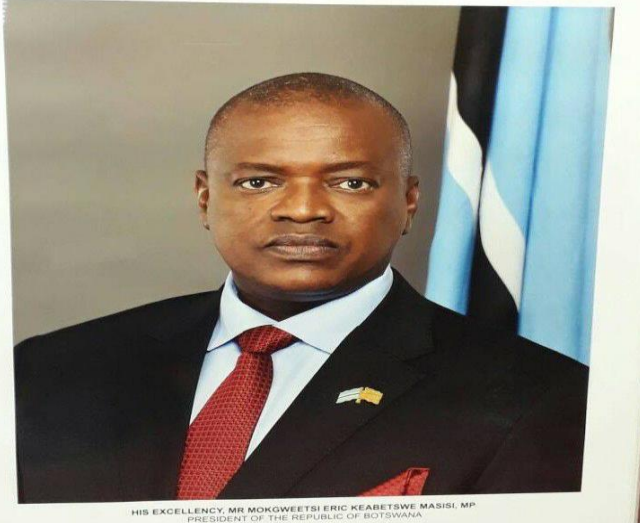


REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

MINDSET CHANGE



HIS EXCELLENCY, MR. MOKGWEETSI ERIC KEABETSWE MASISI, MP
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA



- SAVE BOTSWANA POPULATION
- DIGITALISATION
- VALUE CHAIN MANAGEMENT
- ALIGN GOVERNMENT MACHINERY TO PRESIDENTIAL AGENDA



**CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER WORKSHOP TRAINING
FOR DECISION –MAKERS: BUILDING GENDER -
RESPONSIVE CLIMATE RESILIENCE
28-30 AUGUST 2023
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA**

BOTSWANA'S PERSPECTIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**PRESENTED BY : RONA RONKIE MALEMA
MINISTRY OF YOUTH ,GENDER,SPORT AND CULTURE**

EXISTING POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS ON CLIMATE AND GENDER

- The National Policy on Gender and Development (2015)
 - prioritizes on Safe Housing and issues of Energy and Climate Change for a Sustainable Environment.
 - It reinforces efforts that improve the quality of the environment and reduces environmental risks and vulnerabilities on men and women, and in particular strengthen household and community security and livelihoods.
- Botswana Climate Change Response Policy (BCCRP) 2021 which was developed by The Ministry of Environment and Tourism:
 - Serves an overarching framework to deal with Climate adaptation processes in the country.
 - The Policy is aligned to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and has a dedicated chapter on gender. By this, gender sensitive measures are undertaken.

EXISTING POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS ON CLIMATE AND GENDER ;CONTI

- The Botswana National Climate Change Strategy (2018) and the National Adaptation Plan Framework for Botswana (2020) guide interventions on adaptation, mitigation and resilience.
 - Gives women a platform to take part in climate resilience projects and including water, energy, and healthcare issues in households.
 - Ensures that women's voices are included in natural resources management through their equitable participation in Community Based Natural Resources Management processes.
 - Ensures full participation of women and female headed households in disaster management public gatherings, to address both the higher vulnerability of women and children, and to plan for higher post disaster burden placed on women due to their dual role as producers and carers.

EXISTING POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS ON CLIMATE AND GENDER

- National Meteorological Service Act of 2014 - directs the Department of Meteorological Services to execute activities that enhance climate change adaptation
- The Atmospheric Pollution (Prevention) Act - sets emission and air quality standards and ensures prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere from industrial processes
- National Policy on Disaster Risk Management – builds resilience towards natural disasters as well as reducing hazards and vulnerability, and domesticates the Sendai Framework of Action 2015-2030
- National Water Conservation and Demand Management Strategy - curbs water challenges in the country and builds a water-wise and secure climate resilient Botswana

INTEGRATION IN LOCAL, NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS

- The government in an effort to ensure gender integration in local and national climate change actions is embarking on:
- Mainstreaming climate change into development planning in local ,district and national levels and cross sectoral policies.
- Strengthening regional cooperation through bilateral engagements and regional blocks to ascertain that climate change is regionally integrated into development processes and ensure harmonization of regulatory instruments.

INTEGRATION IN LOCAL, NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS

- The gender component forms an integral part of the Policy and ensures that Climate Change response measures are gender sensitive (recognizing women, youth, children and people living with disability and vulnerability to climate impact changes).
 - ❑ Empowering communities especially women and youth to actively participate in the implementation of climate change response measures at both rural and urban areas.
 - ❑ Adoption of strategies that are targeted at increasing resilience of most vulnerable groups such as women, children and disabled people to climate change impacts through provision of means of implementation such as technologies, finance and capacity building.
 - ❑ Including gender and climate change into academic curriculum at all levels.

CLIMATE RELATED PROGRAMMES PRIORITIZING GENDER RESPONSIVENESS

- **Project:** Green Climate Fund Ecosystem Adaptation and Mitigation in Botswana's Communal Rangeland Project.
- ✓ The Government of Botswana through the Ministry of Agriculture is in collaboration with Conservation International in implementing a project aimed at restoring the vegetation in communal range lands that are severely impacted by climate change and to reduce greenhouse emissions.(the project will span for a period over 8.5 years)
- ✓ More than half 54% of the beneficiaries are women with increased climate resilience and improved livelihood.

CAPACITY AND POLICY GAPS

- There is absence of Gender responsive climate budgeting
- Lack of resources, fragmentation, and lack of awareness and communication are the most commonly identified barriers to national adaptation policy.
- Women often face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change in situations of poverty and due to existing roles, responsibilities and cultural norms.
- There is lack of capacity and knowledge to ensure that women in rural areas understand climate change and are ready to adapt to the new normal.

CAPACITY AND POLICY GAPS

- **The continued erratic and low yield rainfalls negatively affects** water security, especially for the southern parts of the country, which have always received lower rainfall.
- The country is still **reliant on fossil fuels** as the main form of energy, which poses negative environmental impacts even though there are other options such as solar and wind generated energy
- **The absence of a reliable and efficient data management and monitoring system** for national climate action creates gaps and affects mechanisms for planning and interventions
- **Increased temperatures and flooding incidences** have the consequence of impacting on the state of health, and also lead to the introduction of diseases such as malaria in new areas

CAPACITY AND POLICY GAPS

Botswana's mitigation and adaptation plans are constrained due **to lack of financial resources**. These also affects the realization of SDG13 and NDCs, thus the overall achievement of key obligations under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

- **An increase in droughts frequency and severity** exacerbate the poverty levels especially amongst rain fed small-scale farmers. This situation has increased the number of dependents on Government Social Grant Programmes which are aimed at eradicating poverty
- **Botswana no longer experiences “soft” rains** that allow for conditioned soil moisture but rather, heavy rains that wash away top soil and seeds and result in low yields and flooding. Such trends also have the effect of exerting undue pressure on disaster risk management and mitigation practices, as more resources are required for coping strategies

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase financing for Climate Change response.
- Invest in gender-specific statistics and data to amplify the relationship between gender and climate.
- Promote women-led and women-focused sustainable solutions, particularly grassroots nature-based solutions.
- Increase women leadership in Climate Management.
- Empower women as educators, caregivers, holders of knowledge and agents of climate change to advance mitigation and adaptation policy interventions.
- Give Women and Youth the space to contribute to issues relating to Climate Change and to be the lead in the development of strategies to address climate changes that directly affect them.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mainstream gender equality into budgeting and planning processes for climate action.
- Institute frameworks on reporting on Gender and Climate Change.
- Need for a Multi-Sectoral approach in addressing Climate Change matter.

CONCLUSION

- To succeed in addressing climate change requires strong leadership, an evaluation of the traditional practices.
- It is important for Leadership to mainstream gender component into their mandates to ensure adequate response to emerging issues such as climate change and gender.



A re *chencheng*

**Catch HE President Dr. M.E.K. Masisi
Mindset Change Campaign Launch ko
Zutshwa.**

Date: 20 July 2023, Time: 1300 - 1330hrs.

**A re kopaneleng ko dikgotleng in our
Districts and on TV, all Radio Stations
and Social Media Platforms.**

*#Bw*mindset*change*

LINKING CLIMATE CHANGE TO THE BOTSWANA NATIONAL SYMBOLS



LEVERAGE ON PRESIDENTIAL AGENDA

- PresidentDr **Mokgweetsi** Masisi **addressing** a **kgotla meeting** in Lobatse #weinformandeducate.
- President Dr Mokgweetsi Masisi is about to address a kgotla meeting in Mathangwane #weinformandeducate
- President **Mokgweetsi** Masisi **addresses kgotla meeting** in Shoshong. Follow us for more details #TheArgusOnline #RealNewsRealJournalism.
- President Dr **Mokgweetsi** Masisi **addressing** a **kgotla meeting** as part of his consultations with Batswana.Facebook · His Excellency the President Mokgweetsi E. K. Masisi addressing kgotla meeting in Maun.Facebook · BWgovernment ·

THANK YOU