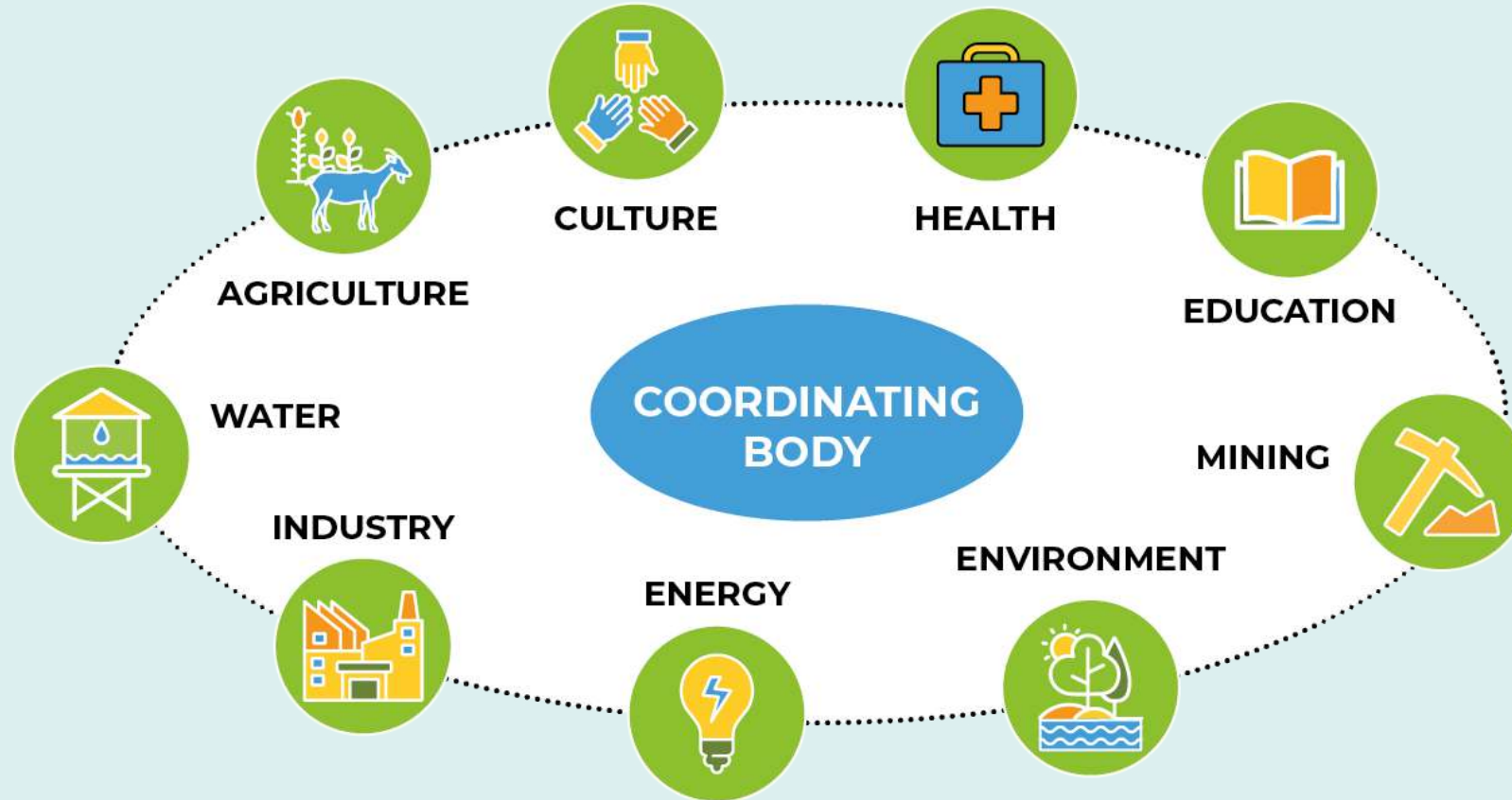
Fill in the blank

In my country _____ co-ordinates development planning?



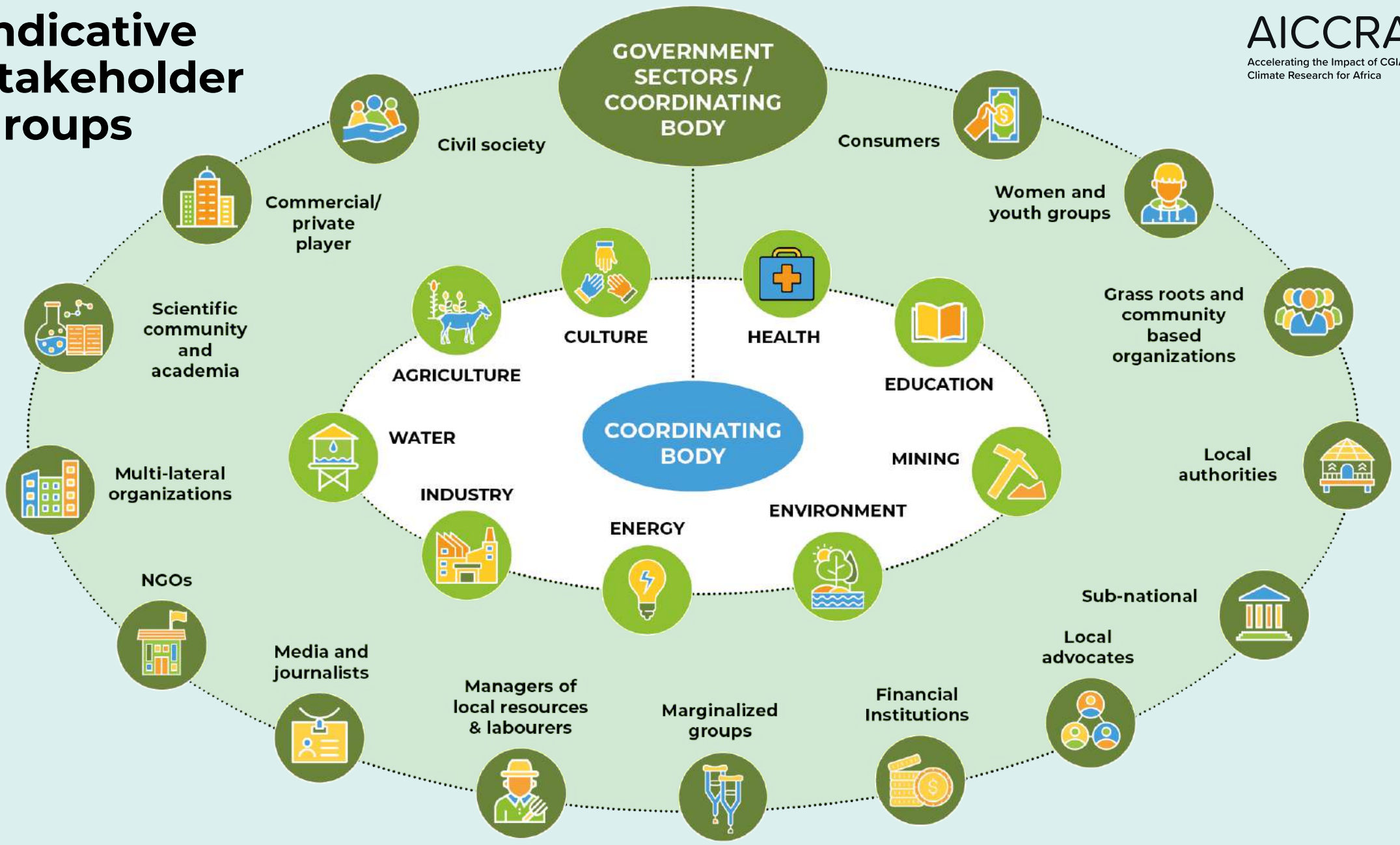


Indicative sectors to bring about low emissions climate resilient development





Indicative stakeholder groups





Visioning is method for collaboratively outlining a compelling vision of a preferred future.





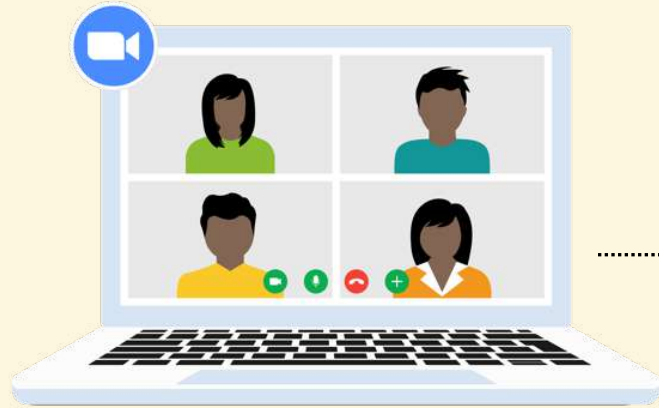
Visioning a desirable future is a critical step in creating a **powerful strategy and provides the basis for developing interventions, services, policies and partnerships that will be required to achieve that future.**

A vision is critical to initiating a transformative shift

- Brings to light **what individuals aspire to** and diminish competing objectives.
- Visions can **support deeper engagement of actors** who may have diverse objectives.
- Foster **relationships and shift values** among stakeholders
- The communication and creation of a shared vision **builds ownership and ensures the necessary buy in** to carry out the actions necessary to achieve the vision.



CHATTERFALL



In the next slide,
we are asking
you a question



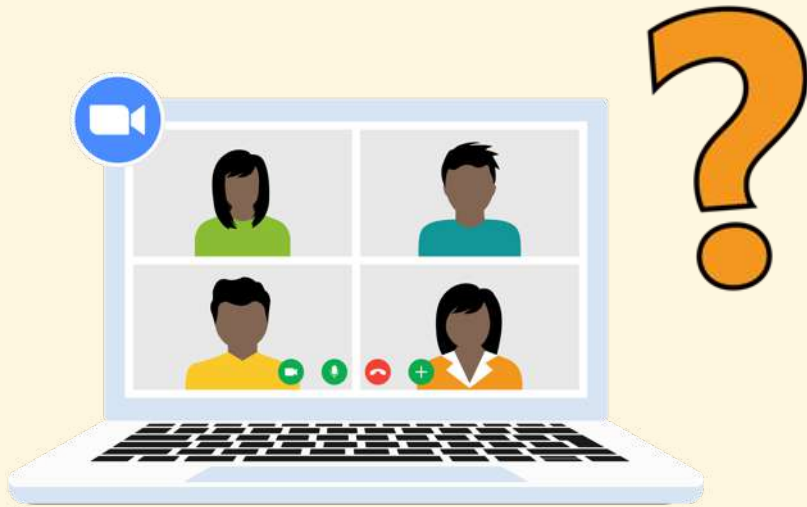
Please reflect
on the answer
for 20 seconds



Type it in the
chatbox **WITHOUT**
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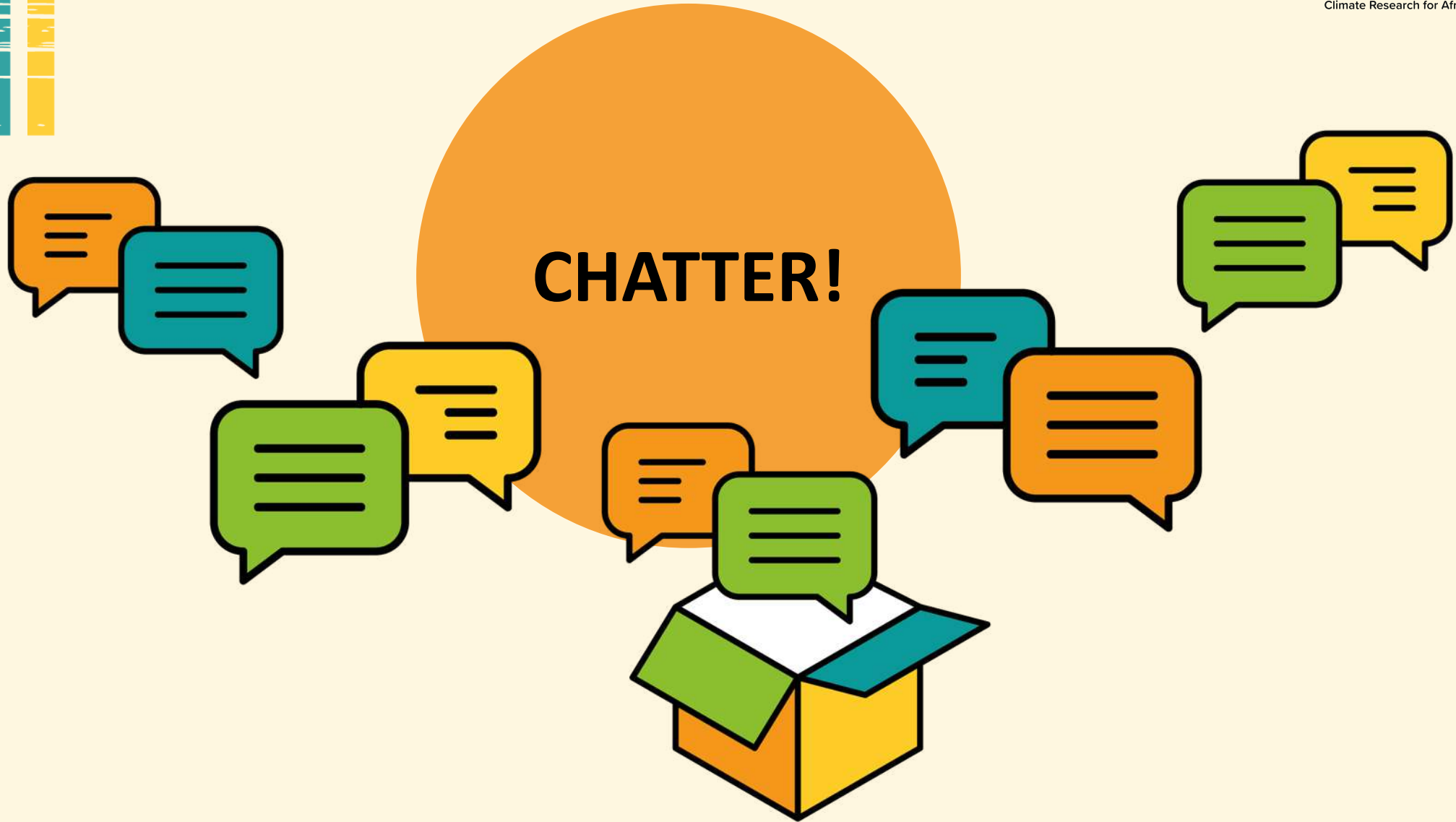


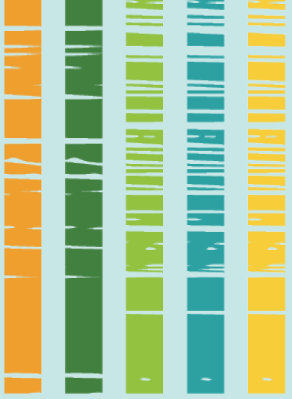
When we say
Chatter – **GO**
– **SEND!!**



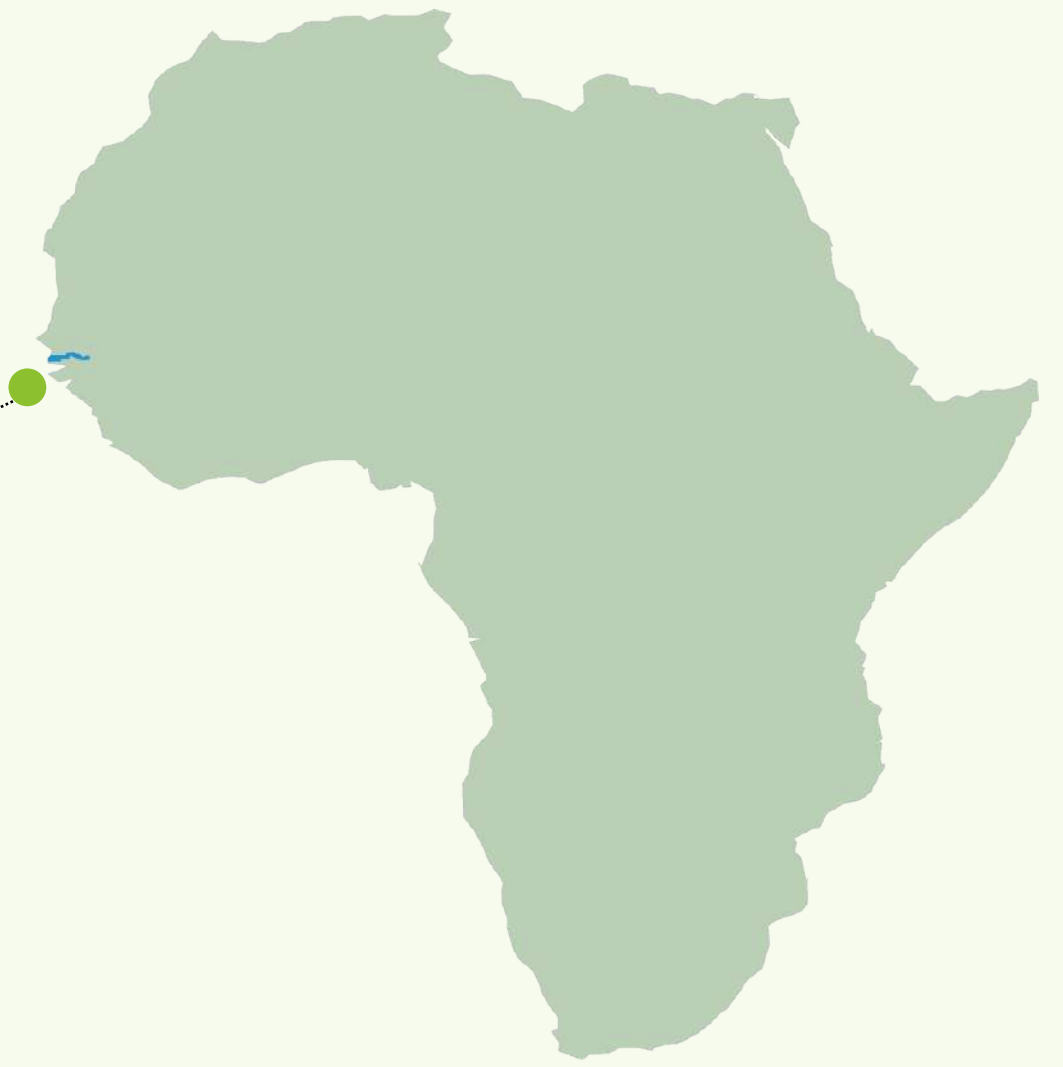
- 1 From your perspective, what is a **desired outcome** that must be reflected in a 2050 country wide vision?
- 2 Based on this desired outcome, **what must be put in place** to ensure it is met?
- 3 What would **you or your organization take responsibility** for to make it happen?

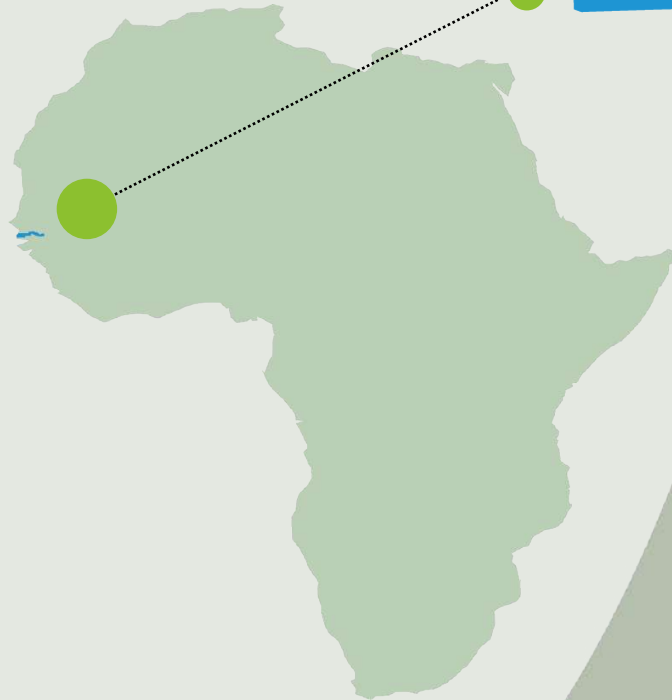
Remember, DO NOT hit send until we say “CHATTER”





Gambia: Developing their 2050 Climate Vision



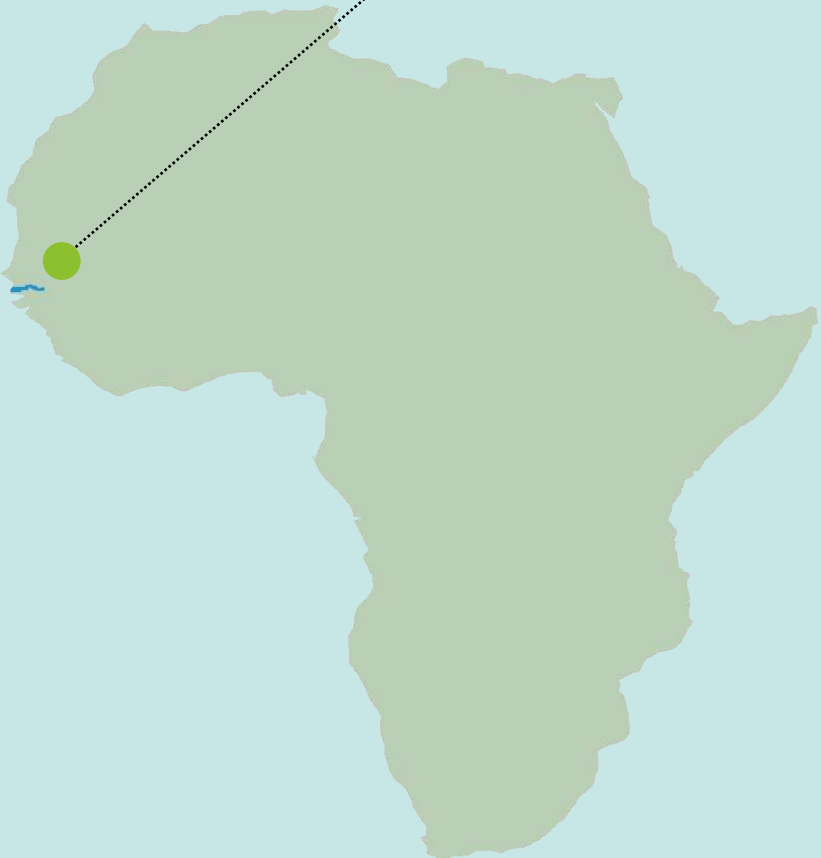


Building on previous efforts and setting ambition goals

- The Gambian government had a solid foundation from which to build its long-term vision, having already set some of the most ambitious goals of any LDC and taken practical steps to advance progressive policy and programmes for low-carbon and climate-resilient development.
- The Gambia's 2050 Climate Vision builds on its existing and significant efforts to implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement, including a National Adaptation Plan of Action, National Appropriate Mitigation Actions and a forthcoming National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which is currently in the preparatory phase.



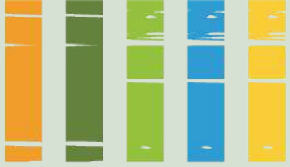
Gambia



The **purpose** of the 2050 Climate Vision outlined in this document is to provide such a roadmap. The vision will also assist the country in making the right investment decisions regarding where scarce resources should be deployed.

By **prioritising climate-related development actions**, the 2050 Climate Vision will also provide a framework for responding to global disruptions and ensure that hard-earned development gains are not eroded or lost.

Our 2050 Climate Vision serves not only as a strategy for a better future but also as a bedrock for current investment.



Designing an inclusive process



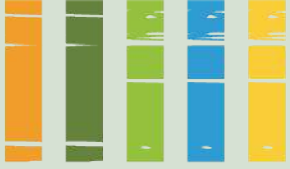
Coordination: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA)



Participants: Representatives from national government ministries, departments and agencies, local government authorities and regional councils, civil society, youth and academic groups, industry and trade associations, development partners, the media and the private sector.



Engagement activities: visioning workshops, virtual consultations, email surveys, questionnaires and key informant interviews



Guiding Principles

Building on the Gambian concept of 'tesito' (self-reliance, drawing upon one's own resources) several key principles underpin the development of our 2050 Climate Vision and long-term strategy:

Sustainable Development. Maintain a decent environment and ensure sustainable development

Scientific Information. Draw on the best scientific knowledge available so that policy decisions and programmes of action are well-informed and evidence based.

Innovation and Learning. Foster a culture of innovation, continuous learning and take a flexible, pragmatic approach.

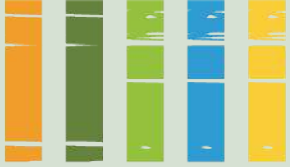
Inclusivity. Use inclusive processes based on informed participation, equity (including intergenerational equity) and social inclusion

Precautionary Measures. Take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimise the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects.

International linkages. Develop international cooperation and solidarity.

Climate Justice. Achieve climate justice and adopt the principle of 'polluter pays'.





Lessons and insights



Creating a national vision **demands significant resources**, which is why **high-level political leadership** is important.



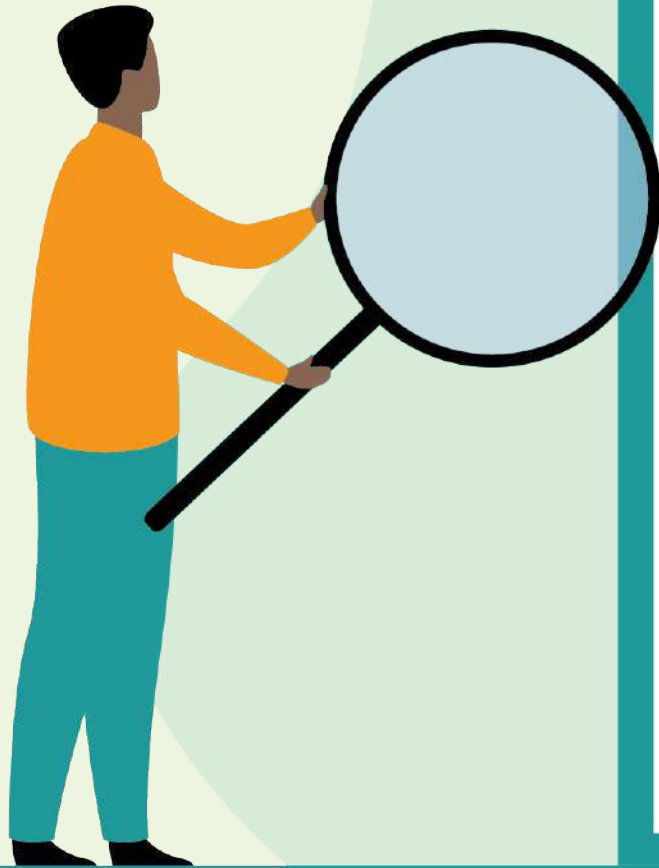
Inclusion not only **added value to the end product** but also helped to ensure that government and development partner climate interventions are in alignment for the foreseeable future.



Valuable **insights and ideas were brought forward**, leading to a **more nuanced and robust vision statement**. It also created a **rich national dialogue** on climate change and development and helped to build national buy-in for the vision and its implementation.



VISION BUILDING



Secure high level coordination



Invest time and resources needed



Engage economy wide sectors and a wide range of stakeholders using multiple tools for interaction.



Consider a process facilitation.



Include development and climate aspirations



Craft and validate vision statement with agreement on underlying priority mechanisms.



A vision is critical to initiating a transformative shift



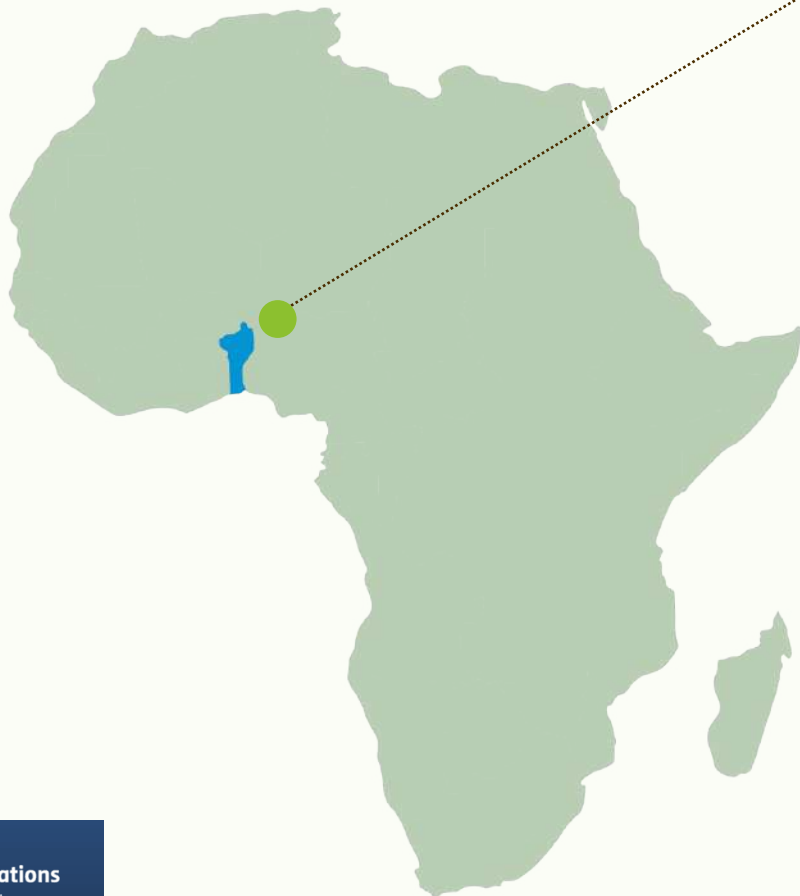
● South Africa

“South Africa follows a low-carbon growth trajectory while **making a fair contribution to the global effort to limit the average temperature increase, while ensuring a just transition and building of the country’s resilience to climate change**” South Africa’s Low Emission Development Strategy 2050

<https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies>



A vision is critical to initiating a transformative shift



Benin

The overall objective of the strategy is to **contribute to the sustainable development of Benin, by integrating climate considerations into the country's strategic sectoral operational plans, to make them lower in carbon intensity and more resilient to climate change.**

More specifically, the strategy is developed and implemented in order to:

- **Strengthen the resilience** of local communities and economic production systems;
- **Reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions;** and
- **Strengthen the protection of communities, especially those of the most vulnerable in the face of natural disasters.**

Transformative change includes major long-term changes in the way we operate and may shift us between or into new 'system' and processes.



Transformation



The future that is coming often requires significant change



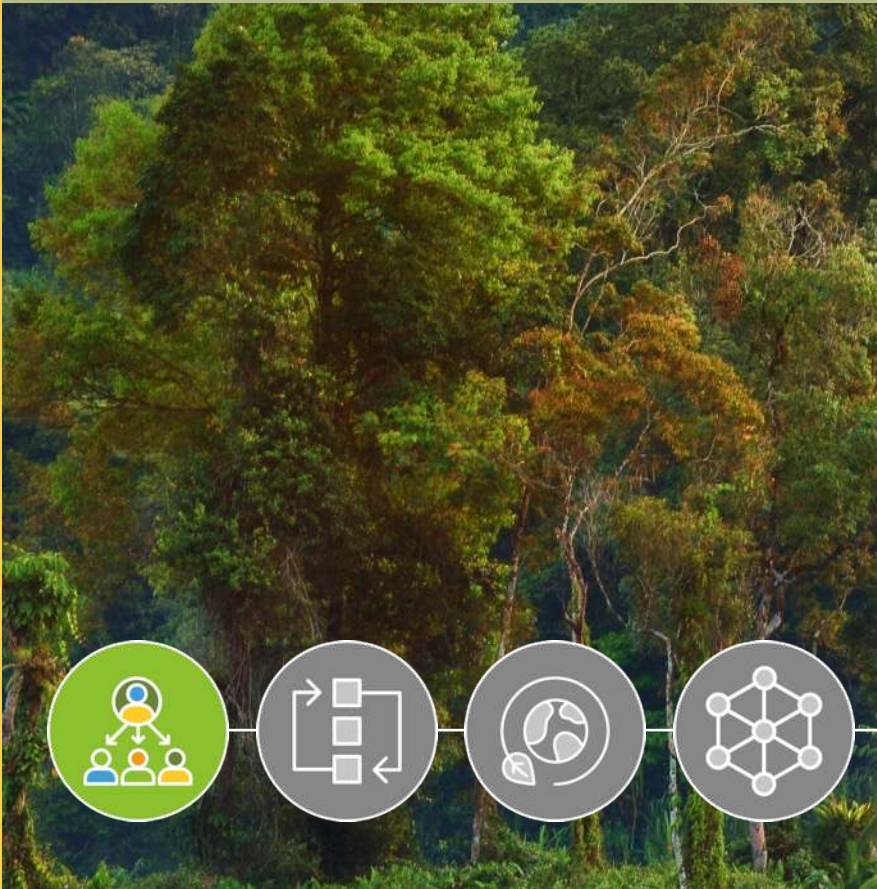
Transformative change requires sometimes radically new interventions, policies and partnerships



Moves us beyond **incremental change** and results in **major long-term changes** in the way systems operate

“At the national level, transformation is considered most effective when it considers a country’s own visions and approaches to achieve sustainable development in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities.”

https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WGIAR5-Chap20_FINAL.pdf



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESSES AND REPRESENTATION



Fill in the blank

A key stakeholder to engage into an LTS process in my county is _____?





Who are stakeholders?

Stakeholders are persons or groups who are involved in implementing activities, and those who are affected or can be affected by the outcome of climate change.

Typically, these include groups such as affected communities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)/Community Based Organizations (CBOs), local organizations



Stakeholder engagement increases alignment between the climate agenda, national development agendas, and the SDGs



Multi-stakeholder engagement has many benefits, including:



Improved mainstreaming of climate action into national and sectoral plans and budgets;



Consideration of the priorities of diverse stakeholders to increase buy-in and maximize benefits;



Identification and commitment of domestic, international, and private finance;



Increased ownership of climate plans by the national government and local actors; and



Alignment between the climate agenda, national development agendas, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Accessible: Clear, timely accessible and comprehensive information must be provided to stakeholders to facilitate their involvement.



Accountable: The effectiveness of stakeholder engagement strategies will be monitored and improvements made where needed. Stakeholder contributions will be recognised and their input to long term planning known.



Appropriate: Different levels and methods of engagement will be used and information will be shared in best suited forms. Stakeholders will be involved in ways in which they are comfortable and are most likely to respond fully and openly. The engagement will be targeted to avoid time wasting.



Transparent: Engagement activities will be open, with a transparent purpose, expectations, goals, constraints and accountabilities.



Balanced: Vulnerable groups e.g. women, children, women-headed families, indigenous groups, etc. will be represented in the stakeholder engagement. The opinions of stakeholders will be respected while aiming at an integration of a multiplicity of views into the activities.



Inclusive: Relevant stakeholders (including marginalised/vulnerable groups) will be made aware of the activities and empowered to use the information and tools produced to support decision making. Engagement will be a two-way dialogue.



Long-lived: Engagement activities are to last beyond the immediate needs.



Timely: Sufficient time will be allowed for meaningful dialogue, consultation and modification.



STEP
1

Collection of stakeholders' Information



STEP
2

Organize stakeholders into different groups *according to activities, interests, influence and level of engagement.*

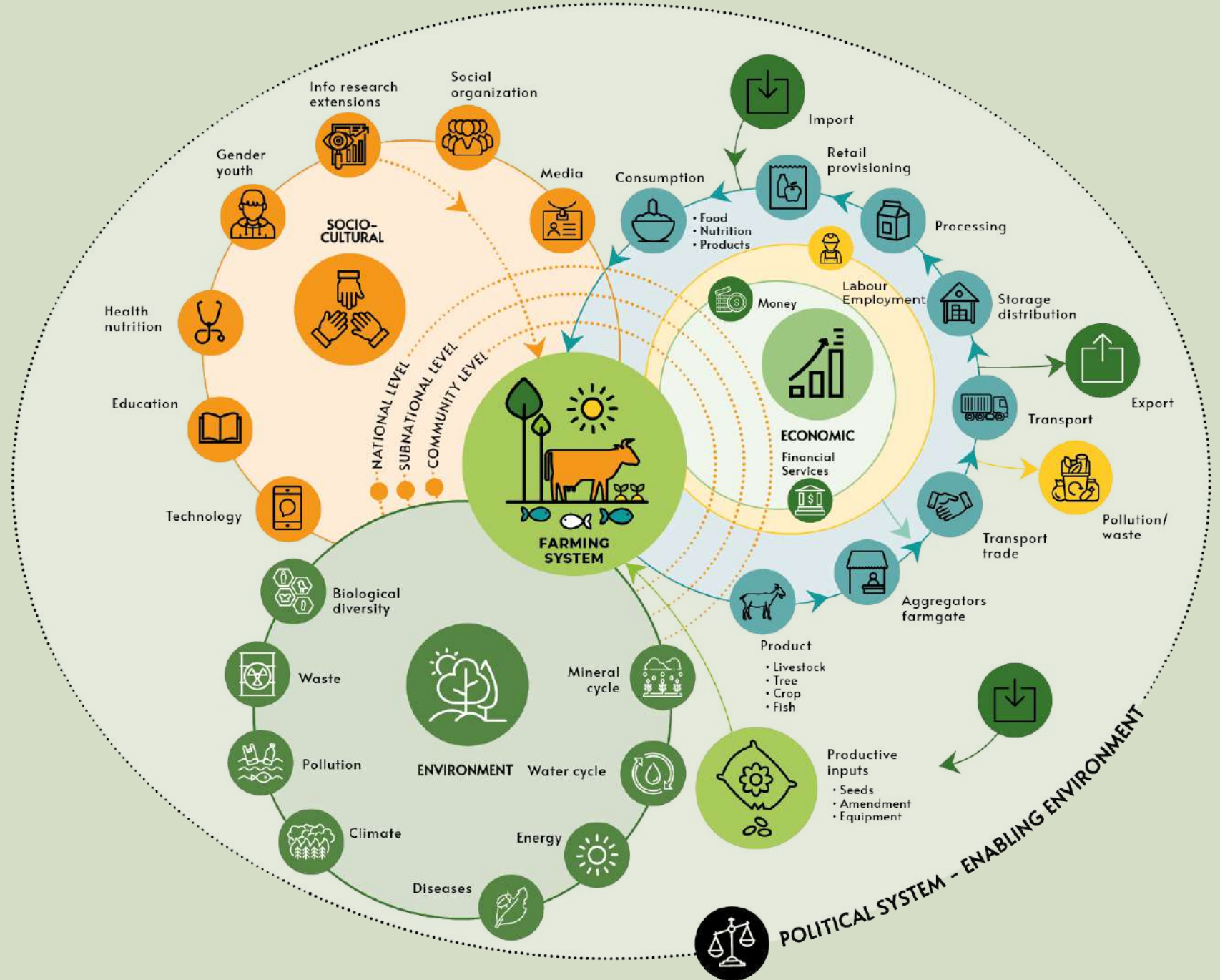


STEP
3

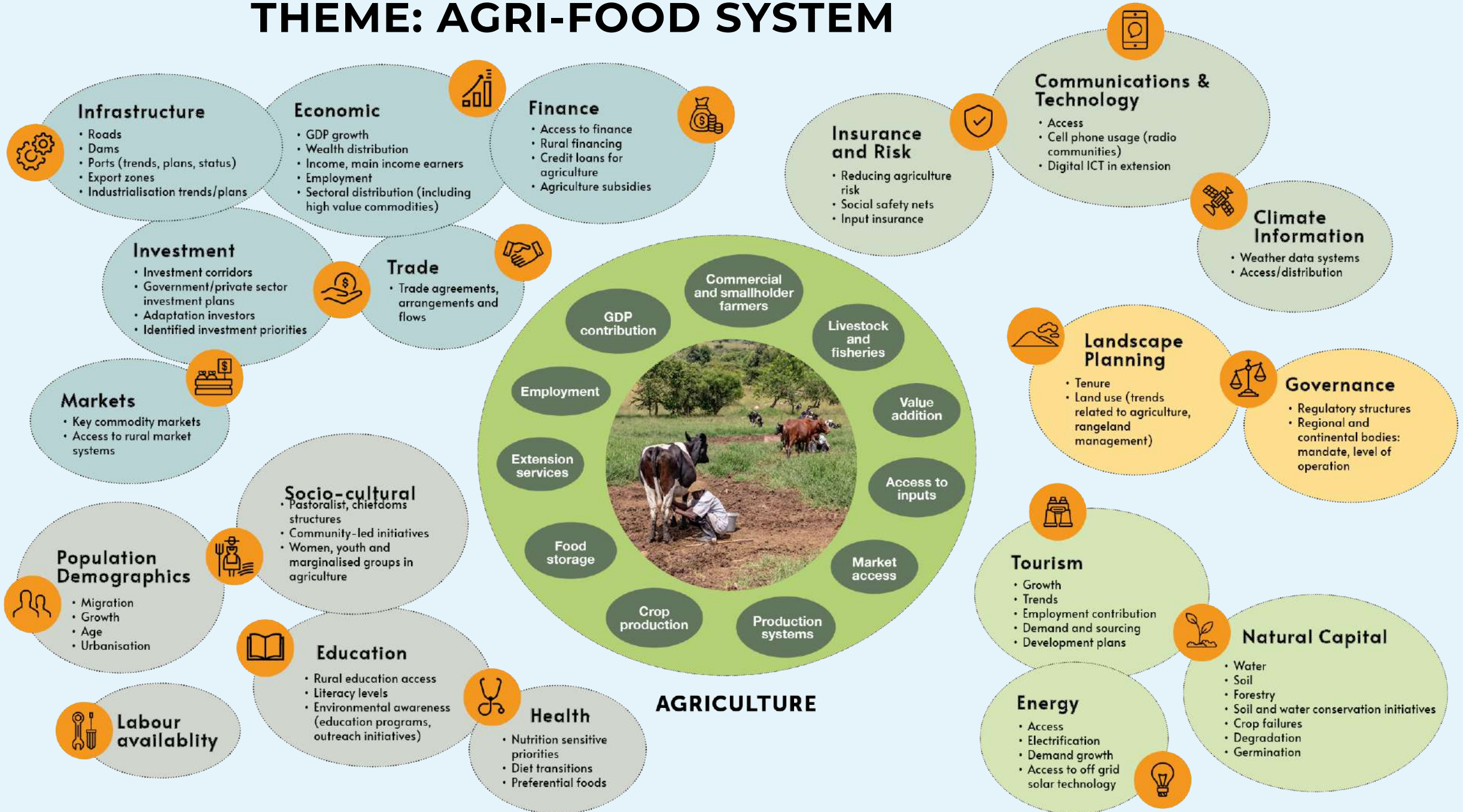
Map stakeholders *at the sub-national, national and regional levels*



INTEGRATED COMPONENTS OF A FOOD SYSTEM

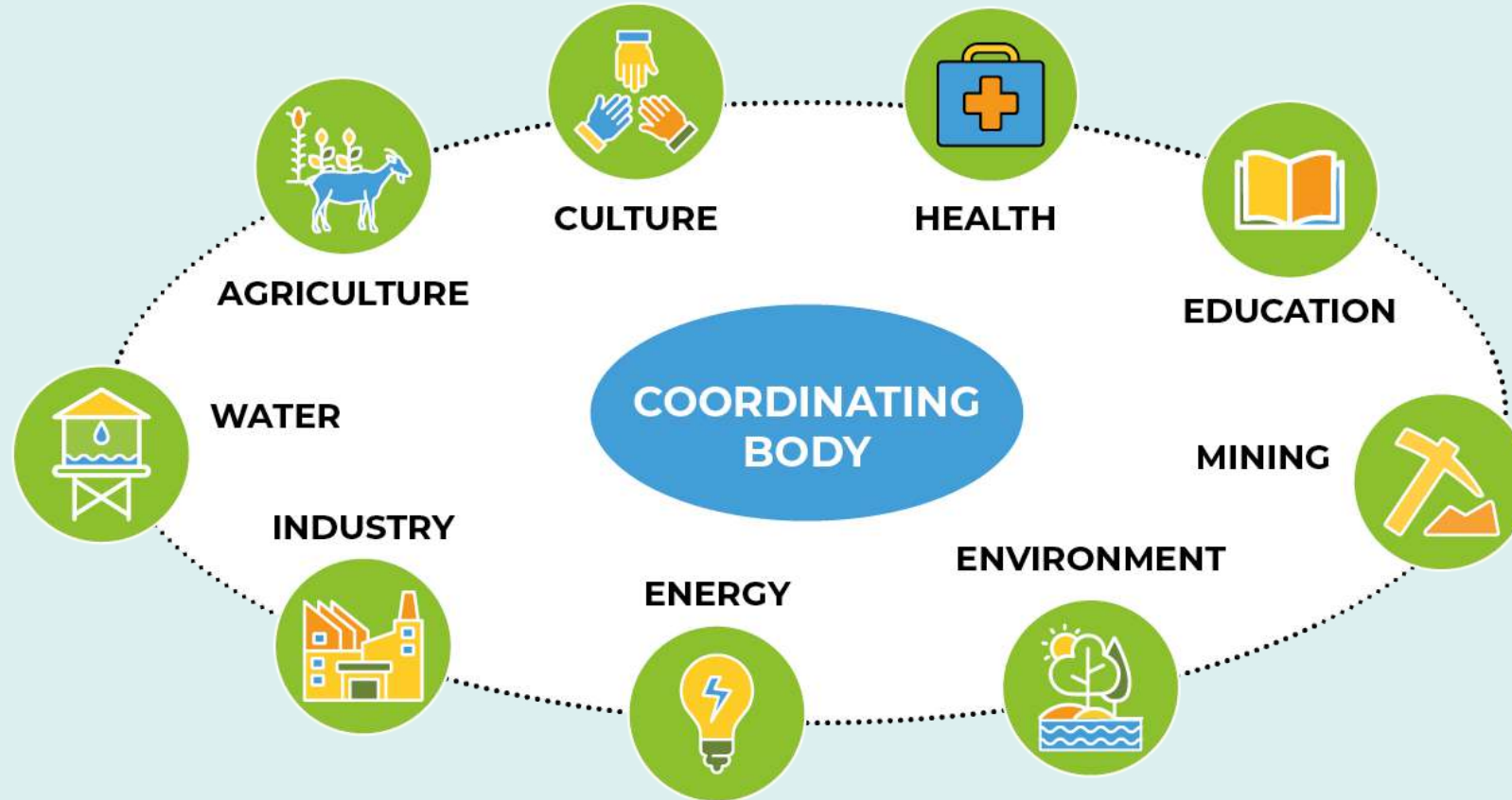


THEME: AGRI-FOOD SYSTEM



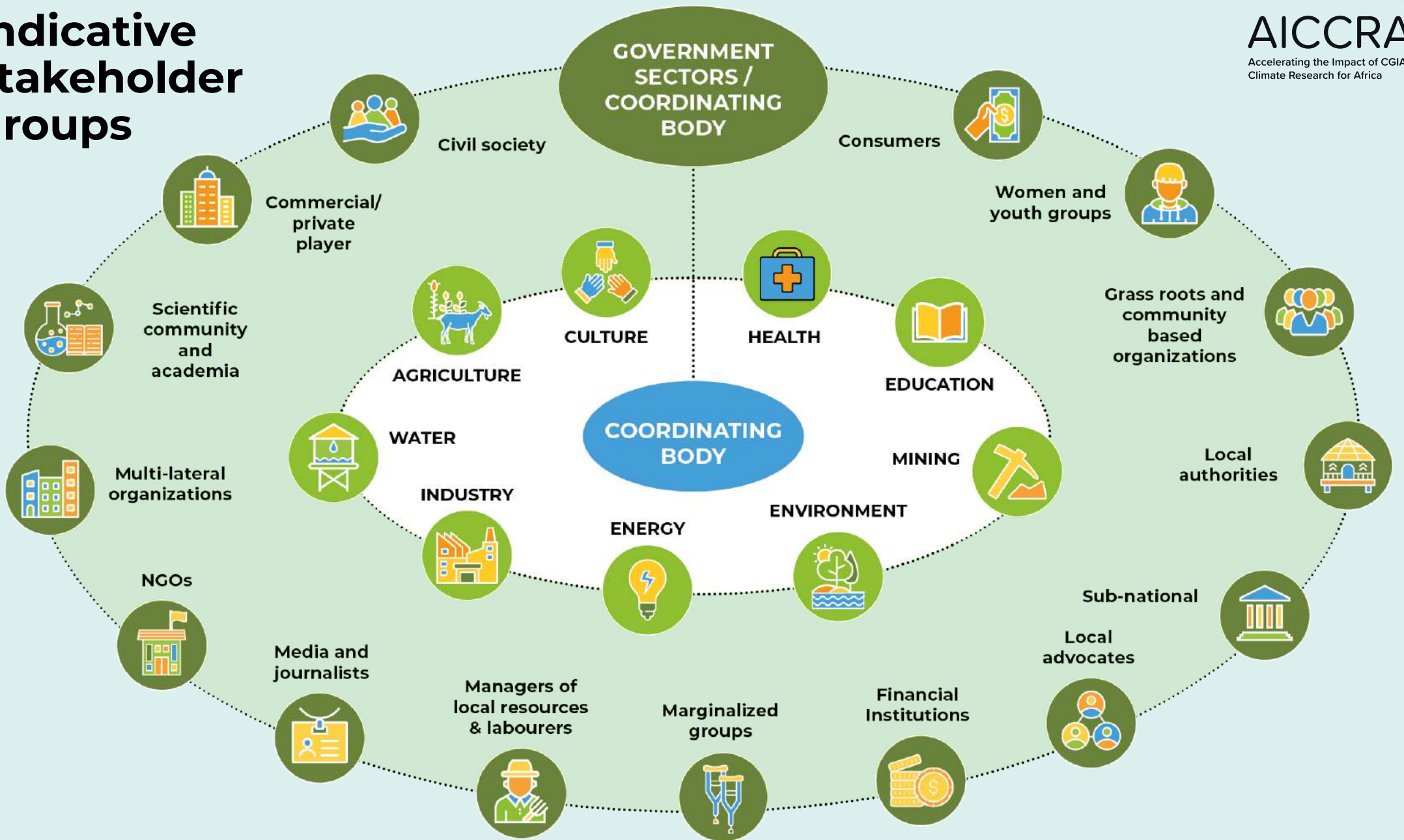


Indicative sectors to bring about low emissions climate resilient development





Indicative stakeholder groups





Initial outline of activities and indicators of success, *inclusive of gender and cultural considerations.*



Develop and implement the stakeholder engagement plan, *establishing effective communication and feedback mechanisms, and assisting stakeholders in implementation actions.*



Monitor and follow-up to understand the progress of stakeholder engagement activities. Enable reflection and learning through promoting participation in monitoring



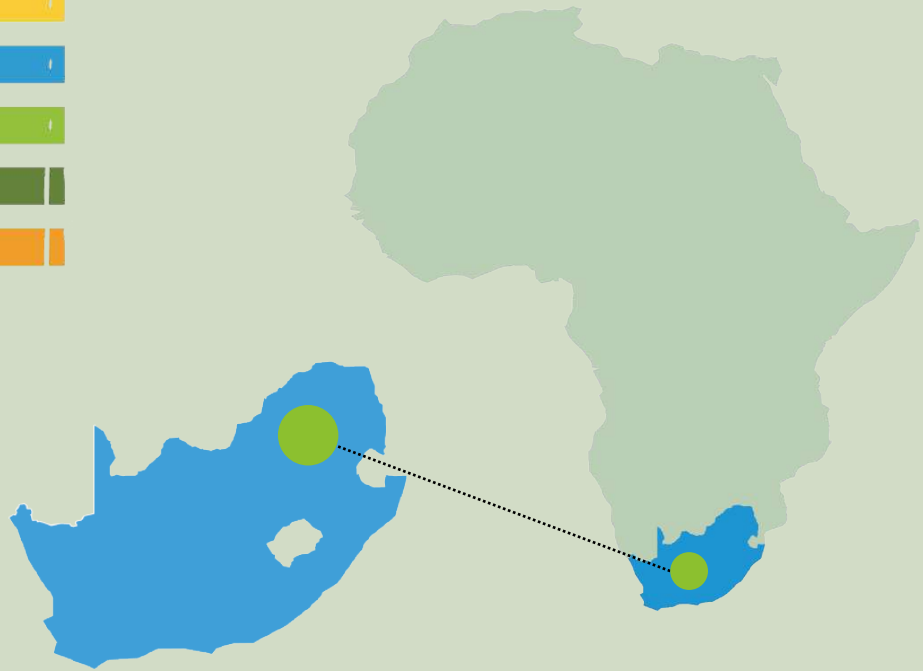
Communication mechanisms:
Public meetings, seminars, web pages or social media



Feedback mechanisms:
Bulletins, newsletters, web-blogs



Stakeholder assistance:
Capacity building, technology transfer, provision of incentives



South Africa



June 2020
Climate Change
Dialogue



March 2021
Stakeholder engagement
on national climate change
policy developments



environment, forestry
& fisheries

Department:
Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Updating South Africa's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and would then submit it to the UNFCCC secretariat before COP 26



The Draft Climate Change Bill



The Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)



The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy



The Presidential Climate Change Co-ordinating Commission – Climate Finance



South Africa



Stakeholder consultations and meetings across 9 provinces



Virtual consultation with other government departments through the Inter-governmental Committee on Climate Change (IGCC).



Virtual consultation with broader stakeholders through the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC).



Targeted virtual consultations with interest groups representative formations sector organizations (energy, transport, Industry, agriculture), business, labor, civil society etc.



Direct consultations with provinces - nine (9) multi-stakeholder workshops.



Following integration of inputs from stakeholders, take the (enhanced) NDC through the government cluster system to Cabinet.

Six Step Road Map for Engagement – Agriculture Sector Revision for the NDCs



1

Interrogate and validate the situation analysis and define scope



2

Co-design pathways
Agree on priority mitigation and adaptation actions

3

Create future climate scenarios/pathways
Identify best options



4

Validate draft agriculture long-term strategies/NDCs for final inputs

5

Revise agriculture strategies and updated NDCs

6



National Stakeholders AICCRA

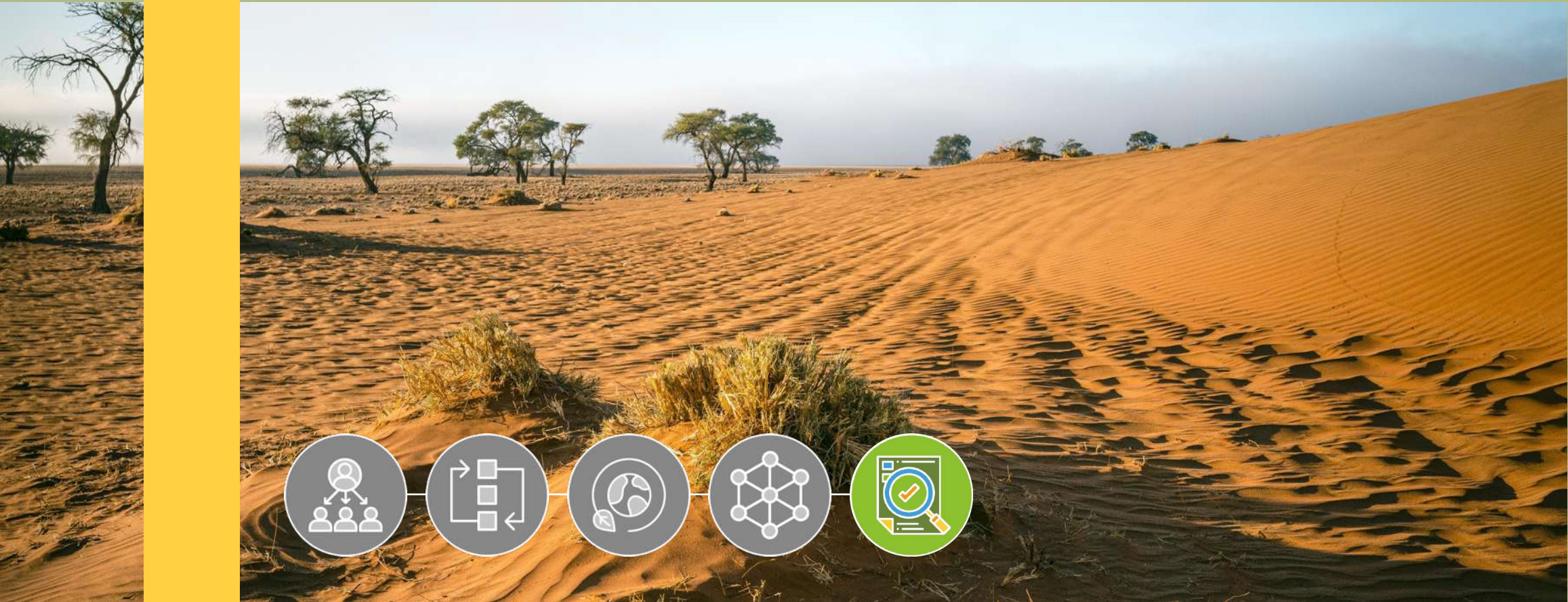
Technical expert teams

Generally, it is better to have a group of motivated people, who are each committed to a shared set of goals, agree to a prioritization together than to rely on the intuition of a single leader.

Alignment, confidence and commitment result when the group is able prioritize together.



Q&A



EVIDENCE

Accessing, interpreting and bringing in evidence



Evidence

We define evidence as the intergration of raw data constituting numbers, words, images, and insights emerging from diverse knowledge sources.

Photos



Testimonials

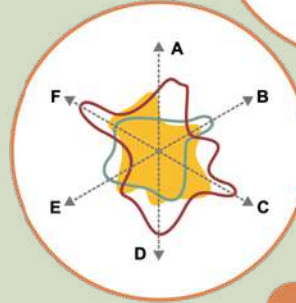
“FMNR improved productivity on my farm and improved nutrition for my livestock”



Box plot



Data

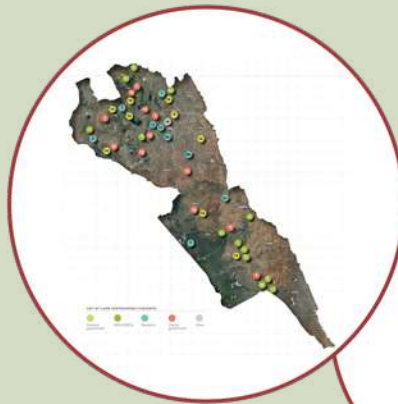


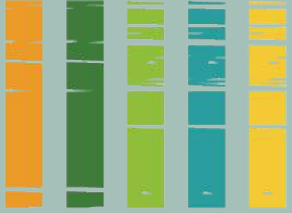
Radar chart



Bar chart

Maps





Types of evidence

Scientific evidence



Participatory and consultative evidence



Qualitative data
'who, which, what, when, where and why?'



Practice and implementation informed evidence



Local and indigenous knowledge and stories



Quantitative data
'how many' 'to what extent' or 'how much'





What kind of evidence sources do you currently use most in your planning ?



Q&A