

WORKSHOP REPORT

GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN NAMIBIA

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Workshop Report

Gender and Climate Change in Namibia

21 August 2017
Windhoek, Namibia
Venue: Arebbusch Travel Lodge

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CBT	Community Based Tourism
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
EIF	Environmental Investment Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environmental Facility/Fund
GHG	Green House Gas
IRDNC	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LARRI	Labour Resource and Research Institute
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MGECW	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
NACSO	Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
OPM-DDRM	Office of the Prime Minister-Directorate of Disaster Risk Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSN	South South North
UN	United Nations
UNAM	University of Namibia
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WAD	Women's Action for Development

1. INTRODUCTION

The Gender and Climate Change Workshop in Namibia hosted by Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF), took place at the Arebbusch Lodge (Windhoek) on Monday, 21 August 2017. The workshop was facilitated by experts from the University of Namibia. Ms. Immaculate Mogotsi who is a Gender expert and Ms. Margaret Angula a Gender and Climate Change expert with the support of Ms. Nadia Revonia April and Ms. Victoria Amos. The workshop brought together participants from the Government, Community-based organizations, civil society, NGOs, international organizations and UN representatives with knowledge and experiences in the areas of Gender, Climate Change, Community Based Tourism (CBT) and/or Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM). The workshop was attended by 28 participants (Annex I) who engaged in lively discussions and active information sharing. The participants presented their institutions' involvement in environmental and climate change related activities as well as gender and women empowerment. This workshop report is one of the deliverables under the Project: Increasing Climate Change Resilience of CBNRM through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector in Namibia.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

1. Strengthen EIF ability to comply with Global Climate Fund (GCF) gender requirements;
2. Identify policy options and outline advocacy strategies;
3. Reach out to government institutions, civil society organizations and community-based organizations to (i) learn about ongoing-efforts about gender, environment and climate change (ii) assess their appetite for mainstreaming environment and climate issues in on-going efforts;
4. Prioritize potential opportunities of collaboration with the EIF on programming climate change projects for possible submission to GCF and other funding entities.

The workshop agenda (see Annexure II) had the following sessions:

1. Official opening
2. Technical and substantive programme
3. Group work and strategy
4. Way forward and closing

2. SESSION ONE: OFFICIAL OPENING

The official Opening of the programme was directed by Mr. Lazarus Nafidi – EIF Head of Corporate Communications as the Master of Ceremonies. In his welcoming remarks Mr. Lazarus Nafidi welcomed the participants to the Gender and Climate Change Workshop emphasizing that it is the first of its kind when he introduced the programme. Mr. Nafidi provided a brief overview of the issues to be addressed as laid out in the programme, the most important of which being the opportunity to meet each other, share ideas, ask questions, and explore pathways for collaboration among the workshop participants with EIF on gender and climate change adaptation. He noted that the various speakers would share groundbreaking research, policy and legal frameworks and insights on climate change and gender. He also raised his hope that as much as global cases on climate change and gender will be addressed during the course of the workshop, emphasis will be placed on country-specific strategies for incorporating gender into climate change policies and actions. He also stressed the urgency and timeliness of the workshop, as the outcomes would contribute to activities and advocacy for the GCF funded programmes that EIF is implementing.

2.1 Official Remarks and Opening of the Workshop

The official remarks and opening of the workshop were scheduled to be delivered by chairperson of the EIF Board Mr. Teofilus Nghitila. He could not attend the workshop due to equally important matters requiring his attention as the Environmental Commissioner of Namibia. Mr. Petrus Muteyauli the Deputy Director for Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreements in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism delivered the chairperson remarks and officially opened the workshop.

On Behalf of the chairperson of the EIF Board, Mr. Petrus Muteyauli raised a word of gratitude to EIF for having organized the workshop and to UNAM gender and climate change experts for facilitating the workshop. He further thanked the participants for having set aside time from their busy schedules to attend the workshop. He highlighted three reasons why this workshop took place at the most opportune time.

- First, globally climate change is making significant advances on the global developmental agenda.
- Secondly, Namibia is beginning to feel and experience the real impacts of climate change.
- Lastly, it also happens at the time that the Namibian Government, through EIF, is partnering with Green Climate Fund (GCF) to pursue climate change adaptation and mitigations investments for the country.

Mr. Petrus Muteyauli provided an overview of Namibia's highly variable climatic conditions. He described that climate risk such as extreme rainfall events associated with floods, frequent drought, hot days associated with heat waves and sea levels rising will affect certain economic sectors, such as agriculture and food security; biodiversity and ecosystems; water resources; human health; human settlements and migration patterns; and energy, transport and industry. The climatic impacts on these sectors are already experienced by most Namibians.

He further emphasized the issue of gender mainstreaming in adaptation and mitigation strategies and alluded to the fact that women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men—primarily as they constitute the majority of the world's poor and are more dependent for their livelihood on natural resources that are threatened by climate change. Furthermore, women already face numerous social, economic and political barriers that limit their adaptive capacity. The gender division of labor allotted to women makes them more vulnerable to climatic risk. Since women are mainly charged with the responsibility to secure water, food and fuel for cooking and heating they face the greatest challenges. When coupled with unequal access to resources and to decision-making processes, limited mobility further places women in rural areas in a position where they are disproportionately affected by climate change. It is thus very important to identify gender-sensitive strategies to respond to the environmental and humanitarian crises caused by climate change.

Mr. Petrus Muteyauli thus urged, workshop participants not to overlook gender equality issues by ignoring the voices, needs and priorities of half of Namibia's population in their respective environmental responses, including climate change adaptation and mitigation. He warned that by neglecting to gender mainstream in our operations will not only yield suboptimal results; it will also lead to the exacerbation of existing inequalities and reverse progress already made on environmental sustainability and on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Mr. Muteyauli reminded the workshop participants about the resourcefulness of women, and that all opportunities must be used to tap in their knowledge base. He stated that women are actually not only vulnerable to climate change, but they are also effective actors or agents of change in relation to both mitigation and adaptation in the following ways:

- Women often have a strong body of knowledge and expertise (including traditional knowledge) that can be used in climate change mitigation, disaster reduction and adaptation strategies.
- Women's responsibilities in households and communities, as stewards of natural and household resources, positions them well to contribute to livelihood strategies adapted to changing environmental realities.
- Women are environmental leaders and actors. They are enablers and beneficiaries of sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social, and environmental.
- They are agents of change for environmental sustainability.
- Women are managers of resources, environmental activists, innovators, caretakers of livelihoods, CEOs, parliamentarians, Heads of State and Ministers.

"There can, therefore, be no meaningful and successful environmental management and decision-making without the full participation of women". Mr. Muteyauli urged the participants to recognize that putting in place a conducive environment for women to exercise their voice and agency as resilient leaders, innovators, and contributors in all aspects of the response to environmental management is what each intervention programme must strive for.

The workshop participants were reminded about the importance of gender equality in global development instruments. Under SDGs, the UN devoted a stand-alone SDG 5 (out of 17 SDGs) for achieving gender equality and women's empowerment while the remaining 16 goals (especially those with a strong environmental dimension, such as access to water and energy) are amenable for mainstreaming gender perspectives. This indicates how much importance the world leaders attach to gender equality.

He also mentioned that the Namibian policy environment is in place. The National Policy on Climate Change (2010) and the subsequent National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan

for 2013 – 2020 periods both contain strategic provisions for gender safeguards and mainstreaming.

Mr. Petrus Muteyauli's hope for the workshop was that this first conversation will not only carry the climate change message forward in its deliberations and decisions, but that it will also give an impetus for greater collaboration between the EIF and the stakeholders, for further action and progress in the area of gender and climate change in Namibia.

In conclusion Mr. Petrus Muteyauli shared this quotation from Dr Wangari Maathai – an internationally renowned Kenyan environmental activist and Nobel laureate

“It's the little things citizens do. That's what will make the difference. My little thing is planting trees.”

He ended the workshop by saying, “So, let this workshop represent our collective first little step that will make a difference”.

2.2 Vote of thanks and presentation on Climate Change and Environmental Funding in Namibia

Mr. Benedict Libanda, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of EIF gave the vote of thanks and presented on Climate Change and Environmental Funding in Namibia with a particular focus on the EIF experience with GCF approach to mainstream gender into programming.

First of all, the CEO thanked the office of the Environmental Commissioner Mr. Teofilus Nghitila and Mr. Petrus Muteyauli for their continued commitment to the activities of the EIF. He expressed appreciation for the support and dedication offered by Mr. Nghitila and Mr. Muteyauli. Secondly, the CEO of EIF also shared reflections and commitments to each of the organizations present at the workshop and thanked them for availing themselves to the workshop. He re-emphasized the mandate of EIF to collaborate and network with each of the organizations in the area of environmental protection, gender mainstreaming and climate change adaptation and mitigation. EIF is prepared to take a leadership role on producing the resources necessary to advance the advocacy work and, based on the outcomes of the workshop, will work to develop technical tools which will enhance evidence-based advocacy.

Mr. Libanda stressed the need to take on a holistic approach in the work of gender and climate change in Namibia. In his speech, he highlighted that climate change can be and should be embraced as an opportunity to re-think sustainable development standards and methodologies, across sectors and across national borders. It presents an opportunity, especially in adaptation efforts, to embrace a bottom-up approach, learning from the ways in which communities are coping with their changing environments, and allowing those lessons to inform national and global policy-making, the skills and knowledge base of women cannot be sidelines in addressing climate challenges.

He underscored the need for urgency and interconnectedness among civil society organizations working in the field of gender and women's issues. The participants were informed that climate change is no longer a future phenomenon; it is happening now, and the time is now to implement solutions. The CEO pointed out the gap that remains between policy-making and implementation; despite the presence of a conducive policy and legal framework in Namibia in both areas of gender and environment, where policies are in place, there is still a disconnection between what exists on paper, and what communities are living with on the ground. In addition, policy-making tends to happen but it seems to happen in isolation. For instance, where the activities of Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) or Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) are not influenced by the policies that emanated from Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW). He urged the workshops participants to find ways to overcoming this policy and practice disconnectedness, because climate change

demands collaboration between government agencies, parastatals, Civil Society Organizations and between various discipline, in this case, expertise in the field of gender and environment.

The CEO informed participants that the importance of clear, concise, unified messages and language also became a critical demand of the workshop, as climate change continues to be an issue heavily inundated by jargon. Adding the gendered dimension cannot be an excuse to further marginalize or fragment the issue, and the focus must not be exclusively on women (or women's vulnerability). A gendered approach essentially means a rights-based approach, valuing human security, as well as biodiversity, over market-focused strategies. Women and men have different roles, responsibilities, divisions of labor, access to information and resources, and land rights, so women and men should equally and equitably share their perspectives in policy-formation and project implementation. "The overview of climate change shows that women play a role as both drivers and beneficiaries from climate investment, however, numerous opportunities still exist to enhance their roles and optimize these efforts. This is where organizations such as yourself can play a pivotal role" he urged the workshop participants.

Mr. Libanda informed participants that funding remains a challenge in the area of climate change adaptation and mitigation. The EIF is mandated to source for funding both nationally and internationally. It has also put mechanisms in place to disburse these funding among eligible beneficiaries. Mr. Libanda urged workshop participants to access this funding in the work they do regarding gender and climate change. He empathized that since Namibia is accredited to GCF, it is important that programme activities at the operation level are in line with GCF policy directives.

Mr. Libanda advocated for gender mainstreaming into the activities of the civil society organizations and alerted that it is clear that their action plans will be very specific to each organization's capacity, expertise and needs assessments. Given the severe impact of climate change in Namibia, there is a need to double up our efforts and engage a many partners and stakeholders across the spectrum as possible. The CEO advised that it takes as collaborative effort by civil society networks engaging with NGOs, government agencies and UN agencies to effect positive change at the local level and also influence the global arena. EIF and its partners firmly believe that there are lessons to be learned at the national level which can and should inform global negotiations. Mr. Libanda pointed out that the outcomes of advocacy in

each organization varies and also depends on their mandates, however the areas that needs intervention to address climate change and gender are:

1. Awareness raising and education in targeted communities;
2. Mobilizing women's networks to take leadership on the issues of climate change, and
3. Comprehensive, gender-sensitive climate change policies at the local and national levels.

During questions and answer sessions, the workshop participants called on EIF to serve as a hub for resources to fund networks; in his response, the CEO assured that EIF would prioritize collaborative partnerships in order to intensify the work on climate change and gender mainstreaming in Namibia. In conclusion, Mr. Benedict Libanda appreciated the opportunity to meet and now the participants work on environmental and gender sectors.

2.3 Workshop Objectives

Mr. Karl Aribeb the Director of Operations at EIF presented the workshop objectives and also shared the GCF Gender Requirements with the participants.

He started off by sharing the quote made by *UN Women Deputy Executive Director Lakshmi Puri at the High-Level Gender and Environment Forum, 23 June 2014, in Nairobi, Kenya:*

“Women are environmental leaders and actors”

As stated earlier in the introduction, the gender and climate change workshop objectives were outlines as follows:

- Strengthen EIF's ability to comply with GCF gender requirements
- Reach out to gender stakeholders to:
 - Learn about ongoing efforts – gender, environment & climate change
 - Assess appetite for mainstreaming environment and climate issues in ongoing efforts
 - Explore prospect for future collaboration – GCF programming

Mr. Karl Aribeb emphasizes that the most important objective is the opportunity to meet each other, share ideas and questions and explore pathways for collaboration on gender and climate change adaptation. He recognized that gender as a cross cutting theme among GCF funded projects needs to be mainstreamed in all climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.

Mr. Aribeb provided a brief history that led to the GCF Gender Policy. In 1991 a World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to find solutions for environmental problems that are threatening the planet. During the summit three major global conventions were ensued:

- UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)
- UN Convention on Combatting Desertification (UNCCD)
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Namibia signed and adopted all three conventions (also known as the Rio Conventions).

Mr. Aribeb explained that the GCF is a global climate change financing instrument within the framework of UNFCCC which was established and mandated to source funding to mitigate climatic risks. The funds raised by GCF were to be made available to particularly developing countries that are feeling the pressure of climate change but are not responsible for emissions that cause global climate change. The GCF were therefore to invest in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects and programmes in these countries.

GCF derives its funding from industrialized countries, which are considered to be the main contributors to GHG emissions that continue to contribute to climate change. The fund is currently hosted by the government of South Korea. It is worth noting that Namibia had also submitted a bid to host the GCF. EIF is among the first entities to be accredited by GCF in 2015 and is eligible for GCF funding for up to US\$10 million per project. Implementation of these funds is guided by the GCF Policy as well as the GCF Gender Policy (available on GCF website: www.greenclimate.fund).

During the workshop, Mr. Aribeb shared with the participant the GCF Gender Policy. The following components within the policy were outlined in his presentation:

- Gender & Climate Change

GCF Gender Policy

- GCF Gender Policy Objectives
- GCF Gender Policy Principles
- Mainstreaming Gender in Programs/Projects
- Operationalizing GCF's Gender Policy
- Gender – related documents for CN/FP processes

Mr. Aribeb concluded his presentation by impressing upon the workshop participants to familiarize themselves with the GCF Gender Policy, as it is an important requirement in the GCF funding compliance criteria.

3. SESSION TWO: TECHNICAL AND SUBSTANTIVE PROGRAMME



Ms. Margaret Angula from UNAM



Ms. Immaculate Mogotsi from UNAM

This session was facilitated and chaired by the University of Namibia consultants' team. This Technical and Substantive Programme session was moderated by Ms. Immaculate Mogotsi, a researcher and coordinator of Gender Programme at the University of Namibia. After introducing the session, the participants introduced themselves, the organization(s) they represent and how they work on climate change and/or gender mainstreaming into sustainable development policies and actions.

Ms. Mogotsi and Ms. Angula presented analyses from the literature review and regional assessments which were conducted since April 2017. Ms. Mogotsi gave an overview of Local Policy and Legal Framework on Gender and Climate Change. Ms. Angula presented (i) the findings of the country assessment on gender and climate change (ii) Framework for conducting a gendered adaptive capacity assessment (to understand levels of vulnerabilities and identify entry points for climate change adaptation). Mr. Matali from the Ministry of Gender Equality & Child Welfare (MGE CW) shared his presentation on National Policy, Strategy and activities on gender and women empowerment in Namibia.

3.1 Global and Local Policy and Legal Framework on Gender and Climate Change.

3.1.1 Presentation by Ms. Immaculate Mogotsi from the University of Namibia on the Global Legal Frameworks on Gender and Climate Change

Ms. Mogotsi shared this presentation with Mr. Matali, whereby Mogotsi focused on the international climate and gender policy, while Matali focused on National policies. Below is a summary of the key points that were raised in these presentations.

Ms. Mogotsi presentation gave a technical detail of the regulatory framework under the UNFCCC, the causes of human induced climate change as well as climate change and gender in the SDGs.

Her presentation demonstrated that Namibia is guided by global treaties and protocol that we are signatories to. These have led to the adoption and domestication of some of the global legal frameworks. She presented the factors that directly or indirectly address vulnerabilities to climate change. These she highlighted from the National Climate Change and the Agricultural Policies of Namibia. The National Policy on Climate Change includes consideration for gender and children as follows:

- Namibia's vulnerability and adaptation assessment indicates that the poor and rural populations of Namibia, most of them being women, are most vulnerable to climate change because rural populations are extremely dependent on natural resources.
- Children in rural areas are still very prone to curable diseases and thus more vulnerable to illness, child and infant mortality.
- The policy recognizes that both rural and urban communities are vulnerable to climate change effects.

Therefore, the government will:

- a) Ensure that communities are empowered, and both men and women participate meaningfully in the planning, testing and roll out of adaptation and mitigation activities in both rural and urban areas.
- b) Ensure that climate change response activities are gender sensitive.
- c) Include gender and climate change in the curriculum of education and training programs.

With regard to the SDGs, www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

Goal 5: Gender equality and Goal 13: Climate action, are particularly responding to issues of gender and climate change.



Goal 5: Gender Equality

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

- Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Commitments of EIF to SDGs, UNFCCC Paris agreement and GCF Policy are evident in their goals, policy and strategy. Thus, GEF is committed to:

- Promote equity and equality between women and men, throughout the life course, and ensure that interventions do not promote inequitable gender roles relations;
- Provide qualitative and quantitative information on the influence of gender on sustainable development; and
- Support projects on how to undertake gender-responsive planning and implementation.
- The Fund will confront and challenge gender discrimination, stereotyping and unequal power relations between men and women, and boys and girls in the interest of promoting the rights of children.
- The Fund will advocate and promote gender equality as an explicit human right.
- The Fund will build programmes and partnerships that promote respect for diversity and sensitivity to cultural differences.
- The Fund will not tolerate practices that result in gender- based discrimination, prejudice or inequality
- The Fund will implement long-term strategies of social change to address the causes of gender-based exclusion and discrimination.
- The Fund will ensure that a gender analysis is conducted, and action plans are designed for gender responsive programmes.
- The Fund will promote the empowerment of women to close gender gaps and ensure that all members of the society have an equal opportunity to realize their rights
- The Fund will engage with men and boys in promoting gender justice by challenging gender stereotyping and other root causes of gender discrimination.

- The Fund will ensure the equitable and meaningful participation of previously disadvantaged social groups in decision-making processes that affect their lives.

Being familiar with these legal frameworks is important to participants as they get to know what guidelines funding agencies are following. Ms. Mogotsi further alerted to the participant that it is good for governments and institutions to develop guiding frameworks; however, what is most important is to ensure that the legal frameworks are implemented and enforced, to bring about desired change in the broader society.

Questions and Reactions from participations and answers from Ms. Mogotsi on her presentation

Q: Very often we tend to shift the blame on industrialized countries, but we also contribute to the Green House Gases (GHGs) by buying products that have been manufactured in those countries. What are your views on this?

A: *There was a discussion and debate among participants and in the end, all agreed that it is an ethical issue that everyone must act to reduce emissions.*

Q: There was a time MET/DEA came up with a different initiative on Climate change within their ministry called Climate Change Ambassadors; I want to know if it is still ongoing or if it has ended.

Answer from MET and EIF: *It is true they use to have such a programme where they train different ambassadors on climate change to raise awareness among community members in their line of work. The background was to breakdown terminologies with regards to climate change. This program has however ended. Although there has not been any similar program, I believe it has now been taken up in different forms. The activities are more diversified now into other similar activities with the same objective and collaborate with other organizations such as the Youth Environmental Clubs to raise awareness.*

3.1.2 Presentation by Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare by Mr. Benson Matali on National Gender Policy and Strategies. Mr. Matali was presenting on behalf of Mrs. Rosina Mubonenwa Deputy Director in MGE CW

Mr. Matali stated that there are gender challenges in environmental management. These challenges include:

- low involvement of women in decision-making on environmental management,
- cultural practices and attitudes towards ownership and control of land,
- inadequate information and education on sustainable environmental management, and
- Lack of implementation of gender-responsive environmental policies and programmes.

His presentation highlighted the following strategies in the Action plan of the National Gender Policy (2010-2020):

www.africanchildforum.org/.../policy%20per%20country/namibia/namibia_gender_2

- Ensure women's participation on an equal basis with men in decision-making regarding sustainable environmental management, and ensure gender balance in management structures through legislation, where appropriate.
- Evaluate all policies and programmes in terms of their environmental impact, and their effect on women's equal access to and use of natural resources.
- Educate and increase women's access to information and education, including in the areas of science, technology and economics, thus enhancing their knowledge, skills and opportunities for participation in environmental decisions.
- Promote and protect use of the knowledge, innovations and practices of women of indigenous and local communities and safeguard their existing intellectual property rights.
- Put measures in place to reduce risks to women from identified environmental hazards at home, at work and in other environments, including appropriate application of clean technologies, in line with the international Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.
- Empower women as producers and consumers so that they can take effective environmental action, along with men, in their homes, communities and workplaces.
- Encourage the design of projects in areas of concern regarding the environment that would specifically benefit women and create projects to be managed by women.

- Increase the percentage of women, particularly at grassroots level, involved as decision-makers, planners, managers, scientists and technical advisors.
- Involve women in the design, development and implementation of policies and programmes for natural resource management and environmental protection and conservation and climate change.
- Ensure adequate research to assess how and to what extent women in particular are susceptible or exposed to, or affected by environmental degradation and hazards, including research and data collection on specific groups of women, especially women living in poverty.
- Promote access to safe drinking water and sanitation by committing adequate resources and working closely with civil society to engage in community education.

Finally, Mr. Matali presented activities implemented by the MGECW and partners on climate change:

- Participate in the Regional Emergency Management Committees when there are disasters to ensure that gender issues are addressed.
- Ensure that gender is mainstreamed in all environmental sector policies, plans, programmes and budgets.
- Facilitate women's participation in climate change decision making at both local and national level
- Advocate for equal participation of vulnerable groups in the implementation of climate change adaption and mitigation activities.

Identify the adaptation skills of vulnerable groups and mainstream them in the planning of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies (*National Climate Change Strategy and*

Q: How/What is it that MGECCW is trying to do when there is no law in place? What is the ministry trying to do when it comes to issues of gender equality? Especially when it comes to how Traditional Authorities are supposed to incorporate gender.

A: *The Ministry sensitizes TAs on how they can incorporate customary and statutory law by using all different gender policies. So far there has been a struggle. But there is one traditional leader in Katima Mulilo who has made progress and succeeded in incorporating gender equality issues.*

Further general comments from the panel and responses from Mr. Matali and Mr. Muteyauli:

- The Namibian Government has done a good job on gender mainstreaming, the parliament has achieved a 50/50 gender representation and women occupy higher positions in Namibia.
- One of the ways to get everyone to get involve is by mobilization people on gender issues.
- We need to bring together head of institutions, to interrogate how they can bring the issue of gender and climate change into the projects that are already on going and not as a stand-alone project.
- People think that there nothing happening in terms of climate change in the country, but I think it a matter of not showing the work that we have done (MET), there is not transparency in our work.

3.1.3 Presentation by Ms. Margaret Angula from the University of Namibia on Country Assessment (Gender, Climate Change and Cross-cutting Issues)

Ms. Angula introduced Namibia as a hotspot for climate change impact. She also stated that Namibia is a multi-culture nation with diverse ethnic group that display different gender relations and levels of inequalities. She focused on the outcome of the gender analysis that the University of Namibia consultants undertook in the region.

Her presentation followed the IPCC (which is the body that conduct climate change assessments for the UNFCCC) Vulnerability Assessment Framework. The Vulnerability Framework has three components (i) Exposure; (ii) Sensitivity and (iii) Adaptive Capacity

(i) Exposure

Men and Women in Namibia are exposed to high temperatures; low rainfall and seasonal shifts in rainfall; drought associated with heat waves and heavy rainfall associated with floods. These risks affect crop and livestock farming, tourism activities, water availability; ecosystem services and in case of flooding – disease outbreak and disrupted access to services. All these lead to poor CBT profits.

(ii) Sensitivity

Men: *Men are responsible for maintenance of household assets and wealth.* High temperature affects livestock most, leading to miscarriages and lack of feeding. Men who are unemployed and economically marginalized are more sensitive to high temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns. Non-climatic factors such as increasing settlements when combined with climate variability contributes to land degradation and deforestation

- *Affecting harvesting of poles and other timber products*
- *Reducing rangelands and areas for seasonal grazing*

Water scarcity increases labor for digging wells and fetching water with donkey/oxen carts.

Women: *Women are responsible for activities aimed at enhancing household food security.* Rainfall seasonal shifts affect crop production and gardening. Most female-headed households lack farming equipment and labor to cultivate timely. Most female-headed households do not own cattle. Water scarcity increases long distances and time travelled by women and girls. Unclean and untreated water sources affect those who are terminally ill adding additional burden to women workloads. Drought affects availability of mopane worms, thatching grass and other localized natural resources that women sell to earn income and support their families.

(iii) Adaptive Capacity:

Ms. Angula presented evidences that demonstrate available or lack of adaptive capacity to respond to climate change. These include existing poverty levels, participation of men and

women in agriculture, water and energy sectors as well as socio-economic, political and cultural determinants of adaptive capacity.

Why are the communities in rural areas more vulnerable than urban dwellers?

Poverty levels (Source NSA, 2012 & EIF Gender Analysis, FP024)

Poverty is highest among women, subsistence farmers, pensioners, those with no formal education and those who speak Khoisan and Rukavango as their main language. It is highest in rural (37%) compared to urban areas (15%) Poverty is highest in Kavango Regions and lowest in Erongo Region. Kunene (25%) and Omaheke (22%) Regions have the highest population of Female and Male youth from age group 15 – 24 that are not illiterate.

Agriculture (Source NSA, 2012 & EIF Gender Analysis, FP024)

Animal husbandry is male dominated, although herding small stock is sometimes done by women (16%) and feeding livestock has a 50/50 gender division of labor. Crop production is dominated by women who plant, weed and harvest while men are responsible for mending fences and ploughing.

Water (Source NSA, 2012 & EIF Gender Analysis, FP024)

About half of households have piped water at their houses (of which 78% are in urban areas and 33% of rural households use communal taps). Female-headed households are less likely to have portable water piped at their household

Energy (Source NSA, 2012 & EIF Gender Analysis, FP024)

Female-headed households (66%) are more likely than male-headed (57%) households to cook without electricity. Female-headed households (66%) are also more likely to light without electricity. Mostly, female-headed households are in rural areas and informal settlement where the household have lower incomes and access to electricity is low.

What are the gendered determinants of Adaptive capacity in Namibia?

Decision-making and access to climate change information

- Relevant, timely and context specific meteorological information and advice do not reach male and female farmers.
- Both lack of understanding of the type of information and uncertainty on the information delivered affects uptake and increase sensitivity to climate impacts.
- Women are more likely than men to have insufficient understanding of climate information that is reported in newspaper and radio. Majority of women also are restricted to travel outside their communities and gain further exposure that may ignite interest on current affairs.
- Both men and women from minority and marginalized communities do not have/or get delayed access to information related to development and initiatives that are happening in their areas.
- A lack of women marginalized, and vulnerable members of communities' voices reduce a gender balance decision-making process.
- Unequal access to information and knowledge limits the potential of majority of women and marginalized men in Namibian society to participate in decision making.

Participation in Governance

- Traditional authority plays a key role in decision-making on behalf of rural communities in Namibia
- Constituency development committees although gendered, lacks capacity and confidence to initiate and sustain development in their constituencies
- Conflicts often arise between traditional authorities and conservancies over trophy hunting and other income generated from wildlife
- The woman voice particularly from communities (Kunene region) where patriarchy is stronger is therefore silent
- Women attend meetings but do not contribute constructively due to cultural norms that inhibit women to dominate discussions in public

Agency

- Women's agency is therefore compromised in communities where women are expected to stay at home and look after the household and children
- The ability to respond is also affected by lack of skills, education and access to credit and income
- Both men and women lack agency to diversify the livelihood and engage in activities that are not common in their cultures
- Culture and slow attitudinal change remain the key challenge to adaptation

Gendered challenges and opportunities within CBNRM

Ms. Angula finally highlighted the findings of gender analysis within the CBNRM sector.

Opportunities in CBNRM

- CBNRM have increased the involvement of women in tourism and natural resource management
- About 35% of women are conservancy committee members (majority are treasurers)
- Among community forest committee members, women mostly occupy the position of chairpersons.
- For instance, female management committee members ranged from 0% (in Ehirovipuka Conservancies) to a high of 67% (in Otjimboyo Conservancy).
- More than 50% of conservancy members are women
- WWF estimates that women are recipients of at least 3,000 of the part-time jobs documented and more than 50% of the full-time jobs created.
- Women within CBNRM has access to natural resources such as indigenous products from which some are making crafts to generate income.

- Internal conflicts among conservancy's management committees and traditional authorities regarding decision-making and benefit sharing.
- Lack of capacity to negotiate joint-venture agreements and manage tourism activities
- Men continue to dominate high paying activities such as trophy hunting and timber harvest while women mainly occupy low paying jobs/ low income generating activities
- Traditional authority needs to control tourism income generated is a barrier to community-based adaptation. This is due to the fact that traditional chiefs and councilors are mostly men.
- Men engage in drought management activities such as digging wells, earth dams and renovating aquifers. However, these are done manually
- Fire and flooding are some of the disasters that affect community-based tourism. Women compared to men are less resilient to these effects.
- Women from Zambezi, Kavango west and Kavango east regions continue to dominate cultural gender roles in the tourism sector.
- Shift in gender stereotypes is observed in Oshana and Ohangwena Regions, where women are taking up leadership in conservancies, which has been historically a predominant male role.

3.1.4 Presentation by Ms. Margaret Angula from University of Namibia on Gendered Adaptive Capacity Assessment

The main aim of this presentation was to highlight why it is important to know the adaptive capacity of targeted communities. The presentation presented aspects of the assessments that should be included and finally, how participants' organizations can support to enhance men and women adaptive capacity. It is important to know the adaptive capacity of targeted communities to achieve transformative and sustained adaptation to climate change.

Therefore, adaptive capacity assessment looks at:

- natural, physical, financial, human and social capitals;
- economic well-being and stability;
- demographic and household characteristics;

- governance and management approach,
- agency and innovation

And specifically assess the following aspects of adaptive capacity:

- 1) Current livelihood and income opportunities derived from CBNRM
- 2) Perceived alternative and supplemental livelihoods
- 3) Awareness of community vulnerability to climate hazards
- 4) Access and use of climate-related knowledge
- 5) Existing or absence of support (and which agencies provide it) for climate hazard reduction and climate adaptation
- 6) Ability of community to reorganize and self-motivate
- 7) Leadership and governance
- 8) Equitable access to resources

The gender dimension includes the following *(Adapted from Margaret Angula PhD proposal, 2017):*

- How the combination of climate, social and institutional changes affects gender inequalities and gendered roles and division of labor?
- How the intersections of gender and marital status affect capacity to respond (female vs male versus households)
- How culture and socio-political factors affect women and men's ability to respond differently
- What is the complementarity between men and women's participation in livelihood activities and how that complementarity increases resilience
- Gender differentiated access to water, land, agricultural assets, services, credits, tourism benefits
- Decision-making power at household level and ability to participate in training and development initiatives
- Aspirations, agency and ability to respond innovatively
- How women currently participate in local level decision-making and power

How can your organization provide necessary support to enhance men and women adaptive capacity?

1. How can an institution assist society to cope better with impacts of climate change and associated risks?

2. How can institutions (given their mandates) assist men and women adapt better to impacts of frequent droughts, water scarcity, depleting natural resources, flooding, food insecurities among others?
3. Institutions can strengthen, motivate and/or initiate adaptation learning from best practices and research
4. Stakeholder relations and networking is crucial in the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan
5. Governance and decentralization of adaptation planning and budgeting is one of the enablers Gender equity and women's empowerment should be central to adaptation planning, budgeting and implementation

Questions and Reactions from participations and answers from Ms. Angola on her presentation

Q: How do we overcome cultural barriers when it comes to climate change given that we have an obligation/task and the UNFCCC to engage women in decision making?

A: *We need to understand the male and female cultural roles that really hinder adaptive capacity. Consult people based on acceptable cultural norms and by strata. This means we should consult men and women separately; Youth/age group separately; ethnic groups separately because the cultural barriers are different, and they can sometimes inhibit participation.*

Comment: Women are left with no other income but to rely on the government

Q: Are there any other interventions to come up with income generating activities. Thinking of both men and women empowerment and how to do this.

A: *We can take an example from DeBeers marine mine who made significant improvement when it comes to employing more female scientists. Giving bursaries and encouraging women to take up jobs that were previously restricted or reserved for men only.*

Q: Are we now trying to change our culture into the European culture? Because there are really jobs women/men cannot switch to because of traditional gender roles. That is just the way we are.

A: *Yes, it is true that we tend to give into what donors wants but gender has now become an issue of internationally importance. It is backed up by international and national laws and policies, so we really need to incorporate it into on-going efforts among organizations*

Comments on challenges within CBNRM: Because of climate change. In times of drought, wild animals are hard to come across but when there is enough rainfall it is easy to spot wild animals because they come out and they are all over. This makes it really hard for tourists to come visit the country, especially drought season.

Q: **Why is it important to understand adaptive capacity?**

A: *We want to assess adaptive capacity in order to understand existing capacities or strengths to respond to impacts of drought, water scarcity, flooding etc. and how they can be strengthened, sustained, and hopefully lead to transformative adaptation in the human system e.g. if you transform governance.*

4. SESSION THREE: GROUP WORK AND STRATEGY



Workshop participants listening attentively

During this session participants presented activities that they are currently involved in. All participants that attended this workshop have expressed the willingness to collaborate with EIF and each other to access funding and implement activities that will strengthen resilience of community members. They also saw how climate change mitigation and adaptation can be streamlined in their existing and ongoing activities. A table below highlighted some of the

activities mentioned. In particular, Sister Namibia and selected Conservancies were invited to present some of their best practices. This was complemented by the Video on Women and climate change adaptation and has demonstrated clearly to participants that climate change is a cross-cutting issue that requires gender responsiveness to achieve sustained adaptation in Namibia.

Table 1: Participants identified Gender and Climate Change Activities in their Organizations

Organization	Gender	Climate change
Freelance Journalist		Write about Adaptation
Hans Siedel Foundation	Have broad issues: have a gender aspect	National environmental campaign targeting the youth
Water solutions	Not so much on gender	Work more on Environmental and climate change projects and water
UNDP	Support work on gender projects and programmes	Climate change adaptation strategies
EIF	Mainstream gender into climate change projects funded through EIF	Focus mostly on climate financing
Eco awards	Also has a gender aspect: to see if women are in management positions	Sustainable responsible tourism
IRDNC	Currently hosting a 2day project on public speaking for women, to empower them.	Number of projects are on environmental aspects
Directory of disaster management	The gender aspect is in the national level, in how to create awareness on how women deal with disaster.	More focus on disaster and climate change
Zambezi Region (Kwandu Conservancy)		Dealing with conservancies in hunting
Kunene south	The conservancies constitution includes women, and there for there are small activities which involve women's projects	Sustainable biodiversity conservancies

Namibian Red Cross	<p>Very strong in gender mainstreaming</p> <p>Minimal commitment on gender</p> <p>Women should be able to access services</p> <p>Women and children is a priority</p>	<p>Also look at climate change</p> <p>Implement disaster risk responses during flooding</p>
LARRI	Main focus is on labor research and data collection, and with that we apply gender analysis on our research, look at how women do in the labor market	
Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	<p>-Work on policies</p> <p>-Have the National Gender Policy</p> <p>-Dealing with issues of gender taking into account climate change</p> <p>-issues of gender analysis and budgeting</p> <p>-reaching a point where all ministries and government agencies take into account gender analysis in budgeting</p>	Overseeing the implementation of the national gender policy in particular the focus area on gender and climate change
UNICEF	Focus on climate change with regard to children. In addition we include women in our programmes.	Have mainstream climate change project
Women's Action on Development	<p>We have a strong focus on gender</p> <p>We work with women to empower them</p> <p>We educate the community on gender laws and equality</p>	-had a project on climate change that was not sustainable
LAC	Work on legal issues on gender	Work on legal issues on mining and environment
UNDP	<p>Supporting government on implementing SDG's</p> <p>Insure and cooperate gender into poverty eradication</p>	

Two conservancies, namely, Kwandu Conservancy in Zambezi region and #Khoadi //Hoas Conservancy and a feminist organization were invited to share best practices with other

participants on how to integrate green climate activities and climate risk mitigations in their programmes.

The table below summarizes the presentations from sister Namibia and selected conservancies.



Mrs. Vida de Voss-Links, Director of Sister Namibia.

in programme activities

Sister Namibia	Zambezi region Kwandu Conservancy	Mr. Asser from #Khoadi //Hoas Conservancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our magazine and website is very gender focus - Sister Namibia also look at sanitized reusable pads, which is to keep girls in schools and also to minimize greenhouse effects - In terms of the magazine we try to inform and educate people, publishing articles on environment and women as well - When we share stories, the idea is to raise awareness on how men and women are different even if they share the same space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have raised awareness on cutting grass and encouraged people to start using cement to build small structures - There are a number of women in positions within the conservancies but not that much in leadership positions, - The conservancy is pushing for women to become involved in all activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -What we do is influenced by our culture and what we have inherited in our conservancies -Our activities are dictated by traditional gender roles e.g. Trophy hunting/Conservation hunting is male dominated- we want to conserve and strike a balance. -When it comes to enterprises the roles are influenced by gender roles but are slowly changing. -Game guides are mostly male -Laundry it will sound funny if it were to be done by men. It will become awkward if women are doing maintenance. -Waitress is done by 70% of Female employees.

		<p>-Bartender both balanced but mostly men.</p> <p>-We are aware that it is a constitutional right to include women and men in decision making positions</p> <p>- Within the conservancies management structure women are involved, but when it comes to conservancies enterprises its more culturally influenced and that most of the jobs are gendered</p> <p>-There are more male chiefs on our region because it is believed that male chiefs men are better than women chiefs</p> <p>-Security jobs are mostly occupied by men</p> <p>-Due to poverty people cut down trees to construct houses, but we encourage them to build more cement houses</p> <p>-Because of regulations prohibiting fences, there is no rotational grazing and animals can graze wherever, this is leading to land degradation</p> <p>-There is gradual also signs of improvement in gender sensitivity as the constitution of the conservancy encourages it</p>
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Group work session to assess current and potential institutional involvement in the environmental and climate change activities and possible areas of collaboration

The session was deliberating on potential for collaborations between the workshop participants, EIF and amongst participating institutions. Participants from the following institutions indicated that they are willing to work together, and they highlighted current activities and potential ones where EIF can facilitate multi-institutional collaboration.

Table 3: Organizational areas of expertise and collaboration on gender and climate change

Organization	How it will assist	Collaboration with
LARRI	Will help organizations with gender research	SSN Kwandu conservancy
SSN	On climate change	LARRI WAD
UNDP	On helping with networking and connecting people together	All the organizations
Kwandu	On the best practices on aqua-culture	UNDP WAD LARRI

After the workshop participants indicated areas of collaboration, they also highlighted exiting opportunities and challengers that could hinder the collaborative efforts. Each participant highlighted what are possible opportunities and challengers.

South South North (SSN)

1. Support Southern African countries(entities) according to the GBF
2. Mainstream gender activities
3. We do not have a relevant gender expert

UNDP

1. Provide a networking platform
2. Work with conservancies on gender activities
3. Funding being withdrawn from the country due to economic status and mindset (cultural and social norms and practices that enforce inequalities)

Kwandu Conservancy

1. Game guards to patrol (animal movement and anti-poaching)
2. Easier to collaborate with other entities

LARRI

1. To research on climate change and its impact on labour markets (informal economy)
2. Expertise on subject matters and capacity

WAD

1. Training programs on gender and climate change (solar cooker, paper bricks)
2. Wide networks of women organizations as well as existing structure that carry out activities
3. Less funding for activities

5. CONCLUSION

At the end of the workshop, Mr. Aribeb thanked everyone for coming and committed their day to participate in the workshop. He expressed the willingness of EIF to take hands of stakeholders who are already working in the area of Gender and Climate Change in order to scale up these activities. Mr. Aribeb also assured that by working together they stand a better chance of making greater impacts in the communities they are serving.

Appendix

Annexure I: List of Workshop Participants

#	Name and Surname	Organisation
1	Absalom Shigwedha	Freelance Journalist
2	Kne Cronin	South South North
3	Julia Amukwa	IRDNC
4	Sir Brilliant Musiwa	TNRM
5	Asser Ndjezeua	#Khoadi //Hoas Conservancy
6	Reinhold Kambuli	Namibia Red Cross
7	Kudzai Clara Chiguta	LARRI
8	Ernst Mbangula	UNICEF
9	Anna du Preez	NACSO
10	Lineekela B. Hainyanyula	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
11	Benson Matali	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
12	Nick Lee-Wandelich	Legal assistance Centre
13	Geraldine A Van Wyk	UNDP
14	Benedict Libanda	EIF
15	Petrus Muteyauli	MET
16	Bennet Blebhe	WAD
17	Hertha NL Nikodemus	OPM-DDRM
18	Hazel Milne	Eco Awards Namibia
19	Uazamo Kaura	MET/DEA
20	Margaret Angula	UNAM
21	Johanna Kweedi	EIF Namibia
22	Lesley-Anne van Wyk	Hans Seidel Namibia
23	Immaculate Mogotsi	UNAM
24	Victoria Amon	UNAM
25	Nadia April	UNAM
26	Sakeus Shilomboleni	EIF
27	Karl Aribeb	EIF
28	Mishake Mubuyaeta	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare

Annexure II: Workshop Programme

Gender and Climate Change Workshop 21 August 2017, Windhoek		
Session 1: Official Opening Master of Ceremonies: Mr. Lazarus Nafidi – EIF Head of Corporate Communications		
Time	Activity	Responsible Entity
08h00-08H30	Registration	All Participants
08H30-08H40	Welcoming Remarks	Mr Nafidi
08H40-09H10	Official Remarks and Opening of the Workshop	Mr. Theo Nghitila EIF Board Chairperson
09H10 - 09H15	Vote of Thanks	Mr Benedict Libanda – EIF CEO
09H15 – 09H30	Objective of the Workshop (10 minutes)	Mr Karl M Aribeb - EIF
09H30 – 10H00	Presentation on Climate Change and Environmental Funding in Namibia (focusing on GCF approach to gender into programming - EIF experience)	Mr B Libanda
10H00 – 10H30	TEA BREAK	
Session 2: Technical and Substantive Programme Moderator: Ms Immaculate Mogotsi		
10H30-11H00	Participants Introduction and Workshop Overview	All Participants
11H00-11H30	Global and Local Policy and Legal Framework on Gender and Climate Change	Ms. Mogotsi and Angela & Ministry of Gender Equality
11H30-12H00	Country assessment (gender, climate change and the cross-cutting issues)	Ms. Margaret Angela
12H00-13H00	Gendered Adaptive Capacity Assessment	Ms. Margaret Angela
13H00 – 14H00	LUNCH	
Session 3: Group Work and Strategy		

Moderator: Ms Mogotsi		
14H00 – 14H30	Case study on impact of climate change on men and women (a video or an interactive PowerPoint Presentation)	Ms. Immaculate Mogotsi
14H30 – 15H00	<p>Group Work Session: according to institutions to assess current and potential involvement environmental and climate activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Is your institution involved in any environmental or climate change activities, projects or initiatives?</i> ➤ <i>If so, a) what are these activities, projects or initiatives; and b) what are the prospects of mainstreaming more environmental and climate change information and activities into ongoing activities?</i> ➤ <i>If not, a) what are the reasons/impediments and b) what are the prospects of mainstreaming environmental and climate change information and activities into ongoing activities?</i> 	<p>All Participants</p> <p>Group work and feedback session</p>
15H00- 15H15	AFTERNOON TEA BREAK	
15H15 – 15H45	Groups Report back	All Participants
Session 4: Way Forward and Closing		
15H45 – 16H30	<p>Way forward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ identification of challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming climate change activities and information into ongoing gender work ➤ identification of concrete areas of collaboration with EIF in climate change work 	Facilitated by Ms. Immaculate Mogotsi
16H30	Vote of thanks and Closure	Mr KM Aribeb

NOTES

