

# WHY CLIMATE RESILIENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ CLIMATE COMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT?

CDKN ;University of Namibia;

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# Why Climate resilient rural development/ climate compatible development?

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Windhoek, Safari Conference Centre

MURD & MGEPESW Climate Change Capacity Building

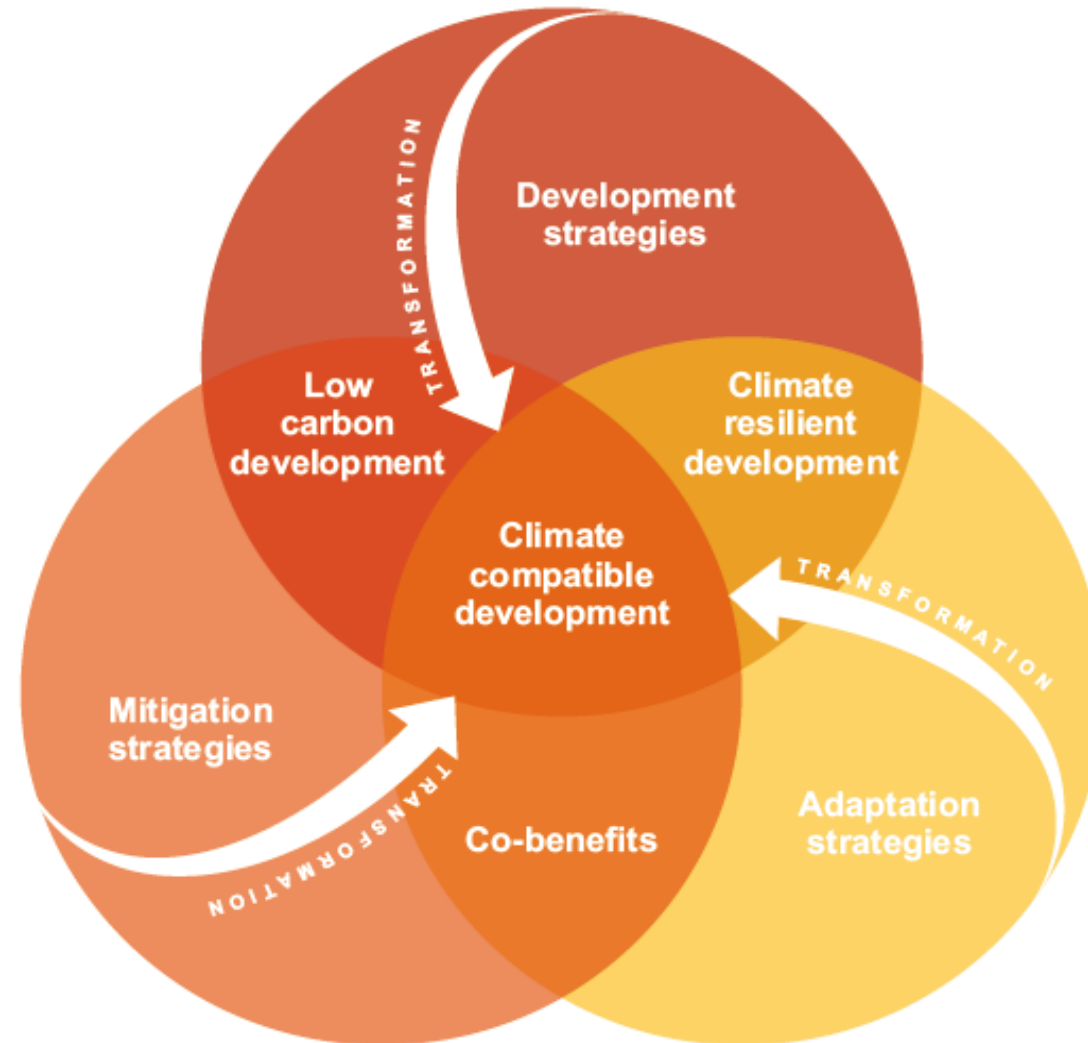


SOUTH  
SOUTH  
NORTH

# Climate Compatible Development

CDKN's core aim is to promote climate compatible development (CCD) policies and practices that will assist those most affected by climate change.

**CCD is development that minimises the harm caused by climate impacts, while maximising the many human development opportunities presented by a low emissions, more resilient, future.**



# Climate Resilient Development

- Climate resilient pathways is about incorporating analyses of climate change impacts into development planning in a given country or community (Namibian or Oshana Region Rural Development Plan).
- It addresses climate adaptation goals, what is necessary to achieve them and both climate and non-climate stressors.
- This helps decision-makers identify priority measures, incorporate them into planning and implement them.

# Overview of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for DRR

	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Paris Agreement	Sendai Framework for DRR
<b>Objectives related to climate-resilient development</b>	<p>Climate action is the focus of goal 13 (SDG 13), which aims to combat climate change and its impacts, including by <b>strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards</b> and integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</p> <p>In addition, other goals address climate-sensitive sectors such as water, agriculture, cities and oceans.</p>	<p>Among other goals, the Paris Agreement aims to “increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience” (Article 2), specifically by “<b>enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change</b>, with a view to contributing to sustainable development” (Article 7).</p>	<p>The overarching goal is to “prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through...measures that prevent and <b>reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster</b>, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus <b>strengthen resilience</b>”<sup>b</sup> (p. 12).</p>

# Therefore, Climate resilient development requires

- Getting the economy right
- Getting the politics right
- Sustainable development requires managing many threats and risks, including climate change.
- The pursuit of climate-resilient pathways involves
  - identifying vulnerabilities to climate change impacts;
  - assessing opportunities for reducing risks;
  - and taking actions that are consistent with the goals of sustainable development.
- Alignment of NDCs, NCCSAP, NDRMP & Rural Development Strategy and Action Plan (How??)
- For instance, Oshana Region Climate Adaptation pathways (Climate resilient development) - - - (ambition should be)
- Must be gender responsive

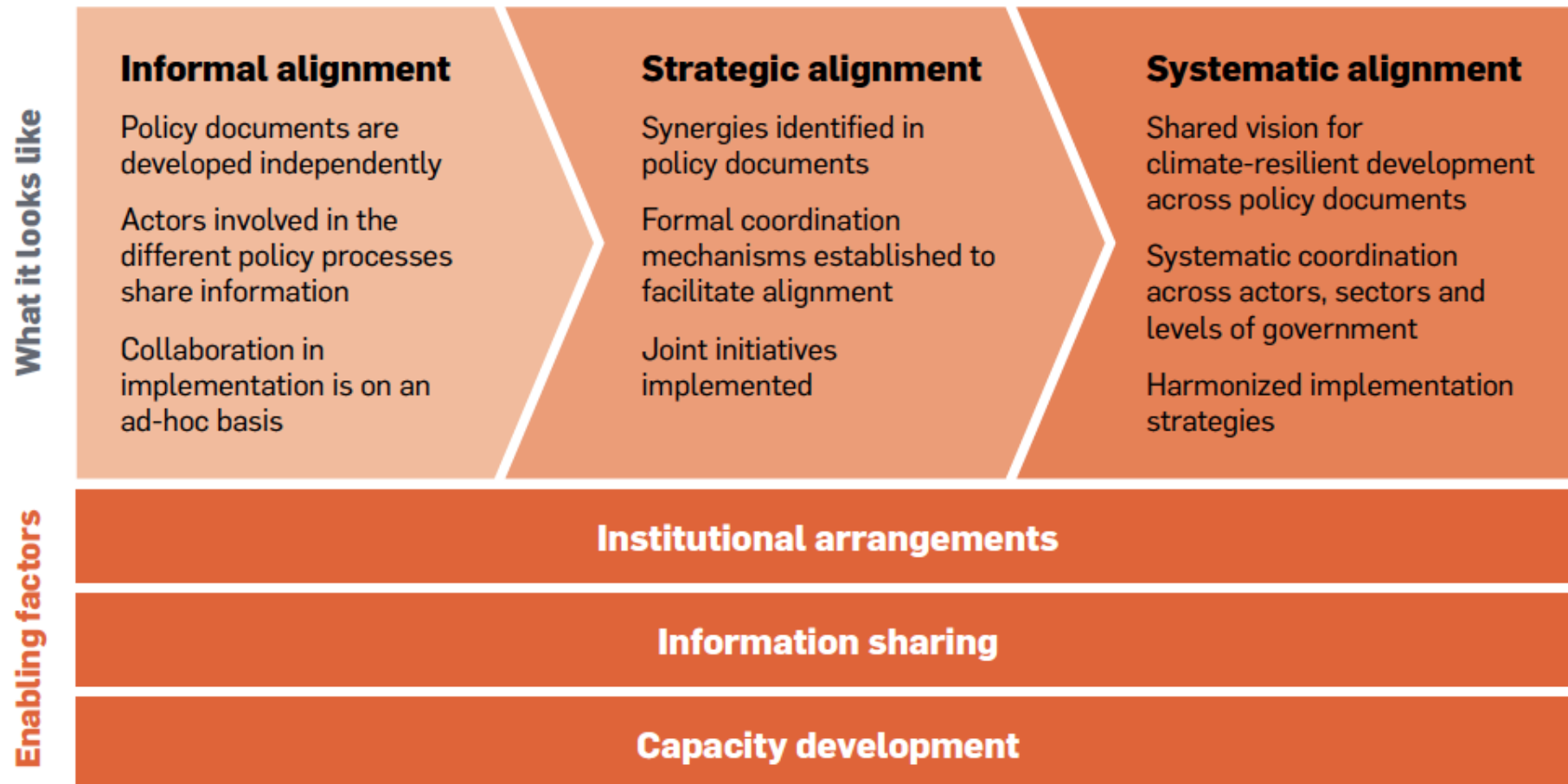
- Subnational actors (For instance Oshana and Omusati Regional Councils) must be involved in discussions about alignment & mainstreaming, as well as the design of systems and coordination mechanisms, to ensure that these reflect local realities and enable them to realize their potential contribution to climate-resilient development.

# Climate resilient development - Must be **gender responsive**

## **Examples from Ethiopia**

- Gender budgeting
- The Gender Work Programme and Forum at the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission
- Gender Analysis by the Ministry of Finance
- Mainstreaming Gender into Climate Change
  - Called for greater attention to be given to transport, urban development, health and education sectors and their interface with the gender-climate change realm, as this was observed to be a gap





This depends on the Governance of Namibia and Regional Councils:

- Political Will – Willingness
- Human, Financial & Technological capacity
- Government Capacity – Knowledge of climate - resilient – development
- Focus and content of different policy processes (affecting Oshana Rural Development, Climate change Adaptation and Disaster risk Response)