

**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

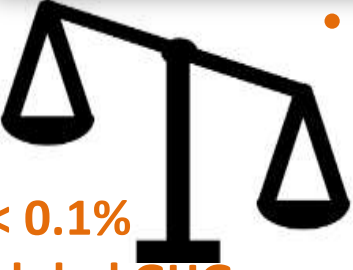
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1. Cambodia's Climate Change Challenge

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

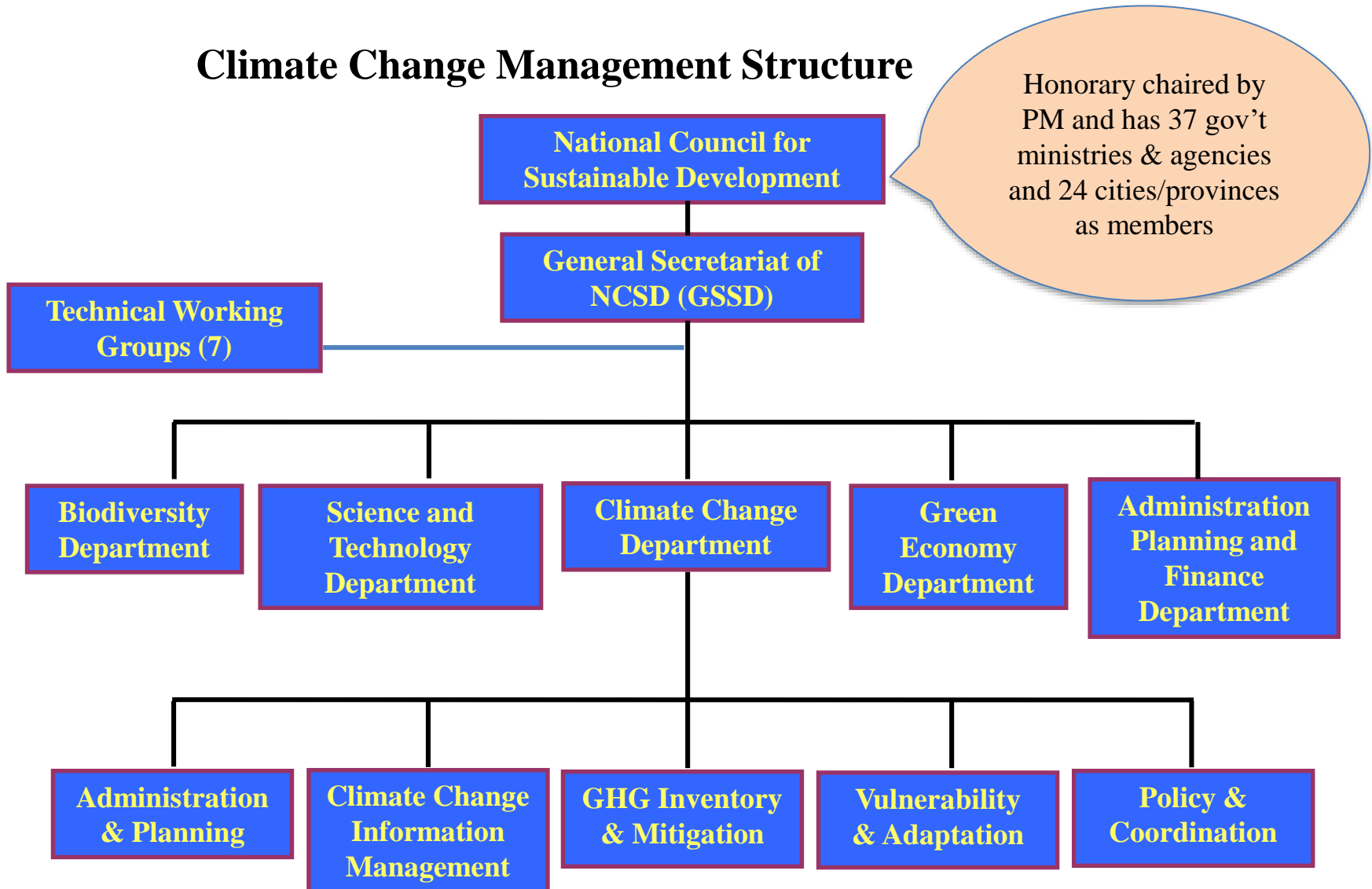
Changing rainfall regimes

- **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](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 priorities 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 !

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