ADDRESSING CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE IN AFRICAN COASTAL CITIES AND THEIR PERIURBAN HINTERLANDS

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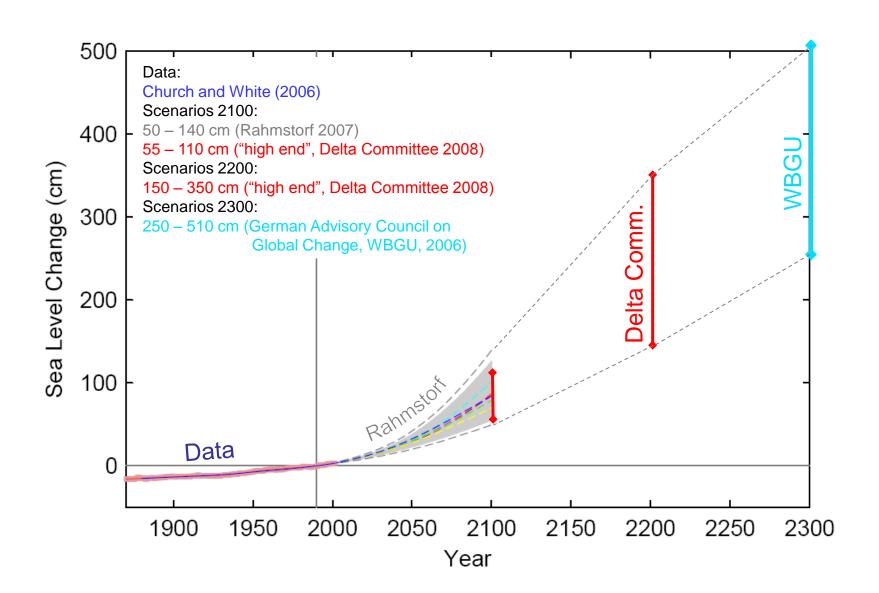
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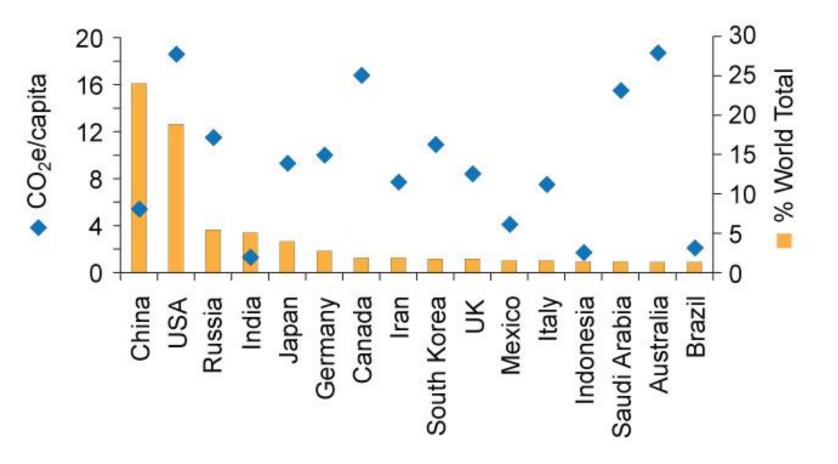
ACC DAR Project workshop, Dar es Salaam, 8 June 2012

GEC/Climate Change: Crucial contemporary agenda

- Looming crisis, not just a global/development mantra
- Problem of timescales impacts perceived to be far in future but already occurring
- Evidence that development progress can be rapidly reversed, including through GEC
- Therefore need to embed CC/GEC planning and action within all urban, regional, national devt activities
- Divergent geographies of emissions and impacts
 - > Africa at the sharp end globally
 - > urban and peri-urban areas increasingly important economically, demographically and socially

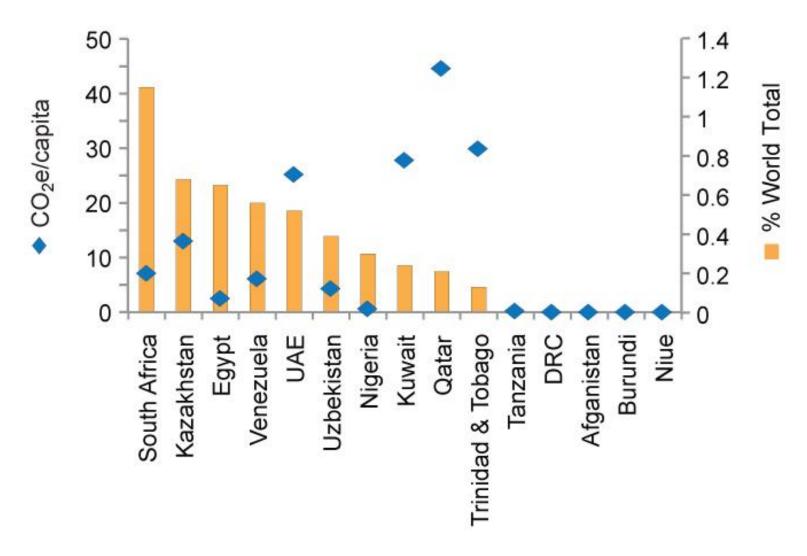
Recent Global Sea Level Rise Estimates





Top 16 GHG-emitting countries and their per capita emissions 2008

Source: WRI Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) 2012 www.cait.wri.org



Extreme examples of GHG-emitting countries and their per capita emissions 2008

Source: WRI Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) 2012 www.cait.wri.org

Distinguishing GEC from 'natural' disasters

- Disasters usually short, one-off extreme events
- GEC
 - -increased severity and possibly frequency of extreme events
 - -slow-onset, (semi-)permanent changes

Understanding vulnerability

- Geographical/spatial vulnerability
 - areas most likely to suffer impacts
- Social vulnerability
 - people most likely to suffer impacts
- Cross-cutting vulnerabilities crucial
 - vulnerable people in vulnerable places
 - have low recoverability/resilience, so the key focus for intervention
 - some may be at/near adaptive limits

GEC risk and vulnerabilities

- Understand fragility and vulnerabilities to extreme events and 'everyday' environmental stresses
- Uncover structural relationships between particular areas and GEC
- Raise awareness, policy response and implementational capacities at all scales

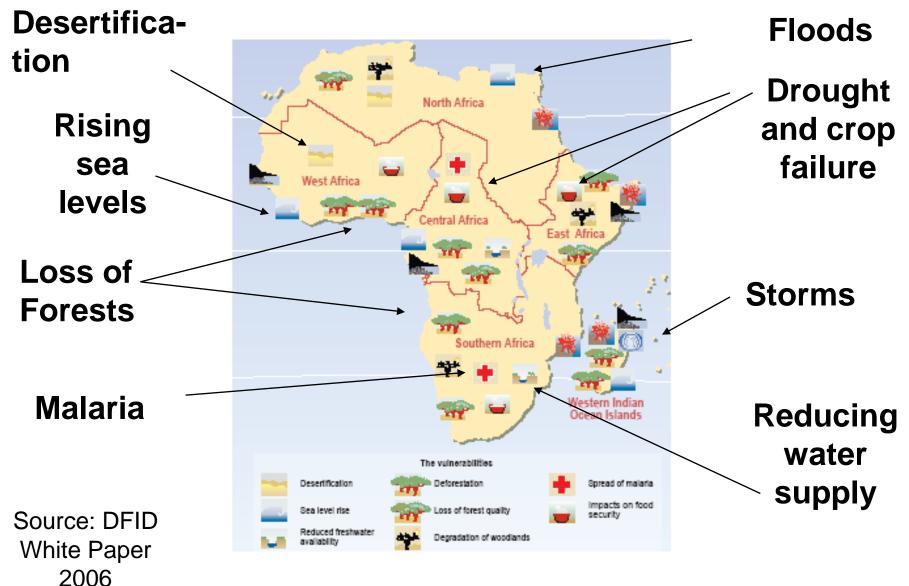
Policy responses to GEC

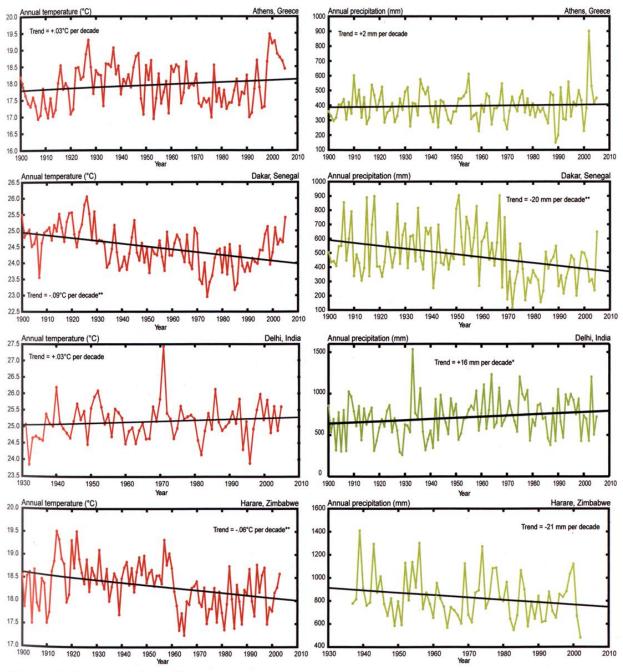
- Governance responses usually inadequate, fragmented (sectoral), slow
- Mitigation:
 - short- to medium term
 - reducing contribution to CC and vulnerability to and impacts of it
- Adaptation:
 - often longer term
 - changes to how & where we live
- Transformation:
 - systemic shift / new production relations

Integrating policy responses

- Mitigation and adaptation not mutually exclusive or interchangeable
 - both essential in integrated portfolio of actions
- Need to be 'mainstreamed' into existing planning and implementation activity
 - CC/GEC ultimately a key part of a holistic sustainable development agenda since development is meaningless without environmental and human security
 - will require some transformative changes

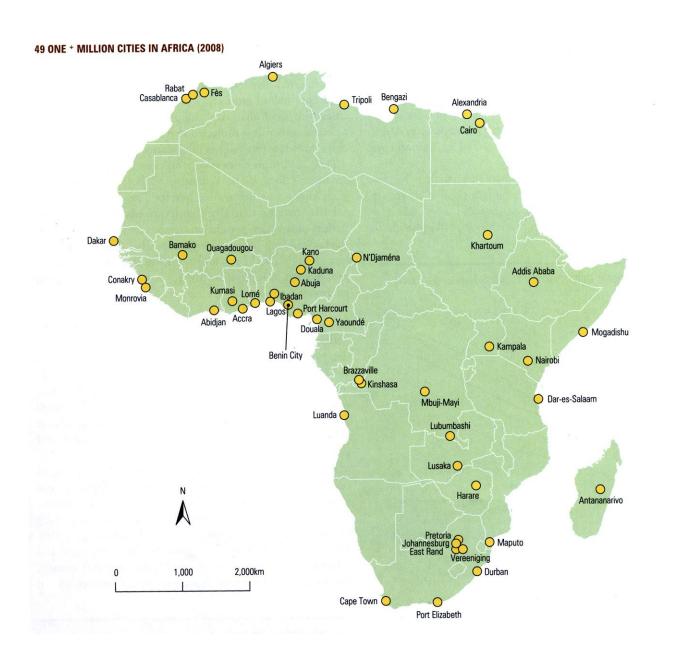
Impact of climate change on Africa





Observed climate trends in cities

Source: Rosenzweig et al, 2011. Climate Change and Cities, p. 57.



GEC in coastal Africa

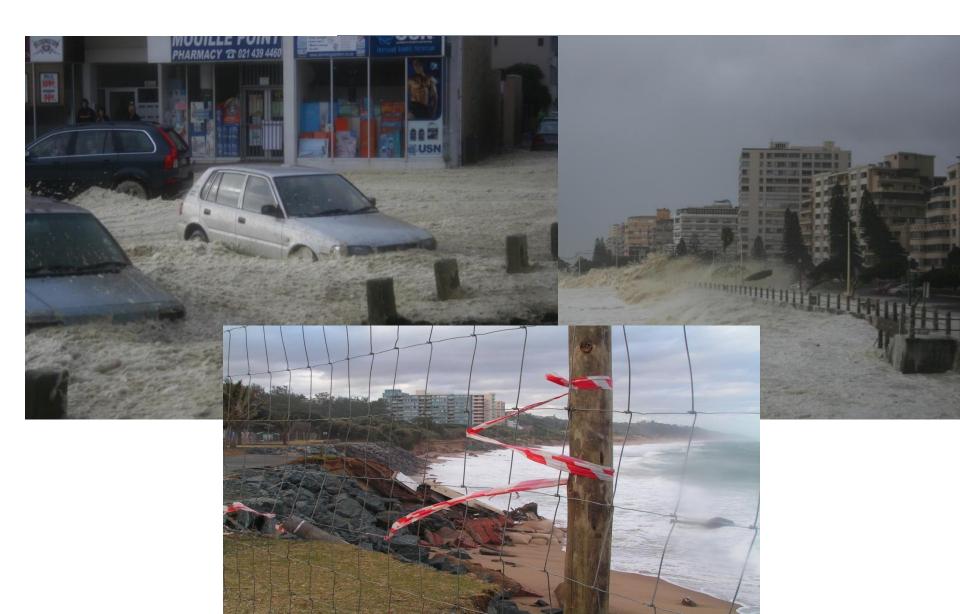
Rising sea levels

- many coastal zones low-lying
- lagoons and estuaries
 - much environmental damage
- major coastal cities and ports
 - widespread poverty
- many livelihoods depend on coastal areas & resources
- salinisation of water tables

Variable temperature & rainfall trends

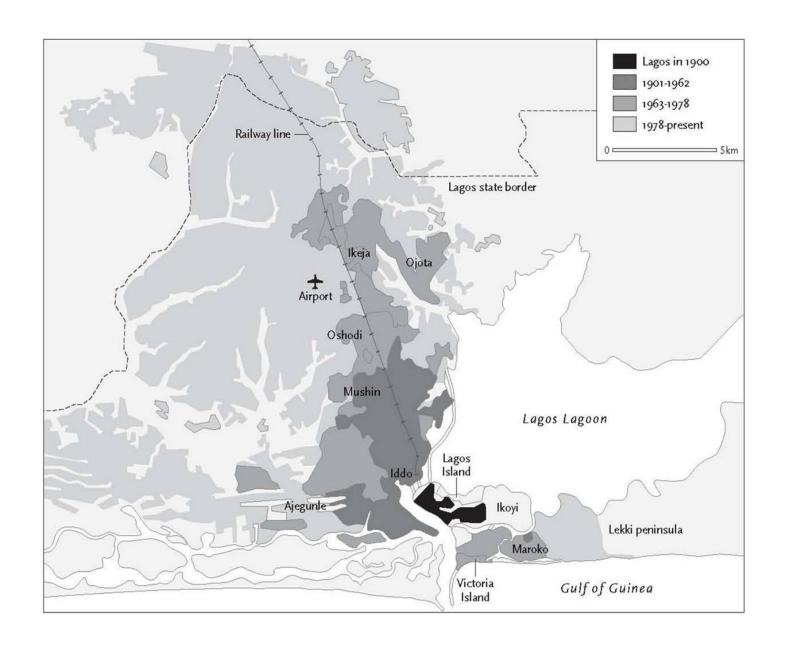
- some heat island effects

Extreme Events: South Africa



Addressing GEC in African urban areas

- Awareness raising: initiatives & networks
 - UN-Habitat: SWC 2008, 2010; SUDNET, CCCI
 - SA Cities Network
 - C40 network world's largest cities /Clinton
 Climate Initiative
 - Commonwealth report to Kampala CHOGM
 - ICLEI: LA21 & Cities for Climate Protection
 - Cities Alliance
- Case studies
 - Illustrate magnitude of problems & challenges









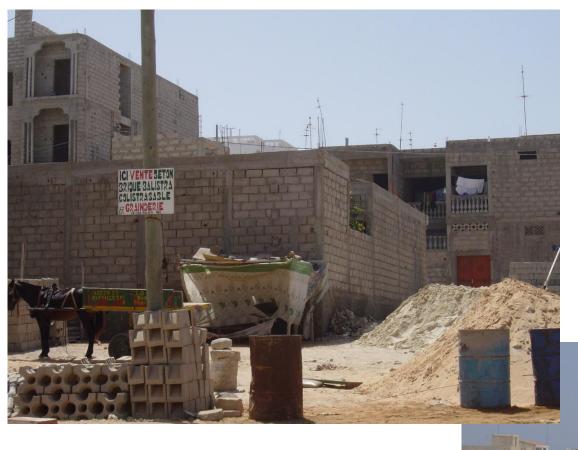
























Conclusions

- GEC/CC: profound issue for urban Africa
 - urban areas key arenas for mitigation and adaptation but rarely feature in national policies and plans
 - CC/GEC as a development and security challenge
 - broaden sustainable devt policies to include CC/GEC
 - > Sensitive to distinct coastal vs inland features
- Key challenge: awareness re urgency and action despite long term, slow-onset nature
 - embed in core policies to address resource availability, consumption, impacts of choice
 - careful targeting of vulnerable groups/areas is vital
 - avoid trade-offs between mitigation & adaptation & with basic needs development priorities
 - identify / plan for fundamental transformations