



**12 - 15 November 2012**

Golden Peacock Hotel, Lilongwe, Malawi

# Pan African Session Proceedings

Population and Climate Change:  
Towards Climate Compatible  
Development for Africa



**Delegates with the Guest of Honor, The Vice President of Republic of Malawi**

## FOREWORD



Prof. Sosten Chiotha  
Regional Programme Director, LEAD SEA

The LEAD Pan African Session 2012 was a great success with 105 LEAD Fellows graduating from Malawi, Senegal, Nigeria, The Gambia, Togo, Chad, Guinea, South Africa, Swaziland and Ghana. The guest of honor was the Vice President of Republic of Malawi, the Right Honourable Khumbo Kachali. Dignitaries included the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Management, Catherine Gotani Hara, UNDP Resident Representative Richard Dictus and Vice Chancellor of University of Malawi, Dr. Emmanuel Fabiano.

The session's theme "Population and Climate Change; Towards Climate Compatible Development for Africa" was timely for Africa and brought out a wide range of presentations and discussions which were thought provoking and challenging young African leaders to take action. The panel discussions on leadership and gender was lively and interactive. The excitement and energy found at the networking fair and site visits was encouraging and continued until the end of the session.

It is hoped that the LEAD Fellows who have graduated will go back to their workplaces in their respective countries and carry on with their role as leaders to take the agenda of sustainable development forward. We wish them all the best and assure them that they have the backing of the LEAD Network which now has over 3000 leaders worldwide. Together we shall make this world more sustainable.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Pan African Session in Lilongwe, Malawi has been made possible thanks to the generous contributions and support of numerous organizations and individuals to whom we are extremely grateful.

### **Principal Sponsor: Shell Foundation**

Special thanks go to Shell Foundation for their support to the in-country training of Associates from Chad, Malawi, the Gambia and Senegal and also for their contribution towards this session.

### **Other sponsors and supporters:**

Government of Malawi

UNDP Malawi

University of Malawi

Waterloo Foundation UK

Lord Holmes Scholarship Fund UK (Globescan)

Lead International

Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

Population Action International (PAI)

Carlsberg Group Malawi

UNFPA

We would also like to thank all those involved in making the Pan African Session happen; including our guest speakers, the facilitation team, support staff and Fellows.

## PROCEEDINGS

### Day One

#### Session 1: Welcome and Official Opening

The LEAD Pan African Session was officially opened by the Vice President of the Republic of Malawi, The Right Honourable Khumbo Kachali on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2012 at Golden Peacock Hotel, Lilongwe. Eunice Chipangula, LEAD Fellow, Cohort 16 and Deputy Principal Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Housing, was Director of Ceremony. The Vice President was welcomed by drums and folk songs. After the national anthem, opening prayer and welcome remarks by Director of Ceremony, Prof. Sosten Chiotha, Regional Programme Director, LEAD SEA welcomed all the participants and thanks the partners and the sponsors. He said he was grateful to the government of Malawi because of its financial support to LEAD Africa Fellowship Programme. UNDP Resident Representative in Malawi, Richard Dictus, gave his remarks and confirmed the reality of Pan-African Session's theme in Malawi's population and climate change context which justified the relevance of such an event. The Vice Chancellor, University of Malawi, Dr. Emmanuel Fabiano spoke and acknowledged the quality of training program delivered by LEAD, which he said was a reason why University of Malawi identifies LEAD SEA as a center for excellency. Before the Vice President spoke, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Management, Catherine Gotani Hara spoke about the the importance of this Pan-African Session for Malawi and Africa. She also announced the banning of thin plastics in Malawi as a step forward in good environmental management in the country.



*The Vice President, The Right Honourable Khumbo Kachali officially opened the LEAD Pan African Session*

The Vice President, The Right Honourable Khumbo Kachali put stress on the major role that women might occupy in development process, before officially opening Session. The Vice President, the UNDP Resident Representative in Malawi and Minister Environment and Climate Change Management were distinguished as honorary "LEAD Fellow" by Doreen Chanje, National Chairperson of LEAD Malawi.

## Session 2: Keynote Address

### Keynote Address, Clive Mutunga, Senior Research Associate, Population Action International, USA

Clive Mutunga, from Population Action International (PAI) in his key note address, spoke about population issues being important for both the challenges and solutions associated with sustainable development, including climate change. Population dynamics, he said are central to the sustainable development framework. The importance of population dynamics for sustainable development is articulated in Agenda 21 of the Rio Conference (Rio, 1992) and emphasized in the ICPD (Cairo, 1994) and reaffirmed at Rio +20 (Rio, 2012). Mutunga stated that Sub-Saharan Africa is home to around 900 million people, a number that is projected to grow to 1.2 billion by 2025, and to 2 billion by 2050. With an average population growth rate of more than 2 percent for most countries, the region has the fastest growing population in the world. Of the 2.4 billion people who are projected to be added to the world by 2050, almost half percent will be born in Africa, he said. The region will contribute 77 percent of the total increase in global population by 2100. Thirty-one countries out the region's 51 are projected to at least double their population by 2050, according to the latest population projections.

Mutunga identified Africa's high population growth rate to be driven largely by high total fertility. Although the region's population growth rate has slowed, fertility rates remain high at 5.2 children per woman on average (compared to a world average of 2.5). Only 15 countries, mostly in northern and southern Africa have fertility rates below 4, he said.

Mutunga mentioned that in Africa as a whole, about one in five married women of childbearing age have an unmet need for modern contraception. And in half a dozen African countries, including Angola, Senegal, and Sudan, less than 15 percent of married women of childbearing age use contraceptives, he said. High-fertility countries exhibit youthful age structures, characterized by high proportions of young people. The median age of population in sub-Saharan Africa is around 18 years, but it is as low as 15 years in some countries like Niger. The population below the age of 15 years grew by 150 percent in the region between 1970 and 2005. In countries like Niger, it increased by 200 percent, said Mutunga.

Mutunga stated that such young age structures mean that populations will continue to grow for some time, even after attaining replacement level fertility, as the current generation of young people become parents themselves. For example, let's assume that Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, reduces its current fertility rate of 5.7 children per woman to the replacement level of 2.1 children by 2020. Nigeria's current population of 160.3 million will continue to grow for many more years before it stabilizes at about 300 million around the year 2100, Mutunga said.



*Clive Mutunga from Population Action International presenting the Keynote Address*

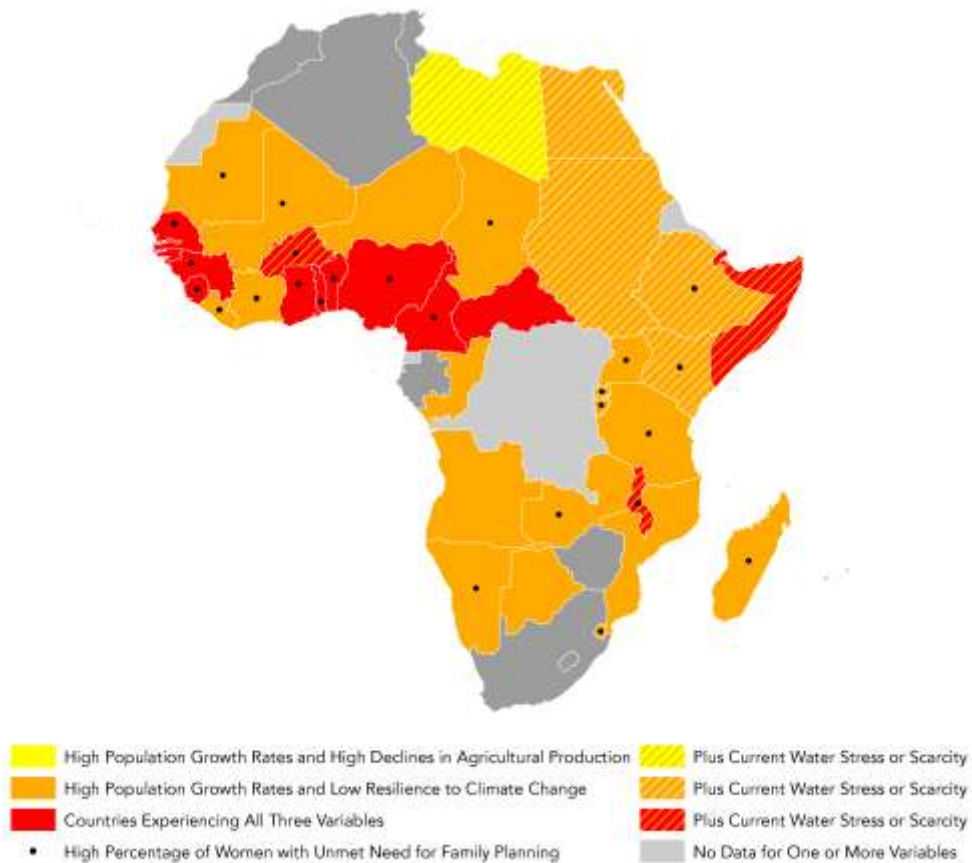
With regard to urbanization, Mutunga said that most of the expected population growth in Africa will be absorbed in urban areas. While the urbanization process has stabilized in most developed countries with about 75 percent of the population living in urban areas, most African countries are currently transitioning from being predominantly rural to urban. In 2010, he said, sub-Saharan Africa was mainly rural with a little more than a third of the population (36 percent) living in urban areas. However, the total urban population in sub-Saharan Africa is expected to increase from about 300 million in 2010 to about 1.1 billion in 2050, representing 8 percent and 17 percent of the total world urban population respectively.

The speaker said that in developed countries, urbanization has been accompanied by social and economic development. If properly managed, an increase in the absolute number of urban inhabitants could propel social and economic growth. The scale of urban growth in Africa could overwhelm the capacity of governments to provide basic services such as education, health services, housing, potable water, electricity and waste disposal. As such, most urban dwellers in sub-Saharan African cities live in overcrowded informal settlements, or slums. Climate change further compounds the challenges associated with the rapid rate of urbanization in sub-Saharan Africa by increasing vulnerabilities of the urban dwellers, especially for the many cities located in low coastal areas that are prone to rising sea levels.

Mutunga then went on to discuss food security issues and said that as populations in sub-Saharan Africa will grow rapidly, agricultural production on the other hand is estimated to decline in the coming decades. Currently, he added, pressure on crop land is increasing, mostly due to population growth. Africa is one of the regions projected to be most severely affected by drought and temperature increases. It is likely that food crises, such as those that have occurred in the Horn of Africa, will become more common. Even in the short term, most countries on the continent are projected to experience a decline in agricultural production. The dual challenges of population growth and climate change are likely to compound food insecurity, Mutunga explained.

And then there's the simple truth, he said : Women make up 43 percent of the agricultural labor force in the developing world. They are more likely to channel the income they control into the nutrition, health, and education of their children. However, their work on farms is often unpaid and undervalued—combined with unpaid labor in the home, this equals 1/3 of world GDP. They are excluded from decision-making and lack equal access to land and resources like credit, markets, extension services, and inputs. And around 120 million of these same women in Africa don't have the tools to control their family size—known as “unmet need” for family planning—yet we expect them to be healthier and wealthier, to continue to compete in a world where they're neither making the rules nor being treated fairly by the referee. How are we not concentrated enough in our efforts to meet such a basic need—a low-cost, low-tech need, by the way, asked the speaker.

Mutunga showed the audience a map prepared by PAI and AFIDEP showing population and climate change hotspots (shown below).



Map of Population and Climate Change Hotspots (Source: PAI/AFIDEP)

This map, produced as part of research collaboration between PAI and AFIDEP, said the presenter,



showed just how overlapped and interrelated the threats really are.

Mutunga ended on the note that adaptation is not just one of the options for Africa, it is an obligation, given the formidable challenge that the phenomenon poses to Africa, it is a matter of survival for millions of rural Africans.

### **Session 3: Case studies on Population and Climate Change**

#### Case Study of South Africa, Tichaona Pesanayi, SADC REEP

Human development models are often based on the idea of continuous economic growth. However, said Tichaona Pesanayi, this is problematic because the continuous growth model encourages continuous consumption which the environment cannot sustain. The media buys into this message and encourages us to participate in pattern of consumption. Corporations are also complicit but some are active in incorporating issues of sustainable development into their modus operandi. Yet we need to be aware of “green-washing”. Commonly, there are understood to be three pillars of sustainable development: Environment, Society and Economy. These have to be interlinked to ensure sustainability. Climate compatible development (CCD) operates within the interconnection of these three pillars and CCD should be found at the intersection of mitigation, adaptation and development strategies.



*Tichaona Pesanayi presenting the case study of South Africa*

In South Africa, Pesanayi stated, the legacy of apartheid is evident in the vast differences in economic status of different segments of the population. The climate change impacts will impact poorer communities and informal settlements the most. In South Africa, there are various interventions at the national and municipal levels to govern climate change as well as educational institutes involved in training in CCD. Partnerships are also made with NGOs and governmental agencies. Opportunities also exist for South Africa to harness climate financing. Nevertheless, CCD is complex and contested. There are many best practices but how do we scale it up and share knowledge with the policy level from the innovations at the grassroots level, asked Pesanayi.

Pesanayi explained that a study into the economic impacts of climate change in South Africa revealed that there are complex factors that interplay to give an understanding of the population - economy – climate nexus. Using an analytic model based on the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC, the study observed that these economic impacts will mainly be felt in terms of changes in production throughout the primary sector, which will affect value added to national income as well as people's livelihoods within this sector. However, impacts will be felt right through to the tertiary sector, especially if tourism values are affected by a loss of biodiversity and certain habitats.

He went on to say that population growth in South Africa shows an increase in the proportion of young people, and a large rural to urban drift. With the increasing concentration of people in urban areas, and already large pressures from restricted water availability and access, and from escalating energy demands emanating from households and industry, the need for climate compatible development is very high. The work being done on advocacy will contribute to high-profiling of CCD amongst the policy makers, but more work still needs to be done to make government economists, business operators and captains of industry realise the benefits.

#### Case Study of Senegal, Moussa Gueye, LEAD Francophone West Africa

Moussa Gueye stated that the Senegalese Government has shown commitment at the policy level to climate change since 1994 and it has a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA). Three sectors have been recognised as key areas for adaptation: agriculture, water resources and coastal zones. As a result, adaptation measures include reforestation and restoration of mangroves, restoration of soil fertility, water conservation methods, use of alternative crops, improved education on adaptation and attention to reducing vulnerability to flooding and improving water management in Senegal River. There are also local adaptation strategies that focus on agricultural adaptation, soil and water management, community wood-lots and other natural resource management, integrated coastal management, training on fertilisation techniques, strict control of fertiliser and pesticide use and education programmes. These all fall under the current adaptation framework and indicate the importance of governmental commitment to drive CCD, said Gueye.



*Moussa Gueye presenting the case study from Senegal*

### Case Study of Lake Chilwa, Malawi, Prof. Sosten Chiotha, LEAD SEA

Prof. Chiotha began his presentation by discussing the communities around Lake Chilwa (a RAMSAR site) in the south of Malawi who face challenges with the impact of climate change. A close relationship exists between the people and the lake through activities such as rice growing and fishing, he said. People set up floating huts (*zimbowela*) and live there for about 3 months to fish and sell at the market. However, the lake has begun to dry up and this year some of the traps and floating huts have had to be abandoned. Since the lake has dried up in many areas, people constructed canals to reach the water but even these have dried up. Thus there has been a collapse in economic activities. For example, one boat would cost about USD 1000 but these have been abandoned as water levels have declined, Chiotha said. Consequently, as the water level continues to drop, people continue to migrate to other districts and economic hubs, which causes conflict due to the higher density of people. Prostitution have also increased. Eutrophication is also a problem in the lake because it does not have an outlet and because of the reduced amount of water the concentration of nutrients in the water is higher. This is also the case for bacteria and parasites, which has led to a rise in cholera outbreaks, which occurred even in the dry season. If the rains are not adequate this year and the next then the lake will dry up and water levels for Mulunguzi River and Dam have also dropped that flow into the lake. This situation is being monitored with water level gauges, said Chiotha.



*Prof.Sosten Chiotha presenting the case study on Malawi*

To respond to climate change, the fish output has to be maximised through reducing wastage, which also improves economic return. One of the technologies that has been developed is solar fish drying because the amount of fish lost to spoilage is 30%. Women's groups have used these dryers which has improved the quality of the fish because dust and flies are barred. In addition, plastic packaging is now used, so that local producers can sell their fish to local supermarkets. Consequently, the prices of the fish has increased by 125%.

Chiotha said that Lake Chad and its lakeshore communities have faced similar experiences. Now the original shoreline has been converted to farm land and there are human settlements. Chiotha drew parallels between Lake Chilwa and Lake Chad and explained how different communities coped with the water level recessions in the two countries.

After Chiotha's presentation, Several respondents commented or asked questions about Lake Chilwa, Malawi. Concerns were raised about the plastic used as packaging. It is thick plastic and can be reused; trade-offs have to be made. One of the challenges with addressing the drying up of lakes like Lake Chilwa and Lake Chad are the contending uses of water. Many irrigation projects have been designed in this region in Malawi to adapt to climate change, however, the high abstraction of water is having an adverse effect on the lake and consequently, there is conflict over the water between up- and down-stream users. This reveals the need to understand the knock-on effects of development initiatives. Mobile banking has also been introduced in the area as a way to help build the rural economies that did not have access to banking.

Comments and questions noted the efforts of the Senegalese government and asked about the challenges the adaptation and mitigation problems face. Even though policies have been in place for 15 years in Senegal, one of the challenges is that the Government does not provide the financial support for the sector especially in human resources. Most people have been involved on a voluntary basis.

#### Case Study of Tanzania, Shiv Tripathi, Mzumbe University, Tanzania

Prof. Shiv Tripathi said that the Tanzanian economy relies on natural resources. Concurrently, there are constraints on the environment because it is under pressure from a growing population (6-8% per annum) and the need to improve economic performance. The arable land has been increasing but the forest is declining especially as 90% of the population depends on biomass for cooking. Climate change will have an adverse impact on the important crops and cause sea level rise and glacial retreat in the nation. Consequently, there is a need to develop climate compatible energy solutions in Tanzania. A couple of major sustainable energy initiatives are examples of context-specific innovations, he said.



*Prof. Shiv Tripathi presenting case study from Tanzania*

Tripathi mentioned that Diligent is a company involved in processing jatropha as a biofuel using a

sustainable business model. Farmers grow jatropha in hedgerows (so as not to replace the food crop) and sell it back to the company which in turn produces the oil and the by-product is sold back to the local market as an affordable fuel source, which is an alternative to wood conventionally used as a cooking fuel. Thus jatropha could also slow deforestation.

Biogas is also being developed as an energy alternative. It is economical for cooking and lighting, environmental and health friendly, slurry can be used as a fertilizer. A new company has developed a system that can be used at the household level with vegetable waste and is finalising arrangements to roll-out the system.

Instead of depending on generic solutions, innovations must be appropriate for the local context, for the needs of a country and people. Only context-specific innovation can drive sustainable development, Tripathi said.

#### Case Study of Nigeria, Maureen Akintayo, Director, LEAD AWA

Akintayo stated that 140 million people live in Nigeria, a country with high rural to urban migration, which influences the natural resource availability and development of the country. The birth rate remains high and poverty is still rife (43% of people in urban areas are poor). There is growing competition for natural resources and this varies depending on population density, she said. Fuel-wood collection is the main source of energy resulting in deforestation and soil erosion. Nigeria is also a contributor to climate change due to the greenhouse gas emissions from urban waste and transportation as well as through gas flaring and agricultural practices, said Akintayo.



*Maureen Akintayo presenting case study on Nigeria*

Some traditional and cultural institutions have developed control mechanisms to balance the relationship between humans and the environment. There are also over 25 government legislations, but it is not clear how many are implemented. Emphasis has been on reaction to challenges and not to prevention. There is also large scale duplication between governmental departments and financing is insufficient. Akintayo asked the audience; What contributions can we make as leaders to change the map and stories we have heard here? How soon can we begin to translate what we are saying at

meetings like this into concrete actions?

#### Case Study of Zimbabwe, Tom Chuma, LEADSEA Board Member

Chuma said that Zimbabwe has faced economic decline in recent years and climate change has become one of the main emerging issues. More than 70% of the population relies on agriculture although urbanisation is increasing. The population has been growing but it declined in 2002 because of emigration and the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The current population is estimated at 12.6 million (July 2012). Half of the population lives in rural areas with low agricultural productivity due to the colonial legacy. Therefore, high population density in marginal areas is putting pressure on forests and leading to soil erosion, gulley formation and siltation. Indicators also indicate that Zimbabwe is vulnerable to climate change (frequent droughts, cyclone induced flooding and rising mean temperatures), said Chuma.



*Tom Chuma presenting case study from Zimbabwe*

The institutional response has been to ratify UNFCCC conventions and other international protocols. Zimbabwe, like other African countries, was quick to ratify these because of the promise of financing, but funding has not been received. The Government introduced a carbon tax 2001, but the distribution and use of this tax revenue has not be made clear. However, currently, there is no formal policy on climate change nor clear strategy for adaptation and mitigation. There are many uncoordinated departments with very little implementation and no direct government expenditure. In fact, energy and mining legislation can override environmental legislation, said Chuma.

Most evidence of climate change in agriculture is in areas without irrigation. This results in an increase in poverty and migration from marginal areas to urban areas, which puts pressure on resources in urban areas particularly housing, water and energy. Initiatives aimed at the community level, such as renewable energy projects, often involve very little stakeholder participation. Consequently, there is little continuation once project funding runs out or a pilot is completed, said the presenter.

#### **Session 4: Panel on Leadership**

***The summary under each panellist include notes on their presentations and the ensuing open discussion with LEAD delegates***

Chair: Dr. Eliya Zulu (African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)), Panellists: Hamilton Chimala (Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)), Sipiwe Mauwa (District Commissioner (DC) Dedza), Inkosi Kwataine (traditional leader)

Dr. Eliya Zulu explained that in the discussion on leadership, four cross-cutting issues emerge that apply to the media, district governance and traditional authorities. These include the need for capacity-building and training on climate compatible development, the lack of funding, the importance of leadership that is characterised by decisiveness, knowledge, courage and vision and finally, communities must be empowered.



*The Leadership panel at the LEAD Pan African Session*

Hamilton Chimala (MBC) stated that Leaders begin as novices and grow by learning from others. As a leader in a media organisation, he engages with politicians and takes risks for the greater good. The role of media has not been appreciated and training is required for professionals on climate change. This is because a well-informed media is necessary for a well-informed public. The media must be integral and at the core of response to climate change. This will require collaboration with leaders and scientists to ensure facts are known and disseminated. At the same time, the media needs to be proactive in seeking out information, particularly from government, and work with the scientists. Government needs to foster good relationships with the media and some of the bureaucracy is a barrier. He went on to say that in the media, politics and business take precedence over climate-related issues. Sometimes this is because of the owners of media houses and their agendas.

Sipiwe Mauwa (DC Dedza) explained that decentralisation began in 1998 in Malawi, many sectors

have devolved the functions but not the finances, including the environmental sector. Each District Council has to produce an Environmental Outlook Report to highlight issues and challenges faced by the district. This book reveals the needs of a district for development partners. This report is produced in consultation with the traditional authorities. However, projects implemented by a district council are not always welcome by a community but a district council is often tied to the conditions set for aid and financing it receives, she said. The understanding of climate change is relatively new so the District Development Plans have to be rewritten to take the environment into consideration. Local traditional leaders are included in the process of drafting the District Development Plans. She said that most of the challenges at the district level involve capacity building – there is a need to enhance skills, capacity and knowledge especially at the community level and the lack of resources is also a challenge. Mauwa said that a leader is not an instructor but must consult and coordinate, just like a District Commissioner. Leaders should consult with people who are knowledgeable in their field; leaders must have good communication skills, be knowledgeable and keep up-to-date. Age should not be considered a barrier in leadership, she said.

Inkosi Kwataine (Senior Chief) said that the roles of a chief in Malawi include 1) to call and chair meetings at the level of the chief's position, 2) to formulate and enforce by-laws, 3) to mobilise the community for development activities (and they can help choose) and to make sure that that people benefit from the activities from the activities of the District Council 4) to preside over simple cases, e.g. certain trees are not supposed to be cut down, so the chief can pass judgements at their level of authority even though decisions can be challenged by court of law. In terms of population growth and climate change, the traditional leaders are the ones who are living alongside the least privileged, least educated and most vulnerable, he said. When a traditional chief attends a meeting away from the traditional authority area, the community wants to know what the impact of the meeting will be for them.

The Chief said that population growth is a threat to traditional leadership because land per capita is decreasing, which means there are many cases of conflict over land. Resources are also under greater strain from increasing population. Infrastructure (e.g. health centres and schools) is not increasing at the same rate as the population growth. The most vulnerable people in communities are women, he said. For example, women have to walk further than before to collect firewood due to deforestation. Climate change is also resulting in erratic rain patterns. Resolutions made at meetings at the policy level are not brought into force especially for empowering women. This may be because many donors and forums exclude communities in discussions for what is needed and the discussions that do occur at the traditional level do not have the financial backing to carry through with actions. Furthermore, women also face challenges in another area, Kwataine said. In Malawi, customary land is one category of land and it is owned by the community through their clan leaders. Clan leaders own the land and must be approached when someone requires land in their home village to build and/or cultivate. Only the male clan leaders own the land, which is where the challenge lies. Sometimes women have no access to land. The new Land Policy should rectify this and allow land to be registered in a woman's name. When there is not enough land, the by-laws are used to govern the distribution of land.



---

**Day Two****Session 5: Urban Rural Interdependence and Climate Change**Exploring the Urbanisation, Climate Change and Population Cocktail, John Chome, UN-Habitat

Chome began his presentation by saying that urbanisation is increasing and it will probably reach its peak when 80% of the world's population live in urban areas and only 20% in rural areas. There are three relationships between cities and climate change, 1) as contributors to climate change, 2) as victims of climate change and 3) as providers of solutions to climate change.

Firstly, cities are contributors to climate change through greenhouse gas emissions. Cities vary in their contributions to climate change and this depends on the geographic and climate situation and location in relation to natural resources, production and consumption patterns that accompany population growth, density, urban form, type of economic activities and urban management (energy, transport, industry, waste, building and agriculture and forestry).



*John Chome presenting on Urban-Rural Interdependence and climate change*

Secondly, different cities are affected in different ways by climate change. For coastal cities, there will be an increase in storms, sea levels, flooding and loss of assets while inland cities are likely to encounter higher temperatures and stronger heat effect and lowering of water table and associate urban water shortages. These impacts in turn will affect people in different ways and the urban poor is most at risk. This is because of the location of their housing in vulnerable areas, infrastructure and housing is often substandard and there are limited resources to recover from disasters and often they fall outside the safety nets. In addition, the urban poor usually have no legal protection including legal tenure for housing.

Nevertheless, cities can also contribute to provide solutions for climate change. Local authorities have multiple roles and as such they are in a unique position to direct solutions on climate change as they are regulators, involved in tax collection and licensing, and planners and consumers and providers of goods and service. Spatial planning is a key mandate of local authorities that can be used to address

climate change through promoting shorter commutes and energy efficiency, increased urban development density, mixed land uses, integrating “green” policies into municipal by-laws. Yet there are challenges because of weak local authorities that lack knowledge, skills and finance to address climate change. UN-Habitat has several programmes that are involved in building capacity of local authorities to help them respond to climate change effectively (SUD-Net, Cities and Climate Change Initiative, advocacy and monitoring, regional centre for capacity-building in Maputo).

Currently, climate change agenda in Africa is heavily focused on rural areas and agriculture but cities must be at the top of the agenda because of urbanisation and the impact of disasters on the nation if cities are affected. The urban poor must not be left out of safety nets in addressing climate change.

#### Migration and Slums: Experience across Africa, Happy Makala, Habitat for Humanity

The rapid rural-urban migration trends have vast effects in Africa with varying major push and pull factors. Estimates suggest that more than half of Africa's population will live and work in urban centres by 2025. In 2007, UNFPA's “State of the World Report” suggested that 72% of sub-Saharan African's urban population lives in slum conditions. The push and pull factors that are causing rural to urban migration centre around infrastructure and access to services. The trend in countries across the continent, such as Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya and Malawi, is that cities are growing quickly and there is a resultant inadequate supply of housing leading to the growth of informal settlements.



*Happy Makaka presenting on migration and slums*

Policy to address rural to urban migration should not only be focussed on slowing down this migration but also innovate ways of coping with the urban growth. For example, policy must address informal settlements in terms of tenure, infrastructure and access to services.

Unplanned Human Settlements – Lessons from Lilongwe City, Catherine Kulemeka, Acting Director of the Department of Planning and Development, Lilongwe City Assembly

Lilongwe's population is about 700,000 (2008 Census), with high urbanisation rates, and 76% of the population lives in low-income housing in informal and unplanned settlements. The population is expected to reach one million by 2015 and 1.3 million by 2020 and the informal settlements are growing exponentially. During the working day, the population swells to 1.3 million, which indicates number of people who commute to the city for work. The Lilongwe City Assembly is developing pro-poor housing policy and the Government is updating housing policy.

Several factors contribute to the growth of unplanned settlements in the urban areas: the socio-economic situation in rural areas is difficult due to poor soil quality, climate change is putting strain on the agricultural productivity of the rural farmers and there is a lack of resources for the council to enforce development measures in these areas particularly through rural growth centres. Urban unplanned settlement results in the degradation of the environment and this has an adverse impact on poor infrastructure which is made more vulnerable to flooding.



*Catherine Kulemeka presenting about unplanned human settlements in Lilongwe city*

Management of unplanned settlement through upgrading is expensive, so the Government is securing tenure for informal settlers and is focussing on waste management. Currently, the policies are in place but they need to be revised. Yet land management is complicated due to high prices of land, corrupt practices and acquisition of low income housing by middle- and high-income people. The City is considering establishing a unit to take care of unplanned settlement because of the challenges and waste management remains one of the more urgent issues.

Question and Answer Session

Several comments focussed on the need for promoting cleaner technologies such as biofuel and avoiding using burnt brick. One person believes that one response to climate change and to attain a carbon-zero economy is the production of biofuels. However, forests have to be cleared to cultivate

biofuels. It is critical to come up with ways to grow biofuel crops sustainably. In Malawi, 1.7 billion bricks are necessary to build houses. Bricks are burnt but the wood is taken from rural communities so construction in the cities have a large ecological footprint. There is a need to develop construction technologies and carbon-neutral structures, e.g. promoting stabilised soil blocks.

Some people questioned the use of different terms stating it is important to be critical when using terms such as “urbanisation”, “unplanned settlements” and “limited capacity”. It is important to specify what these terms mean, instead of seeing an urbanisation of urban centres are we in fact witnessing ruralisation of urban centres? Is the term “limited capacity” actually a synonym for “failure”? Are we suggesting that people failed to plan or that the necessary professionals are not available? If people do not have water or sanitation or squatting in slums, this is a failure of governance and policy and should not be described as “limited capacity” of services or people. These failures must be accepted so that they can be addressed.

Rural growth centres were set up in Malawi to encourage people to remain in the rural areas. Delegates wanted to know why these had not worked. The concept of rural growth centres is a good idea, however, in Malawi, these are not affecting rural to urban migration and they are few in number. The failure of planning in the cities is being replicated in the rural growth centres, which is causing the same problems in the rural areas. One participant rhetorically questioned, are these rural growth centres are simply about bringing urbanisation to rural areas? Discussion also centred on if governments should encourage urban to rural migration.

Comments were raised about the way in which governments are rolling out rural electrification and the aspects that are overlooked in these efforts. For example, the rural electrification programme in Malawi is only targeting the trade centres, which encourages people to move closer to the roads to access electricity. Monitoring only accounts for the number of houses that are connected without consideration of the amenities and spatial planning of housing.

## **Session 6: Population, Reproductive Health, Gender and Climate Change**

### Population and Climate Change: Lessons from South Africa, Prof. Andre Pelser, University of Free State, South Africa

Population Environment Development Nexus Programme in South Africa is a couple of years old and it serves as a good example of the integrated relationship between population issues, climate change and environmental degradation and development and importantly it is asking the question: how do we build resilience?

Currently, human development in Africa is characterised by two intertwined challenges: escalating levels of poverty and deepening environmental degradation. Generally in our policies, we treat these things separately and this is a problem. It is necessary to elevate human development and at the same time cultivate environmental awareness. Some of the most severe impacts of climate change

will occur in areas is currently typified by low levels of human development thus the poor are most likely to suffer disproportionately.



*Prof. Andre Pelsler presenting about Population and climate change lessons from South Africa*

One of the most pressing issues resulting from climate change is the reduction in quality and quantity of fresh water, which reduces crop yields and affects food security and nutrition. South Africa is projected to outstrip its natural supply of fresh water between 2020 and 2020. Golden Gates National Park is home to a project that is running in a holistic way to ensure that population factors are integrated with environmental issues. The aim is to try to elevate the socio-economic conditions of the neighbouring communities.

Golden Gates National Park is a water catchment area, it is the only site protected for the grassland species, which is critical for wetland areas and their rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is necessary to ensure fresh water supplies for South Africa. 700,000 people live on the outskirts of this park, with 64% poverty rates and the community profile shows low literacy, high unemployment rates and skewed gender ratio (mainly woman headed households). The integrated programme employs people in the wetlands (60% women, 25% youth and 2% disabled in line with South African policy). Project- and task-related training involves gabion building and earth working, but training also includes health and safety, personal finance, business management and first aid. So that when people complete the programme they have various skills to earn their own income or be in a better position to find employment elsewhere.

The presenter said that some of the lessons learned from this project include: 1) climate change and population should be addressed together rather than separately in policies. Many policies tend to focus on the biophysical and the social is isolated to a chapter rather than integrated. 2) Gender equality and poverty alleviation are critical components of responses to climate change. 3) Loss of services derived from ecosystems is a significant barrier to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals to reduce poverty, hunger, and disease.

Policy Landscape for Prioritisation and Integration of Population Dynamics and Climate Change in Africa: Case Studies from Malawi and Kenya, Dr. Eliya Zulu, Executive Director, African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)

Dr.Zulu said that AFIDEP focuses on research that can contribute to development through evidence-based advocacy. This can be done by, firstly, encouraging political and policy commitment and accountability where evidence can be used to get or sustain political commitment. Secondly, once a policy is approved, research needs to be used for implementation to ensure program effectiveness and accountability. The outcome should be an improved access to services and outreach of interventions that results in improved health and socio-economic outcomes, said Zulu.



*Dr.Eliya Zulu presenting about integration of population dynamics and climate change using case studies of Malawi and Kenya*

Africa's population growth will be mostly driven by East, West and Middle Africa and there is currently an unmet need for family planning. If this unmet need is addressed by improving access and tackling cultural and religious barriers, fertility rates can be brought down.

Two case studies (Malawi and Kenya) have been produced to determine how population dynamics and climate change are linked at country level. This involved an analysis of demographic data, desk review of literature and policy documents and interviews with policy makers in country.

In both countries, population is increasing although both countries have increased contraceptive use. However, despite contraception use levels, fertility is not dropping rapidly. As populations grow, more areas will become more prone to dry weather and there will be less agricultural land per family in Malawi and it is projected to have decreased agricultural productivity due to deforestation. Thus, How well are population policies and programmes in Kenya and Malawi reacting to and addressing these linked challenges? Are these being integrated at policy and programme level?

There are several key challenges for integration, the speaker said. The first is funding and reliance on donors which may mean programmes conclude when donor funding finishes. Kenya created a family planning budget line in 2005 but Malawi is yet to do this. If there is no budget line, no government funding will be allocated to this area. A second issue is the fragmentation of policies. Kenya and Malawi do not have climate change policies (under development in both countries). Issues addressing climate change can be found in other environmental policies but harmonisation is needed as is the integration of population issues. There is also weak coordination of programmes that address the two issues. Fourthly, there is weak local technical capacity to research policies and programmes and to access financing, stated Zulu.

Some recommendations include: 1) quickening the process of agreeing on climate change policies and integrating population, 2) providing adequate resources to support joint implementation, 3) enhancing local capacity, 4) prioritising family planning at the centre of development planning and adapting agriculture suitably, 5) focussing on implementation research to develop cost-effective solutions and 6) strong leadership from the top is necessary and guidance from research on how to build strong programmes. For example, Rwanda is addressing population and family planning and putting it at the centre of national economic development along with climate compatible development. Kenya, Malawi and other countries need to follow suit, recommended the presenter.

#### Agentifying the Commodified, Disposable Beasts of Burden: Gender Transformative Climate Change Strategies, Dr. Jessie Kabwila, Senior Lecturer, Chancellor College

Jessie Kabwila stated that there is a consensus that gender must be included for sustainable climate change interventions, however, it has become a commodified term that is glossed over and added to policies, programmes and projects without much reflection about what is meant. Commodifying culture is a problem where culture becomes essentialised, and certain people, beliefs, identities and behaviour become coupled as “Malawian” or “African” and anything else is excluded, prohibited, neglected or deemed as inappropriate. “Gender” is often described as a “western” concept, however, this is a concept that is not specific to a group of people. At the same time, the use of the term needs to be interrogated because, like many others, “gender” is a contested term. Thus before discussing why gender and climate change are important and inextricable it is important to know what “gender” is or how it is being used. How are the terms “woman” and “man” being used? What power relationships can be observed between the person using the term and the person being described or labelled with the term? It is necessary to be clear on gender: 1) it is a social construction, thus what we mean by gender is determined by who defines it, and 2) gender is fluid because it is constructed, thus what it means to be “male” or “female” depends on the context.



*Jessie Kabwila presenting about gender and climate change*

In climate compatible development it is important to ask what is the gender of the impact? Gender is not only a category used to describe what is happening to women. For example, if we consider land issues, the following questions could be asked: who makes the decisions about the land use? Who owns it? Who uses it? Who works it? Who benefits? asked the presenter.

Patriarchy is dominant in Africa, said Kabwila. Patriarchy benefits the people who push it and it is a product of power. Patriarchy is a structural problem. Women in turn become their own oppressors in a patriarchal system because they consume their very ideas that commodify them. Post-gender discourse is a problem, just as post-race discourse in the USA is flawed. Just because the USA has elected a black president, the situation for all African-Americans has not suddenly been resolved in the same way, just because Malawi and Liberia have female presidents, the situation for women has not been transformed.

National Adaptation Plans of Action should be anchored on a feminist approach. Gender is often glossed over and solutions are not woman-inclusive. Until the Lion tells the story, we will only hear the story of the hunter. It is first important to see what's happening between men and women and what women are going through before we can discuss gender and climate change. A feminist lens makes it possible to focus on victims (the women), it cannot just be implied in "population dynamics". We need to see what the real issues are. As researchers, we need to remember not to go with the single story, but to balance different sides of the story, and particularly the part of the story that usually goes untold. When we discuss climate change and gender, it is important to note that gender changes and as a result men and women should be defined by their own experiences. Through this they will have



agency with policies and programmes. There is a need to learn what is happening to people of a certain description and not biology only, she stated.

### Question and Answer Session

One delegate asked if the feminist perspective biased? Usually using one approach is dangerous, answered Kabwila. If climate change is considered, many of the impacts will be for women, so a feminist perspective is needed to address and understand women as opposed to using a vague “gender” framework. Interdisciplinary approaches seems to ignore women and class. Research shows that NGOs use a feminist approach are more effective than those that use an interdisciplinary or gender approach, but masculinity approaches should also be included.

Several comments reflected on governmental commitment. At present, climate change is still heavily funded by donors. Even if there are budget constraints, some money still need to be allocated by national governments. In addition, implementation of policy is critical and the top leadership must be active in ensuring implementation.

Finally, queries were raised about the relationship between GDP and fertility as well as comments about the problem of an ageing population. There's a clear relationship between levels of GDP and fertility, however, there is not necessarily a causal relationship. To look at cause-effect research, you control for the timing of two events, but apart from one or two oil countries there have been no countries that have moved from low to middle income country with high fertility rates. Fertility rates are not reducing too quickly in Africa, so it is unlikely that countries will face the problem of an ageing population.

### **Session 7: Panel Discussions**

Chair: Maureen Akintayo (Regional Programme Director, LEAD AWA), Howard Kasiya (Coordinator for Adolescent Girls Advocacy Network (AGANET)), Seodi White (Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Educational Trust Malawi (WLSA-Malawi)), Innocent Huaya (Chief Gender and Development Officer, Ministry of Gender)

Maureen Akintayo (LEAD AWA): Coordination of plans, programmes and activities is key and cooperation between sectors and stakeholders. To what extent are we looking at ourselves as initiators and critical thinkers in our respective roles? How are we promoting dialogue and engaging dialogue? asked Akintayo, to set the stage of the panel discussions.



*The panel discussion on Gender and climate change*

Howard Kasiya (AGANET): Kasiya stated that AGANET focuses on three areas: 1) child marriage: many teenage girls enter into marriage so AGANET has a programme to advocate for changing the age of marriage. The constitutional age is 15 if parents consent which makes girls vulnerable to early marriage and more likely to drop out of school. 2) education: many girls drop out of school, with very low numbers completing secondary school. Many issues influence this including the structure and system of education. Policies and treaties have been ratified but they are not implemented and not communicated at the community level. 3) Sexual reproductive health: this affects adolescent girls. Infection rate of HIV/AIDS (12-19 year old, 5 in every 6 infected youth are girls) is high among youth and especially girls. 47% fistulas are amongst adolescent girls and Malawi has very high maternal mortality. Most of the post-abortion infections are in the rural areas.

Climate change is increasing and affecting the vulnerability of girls. The resulting food insecurity and water scarcity means that the girl is going to be affected, she often has to wake early to clean, collect wood and water and the girl is still expected to go to school and be productive. Adaptation and mitigation is only possible if adolescent girls are included as they will be affected. Yet understanding of climate change will be limited if girls do not have access to education or drop out. Thus it is critical that girls are kept in school, stated Kasiya.

Seodi White (WLSA): Many children are getting married so they are not going to school, especially girls, began White. Thus they will not have the necessary tools to engage with issues like climate change. Their capacity and understanding of climate change will be limited and they will be prevented from participating in important groups, such as village development committees, as they will not have critical thinking and reasoning skills. If people have not had some education they move to the sidelines and people become excluded, she mentioned. In urban areas, failure in the systems to effectively

supply water means that water may only be available at midnight and the girls are expected to find water. So they may have to do it in the middle of the night with friends and this is risky. Furthermore, they cannot attend school or are tired to go to school because of this responsibility, said the speaker. In the rural areas, girls and women may have to walk longer distances. Pressures from climate change are creating higher vulnerability for girls. How can we help girls and women become agents of their own destiny and climate change?

White's own experience of leadership has required perseverance against all odds, she said. In 1996, she noticed discrimination in inheritance laws that encouraged property grabbing. Media advocacy and the Ministry of Gender and Justice asked them to work with them (WLSA) to change the law in the 1998, but the law did not change, they continued internationally and only in 2011 the law changed. It took 13 years to change, she said. Soon after we began that process, they provided legal services to women and we started to notice the problem of domestic violence. They decided to record a video documentary (*Exposing Domestic Violence*, 1999) and wanted to establish a law (Domestic Violence Law). They started nationwide consultations with religious leaders, traditional leaders and technical experts from 2000 to 2002. They developed the principles of the law and submitted these to Ministry of Gender and Ministry of Justice, white said. The Government did not want WLSA involvement in 2000/2002. However, in 2006, a man chopped a woman's hands in Dowa, the next week a man burnt his ex-wife in Bangwe, and then another man killed his wife in Kasungu for not having sex. This caused public outrage. White used this to justify the need to draft a law in January, by April the law had passed!

They faced a lot of opposition especially from the press, said White. This is a price one pays for leadership as well as being perceived as different and abnormal. Leadership is taking people from where they are to where they have never been before – there was no debate on domestic violence, but now people talk about it, the law on inheritance was oppressive and now it is not.

Innocent Hauya (Ministry of Gender): The impact of climate change will differ across populations, and many women will be affected because the responsibility in the household often lies with women, Hauya said. Debate is ongoing about the marriage age and 23 years old has been suggested. Efforts are being made to ensure the Gender Equality Bill is passed as it is suggested that once this bill is passed, women and girls rights will be addressed. Discussions are being held with COMESA to plan a programme for climate change and women through women economic empowerment to adopt climate-friendly productive roles. Another project to empower women is the Gender Women Empowerment Programme. These are some examples of the activities of the Ministry of Gender as it takes a lead in woman-inclusive development, said Hauya.

#### Question and Answer Session:

Questions were raised about how to navigate legal pluralism. Legal pluralism has resulted from the colonial legacy because colonial administration and law were enforced but customary law and practices continued to operate. Post-independence the customary law was recognised, but state law was to run side-by-side. Religious affiliations also have an impact. The interplay between the different

legal systems can be seen at marriage (there is the customary engagement/marriage, possibly religious ceremony and statutory law). This is legal pluralism. There is nothing wrong with it, but sometimes legal pluralism can be hurtful from a rights perspective, e.g. child marriage. The question is how national law can be transferred to the community level.

Comments were made about marriage and the importance of education. Marriage should not be seen as the destiny of a woman. It is necessary to suggest that people should not get married early. Education plays a role in this. Different governmental ministries and NGOs are working together to help keep girls in school. For example, the “Women, Girls and HIV” programme is targeting school-going girls by training selected teachers to assist girls in both social and health issues. Another programme (Malawian Government and UNICEF) to help primary school-going children with provision of food. However, education is not necessarily to be equated with empowerment because some “educated” women remain in life-threatening marriages because they are fearful of losing their property or their status. In addition, one participant commented that Euro-Western education is accompanied with its own forms of oppression (capitalism and patriarchy). Nevertheless, education should help women to be able to be productive. Education does not protect a person from an abusive marriage but can help a person make a decision, however, social structures may make it difficult to follow through with a decision.

### **Session 8: Linking Policy to Action: Governance and Advocacy in Climate Change Adaptation**

#### Fostering Development in the Wake of Climate Change, Bright Sibale, MD for Centre for Development Management

Sibale said that climate change through changes in rainfall patterns and amounts will aggravate livelihoods and food security. Malawi is vulnerable because of high levels of poverty and dependency of the poor people on agriculture, environment and natural resources. Over 40 climate-related disasters have occurred in the last 40 years in Malawi. However, policies are fragmented and climate change is not being dealt with as a cross-cutting issue. That is, many sectors in Malawi are still operating as if they are not affected by climate change. There are many barriers in translating the policy commitment to the policy framework to the project level. These include limited coordination between key players, limited capacity, high levels of poverty, poor enforcement of legislation through putting in place extension systems (low levels of funding, weak capacity, corruption and weak coordination), and limited advocacy and CSO involvement, said Sibale.



*Bright Sibale presenting on development and climate change*

Two important policies within Malawi's policy framework include the second Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS II) (2011-2016) and the Economic Recovery Plan (ERP) to resolve some of the immediate economic challenges the countries faces. The MGDS II is quite progressive in terms of climate change, however, implementation as a response mechanism is more challenging. Within the ERP, the word "climate" is not to be found. The linkages between climate change and the economic recovery are not critically analysed although the ERP includes some measure that may be termed as climate smart. At the sectoral policy, level there has been too little research and the capacity to promote resilience is limited. Awareness is low over adoption of climate smart techniques, adoption is even lower, stated Sibale.

Fragmented approaches are not unique to Malawi, said the speaker. Nationally and regionally, strong institutions arrangements for coordination are necessary and capacity-building for mitigation and adaptation especially at district, community and household level is critical. To improve implementation, strengthened participatory enforcement of environmental and natural resources laws must be prioritised from the national to the individual level.

#### Faith and Environment, Reverend Bossman Chitheka, Nkhoma Synod

Rev.Chiteka said that there is a need to see the ecological crisis through the lens of God as written in scripture. Waste and the wilderness were issues in the biblical account of the world just as these issues are challenging today. Accounts of creation posit a strong link between God and the land (Genesis 1 and 2) and "he saw it was good". The Old Testament gives human authority over creation, but not to exploit it especially because humans are part of creation and created in God's image. Stewardship is a responsibility to keep something for the owner, and the owner of creation is God. The Israelites understood that in leadership positions they were to be subservient to God and this is a model that should be followed today, said the Reverend.

Furthermore, there is a moral issue in the ecological crisis and the Bible indicates how people can live in harmony with creation and other human beings. Problems arise from disobedience and mismanagement, and consumerism is increasing in Malawi and Africa. We need to work with other faiths to ensure that climate change is tackled nationwide and we need to preach eco-theology. We cannot preach dualism which places heaven about earthly matters, men above women. There is a need to integrate all aspects of our lives.



*Rev.Chiteka speaking on Faith and the Environment*

---

## Day Three

### SITE VISITS

The site visits at the Pan African session touched on five themes as given below:

Theme 1: Agriculture and Natural Resource Dependent Livelihood Activities

Case study : Bunda College of Agriculture

Theme 2: Interface between Urban Settlements and Wildlife Conservation

Case study: Mchesi Settlement and Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary

Theme 3: Building Resilience to Climate Change through Farm Diversification

Case study: Tidi, Chiwamba EPA

Theme 4: Migration, Industry and Unplanned Settlements

Case study: Mgona Settlement (Water Users Association)

Theme 5: Forest Management: Challenges of Rapid Urbanization

Case study: Nalikule Forest and Msambo Village Forest Area (VFA), Lilongwe



*The group that visited Nalikule forest*



*The group that visited Carlsberg waste water treatment plant and Tidi village*

**NETWORKING FAIR**



*Guest of honor at the Networking Fair was the CEO of Lilongwe City Assembly, Vito Mulula.*



*Stands from Malawi*



*Nigeria stand*





Stand from Chad



Stand from Senegal and Gambia



Stand from South Africa

---

**Day Four****Sessions 12: Financing for Climate Change**

Population, Reproductive Health and International Adaptation Finance, Clive Mutunga, Senior Research Associate, Population Action International

The cost of adaptation is high in African countries and there is a shortfall in finance, were the introductory words from Clive Mutunga's presentation. The global climate finance architecture has been put in place to assist nations in mitigation and adaptation, he said. Finance is channelled through multilateral and bilateral funds and the structures are complex. Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest proportion of financing, which reflects the regions vulnerability. Currently, said Mutunga, most funding flows through five major funds (Adaptation Fund, Least Developed Country Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, Global Campaign for Climate Action as well as the Green Climate Fund to begin operations in 2014).



*Clive Mutunga presenting on international adaptation finance*

Funding mechanisms point out the need to address “sustainable development concerns” with the three pillars of the environment, society and economy but no specifications are given on specific approaches. Projects in agriculture, food security and water resources are predominant while social sectors like health are less frequent. The eligibility and status of population, family planning (FP) and reproductive health (RH) projects for adaptation finance is informed by the funds' operational guidelines and policies. FP/RP are eligible but not explicitly mentioned, stated Mutunga. There are several other challenges with funding mechanisms such as the time lag between a country's identification of a need, submission of project proposal and acceptance, and the principle of “additionality”, where governments are expected to fund baseline core development and the climate funding is only supposed to finance “additional” projects that would not have been carried out otherwise.

The integration of FP/RH into other projects (e.g. agriculture, food security) is critical along with

advocacy to raise awareness amongst global and national policy makers about the social issues involved in projects for climate financing. There is the opportunity with the new national adaptation plans, the Green Climate Fund and the post-2015 framework to include FP/RH and to integrate these with climate change, concluded Mutunga.

#### Financing for Climate, Sothini Nyirenda, UNDP

Nyirenda began his presentation by stating that the objective of the UNFCCC is to stabilise GHG emissions and each year the Convention of Parties meets to discuss the status. Carbon Dioxide concentration has been increasing (2012 – 395ppm, 2005 – 383ppm). Financing is a key issue in climate change discussions, he said. The Global Environment Fund was founded at the first CoP in 1994, and its status was formalised in 1998, and Kyoto Protocol was agreed the previous year along with Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI), which are two funding mechanisms, said Nyirenda.



*Sothini Nyirenda presented on climate financing*

Under the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC 1997), developed countries have to provide “new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing nations” as they adapt and mitigate. There are various sources of funding, and these can be found in the Climate Funds Update. There are various financing mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol along with multilateral and bilateral financing. Bilateral financing receives the highest amount of funding. There are challenges with financing mechanisms under the UNFCCC, particularly because of the drop in the price of carbon due to the increase in supply and some countries do not appear to be committed, which means that funding through the UNFCCC is slowly shrinking. Nevertheless, multilateral and bilateral institutions generate significant funds in a short period of time, Nriyenda stated.

In practices, much of the focus has been on the process (how finance should be raised and monitored) but access has been a problem due to lack of consultants and the impact of projects

requires improved investigation in the form of impact assessments that include not only the environment but also the social and economic impact. Furthermore, many of the interventions are focussed on quick results and it takes up to 66 months from entry of a concept to the project's initiation by which time the context may have changed.

The emphasis on inadequate funding results in a system of dependency between the low income countries and the nations that are providing financing. This often means that countries do not own the process because governments focus on accessing funding and not responding to climate change at the national level. Thus governments are adapting to financial conditions and not to climate change. Instead, governments need to take back the response to climate change otherwise it will be donor driven, concluded Nyirenda.

### Question and Answer Session

The discussion focussed on the process of accessing funding as well as the impact on sustainable development. Applications for funding are in the form of national projects submitted through National Authorities (NA) as stipulated under the Kyoto Protocol or governments; submissions are reviewed by the NA and sent to the UNFCCC approval. Within some of the funds there are small windows for organisations to apply for smaller projects. National resources are also important and some countries have their own strategies and funding, such as Rwanda. Governments need to devote their own resources to climate compatible development. The issues with bureaucracy in applying for funding have not been resolved; this requires managerial change.

The social pillar of the three-pillar model of sustainable development has not been strong within the climate change funding especially because certain ministries were excluded from original talks. Focus has been on the environmental and economic sector, but not the social, there is a need to reform this. National governments need to drive the way forward for national adaptation and mitigation. For example, Malawi is thinking of a sector-wide approach.

## **Session 13: Climate Compatible Development – Experiences of Governments Taking the Lead**

### Supporting Climate Compatible Development, Jo McDonnell and Lisa McNamara, Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

McDonnell said that Climate Compatible Development (CCD) is key for development and poverty reduction. Climate change and development must go hand in hand because climate change will worsen existing development challenges. Conservative estimates suggest that climate change will affect 1-2% of GDP of African nations. However, it also presents an opportunity for development to leap to sustainable development and not take the course that high-income countries have taken, for example, sustainable agricultural methods, McDonnell stated.

CDKN is 5-year Dutch and British funded project. It is involved in research, technical assistance,

knowledge management and partnerships. It is found in Latin America, Asia, Africa and led by PwC in London. There are 120 projects in 40 countries in Africa focussed around thematic priorities: climate compatible plans and strategies, access to climate finance, disaster risk management and resilience, climate negotiations capacity support. The main countries are Rwanda, Kenya, Mozambique and Ethiopia. The aim is to try to move from trying to understand CCD to actually implementing, she said.



*Jo McDonnell presented on Climate Compatible Development*

The Rwandan and Kenya governments are leading the way on CCD and setting their own national agendas. Rwanda is a dynamic and fast growing economy with 8% GDP growth and significant socio-economic advances, however, it has highest population density in Africa, high fertility, rapid urbanisation. Climate change is compounding pressure already faced on land, water, food and energy resources. The trigger for climate action was led by the President, Paul Kagame, after experiencing a rise in inflation from 5% to 20% in less than a year due to oil price rises in 2008. Kagame did not like the dependency on oil and desired to decouple the economy from oil. In addition, in the 2009 Economics of Climate Change Study, climate change was likely to cost Rwanda 1% of GDP by 2030. Thus the government focussed on this area due to president's concern. CDKN has been involved with the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, which sets out a plan to reach a low carbon economy by 2050, and Fonerwa, a climate fund to implement programmes in plan of action. This fund

will open to line ministries, districts, academia, CSO, NGO and private sector. Domestically, it will be financed through Environmental Impact Assessment fines and fees and other funds will be integrated. International finance will be streamed through Fonerwa. This indicates that the climate change mandate must be set at the highest level, the speaker said.

Kenya was spurred on by the Economics of Climate Change study which predicted that climate change will cost Kenya up to 3% GDP/year up to 2030. The government is demonstrating significant leadership in developing an action plan to enable national climate change response strategy, said McDonnell. There are challenges because of the political environment which is marked by constitutional change and elections. This makes it even more important that CCD is embedded in all governmental ministries and there is a need for civil society organisations (CSO) to demand that CCD continues even if the people at the top change.

CDKN not only supports the process but also develops tools. Such as the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) framework for water security and climate resilient development to ensure water security for the current situation and in the future given any future climate changes. For example, hydropower should not be developed in areas of water scarcity under future water scenarios and houses are not to be built on flood plains. This tool is built on traditional project cycles (understanding the problem, identifying and appraising options, delivering solutions, monitoring and moving forward).

McDonnell said that from CDKN's activities several lessons can be drawn out. 1) Leadership critical (mandate to act must be at the highest level); 2) trigger for action is often financial (external economic shocks, economic studies on GDP impacts, establishment of business case to act); 3) cross ministerial coordination is key to an integrated response; 4) government cannot do this alone (stakeholders are vital, including the CSO, private sector and academia); 5) tools should not be developed in isolation – all levels of society all sectors, capacity enhancement. CCD is growing and are particularly important because the UNFCCC is a slow process, Africa needs to drive its own agenda with its own solutions.

### Question and Answer Session

Many comments and questions centred on CDKN's approach. The presenters explained that CDKN does not choose the countries it works in. It is demand-led. That is, governments express the need for CDKN and CDKN engages with leaders. CDKN works at the policy level to support an enabling environment for the ground. DfID are focussed on this type of policy approach. Nevertheless, CDKN engages with all stakeholders especially with researchers and CSO. To ensure that policy has a good fit with reality, CDKN works with cross-ministerial committees and the consultation process ensures that policies are relevant.



*Lisa McNamara from CDKN answering some of the questions from the audience*

Several participants inquired about the lessons to be learnt from Rwanda. The presenters answered that in Rwanda, the biggest challenge was proving the economic and business case. When governments understand that CCD is a financial and business decision with benefits and return on investment they are more likely to adopt CCD. Thus studies on the economic case are paramount. In Rwanda, political leadership and accountability by the public have been critical. Mechanisms are in place to allow the general public to keep politicians and leaders accountable especially in terms of the national budget. Furthermore, the government is also holding donors to account and engages in a detailed process to ensure donors fit in with the government's agenda and not the other way around.

### **Lunch at Lake Malawi (Salima)**



*Participants had a chance to visit Lake Malawi*



*Lunch at Khumbali Lodge, Salima*

### **Presentations from Groups on Site Visit**

The participants were taken to Salima for lunch and they had the opportunity to visit Lake Malawi. Upon their return the groups presented about their site visits. Presentations were lively and included songs and drama. Solutions to the problems they had seen at the site visits were presented.



*Some of the presentations from groups on their site visits*



GRADUATION



*Certificates were presented by the Vice Chancellor of University of Malawi*



*Fellows from Senegambia display their certificates*



*Fellows from Chad proudly display their certificates after graduation*



*Fellows from Malawi after graduation*



Panelists:

Hamilton Al Chimata acting Director of News and Programmes for Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) Radio and TV. Sipiwe Mauwa, District Commissioner, Dedza  
 Inkosi (Senior Chief) Kwataine (Malawi) – Traditional Leadership

17:30-18:00 Question and answer session

19:00-21:00 Welcome Dinner and Cultural Night

**CULTURAL NIGHT AND DINNER AT POOLSIDE**

**Day 2: Tuesday - 13 November 2012**

**Session 5: Urban Rural Interdependence and Climate Change**

**Session Chair:** Eunice Chipangula (LEAD Fellow –Cohort 16), Deputy Principal Secretary, Ministry of Lands

8:30- 8:50 Exploring the Urbanization, Climate Change and Population cocktail by John Chome, UNHABITAT

8:50-9:10 Migration and slums: experiences across Africa by Happy Makala, Habitat for Humanity

9:10-9:30 Unplanned Human settlements - lessons from Lilongwe city by Catherine Kulemeka, Director, Department of Planning and Development, Lilongwe City Assembly

9:30-10:00 Question and answer session

10:00-10:30 HEALTH BREAK

**Session 6: Population, Reproductive health, gender and Climate change**

**Session Chair:** Olivia Liwewe, UNDP Consultant

10:30-10:50 Population and Climate Change; lessons for Africa by Prof. Andre Pelsler, University of Free State, South Africa

10:50-11:10 Policy landscape for prioritization and integration of population dynamics and climate change in Africa: Case Studies from Malawi and Kenya by Dr. Eliya Zulu, Executive Director, AFIDEP, Kenya

11:10 -11:30 Agentifying the commodified, disposable Beasts of Burden: An urgent call for Gender Transformative Climate Change mitigation and adaptation strategies in Malawi, by Dr.Jessie Kabwila, Senior Lecturer, Chancellor College

11:30-12:00 Question and answer session

12:00-13:30 LUNCH

**Session 7: Panel Discussion**

**Session Chair:** Maureen Akintayo, Regional Programme Director, LEAD AWA

13:30-14:30 Panel Discussion on Gender and Climate Change

**Panelists:** Howard Kasiya, Coordinator for Adolescent Girls Advocacy Network (AGANET)  
 Seodi White, Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Educational Trust Malawi (WLSA-Malawi)  
 Innocent Hauya, Ministry of Gender

14:30-15:00 Question and answer session

15:00-15:30 HEALTH BREAK

**Session 8: Linking Policy to Action; Governance and Advocacy in Climate Change Adaptation**

Session Chair: Tom Chuma, Vice President Zimbabwe Tourism Council  
 15:30- 15:50 Fostering development in the wake of climate change, Bright Sibale  
 15:50-16:10 Faith and environment by Rev. Bossman Chitheka, Blantyre Synod  
 16:10-16:40 Question and answer session  
 16:40-17:50 Briefing for Site Visits by Mark Botomani (LEAD Fellow, Cohort 16), Swedish Cooperative Centre  
 19:00-21:00 Dinner and Networking

**Day 3: Wednesday - 14 November 2012**

**Session 9: Site Visits**

8:00-12:00 Site Visits

12:00-13:30 LUNCH

**Session 10: Preparing site visit reports**

13:30 -14:30 Group work –preparing site visit reports

**Session 11: Networking Fair/Eco fair- opened by the CEO of the City of Lilongwe**

14:30-17:00 Networking fair/Eco fair and LEAD Associate Project Presentations

*Networking Fair/Eco fair is an opportunity for private sector, public sectors and participants to display information about their projects and products that promote environment friendly and climate compatible solutions to emerging development issues.*

19:00-21:00 Cocktail sponsored by Carlsberg at Poolside  
 Dinner and Networking

**Day 4: Thursday - 15 November 2012**

**Session 12: Financing for Climate Change**

Session Chair: Gray Munthali (LEAD Fellow, Cohort 4), Deputy Director, Department of Meteorological Services and Climate Change

7:30- 7:45 Barriers and opportunities for population and reproductive health in global climate finance by Clive Mutunga, Population Action International

7:45- 8:00 Climate Finance presentation by Sothini Nyirenda (LEAD Fellow, Cohort 14), UNDP

8:00-8:30 Question and answer session

**Session 13: Climate Compatible Development – Experiences of Governments Taking the Lead**

Session Chair: Stella Gama (LEAD Fellow, Cohort 13), Assistant Director – Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management

8:30-9:30 Presentation on the Climate Compatible Development challenge and the proactive efforts of African governments to respond by Jo McDonnell and Lisa McNamara, CDKN

9:30-10:00 Interactive session by Jo McDonnell and Lisa McNamara, CDKN

10:00 Departure from Lilongwe

11:30 Arrival at Salima

**12:00-13:30 LUNCH at Salima (Lake Malawi)**

---

14:00 Departure from Salima  
15:30 Arrival at Lilongwe

---

15:30-16:00 HEALTH BREAK

---

**Session 14: Presentations from Site Visit**

Session Chair: Mark Botomani, Lead Fellow Cohort 16

16:00-18:00 Groups present about the site visits

**Session 15: Open Space**

18:00-19:00 Preparations for Award of certificates - Participants to dress in traditional wear

**Session 16: Photo Session and Award of certificates**

19:00-20:00 Comments by Prof. Sosten Chiotha

Award of certificates by Dr. Emmanuel Fabiano, Vice Chancellor, University of Malawi

Comments by Kaday Mansaray Sibanda

20:00-20:30 Closing Remarks by Dr. Emmanuel Fabiano, Vice Chancellor, University of Malawi  
Closing dinner and dance

END OF PROGRAMME

---

## Contact Information

**Prof. Sosten Chiotha** (Regional Programme Director) +265999358870

**Deepa Pullanikkatil** [d\\_pullani@yahoo.com](mailto:d_pullani@yahoo.com), +265 993858798

**LEAD Office Phone** +265 0 1524251

**Lead Office Fax** +256 0 1524251

**Lead Office Email** [leadpas@cc.ac.mw](mailto:leadpas@cc.ac.mw)

**Websites** [www.leadinafrica.org/leadsea/](http://www.leadinafrica.org/leadsea/)  
[www.leadpanafricansession.wordpress.com](http://www.leadpanafricansession.wordpress.com)

**Address** P.O. Box 280, LEAD SEA  
Chancellor College, University of Malawi  
Zomba, Malawi

