GENDER EQUALITY IN NATIONAL CLIMATE
“ACTION: WORKING TOWARDS GENDER-RESPONSIVE NDCS”

ZAMBIA EXPERIENCE

Team Members:
1. Yunike Mutale Zulu
2. Gladys M Chimfwembe
3. Hartley Walimwipi

April 24th–26th, 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya
### INTRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Role (s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</td>
<td>Coordinates implementation of climate change activities including NDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Gender</td>
<td>Serves as member of Technical/Steering Committees on climate change in providing policy guidance on ensuring gender issues are included in climate change development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Status of NDC development**

- Formulated draft NDC implementation plan
- Activities currently underway
  1. Stocktaking
  2. NDC investment plan
  3. MRV development
Gender analysis has been undertaken to a certain extent through the *Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP)*.

CCGAP is a tool developed to ensure Zambia’s climate change processes mainstream gender considerations, ensure women and men have access to participate in, and benefit equally from climate change initiatives.
Five Key Steps to develop the ccGAP

1. Meetings with representatives from the Ministry of Gender, MLNREP, the Interim Climate Change Secretariat (ICCS), the USAID Zambia Mission, and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to establish a working group/task force to oversee the conduction of the ccGAP;

2. Meetings and interviews, as well as an extensive desk review of existing literature (policies, articles, NGO and other stakeholder websites, etc.) to develop a diagnosis as to the status of gender and climate change in Zambia;

3. Development and facilitation of a two-day stakeholder training on climate change, gender, and the linkages between them;
4. Development and facilitation of a three day national workshop, including many participants from the first workshop, to elaborate discussions related to gender and climate change in Zambia and facilitate creation of the Gender Action Plan.

   This workshop brought together a wide range of government and civil society stakeholders and, in the case of Zambia, brought participants to Lusaka from all 10 provinces; and

5. Validation (electronic and in-person consultation) and formalisation/approval of the ccGAP by the government.

The ccGAP is premised on the Gender Policy and has highlighted 7 key Priority Areas
GENDER ANALYSIS—NATIONAL CONTEXT

- **Priority Sector I: Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems**
  - **Outcome:** Agricultural production and food security for all Zambians is enhanced, particularly in remote areas and for women farmers and their families

- **Priority Sector II: Health**
  - **Outcome:** The health and wellness of women and men is promoted and protected in the context of increased climate change-related threats, particularly at community level, in both urban and rural settings

- **Priority Sector III: Forests, including Protected Areas, REDD+, Biodiversity and Wildlife**
  - **Outcome:** The forest sector, inclusive of biodiversity, wildlife, protected areas and REDD+ is climate-smart and gender-responsive, and promotes the full and effective participation of women and men, particularly at community level
Priority Sector IV: Water Security, including Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Resilience

Outcome: The water security of all Zambians is promoted and protected, via gender-responsive and climate-smart water infrastructure and disaster risk reduction, management and resilience.

Priority Sector V: Infrastructure

Outcome: Infrastructure planning and processes are gender-responsive and climate-resilient.

Priority Sector VI: Energy And Energy Efficiency

Outcome: Zambia’s energy sector is diverse and gender responsive, promoting women’s economic empowerment.

Priority Sector VII: Tourism

Outcome: Zambia’s tourism industry is gender-responsive and climate-smart, promoting and advancing the resilience, livelihoods, and sustainable development of local communities and ecosystems.
The NPCC provides the institutional framework for the coordination and implementation of climate change activities in Zambia which includes the NDC.

- The current institutional arrangement includes the Council of Ministers, Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries and Technical Committee.
- The Council of Ministers is the supreme decision-making body that oversees climate change interventions in the country.
- The Steering Committee is the main advisory body to the Council of Ministers on policy and programme coordination and implementation.
- The Technical Committee is responsible for approval of proposals and progress reports on climate change implementation.

However, institutional arrangement need strengthening so as to operationalise MRV systems and streamline project implementation.
GOVERNANCE/ INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

Chair
- Vice President
  - PS National Development Plan
  - PS Lands and Natural Resources

Coordinating
- Council of Ministers
- Steering Committee
  - Technical Committee

Secretariat
- PS National Development Plan
- PS Lands and Natural Resources
  - Department of Climate Change and Natural Resources

Planning Implementation and M&E Framework
- Key Result Area
- Programmes and Outcomes
- Projects and Outputs

Multiple sectors
Climate change Gender Action plan has been developed
The total budget to implement the Plan is US$19.1 Million
Funding sources: National budget, international funding sources including climate finance, private sector
Measuring Reporting and Verification framework is currently under development
The CCGAP is aligned to the National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC)

NPCC recognizes that climate change affects men, women, youth, children and differently-abled persons in different ways.

Of significance is the fact that women and children are most vulnerable to health impacts given their traditional roles in the society.

One of the policy objective in the NPCC is to engender Climate Change programmes and activities in order to enhance gender equality and equity in the implementation of climate change programmes. The policy measures under this objective are:

a) Promote gender differentiation and implementation of gender specific measures on climate change;

b) Improve the participation of women, youth and children in climate change programmes;

c) Promote gender equity in access to climate finances
Climate Finance acquisition processes are in most cases lengthy and require knowledge in proposal writing. This is usually a hindrance for most women groups that are making an effort to be agents of adaptation as they lack the skill. There is urgent need to build capacity in the area of proposal writing for these categories.

Effort to have some groups trained is underway as we are still trying to mobilise resources for this exercise.
OTHER MESSAGES

- It is cardinal to engage the people at the grass root as we are forging ahead with efforts to curb climate change.
- There is a lot of indigenous knowledge that exists.
END OF PRESENTATION