



Climate Resilient Development Pathways

Presentation to OKASEC

15 September 2016

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- **Introduction**

- **Problem** - *what's going wrong?* - insufficient consideration of climate in the new infrastructure and economic development planning in the region

- **Solution** - *how can we tackle it?* – strategic process and tools to mainstream climate resilience in planning processes

- **Political economy** – *which institutions are involved and what do we need them to do?* – RBOs, SADC and Member States

- **Work plan** – *how are we going to go about it?* – 6 month programme working with OKACOM to develop and pilot the CRDP

- **Summary and Q&A**

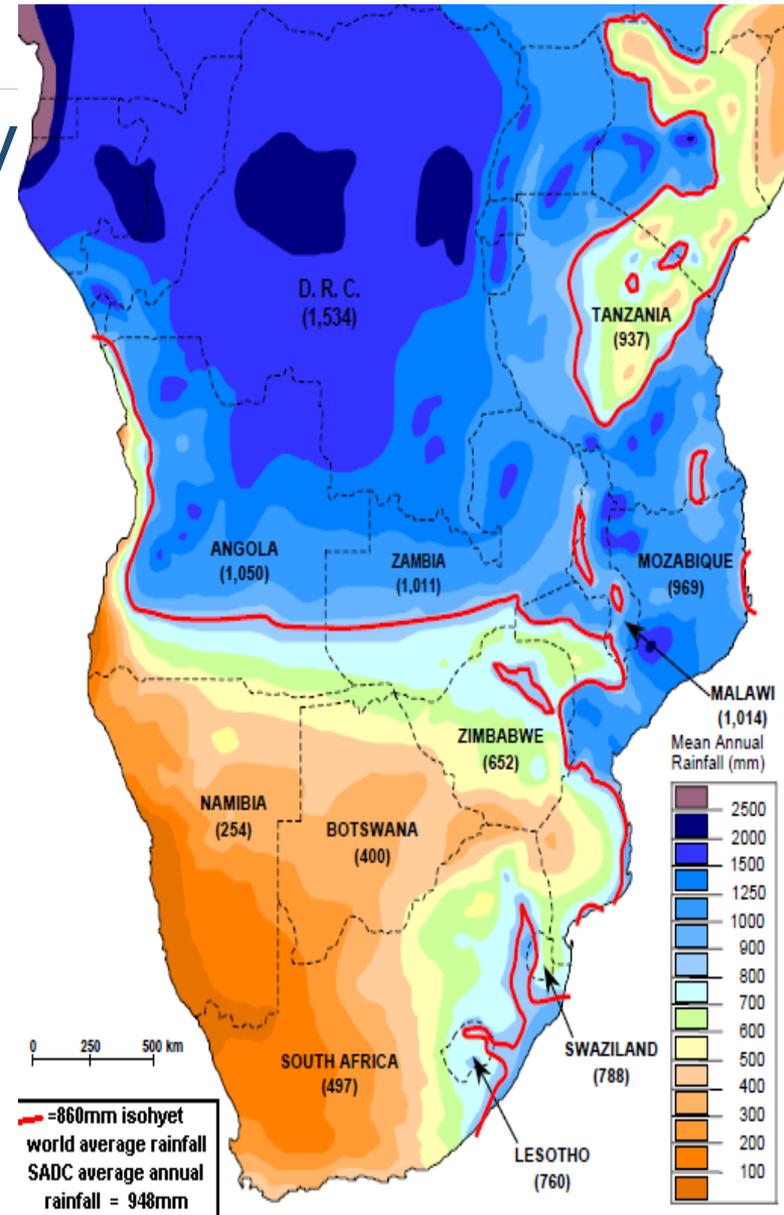


The Problem – Overview

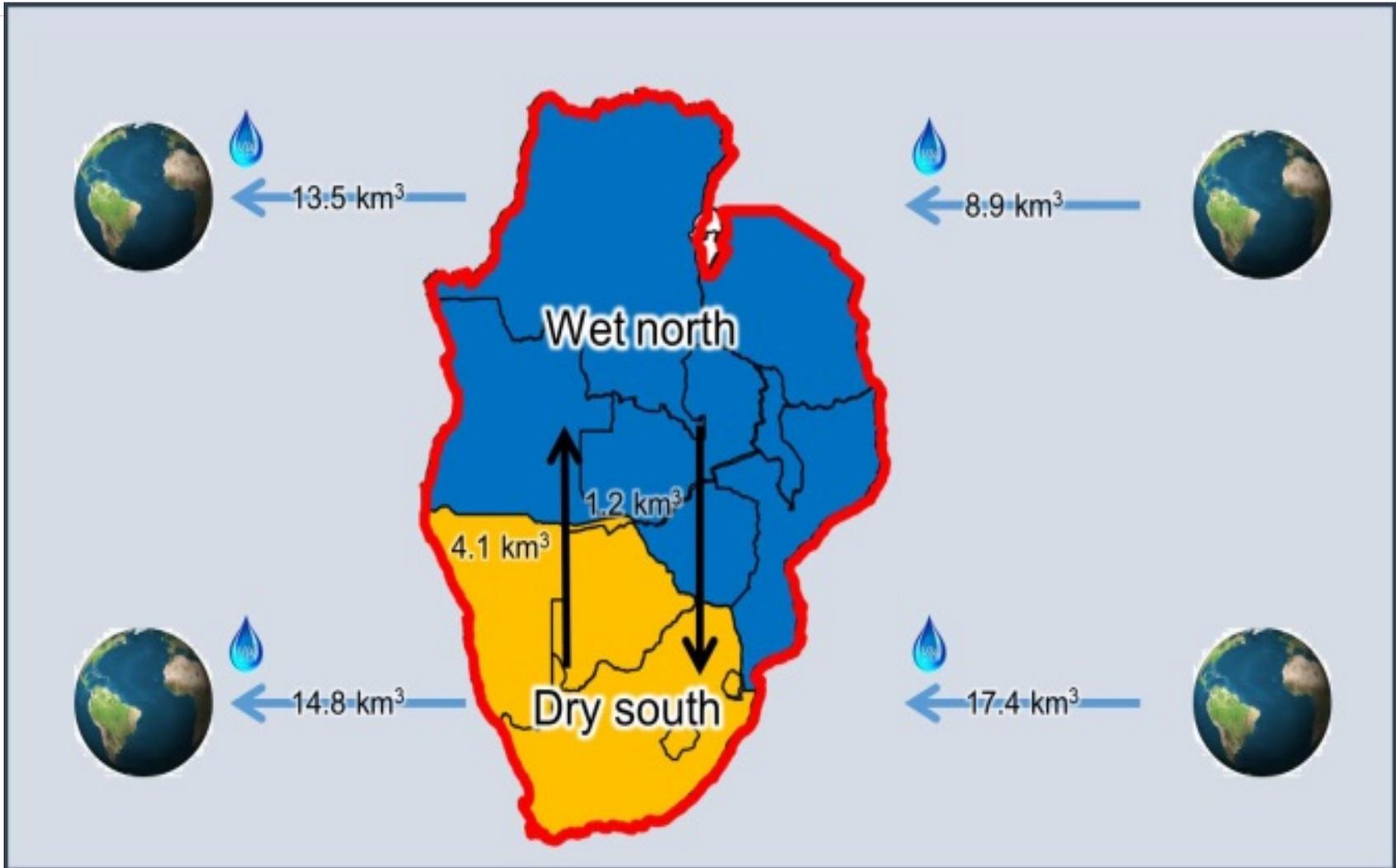
- Southern Africa has the following challenges:
 - Large variation in precipitation between the north of the region to the south
 - Large variation in the trade in virtual water between the north and the south of the region
 - Large variation in infrastructure provision between the north of the area and the south (North lacks infrastructure; South needs to optimise)
 - Significant poverty reduction requirements throughout the region but particularly in the north
 - Reconciling the tensions between different demands/needs for water resources
 - There is a need for strategic planning to
 - deliver more infrastructure particularly in river basins in the North
 - Increase efficient water use in the south
 - Reduce poverty
 - Integrate climate resilience in development options

The Problem – Variation in Water Availability

- Rainfall varies widely – from +2000 mm/a to < 100 mm/a.
- 15 Transboundary Basins hold 70% of surface waters.
- 5% of available water used.
- Water availability varies over time and space.



The Problem – Trade in Virtual Water



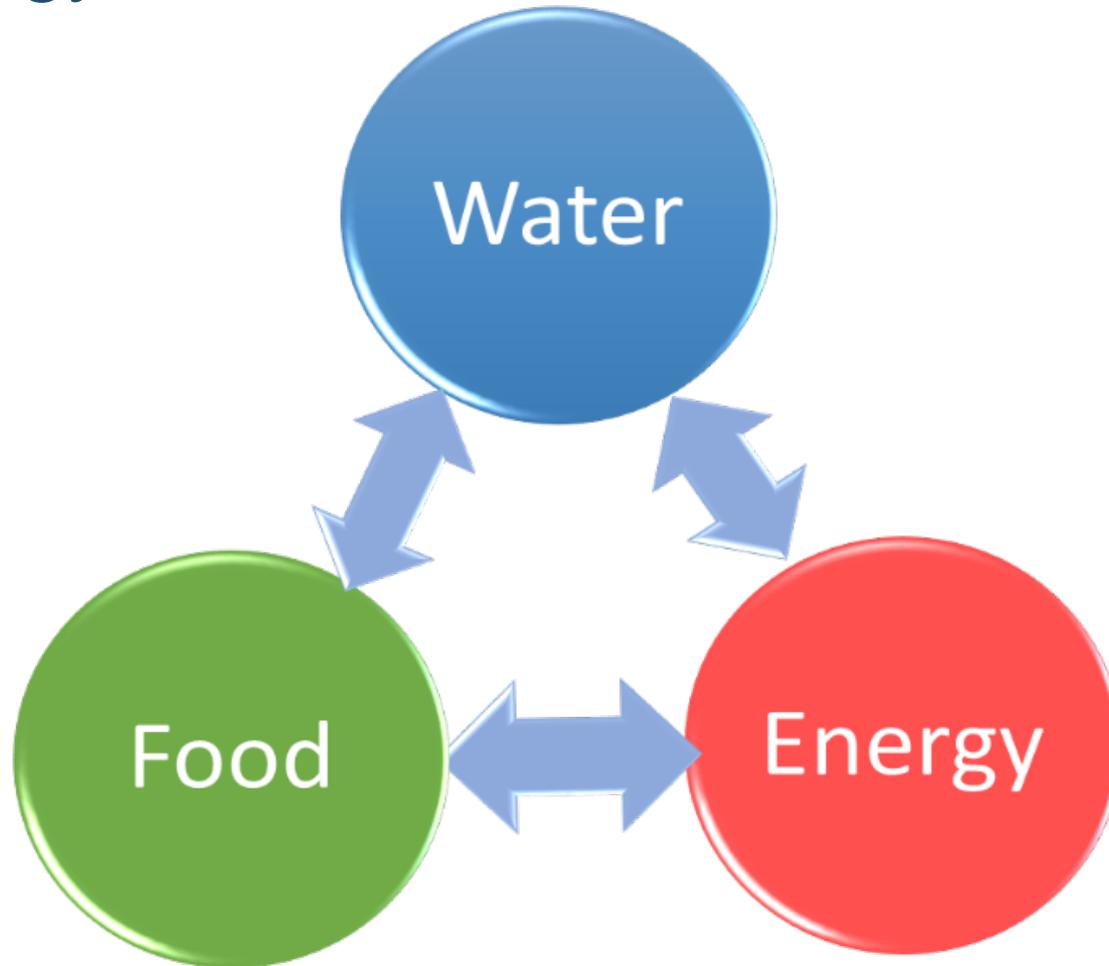


The Problem - The Development & Poverty Challenge

- Africa has an infrastructure deficit of \$100Bn per annum
- The bulk of this deficit is for power (\$30Bn and water and sanitation \$15Bn¹)
- Analysis by the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank (AfDB) shows
 - road access rates in Africa it is only 34% cf to 50% elsewhere
 - transport costs are twice as high.
 - 30 % of Africa's population has access to electricity cf 70-90%.
- Poverty eradication is at the top of the SADC agenda. Approximately half of the population living on less than \$1 a day, (International Council on Social Welfare)
- **Further development of Southern Africa's river basins are essential**



The Problem – Reconciling the Water, Food and Energy Nexus





Strategic Planning in SADC

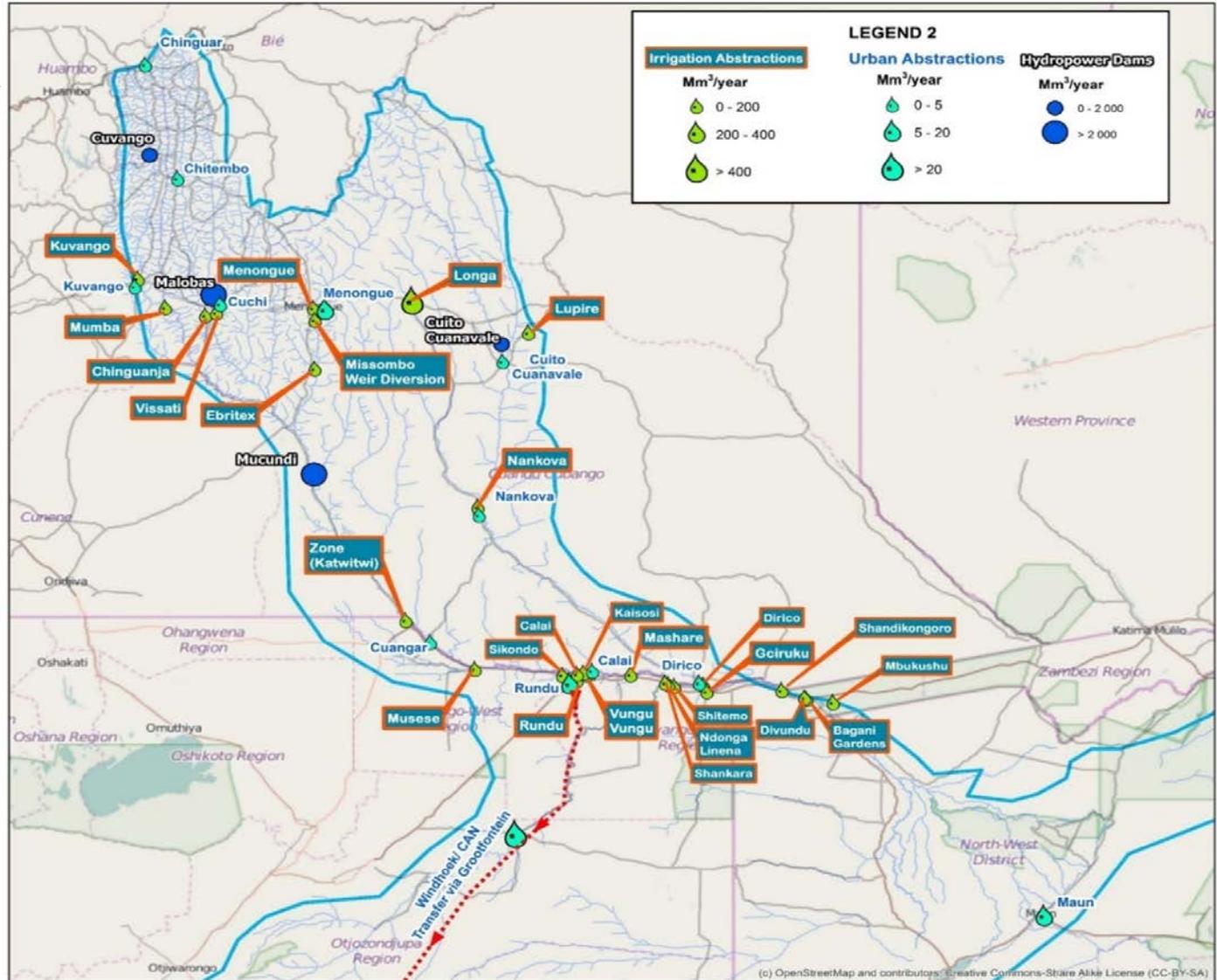
- Infrastructure Master Plan
- Strategic transboundary planning process such the World Bank supported MSIOA processes:
 - Okavango
 - Zambezi
- National Planning processes
- Climate finance applications
 - GCF is supposed to fund transformational change towards low carbon climate resilient development – i.e. finance will be available for fundamentally rethinking infrastructure in the region
- **Currently no strategic planning support tools are available to help regional policies, plans and programmes to mainstream climate resilience, nor create a baseline to measure change, nor identify opportunities for transboundary cooperation**



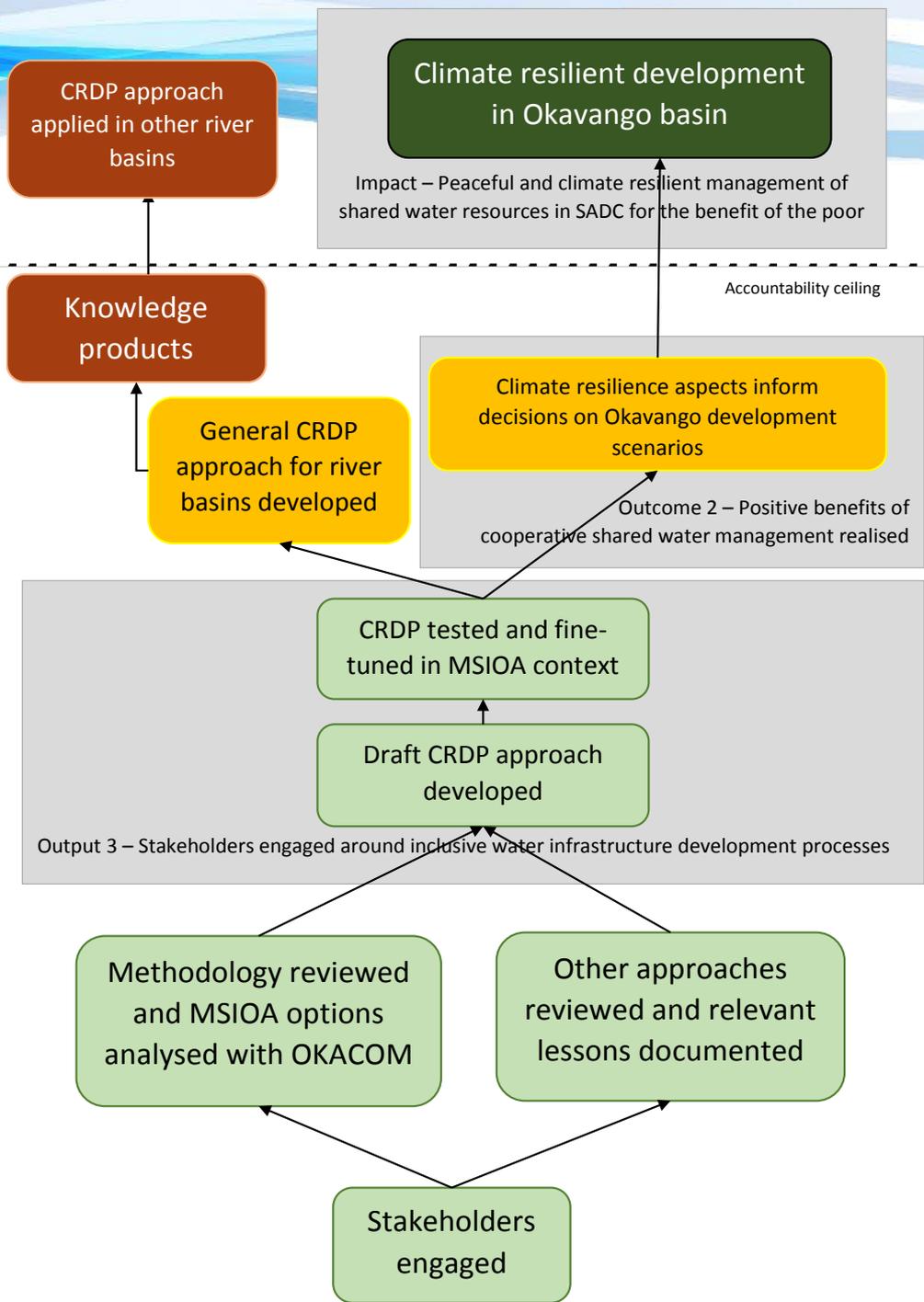
Proposed Solution

- A strategic infrastructure and development planning support tool called **Climate Resilient Development Pathways (CRDP)**
- This tool will be flexible enough to apply to:
 - National infrastructure development planning processes which should consider transboundary issues
 - An international transboundary planning process.
- It will consist of a framework, process and suite of methods
- It will use an evidence base to inform decision-making
- It will assess different planning options to help optimise the climate resilience, transboundary, water security and nexus trade-offs of future infrastructure / economic development plans in the region
- The approach will be tested as part of the OKACOM MSIOA process

Case Study Area: Okavango



Theory of Change





Tasks (1)

Task 1: Collaborative Development of CRDP approach activities

Task 1.1 OKACOM engagement and review of MSIOA

- a. OKACOM workshop preparation**
- b. Workshop facilitation and delivery to assess needs from CRDP process**
- c. MSIOA team and OKACOM meeting and review of MSIOA options**

Task 1.2 Review of existing approaches and CRIDF tools

- a. Literature review of existing approaches relevant to CRDP**
- b. Review of CRIDF tools to assess flexibility to be included in CRDP**

Task 1.3 Development of the CRDP approach

- a. Define the approach and tools to be utilised in the CRDP**
- b. Draft the approach and accompanying guidance document**

Task 1 Output: Draft CRDP approach and guidance document



Tasks (2)

Task 2: Pilot the approach activities

Task 2.1: Define scenarios and collect data

- a. Identify and define the MSIOA scenarios
- b. Collect the relevant data from MSIOA process to be utilised for the CRDP

Task 2.2: Conduct CRDP assessment pilot

- a. Initial assessment of the MSIOA development scenarios
- b. Prepare results to be presented in OKACOM workshop
- c. Conduct workshop with OKACOM
- d. Finalise CRDP assessment to determine potential climate resilient options in the MSIOA

Task 2.3: Develop a report or inputs into the MSIOA OKACOM decision making process

- a. Draft a short report will be produced outlining the options for climate resilient development in the MSIOA OKACOM development pathways.
- b. Share report with OKACOM for review and comments
- c. Refine and finalise report

Task 2 Output: OKACOM climate resilient development pathway options highlighted. Options have assessed by stakeholders and the wider risks, costs and benefits are included



Tasks (3)

Task 3: Develop a full CRDP approach activities

Task 3.1: Develop a guidance document on the CRDP approach

- a. Refine the CRDP approach and guidance document**
- b. Share report with OKACOM for review and comments**
- c. Finalise approach and guidance document**

Task 3 Output: A final CRDP approach and guidance document



Political Economy

- Influencing: **Who**
 - OKACOM
 - Other RBOs
 - SADC
 - World Bank
 - Member states (spatial planning, economic development water agricultural sectors)
- Influencing: **What and Where** - potential uptake pathways
 - Other MSIOA processes (Zambesi?)
 - SADC Infrastructures planning process
 - Member state: spatial, sector or river basin plans
- Influencing: **How**
 - SADC & RBOs: presentation on guidance and pilot to SADC (e.g. Technical Cross Sectorial Working Group) and priority RBOs
 - Member states: Presentation on guidance and pilot e.g. at WRTC



Work Plan

The Project is expected to start in mid-September and last 26 weeks, including a 2-week break over the Christmas holiday

Key Milestones	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16	Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24	Week 25	Week 26	
Activity	19 September 2016	26 September 2016	03 October 2016	10 October 2016	17 October 2016	24 October 2016	31 October 2016	07 November 2016	14 November 2016	21 November 2016	28 November 2016	05 December 2016	12 December 2016	19 December 2016	26 December 2016	02 January 2017	09 January 2017	16 January 2017	23 January 2017	30 January 2017	06 February 2017	13 February 2017	20 February 2017	27 February 2017	06 March 2017	13 March 2017	
Project preparation and alignment activities																											
Project coordination and alignment activities																											
1. Appoint stakeholder coordinator to oversee support and develop specific timelines and activities																											
2. Finalize business review and network plan to review other similar approaches																											
3. Enhance current business approach based on feedback and final review																											
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