

Breakout group 3

Interlinkages and cross sectoral impacts of climate change policies

Facilitated by Xolisa J. Ngwadla

&

Khaled Aly Hashem Hussien (Egypt)

Guiding Question 1: What are the key interlinkages between climate change policies and various sectors such as energy, agriculture, and transportation?

- ❖ Energy permeates all other sectors: The most important sector is energy because it is linked to and influences other sectors such as transports, livelihoods, agriculture among others.
- ❖ Climate change decisions are mostly economic decisions and not environmental decisions so tackling energy is key.
- ❖ Promotion of renewable energy sources can increase infrastructure Development's.

Guiding Question 2: What are the primary cross- sectoral impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation policies?

- ❖ A change and transitioning without a plan has the potential to affect other sectors and citizens.
- ❖ Response measures have both positives and negatives implications: In Ethiopia: 85% of the country's economy depend on agricultures. Farmers are following measures to minimize methane emissions by reducing the use of cattle for farming however this is affecting their culture.
- ❖ Renewables energy technology are not locally produced so it is hard to get political will and economic capacity to transitions amongst developing countries.
- ❖ Financial mechanism to help LDCs and SIDs transitions is also a challenges
- ❖ Maldives: Fisheries industries contributing to higher emissions but there's is a need for a policy for the importing countries as well to facilitate the transitions process of the country.

Guiding Question 3: How would you address cross sectoral impacts of climate change policies and actions?

- ❖ Governances: Good governances, stakeholder engagements and political will to deliver climate action through good coordination's amongst ministries at country level: Some sectors are working in Silos to tackle climate changes but there is need to collaborate among the various sectors.
- ❖ Education of citizens to adapt to these changes that are happening in terms of energy transitioning.
- ❖ Reviewing university courses to address and contribute climate change policy comprehensively.
- ❖ Rethink trade policies that are not just for developing economies to transition. Some trade policies by developing countries to increase local content for example does not attract investments for developed countries.
- Any policy for climate action needs to be evaluated widely to assess the impacts on the various sectors before implementation.

Guiding Question 4: What metrics are used to assess the alignment of climate policies with broader sustainable development goals?

- ❖ Cross-border trade measures and matrix that promotes polluter pays principles.
- ❖ Concepts such as linkages need to be defined correctly.
- ❖ Metrics must be defined clearly for measuring and assessments.
- ❖ Transition sustainably and to ensure the KCI is linked with the SDG indicators
- ❖ Cross-border effects of climate actions: Technological inequalities. Developing countries have little capacity to create or acquire advanced technology to help them transition. Any assessments and matrix needs to consider the contextual challenges of developing countries.