

**Expert meeting on Statistics on Gender and the Environment  
2-4 September 2019, Vie Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand**

# **Integrating gender into national environmental policies in Cambodia**

**Ms. Khlok Vichet Ratha,  
Deputy Director, Department of Climate Change  
General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable  
Development – Ministry of Environment**

# Contents

1. Cambodia's Climate Change Challenge
2. Institutional Arrangement
3. How gender integrated in Environmental and Climate Change Policies
  - Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023
  - Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plan/Climate Change Action Plans
4. Challenges

# 1. Cambodia's Climate Change Challenge

RGC recognizes Climate Change as a major challenge to Cambodia's efforts to develop sustainably

  
< 0.1%  
global GHG  
emissions

- **Highly vulnerable to CC impacts**

*Severe floods*

*Storms*

*Droughts*

*Increasing temperatures*

*Sea level rise*

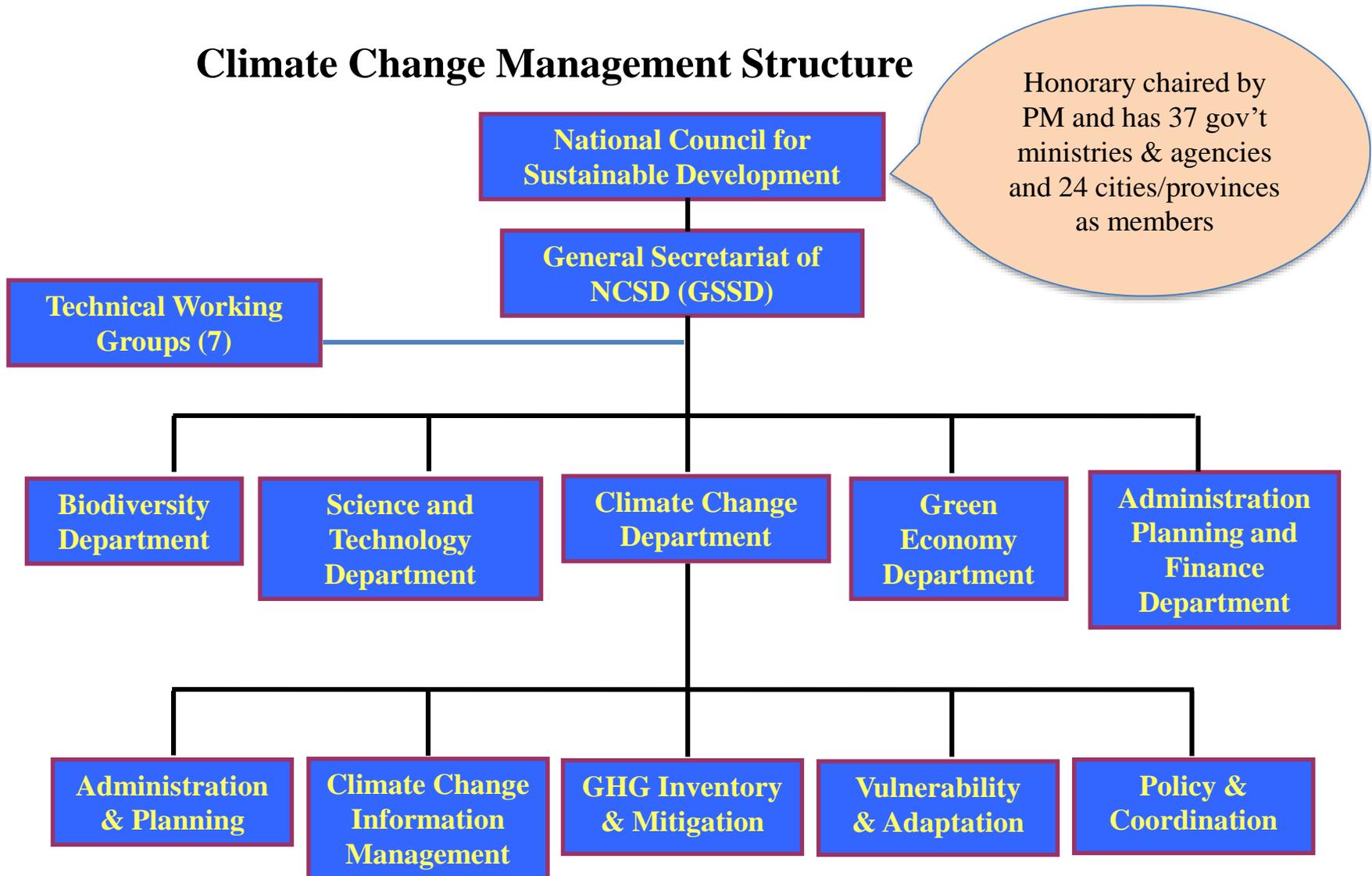
*Changing rainfall regimes*

- **Due to high vulnerability of**
  - **its economy** (*high reliance on the agriculture sector/an agriculture-based economy*)
  - **its low adaptive capacity** (*including limited financial and human resources, weak infrastructure, limited access to an diffusion of climate-friendly technologies*)



## 2. Institutional Arrangements

### Climate Change Management Structure



# Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023

## CCCSP – a strategic response

### Vision

Cambodia develops towards a green, low-carbon, climate resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society

### Goals

#### Reducing vulnerability to CC impacts

on people, in particular the most vulnerable, and critical systems (natural and societal)

#### Shifting towards a green development path

by promoting low-carbon development and technologies

#### Promoting public awareness and participation in climate change response actions



# Gender concerned in CCCSP

---

## CCCSP strategic objectives

1. Promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy security
2. Reduce sectoral, regional, gender vulnerability and health risks to climate change impacts
3. Ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, coastal ecosystems, highlands, etc.), biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites
4. Promote low-carbon planning and technologies to support sustainable development
5. Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses
6. Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage due to climate change
7. Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses
8. Strengthen collaboration and active participation in regional and global climate change processes

**TOTAL**

# *Addressing CC at the **central level**:*

## Implementation of the sectoral CC Action Plans

➔ 15 Ministries/Gov. institutions have developed the CCAPs  
14 approved & under implementation

➔ **2014**

MAFF

MoWRAM

MoWA

MPWT

MRD

MoH

MoEYS

NCDM

➔ **2015**

MoInfo

MoT

MLMUPC

MIH

MME

MoE

MPTC (awaiting sign.)

*All CCAPs are  
retrievable at*

*<http://camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/128-climate-change-action-plan.html>*

# Gender concerned in SCCSPs/SCCAPs

- It is only recently that gender-based vulnerabilities to climate change are being recognized in Cambodia
- Some SCCSPs/SCCAPs (MoE, MRD, MoH, MAFF, MoWRAM, MoPWT and NCDM) recognize gender-based vulnerabilities resulting from climate change and mention in its objectives and strategies.
- For example:
  - NCDM's CCAP, MAFF's CCAP,
  - MoWA has developed a specific Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (2014-2018)

# Gender concerned in SCCSPs/SCCAPs

- However, gender concerns are sidelined in the development of CCCSP/SCCSPs/CCAPs activities and investments in terms of budget and human resources, these ministries (MoE, MRD, MoH, MAFF, MoWRAM, MoPWT and NCDM) have to some extent integrated and implemented gender and climate change in their strategies and plan mainly through external project support.

# Gender concerned in Environment

- Ministry of Environment (MoE): motivated women in participation and work implementation for environmental protection
  - Gender mainstreaming strategic plan into Environment Sector (2016-2020)
  - National Resource Protected Area Strategic Management Plan: gender mainstreaming and social inclusion; promote community participation
  - National Strategy on REDD+ (2017-2030)
    - REDD+ Gender Group: MoE, MAFF, MoWA
    - Gender analysis to identify key gender gaps and priorities (REDD+ Secretariat/UNDP)

# Gender concerns in CSDG (2016-2030)

- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
  - 7 targets and 12 indicators
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
  - 3 targets and 5 indicators
    - 13.1.1 Percentage of communes vulnerability to climate change
    - 13.3.2 Percentage of households (farming, animal raising and fishing) and local community forestry members participated workshops and received training on climate change

# Challenges

- Although there is a high level of commitment and awareness to address gender-based vulnerability to climate change (GVCC) by NCSD/DCC and the concerned line ministries, the understanding, knowledge and skills/methods to systematically and holistically integrate gender are still limited. Therefore, the respective sectors are unable to identify and prioritize the GVCC to be addressed by their sectors
- The GVCC related activities are often considered as additional activities and there are no dedicated mechanisms and resources within the sectors to provision for budget, human resources and technical inputs and have to rely on external funds for implementation.
- Some sectors have activities that directly address climate induced vulnerabilities and therefore may also benefit vulnerable men and women...

សូមអរគុណ!

Thank You !

Department of Climate Change, Secretariat of National Council for  
Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment

Morodok Techo Building, No. 503, Road along Bassac River,  
Chamkarmon,

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

[www.camclimate.org.kh](http://www.camclimate.org.kh)

