



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND GENDER MATTERS

ON THE

**GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY FRAMEWORKS IN
ZAMBIA**

FOR THE

FIFTH SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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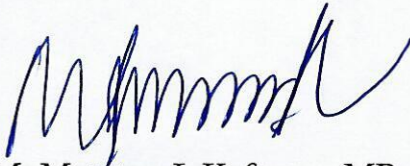
FOREWORD

Honourable Madam Speaker, the Committee on National Guidance and Gender Matters has the honour to present its report on the *Gender-Responsive Climate Change Policy Frameworks in Zambia*, for the Fifth Session of the Thirteenth National Assembly. The Committee undertook its functions as set out in Standing Orders 206 (g) and 207 (a) – (d) of the National Assembly Standing Orders, 2024.

In accordance with its programme of work, the Committee requested detailed memoranda from various stakeholders, who were also invited to make oral submissions on the topical issue and to clarify any matters arising therefrom. These engagements were conducted over the course of ten meetings. The list of stakeholders is provided at Appendix II.

The Committee's Report is arranged in two parts: Part I presents a summary of submissions from stakeholders on the topical issue and the Committee's observations and recommendations. Part II highlights the Committee's observations and recommendations based on the Executive's responses in the Action-Taken Report from previous Sessions.

The Committee is grateful to the Rt. Hon. Speaker for supporting its work, as well as all stakeholders who provided written and oral submissions. The Committee also appreciates the Clerk of the National Assembly for the guidance and assistance provided throughout the process.



Mr Mutotwe L Kafwaya, MP
CHAIRPERSON

April, 2026
LUSAKA

ACRONYMS

NAP - National Adaptation Plan

NDC - Nationally Determined Contributions

CCGAP - Climate Change Gender Action Plan

CDF - Constituency Development Fund

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals

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1.0 MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee consisted of Mr Mutotwe L Kafwaya, MP (Chairperson); Mrs Miriam Chonya, MP (Vice Chairperson); Mr Gystave Chonde, MP; Ms Chrizoster Halwiindi, MP; Ms Brenda Nyirenda, MP; Mr Harry S K Kamboni, MP; Mr Mulenga F Fube, MP; Mr Kabwe T Chewe, MP; Mr Bernard Kanengo, MP; and Mr Lufeyo Ngoma, MP.

PART I

2.0 CONSIDERATION OF THE TOPICAL ISSUE

In accordance with its mandate, the Committee undertook a study on Gender-Responsive Climate Change Policy Frameworks in Zambia in order to assess their adequacy, the differentiated impacts of climate change, and the challenges limiting their effective implementation.

3.0 GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY FRAMEWORKS IN ZAMBIA

3.1 Background

Over the past decades, climate change has emerged as a major development challenge in Zambia, with increasing frequency and intensity of droughts, floods, erratic rainfall patterns, and rising temperatures. These climatic shocks have undermined key sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, education, and health, thereby constraining livelihoods and slowing national development. Given Zambia's heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture, climate variability has resulted in reduced agricultural productivity, food insecurity, and heightened socio-economic vulnerability.

According to the United Nations, the impacts of climate change are not gender-neutral. Men and women endured differentiated burdens due to their dependence on natural resources and access to land, finance, and decision-making platforms. Their differentiated roles in water collection, food production, and caregiving became increasingly strenuous during periods of environmental stress.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia, over the years, has developed various policy frameworks and strategies aimed at addressing climate change, with growing recognition of the need to integrate gender considerations. These efforts have reflected an evolving policy landscape that seeks to promote resilience, equity, and sustainable development in the face of climate-related challenges.

3.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were to appreciate the:

- i) legal and policy framework for advancing gender-responsive climate action in Zambia;
- ii) integration of gender in Zambia's climate change programmes and strategies;

- iii) impact of climate change on women and men with a focus on livelihoods, water, food security, health, education, and household resilience; and
- iv) challenges, if any, that limit Gender-Responsive Climate Policies and to recommend strategies for strengthening gender-responsive climate action.

3.3 Summary of Submissions by Stakeholders

In line with the objectives of the study, stakeholders who appeared before the Committee made the submissions summarised below.

3.3.1 Adequacy of the legal and policy framework for advancing gender-responsive climate action in Zambia

a) Legal framework

Stakeholders submitted that Zambia has an elaborate legal framework supporting gender-responsive climate action. The framework is set out below:

- i) *The Constitution of Zambia* obliges the State to address climate change under Article 257 (g) and (e) on environmental management. Further, Article 231 establishes the Gender Equity and Equality Commission with the mandate to promote the attainment and mainstreaming of gender equality, including in the implementation of climate policies. Furthermore, the constitution provides for the principles of equality and non-discrimination, establishing a legal foundation for gender-responsive climate action through national values in Article 8.
- ii) *The Green Economy and Climate Change Act No. 18 of 2024* establishes frameworks, institutions, and funding for climate action and, through Section 3(g) provides for environmental and social safeguards. The Act domesticates the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, ensuring consistency with global mitigation and adaptation standards. It also provides for a foundation for integrating gender responsiveness into planning and implementation.
- iii) *The Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011* addresses climate change impacts, although, it does not explicitly integrate gender responsive climate actions.
- iv) *The Gender Equity and Equality Act No. 22 of 2015* provides a legal framework for gender equality, mandating mainstreaming across all sectors and requiring public and private institutions to integrate gender perspectives in policy, planning, budgeting, and implementation.

Stakeholders observed that while these frameworks were progressive, gender provisions were often not enforceable and lacked clear accountability mechanisms.

v) Policy framework

Stakeholders submitted that key policy documents guiding gender-responsive climate action include the following:

- i) The Vision 2030 embodies the principle of ‘gender responsive sustainable development’, as one of the core national values guiding the country’s long-term development path. This signified that aspirations for Zambia climate change policies

and broader development strategies were expected to be inclusive, equitable, and responsive to the differentiated needs of women and men.

- ii) The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) aspires to achieve climate-resilient and inclusive development outcomes to enhance national resilience, productivity, and sustainable development. It indirectly advanced gender responsiveness by promoting inclusive participation, equitable access to resources.
- iii) Zambia's Nationally Determined Contributions reflects the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming, while emphasising equity, in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.
- iv) National Gender Policy (2023) provides a framework for mainstreaming gender across policies, programmes and budgets, emphasising equal access to resources, technology and decision-making in addressing climate change. The policy was anchored in international frameworks such as Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Maputo Protocol, and Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality.
- v) Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP, 2018) provides a structured framework for advancing gender-responsive climate action, ensuring equal access, participation and benefits for women and men, while outlining measures to address inequalities and strengthen women's adaptive capacity in climate-sensitive sectors.
- vi) National Adaptation Plan (2023) advances Zambia's gender-responsive climate agenda by integrating gender considerations into medium and long-term adaptation planning. It recognises that climate risks and adaptive capacity were shaped by social and gender inequalities and therefore promoted inclusive, people-centred adaptation strategies. Additionally, the Plan provided a framework for translating high-level commitments into sectoral action.
- vii) National Policy on Climate Change (2016) commits to engendering climate change programmes and activities.
- viii) The Zambia's National Green Growth Strategy (2024-2030) promotes a low-carbon, inclusive economy and integrated gender responsiveness by addressing vulnerable groups and embedding gender considerations within its core objectives and outcomes.

Stakeholders observed that, while the policy framework has advanced gender mainstreaming and inclusive climate governance, it is largely aspirational, characterised by weak operational guidance, limited financing, and inadequate

monitoring systems. In some cases, they observed that, gender provisions are often broadly framed, resulting in their treatment as peripheral rather than integral to policy design. They submitted that, strengthening gender-responsive indicators, data systems, and policy alignment remained imperative.

3.3.2 Impact of climate change on women and men with a focus on livelihoods, water, food security, health, education, and household resilience

Evidence submitted to the Committee indicated that climate change had differential impacts on women and men across key sectors as highlighted below:

i) Impact of climate change on livelihoods

The Committee learnt that livelihoods were threatened in Zambia, particularly in rural areas where poverty levels remained high with agriculture being predominantly rain-fed. The Committee also learnt that women mostly engaged in subsistence farming, informal trading and natural resource-based activities, often disproportionately affected by droughts and erratic rainfall. The Committee further learnt that recurrent droughts had reduced crop yields, thereby undermining household incomes, particularly among female-headed households. In contrast, men were more likely to migrate in search of wage labour, thereby shifting economic responsibilities to women.

ii) Impact of climate change on water

Stakeholders highlighted that water scarcity had profound gendered implications, particularly for women and girls who were primarily responsible for water collection in most households. The evidence submitted showed that in households without water on premises, women and girls aged 15 and above took up about 70 per cent of water fetching responsibilities, compared to about 30 per cent for men and boys.

Additionally, the Committee learnt that during drought periods, diminishing water sources compelled women and girls to travel longer distances and spend more time fetching water. This, they submitted reduced time available for other economic activities, thereby reinforcing poverty and gender inequality. Stakeholders also observed that women were rarely involved in decision-making regarding water access and the technical maintenance of water infrastructure.

Additionally, the Committee was informed that addressing structural inequalities, and strengthening inclusive and sustainable community resilience in water-based policies was key.

iii) Impact of climate change on food security

The Committee was informed that food security was closely linked to gender roles and climate vulnerability. The Committee was also informed that climate change had reduced agricultural productivity through droughts, floods, soil degradation and pest outbreaks, thereby undermining household food availability, particularly in rural areas reliant on subsistence farming. The Committee also learnt that over 60 per cent of rural women depended on rain-fed agriculture, increasing their vulnerability to climate shocks.

The Committee further learnt that women, who played a central role in food production, storage and preparation, bore a disproportionate burden during food shortages. Evidence submitted indicated that women often prioritised feeding children and other household members, reducing their own food intake. This adversely affected their nutrition and health, especially among pregnant and lactating women. They added that limited access to agricultural inputs and extension services constrained women's capacity to adapt, further exacerbating malnutrition and food insecurity.

iv) Impact of climate change on health

The Committee learnt that climate change had significant implications for public health in Zambia, with differentiated impacts on women and men. It was submitted that droughts and floods compromised water quality and sanitation, increasing the prevalence of water-borne diseases such as cholera and dysentery, while rising temperatures contributed to the spread of vector-borne diseases such as malaria. The Committee further learnt that women, as primary caregivers, bore a disproportionate burden during health crises, resulting in increased physical, emotional and economic stress.

Stakeholders also added that pregnant women and girls were particularly vulnerable due to limited access to clean water, sanitation and healthcare during extreme weather events. Additionally, stakeholders submitted that reliance on biomass energy exposed women to indoor air pollution and heat stress. Evidence from stakeholders revealed that women bore a significant burden, carrying out 53 per cent of household waste management roles compared to 14 per cent for men. They further submitted that, while men also faced health risks, particularly through labour-intensive activities and migration, women's caregiving roles intensified their vulnerability during climate-related health emergencies.

v) Impact of climate change on education

Stakeholders highlighted that climate shocks disrupted education systems, disproportionately affecting girls. During droughts and floods, girls were often withdrawn from school to support water collection, caregiving and income-generating activities, increasing absenteeism and dropout rates. The stakeholders emphasised that climate-induced poverty heightened the risk of early marriages as a coping strategy, undermining girls' educational attainment and long-term socio-economic prospects.

The Committee learnt that while climate change education was being promoted, gender perspectives remained inadequately integrated. This has limited awareness of gender-climate linkages and reduced opportunities to empower girls in climate leadership. Further, stakeholders warned that, if unaddressed, this challenge could have lasting effects on women's economic opportunities, while boys risked early labour and migration.

vi) Impact of climate change on household resilience

The Committee learnt that women had limited access to land, finance, technology and extension services, which constrained their adaptive capacity and weakened household resilience. Stakeholders observed that despite women's central role in water resource management and food production, they often lacked control over productive assets and decision-making. Further, stakeholders observed that this disparity has reduced the effectiveness of climate adaptation efforts. Stakeholders also observed that, while men generally had greater access to assets that cushioned climate shocks, constrained access for women undermined overall household and community resilience. They warned that the inequalities reinforced existing gender disparities and adversely affected national development outcomes, underscoring the need to actualise policy interventions on gender-responsive in climate change.

vii) Sectoral interventions for strengthening climate resilience and adaptive

The Government, in collaboration with its partners, implemented some of the following interventions and strategies to address gender-responsive climate impacts and strengthen resilience.

Construction of maternal health facilities

Stakeholders submitted that Government had undertaken gender-responsive interventions in the health sector through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and central Government programmes, including the construction of mothers' shelters and maternity annexes, with provision of running water at health facilities. They explained that these interventions were critical in rural and climate-affected areas, as they improved access to safe delivery services, reduced maternal health risks, and eased the caregiving burden on women, who were often responsible for both maternal and household health needs during climate-related disease outbreaks.

Borehole drilling and water reticulation systems

Further, stakeholders indicated that Government, working with cooperating partners, had supported the sinking of boreholes and development of water reticulation systems to bring water closer to communities. They noted that these interventions were aimed at reducing the distances travelled by women and girls to access water, thereby addressing time poverty, improving health outcomes, and enabling participation in education and economic activities.

Cash-for-Work Programme

In their submissions, stakeholders indicated that the Cash-for-Work programme was a critical social protection intervention supporting climate-affected households, particularly women who were disproportionately impacted due to their reliance on rain-fed agriculture. They submitted that during climate-induced shocks such as droughts and floods, the programme provided immediate income support, enabling households to meet basic needs and reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms such as early marriages and school dropouts. They added that community engagement in resilience-building activities enhanced adaptive capacity and promoted women's economic participation.

School Feeding Programme

Stakeholders submitted that the School Feeding Programme served as a critical social protection and adaptation measure in addressing climate-induced food insecurity. They noted that, as climate shocks reduced household food availability, children, particularly girls, faced heightened risks of absenteeism and school dropout. In this regard, the provision of school meals mitigated the impact of food shortages at household level, safeguarding children's nutritional status, and supported sustained learning. Consequently, the Programme has contributed to improved school attendance, retention, and educational outcomes, while cushioning vulnerable households against climate-related food insecurity.

Keeping Girls in School Initiative

Additionally, stakeholders submitted that initiatives aimed at keeping girls in school were essential in mitigating socio-economic impacts of climate change. They explained that interventions such as bursaries, social cash transfers, and sanitary support reduced vulnerability to early marriages and increased domestic burdens, while enhancing long-term adaptive capacity and resilience.

However, stakeholders observed that despite these efforts, the interventions remained insufficient in scale and coverage to adequately address gender-responsive climate concerns. They emphasised that many communities still faced limited access to water and health

infrastructure, and called for increased investment, improved coordination, and sustained implementation to effectively reduce the burden on women and girls.

viii) Targeted sector strategies

Stakeholders highlighted that strengthening gender-responsive climate action and addressing gender dynamics in climate-sensitive sectors required targeted, sector-specific strategies, which they outlined as follows:

- In agriculture, programmes should support women farmers' access to land, inputs, climate-smart technologies, and extension services;
- In the water sector, initiatives should promote women's participation in water governance and ensure equitable access to safe and reliable water sources; and
- In health and education, climate resilience strategies should explicitly address the needs of women, girls, and vulnerable groups during climate shocks. Further, they proposed that each sectoral programme should include clear gender objectives, indicators, and monitoring mechanisms to track progress and outcomes. They contended that by embedding gender responsiveness within sectoral planning and implementation, Zambia would ensure that climate action contributed to both resilience and gender equality goals.

3.3.3 Challenges, if any, that limit effectiveness of Gender-Responsive Climate Policies

Stakeholders submitted that several challenges limited the effectiveness of gender-responsive climate action, including the following:

i) Weak enforcement of legal and policy provisions

The stakeholders submitted that weak enforcement of legal and policy provisions remained a key constraint to gender-responsive climate action. They observed that, although existing frameworks articulated commitments to gender mainstreaming, they largely lacked binding obligations, sanctions and enforcement mechanisms. They submitted that, as a result, gender provisions were often treated as guiding principles rather than mandatory requirements. On the other hand, stakeholders also observed that customary practices continued to undermine women's access to land and resources, despite statutory protections guaranteeing such rights.

The Committee was informed that ministries and implementing agencies frequently overlooked gender considerations during implementation without consequence. Therefore, they warned that this weakened accountability and limited the translation of policy commitments into tangible outcomes.

ii) Inadequate financing and absence of gender-responsive budgets

The Committee was informed that inadequate financing and the absence of gender-responsive budgeting constrained effective climate action. They argued that climate financing remained skewed towards large-scale mitigation and infrastructure projects, with limited allocation to community-level adaptation initiatives that directly benefited women. It was further submitted that budget systems lacked mechanisms to track gender-related climate expenditures, making it difficult to assess impact. The Committee was informed that the absence of ring-fenced funding for gender-responsive interventions limited

implementation and weakened the ability to address gender-specific climate vulnerabilities effectively.

iii) Limited availability of sex-disaggregated data

The Committee learnt that the limited availability of sex-disaggregated data posed a major barrier to evidence-based policymaking. This, they argued, resulted in many climate assessments and monitoring systems not adequately capturing gender-differentiated impacts, needs and outcomes. Additionally, they observed that this constrained targeted interventions and hindered effective resource allocation.

iv) Capacity gaps at national and sub-national levels

The Committee was informed that significant institutional and technical capacity gaps existed at both national and sub-national levels. Stakeholders submitted that many institutions lacked adequately trained personnel and practical tools to integrate gender into climate planning, budgeting and implementation. At district level, where climate impacts were most pronounced, limited expertise, staffing and resources further constrained effective implementation. They also submitted that insufficient training in gender-responsive approaches, including data analysis and vulnerability assessments, weakened the ability of institutions to operationalise policy frameworks and achieve measurable outcomes.

v) Fragmented institutional coordination

The Committee was informed that fragmented institutional coordination undermined the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies. They observed that responsibilities for climate change and gender equality were spread across multiple ministries and agencies, resulting in overlapping mandates and unclear lines of accountability. This fragmentation, they argued, led to duplication of efforts and inconsistencies in policy application. The Committee also learnt that weak coordination mechanisms limited information sharing and joint planning, thereby reducing the overall effectiveness and coherence of climate interventions across sectors and administrative levels.

vi) Socio-cultural barriers and discriminatory customary practices

The stakeholders reported that entrenched socio-cultural norms and discriminatory customary practices continued to limit women's access to land, productive resources and decision-making authority. They observed that, although statutory laws largely promoted gender equality, customary systems often disadvantaged women in the governance of land tenure and resource allocation. Stakeholders warned that these norms restricted women's participation in climate-related governance structures. The Committee was further informed that such barriers undermined women's ability to adopt climate-resilient practices and limited the effectiveness of gender-responsive policies, particularly in rural communities.

vii) Limited participation of women in decision-making

The Committee was informed that women's participation in decision-making processes related to climate action remained limited. While efforts had been made to include women in governance structures, they noted that influence was often minimal due to recurring social norms and power imbalances. They submitted that women were frequently underrepresented in local committees, water user associations and climate platforms. The Committee was also informed that limited participation reduced the integration of women's

perspectives and knowledge into climate planning, further weakening the effectiveness and inclusivity of policy interventions.

viii) Inadequate sensitisation

Stakeholders submitted that sensitisation efforts were often ineffective due to poor targeting, inappropriate communication channels, and lack of continuous engagement. They observed that messaging was not always accessible or culturally relevant, and proposed community-based approaches using local knowledge systems, appropriate language, and sustained engagement.

4.0 COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Having carefully reviewed the submissions from various stakeholders, the Committee makes observations and recommendations as set out below:

i) Strengthen enforcement of legal and policy provisions

The Committee observes that although Zambia has strong legal provisions on gender equality, enforcement mechanisms remain inadequate. In this regard, the Committee recommends strengthening enforcement and compliance frameworks, through sanctions and accountability systems.

ii) Advance gender-sensitive budgeting

The Committee observes that access to adequate and targeted financing is essential for translating gender-responsive climate policies into meaningful action. Therefore, it recommends the following:

- a) introducing gender-responsive budgeting and strengthening expenditure tracking to enhance access for women and community-level initiatives; and
- b) targeted climate financing should prioritise community-led adaptation projects, taking into account gender disparities, as they are more responsive to local needs and effective in building resilience.

iii) Strengthen availability of sex-disaggregated data

The Committee observes limited availability of sex-disaggregated data, constraining planning and accountability. In view of this, it recommends strengthening data systems by integrating gender indicators across climate programmes and standardising monitoring frameworks.

Further, the committee recommends improved data management and collaboration with the Zambia Statistics Agency.

iv) Resolve capacity gaps at national and sub-national levels

The Committee notes capacity gaps at national and sub-national level. In light of this, it recommends targeted training, technical support, and adequate resourcing authorities to enhance effective implementation and monitoring.

v) Enhance cross-sectoral coordination

The Committee observes fragmented coordination among institutions. Therefore, it recommends establishing a high-level cross-sectoral mechanism, strengthening inter-

ministerial collaboration, and aligning climate and gender policies for coherent implementation.

vi) Targeted participation of women in decision-making

The Committee observes limited participation of women in climate governance at national and sub-national level. In this regard, it recommends promoting gender quotas and inclusive consultation frameworks to ensure women's meaningful participation and influence in decision-making at all levels.

vii) Institutionalisation of gender impact assessments in climate planning

The Committee notes inadequate assessments of gender mainstreaming in climate adaptation. Therefore, it recommends institutionalisation of mandatory Gender Impact Assessments for all climate-related policies, programmes, projects, and public investments at national and sub-national level. The assessments be conducted at the design stage and periodically during the course of implementation.

PART II

5.0 ACTION-TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND GENDER MATTERS, FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

5.1. TOPIC: Operations of the Department of National Guidance and Religious Affairs (DNGRA) Review the Mandate of the DNGRA and Strengthen Institutional Capacities

In the previous Session, the Committee recommended for the revision of Gazette Notice No. 1123 of 2021 to provide for the functions of the Religious Affairs Section and elevate the section to a full directorate.

Executive's Response:

The Executive responded that the Department of National Guidance and Religious Affairs (DNGRA) had written to the Management Development Division under Cabinet Office requesting for review of the Department's mandate, decentralise and amend the Gazette Notice No. 1123 of 2021 to provide for the functions of the Religious Affairs.

Committee's observation and recommendation

The Committee notes the submission and resolves to await a progress report on the efforts being made to review the mandate of the Department and amend Gazette Notice No. 1123 of 2021 in order to provide for the functions of the Religious Affairs Section

In the previous Session, the Committee recommended for further decentralisation of the Department's operations by establishing district offices with clearly prescribed oversight roles.

Executive's Response:

The DNGRA was engaging Management Development Division (MDD) of Cabinet Office to increase the establishment of the Office of the Vice President which would include the National Guidance offices at the District level in order to decentralise the operations of the Department.

Committee’s observation and recommendation

The Committee notes the submission and resolves to await a progress report on the matter on the decentralisation of the DNGRA by establishing district offices with clearly prescribed oversight roles.

5.2. Strengthen the Legal Framework

In the previous Session, the Committee noted the lack of operative regulations, therefore, it recommended for the enactment of a National Guidance and Religious Affairs Bill to formally establish the DNGRA as an overarching agency tasked to oversee the enforcement of National Values and Principles (NVPs) in all Ministries, Provinces, Departments and other Spending Agencies.

Executive Response:

The Committee was informed that enforcement of NVPs largely depended on a shift in societal mindset, rendering a new Act unnecessary. It was explained that NVPs were constitutional and crosscutting, with enforcement already supported by existing legislation, including the Penal Code (Cap 87) and the Cyber Crimes Act No. 4 of 2025. Further, regulations were in place codifying ethics, professionalism, and integrity through various professional Codes of Conduct in the public service and among accountants, auditors, lawyers, human resource practitioners, teachers, health professionals, and other professional bodies, thereby reinforcing compliance across sectors

Committee’s observation and recommendation

The Committee reinstates its recommendation to enact a National Guidance and Religious Affairs Bill to formally establish the DNGRA as an overarching agency to oversee the enforcement of NVPs. Therefore, the Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

5.3. Prioritise the promotion of cyber responses

In the previous Session, the Committee recommended that the Department should collaborate with social media influencers to develop digital solutions for negating immoral content and/or pulling-down harmful content, especially among local online content creators;

Executive Response:

The Committee was informed that the DNGRA was committed to exploring collaborative efforts with social media influencers to develop innovative digital solutions aimed at negating immoral content and/or removing harmful content, especially among local online content creators. By doing so, it would ensure that the digital environment upheld the NVPs fundamental to our nation.

Committee’s observation and recommendation

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on collaborating with social media influencers to develop digital solutions for negating immoral content and/or pulling-down harmful content, especially among local online content creators.

5.4. Regulation of Faith-Based Organisations

In the previous Session, the Committee observed the growing number of unregulated Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) in Zambia and recommended that, upon registration, all FBOs

be required to operate under a central authority or mother body mandated to enforce internal controls and provide supervision to prevent unethical practices.

Executive's Response:

The Committee was informed that the revised National Guidance and Religious Affairs (NGRA) Policy aimed to strengthen existing laws in this regard, such as the Societies Act. This would ensure better regulation and oversight of FBOs, thereby upholding ethical standards and practices. Further, the Department had developed Self-regulatory Guidelines on Codes of Conduct for the clergy. These guidelines were meant to be used by the Church Mother Bodies and other religious organisations to enforce internal controls and provide supervision to prevent unethical practices.

Committee's observation and recommendation

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on the revision of the National Guidance and Religious Affairs Policy regarding the regulation of FBO's to enforce internal controls and provide supervision to prevent unethical practices.

5.5. Review, re-establish and strengthen integrity committees

In the previous Session, the Committee observed that Integrity Committees were largely ineffective or absent at both the Provincial and District levels. The Committee, therefore recommended for a comprehensive review and revitalisation of the structures to enhance inclusivity and enable them to play a central role in overseeing the implementation of NVPs, while fostering collaboration among implementing agencies, FBOs, and CSOs.

Executive's Response:

The Committee was informed that the DNGRA Affairs would continue to collaborate with the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) to ensure that Integrity Committees were revitalised to enhance inclusivity and enable them to play a central role in overseeing the implementation of NVPs, while fostering collaboration among implementing agencies, FBOs, and CSOs.

Further, the Department had been conducting engagement meetings with Integrity Committees in collaboration with the Anti-Corruption Commission in order to enhance adherence to the Code of Ethics especially in public service.

Committee's observation and recommendation

The Committee expressed concern over reliance on ACC Integrity Committees, urging review and revitalisation of provincial and district structures to enhance inclusivity and coordination, and resolved to await a progress report on its implementation.

5.6. Increase Public Awareness

In the previous Session, the Committee recommended gazetting special days for observance of NVPs.

Executive's Response:

The Department had several strategic initiatives aimed at enhancing public awareness of NVPs. The Department planned to leverage the goodwill of media houses to actualise promotional campaigns as outlined in the Department's strategic documents. These campaigns would focus on raising public awareness through appropriate means and community-based initiatives.

Furthermore, the Department would consider the proposal to observe a National Day of Families in order to honor families as the foundational unit for instilling and sustaining NVPs. Similarly, it would review the proposal to establish a National Day of Traditions and Culture to celebrate and showcase Zambia's diverse values, cultures, and traditions. The successful implementation of these initiatives would be made possible once the budgetary allocation increased.

Committee's observation and recommendation

The Committee notes the progress made and resolves to await a progress report on the the following:

- a) Observe 15th May as the National Day of Families to honour families as the foundational unit for instilling and sustaining NVPs;
- b) Gazette 21st May as the National Day of Traditions and Culture to celebrate and showcase Zambia's diverse values, cultures, and traditions; and
- c) Designate 15th to 21st May, as the public observance week to promote awareness, reflection, and commitment to NVPs across all sectors of society.

6.0 TOPIC: Review of The Gender-Based Violence Response and Programming in Zambia Vis-A-Vis Establishment of Victims' Shelters, Fast Track Courts and The Anti-Gender-Based Violence Fund

6.1. Development of Guidelines for the AGBVF

The Committee in the previous Session urged the Executive to expedite the development of the guidelines for creating a framework in which the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Fund (AGBVF) would be administered.

Progress Report

The Committee was informed that Government through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services had developed the guidelines, awaiting final validation with stakeholders, as well as launch to facilitate operationalisation of the Fund by the first quarter of 2026.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the progress made and awaits a progress report on the launch of guidelines and operationalisation of the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Fund.

6.2. Establishment of Anti-Gender-Based Violence Committee

The Committee in the previous Session urged the Executive to expedite the establishment of the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Committee as provided for under Part V of the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act, No. I of 2011.

Progress Report

The Committee was informed that the Ministry of Justice was in receipt of the Report on the Review of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act, 2011, and instructions relating to the amendment of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act, 2011, from the MCDSS. The Ministry of Justice was drafting a Bill to amend the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act, 2011.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and resolves to await a progress report on the establishment of the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Committee as provided for under Part V of the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act, No. I of 2011.

6.3. Roll-out of Fast Track Courts

The Committee in the previous Session had recommended that the Government should prioritise the roll-out of fast-track courts to all the 116 districts to expedite the disposal of cases and reduce the rate of withdrawal of the cases by victims.

Progress Report

The Executive informed the Committee that the status on the number of Fast-track Courts in provincial capitals remained at ten (10) in the year 2025 with Government desiring to have Fast Track Courts in every district. The Government was engaging stakeholders for financial and technical support towards the roll-out of the Courts.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and resolves to await a progress report on the roll-out of fast-track courts to all the 116 districts.

6.4. Operationalisation of the Gender Equity and Equality Commission

The Committee in the previous Session recommended for full operationalisation of the Gender Equity and Equality Commission to address inequalities and promote women's empowerment.

Progress Report

The Executive submitted that the Gender Division embarked on legal and policy reforms to align with the emerging issues in the gender space, starting with the National Gender Policy which was reviewed in 2023. In 2025, the Division was reviewing the Anti Gender Based Violence Act of 2011, hoping to leverage the legal review to seek Cabinet approval for onward review of the Gender Equity and Equality Act of 2015 in order to address the issues of the Gender Equity and Equality Commission among others. The Gender Division under the Office of the President remained committed to advancing gender equality not just as a constitutional obligation, but as a matter of social justice, economic empowerment, and sustainable development.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission, and awaits a progress report on the establishment of the Gender Equity and Equality Commission.

6.5. Safe Houses

The Committee in the previous Session had recommended that a deliberate policy should be put in place to ensure that safe houses were constructed in all districts in the country to provide basic material support and offer counselling and rehabilitation services as well as securing the physical safety of victims.

Further, the Committee recommended that adequate budgetary support should be provided for the establishment and maintenance of the safe shelters.

Progress Report:

The Executive submitted that the Gender Division had undertaken legal and policy reforms to address emerging gender issues, beginning with the review of the National Gender Policy in 2023. In 2025, the Division was reviewing the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act of 2011 to facilitate Cabinet approval for a subsequent review of the Gender Equity and Equality Act of 2015, particularly to address issues

relating to the Gender Equity and Equality Commission. The Division reaffirmed its commitment to advancing gender equality as a constitutional, social, and development priority.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the development and awaits a progress report on the construction of safe houses in the remaining districts.

6.6. Roll-out of One-Stop-Centres

The Committee, in the previous Session urged the Executive to enhance coordinated service delivery and provide comprehensive GBV services at national and subnational level.

Progress Report

The Committee was informed that there were 94 OSCs and 5 GBV desks that had been established country wide. This work was ongoing as Government remained committed to ensuring nationwide coverage. In its effort to increase awareness of GBV Services and the execution of justice for GBV Survivors, the Ministry conducted training for 76 district staff with support from the EU. Furthermore, as a preventive measure, the Ministry undertook Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training for 20 provincial staff from all the 10 provinces. Two officers per district for all 116 districts nationwide were also trained totaling 232 district staff trained in PSEA. The training culminated into training of 10,107 Pay Point Managers -PPMs nationwide.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission, however, it observes lack of a progress report on the establishment of ten (10) One-Stop Centers. Additionally, the upgrade of thirty (30) GBV Desks, bringing the total number of OSCs to 107 countrywide. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

6.7. The Performance Audit Report on the Effectiveness of Government Measures In Ending Child Marriage In Zambia, 2020 To 2023

In the previous Session, the Committee made the following observations, structured according to the thematic areas of the Audit questions. Effectiveness of Gender Division and Consortium Line Ministries in Implementing Measures to End Child Marriage.

6.7. Gender Division

In the previous Session, the Committee urged the Gender Division to ensure that the Gender Management and Information System (GMIS) was capable of collecting consolidated and disaggregated statistics.

Executive Response

The Executive informed the Committee that the Gender Management Information System (GMIS) would be integrated with other systems among the consortium line ministries to ensure consolidation of data. Further, the system was designed to disaggregate data by sex, age and disability to ensure appropriate intervention for data users.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on ensuring that the Gender Management and Information System (GMIS) was capable of collecting

consolidated and disaggregated statistics based on the specific data requirements of Consortium Line Ministries (CLMs) and data already generated from chiefdoms

6.8. Ministry of Health

In the previous Session, the Committee urged the MoH to engage volunteer peer educators, particularly in rural areas where teenage pregnancy rates were highest, to deliver peer-to-peer education on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services, in line with the National Adolescent Health Strategic Plan.

Executive Response

The Committee was informed that the Government through the Ministry of Health would train health care providers in Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services. The capacity building of these health care providers as trainers in peer education would ensure a sustainable measure towards training of peer educator volunteers.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on the engagement of volunteer peer educators, particularly in rural areas where teenage pregnancy rates were highest, to deliver peer-to-peer education on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services, in line with the National Adolescent Health Strategic Plan

6.9. Ministry of Education (MOE)

Measures to Ensure the Provision of Guidance and Counselling to Learners

In the previous Session, the Committee expressed concern over the absence of a comprehensive School Guidance and Counselling Policy.

Executive Response

The Executive reported that the Government through the Ministry of Education proceeded to develop the policy as recommended. However, upon submission to Cabinet Office for approval, Cabinet advised that the Ministry would instead develop Guidance and Counselling (G&C) Policy Guidelines, to avoid duplication of policies within the education sector.

Further, they reported that the Guidance and Counselling Policy Guidelines had since developed and was undergoing the validation and approval process.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on the absence of a comprehensive School Guidance and Counselling Policy aligned with international best practices, and urges urgent formulation with a dedicated budget line

In the previous Session, the Committee recommended that Guidance and Counselling (G&C) teachers be paid a special allowance.

Progress Report

The Executive reported that teacher unions have been engaged on the matter. These allowances fall under the framework of conditions of service and are, therefore, subject to collective bargaining. The Ministry of Education will continue to support the prioritisation of this matter during negotiations.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on ensuring that teachers undertaking Guidance and Counselling (G&C) responsibilities as an additional duty be paid a special allowance until substantive officers were recruited.

In the previous Session, the Committee recommended extending standard infrastructure designs to primary schools.

Executive Response

The Executive reported that works had commenced to extend these standard infrastructure designs, and so far, the Early Childhood Education (ECE) subsector had been covered. Furthermore, the primary school subsector was under active consideration for improved infrastructure designs. This followed the greenfield infrastructure at ECE and secondary levels, with plans to progressively extend similar standards to primary schools.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on extending standard infrastructure designs to primary schools and ensuring strict adherence, as such spaces are vital for maintaining privacy and confidentiality in delivering psychosocial support and guidance services at all levels

6.10. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

Prevention of harmful cultural practices, including child marriages. In the previous Session, the Committee urged Local Authorities to prioritise child protection by allocating sufficient funding, establishing or renovating reading and recreation facilities across all 116 districts, reflecting Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Executive Response

The Committee was informed that as at 2022, the Government significantly adjusted the CDF allocations per constituency from K1.6 million to K25.7 million thereby enabling the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to undertake the following:

- i) Construction of two (2) community libraries in Nakonde district and Lusaka Central Constituency in Lusaka district;*
- ii) Rehabilitation of a community library in Vubwi district of Eastern Province;*
- iii) Construction of a sports facility in Kabwe district;*
- iv) Rehabilitation of a sports facility in Munali Constituency of Lusaka district;*
- v) Construction of a theatre hall in Kasama district; and*
- vi) Procurement of sports equipment in Kaoma district.*

This was in addition to the existing eight (8) community reading facilities in Nyimba, Mambwe, Samfya, Solwezi, Kasenengwa, Petauke, Lusaka and Mazabuka districts bringing the current total of recreation and reading facilities to fourteen (14). The Ministry was effectively carrying out these efforts with the aim of engaging youths in meaningful social activities that would keep them away from wrong vices which tended to destroy their lives.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes that the facilities are not adequate, therefore it resolves to await a progress report on ensuring that the Local Authorities prioritise child protection by

allocating sufficient funding during the budgeting process to establish or renovate reading and recreation facilities across all 116 districts. Furthermore, such initiatives be explicitly reflected as Key Performance Indicators in all local development plans and projects to ensure accountability and measurable progress.

In the previous Session, the Committee urged the Ministry to expedite efforts in supporting all chiefdoms to develop and effectively enforce by-laws that discourage child and early marriages.

Executive Response

The Committee was informed that the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development through the House of Chiefs had tabled the harmful traditional ceremony matters with respect to Chinamwali in Eastern Province; Mwalanjo in Western Province; and Chisungu in Northern Province to find a lasting solution. The Ministry was cognisant of the potential harmful effects the above-mentioned traditional ceremonies had on the girl child hence, engagements with the Royal Highnesses were intensified to ultimately protect girl children from sexual abuse, child marriages, and early pregnancies.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on expediting efforts in supporting all chiefdoms to develop and effectively enforce by-laws that discourage child and early marriages.

6.11. Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

In the previous Session, the Committee recommended that the Government allocate adequate domestic resources to accelerate the establishment and sustainability of safe houses.

Executive Response

The Executive reported that in addition to the 12 shelters established in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services established Places of Safety in Mansa, Kaoma, Lundazi, and Mungwi. Six more Shelters had been established working in collaboration with Churches Health Association of Zambia (CHAZ) and were due for handover to Government in 2026. All the provinces in the country had at least one shelter. Kaoma, and Lundazi had two Shelters each.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on the allocation of adequate domestic resources to accelerate the establishment and ensure the long-term sustainability of safe houses across the country.

6.12. Mainstreaming interventions that end child marriage in social protection programmes.

In the previous Session, the Committee acknowledged the progress made in harmonising child-related legislation aimed at Ending Child Marriages (ECM), however, it recommended further legal alignment.

Executive Response

The Executive through the Ministry of Justice advised that the harmonisation of child-related legislation was on-going. In this regard, a proposed amendment was made to the Criminal Procedure

Code, Chapter 88 of the Laws of Zambia, under section 123(1) in order to make defilement a non-bailable offence. The amendment under the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, N.A.B 29 of 2025 was under consideration by Parliament.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on the harmonisation and alignment of child-related legislation aimed at Ending Child Marriages (ECM), particularly concerning Section 138 of the Penal Code, which criminalises defilement involving any sexual act with a child under the age of 16, despite other statutes defining a child as anyone below 18 years. To ensure consistency across all child protection laws, this provision needs to be harmonised with existing legislation that recognised 18 as the legal threshold of childhood.

In the previous Session, the Committee recommended the introduction of a sex offender register.

Executive Response

The Government through the Ministry of Justice was yet to undertake a comprehensive review of the Penal Code Act, Cap 87 of the Laws of Zambia. Therefore, the recommendations to align the offence of defilement to the definition of a child by increasing the age to 18 and to introduce a sex offender register to publicly list all perpetrators of child-related offences shall be considered once the Ministry of Justice undertakes a comprehensive review of the Penal Code, Cap 87.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on the introduction of a sex offender register to publicly list all perpetrators of child-related offences, including child defilement and early marriage. This will enhance accountability, deter potential offenders, and protect vulnerable children from repeat abuse.

In the previous Session, the Committee recommended that the offence of child marriage be classified as non-bailable.

Executive Response

The Committee was informed that the review of the Criminal Procedure Code Act, Cap. 88 of the Laws of Zambia was ongoing and the recommendation of the Committee to make child marriages non-bailable had been considered and the Ministry of Justice had submitted a Bill of Parliament in the current session to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, Cap 88, so as to make the offence of defilement non-bailable.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and urges the relevant authorities to expedite the process of classifying the offence of child marriage as non-bailable, and awaits a progress report thereon.

6.13. The Judiciary

Training in Case Management and Support to Victims of Child Marriage.

In the previous Session, the Committee recommended that the Government increase funding to the Judiciary to support the establishment and operationalisation of additional Fast-Track Courts and/or circuit courts across all districts.

Executive Response

The Committee was informed that the Treasury had been increasing the allocation towards first-level adjudication from K95, 283,453 in 2023 to K135,031,304 in 2025, representing an increase of approximately 41.7 percent. Further, the Treasury would endeavor to allocate additional resources within the 2025-2027 Medium-Term Budget Plan to facilitate the establishment and efficient functioning of the Fast-Track Courts, thereby reinforcing the national effort to eradicate GBV.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on the establishment and operationalisation of additional Fast-Track Courts and/or circuit courts across all districts.

6.14. Enhancing the Social Service Workforce to Enhance Child Protection

In the previous Session, the Committee recommended that in addition to recruiting Guidance and Counselling personnel in schools, the Government should also prioritise the recruitment of social workers across all child-focused service points.

Executive Response

The Executive reported that the MCDSS had undertaken measures to address staffing gaps and strengthen frontline child protection services. It stated that the Ministry continued engaging the Public Service Management Division and the Ministry of Finance to advocate for increased recruitment of social workers and community development assistants, with incremental progress made in expanding district and community-level presence.

The Executive further submitted that the Ministry had prioritised capacity building through in-service training, mentorship, and continuous professional development. These initiatives focused on child protection case management, psychosocial support, prevention of child marriage, and strengthening referral systems.

Additionally, the Ministry had initiated the development of a Social Service Workforce Strategy to guide planning, budgeting, and stakeholder engagement, while linking child protection to broader national development goals.

The Executive also emphasised enhanced multi-sectoral collaboration with institutions in education, health, justice, and cooperating partners to improve coordinated responses.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the development and resolves to await a progress report on the recruitment of Guidance and Counselling personnel in schools, while urging the prioritisation of the recruitment of social workers across all child-focused service delivery points.

7.0 TOPIC: Achieving the 50/50 Gender Parity in Governance and Decision-Making Positions in Zambia

The Welfare of Women and Girls with Disabilities in Zambia.

7.1. Development of Statutory Instrument to Implement the Employment Quota for Persons with Disabilities

The Committee in the previous Session emphasised the importance of expediting the statutory instrument to implement employment quotas, and resolved to await a progress report on measures taken to promote inclusive opportunities.

Progress Report

The Committee was informed that following the finalisation and subsequent submission of the Statutory Instrument on Employment to the Ministry of Justice for clearance, guidance was provided that further consultations be undertaken with key stakeholders, such as the Federation of Employer and Labour Unions, to reach a consensus on the quota to be applied before final clearance and eventual issuance. The Ministry was in the process of validating the proposed quota with key stakeholders, following separate meetings with employers and employees to agree on the quota to be reserved for persons with disabilities. After validation, the Ministry would engage the Tripartite Consultative Labour Council for finalisation before submitting the proposal to the Ministry of Justice for approval.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the developments and resolves to await a progress report on actualisation of the 10 per cent employment quota for persons with disabilities.

6.15. Enactment of Legislation to Govern the Welfare of Women and Girls with Disabilities

The Committee in the previous Session had noted the response by the Executive and had resolved to await progress reports.

Progress Report

In its response, the Government, through the MCDSS had finalised the review process of the 2015 National Disability Policy. The Final Draft Policy had since been submitted to the Policy Analysis and Coordination Division at Cabinet Office to facilitate Cabinet approval. Once the revised Policy was approved, Government would embark on the process of reviewing the Disabilities Act. The Committee's recommendation to include provisions specifically addressing the rights of women and girls with disabilities in the new Act would be considered during this process.

Committee's Observation and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and resolves to await a progress report on the review of the Disabilities Act, with a view to incorporating provisions that specifically address the rights of women and girls with disabilities.

In the previous Session, the Committee awaited a progress report on the amendment of the Persons with Disabilities Act.

Progress Report

The Executive submitted that the 2025 National Policy on Persons with Disabilities was approved and adopted to address various challenges faced by persons with disabilities, especially women and girls. The policy recognised that women and girls with disability required equal opportunities and emphasised the human rights approach to ensure equal access to key services such as reproductive health and socio-economic opportunities for inclusive human development.

Following the adoption of the new policy, the Ministry would initiate formal processes to commence the review of the Persons with Disabilities Act No. 6 2012 and facilitate the Repeal and Replacement or Amendment, depending on the review outcomes, to include specific provisions that would address various groups of persons with disabilities, especially women and girls.

Committee's Observation and Recommendations

The Committee notes the submission and awaits a progress report on the amendment of the Persons with Disabilities Act, to ensure the inclusion of provisions specifically addressing the rights of women and girls with disabilities, including sexual and reproductive health rights.

8.0 CONCLUSION

Evidence submitted by stakeholders indicates that the Government of the Republic of Zambia had established progressive legal and policy frameworks for gender-responsive climate action, recognising differential climate impacts and the importance of gender equality in building resilience. However, implementation remains constrained by fragile enforcement, inadequate financing, institutional capacity limitations, and persistent socio-cultural norms. Further evidence revealed that advancing gender responsiveness required deliberate, coordinated, and well-resourced action. Accordingly, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Report will effectively address existing gender disparities in climate change policies.



Mr Mutotwe L Kafwaya, MP
CHAIRPERSON

April, 2026
LUSAKA

APPENDIX I - List of National Assembly Officials

Mr Charles Hambote, Director (Social Committees)
Mrs Chitalu Mumba, Deputy Director (Social Committees)
Mr Darius Kunda, Senior Committee Clerk (SC 1)
Mr Kelezo Lushako, Committee Clerk
Mrs Vivian M Banda, Administrative Assistant
Mr Daniel Lupiya, Senior Committee Assistant
Mr Muyembi S Kantumoya, Committee Assistant
Ms Taona Chabinga, Committee Assistant
Ms Namakau Mwalye, Intern

APPENDIX II - List of Witnesses

Caritas Zambia - Zambia Conference of Catholic Bishops
Civil Society for Poverty Reduction
Ministry of Green Economy and Environment
Cabinet Office - Gender Division
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NGO WASH Forum
Zambia Environmental Management Agency