Presentation on

“Ensuring Gender mainstreaming into climate change adaptation and resilience in Cambodia”

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1. Gender Issues in Cambodia

• Women are among the most vulnerable groups to climate change impacts due to the following factors: Information, Decision-making, Mobility, Assets ($ + material), Social capital, Training, Technologies and Rights.

• Norm and habit in community such as household chore, child raising discourages women to participate in community work

• Mostly men operate, maintain and repair the technologies introduced and control investment decisions

• Compared to men, women tend to have limited access to resources that would increase their vulnerability and reduce their resilience.

• Chance limited for women to participate in development work responding to their needs when women are supposed to take care all the housework while men responsible for external activities
2. Opportunities for integrating gender in UNFCCC related work to fulfil Cambodia's climate commitments

- National Policies to address Gender approaches; NRT IV (2014-2018)
- Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023
- Gender and Climate Change Strategic Plan 2013-2023
- Master Plan of Gender and Climate Change Change 2013-2022
- The Technical supports from DPs by co implementing on NAPA project (2010-2015), CCCA project phase I&II (2011-2013)&(2015-2018), and SPCR program (2015-2019)
ENTRY POINTS FOR GENDER IN CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY INTERVENTION

• Gender Analysis
• Gender Budgeting Responsiveness
• Recourse Mobilization (National and sub-national levels)
• Public participation (Bottom-up)
• Program Design with gender Specific sensitization
• Project implementation with gender needs identification and indicators
3. Gender Mainstreaming Projects involving with Stakeholders

• Supported gender mainstreaming in NAPA Follow Up project (2010-2015) funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP & CIDA. MAFF, MoWRAM & MoWA coordinated and implemented the project.

• CCCA project phase I & II (2013-2017), funded by Sida, UNDP, EU through Cambodia Climate Change Alliance, coordinated by MoE.

• Developed guideline on Mainstreaming Gender and Climate Change in Sectoral Ministries' planning, Budgeting, and Implementing 2015, supported by UNDP.
3. Gender Mainstreaming Projects involving with Stakeholders (cont.)

• Under SPCR/TA (2014-2019), MoWA actively takes part and contributes to gender mainstreaming through capacity building and vulnerability assessment, feasibility studies, and the project designs, M&E, and knowledge management.

• Consulting on Gender Mainstreaming into REED+ policy development; and provided training on Gender Mainstreaming for REDD+ team; targeting Forestry Administration, MoE, MoWA, Fisherie Administration
**Key Achievements:**

1. MOWA, PDoWA and relevant stakeholders have better knowledge on gender and CC and gender mainstreaming into climate change adaptation and resilient development.

2. Gender strategies and GAP developed and implemented to ensure gender mainstreaming and women empowerment into projects/programs.

3. Understanding social process relating to adaptation and building resilience through Vulnerability Reduction Assessment and Rapid Gender Assessment tools.

4. Integrated approaches to adequately address the women strategic needs and integrate these priorities into Commune Investment Plan and Commune Development Plan.
Challenges

• Limited knowledge on gender concept and how to visualize it from different stakeholders.

• Still have some confusion within project stakeholders that gender mainstreaming is the responsibility of MoWA alone.

• Lack resource persons to support PDoWA and MoWA enable them to assist national and sub-nation in gender mainstreaming.

• Limited financial resources to address to identified women’s related climate change adaptation and resilience activities.

• Require a long term support from MoWA and PDoWA to sustain a gender responsive approach at national and sub national levels.
4. Concrete recommendations for future collaboration on gender mainstreaming in climate action

- Gender analysis
- Participatory approaches
- Gender strategies and gender action plans
- Indicators and sex-disaggregated data
- Adequate use of gender expertise
- Gender-responsive budgeting
- Private sector engagement for replication and expansion
- Innovative business model & promote market and value chain
- Influence and/or shape the Policy Dialogue: Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan, Neary Ratanak IV, & Human Rights based approaches...
Thank you very much for your attention