



ZIMBABWE CSO COUNTRY TEAM

Presentation compiled by:

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Presentation outline

- 1. An overview of the policy and legislative framework on Gender and Climate Change**
- 2. Gender Integration in local, national and regional climate change actions**
- 3. Outline climate related programs**
- 4. Capacity and Policy gaps**
- 5. Proffer recommendations on the way forward**

Policy and Legal Frameworks

- ❖ **Zimbabwe National Climate Change Policy**-Helps Zimbabwe to establish the legal structures to regulate business in climate- related matters and reduce green house gas emissions. Policy focuses on adaptation with regard to rural communities and agriculture.
- ❖ **Gender Action Plan**- recognizes the gap that exists between men and women and fosters gender sensitive climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. It mainstreams gender to ensure that women benefit from national climate change initiatives, programs, policies and activities. GAP supports Zimbabwe's vision for 2030 toward a transformed, inclusive, resilient and more sustainable economy. Covers 4 critical sectors of our NDCs agriculture, forestry, land use, energy, industrial process and products use and waste management.
- ❖ **Zimbabwe Constitution of 2013**- upholds gender equality as one of its principles.
- ❖ **The Revised National Gender Policy of 2017**- focuses on gender considerations.

...continuation Policy and Legal Frameworks

- ❖ **National Development Strategy(NDS1)- focuses on all sectors and on leaving no one behind.**
- ❖ **Zimbabwe National Climate Change Response Strategy**
- ❖ **Zimbabwe Revised Nationally Determined Contributions(NDCs) 2021**
- ❖ **National Environmental Action Plan(NEAP)**
- ❖ **National Adaptation Plan (NAP) - calls for the country to adapt to the changing climate by integrating climate change adaptive capacity, through strengthening human and institutional systems and improving awareness.**
- ❖ **Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)**
- ❖ **Revised National Agriculture Policy Framework**
- ❖ **National Youth Policy-** recognizes youth as essential parties.
- ❖ **Child Friendly Climate Change Policy-** recognizes that children are vulnerable and promotes child friendly spaces.

Policy and Legal Framework

- ❖ **NCCRS (2014)**
- ❖ **National Energy Policy (2012)**
- ❖ **National Renewable Energy Policy (2020-2030)**
- ❖ **Biofuels Policy**
- ❖ **Electricity Act Chapter 13:19**
- ❖ **The Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority Act**
- ❖ **Rural Electrification Fund Act (Chapter 13:20)**

Gender intergration in local, national and regional climate action in Zimbabwe

- ❖ In line with Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan which calls for inclusiveness as well as gender sensitive and responsive policies, programs and projects within all climate change elements of mitigation, adaptation, capacity building, technology transfer and finance.
- ❖ In this line, Zimbabwe's constitution dictates a clear need to mainstream gender across all sectors, the climate change policies and plans prepared by the Government of Zimbabwe, across sectors and Ministries, over the years have included gender considerations to a varying extent.
- ❖ Women leadership- participation of women in decision making bodies, to lobby and advocate on issues that affect them and their household members.
- ❖ Waste management- women recycling projects
- ❖ Combating GBV

Climate related programs being implemented that prioritize gender responsiveness

- ❖ **Women empowerment** - Innovation hubs, Co-operatives formation i.e Qoki Makhosikazi and ilima farming projects
- ❖ **Women networks**
- ❖ **Gender resilience networks** for Disaster risk preparedness
- ❖ **Women leadership** - Decision making bodies involving women
- ❖ **Green jobs**
- ❖ **Climate Smart Agriculture** – Pfumbudza
- ❖ **Operationalization of the Zimbabwe Gender Commission** to spearhead the gender agenda
- ❖ **Enactment and popularization of the Domestic Violence Act**, to combat Gender Based Violence(GBV)
- ❖ Prioritization of **resource allocation** and disbursement to women empowerment programs
- ❖ **Capitalization of the Women's Microfinance Bank**
- ❖ **Introduction and enforcement of policies** for free maternal health care services, with the objective to reduce maternal mortality rates

Climate-related programs that prioritize gender responsiveness.

- ❖ ACE-Action for Climate Empowerment(SDGs 13 & 17)
- ❖ Documentation on climate change impact campaigns
- ❖ Translation of national documents into vernacular
- ❖ RE and Energy efficiency
- ❖ Cooperative's formation
- ❖ Participation & organizing green and brown farmer field days
- ❖ Training of young climate change negotiators

Gender transformative approaches in Zimbabwe

Strategies being implemented to move beyond individual self-improvement among women toward transforming the unequal power relations and discriminatory gender and social norms, policies, legislation, and other social structures that reinforce gendered inequalities.



Capacity and Policy Gaps

- Although the Government has made some progress with regards to gender mainstreaming ,the current situation is largely characterized by pronounced youth inclusion and limited gender mainstreaming. Women still face hurdles in respect of opportunities to ascend to commanding heights in the national economy, including:
 - ❖ Limited access to finance
 - ❖ Limited access to land and freehold property
 - ❖ Limited opportunities to influence policy, and
 - ❖ Legal ,cultural and patriarchal barriers

– The landmark Paris Agreement **OBLIGATES** State Parties to:-

- keep global temperature rise this century to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels; and
- pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

– **HOWEVER**, there are challenges in moving towards the set emission trajectory.

The 6th Assessment Report of the IPCC clearly warns that:-

‘unless there is a **rapid, deep and sustained reduction** in global greenhouse gas emissions, the fight against climate change and limiting global temperatures in line with the **PARIS**

AGREEMENT GOALS’ MAY REMAIN ELUSIVE’.

- ❖ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are key in realising the goals of the Paris Agreement.
 - ❖ The NDCs spell out the actions in which Zimbabwe must implement to tackle climate change & gender, both in terms of adaptation and mitigation.

- ❖ The implementation of NDCs in Zimbabwe and other regions has been fraught with challenges.
 - Concerns have been raised on the institutional capacity to deliver on the commitments; and
 - much more importantly on whether the commitments taken under NDCs are **realistic in the context of the national circumstances.**

PROGRESS OF NDCs IMPLEMENTATION IN ZIMBABWE

- ❖ Zimbabwe continue to make positive progress in updating Gender & NDCs policies..
- ❖ New NDCs have higher levels of ambition and quality and are more inclusive.
 - ❖ Emission reduction targets in African NDCs have been increased by 6.9% on average over a wider scope of gases and sectors.
- ❖ New NDCs also display more detailed implementation, financing, and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) plans.
 - ❖ Zimbabwe's updated NDCs provide cost estimates for the implementation, which will make it easier to develop investment plans, and total estimates leading up to 2030

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- Zimbabwe has committed **funding** of domestic public resources, about 10% of the total cost.
- This is drop in the ocean as **USD 2.5 billion** must come from international public sources and the domestic and international private sectors.
- This external financial support, required beyond domestic public sources, is defined as “climate finance need”.
- Climate Finance need could be underestimated due to:
 - lack of capacity and guidance to make accurate assessments; and
 - lack of data from subnational governments and vulnerable communities.
 - Zimbabwe may not be able to provide as much domestic public finance as initially estimated given high debt levels amid unanticipated budgetary pressures.
- **NB: The financing gap is significant**

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- Some of the interventions implemented in gender mainstreaming include, among others:-
 - ❖ Operationalization of the Zimbabwe Gender Commission to spearhead the gender agenda
 - ❖ Enactment and popularization of the Domestic Violence Act, to combat Gender Based Violence(GBV)
 - ❖ Prioritization of resource allocation and disbursement to women empowerment programs
 - ❖ Capitalization of the Women's Microfinance Bank
 - ❖ Introduction and enforcement of policies for free maternal health care services, with the objective to reduce maternal mortality rates
 - ❖ NB. Gender equality and women empowerment remains unfinished business under National Development Strategy 1

Strategies in mainstreaming gender in the development process in zimbabwe

- ❖ During the National Development Strategy (NDS1), integration of gender mainstreaming across all sectors of the economy will strengthen ,cognizant gender equality is fundamental to achieving equitable ,sustainable and inclusive socio-economic and environmental development.
- ❖ This Build s on Government's commitment under the constitution, the Gender Responsive Budgeting Strategy, the National Gender Policy and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Framework ,the National Gender Action Plan.

Capacity and policy gaps

- ❖ Although the Government has made some progress with regards to gender mainstreaming, the current situation is largely characterized by pronounced child & youth inclusion and gender mainstreaming. Women still face hurdles in respect of opportunities to ascend to commanding heights in the national economy, including:
- ❖ **Education:** Limited education reduces women's opportunities to enter technical sector employment including renewable energy, or to operate their own energy enterprises

Capacity and policy gaps

- No policy which protects waste pickers as a collective group. no standards or regulations for waste - classification and segregation are not standardized therefore disadvantaging women's waste due to the uncontrolled cost of waste.
- By-laws in most cities are outdated and inadequate and they do not give a holistic picture including gender considerations.
- The climate crisis is not “gender neutral”. Women and girls experience the greatest impacts of climate change, which amplifies existing gender inequalities and poses unique threats to their livelihoods, health, and safety.
- Low presentation of women in climate change decision making processes. The low representation of women constraints their ability to meaningfully participate in climate change decisions, adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

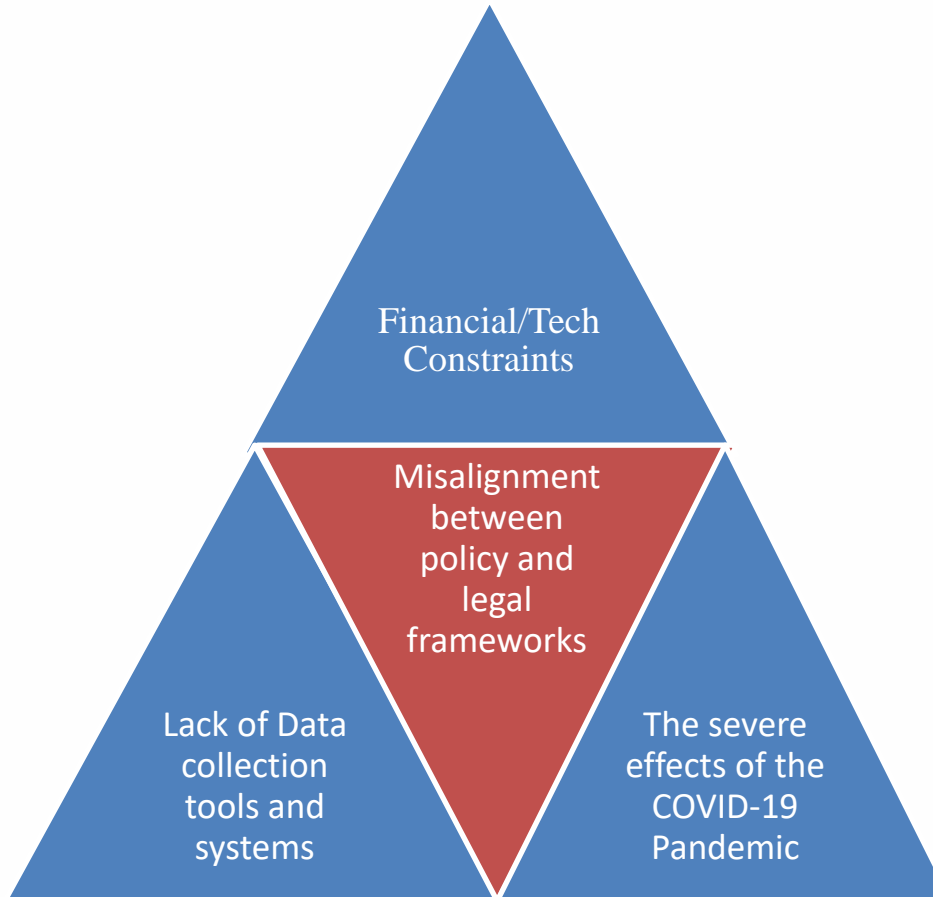
Capacity and policy gaps

- ❖ The Gender Burden of Work- Various manifestations of climate change , such as drought, exacerbate fuel-wood and water scarcity add more to the domestic burdens of women than to those of men.
- ❖ Limited Access to ICT Services and Equipment
- ❖ Limited accessibility to media means that women are not able to make informed decisions about issues that affect their lives.
- ❖ Cultural affirmitty /traditional beliefs and norms
- ❖ Domestication of climate change treaties and agreements related to gender.
- ❖ Translation of policy documents into vernacular

Capacity and Policy gaps

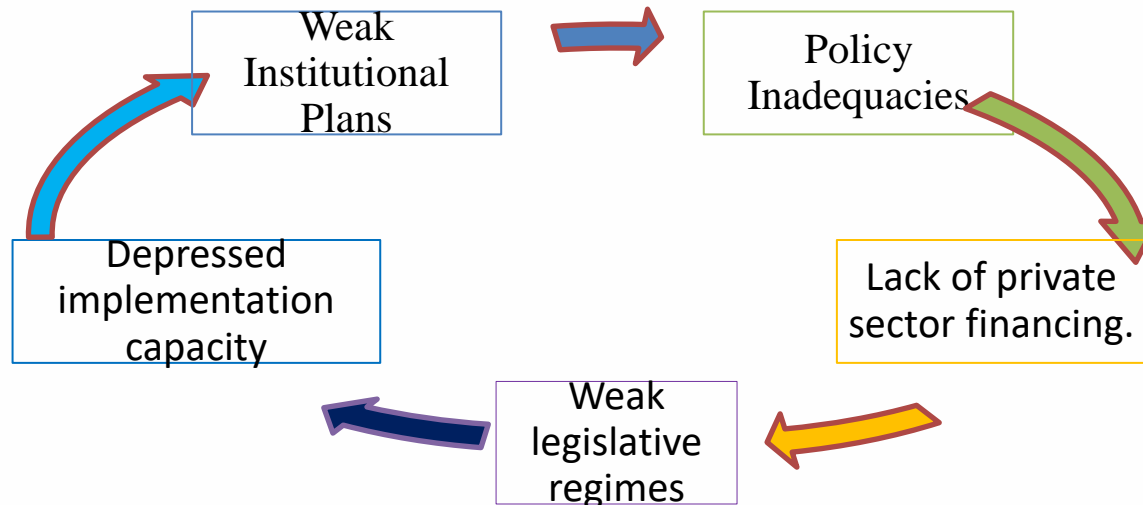
- 86% of women in Zimbabwe depend on land (Agriculture and forestry) as their primary livelihood and food production for their families undertaking a wide range of activities relating to accessing inputs, production of various products, post-harvest handling and storage, processing, marketing and distribution FAO (2017) National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods – Zimbabwe: Country Gender Assessment Series
- Zimbabwe women farmers, on average, hold fewer land and resource rights and have less access to important information, decision-making, income opportunities, and political voice than men
- Women also typically have fewer financial and physical assets, making it more difficult to rebound after a significant storm or drought, and lack mobility and opportunity to engage in public and private decision-making

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Other capacity and policy gaps

- ❖ Several other interconnected and cyclical challenges are also prevalent in Zimbabwe & Africa. These are summed as follows:



Recommendations:

- Ensuring adequate climate finance is essential for gender implementation.
- Private sector financing flows in Zimbabwe & Africa **MUST** be enhanced to support gender action plan and policy implementation.
- Private-Public Partnerships are key, particularly in the energy and transportation sectors.
- Green investments must be promoted if the emission targets are to be met.
- Need to access emerging climate smart technologies
- Build capacity and strengthen national systems

DATA COLLECTIONS SYSTEMS

- Climate & Gender Data collection systems **MUST** be reinforced.
- This can be funded from the National Budgets and Transparency funds which are aligned to NDCs Implementation and reporting.

Recommendations

- Mainstream gender in climate change mitigation and adaptation in the IPPU sector- Strengthen women and youths entrepreneurial, business and technical skills in the green industry and SME.
- Establish database on climate smart industries and services.
- Strengthen the gender mainstreaming capacity of institutions in the IPPU sector.
- Penalties for illegal dumping in which women are part of.
- Gender-responsive climate financing and gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting, which involves tracking performance , and feedback for policy review .
- Address climate change through evidence-based research, technology development and transfer.
- Develop an effective climate change communication information management and communication system that facilitates access by all stakeholder groups.
- Strengthen and mainstream climate change in all education curricula.

Recomendations...

- Capacity building programmes on local level food and seed management.
- Gender-responsive climate-smart agricultural technologies particularly for women farmers
- Capacity of extension services with respect to gender and climate change
- Building on youth and women funding mechanisms, to increase access to women and youth farmers to be climate resilient
- Strengthen the gender mainstreaming capacity of institutions in the AFOLU sector.
- Capacity Building of key stakeholders in integrated solid waste management and gender
- Mainstream gender in the formulation and implementation of policies around integrated solid waste management
- Strengthen the gender mainstreaming capacity of Institutions in waste management

Recommendations

- ❖ Further mainstreaming of gender sensitive policies and legislation
- ❖ Integrating gender issues into national and sectoral economic policies, national budget policies
- ❖ Programming and Budgeting ,which involves identification of gender issues ,interventions, budget costings, and setting of performance benchmarks
- ❖ Prioritization of resource allocation ,disbursement and implementation of national and sectoral gender plans and programs through; Implementation of Gender Sensitive programs and projects, targeting women.

Overall conclusions

- **Institutional Coordination and Policy and legal framework**
- **Budget Allocations and Expenditures and Financing Mechanisms**
- **Partnerships to finance and support NDC implementation**
- **Adaptative mitigation**
- **Capacity Building**

Thank you

Tatenda

Siyabonga