

SOURCES

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- Also called extreme weather events
- Caused by significant alterations to ecosystems and also human activities.
- Changes in atmospheric or oceanic circulation cause climate hazards.

Enabling environment – Addressing Threats and Hazards

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Climate hazards:

- Implications;
 - ✓ harm to humans,
 - ✓ property,
 - ✓ livelihoods,
 - ✓ resources, and
 - ✓ the environment.
- There are four types of climate hazards about which you will learn. They are:
 - ✓ Tornadoes
 - ✓ Droughts
 - ✓ Tropical storms
 - ✓ Flooding
- Climate hazards can have many adverse effects and problems on the areas they impact
- IPCC: potential occurrence of climate-related physical events or trends that may cause damage and loss

Regional Implications

- Higher greenhouse gas concentrations make regional variations even more pronounced
- Upward trends in heavy precipitation
- Discharge would pose greater risks of flooding in some river catchments
- shift in precipitation patterns
- Projected increase in the frequency of floods and droughts in some countries
- directly affect energy supply and demand
- Increased vulnerability
- Increased food insecurity
- Higher poverty among communities
- Increased disease burden

Hazards dashboard

- natural hazards which can impact society.
- caused by both natural and human-related factors.
- Tornadoes, drought, tropical storms, and flooding are four types of climate hazards.
- have significant negative impacts and cause many problems in the areas where they occur.

Implication cont..

- Land degradation
- Loss of biodiversity
- Spread of invasive species and pests
- Reduction in food crop yields, livestock, and fish
- Deterioration in food nutritional quality
- Food insecurity
- Poverty
- Displacement

Regional realities

- climate variability already imposing livelihood challenges of SADC undermining development efforts
- trends and effects are highly heterogeneous and do not affect every country or community in the same way
- Pinpointing the areas for greater risk is essential to effectively deploy targeted action
- urgency for rapid, deep and sustained action
- Need for climate adaptation to ensure the poorest countries are not caught off guard by worsening climate impacts
- improve knowledge and strengthen networks has laid the foundation for future work that further enhance resilience within the continent
- understanding and prediction of regional climate to feed into the decision-making space to inform adaptation and climate resilience on the ground
- Understanding the context, as well as the motivations of decision makers and stakeholders,
- applying a climate change lens to the context allowed projects to shape interventions to be locally relevant
- Interdisciplinarity as an innovation for design partnership that apply a climate change lens

Unlocking SADC Climate Resilient Development

- Robust measures that enhance human and natural systems resilience
 - Essential in securing sub region development in the face of a changing climate
- strategic partnerships involving the national governments, development agencies, and multilateral donors
- leveraging new opportunities for climate-resilient development
- grassroots innovations and government-driven actions;
 - ✓ improved agricultural production,
 - ✓ livestock management,
 - ✓ biodiversity conservation, and
 - ✓ sustainable forest management
- sustainable land management (SLM) as a means of arresting and reversing land degradation improve ecosystem services in production systems

Creating SADC Climate Resilient Development

- Drought management and water use efficiency
- Ensuring access to water for communities and plant and animal life
- Transition toward a low-carbon development path
- soil and water conservation practices such as shelterbelts, multipurpose trees on production land, small-scale irrigation, and water harvesting
- large-scale watershed planning or smaller-scale community, land-use planning to address;
 - ✓ open access of wood fuel and livestock,
 - ✓ biological corridor development and management
 - ✓ ecotourism development
- Improving livelihoods
- Provide concrete benefits to poor land users;
 - ✓ smallholder farmers
 - ✓ pastoralists,
 - ✓ forest communities and fishing communities.

Implication of CC

- global phenomenon that affects all countries and peoples across borders.
- social and cultural systems influence both how environmental pressures affect societal groups that affects response
- Roles and responsibilities ascribed to women and men in a society impact their respective dependence on their natural environment, shape their capacity to adapt
- lead to specific knowledge of how to influence their environment
- When these inequalities between men and women are removed and their specific abilities and knowledge promoted, their full potential to contribute to fighting climate change can be unlocked

Why gender inclusion

- Empowering women to actively participate in reducing emissions and strengthening community resilience, climate change projects influence;
 - ✓ Success
 - ✓ more sustainable,
 - ✓ more equitable
- Women participation shape communities and families adapt to environmental changes every day
- Contribute to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- Women's popularize climate actions
- Inclusive climate change action is key to achieving gender equality, emission reductions, and development contained in country development strategies and make climate policies and projects
- need to engage in a policy dialogue to bridge the gap between climate change and gender expertise
- Integral part of planning and implementing climate change measures that benefit women
- achieve sustainable development goals is the ability to access appropriate finance.

Opportunities

- climate-smart agriculture, which will also help them engage more effectively in a global “green economy”
- climate-smart and low-carbon technologies;
 - ✓ energy-efficient buildings
 - ✓ climate-resilient infrastructure
 - ✓ improved dryland agriculture crop production,
 - ✓ electric vehicles
- Closing climate financing gap;
 - ✓ expanding global and domestic private equity and venture capital appetite for African markets
 - ✓ cautiously engaging with the emerging carbon markets
 - ✓ debt-for-climate swaps
 - ✓ natural capital for climate finance and green growth in sub region (abundant natural resources such as oil and gas, minerals, land, sunshine, wind, and biodiversity)
- Harnessing SADC enormous natural resources requires concrete policies and actions by different stakeholders:
 - ✓ increase resource revenues in a sustainable fashion;
 - ✓ increasing local content and value addition
 - ✓ controlling illegal,
 - ✓ and curbing the high rate of deforestation.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Partnerships and multi-stakeholder that ensure synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.
- Create an effective bridge between long and short-term needs.
- design locally driven interventions
- conduct thorough assessment of the manner in which the crisis has changed the local economy,
- identify opportunities and the most promising value chains.
- Appreciate that one-size-fits-all and “prepackaged” solutions have limited effectiveness,
- Foster area-based, tailor-made participatory and inclusive approaches to ensure buy-in from local communities tend to foster trust and effectiveness
- improvement in political governance, fiscal sustainability and external balances.
- Policies which are growth driven are encouraged; this will lead to job creation, human development and, as a result, reduction in the social vulnerability

ENABLERS

- National ownership and accountability are crucial to ensure alignment with national policies and the sustainability of LER interventions.
Empowerment of individuals, communities
- Institutions should be at the heart of the new approaches to ensure that programmes increase lasting capabilities.
- A systemic capacity development approach at macro, meso, and micro levels helps to ensure efficiently the sustainability of interventions.
- Integrated programming which focuses on livelihoods;
 - ✓ economic recovery,
 - ✓ social cohesion,
 - ✓ rule of law, good governance,
 - ✓ private sector participation
- environmental and inclusion lenses yields better effects.

Business model

- Maintaining market function and jobs during crises through targeted support
- Strengthening value chains
- Maintaining market function during and after a crisis
- support inclusive market integration
- Moving to transformation of local economies that include:
 - ✓ Diversification through innovation and the initiation
 - ✓ strengthening of digitally-enabled livelihoods
 - ✓ build more inclusive greener and resilient local economies
 - ✓ disaster risks to ensure evidence-based design of interventions.
- Address data gaps (especially on gender, age, and ethnicity)
- Actively reinforce exclusion that address the needs of disadvantaged groups
- Better analysis of market systems, value chains, institutional capacities, and