

Topic

FCFA: Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development in sub-Saharan Africa

Question Details

#	Question	Answer(s)
1	On Tanzania, do they have a long term energy plan for the country? What does it say in terms of climate change? It's interesting that in their diversification as a response to climate change they would rely on fossil fuels ...	live answered
2	On Tanzania, you mentioned that climate change is driven by sectors - are there pros and cons for this? What's the role of local government, is there any? Perhaps it's just a budgetary issue- the drive from a sector perspective..Your views on this please ?	Climate change actually sits under the responsibility of the Division of Environment (DoE) in Tanzania. The DoE are responsible for developing the national climate change policies which should guide the mainstreaming of climate change into the different sectors. However, the DoE tends to take a backseat role in this aspect, making themselves available to advise the sectors but not necessarily driving mainstreaming, so it is up to the sectors to decide how they want to address climate change. This approach is advantageous in that each of the sectors are able to decide for themselves how to approach climate change which is likely to increase a sense of ownership and buy-in. The downside, as we discussed in the webinar, is that the sectors may then develop approaches that are incoherent with other sectors. There certainly is a role for local government as many of the climate change issues, particularly issues with incoherent policy directions, play out at the local level where decisions need to be made on implementing actions. Local government therefore is often in a difficult position of having to balance competing interests. We have focussed more at the national level so it is difficult to comment on the local level in detail but we know that budgets filter down from the national to local level, diminishing along the way but through the sectors. As such, local government is highly constrained by a lack of resources.
3	Zambia on institutional arrangements and governance: it seems as if a top down approach has been adopted to ensure alignment and implementation. Has that been the case ? I.e. in terms of alignment and governance of climate change policy and its subsequent implementation including monitoring and evaluation.	live answered
4	Thanks for the webinar. My question to the present presenter from Zambia. I will like to know why the Ministries overseeing issues like health, youth and women, were not mentioned in the composition of ICCC. Thanks.	live answered
5	Also, to the other panelists, kindly share your experience with how States in Africa are able to ensure compliance with internationally framed agreement through policy coherence. Thanks.	live answered
6	I am from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya. How are the interface between the technical issues of climate change versus policies handled? Or specifically, how are technical issues brought in in to have a bearing on the policies?	live answered
7	Is there an evidence based analysis on the costs of incoherent policies and the benefits of more coherent policies that we can draw lessons from?	live answered
8	Tanzania is currently planning to increase use of Hydropower energy as source of energy.....Is this the right move?	live answered (See paper by Declan Conway et al: Hydropower plans in eastern and southern Africa increase risk of concurrent climate-related electricity supply disruption Declan Conway, Carole Dalin, Willem A. Landman & Timothy J. Osborn Nature Energy 2, 946–953 (2017)
9	Would you be able to share the indicators that resulted in the scores? It would also be good to share best practices or what is unique for countries that have high scores for other countries to learn	live answered
10	After recognising that there is policy uncoherence in sub-saharan Africa, what is your next plan?	From a research perspective, policy (in)coherence has arisen as part of our investigations into the extent to which climate information informs planning that enables adaptation to climate change, and how such information can be more effectively used. As part of this we have also looked into decision-making environments and what encourages/impedes government staff to address climate change (for more info, see Pardoe, J., Vincent, K. and Conway, D. 2018. How do staff motivation and workplace environment affect capacity of governments to adapt to climate change in developing countries? Environmental Science and Policy 90, 46-53). With this information, we hope to highlight how to better integrate climate information in planning.
12	Did your work cover M & E of coherence - i.e. measures and indicators of policy coherence to track progress and understand its impact?	Unfortunately our research has not extended that far. However, since SDG17 covers coordination, and there is already an extensive list of indicators to track progress towards the SDGs, this information should be available at country level.