

National Climate Change Response Dialogue 2014

The impact of climate change on rural settlements : Reflections from Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Rural Human Settlements

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rural development
& land reform
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Presentation Outline

1. Introduction
2. Key elements to be addressed in national adaptation strategy
3. Governance structures in respect of the national adaptation strategy
4. Key role players in strategy development
5. Potential sources of information for development of the strategy
6. Addressing uncertainty when implementing the strategy

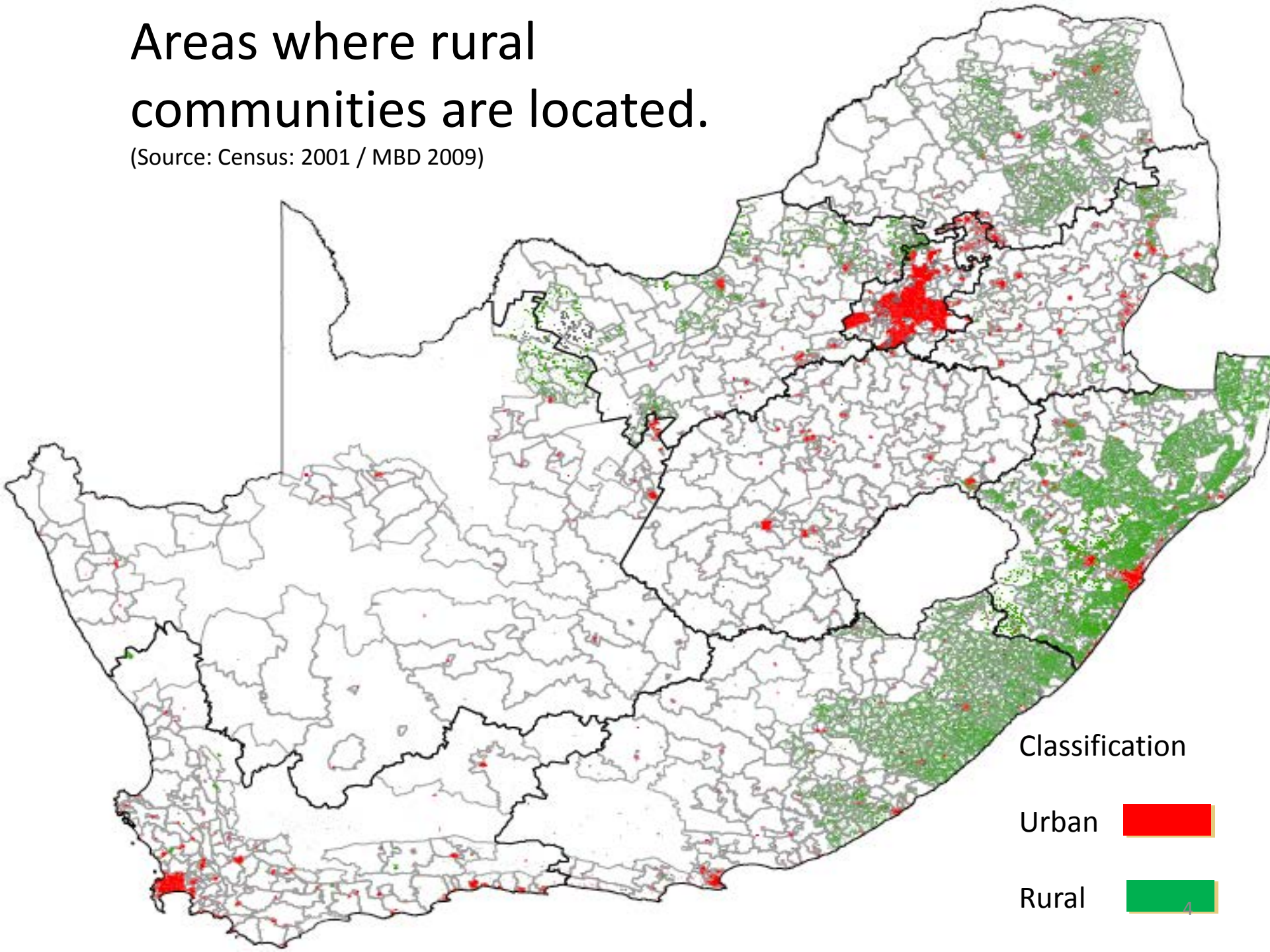
1. INTRODUCTION

- “Adaptation - the adjustment in natural and human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or effects, which moderates harm and exploit beneficial opportunities” Guidelines for LDC (2012)
- The rural poor are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, despite having contributed least to its causes.
- So far adaptation has received less attention within the national and international policy framework than mitigation.
- The intention to compile *2016 National Adaptation Strategy* in SA is welcome



Areas where rural communities are located.

(Source: Census: 2001 / MBD 2009)



2. KEY ELEMENTS TO BE ADDRESSED IN NATIONAL ADAPTATION STRATEGY

- **Climate change related vulnerability must be understood in the local context**
 - Support the development of community and local climate adaptation plans (Not parallel to Project and Spatial Development plans, **SPLUMA 16 of 2013**)
 - **RVA to inform Situational analysis**
 - **CC Plans to informs spatial / development plan**
- **Adaptation planning must be shaped by local participation** – community driven adaptation responses must place control and resources in the hands of local communities and view rural people as partners and assets in development.
 - Build local adaptive capacity through supporting



2. KEY ELEMENTS TO BE ADDRESSED IN NATIONAL ADAPTATION STRATEGY (cntd)

- **Adaptation must build on local capabilities** – responses should leverage the resources, efforts and capabilities of local areas including indigenous knowledge systems
 - Protect ecosystem services to rural communities
 - Strengthen disaster preparedness and response
- **Acknowledging climate justice** – adaptation responses must seek to allocate resources in the context of disproportionate needs and historical inequalities,
 - Support sustainable land management that promotes climate resilience (**SPLUMA 16 of 2013**)
 - Promote access to climate resilient services and infrastructure



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2. KEY ELEMENTS TO BE ADDRESSED IN NATIONAL ADAPTATION STRATEGY (cntd)

- **Evidence based planning** – climate change responses should be based on scientific evidence and should initially focus on delivering outcomes that are known to be intrinsically beneficial to rural communities.
 - Invest in long term research on more effective ways to supports rural climate change

3. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES IN RESPECT OF THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION STRATEGY

- Mobilize & strengthen IGR structures at Local level
- Existing IGR structures to be used (IGCCC and NCC), MINTEC and MINMEC
- Parliament to continue with oversight work (may need to be

strengthened



4. KEY ROLE PLAYERS IN STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT



National & Provincial Departments, Government Agencies (i.e. NRF, CSIR, ARC & SANBI), Municipalities, Traditional Authorities, Community Structures, Academic institutions (centres dealing with climate change, community development or energy), Business Sector, Organised Agricultural Farmers, Media, Parliament, Unions, NGOs

5. POTENTIAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRATEGY

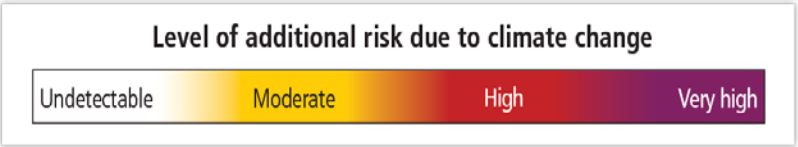
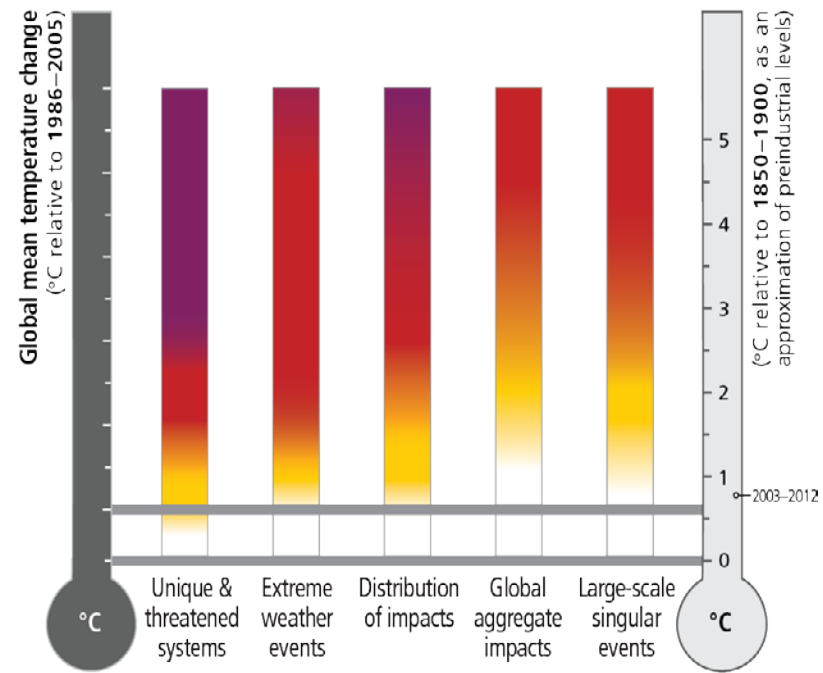
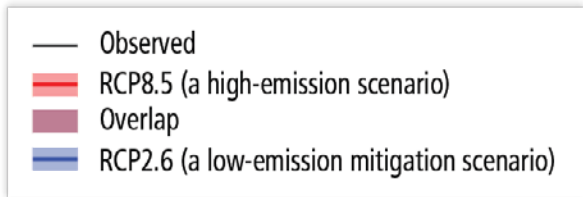
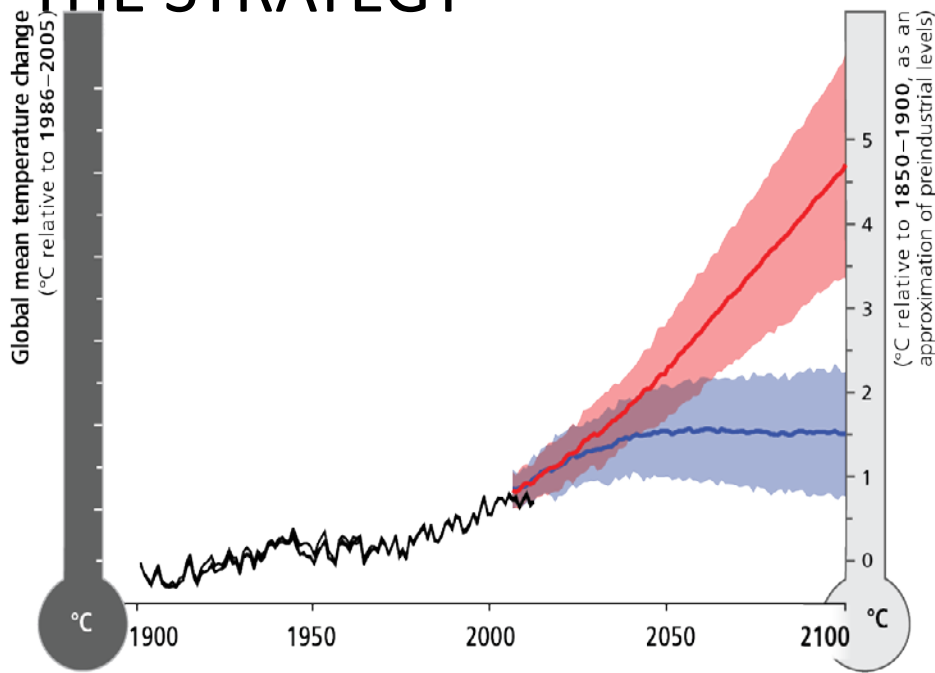
- Sector Plans
- Municipal Plans
- Statistics and research finding from various organisations
- Climate Data from various institution, e.g, SAWS
- Community (direct sourcing)



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6. ADDRESSING UNCERTAINTY WHEN IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY



Source : 5th IPCC report

6. ADDRESSING UNCERTAINTY WHEN IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

- Climate change presents a difficult challenge for policy makers, who need to make decisions that may have far reaching implications based on uncertain information
- Predictive models, are increasingly useful over longer lead times but they predict the future, but rather define a range of possible futures in terms of probabilities, and help climate scientists understand current trends.
- Continuous modelling required (Strengthen research capability in the country)
- Adaptation planning must be shaped by local participation – Continuous interaction with communities to solicit primary information to verify science





**NKOSI DALIBHUNGA LEGACY
BRIDGE & ROAD**



HOUSEHOLD ENERGY KITS



WATER ROLLERS

Pictorial report



Diyatalawa Milking Equipment (FS)



Diyatalawa Irrigation (FS)



Diyatalawa Irrigation reservoir



Emergency housing – Phillipstown (NC)

Pictorial report



Diyatalawa Houses (FS)

Fencing at Tswelopele food garden and graveyard



JABULANI HOUSES AND SOLAR STREET LIGHTS (MP)



Makholoekoeng Potato Shed (FS)



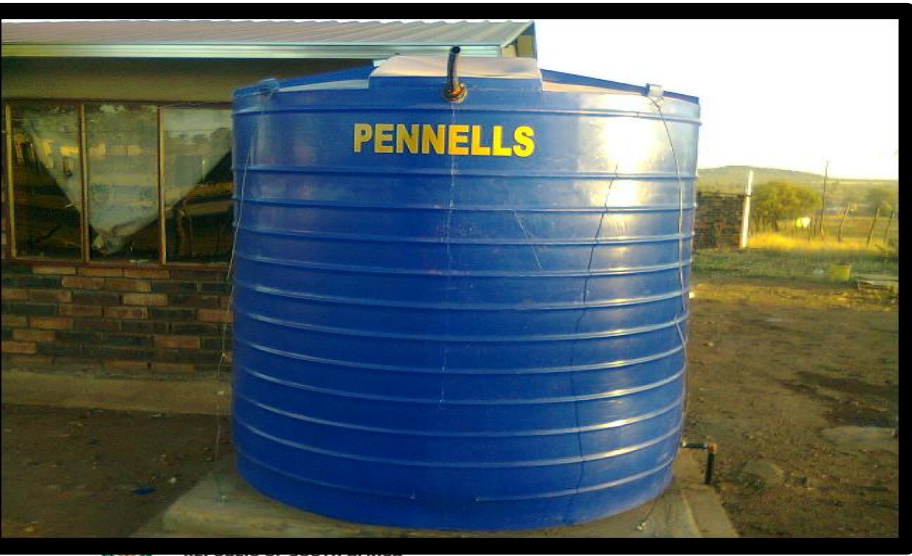
PICTORIAL REPORT



MUYEXE VISITOR'S CENTER



MUYEXE HOUSEHOLD FENCING



MUYEXE WATER HARVESTING TANKS



MUYEXE COMPUTER LAB

SEKHUKUNE DISTRICT



**MORGENZONE
BOREHOLE**



MOKWETE PUMP HOUSE



 **MORGENZONE ARABLE FENCE**



MOSWANANYENG DIGITAL DOORWAY

THANK YOU

**MASS
EXTINCTION**



**BUSH
FIRES**



**SEVERE
DROUGHT**

NEXT 100 YEARS