

## Fair and equitable solutions to climate change

### Climate resilience, productivity and equity in the drylands

There will be three key aspects to this work:

**Reconciling global/national interests.** After years of ‘neglect’, governments and the private sector are looking to invest in the drylands as frontiers to be exploited for national and global interests. There is a lack of understanding by investors of the inherent resilience and potential of the drylands. Rather they are seen as areas of low opportunity cost for development. While recent governance reforms in parts of Africa do offer new opportunities, these need to be sustained, supported and appropriated by citizens if they are to be effective.

Our backgrounder *Valuing pastoralism* provides more information.

**Overcoming the development and adaptation deficits.** For drylands’ intrinsic potential to be released, greater investments are needed in developments that are appropriate to these ecologies and societies, and that allow the resilience of production systems such as mobile livestock keeping to be managed through customary institutions.

**Rising urbanisation and purchasing power.** Production strategies based on pastoralism (as an inherently adaptive management strategy) will be better placed to meet growing urban demand in East and West Africa and will provide a livelihood for a growing rural population. (It is worth noting that the Kenyan livestock sector is primarily supplied by pastoralists and makes nearly as large a contribution to national GDP as crop production and tourism).

#### Over five years our aims are to:

- Ensure that climate resilience is at the heart of national and local planning for drylands
- Build human capacity by incorporating appreciation of drylands potentials into the curricula of targeted universities and technical training institutions
- Improve knowledge and understanding of drylands economies and the roles of pastoralism.

We plan to work in Kenya and Tanzania, Ethiopia and Sudan, Mali and Senegal with a range of partners including: government at national and local levels; national and local non-governmental institutions, and the new climate change centre at the University of Dar es Salaam. We have strong partnerships with national NGOs in Mali and Senegal, and a healthy reputation with the wider NGO, donor and research community in those countries.

This work has good links to the ‘Inclusive transitions to climate resilience and green economy’ and ‘Rights plus action’ change initiatives and clear links with gender and generation (targeting the climate vulnerable) and ICT (through climate information services).

### Global climate law, policy and governance

We will continue to work with the Least Developed Countries (LDC) group and aim to:

- Strengthen and improve our support to implement the current UNFCCC decisions around National Adaptation Plans, National Adaptation Programmes of Action, the Green Climate Fund, climate related education (Article 6), Adaptation Fund and matters related to gender and loss and damage.
- Provide legal, technical and strategic support to assist the LDCs in negotiating a strong international climate regime under the UNFCCC and implementing it thereafter.
- Contribute high quality research output provision to ensure negotiators can keep up with the pace of continuous and complex scientific, policy and legal developments and use the information to strengthen their arguments

- Support LDC diplomats to advocate their solutions in the global climate change negotiations in the months leading to 2015 and then work with governments to implement the decisions more effectively at national level

Our partners are members of the LDC Group: 34 countries in Africa, 14 in Asia and Pacific, one in the Caribbean.

## Supporting public policy responses for climate resilient development

We will generate evidence and tools and support deliberative/action learning mechanisms to equip decision makers with the knowledge to design and implement effective public policy responses for climate resilient development.

Over five years we will focus on areas that play a critical role in shaping public policy responses, namely:

- The political economy of climate resilience policy implementation
- Knowledge systems for climate resilience and poverty alleviation
- Institutional arrangements for climate resilience delivery
- Frameworks for assessing the developmental effectiveness of climate finance investments.

We will build collaborative partnerships with public policy actors to deliver this objective, including people from national and local government departments, multilateral and bilateral agencies and financial institutions, such as development banks.

Our work will mainly be with partners in Ethiopia, Nepal, Bangladesh and Kenya. But we will also have projects in Rwanda, Pakistan, Mozambique, Cambodia and Tanzania (including Zanzibar).

We will complete the development of evaluative frameworks for climate adaptation and resilience at local to national levels tailored to national conditions in Cambodia, Nepal, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Mozambique. Results of this work will inform the design and implementation of the Green Climate Fund and other global climate finance institutions. These frameworks will enable the assessment of how well climate adaptation contributes to development, how well development interventions improve climate resilience of the poorest, and how well investments and transitions to green economies benefit the climate vulnerable poor.