

# Presentation on

## “Gender mainstreaming into climate change adaptation and resilience”

❖ *In water resource management and agriculture sector*

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*Germany, Bonn, 18-19 May 2016.*

# Contents:

- ▶ I) enabling conditions for gender-responsive action.
- ▶ II) lessons learned: key achievements and challenges encountered
- ▶ III) recommendations for next steps e.g. for replication, scaling up, addressing challenges/gaps etc.
- ▶ Question-and-answer to follow. *(10 minute presentations, 10 minute discussion)*

# I) enabling conditions for gender-responsive action.

- ❖ 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 2013-2022
- ❖ The Technical supports from DPs up to date

# I. MoWA's Strategic Plan, NR IV (2014-2018)

**focuses on six strategic areas:**

- 1) Economic empowerment of women;
- 2) Education of women and girls, attitudes and behaviour change;
- 3) Legal protection of women and girls;
- 4) Health and nutrition of women and girls, HIV/AIDS; and
- 5) Women in public decision-making and politics.

➤ **6). *These are pursued along with a gender mainstreaming program into:***

- ❑ a). national policies and for reform programs, such as Decentralization and Deconcentration (D&D reform).
- ❑ b). Public Finance Management Reform and Civil Service Reform .
- ❑ c). a set of cross-cutting interventions, such as **Gender in Climate Change, in Green Growth, and in Disaster Risk Management.**

# Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023

- ▶ Recognizes women are the most vulnerable to climate change impacts due to their high dependence on agriculture and natural resources.
- ▶ Prioritizes women's needs in climate change adaptation and mitigation actions
- ▶ Promotes gender equality, gender-sensitive performance in climate change responses and gender mainstreaming in climate change responses.

## II. Gender and Climate Change Strategic Plan (2013-2023)

### **focuses on :**

- 1. To increase women's participation in climate change adaptation, food security, livelihood enhancement and Economic growth.
- 2. To establish the funding rules for gender and climate change initiatives in which projects operation through gender-responsive budgeting into projects/programmes/policies ( from both, DPs and national sources).
- 3. To increase the level of public awareness among policymakers in sectoral ministries on the importance of gender equality in climate change adaptation and mitigation.

- ▶ *The planning process of the Gender and Climate Strategic Plan (GCCSP) is supported and guided by the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) and through (MoE) the Ministry of Environment. The GCCAP will be integrated in the annual planning and budgeting procedures with possible funding contribution from national budgets and International Development Partners such as EU, UNDP, SIDA, ADB...etc*

## II. Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change 2013 – 2022

4. Women's climate change adaptation and mitigation needs will be met by strategic and catalytic initiatives on gender and climate change on a priority basis, following the development of criteria, based on the findings of vulnerability and adaptation analyses.
5. National capacities are enhanced to plan, implement and monitor gender-integrated climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.
6. Effective mechanisms for scaling up the proven experiences on gender and climate change are identified; lessons and best practices of gender and climate change are elicited and analysed for sharing and learning in national, regional and global forums.



# ENTRY POINTS FOR GENDER IN CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY INTERVENTION

- ▶ 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 indicators

# ENTRY POINTS FOR GENDER IN CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY INTERVENTION

- ▶ Issues to consider when designing gender-responsive adaptation interventions
  - ▶ Role and responsibilities around care work related to adaptation
  - ▶ Baseline data – time women, men, girls, boys spent on household chores
  - ▶ Assessment of “time poverty”
- ▶ **Enabling conditions** for effective gender-responsive adaptation:
  - ▶ Gender-sensitive participatory approaches – identify unequal gender patterns of care provisioning and implications on women’s time, health, earning capacity, ability to engage in the public sphere
  - ▶ Creative ways of reducing women’s workloads and redistributing household chores
  - ▶ Targeted allocation of budgets and infrastructure that help reduce time spent on care activities
  - ▶ Continuous debating and questioning of gender rules and norms that affect women and girls time and opportunities

# ***Control over natural resources and revenues***

- ▶ **Issues to consider when designing gender-responsive adaptation interventions**
  - ▶ Who controls resources - including assets (e.g. land, agricultural inputs), natural resources (e.g. management of forests or watersheds), and financial resources (e.g. incomes, revenues)
  - ▶ Which existing mechanisms, social norms, and institutional arrangements affect gender biases
- ▶ **Enabling conditions for achieving more gender equity in control over resources include:**
  - ▶ Address existing gender relations that limit women's control over resources.
  - ▶ Engage and get buy-in from local authorities to find solutions, especially for women's access to land
  - ▶ Design creative arrangements for increasing women's land ownership, such as supporting women's collectives or associations which can be effective at overcoming barriers individual women face.
  - ▶ Invest in women's literacy and girls' education (including financial literacy) as a pre-condition to increasing women's control over household, project or community finances

# *Targeting of groups most at risk*

- ▶ Issues to consider when designing gender-responsive adaptation interventions
  - ▶ Specific vulnerabilities of different groups of women (pregnant, heads of households, adolescents)
  - ▶ Understand the local situation, including forces at play, people at risk, factors that make particular groups vulnerable to particular risks
  - ▶ Good analysis of community dynamics, particularly in times of stress
- ▶ **Enabling conditions** for achieving more gender equity in control over resources include:
  - ▶ Bottom-up approaches, particularly methodologies and creative thinking
  - ▶ Involve multidisciplinary teams to explore multiple dimensions of women's lives, particularly in the context of poverty and seasonal vulnerability (e.g. sexual practices)
  - ▶ Invest in non-traditional roles for women and look beyond strict sectoral focus

# ***Institutional Partnerships for Promoting Gender-responsive Adaptation***

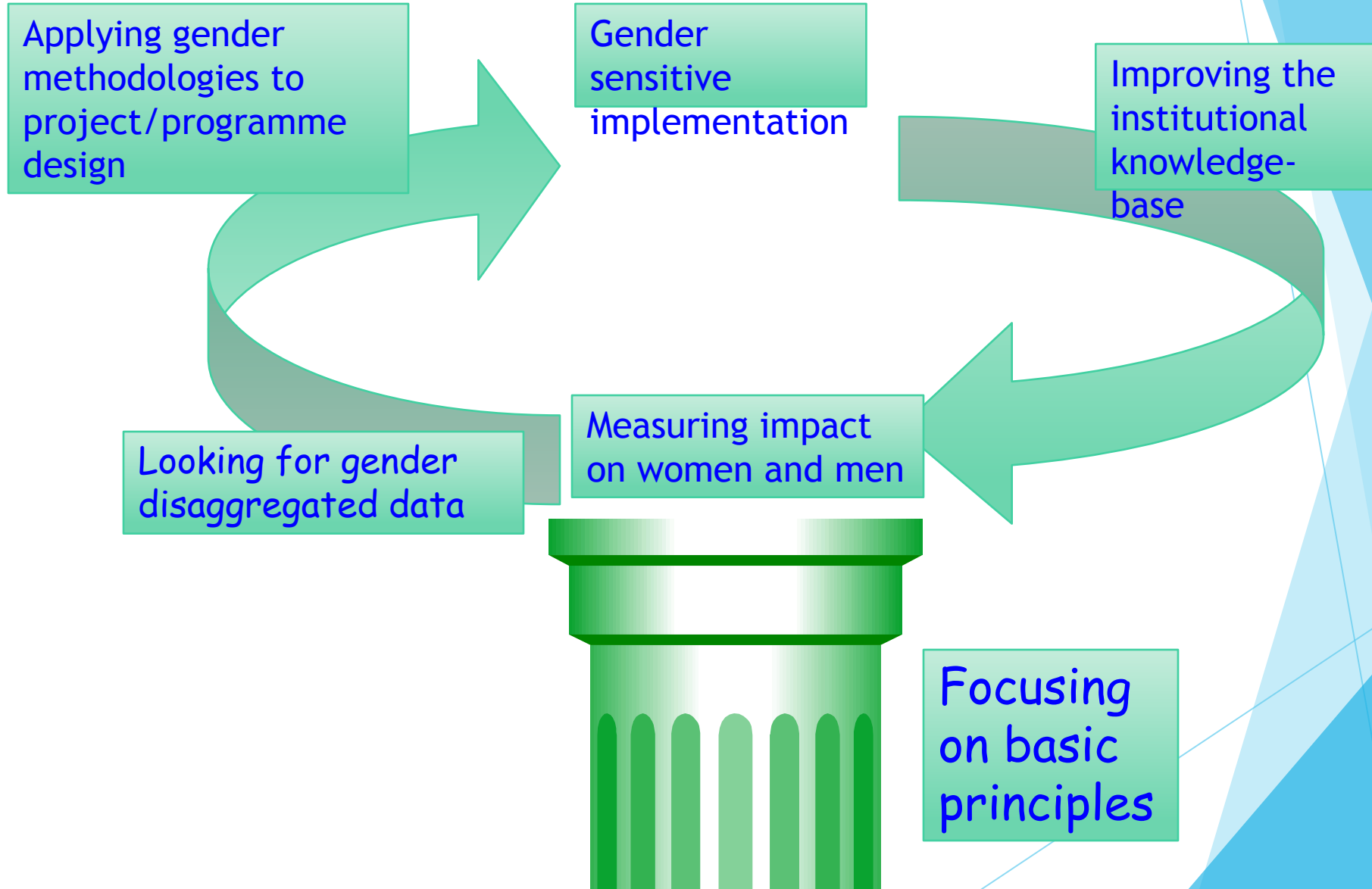
Seven enabling factors for ensuring institutions promote gender-responsive adaptation:

1. ***Highly committed individuals backed by organizational support*** is a key success factor for bringing gender perspectives into projects and promoting gendered practices in institutions.
2. ***The involvement of multiple stakeholders representing different disciplines and areas of interventions*** has proven to promote cross-sectoral learning on gender.
3. ***Building institutional capacity at local level***, by empowering local actors and engaging them in work with local groups can help address gender issues and raise accountability at commune levels.

# ***Institutional Partnerships for Promoting Gender-responsive Adaptation***

- 1. The proper allocation of funds to dedicated gender institutions and for gender-focused activities*** is important to ensure gender-responsive adaptation.
- 1. Research partnerships can promote gender equity and inform adaptation outcomes***, including both gender experts and sectoral experts who take a gender lens
- 1. Donor policies can play a role in supporting gender-responsive adaptation***, by creating enabling environments for gender mainstreaming and institutionalizing existing commitments.
- 1. Technical support and access to tools and resources on gender-responsive adaptation strategies*** can help guide project teams.

# Gender Sensitive Approach



**ii) lessons learned: key achievements  
and challenges encountered on NAPA  
project**



## ▶ key achievements

**GENDER MAINSTREAMING: best practices and ENTRY  
Points**

# Gender Mainstreaming approaches for NAPA:

1

- Rapid gender assessment (RGA) in 6 project villages (identify gender gaps and entry points)

2

- Develop concrete strategies in consultation with local government and community men and women

3

- Develop Gender Action Plan, with time-bound framework and guidance for implementation

4

- Integrate into project plans, staff ToRs and monitoring framework

5

- Integrate Rapid gender Assessment into UNDP's VRA (Vulnerability Reduction Assessment) tool

# Ground Level Strategies

- Strengthen community-based climatic information systems
- Increase women's representation in farmer groups
- Improve access to water for domestic use
- Strengthen benefits accruing to women from climate resilient farming practices

Women involved as volunteers in early warning systems

Women encouraged to participate in training on irrigation maintenance and, management (1,192 women trained)

New technologies (Solar pumps, pump wells, community ponds, rain water harvesting) introduced in water stressed areas

Women specifically targeted in training programmes through farmer field schools

## ***Key Achievements:***

1. Gender Mainstreaming and women empowerment into project at national and sub national levels
2. Linking to Agriculture, water resources and Rural infrastructures development of SPCR ( Strategic Program for Climate Resilience 2015-2019)
3. Understanding social process relating to adaptation and building resilience through VRA (Vulnerability Reduction Assessment) and RGA (Rapid Gender Assessment) tools by identifying the risk and different impacts from climate change and community's needs.
4. Integrated participatory approaches for both men and women to adequately address the strategic needs and put into CIP (Commune Investment Plan) and CDP (Commune Development Plan).
5. Engagement from all the sector stakeholders from national levels; MAFF, MoWRAM, and MoWA with their line provincial departments and local authorities in the targeted areas of Kratie and Preah Vihear provinces.

▶ **Capacity building on Gender and climate change ToTs (training of Trainers) to officials from line provincial departments (PdoWA, Pdaff, PoWRAM) and chiefs commune and females commune council members :**

- in total 236 and 156 are females

▶ Training on Gender and climate change to targeted areas in total 2361 & 1736 are female.

▶ **Technology transfer reduces vulnerability to climate change impacts:**

35 solar pumps, 15 pump wells and 2 community ponds in 37 villages, benefiting 1,481 households.

Majority households started home gardening, earning an average income of 30,000 - 50,000 Riel per day from selling vegetable in local market.

Women gained some new knowledge and skills and get engaged more in decision making process for community meetings and development.







A solar pump installed at Kok Srolao Primary School, benefitting 8 households and 271 students and teachers



A greenhouse to prevent heavy rain and water-logging in fields

- 38 participants, 28 are female received ToT training on Gender and Climate change in Chorm ksan district, peah vihear province.





- Training on gender and climate change to provincial project staff, chief commune and commune council members in Kolen District 2014 with total number of 46 participants and 08 female



# Women integrated into community-based Early Warning Systems

- Information dissemination through organized village volunteers (reaching 18,019 households in 80 villages)
- Men and women engaged as volunteers
- Increased awareness among communities
- Working with the Department of Agriculture Land Management to improve the quality of the seasonal forecasts by linking more explicitly to specific advisory services



- ▶ The participation of women has been high:
  - for example,
- ▶ 63% of the 2752 farmers receiving technical knowledge and group leadership training were women;
- ▶ 59% of the 1489 commune members who were provided climate change training were also women.
- ▶ 70% of the government staff receiving training were women and half of the user group members who got training were also female.
- ▶ overall 60% female have participated.

# 6. Challenges.

- ▶ Limited involvement from line ministries stakeholders in NAPA FU.
- ▶ Limited knowledge on gender concept and how to visualize it from different stakeholders.
- ▶ Still some confusion from project stakeholders that gender mainstreaming is the responsibility of MoWA alone.
- ▶ Limited resource persons to support PDoWA and MoWA in terms of providing technical supports from national to support provincial levels.
- ▶ Overlapping tasks for project staffs
- ▶ Faced with financing responsiveness in addressing to climate change adaptation and resilience activities included in the local development planning process as well as some targeted area at sub national levels.
- ▶ Require a long term support from MoWA and PDoWA to sustain a gender responsive approach at both national and sub national levels.



## iii) Way forward



### Pre-requisites to ensure adaptation actions are gender-responsive:

1. *Gender analysis*
2. *Participatory approaches*
3. *Gender strategies and plans*
4. *Design and use of specific practices for empowering women*
5. *Indicators and sex-disaggregated data*
6. *Adequate use of gender expertise*
7. *Gender-responsive budgeting*

## ► Recommendations:

- The NAPA Follow-up Project Management should finalize the provincial action plans within the Project Exit Strategy and formulate agreements with the responsible parties for implementation of the necessary actions specified in the strategy.
- The NAPA Follow-up Project Management should ensure that the project community water infrastructure and irrigation schemes have approved Operations and Maintenance Plans prepared in collaboration with the water user groups. The roles and responsibilities of group members and government advisors should be specified.

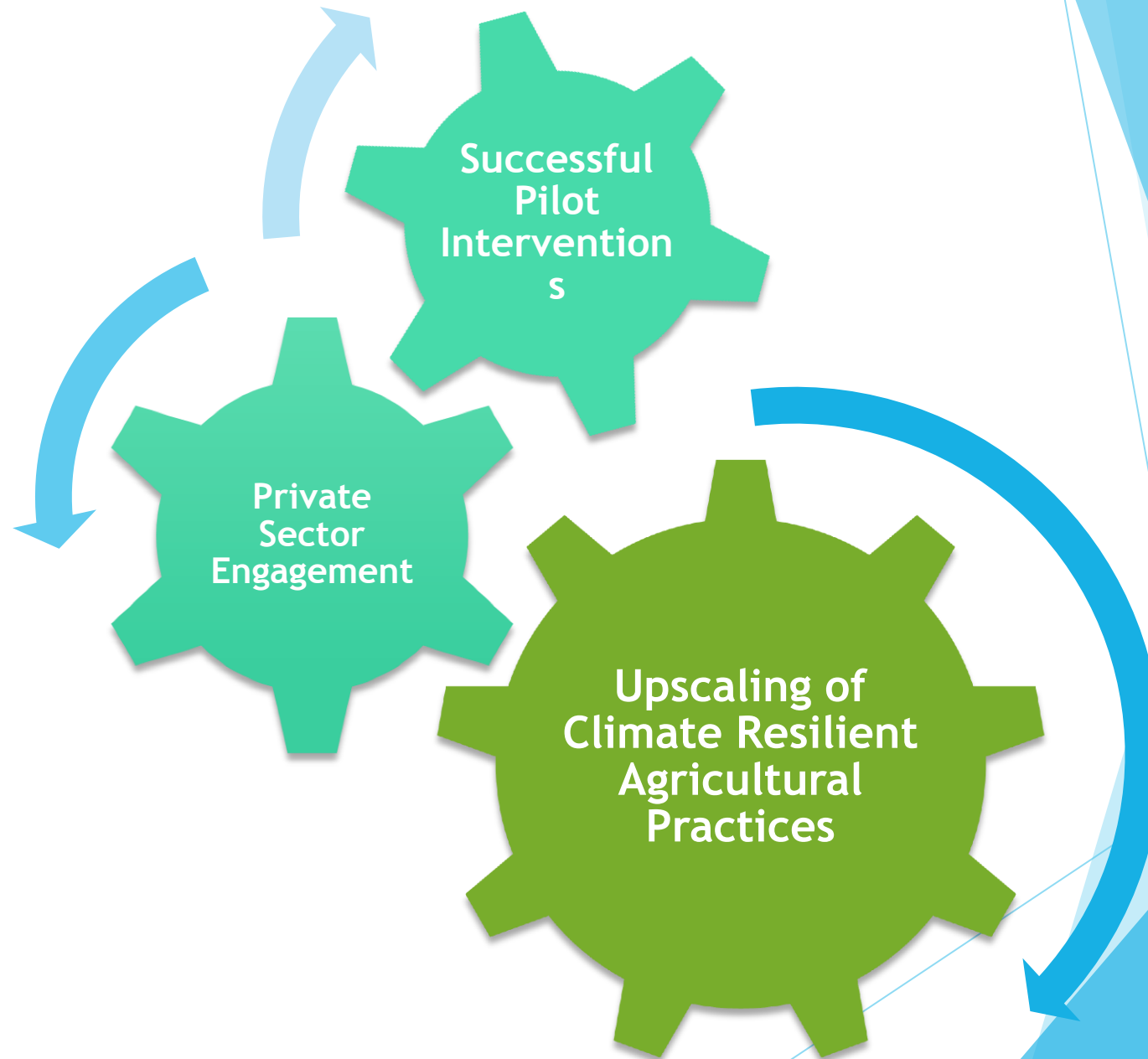


Replication and expansion

Innovative business model

Market & Value chain







# *Institutional Partnerships for Promoting Gender-responsive Adaptation*

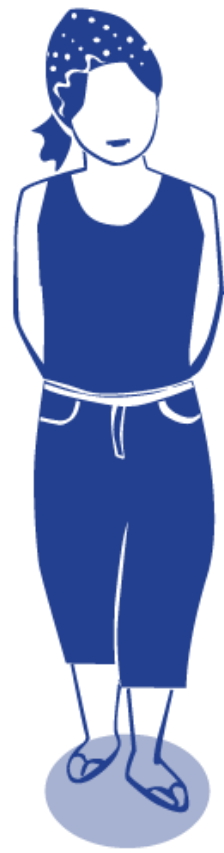
- ▶ It is important that all stakeholders both national and sub national levels ,DPs and MoWA need to work closely with the Ministry of Environment and other important line ministries such as : ( agriculture, water resource management, rural development, and public transportation to achieve effectively the goals and objectives of Climate adaptation and resilience with gender responsiveness of (GCCSP,2013-2023)
- ▶ Because:
- ▶ *The project implementation partnership between the sectoral stakeholders and MWA provided a coordinated, cross-ministry approach to addressing gender equality responsiveness and climate change adaptation approaches, with a continuum between household water availability, irrigated farming practices, food security and livelihoods diversification and enhancement. Identifying the specific roles for each agency within a coordinated, well-communicated programme is crucial.*













Thank you very much for your  
attention

