



Gender and Children's Working Group (GCWG)

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (MAFF)

Initiatives in Gender-Responsive Climate Change Mitigation
CAMBODIA 2016 – 2020

Advocacy for Energy: Powerful New Leadership Role for Women's Strategic Support Group

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To be presented for:

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Gearing Up for the Post-COP21 Era of Implementation

SHOWCASING CLEAN ENERGY INNOVATIONS

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Background

- ❖ In Cambodia 75% of the agricultural labour force is women
- ❖ 20% of agricultural households are headed by women
- ❖ Many poor rural communities have no access to energy, especially the last mile
- ❖ Time / labour to collect firewood limits their capacity for higher value tasks
- ❖ This limits nutrition, health, education, and life opportunities
- ❖ Impacts of climate change and no access to energy have made many women's lives even more difficult.





GCWG Key Focus Areas

- ❖ Addressing challenges and gender inequalities in the agriculture sector in Cambodia
- ❖ Developing and implementing MAFF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Strategic Framework (GMPSF) 2016-2020
- ❖ Integrating the GMPSF into sectoral plans throughout MAFF, and coordinating implementation of these plans, including INDC.
- ❖ Understand that Climate Finance mechanisms for CCM projects can help bring energy access to vulnerable women;
- ❖ Build and demonstrate capacity in this new field with real actions which contribute to Cambodia's INDC
- ❖ This includes off-grid electricity/energy for the last mile, such as biogas and solar home/farm system.



ADB RETA 7914: Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women



1. Building institutional capacity in the GCWG about CCM
 - How to ensure projects are gender-responsive
2. Knowledge products document learnings for dissemination
3. Pilot project provides demonstration of a gender-responsive CCM project - key outcomes:
 - Reduced GHG emissions from cooking fuel
 - Saleswomen can have income from sales commission
 - Stove purchasers enjoy co-benefits:
 - reduced fuel costs so more money for better food and education
 - less time collecting fuel so more time for income-generating activities
 - better health, less respiratory and eye problems from smoke.





New Skills and Opportunities for GCWG

- ▶ Extensive training, workshops, field visits to understand climate science, climate change impacts, and climate change projects
- ▶ Key focus on understanding CCM which has not previously been prioritized in Cambodia, in particular:
 - How CCM projects can bring clean energy to rural poor, especially women; and
 - How the GCWG can drive the process through its networks and advocacy
- ▶ Need to demonstrate knowledge of climate policy and finance to establish credibility
- ▶ Network of trained PFPs can “value-add” to climate change project partner teams.





Challenges

- ❖ Most gender professionals do not really understand climate change
- ❖ Many climate change professionals lack practical understanding of gender issues and how to address them in project planning.
- ❖ Meeting at the same table does not mean both sides understand each other's views and priorities – capacity building is essential.
- ❖ Need to identify entry points (eg Technical Working Group on CC) and establish relationships, credibility and respect with key stakeholders and energy sector.
- ❖ Limited supports for energy access to rural farms, especially women and households living in the last mile.





GCWG

Energy access for Cambodia in the new world of Climate Finance (CF)

- Two project proposals developed for CF:
 1. Project proposal developed for solar pumping for irrigation
 2. Project proposal developed for bio-digester installation
 - ❖ Requiring financial support for real actions with farmers
- Implementing these two project plans.

Why CF?

- ❖ All major climate finance mechanisms now have a gender mandate
- ❖ Gender-responsive climate change mitigation projects bring energy access and can attract CF.
- Mainstreaming climate change mitigation into the GMPSF puts focus on developing skills and capacity within the GCWG to enable informed participation in ministry-wide CC projects and clean energy actions in agriculture sector.





Leadership role for GCWG going forward

- ▶ Building awareness and capacity within MAFF to embed gender-responsiveness in strategies, planning and activities related to clean energy and climate change (adaptation and) mitigation for agriculture sector
- ▶ Developing gender-responsive climate change mitigation project proposals which can
 - Enable access climate finance
 - Secure active roles for women in clean energy value chain and agriculture sector
 - Deliver economic, health and lifestyle co-benefits to women, especially for the last mile
- ▶ Empowering vulnerable women in agriculture sector to participate in decision-making related to climate change (adaptation and) mitigation and clean energy access.
- ▶ Actively building relationships with
 - Collaborators – to support our proposals
 - Partners – to provide essential technical expertise
 - Donors – to support our aims with project funding
- ▶ Implementing the proposed two projects for advocating the clean energy for the last mile of remote farmers.



Thank you very much your time and support!

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