



# Climate Change Awareness Workshop for City of Windhoek Junior Council: Workshop Report



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Report by

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## **SUMMARY**

Future Resilience for African Cities and Lands (FRACTAL)'s main objective is to work with decision-makers to integrate scientific knowledge relating to energy, water and food into climate-sensitive decisions at city-region scale. As such FRACTAL vowed to contribute to addressing the challenges associated with providing accessible, timely, applicable and defensible climate information needed by decision-makers to make "good" decisions. Namibia has a number of policies, legal frameworks and development plans which are essential building blocks for laying a foundation for a sustainable economy. However, many of these initiatives were developed at a time when climate change was not a national or global problem.

This workshop was aimed to engage and inform youth on facts about climate change, climate change negotiations, impacts and mitigation measures. The workshop provided a platform for youth to engage with one another and share their experiences of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and discuss their actions in order to address these challenges.

The workshop brought together City of Windhoek Junior Councillors to discuss and raise awareness on climate change and how they can use the information in becoming future leaders on climate change actions. The workshop was facilitated by the City of Windhoek, University of Namibia and the Namibian Youth Coalition on Climate Change (NYCCC).

The workshop also provided an opportunity for the youth to engage, discuss and deliberate on climate change issues. The youth also had an opportunity to assess the current climate change impacts affecting them, their vulnerabilities and possible actions (personal or on national levels). The youth were also briefed on current framework, policies, strategies and action plans and how they can become climate change actors on a local and international level through youth engagement and networking on climate change issues.

In summary, this workshop was a success bringing together young people from around the city who are passionate about addressing climate change and promoting sustainable lifestyles.

The workshop fully engaged the youth in discussions around climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation. In addition, it enhanced the exchange of knowledge, ideas and good practices through the climate change negotiations simulations. We are convinced that the information shared and interactions the learners were involved in has imparted some deep thoughts on climate change impacts and it will be of great value in their daily lives as young leaders on climate change.

Reflection – The youth reflected that the workshop was informative, thought provoking and educational to them as they are the future custodians of this planet. Many agreed that the workshop sensitized their conscience on climate related issues, actions and solutions, and they were ready to carry on good practices in order to strengthen youth climate movement not only for them but for the generations to come.

## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on Environment and Natural Resources
COP	Conference of the Parties
CoW	City of Windhoek
FRACTAL	Future Resilience for African Cities and Lands
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GYBN	Global Youth Biodiversity Network
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
NAYORE	Namibia Youth on Renewable energy
NCCC	Namibia Climate Change Committee
NYCCC	Namibian Youth Coalition on Climate Change
TLCC	Transformational leadership on Climate Change
UNAM	University of Namibia
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNYN	United Nations Youth Namibia

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## **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE WORKSHOP REPORT**

Climate change is a pressing matter of our time, and it poses a significant challenge for young people. Young people have the most stake in the future of the world and as such, it is important to inform, encourage participatory and collaborative education, training, public awareness, public participation and international cooperation in order to promote climate change awareness among them. The actions and involvement of the youth today will determine and shape tomorrow's world. It is thus against this background that this workshop was organised targeting the youth in order to raise their knowledge and encourage their involvement in combating climate change. This awareness Workshop was suggested to engage Junior Councillors and youth from the Transformational Leadership on Climate Change (TLCC) for Windhoek Councillors that took place on 18-19 August 2018. The TLCC training was attended by Khomas Region Governor, His Worship the Mayor of Windhoek, City of Windhoek Councillors, Khomas Regional Councillors and City of Windhoek Chief Executive Officer and Strategic Executives.

This workshop was designed bearing in mind that climate change is not only about carbon sinks and emissions but it is equally about people, communities and relationships among them. The future of our planet is thus dependent on actions taken today especially by the young people as they are the future custodians of the world.

## **WORKSHOP PROCESS AND OUTCOMES**

In this section, workshop proceedings are described based on the Programme (Annexure 1).

### **1. OPENING AND WELCOMING**

*Mr. Olavi Makuti, Environment Division in the Department of Economic Development and Environment, City of Windhoek*

Mr. Makuti welcomed all junior councillors and youths to the City of Windhoek and to this awareness workshop on climate change. He explained how issues have been changing over the centuries e.g. world war, holocaust, green revolution movement. He stated that the youth of today have greater issues to deal with such as climate change and environmental protection. He added that the earth has a threshold, we cannot return it to its original stage. Research has shown that some developed countries need three planets to sustain themselves in the future.

He mentioned that leadership and political support to climate change issues is necessary.

The youth are the future of tomorrow thus need to be aware of such issues. In Windhoek we are faced with high rates of urbanisation leading to high informal settlements; water crisis etc. It is the youth's challenge to balance this natural resource inequality with the accelerated impacts of a changing climate.

Mr. Makuti stated that climate change affects everyone, it does not matter whether you are in finance career, we are all affected and need to adapt to climate change. In expectation, Mr Makuti stated that he is interested to find out what the youth's take home message is.

## **2. OVERVIEW OF FRACTAL PROJECT IN WINDHOEK**

*Ms. Kornelia lipinge, Windhoek Embedded Researcher, FRACTAL Project*

Ms. lipinge gave a brief overview of the FRACTAL Project as a four year project (July 2015 – June 2019). It is one of five projects funded by the Future Climate For Africa (FCFA) programme, and the only project linking climate change to cities. The project is coordinated by University of Cape Town and is implemented in nine southern African Cities. The partnership is between a local university and local municipality i.e. In Namibia it is between University of Namibia and City of Windhoek. The FRACTAL Project is funded by The UK, DFID and NERC.

She mentioned that FRACTAL's responses are: firstly, to advance scientific knowledge on regional climate responses to global change; secondly, to enhance knowledge on how to integrate this information into decision-making at the city-regional scale; thirdly, to responsibly contribute to decisions for resilient development pathways (case studies); and lastly, through iterative, transdisciplinary co-exploration/co-production processes enhance understanding of the co-production of climate knowledge.

Ms. lipinge highlighted the following activities in Windhoek:

- 1.** City of Windhoek and Windhoek Constituency Councillors (17 July 2017): This was facilitated by City of Windhoek, UNAM, Ministry of Environment and Tourism; Namibia Meteorological Services and ThinkNamibia Project. The Councillors recognized the need:
  - to revisit environmental related policies in order to make informed climate sensitive decisions,
  - for their early involvement in policy development, and
  - for climate scientists to prepare and share simplified versions of climate change related policy.
- 2.** Development of Climate Risk Narratives: Simplifying climate information for decision makers from Climate models into narratives (stories) and infographics.
- 3.** Transformational leadership on Climate Change (TLCC) for Windhoek Councillors that took place on 18-19 August 2018. The TLCC training was attended by Khomas Region Governor, His Worship the Mayor of Windhoek, City of Windhoek Councillors, Khomas Regional Councillors and City of Windhoek Chief Executive Officer and Strategic Executives.

### **3. INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE: CAUSES, IMPACTS, ADAPTATIONS AND MITIGATIONS**

*Ms. Maria Erika, Namibia Youth Coalition on Climate Change*

Ms. Erika defined weather as what is happening outside your window right now. Weather is: short term, limited area, can change rapidly and difficult to predict. While climate is the average of many years of weather systems observations. Climate is: long term, wide area, seasonal changes, measured over long spans of time. Climate change is defined as the mean state of the climate or in its variability, persisting for an extended period (typically decades or longer).

Ms. Erika mentioned that the Greenhouse Gases (GHG) are essential to our climate by explaining the Greenhouse Effect as the trapping and build-up of heat in the atmosphere (troposphere) near the Earth's surface. Some of the heat flowing back toward space from the Earth's surface is absorbed by water vapour, carbon dioxide, ozone, and several other gases in the atmosphere and then reradiated back toward the Earth's surface.

She stated that first we must admit that climate change is everyone's problem. No agency, government, or scientist can "fix it" for us. We are all in this together. In addition, Ms. Erika stated that we got here because of our lifestyle. So our lifestyle has to change. She asked the participants what you can do to conserve water and energy. Below are the participant's responses:

- Conserve Water: Take shorter showers. Install low flow shower heads. Water plants when it is not sunny. Fix pipe leaks.
- Conserve Electricity: Unplug chargers for cell phones and other appliances when not in use. Get in the habit of turning lights and appliances off. Change to compact fluorescent bulbs. Install timers or motion sensors on outdoor lights.

Ms. Erika concluded by saying that there's no place like home and there may never be again. We should all do our part.

### **4. CITY OF WINDHOEK RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

*Mr. Olavi Makuti, Environmental Management Officer, Health and Environment Services, City of Windhoek*

Mr. Olavi Makuti began his presentation by highlighting that climate change is real and it is a challenging phenomenon of our time. He noted that, around the world cities are at the forefront of combating climate change. He indicated that because cities are generally greater emitters of fossil fuels, larger consumers of energy and their population is constantly growing, they ought to take actions on adaptation and mitigation strategies through policy implementation.


Currently, the City of Windhoek is involved in a number of activities aimed at addressing climate change these include:

1. The Climate Change Desk – This Desk is responsible for coordinating the city's response to climate change.

- a. Proposed City of Windhoek Integrated Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (ICCSAP) - This strategy and action plan is aimed at guiding the city on how to respond to climate change calamities and possible actions they could employ. The proposed ICCSAP is only focused on burning challenges around the city which are hampering the city from achieving its sustainability and climate resilient status.
- b. Awareness raising activities – Activities aimed to sensitize residence on water use, electricity consumption, disease prevention etc.
2. At the national level, CoW is part of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), which the Ministry of Environment & Tourism is spearheading, the Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Inventory Working Group and contributes to national projects.
3. The city is also involved in implementing regional and international climate change projects. These projects includes:
  - a. The Compact of Mayors is the world’s largest cooperative effort among mayors and city officials to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and climate risks in cities. By establishing a common platform to capture the impact of cities’ collective actions through standardized measurement of emissions and climate risk, and consistent, public reporting of their efforts, it provides hard evidence that cities are true climate leaders, and that local action can have a significant global impact.
  - b. FRACTAL project
  - c. African Capital Cities Sustainable Forum (Tshwane Declaration). The City of Windhoek is a member of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) to prepare and publish greenhouse gas emissions data.
  - d. Windhoek-Bremen Climate Partnership


Although there is still much to be done to effectively address climate change within the city, CoW has identified 8 major factors which are the focal areas of the city’s response plan.

*Table 1: Focal Areas of City of Windhoek Integrated Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan*

Response factor	Action plan	
Human settlement	Formalization of informal settlements Controlling the increase in urban settlement Sanitation issues Environmental degradation	



<p>Water Security and efficiency</p>	<p>Demand Management Augmentation of current supply Water reclamation Awareness raising and policies</p>	
<p>Renewable energy and energy efficiency</p>	<p>Promote the use of renewable energy  CoW renewable energy policy</p>	
<p>Biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services</p>	<p>Develop biodiversity management strategies  Develop policies that promote the protection of biodiversity  Accord conservation status to biodiversity hot spots</p>	
<p>Awareness raising activities</p>	<p>Saving water  Saving energy  Waste reduction</p>	
<p>Sustainable transportation</p>	<p>Implementation of public transportation  Integrated Transportation Master Plan</p>	
<p>Disaster preparedness</p>	<p>Disaster preparedness unit</p>	

Healthy communities	City healthy profile Healthy city programme	
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Mr. Makuti concluded that although the city is faced with lack of funds and sufficient resources to tackle all burning challenges he urged all people especially the youth to know their impact on the environment and take on social responsibilities to make the city a better place for all. Mr. Makuti further requested that young people live exemplary lives, ones which will influence the greater community in trying to combat climate change because the future is in their hands.

Responses to the questions raised in the presentation:

Question	Response
1. What is the City of Windhoek doing about planting alien species, was there a study conducted on their impacts?	Mr. Makuti: Yes, studies have been conducted on the environmental impact of all the plants the city plan on planting to create green hubs around the City. The city is well aware that alien species can become invasive and they can out compete indigenous species. The city thus has to do more in preserving indigenous species around the city.
2. Are there any programmes running on waste to energy in the City?	Mr. Makuti: Currently not at the moment. Opening up a waste to energy operational plant the city should ensure that the project is feasible and it will run continuously. The city is currently conducting research to probe economic models to ensure that the plant will run sustainably.
3. Will the City Municipality build houses for people in shacks?	Mr. Makuti: The City Municipality has the primary responsibility to ensure that its citizens are provided with basic municipal services such as water, electricity, sewer etc. It is not the city's social responsibility to build houses for people, there are national entities such as National Housing Enterprise (NHE).

## 5. YOUTH IN CLIMATE CHANGE PROCESSES

*Mr. Deon Shekuza, Namibia Youth Coalition on Climate Change*

Mr. Deon Shekuza is a young environmental activist and is a member of the National Climate Change Committee and the international youth constituency to the UNFCCC. Mr. Shekuza had opportunities to attend the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) constantly part of the International Youth Conference (COY) on climate change He started off his

presentation by noting that southern Africa is mostly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and many factors are outside its control. Making an example of Namibia's geographic position within the convergence zone and drylands sub-tropical zone. His first part mostly described Namibia's climate synopsis and mentioned elements such as the Benguela current and the aridity status.

He further observed that although there are policies, frameworks and strategies in place aimed at guiding us in combating, reducing and mitigating the impacts of climate change there still remains a need to partner with all actors at a global and regional scale through mitigation and adaptation strategies in order to increase our resilience to climatic changes.

Mr. Shekuza explained the various policies / legislative frameworks that Namibia has in place to deal with climate change issues:

1. Chapter 11 Article 95 (L) in the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia 1990:

**CHAPTER 11  
ARTICLE 95 (L)**

Promotion of the welfare of the people through:  
maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future;  
in particular, the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory.

• **Constitution of the Republic of Namibia**



2. **Namibia Green Plan of 1992:** This was tabled at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ("Earth Summit") in Rio de Janeiro. It draws together government, non-government organizations (NGOs), private sector and civil society towards a common environmental vision. It is aimed at securing – for present and future generations – a safe and healthy environment and a prosperous economy. It is the Environmental Foundation for Environmental Management Act (EMA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and National Development Plans (NDP).

3. **Namibia Vision 2030:** The Vision provides long term alternative policy scenarios on the future course of development in a country at different points in time up until the target year 2030.

4. **Namibian Climate Change Policy of 2012:** It is aimed at strengthening national capacity, reducing climate change risk and increasing resilience. It makes provision for resources mobilization, monitoring, and evaluation for the implementation of this policy. It promotes integration and harmonization of legislation. It recognizes mainstreaming youth, gender, and child welfare, as well as the role of youth in education and access to information.

- 5. Namibia's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan – 2013-2022:** Established to implement National Policy on Climate Change. It is focused on Planning, Adaptation, Mitigation and Cross-Cutting. It aggregates National Communications and Vulnerability and Assessment. It highlights the National Climate Change Committee as implementing. The Youth captured under public participation and access to information.

Hereafter Mr. Shekuza gave a brief history of Namibian youth and climate change at national level and how the coalition will be formed as a result of these actions.

**The Namibian Youth on Climate Change:** The Namibian Renewable Energy Program was one key action taken in 2011 as mitigation, low carbon and transportation agenda. The Africa Adaptation Program was the other main activity in 2011 as adaptation, cultivation and agriculture based. Then after the Namibian Youth Agenda On Climate Change Begins! The Youth Action Program forms the Namibian Youth Coalition on Climate Change (NYCCC). First Namibia Climate Change Action Conference in 2011.

Mr. Shekuza further broke down how the last Namibina conference on youth and climate change held in 2015, he also gave information that Namibian youth have always been part of the COP's since the Durban COP in 2011. In 2015 to COP21 Namibian youth were also represented and since thereafter, Mr Shekuza shared his expereince since COP22.

He focused on how Namibian youth should identify entry points for their actions, use national strategies not to only hold government and their representatives accountable but also see how they can meet halfway.

The next part of his presentation touched on the international and continental frameworks and tried to enlighten youth beyond national level on what exists and where to get involved.

**The Continental and International Frameworks:**

1. Stockholm Conference 1972 – Declaration
2. World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) – Our Common Future, Brundtland Commission – “Sustainable Development”
3. Montreal Protocol
4. Rio Earth Summit – Rio Declarations, Agenda21. AGENDA21 Blueprint and Manual, it has 40 Chapters and Four Sections namely: (1) Social and Economic Dimensions; (2) Conservation and Management of Resources; (3) Strengthening role of major groups; and (4) Means of Implementation.
5. Convention of Biodiversity (CBD)
6. United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD)
7. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): UNGA 43/53 - “a common concern of mankind...” Objective of UNFCCC is the “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent

dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.” It has 26 Articles which were adopted in 1992 and went into force 1994:

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- Conference of the parties (COP)
- Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). The SBSTA and SBI work together on cross-cutting issues that include the vulnerability of developing countries to climate change and response measures, discussions under the Technology Mechanism, the Adaptation Committee and the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.
- Financial Mechanism
- Kyoto Protocol 1997
- Marrakesh 2001 and Copenhagen Accords 2009
- Paris Agreement at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015. The Paris Agreement’s central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- Cancun Agreements 2016 – Durban Platform for Action 2017

Mr. Shekuza stated the below as climate change platforms **in Africa**:

1. African Group of Negotiators (AGN)
2. AGN – Junior Negotiators
3. African Ministerial Conference on Environment and Natural Resource (AMCEN) is a technical body for environment and Natural resources Ministers for the AU/
4. Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSSOC)
5. CASHOSSOC YOUTH
6. ClimDev – a young lawyers training program
7. Africa Climate Week (ACW)
8. SADC – SADC Youth Climate Action (SAYoCA) in Preparation

Mr. Shekuza called upon all youth especially Namibian to get involved in activities aimed at combating climate change at a national and global level. He further urged the youth to stay alert and educate themselves about the possible opportunities available that would allow them to make a change for their communities and country as a whole. He concluded by saying that the climate has shifted and Namibia is prone to climate catastrophes and youth should be at the forefront of driving climate awareness, education and training programmes in order to achieve sustainable development.



Figure 2: Deon Shekuza pictured with the African Youth at COP24

Mr. Shekuza concluded by urging the youth to contribute and set up local bodies and or become members such as Namibia Youth on Renewable Energy (NAYORE), United Nations Youth Namibia (UNYN), Water-Youth Namibia and Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) in order to learn, engage and exchange their experiences with the wider community.

This would elevate their chances of becoming global young leaders on issues of climate change therefore changing their communities and the whole world at large.

Responses to the questions raised in Mr. Shekuza's presentation:

Question	Response
1. What is Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)?	Mr. Shekuza: The IPCC is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations dedicated to providing the world with an objective, scientific view of climate change, its natural, political and economic impacts and risks, and possible response options.
2. What advice will you give to young people from your experience attending the COP?	Mr. Shekuza: Youth must learn about the system firstly understand the national plans to tackling climate change. Get to know your focal points and from relationships including development partners, civil society and private sector.  Push for more action but familiarize yourself with the science and positions. Once at COP start with the youth space, Lastly, Youth should start at home by getting involved in local initiatives or programmes such as green campus and schools as the councillors he encouraged them to push for youth policies on climate change.

## 6. WORLD CLIMATE GAME

*Mr. Hans Hangué, Namibia Youth Coalition on Climate Change*

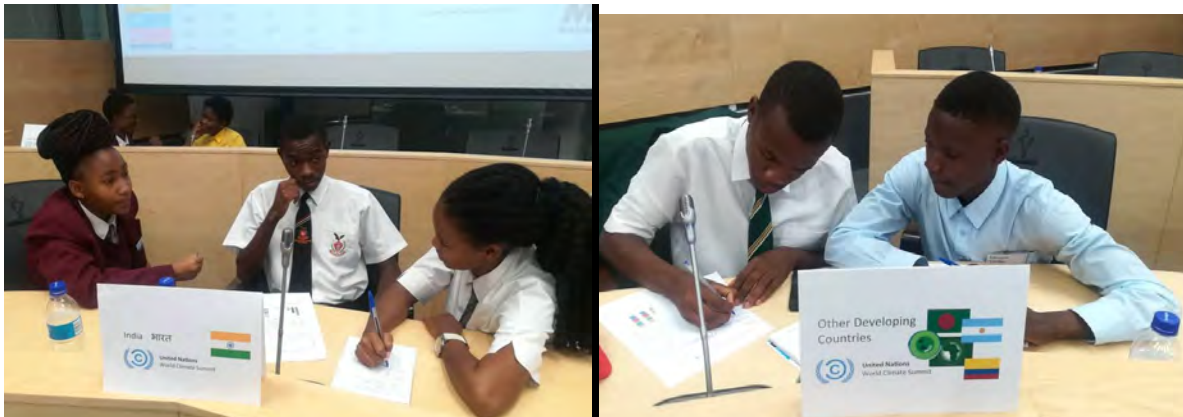
Mr. Hangué introduced the World Climate game as a simulation in which participants can experience how their decisions affect the global climate system. The Youth learned about the dynamics of global negotiations on climate change, and in turn learn more about climate change in general. The game gave the Youth a responsibility to make some important decisions pertaining to making the world a better place for all.

Mr. Hangué explained the rules of the game. The participants were divided into six nations/blocs, namely: China, European Union (EU), Other Developing Countries, Other Developed Countries, India and United States of America (USA). Each nation/bloc was represented by two to three delegates. 10 minutes was given to all nations to read and understand their country profiles and understand their emissions line and the resulting future impacts. As global negotiators they had the responsibility to make pledges that will limit global temperature increase to two degrees Celsius compared to the pre-industrial global temperature. In achieving that, each nation/bloc was given a list of 6 distinct pledges it had to make to the international community which were as follows;

1. The developed community, namely USA, EU and Other Developed countries made collective monetary contribution towards Green Climate Fund (GCF), which will then be a funnel to developing countries to better address climate change. They had a target of US\$100 billion they have to mobilize for that course. The developing countries were given the responsibility of pushing for that target to be met.
2. Select a year by which they reach the peak of their carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emission.
3. Select a year to start reducing emissions.
4. How fast will they reduce their emissions on yearly basis?
5. The rate at which they will reduce deforestation.
6. The rate at which they will increase afforestation.

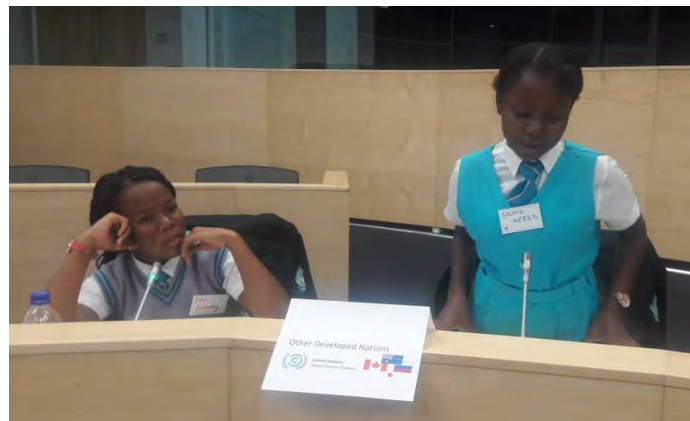
Before the head of the nation's delegates presents their pledges, there was a great deal of lobbying transpiring at the conference. Representatives from both the fossil fuel industry and climate activists were afforded the opportunity to presents their cases to the conference in an effort to sway their final decision. The fossil fuel industry reminded the conference that reducing emissions will come at great economical cost. They further argued that their industry creates jobs and helps in alleviating poverty thus it cautioned the nations to reconsider any attempts to reduce GHGs emissions. The better solution they said is for nations to invest more effort in fostering afforestation and reducing deforestation which will increase the carbon sink. They also stated that nations should not be hesitant to use their fossil fuel because it belongs to them. On the opposite end of the spectrum the climate activists did not subscribe to the fossil fuel industry lobby. They claimed that they are a giant part of the problem thus carry no credibility to offer any solution. They told the participants that we are at an inflection point when it comes to the risk post by climate crisis. They reminded the negotiators about the science that suggests that for the world to meet its 2°C ambition – to stabilise global temperature rise at less than 2°C – we have got to reduce the GHGs emissions in a significant fashion. They reminded the conference about the future, and that for us to move away

from the worst of climate consequences we have got to act now and we have got to act big.



*Figure 3: Group discussions during the World Climate Game*

Presentations: each nation was given a chance to answer all six scenarios and their information was entered onto the C-ROAD World Climate simulator (<https://www.climateinteractive.org/tools/c-roads/>). The C-ROADS is a free computer simulator that helps people understand the impact of the emission reduction pledges countries have proposed to the United Nations. By using C-ROADS it can rapidly test policies and determine whether collectively they are enough to stabilize temperatures below 2°C of global warming.



*Figure 4: Other Developed Countries giving their outcomes*

As the information was being entered, the temperature changed and the contributions towards the 100 billion dollars also increased until the target was finally met. The final temperature was 1.7°C, well within the 2°C limit (see Figure 5). Surprisingly, the developed countries over committed on their GCF pledges, which after final calculations was more than the initial US\$100 billion target.



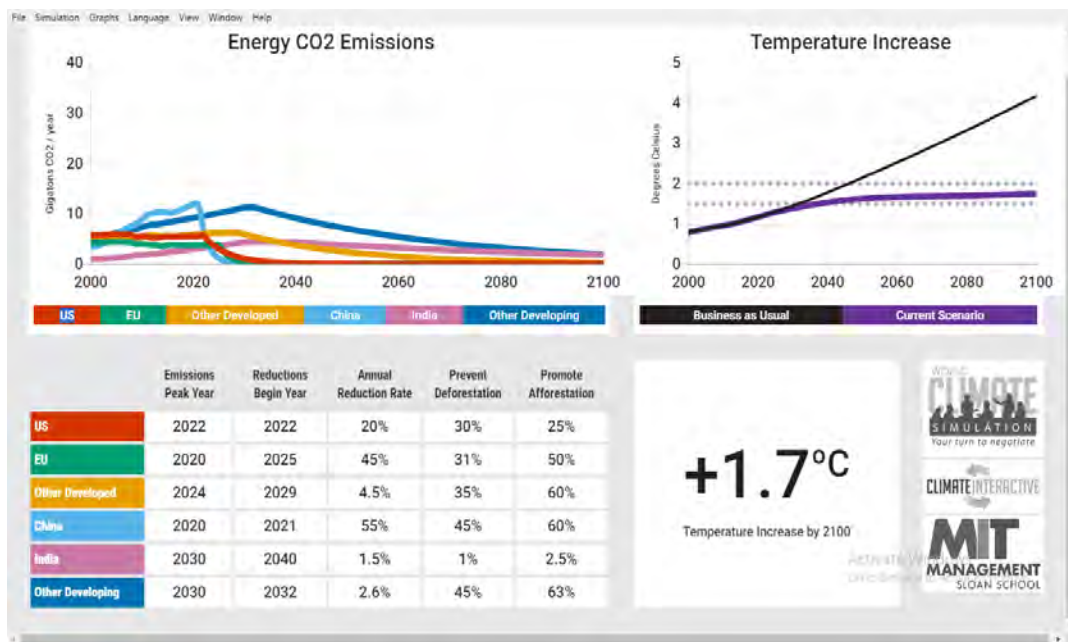


Figure 5: C-ROAD final results

After all the presentations, the floor was open for all nations to interrogate each other's contributions and how realistic or unrealistic their respective contributions were. This platform gave all the nations the opportunity to challenge their pledges and provoke them to rethink their pledges while reflecting on real life situations.

The discussions also brought up the delegates insights and understanding of the carbon and climate systems as well as their social and international geo-political dynamics of the climate challenges. Some delegates felt nations such as China and USA were highly responsible thus their contributions were supposed to be higher compared to the rest. However, Mr. Hangué noted that climate change is a global concern and all countries should make their contributions based on their abilities. He concluded by thanking the youth for their contribution and discussions, and the organiser for allowing him to learn from the youth. He further reminded the learners to become conscious about COP and educate themselves on political dynamics pertaining to climate change.

## 7. REFLECTIONS

Ms. Lipinge asked participants to answer the following questions as part of the evaluation and reflection session (Table 2). Firstly, what you liked? Secondly, what could be improved? Thirdly, what you will do as a Junior Councillor / youth in Windhoek? And lastly, what is your take home message?

Table 2: Participants evaluation, reflections and responses

No	What you liked	What could be improved	What you will do as a Junior Councillor / youth in Windhoek	What is your take home message?
1	I liked discussions we had together as one because it really taught me a lot.	The game we played should be more understandable.	I would like to teach the communities about climate change.	I learned that climate change affects everyone.
2	Mr. Deon's speech – what they do outside Namibia in tackling climate change issues at global level.	The venue: the chambers do not offer flexibility for the group to interact properly.	Get my school involved more eco-friendly activities such as simply like conserving electricity.	Many people around me do not really take climate change seriously. Not knowing how it affects them, so I will briefly explain to them what I learned here today and how the little affords matters.
3	I liked that there was passion about climate change, because I thought the whole discussion would be boring but it was actually lively and interesting.	More interactive games about how the whole process is done and climate change because I believe.	Awareness and spreading the word about climate change and making it a reality to people and not this abstract concept.	Climate change is important and time is running out if we as humans sit by and be idle about the situation. We should take action now.
4	It gave a lot of exposure to what is happening around us and how we can radically change it.	The punctuality.  Add a realistic example of countries that developed without fossil fuels.	Live a zero waste lifestyle	That climate change is real and it needs a radical response to it.
5	The overview of the FACTAL Project by Ms. Kornelia. The world climate game that not only challenges but teaches us how leaders get struck in tough situations when they need to make choices.		I would like to encourage and motivate my fellow learners and councillors to take part in these campaigns.	That climate change is a real threat to the world and it does not matter which occupation you take, it is still your responsibility as a person to take action.

6	By future we will need three planets to service that heat on earth.	If the presenters are more active.	Bring up educational campaigns.	Inform people that we are facing serious climate change and global problems therefore we have to take up actions.
7	Engagement by the junior city council	Maybe have a breakaway sessions where they can engage  More youth present	Advocate city to move to a greener city. People plant much more trees. Spread the word also.	To engage more school students.
8	The energy and enthusiasm of people towards saving the planet.	Timing.	Start small and gradually upgrade the saving of the plant and involvement of people towards it.	All that is required to save the planet is commitment and taking one act of kindness at a time.
9	The presenters were being realistic about all the matters they discussed about.	They should try to focus about saving Water as Well, like the water that floods from Angola as they more rainfall instead of the government just letting the water flow they should reserve it.	I would rise more awareness of environmental responsibilities.	The climate change is everyone problem and it should be taken seriously and for granted. That we are the ones responsible for what is happening to the environment e.g. the damaged to the ozone layer.
10	Never too young to make a difference. The world climate game and discussion. They stimulated my thinking and sort of helped me think broader. The discussions that followed were quite informative.	Timing management. Speakers spoke over their time given.	Informing my community is start and laying the foundation for a policy regarding climate change in the Council.	There is no use talking about climate change and effects without the ways in how to mitigate it.
11	I like the way that everyone was into giving ideas to help in the fight against climate change and the response to contributions in the world of climate	Time management.	My plans would start at home with the small things and I would like to convince the government to fund and establish industries	My take home message is that you are never powerless to create a revolution to start change amongst the people and fight for what's right.

	change.		that help in the fight.	
12	I like the fact that youth is becoming part of such major issues and I enjoyed the game.	They could better explain the information they gave.	I would firstly encourage my fellow junior councillors to also address this topic as a project and I will spread the word.	My take home message is that your attitude determines your outcome. So if we are in ignorance towards this topic, we should be prepared for the worst.
13	The interaction with others and what other people opinions are on climate change. The game that we played and mostly learning something new.	I felt that everything was good but improve on time management.	I will play my part as raising awareness and teaching people on the effects of climate change and of course starting from home as that where everything starts.	You are never too young to make a difference and that the difference starts at home.
14	The Junior Councillors were engaged, very confident in their opinions and that they were noting down what they deemed important.  The presentation by Mr. Olavi on that the City of Windhoek's actions towards climate change.	More dialogues with les presentations.	Advocate for Sustainable Development everywhere I go.	"Live and act like a dry city"
15	I liked most the presentations because I learned more than I knew.	More time for asking questions.	I will educate the city about the dangers of global warming and where the predicted impacts on climate change in Namibia.	We are running out of time but it's not too late to solve our planet. We should behave as a dry city and start conserving water.

## **8. CLOSING REMARKS**

*Mr. Olavi Makuti, Environmental Management Officer, Department of Economic Development and Community Services, City of Windhoek*

At the closing of the workshop, Mr. Makuti thanked the youth for taking out the time to attend the workshop. He suggested that youth should be the change we ought to see in future. He extended his appreciation to the FRACTAL project and the Namibia Youth Coalition on Climate Change members for organising and facilitating an informative and learning platform to inform the youth on their roles and responsibilities as young city residents and leaders in making our city a better place. He concluded by saying, "Youth the time is now, change begins with you!"

**ANNEX 1: ATTENDANCE LIST**

<b>No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>School / Institution</b>
1	Selma Alfred	Dawid Bezuidenhout High School
2	Petrina Joas	Windhoek Technical High School
3	Anthony Snatika	Eldorado Secondary School
4	Giovanni Gariseb	Delta Secondary School Windhoek
5	Sakaria Ngivafe	Delta Secondary School Windhoek
6	Sila Hania	Chairman Mao Zedong High School
7	Tjombe Ephraem	Mount View high School
8	Magdalena Mbaruwu	Ella du Plessis High School
9	Elia Elarky	Dawid Bezuidenhout High School
10	Jeremia Ndebele	Delta Secondary School Windhoek
11	Grace Mackinza	Delta Secondary School Windhoek
12	Frieda Asino	Jacob Marengo Tutorial College
13	Elizabeth Amuulo	Centaurus High School
14	Ester Hakule	Acacia High School
15	Olavi Makuti	City of Windhoek
16	Martin Shikongo	City of Windhoek
17	Saima Haukelo	City of Windhoek
18	Deon Shekuza	Namibia Youth Coalition on Climate Change
19	Maria Erika	Namibia Youth Coalition on Climate Change
20	Hans Hangué	Namibia Youth Coalition on Climate Change
21	Lisa Lisho	Namibia Youth Coalition on Climate Change
22	Erikka Mokanya	Namibia Youth Coalition on Climate Change
23	Reinhold Mangundu	Namibia Youth Coalition on Climate Change
24	Kornelia Iipingé	University of Namibia

## ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP PROGRAMME



### Agenda: Awareness Training on Climate Change for City of Windhoek Youth

12 April 2019, 09:00-16:00, City of Windhoek

Time	Session
09:00	Registration
09:30	Opening and welcoming by Mr. Olavi Makuti, City of Windhoek
10:00	Overview of FRACTAL Project in Windhoek by Ms. Kornelia Ipinge, University of Namibia
10:30	Introduction to Climate Change and Discussions: causes, impacts, adaptation and mitigation to climate change by Ms. Maria Erika, Namibian Youth Coalition on Climate Change
11:30	Youth in Climate Change Processes by Mr. Deon Shekuza, Namibian Youth Coalition on Climate Change
11:50	Break and Group photo
12:00	City of Windhoek' response to climate change by Mr. Olavi Makuti, City of Windhoek
13:00	Lunch
14:00	World Climate Game by Mr. Hans Hangué, Namibian Youth Coalition on Climate Change
15:45	Reflections by Ms. Kornelia Ipinge, University of Namibia
16:00	Closing remarks by Mr. Olavi Makuti, City of Windhoek