
Gender Assessment

FP098: DBSA Climate Finance Facility

Multiple Countries | DBSA | B.21/15

10 January 2019



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GROWING A FOCUSED SUSTAINABLE AND DEVELOPMENTAL DBSA



Gender documents for FP098

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Unit	Investment Support
Client	
Report Type	Gender Assessment Report and Gender Action Plan
Version	Ver.2 (07 May 2018)
Country	SADC Region
Sector	
Sub Sector	
Project Name	Climate Finance Facility for SADC Region (Green Bank)
Project Type	GCF Funding Proposal
Project Status	
Project Lead Investment Officer(s)	Muhammed Sayed
Project Timeframe	May 2018
Submission Date	May 2018

1.1. Introduction

This report provides an overview of the gender situation and key gender matters in South Africa, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland. In addition the assessment also discusses gender issues that are relevant to the Programme. This report used data collected from various sources, and the cited material can be provided upon request. In addition to the gender assessment, a gender action plan is also included in this assessment document. The report provides an overview of gender matters within SADC as a region, and also the gender matters in the individual countries mentioned.

1.2. Gender Mainstreaming within SADC Region

In 1996 the SADC Gender Unit was established, following a decision taken by the SADC Heads of Governments. This was after a call was made for the development of a coordinating mechanisms for gender equality and women empowerment at a regional level. The SADC Gender Unit facilitates gender mainstreaming in all SADC institutions through the following activities:

- Working to **support all the structures and institutions to mainstream gender** in their policies, programmes and activities;
- **Building capacity on gender analysis** to facilitate planning for programmes and projects;
- **Sensitize, enroll, engage and empower our stakeholders** to understand, appreciate and make the case for gender concerns, and priorities; and
- **Developing and providing the technical guidance** in accelerating and strengthening gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment programmes.

(Source: www.sadc.int)

a) Poverty and Economic empowerment

According to studies undertaken, women constitute more than 50% of the poor population in SADC and poverty can only be addressed through programmes which specifically target the majority of the poor. Women constitute the majority of the poor in the region for a number of reasons including high illiteracy rates, restrictive and discriminatory laws, and limited access to, and control over, productive resources.

The economic empowerment and improvement of women not only benefits them, but also contributes towards sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Women spend a higher percentage of their income on feeding and educating their children, which is aimed at the wellbeing of their families. Economic independence of women, is crucial as it counteracts exploitation, feminization of poverty, discrimination and disregard of their fundamental human rights. Gender equality at the economic

level therefore contributes directly to the reduction of poverty and overall development. (Source: www.sadc.int)

The SADC has since developed the SADC Women's Economic Empowerment Framework, with the intention being to coordinate and implement the SADC region's commitments on women's economic empowerment.

Article 17 of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development deals specifically with economic empowerment, with the following being the proposed commitments:

- **Adopt policies and enact laws** which ensure equal access, benefit and opportunities for women and men in trade and entrepreneurship, taking into account the contribution of women in the formal and informal sectors;
- **Review their national trade and entrepreneurship policies**, to make them gender responsive; and
- With regard to the **affirmative action provisions** in Article 5, introduce measures to ensure that women benefit equally from economic opportunities, including those created through public procurement process.

b) Politics and Decision making

Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States are proactively working towards equal representation of men and women politics and decision making positions at all levels such as in Cabinet; Parliament, Council, Management of the Public Services, Chief Executive Officers and Boards of State Owned Enterprises/Parastatals as well as the Private sector. A number of countries, including Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania, have on average more than 30 % women's representation in the upper and lower houses of parliament. A number of countries have legislated minimum quotas for women's representation in parliaments. (Source: www.sadc.int)

Article 12 of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2008) requires that "States Parties shall endeavor that, by 2015, at least fifty percent of decision-making positions in the public and private sectors are held by women including the use of affirmative action measures as provided for in Article 5. The SADC Gender Protocol Barometer produced by the Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance was developed with the intention of measuring progress in the implementation of the SADC Gender Protocol by the Member States. However at the time of the writing of this report, it was not known what progress had been made thus far.

c) Administrative Framework pertaining to Gender Equality

Member states of the SADC region are signatories to the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, and have pledged to facilitate and encourage the integration and mainstreaming of gender issues into the initiatives and programmes undertaken in SADC, to ensure sustainable development of the region. The objectives of the SADC Gender protocol are as follows:

- To provide for the empowerment of women, to eliminate discrimination and to achieve gender equality and equity through the development of gender responsive legislation, policies, programmes and projects;
 - To harmonize the implementation of the various instruments to which the SADC member states have subscribed to at the regional continental and intercontinental level, on gender equality and equity;
 - To address emerging gender issues and concerns;
 - To set realistic, measureable targets, time frames and indicators for achieving gender equality and equity;
 - To strengthen, monitor and evaluate the progress made by SADB member states towards achieving the targets and goals set out in the Gender protocol; and
 - To deepen regional integration, attain sustainable development and strengthen community building.
- (Source: SADC Protocol on Gender and Development)

1.3. Analysis of Gender Matters in South Africa

a) Existing Gender Inequality

The World Bank's South Africa Economic outlook report (2016), revealed that South Africa remains one of the most unequal societies in the world, and that currently there is insufficient economic growth. The share of national consumption between the richest and poorest remains stubbornly stable: 20% of the richest population accounted for over 61% in consumption in 2011 down from a high of 64% in 2006. Meanwhile, the bottom 20% have been seen to remain fairly constant at below 4.5% (Statistics South Africa 2014).

According to the World Bank report, access to finance is a major challenge for small to medium enterprises ("SMEs"), and the main reason for this is the lack of suitable financial products offered by banks, and inadequate capacity of local business founders to present their funding needs to financial institutions. (World Bank South Africa Economic outlook, 2016). For women owned companies and organizations, access to finance is even more difficult to attain. As such the proposed Programme should ensure that women led organizations and companies are effectively included in the process. The following section provides a synopsis of the breakdown of the key societal issues in South Africa, in terms of gender split.

b) Poverty

The last decade has witnessed a marked increase in the number of people who are classified as poor across the world, including South Africa, where three-quarters or 71% of the rural households were found to be poor. Over three in five (61%) of African households are poor compared to 38% of coloured households, 5% of Indian and 1% of white. Poverty has placed the greatest stress on family units but also on women, children and young people. Statistics South Africa (“StatsSA”) in their Vulnerability Indicator report (2016) indicates that approximately 10.3% of males in South Africa are vulnerable to hunger, as compared with 13.8% of females. So more females are likely to experience hunger than men.

Inequalities still exist among men and women, even though the South African national government has put in place some measures and programmes to allow for the empowerment of women. Women continue to experience the increasing deepening of a phenomenon called the feminization of poverty because of various other socio-economic factors such as the gendered division of labour in the household, the low value accorded to women’s work, and the concomitant clustering of women in low-paid jobs.

c) Education

The Vulnerability Indicator report (2016) by StatsSA indicated that 86.7% of South African males are functionally literate, whereas only 84.1% of women in South Africa are functionally literate. 57.8% of women have education up until Matric level, as compared to 55.7% of men. As thus women still lack behind in terms of basic literacy levels as compared to men, even though the gap in this case is not significantly big.

d) Income and Labour force

The table below indicates that more men than women participate in the South African labour force, and the information obtained from Statistics SA indicates that this disparity is in both the formal and informal employment sectors. This then indicates the importance of uplifting women and capacitating them, thereby enabling them to be in a position to participate meaningfully in the economic and employment sector. The gender disparity portrayed in the South African context are not different from the realities women are faced with in Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia since the industry structure is similar.

Table 1: Labour force statistics for Sub-Saharan Africa, South Africa and the world

Region	Economic structure, participation and access to resources						
	labour force participation rate (% of population ages 15+)	labour Force participation rate, Youth (% ages 15-24)	Employment to population ratio (% ages 15+)	Unemployment rate (% of labour force ages 15+)	Account at financial institution (% ages 15+)	Mobile account (% ages 15+)	Saved any money last year (% ages 15+)

	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male								
Sub-Saharan Africa	64	77	51	56	58	71	9	7	25	33	10.3	12.8	58	62
South Africa	45	61	24	29	32	47	29	22	69	69	13.9	15	66	67
World	50	77	39	55	47	72	6	6	57	64	1.6	2.5	54	59

Source: World Development Indicators (2016), The little data book on Gender, World Bank group.

e) Legal and Administrative Framework Protecting Women and Protecting Gender Equality

South Africa achieved democracy in 1994. Central to this democracy was a commitment to equality, including gender equality and the empowerment of women. The founding principles of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa include human rights, equality and freedom for everyone in South Africa. Chapter 2: Section 9 of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996), emphasises the need for equality for all mankind within the country. According to this section of the constitution, there shall be no unfair discrimination against anyone on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, disability, etc.

After 1994, the principle of gender equality influenced policy and legislation formulation in economic and development related areas such as access to employment, land, housing, water, health care and public works programme among others. Furthermore, the South African government developed and implemented key domestic development programmes with an overarching focus to address the legacy of colonialism and apartheid. These included inter alia, the Reconstruction and Development Programme (“RDP”); Growth, Employment and Redistribution (“GEAR”) Shared Growth Initiative – South Africa (“ASGISA”) and many others. These programmes have culminated in the master development plan for the country, namely the National Development Plan (“NDP”). Although these programmes, were meant to advance the country, they did not specifically focus on women, resulting therefore in the challenge of unemployment, poverty and inequality continuing to impact negatively on women in particular.

Additional programmes such as the Presidential Infrastructure Coordination Commission (“PICC”) and Operation Phakisa and the Green Economy have been put in place with the sole aim of providing the much-needed jobs and grow the South African economy.

At an international scale, the South African Government ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (“CEDAW”). The South African Government also recognises the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, and of the areas of concern under the Beijing Declaration, South Africa has prioritised the following:

- Women and poverty;
- Women and education
- Women and economic empowerment;

- Women in power and decision-making; and
- Improving the conditions and situation of the girl child.

At a regional scale, South Africa is a signatory to the SADC Declaration on Gender

However, there is a concern that even with the various programmes and strategic plans and documentation in place, the advancement and upliftment of women across various sectors in South Africa is still lacking.

f) Gender and water sector in South Africa

South Africa is a water stressed country characterized by low rainfall, limited underground aquifers, and a reliance on significant water transfers from neighboring nations. Amid these challenges, the country has made a considerable progress with access to water. Access to clean basic water has improved from 77% in 2000 to 85% in 2015 (JMP, 2017). Disparity with regard to access to basic water exist between urban and rural areas where access in urban areas was estimated at 97% and only 63% in rural areas. Access in urban areas is mainly through piped water in dwelling/yard/plot and in informal settlement and peri-urban areas the service could be through public standpost while in rural areas it is mainly through public standpost. Access to basic sanitation was estimated at 73% in 2015, an increase from 59% in 2000 (JMP, 2017).

In South Africa, recognizing the role women play in the water sector is significant, hence, gender mainstreaming in the water sector is essential, as women are still lagging behind men in a number of indicators. With the realities of climate change, South Africa has recently experienced severe droughts, particularly in the Western Cape where more than 33 300 jobs losses were recorded, cereal production decreased by 32%, wheat by 21% and canola by 21%. The associated monetary losses were calculated to be over R1 billion.

The 2012 water sector survey indicated private sector jobs which indicated gender disparity where more men (62.2%) were employed than women (37.8%). Gender disparity in municipalities indicated 69.4% male employed as opposed to 30.6% women. Employment in the water intensive sectors such as construction, agriculture and transport and storage amounts to almost half a million people in Western Cape alone (203 661; 170 662 and 108525 respectively).

In response to climate change, the country is envisaged to implement water related projects that promote water efficiency and treatment. Such projects will create jobs, grow business and the economy through development of water value chain with the ultimate goal of alleviating poverty. In addition, such projects will build resilience to drought of all vulnerable groups while ensuring greater water use efficiency and promoting use of alternative water. In water intensive sectors, the projects will build business resilience for and will contribute to more resilient and sustainable cities and businesses.

It is estimated that the CFF will create at least 132 jobs in the water efficiency treatment and production projects, of which 59 jobs will be for females.

g) Gender and waste management in South Africa

With regard to men and women's role in the water sector, men are perceived to be engaged in productive roles and women in reproductive roles such as managing household waste. Gender mainstreaming in waste management sector is key for successful management of waste and promoting a cleaner environment with responsible consumption and production.

In addressing vulnerabilities to climate change in waste management, South Africa will implement projects that promote sustainable use of resources in waste-to-energy, biomass and biogas. Such projects will create jobs, grow business and the economy, ensure greater use of resource efficiency, and reduce GHG emissions.

The IDC estimated various number of jobs to be created within green technologies. Those are: waste-to-energy (70 short term; 354 in medium term and 1 178 in long term); biomass combustion (115 short term; 14 504 medium term and 37 270 long); anaerobic digestion (131 short term; 385 medium term and 1 425 long); and pyrolysis/gasification (240 short term, 1 688 medium term and 4 348 long term).

It is estimated that the CFF will create at least 1 034 jobs in the waste to energy sector of which 465 will be for females.

h) Gender and energy in South Africa

In the energy sector, South Africa will address vulnerability to climate change through addressing gender inequalities by creating more jobs for women, and through the provision of cleaner energy. The manufacturing opportunity in local lamination of solar PV panels provides a significant opportunity for gender-sensitive development. There are examples of current facilities with 80% of employees in PV lamination facilities being women.

It is estimated that the CFF will create 2 700 jobs in renewable energy generation of which 1 215 will be for women.

1.4. Analysis of Gender Matters in Lesotho

a) Legal and Administrative Framework Protecting Women and Protecting Gender Equality

Lesotho Government does has a Constitution that recognizes the rights of women. However because Lesotho applies a dual legal system (consisting of both customary and common law), in some instances the provisions of customary law override the provisions of common law, especially when coming to aspects of gender equality. Lesotho is a party to the CEDAW.

According to Gender Index at times it appears that the customary and common laws in the country are inconsistent with each other. There are cases whereby common law allows for women to have rights and

access to financial resources, land and inheritance, but in some parts of the country customary law is still respected more than common law. But generally it appears that the government prefers to implement the provisions of common law more than those of customary law.

In some parts of the country cultural and traditional norms are still followed, whereby in cases of domestic violence, some women go to the extent of believing that men/husbands have the right to 'punish' their spouses. The country does not specifically have a Domestic Violence Act, but there are provisions in other applicable pieces of legislations against acts of violence.

Lesotho does have a National Policy on Gender, and there is also a Ministry of Gender dedicated towards gender matters in the country.

b) Status quo on Gender aspects in Lesotho

The following is an indication of the status quo with regards to the status of women in Lesotho, as outlined by the African Development Bank: Indicators on Gender, Poverty and the Environment (2017):

- Females made up 50.4% of the total population in the country in year 2016; a figure that has decreased from 51.5% in year 2000.
- Life expectancy at birth for women in 2016 was standing at 50yrs, as compared to 48yrs in 2000. By contrast, for men the life expectancy was standing at 50yrs in 2016; up from 47yrs in year 2000. This trend indicates that indicates that women are likely to live longer than men. However in both cases it can also be argued that positive changes in the quality of life has increased life expectancy for both sexes.
- Females made up 45.3% of the total labour force in 2016, a decrease from the 48.8% in 2000.
- In year 2016 25% of women held positions in the Lesotho Parliament, with 21.7% holding ministerial positions.

Generally it appears that Lesotho as a country has made provisions (through legislation, regulatory frameworks and other initiatives) to ensure that they reach set targets for gender equality and equity. However big strides still need to be made.

c) Gender and the Water Sector in Lesotho

Lesotho is endowed with abundant water resources, and has made a considerable effort in with regard to access to safe drinking water. Provision of basic clean water has improved from 66% during 2000 to 72% in 2017 (JMP, 2017). Access to basic water is more in urban (87%) than rural areas (66%). Lesotho is one of the six countries in Eastern and Southern Africa where collecting water takes more than 30 minutes for more than 3 quarters of the population. Access to basic level of sanitation in Lesotho was estimated at 44% in 2015 (JMP, 2017) and 43% of the population using basic level of sanitation were located in rural area while 46% of the urban population were using basic level of sanitation. Although the country has made a remarkable progress towards achieving goal 6.1 and 6.2, of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), progress made has not yet resulted in gender disaggregated specific analysis of the water sector in the country.

Lesotho is not different from most of the Sub-Saharan African countries where the burden of fetching water rest with women and girls while lack of access to basic sanitation facilities impact most on women and girls. Most of the sanitation facilities in rural areas are pit latrines and cleaning and maintenance of such facilities rest mostly on women and girls. However, lack of gender desegregated data on sanitation related indicators such as those reflecting cultural sensitivity, different priorities between men and women, and constraints by men and women in sanitation related activities hinders evidence-based arguments and related policies directed at improving equality in access to water and sanitation services.

d) Gender and waste management in Lesotho.

With regard to household waste, it is commonly know that women are responsible for disposing of household waste where over 90% of households particularly in rural areas (Government of Lesotho, 2011) do not have access to waste disposal services. And are despising of their refuse in own dumpsite. The lack of waste disposal services increases women workload and increases the time spent on managing the service at household level thereby increasing their exposure to health risks through direct exposure to dumpsite and possible contamination of ground water resources, thus compromising a resource which many households depends on.

With regard to waste-to-energy, Lesotho implemented biogas plans in several parts of the country, however, there are challenges with regard to acceptance of technology.

e) Gender and energy in Lesotho

Lesotho rural households requires energy mainly for cocking, lighting and space heating. Data indicates that urban areas of the country have access to modern forms of energy while rural areas rely more on traditional forms of biomass for fuel. The country's energy balance indicates that biomass energy contributes about 66% of the energy mix (Sustainable Energy for All, Undated). More than 90% of fuel used for cocking in Lesotho consist of traditional biomass comprising of shrubs, crop residue and dung while the country uses more than 95% of fuel for space heating comprising of fuelwood, dung, coal and gas. Again, collection of such fuel rests upon women and girls. Traditionally, woman and girls are responsible for preparing food for the family, which in many instances extend towards ensuring availability of fuel for space heating. When using traditional biomass for fuel, women and girls becomes exposed to indoor air pollution, hence increased respiratory disease in the country. Again, time spent on collecting fuel for cocking and heating cannot be over emphasized as poorer households are estimated to spend at least two hours a day collecting fuel given the terrain of the country.

Given the heavy reliance on traditional biomass for cocking, and space heating by rural women and girls in Lesotho, and the associated risk of fuel scarcity, health and safety, the need for renewable energy to cook and heat homes cannot be overlooked. Lesotho rural women and girls require renewable energy that is efficient, less labour intensive, save and not harmful to their health for cocking and space heating. When looking at the entire households fuel value chain that encompasses fuel kitchen designs, transportation of fuel in rural Lesotho, space heating and food preparation and processing, it is evident that the country's household energy programme has been under-resourced. It is clear that Lesotho is

heavily dependent on biomass-based renewable energy for basic needs, therefore projects looking at new biomass technologies that are aimed at promoting the women's access to traditional biomass resources should be supported.

When taking in to account time spent by women and girls collecting fuel for biomass which in Lesotho is more than two hours daily, it becomes visible that a fraction of women's economic contribution is unpaid, not valued and not acknowledged. Coupled with other household chores which rest on women and girls such as collecting and or pumping water, there is less focus in technology development that is aimed at improving women's work, and gender disparity widens. To reduce gender disparities between men and women, and to improve women's work, renewable energy technologies that are labour and time saving needs to be investigated.

Lesotho needs to invest in renewable energy that addresses women's contribution to the economy, improves profitability, and encourages energy-intensive microenterprises. The percentage of households that are using energy efficient stoves is growing, but reliance on traditional biomass is unsustainable as fuelwood is increasingly becoming scarce.

1.5. Analysis of Gender Matters in Swaziland

a) Legal and Administrative Framework Protecting Women and Protecting Gender Equality

Section 20 and Section 28 of the Constitution of Swaziland (2006) provides for the same legal right between men and women. Swaziland is also a signatory to the CEDAW, and the SADC Protocol on Gender. However in Swaziland, the complexity of the strong adherence to cultural norms and practises arguably threatens some efforts for gender equity and gender equality. The National Gender Policy was adopted in 2010.

b) Status quo on Gender aspects in Swaziland

The following is an indication of the status quo with regards to the status of women in Swaziland, as outlined by the African Development Bank: Indicators on Gender, Poverty and the Environment (2017):

- Females made up 50.5% of the total population in the country in year 2016; a figure that has decreased from 51.6% in year 2000.
- Life expectancy at birth for women in 2016 was standing at 48yrs, as compared to 49yrs in 2000. By contrast, for men the life expectancy was standing at 50yrs in 2016; up from 48yrs in year 2000. This trend indicates that indicates that men are likely to live longer than women, but what can be deemed as concerning is that while the life expectancy for men increased in the same time period, it decreased for women. As thus it can somewhat be argued that factors that increased the quality of life for men in the stated period, did not necessary increase the quality of life for women.
- Between the period 2000 to 2015 the number of women living with HIV/AIDS also increased.

- Females made up 39.3% of the total labour force in 2016, an improvement from the 36.0% in 2000. Also interesting is that records show that despite challenges 59% of women are self-employed and approximately 70% of small enterprises are women-owned.
- In year 2016 6% of women held positions in the Swati Parliament, down from 14% in year 2000. However at ministerial level 26.3% of women held positions in year 2015, up from 13.3 percent in year 2005. There has however not been much of a change over the years in terms of the percentage of positions held by women in sub-ministerial and administrative management positions.

In addition to what has been stated above, the According to Gender Index the following are some of the challenges also experienced by women in the Swati nation.

- There are still challenges with access to formal and adequate healthcare services, as most properly development healthcare facilities are based in urban areas, albeit the fact that approximately 70% of the population resides in rural areas.
- With regards to education, there appears to be very little gender gaps between the sexes at primary school enrolment stage. However at secondary and higher education levels, more men than women are in school. It is thought that gender inequalities in education start being prominent at age 16.
- The Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act was passed in 2013, but still needed support from the Royal Household. Even though the law specifies that domestic violence and sexual abuse/assault are criminal offences, there appears to be little action on the ground with regards to prosecutions, convictions and punishment measures.
- The Constitution through recognizes gender equality, and this was extended to include access to land for both sexes. But in reality access to land still favours men due to cultural and patriarchal systems, more because the right to access of land has not been legislated. In some part of the country women are allowed access to land only through a male relative, and not on their own. However in other parts of the country tribal laws recognise the increasing rate of female-headed households, and thus allow female access to land.
- Barriers also exist with regards to access to credit for women, with most women requiring spousal permission to access credit. In some instances women do not have collateral for credit, especially in cases where property is registered under the husband's details.
- Women's access to movement is somewhat still restricted and controlled, albeit the Constitution (Section 26) indicating that women have a right to freedom of movement. In some instances women require the permission of their husbands for the issuing of travel documents and passports, to provide an example.

The trends displayed above indicate that there might not be much implementation of gender equality initiatives and policy requirements, in order to meet the objectives and goals of gender equity and equality in Swaziland. Very serious measures have to be taken to address the matter. Government needs to be visibly pro-active in how it addresses issues of women empowerment, especially because Swaziland is a signatory to the SADC Protocol on Gender and other associated regulatory frameworks. Being a signatory should not just be an administrative duty, but there should be visible implementation on the ground.

c) Gender and water sector in Swaziland.

Gender issues in the water sector in Swaziland are not different from gender disparities as experienced in Lesotho and Namibia except the fact that in Swaziland, King Moswati III is the last remaining Monarch in Africa. King Moswati has demonstrated that he is unwilling to change the status quo and promotes aspects of patriarchal society where women are openly treated as inferior to men (ACTSA, 2016). Access to basic water in Swaziland was estimated at 68% and lower than most countries in southern Africa. Access to basic water was more in urban areas (95%) than in rural areas (60%) (JMP, 2017).

Access to basic sanitation was lower at 58% nationally where access in both rural and urban areas were the same at 58%. Open defecation is mostly practiced in rural areas (14%) than in urban areas (1%). A study on gender roles and relationships (Peter, 2006) indicated how gender roles and relations between men and women influences access, allocation and use of resources in rural Swaziland. Therefore, where decision regarding management and access to sources of water are gender blind, negative implications could result. The study also highlighted implications for gender roles and relationship for water management areas.

d) Gender and waste management in Swaziland

Gender mainstreaming in waste management highlights the differences in the way men and women handles waste. Waste generated in households have the potential for reuse and recycling and as such could create small enterprises for men and women. Waste management at household level is commonly the responsibility of women and girls, therefore, recycling and reusing waste presents opportunities for women and girls who are usually excluded from contributing to the economy due to the roles they play which are labour intensive, time consuming and often viewed as not contributing to the economy.

In urban areas, waste management is usually the responsibility of municipalities concerned, and increasingly, the role of private sector is important in waste management value chain including collection, transportation, treatment, processing, separate collection, recycling, composting and disposal. Gender sensitive projects aimed at promoting gender equality while supporting the role of women in environmental protection would benefit the Swazi women.

e) Gender and energy in Swaziland

Swaziland National Gender Policy, 2010 (Swaziland Government, 2010) realizes the role of women in management of natural resources, particularly in the energy sector. The policy indicated that women are in most cases hit hard by the effect of environmental mismanagement due to the roles they play in resource mobilization and planning. Women's dependency on natural resources for their basic needs such as fuelwood remains to be the major concern in most developing countries where access to electricity for cooking and heating is mostly in rural areas. The policy advocate for capacity building for men and women to generate, use and disseminate knowledge on appropriate and efficient energy technologies for households use.

1.6. Analysis of Gender Matters in Namibia

a) Legal and Administrative Framework Protecting Women and Protecting Gender Equality

Article 10 of the Namibian Constitution guarantees equality before the law for all people in Namibia, as well as non-discrimination based on gender/sex. In 1992 Namibia ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All forms Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and in 2004 the country ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of women in Africa. The Namibian government is also a signatory to the SADC Protocol on Gender.

Namibia drafted and adopted its first National Gender Policy in 1997. However the policy was amended in response to the need to address identified shortcomings, such as the inadequate knowledge and understanding of gender mainstreaming, poor skills for gender analysis and poor coordination between stakeholders. In March 2010 the revised National Gender Policy (2010 – 2020) was adopted, in line with the National Development Plan. The policy addresses gender issues with regards to poverty and rural development, gender- based violence, health and HIV/AIDS management, governance and decision-making, programmes for the girl-child, and conflict resolution and peace building, amongst other matters.

One of the key issues about the Namibian Gender Policy is that it provides suggestions and recommendations on how adequate institutional frameworks can be created to facilitate and ensure the realisation of the goals and objectives set in the Policy document. In the country the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare has been established, and at the regional and national level there is also the National Permanent Gender Task Force (Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, 2010. National Gender Plan (2010-2020).

b) Status quo on Gender aspects in Namibia

The following is an indication of the status quo with regards to the status of women in Namibia, as outlined by the African Development Bank: Indicators on Gender, Poverty and the Environment (2017):

- Females made up 51.3% of the total population in the country in year 2016; a figure that has increased from 50.9% in year 2000.
- Life expectancy at birth for women in 2016 was standing at 68yrs, as compared to 57yrs in 2000. By contrast, for men the life expectancy was standing at 63yrs in 2016. This indicates that women are more likely to live longer than men.
- In 2015 the health life expectancy for women stood at 59years, whilst it was 56 years for men. Infant mortality rates in 2015 stood at 29.4% per 1000 for female children, as compared to 32.9% per 1000 for male children.
- Females made up 48.9% of the total labour force in 2016, an improvement from the 44.7% in 2000.
- In year 2016 41% of women held positions in the Namibian Parliament, up from 24% in year 2000. At ministerial and a sub-ministerial levels the percentage of women holding such positions also increased remarkably. This is an indication that the Namibian government is taking initiatives

to bridge the gender gap at decision making level, and also in line with the requirements of the SADC Protocol on Gender.

Regardless of the steps taken thus far, and without giving recognition to the positive results that have occurred as a result of the efforts taken, there are still aspects of gender inequality that exist in the Namibian government. For example the Gender Pay Gap in Namibia currently sits at 11.4% per annum; implying that women have to work an additional 47 days per year in order to match their male counterparts in earnings. Women still do not fare well with regards to economic participation, financial remuneration and economic opportunities, as compared to their male counterparts (Global Gender Gap Index).

Advancements towards the attainment of gender equity and gender equality in Namibia is necessary, and the implementation of this programme can play a role towards that goal.

c) Gender and water sector in Namibia

Namibia still struggle with access to water and sanitation, particularly in rural areas. In 2016, the percentage of households with access to safe water for drinking was estimated at 92.9%, (NSA, 2016), an increase from 80% that was recorded in 2011(NSA, 2011). Disparity exist with regard to access to safe water for drinking between rural and urban areas where more access is in urban (99.4%) than rural areas (85.0%). Of the urban households who have access to safe drinking water, about 40% have access to piped water inside while 31.9% have access to piped water outside (JMP, 2017). Of note is the 15% of the rural households who do not have access to safe drinking water and have resorted to using borehole with tank uncovered, unprotected wells, rivers, canal and dams.

With regard to gender roles between men and women in the water sector, girls are more likely than boys to be engaged in fetching water, particularly in rural households. On average, women and girls spend 2 hours fetching water, and the latter add to the time women and girls spend on unpaid work (Gender Index, 2018). The rural Namibian women and girls constitute 75% of the workforce involved in collecting water and fetching firewood (AFDB, 2006). Nearly 56% of rural households involves girls in fetching water compared to 15% of boys. When factoring in time spend to collect water, the Namibian women spend more than two hours daily on household chores than men.

Although Namibia has a low population, its large land mass and the spread of population in rural areas makes it difficult for the government to provide accessible and affordable water supply to rural communities. For the rural households who are using communal taps, it was estimated that more than one third of households in rural areas live more than 500 meters away from the water source while more than 15% were living more than a kilometre away. The distance to water source plays an important role in determining the time women can spend in collecting water. The nearer the improved water source to household increases time women can spend on other chores such as caring for the sick, cooking etc. However, the closer the water source is to household has other unintended consequences such as increased water use by households, therefore, increasing time spent on the associated task.

Understanding labour dynamics between men and women is crucial to ensure that water and sanitation projects are designed and implemented in a manner that alleviate the burden of women and girls. For

example, The Himba tribe in Kunene District of the northern Namibia is one of the community where women benefitted from improved water and sanitation facilities by Red Cross. The Himba tribe was known to move around in search for water. With the improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities, the community ceased to move around, while women and girls have enjoyed being positively impacted by water and sanitation programme. Other than reduced time to fetch water, improved water sources have brought about reduced water related diseases; increased school attendance by girls; and women were trained on repairing hand pumps. Men's responsibility with regard to access to water was limited to digging of wells.

The government has made a considerable effort in providing improved water to its citizens, however, the lack of data reflecting gender differentiated access and needs hampers any efforts directed towards gender mainstreaming in the water sector in the country.

d) Gender and waste management in Namibia

The Namibian men has the responsibility to make decisions and control the family's resources while women are left to handle day to day running of the household including among other, the responsibility to manage household waste. Since only 30.9% of households in Namibia have access to refuse removal, data suggest that the burden of household waste management for households without access to such service rest with women and girls. Traditionally, gender roles and responsibilities are taught at an early age and thus girls grow up understanding their roles. The burden of household waste management is more for rural women and girls than their urban counterparts where access to waste removal services is higher in urban (65%) than in rural areas (8.4%). In rural areas, household waste management involves burning the rubbish (27.9%) or disposing it in pits (28%) (AFDB, 2006) a chore done mostly by women and girls.

With regard to waste-to-energy, the National Development Plan 2030 (NDP, 2003) indicated that about 10 biogas plants were implemented across the country and mainly for domestic use. Given the reliance on biomass for fuel for cooking and heating, the use of waste-to-energy has proved to have benefited Namibian women where cow dung is used as the raw materials to produce biogas. In areas where fuel wood resources has dwindled due to lack of alternative fuels, biogas would benefit women and girls the most as it is in line with the National Biomass Programme of 1998 which was aimed at addressing the needs of communities faced with biomass resource problems.

e) Gender and energy in Namibia

Globally, women's role in energy has been underestimated due to the stereotype that women are not capable of building, operating and maintaining sophisticated technologies, but their role in technology has been overlooked. More professional women entering the energy sector act as role models in efforts to increase the role of women in renewable energy. Due increasing access by women to science and technology education, more women are adopting non-traditional work role in the energy sector. As consumers, women have a role to play in product development and a number of projects where women were involved in design of energy efficient products have proved to be successful. As entrepreneurs, women can be successful renewable energy entrepreneurs.

In Namibia, most energy sources consumed at household level includes either electricity or traditional fuels such as wood, charcoal and animal waste. Inter-censal Demographic Survey, 2016 indicated that 50% of Namibians use traditional fuel sources such as firewood as the main source of energy for cooking. The use of traditional sources for fuel is mostly in rural than urban areas. The rural areas accounted for 85% of fuelwood (NSA, 2016) compared to 89.1% in 2001 (NSA, 2001) while 55.5% households in urban areas used electricity as their main source of energy for cooking. Also, 21.5% of households in urban areas use fuelwood for cooking in 2016. Kuvango West region has the highest percentage of household using fuelwood for cooking (91%).

In Namibia it is the women's responsibility to fetch fuel wood for cooking and heating. In rural areas, fuel wood is collected from communally owned land which involves travelling time. For example, 90% of the Ovamboland use firewood for cooking while urban areas like katutura the use of electricity for cooking is common. The substitution for fuelwood includes cow dung and crop residue. Scarcity of fuelwood due to deforestation contributes to households reduce their energy consumption while households with higher income may switch to modern forms of energy such as coal or kerosene. Charcoal, apart from providing the much needed source of energy for cooking, it is also a source of income for households involved in charcoal business.

Different role players exist within energy supply value chain, however, they pay little attention to differential access by men and women suggesting lack of gender sensitivity data and programmes aimed at increasing access. The lack of gender segregated data add to the challenges of gender mainstreaming in energy.

1.7. Proposed Programme Gender Action Plan

The following is the proposed Gender Action Plan for Climate Finance Facility, and the proposed plan should set the tone for how gender matters can be addressed when implementing projects that will be funded through this finance facility. The proposed Gender Action Plan should be for the projects that will be financed under this facility.

Each of the projects to be financed shall apply a gender mainstreaming approach in line with the DBSA gender requirements described in the Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards. In addition the programme shall apply a gender mainstreaming approach in line with the GCF requirements for gender mainstreaming. Internally within the DBSA the organization has three staff members dedicated to Gender Mainstreaming at a project and corporate level. The DBSA Gender Specialist assigned to projects will oversee the work done by the Gender Specialists appointed for the specific projects in this programme.

For each project, project sponsors will be obligated to prepare a project-specific Gender Action Plan, and for each project a project-specific Gender Specialist will be assigned by the project sponsor at their own cost to oversee the facilitation and implementation of the project-specific Gender Action Plan.

The table below provides a high level Gender Action Plan for the facility.