

Training Workshop on Climate Technology Awareness and Scientific Engagement with Civil Society for Implementation of Swaziland's Nationally Determined Contributions

16-19 May 2017, Piggs Peak, Swaziland



**UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP) in close collaboration with the
Coordinating Assembly of NGOs (CANGO) and the
Department of Meteorology, Ministry of Tourism and
Environmental Affairs (NDE)**



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



Contents

Introduction	3
Context	3
Objectives of the workshop.....	3
Participants.....	4
Workshop Day 1: Introduction to climate change technology	6
Workshop Day 2: Understanding technology aspects of Swaziland's National Communication, Nationally Determined Contribution and Technology Needs Assessment	9
Workshop Day 3: Climate finance and proposal development; site visit to Phophonyane Falls	10
Workshop Day 4: Civil Society Climate Change Task Team formation	12
Problem statement.....	12
Purpose and objectives	13
Workshop evaluation	14
ANNEX I – Workshop Agenda	16
ANNEX II – List of participants and organisations	20
ANNEX III – Group Discussion I	21
ANNEX IV – Results of expert group discussions.....	22
ANNEX V – List of Civil Society Task Team Members	24
ANNEX VI – Post-workshop evaluation survey.....	25



Introduction

Context

Swaziland is experiencing the impacts of climate change, which is negatively affecting many of its economic sectors. Erratic rainfall patterns have already reduced crop yields in the past, as highlighted in the Swaziland Annual Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report of 2012. The Second National Communications (2012) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) prepared by Department of Meteorology under the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA) states that a number of sectors will be affected by climate change in Swaziland, including land, agriculture, water, forests and health. This UNFCCC Communication also elucidated many capacity and technology constraints that the country faces in addressing climate change challenges. A study by Southern African Regional Universities Association (SARUA) published in 2014¹ mentioned amongst others the following sectors which will be adversely affected by climate change: energy, water and industrial processes, agriculture, land use change and forestry, waste, and human health. Swaziland has taken several steps to respond to these challenges, including development of policies and regulations and establishing organizations and committees to coordinate efforts on climate change.

Technology, science, knowledge and information on climate change is critical in informing the design of appropriate adaptation and mitigation policies, planning and choice of strategies and reducing climate risks. A key challenge is that civil society in Swaziland has low awareness of climate change issues. Moreover, climate change is currently not adequately being entrenched into NGO activities, and as a result is missing opportunities to benefit from technological and scientific expertise. In this regard, education, training and public awareness are critical to effectively engage civil society in climate change adaptation and mitigation work.

To address this problem, the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (NDE) and CANGO submitted a request to the CTCN. The request was met through a workshop carried out under the lead of the UNEP DTU Partnership in close support with the two national organizations.

Objectives of the workshop

The workshop is intended to strengthen the engagement of civil society in planning and implementing climate technology strategies by:

¹ Available at:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316788215_Swaziland_Country_Report_Strengthening_University_Contributions_to_Climate-Compatible_Development_in_Southern_Africa (accessed 10/07/2017)



- (i) Building awareness on climate change science as well as mitigation and adaptation;
- (ii) Discussing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for Swaziland amongst civil society;
- (iii) Providing training on the development of proposals and possible sources of funding and related requirements for projects scale-up; and
- (iv) Creating a 'Civil Society Climate Change Task Team' to support and undertake the implementation of climate change work amongst civil society organisations in Swaziland.

The full workshop agenda can be found in ANNEX I.

Participants

Workshop participants were identified by the NDE and CANGO. It was envisaged that stakeholders should consist of relevant government representatives from the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs and the Department of Meteorology, the National Climate Change Committee, the NDE, and representatives civil society organisations from all four regions.

The workshop was attended by 45 participants from over 40 organisations covering most of Swaziland's key climate change relevant sectors (see figure 1).

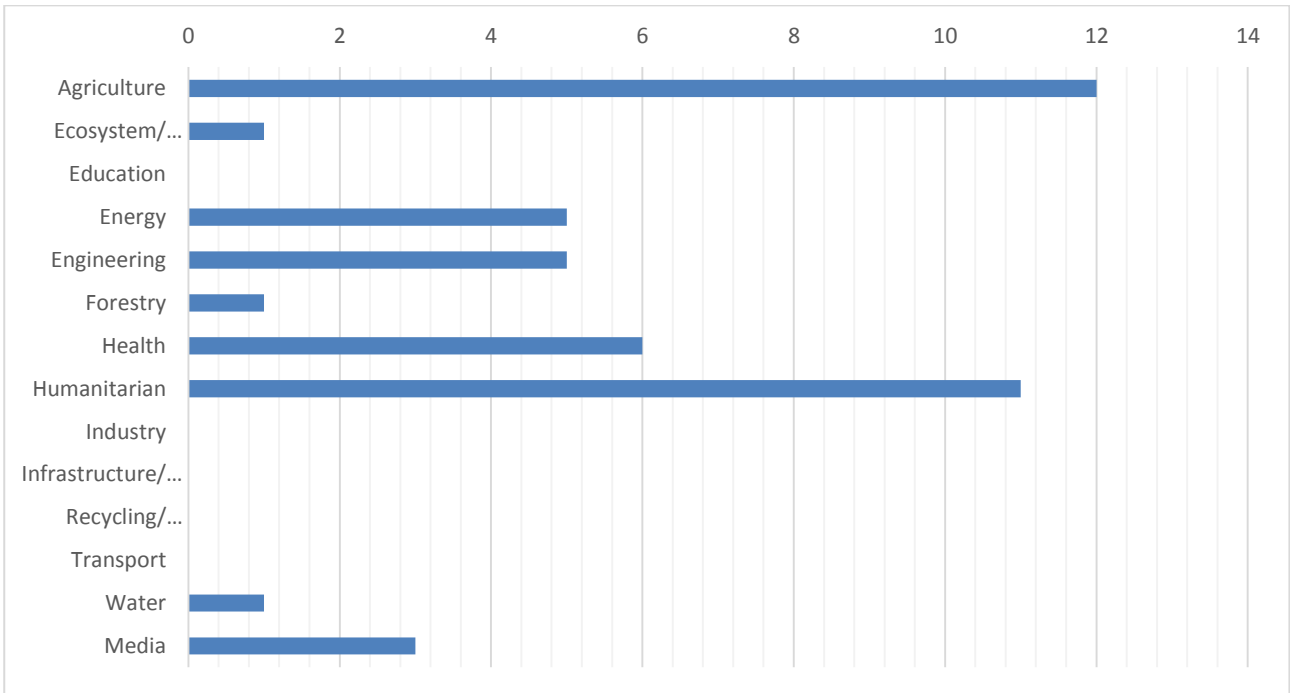


Figure 1 – Sector representation by number of participants.

A list of participants and organisations can be found in ANNEX II.



Workshop Day 1: Introduction to climate change technology

The workshop was opened by the three host organizations, the Department of Meteorology, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (NDE), and the Coordinating Assembly of NGOs (CANGO), and the UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP). The hosts opened the workshop with a welcome message and emphasized the importance of understanding and addressing climate change as an important challenge for the well-being of the country and by actively including civil society in this endeavour. The workshop was presented as a platform to initiate an enhanced exchange between the government and civil society in mutual interest.

An introductory round of all workshop participants was conducted to enable an informal atmosphere and allow the participants of over 40 organisations to become acquainted with each other.



The introductory sessions were followed by three presentations to introduce the theory and technologies related to climate change. The first presentation was an “Introduction to climate change technology” and covered climate change definitions and the science of climate change, as well as past and projected impacts of climate change. The purpose of this initial session was to introduce the concepts underlying climate change and to ensure a common understanding of key terms for future discussions.

The next presentation of “Adaptation and mitigation technologies” presented technology examples for a broad range of sectors to address the climate change impacts. The third presentation on “Food security, agriculture, and gender” was moved to the afternoon as the previous sessions had exceeded the initially allocated times due to a high interest of the participants and lively discussions. The agricultural sector is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, as could be seen during the 2015/16 drought², where rainfall decreased by 50% causing high losses in agricultural production (80% loss in vegetable production and 64% in maize production) and over 63,000 cattle deaths. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to decreased agricultural production as the majority of women are employed in the agricultural sector and household food deficits affected children’s school attendance.



² Source: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/swaziland_rapid_assessment_summary_report_2016.pdf (accessed: 06/07/2017)

After the presentations, a group discussion took place to explore the (perceived) impact climate change has on the work, sector and life of the participants. For this the participants were asked to convene in groups according to the sector they are working in and then asked to fill out a questionnaire (please see ANNEX III for full form). The severeness of climate change impacts should be rated based on a scoring range from 1 (lowest, negligible impact) to 5 (highest, severe impact). The results of this questionnaire are illustrated in figure 2 below.

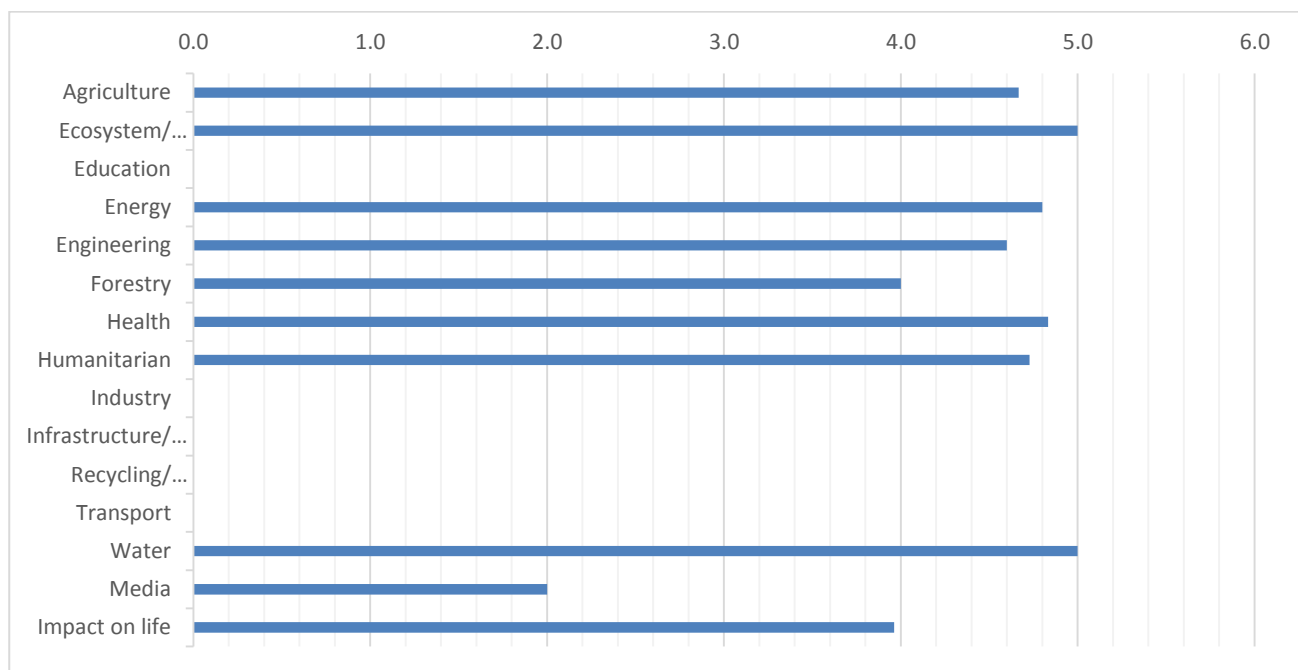


Figure 2 – Average climate change impact severeness per sector.

The results clearly demonstrate that severe climate change impacts are experienced in almost all sectors, expressed by a score of >4 (almost exclusive Scores of 4 and 5) with the exception of ‘Media’. The impact of climate change on daily live (‘Impact on life’) shows an average score of 3.9 and was perceived very diversely among participants, as expressed in the score spread: 1x Score 2, 9x Score 3, 6x Score 4, 10x Score 5.

The first day was concluded by a group discussion on the most important learning outcomes and also providing the opportunity to clarify questions. Each participant wrote one learning outcome on a piece of paper which was then collected and read to the group. The most frequent learning outcomes were: CO₂/GHG trap heat in the atmosphere; long lifetime of GHGs and the importance of carbon sequestration; mitigation and adaptation technologies in Swaziland; reduce your carbon footprint; energy – cost effectiveness of solar energy; importance of climate change impacts for Africa in various sectors.



Workshop Day 2: Understanding technology aspects of Swaziland's National Communication, Nationally Determined Contribution and Technology Needs Assessment

The second day of the workshop was devoted to discussing and aligning national climate change priorities. The first session introduced the theoretical background for National Communications (NCs) and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and their role in recent international climate change negotiations. The next session build on the introduction by presenting key findings of Swaziland's most recent NC and INDC, with a specific focus on mitigation and adaptation technologies described. A more in depth session followed where the NDE, which was responsible for compiling and submitting the two documents, presented and discussed the development process with the civil society representatives.

In the afternoon session, the participants were convened based on their expertise in 4 thematic groups representing the focus sectors of Swaziland: Agriculture, Biodiversity & Ecosystems, Health, and Water. The groups were instructed to review and analyse the respective sector section of Swaziland's most recent National Communication with special regards to sector vulnerabilities and mitigation and adaptation measures. Each group assigned a rapporteur to present the findings to the entire group for further discussion. This exercise was carried out to summarize outlined vulnerabilities and measures and discuss if they match the experiences from civil society.

The results of the sector groups can be found in ANNEX IV.

The day was concluded by a presentation of the Civil Society Task Team and an election of members. The following criteria were applied for the task team member selection:

- Working on environmental and climate change issues
- Interest in environmental issues from an organisational perspective
- Ability to commit time and personnel to the task force
- Nominate organisations for continuity
- Gender/disability considerations

The list of all task team members can be found in ANNEX V.



Workshop Day 3: Climate finance and proposal development; site visit to Phophonyane Falls

The day commenced with an introduction to climate financing concepts such as various types of financial instruments and borrowing scenarios which were illustrated through a role-play and afterwards discussed in greater detail. The objective of this session was to present to the participants, how a project developer can access funding and challenges to consider and address throughout this process.

The next session presented various climate finance sources and institutions in terms of public and private funding options, policy instruments to leverage private sector investments (e.g. policy incentives, risk management, grants and low-cost project debt), as well as funding resources to pursue.

The afternoon session was changed in agreement with the participants and with all host parties to conduct a side visit of the Phophonyane Falls Nature Reserve. The reserve was used as an example of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, as it was acquired roughly 45 years ago as degraded land and reforested over the years. Currently, the reserve covers 600 ha with a rich botanical and zoological biodiversity. Land restoration is relevant for Swaziland due to its ability to sequester atmospheric carbon dioxide in soils in a cost-efficient manner. Reforestation also has adaptation benefits, amongst others reducing the vulnerability of people and ecosystems to climate hazards and buffering against climate change and variability and protect water supplies for agriculture and other human uses by stabilizing catchment hydrology³.

³ Source: http://www.columbia.edu/~mu2126/publications_files/Locatelli_et_al-2015-Restoration_Ecology.pdf (accessed: 11/07/2017)



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK





Workshop Day 4: Civil Society Climate Change Task Team formation

The fourth day was dedicated to the formalisation of the task team.

Problem statement

Technology, science, knowledge and information on climate change is critical in informing the design of appropriate adaptation and mitigation policies, planning and choice of strategies and reducing climate risks. A challenge is that civil society in Swaziland has low awareness of climate change issues. Moreover, climate change is not currently being adequately entrenched into NGO activities, and as a result is missing opportunities to benefit from technological and scientific expertise. In this regard, education, training and public awareness are critical to effectively engage civil society in climate change adaptation and mitigation work. CANGO as the umbrella body coordinating NGO activities in Swaziland has a number of consortia including Food security, Children's, Gender, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights and Governance and Elections Network. However, there is no consortium focusing on climate change and thus there are no coordinated efforts on climate change for civil society organisations.



Purpose and objectives

The purpose of the Task Force on Climate Change is to support and undertake the implementation of climate change work amongst civil society organisations in Swaziland.

The objectives are:

- To undertake a stocktaking report of all organisations that are implementing or are interested in undertaking climate change programmes in Swaziland from adaptation, mitigation and building resilience;
- To promote climate change and ensure that all activities undertaken by civil society organisations incorporate climate change principles;
- To develop strategic partnerships with key policy makers and strategic institutions such as the National Climate Change Committee, Ministry of Tourism & Environmental Affairs, Department of Meteorology, National Disaster Management Agency, FSE&CC and other key stakeholders;
- Engage in resource mobilisation that will facilitate the implementation of Climate Change programmes;
- Ensure that all civil society organisations disseminate standardised information on climate change;
- Undertake capacity building initiatives aimed at enhancing civil society organisations understanding of the Climate Change agenda;
- Support the Department of Meteorology in its endeavour to ensure that Swaziland meets the principles of International conventions that the country is state party to.



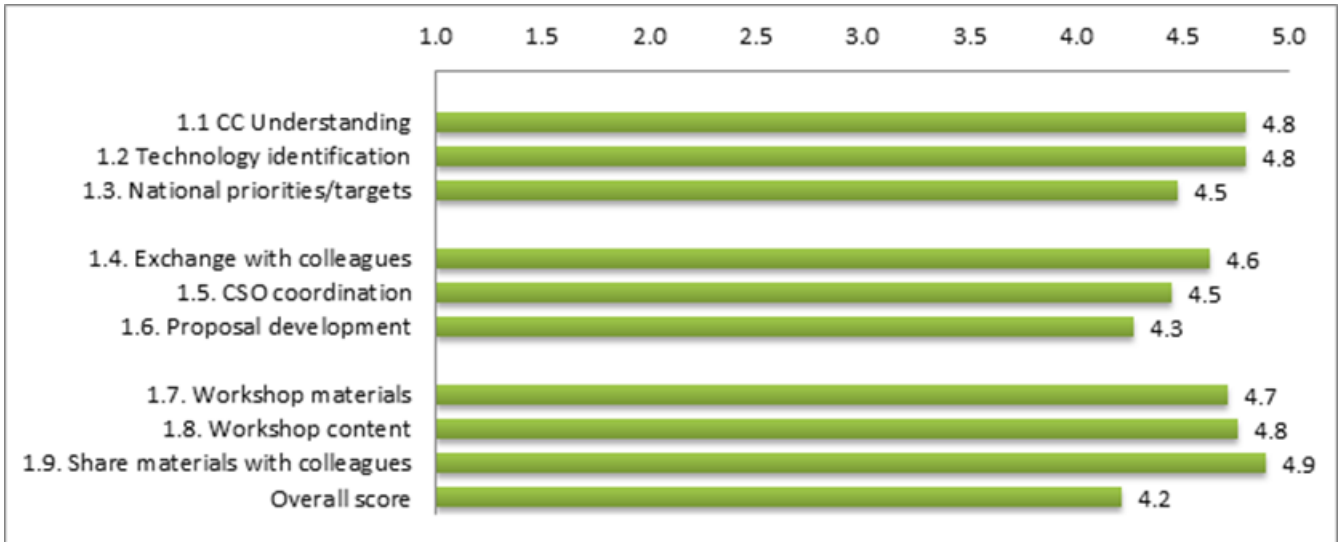
CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



Workshop evaluation

The workshop was evaluated by all participants through a questionnaire which can be found in ANNEX VI.

Evaluation of specific workshop components and overall. Scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest):



Scores: 1=disagree, 2=somewhat disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, 5=fully agree

All components scored on average a value between >4 and 5 which shows that the participants (fully) agree that the training within the respective component was valuable. It can hence be concluded that all predefined outcomes of the workshop have successfully been achieved.

The proposal development shows the relatively lowest score (4.3), which can be explained with a strong focus on Climate Change awareness raising and national priorities and targets which consumed the major share of the time.

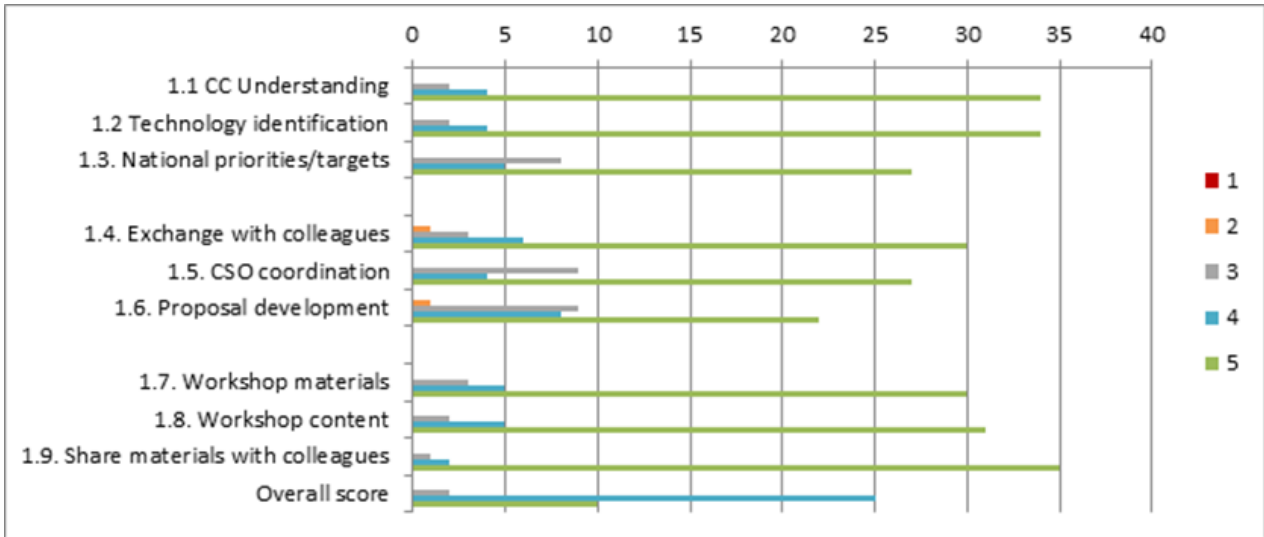
The overall score of the workshop (4.2) is slightly below the score of all components.



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



Spread of scores assigned to components and overall:



No component has received the lowest score “1” and only 2 components (1.4 and 1.6) have received each one score of “2”. For the proposal development component, the participants were broadly varying in terms of proposal experience. The major share of the participants did not have any experience with proposal writing to access climate finance which is likely reflected through the high number of “4” and “5” scores. These participants were also the target group of this component. On the other side, there were very experienced participants who are currently or have been working on (GCF) funding proposals.

We provided a platform and encouraged participant interaction on multiple exercises and settings to facilitate exchange. It is unfortunate that a participant was not satisfied with the exchange (ranking it at a score of “2”), however, the general score (4.6) and the high number of participants (30) scoring the component with “5” is positive.



ANNEX I – Workshop Agenda



Training workshop on Climate technology awareness and scientific engagement with Civil Society for implementation of Swaziland's Nationally Determined Contributions

16-19 May 2017

Location: Piggs Peak Hotel & Casino, King Mswati 11 Highway, Swaziland

AGENDA

CONCEPT AND OBJECTIVES

The Technical Workshop from Tuesday 16th to Friday 19th May will be aimed at strengthening engagement of civil society in planning and implementing climate technology strategies. The workshop will build awareness about (i) climate change science as well as mitigation and adaptation, (ii) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for Swaziland amongst civil society, (iii) training on development of proposals and possible sources of funding and related requirements for projects scale-up and (iv) creation of the 'Civil Society Climate Change Task Team' and strategy development.

Expected audience:

Approximately 50 civil society participants are expected to attend.

Hosts:

- NDE: Department of Meteorology, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs
- Coordinating Assembly of NGOs (CANGO)
- UNEP DTU Partnership



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



DAY 1 (16-05-17): Introduction to climate change technology	
8:45 - 9:00	Registration
Session 1	Opening & Workshop Objectives
9:00 – 9:30 UDP	<p>Opening Remarks (10 min each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDE: Department of Meteorology, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs Coordinating Assembly of NGOs (CANGO) UNEP DTU Partnership <p>Presentation of Workshop Objectives</p>
Session 2	Round of introduction
9:30 – 10:00 UDP	<p>Brief introduction round of all participants (30 seconds each): Please state the most interesting and relevant information about you, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your name and organisation The sector your working in Your family Personal interests and hobbies
10:00 – 10:15	Tea break
Session 3	Introduction to climate change theory
10:15 – 10:50 UDP	Climate Change definitions & science of climate change, impacts
10:50 – 11:25 UDP	Adaptation and mitigation technologies
Session 4	Climate change impacts on key sectors and issues in Swaziland
11:25 – 12:00 UDP	Food security and agriculture, gender
12:00 – 12:30 UDP	Group Discussion 1 - How strong is the impact of climate change on your work and life?
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch break
13:30 – 14:00 - UDP	Presentation and discussion of results from Group Discussion 1
14:00 - 16:00 CANGO	Mitigation & adaptation measures employed by civil society, examples
16:00 – 16:30	Tea break
16:30 – 17:30 UDP	Group Discussion 2 - Which of the presented technologies could be useful in addressing these impacts?
18:00	Dinner



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



Day 2 (17-05-17): Understanding technology aspects of Swaziland's National Communication, Nationally Determined Contribution and Technology Needs Assessment	
Session 5	Identifying and understanding national priorities
8:30 – 9:30 NDE	National Disaster Management Authority
9:30 – 10:00	Tea break
10:00 – 10:15 UDP	What is a National Communication, what key technologies are mentioned, and what are the takeaways for Swaziland?
10:15 – 10:30 UDP	What are NDCs and what are the roles of non-state actors and technologies for climate change?
10:30 – 11:15 NDE	Presentation and discussion on Swaziland's INDC & National Communication
11:15 – 12:00 UDP	How are TNAs, TAPs and how can they be used for implementation of climate action?
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch break
Session 6	Discussion of national priorities regarding civil society needs
13:00 – 14:30 UDP	Group Discussion 3 - Discussion on national priorities
14:30 – 15:00	Tea break
Session 7	'Civil Society Climate Change Task Team' creation
15:00 – 17:30 CANGO	Election and approval of representatives for the 'Civil Society Climate Change Task Team'
18:00	Dinner

Day 3 (18-05-17): Climate finance and proposal development	
Session 8	Climate finance
9:00 – 10:00 UDP	Overview of climate financing concepts, types of financial instruments, borrowing scenarios; General topics: insurance, access to finance, subsidies
10:00 – 10:30	Tea break
10:30 – 11:30 NDE	Crop insurance Swaziland
Session 9	Proposal development
11:30 – 12:00	Introduction to funding sources and proposal development

UDP	
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch break
13:00 – 14:30 UDP	Resource requirements and support for concept note and proposal development (incl. group work)
14:30 – 15:00	Tea break, incl. DSA Disbursement (60\$ per participant)
Session 10	Challenges and barriers
15:00 – 16:30 NDE	Understanding the challenges and barriers for the relevant sectors (informed by TNA and other national climate change documents) and technology implementation
Session 11	'Civil Society Climate Change Task Team' formation
16:30 – 17:30 CANGO	Civil Society Climate Change Task Team formation
18:00	Dinner (Task Team members only)

Day 4 (19-05-17): Climate technology strategy development workshop (Task Team only)	
Session 12	Formalisation of the 'Civil Society Climate Change Task Team' and developing an implementation strategy for key climate technology sectors
8:00 – 9:00 UDP & CANGO	Formalisation of the 'Civil Society Climate Change Task Team' and developing an implementation strategy for key climate technology sectors
9:00 – 10:00 UDP & CANGO	Developing an implementation strategy for key climate technology sectors
10:00 – 10:30	Tea break
10:30 – 11:30 UDP & CANGO	Developing an implementation strategy for key climate technology sectors
11:30 – 12:30 UDP & CANGO	Developing action plans for civil society involvement in key sectors and identified priorities
12:30 – 13:00 UDP & CANGO	Agreeing on timeline and follow up procedures
13:00	Lunch break



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



ANNEX II – List of participants and organisations

Name of Participant	Organization
Mphile Sihlongonyane	CANGO
Emmanuel Ndlangamandla	CANGO
SIPHO MATSEBULA	SEA
Motsa Nhlanhla	Save the Children
Simelane Kwanele	SINAN
John Hlophe	Tourism & Environmental Affairs
Ciniso Mdluli	Nazarene Compassionate Ministries
Sibusiso Mngadi	Agri Business Magazine
Gugu Mthimkhulu	REASWA
Andrew Moyo	Umsimisi Community Project
Nqobizwe Dlamini	SNAU
Mncedisi Masuku	Church Forum
Zama Maziya	COSPE Swaziland
Dumisani Dlamini	Women & Law in Swaziland
Khombisile Dlamini	Council of Swaziland Churches
Emmanuel Tuguta	ADTP
Lunga Masuku	SNAJ
Thokozile Nxumalo	Acts of Faith
Champion Mathola	Hand in Hand Swaziland
Sipho Matsebula	Swaziland Environmental Authority
Patrick Masarirambi	LULOTE
Sifiso Magagula	Manzini Youth Care
Comfort Mabuza	HURISWA
Ntombifuthi Shabangu	Green Living Movement
Seth Maphalala	Lubombo Conservancy
Tenele Dupont Mthimkhulu	SCCCO
Lucky Sgudla	MET
Sifiso Nzalo	MET
Simelane Bafana	MET
Vuyisile Hlatshwayo	MISA Swaziland
Siyabonga Dlamini	ACAT
NKANYISO GANEDZE	ADRA SWAZILAND
Siphelele Mkhonta	Red Cross Swaziland
Prince Mngoma	SWADE
Sibusiso Mngandi	Agri Business Magazine
Nomcebo Khumalo	CIEAS
Minky GROENEWALD	MET
MUSA DLAMINI	CARITAS
PHUMELELE KHUMALO	FODSWA
DUBE THEMBINKOSI	DIABETES SWAZILAND
MPUMELELO DLAMINI	WOMAN FARMER FOUNDATION
ZANDILE CELIWE MNGOMETULU	SWAGAA
MAMBA PHUMAPHI	MDA
DE VLETTER RODERICK	PHOPHONYANE LODGE
SINGATI DLAMINI	SWAZILAND FAIR TRADE
MBONGENI MAGAGULA	SWABCHA



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



ANNEX III – Group Discussion I

Group discussion 1

5 Groups a 10 participants

How strong is the impact of CC on your work/sector/life (5-10min)?

- 1.1 Please identify your "focus area of work" according to the following categories (please select max 2)
- 1.2 Please assign a score to the identified "focus area of work" (1.1) according to the strength of the climate change impact; The score range is 1 (no impact), 2 (low), 3 (medium), 4 (high), 5 (very high)

Agriculture	_____	Humanitarian	_____
Ecosystem/ Biodiversity	_____	Industry	_____
Education	_____	Infrastructure/ human settlement	_____
Energy	_____	Recycling/ Waste	_____
Engineering	_____	Transport	_____
Forestry	_____	Water	_____
Health	_____	Other (please specify below)	_____

- 1.3 Please indicate to which degree climate change is impacting your (daily) life and the life of your family; The score range is 1 (no impact), 2 (low), 3 (medium), 4 (high), 5 (very high)

- 1.4 Please identify an example of a climate change impact on your/your families life or your work

Group discussion (20-25min)

There should be a rapporteur to compile the scores and information who also presents the results to the bigger group.

- 1.4 Present the results of the individual assessment of climate change impacts (1.1 - 1.3) to your group

Compile the group results on the questionnaire form

- 1.5 Please identify 3 popular examples (based on 1.4) of how climate change is impacting your /your families life or your work

Present these 3 examples to the bigger group.

Please deliver the filled-in form to Marco during the Lunch Break. After the Break, all group results will be presented in the bigger group.



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



ANNEX IV – Results of expert group discussions

Group discussion 2



- 4 focus areas: Agriculture, Biodiversity & Ecosystem, Health, and Water
- Groups for these focus areas based on expertise
- Summarize and discuss the content of the 4 focus areas
 - Assign a raporteur who will present the findings
 - Present your findings to the bigger group

⇒ Do you think the vulnerabilities are correctly and holistically identified?

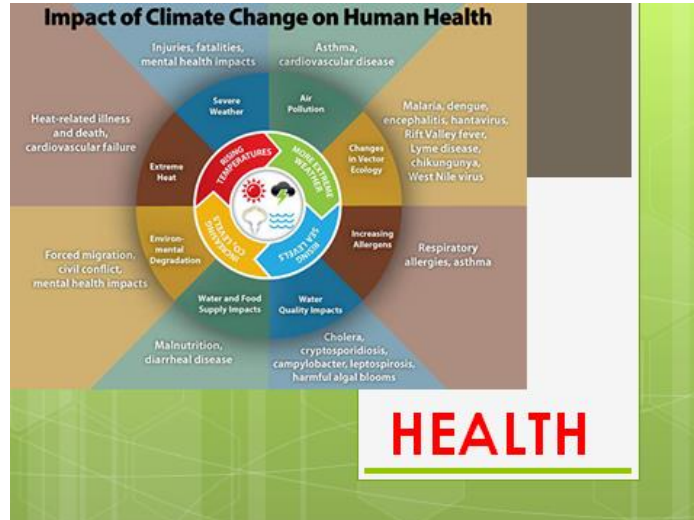
⇒ Are the (adaptation) measures adequate/sufficient?

Water Group

Vulnerabilities	Sensitivity	Adaptation measures
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced water table, • increase in water demand • Reduced surface water • Loss of livestock, aquatic life and wildlife • Increase in disease outbreaks such as diarrhea • Women and children who are usually tasked with fetching water, travel long distances and thus exposing them to the risk of being raped • Increase in prices of water storage tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water rationing • Rain water harvesting • Increased public awareness on how to deal with the impacts of drought
Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased water quality • Increase in water treatment costs • Destruction of crops, infrastructure and vegetation (loss of biodiversity) • Increase in waterborne diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in early warning systems • Construction of flood resistant buildings • Discourage the construction of houses along the river banks • Apply homebased water treatment techniques



Health Group



Do you think the vulnerabilities are correctly holistically identified?

- Need to further emphasize on the issue of malnutrition as both acute and chronic
- Issues covered well and yes there is a need to align them to national health strategic plan and the UN Sustainable Development Goal's.

Are the adaptation measures adequate?

- Need to strengthen the adaptation measures
- Need for efficiency in systems and structures of implementation of most of the measures
- Need to have a visibility of the civil society in engaging to Climate Change issues
- Financing of measures for sustainability
- Ensure independency of structures that work within adaptation sphere
- Encouraging of behaviour change amongst citizens



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



ANNEX V – List of Civil Society Task Team Members

Name of Organisation	Representative
MISA	Mr. Vuyisile Hlatshwayo
REASWA	Ms. Gugu Mthimkhulu
ADRA Swaziland	Revered Nkanyiso Gamedze
SWABCHA	Mr. Mbongeni Magagula
CARITAS	Mr. Musa Dlamini
LULOTE	Mr. Patrick Masimbarira
CHURCH FORUM	Mr. Mncedisi Masuku
FODSWA	
GREEN LIVING MOVEMENT	Ms. Ntombifuthi Shabangu
NAZARENE COMPASSIONATE MINISTRIES	Mr. Ciniso Mdluli
COSPE SWAZILAND	Mr. Zama Maziya
SWADE	Mr. prince Mngoma



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



ANNEX VI – Post-workshop evaluation survey

Post-workshop survey

Objective: This survey is conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the workshop in achieving the outcomes described below. Please indicate to which extend you agree with the statements below.

Improved awareness of climate change issues amongst civil society:

1.1. I gained a better understanding of climate change and its impacts on Swaziland.

Disagree Neutral Fully agree

1.2. The workshop helped me identify helpful technologies to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts.

Disagree Neutral Fully agree

1.3. I gained a better understanding of Swaziland’s national mitigation and adaptation priorities and targets, particularly for the agricultural sector.

Disagree Neutral Fully agree

Better coordinated efforts amongst civil society in Swaziland to tackle climate change and improved capacity to receive climate finance.

1.4. I met new colleagues which I will consult and coordinate with in future (climate change related) issues.

Disagree Neutral Fully agree

1.5. The workshop enabled a better coordination of efforts amongst civil society in Swaziland to tackle climate change.

Disagree Neutral Fully agree

1.6. The workshop provided me with the tools and information for proposal development to apply for (climate) finance.

Disagree Neutral Fully agree



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



Evaluation of training materials and workshop content.

1.7. The materials provided during the workshop were relevant and helpful.

Disagree Neutral Fully agree

1.8. The content of the workshop was relevant and interesting.

Disagree Neutral Fully agree

1.9. I will share these materials with my colleagues to create a greater awareness

Disagree Neutral Fully agree

Overall, I give the workshop the following score. On a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest).

1 2 3 4 5

Comments and suggestions:

Thank you for your participation!