

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



MASTER PLAN ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE
2017-2030

GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE
MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

AUGUST 2017

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Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN
Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia

MESSAGE

Gender and climate change have become the most cross-cutting issues in the development sectors not only in Cambodia but also in the global perspectives. As the issues of climate responsiveness and gender sensitivity have been increasing extensively, so the policy and strategy are also developing to meet those needs

Gender mainstreaming in development planning has been in practice for more than two decades in Cambodia. Agencies have been working on it from the different perspectives. But gender mainstreaming in climate change investments are something very new to many people. Therefore; the legal, policy and strategic aspects are needed to support the implementation processes of the gender concerns at all levels.

As gender mainstreaming in climate change investments is new to many of the government and non-government agencies, so there is a need to recognize that gender mainstreaming in climate change investments can have short-term, medium-term and long-term strategic approaches. In that consideration, I am convinced to see that the needfulness of the Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change is very appropriate. I believe that it will serve as the roadmap for mainstreaming gender in climate change investments in Cambodia.

The RGC recognizes that women are the economic back-bone of the country. The Rectangular Strategies, NSDPs and other policy and strategic documents bear that message clearly. The Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change complements the RGC's commitments made through various policy documents. Sex-disaggregated baseline data and information helps to oversee the inclusive gender impacts caused by climate change. The gender impact monitoring framework will measure the impact trends over time, from the baseline in 2016-17, through a progress check in 2019, and on to 2023 and beyond. I strongly believe this will better help stakeholders to set adequate measures for the protection of the 'nation's economic powerhouse' and contribute in achieving the Cambodian sustainable development goals.

We should strengthen our collective efforts for making gender mainstreaming in climate change investments part of the regular and common agenda for all stakeholders to address gender impacts caused by climate change. I strongly believe such coordinated efforts will significantly add value to economic empowerment initiatives and help reduce all forms of climate vulnerabilities in Cambodia. The Gender and Climate Change Committee in the Ministry of Women's Affairs has been playing an important role in facilitating effective coordination within and between sectoral levels. Further, I hope all stakeholders from government, development partners, civil society organizations and private sector agencies will consider gender mainstreaming in climate change investments as their common agenda and allocate resources to combat the negative impacts of gender inequality. This will directly contribute to achieving our goals of climate resilience and the equitable and sustainable development of Cambodia.

Phnom Penh, 09 August 2017

H.E. Ing Kantha Phavi
Minister of Women's Affairs, Cambodia

FORWARD

I am glad to see the Master Plan on Gender and Climate (2017-30) has been prepared for implementation to address the gender impacts of climate change. The master plan declares that it aims to support the sector ministries, civil society organizations and the private sector agencies by making gender mainstreaming part of the regular development agenda of all forms of climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction investments in Cambodia.

It is expected that the MPGCC will contribute significantly in poverty reduction, women's economic empowerment, and the reduction of risks caused by climate change and other forms of disasters in Cambodia. I would applaud the Ministry of Women Affairs for leading such a great initiative and the ADB for supporting this initiative.

The successful implementation of the MPGCC requires technical capacity and adequate resource inputs from government, civil society and the private sector agencies. The respective agencies should allocate adequate resources annually to ensure that gender mainstreaming in climate change investments gets priority as part of the regular development agenda.

I would like to take this opportunity to urge financial institutions and essential development partners to consider gender mainstreaming a leading priority in making decisions on adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction investments. I strongly believe such collaborative approaches will help the successful implementation of the master plan at government, civil society and private sector agencies levels.

The Gender and Climate Change Committee in the Ministry of Women's Affairs is committed to providing technical support to sector ministries, civil society and the private sector agencies based on the implementation requirements of the master plan. Such collaborative approaches will support the successful implementation of the master plan and add value in the country's overall development and poverty reduction initiatives, thereby meeting the commitments of the MOWA to the country.

Phnom Penh, 09 August 2017

H.E Sivann Botum
Secretary of State and Head of the Gender and Climate Change Committee
Ministry of Women's Affairs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change (2017-30) has been developed based on the outline developed under the PPCR Phase-1 in 2013. MOWA has been waiting to develop it comprehensively and operationalize it for last few years.

The MPGCC presents a clearer vision, mission, goals and objectives along with prioritized action plans. It provides guidance for gender mainstreaming in adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction investment initiatives.

I would respectfully express my gratitude to the Ministry of the Environment as the executing agency of this initiative. At the same time, I would like to thank the Gender and Climate Change Committee (GCCC) for taking the lead in the development of this comprehensive plan, as well as the Agriculture, Health, Transportation, Water and other sectors, along with civil society organizations for their support in developing this master plan.

My sincere appreciation goes to the Asian Development Bank for mobilizing adequate resources from different agencies, notably the NDF, in order to bring the MPGCC to fruition. I am grateful to Dr. Ancha Srinivasan, the ADB's leading climate change specialist for Southeast Asia, for his excellent support in helping to make the MPGCC happen.

My heartfelt thanks to my cabinet officials from MOWA, line departments, and others who contributed their knowledge and efforts in developing this MPGCC. I also would like to thank the many others who engaged in the process through workshops, consultations, etc., and whose direct and indirect contributions have resulted today in this comprehensive Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change (2017-30).

I would sincerely thank the consortium of UN-Habitat, Forum Syd and Save the Earth Cambodia for its outstanding managerial efforts and the technical inputs from Mr. Akhteruzzaman Sano, Ms. Khorn Dinravi and Ms. Saphon Somolireasmey in developing this MPGCCC.

Overall, I offer my sincere respect to H.E. Ing Kantha Phavi, the Minister of MOWA, for her dynamic leadership and support that guided us through the development of this plan.

On behalf of the GCCC, I would sincerely appeal to all stakeholders to make gender mainstreaming part of their regular development agenda in adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction investment initiatives for enhancing climate resilience Cambodia.

Phnom Penh, 09 August 2017

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Reduction and Management
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
DCC	Department of Climate Change (MoE)
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GCCAP	Gender and Climate Change Action Plan
GCCC	Gender and Climate Change Committee
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MOWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MPGCC	Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MRCDP	Mainstreaming Climate Resilience in Development Planning
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NCDD-S	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development - Secretariat
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NP-SNDD	National Program for Sub-National Democratic Development

NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PPCR	Pilot Program on Climate Resilience
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SNA	Sub-National Administration
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
STEC	Save the Earth Cambodia
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN-Habitat	UN Human Settlements Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

Overview and Development Background

The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) outlined the MPGCC in 2012-13. Due to limited opportunities and resources, the outline of the master plan remained as it was and could not be brought to operationalization. Package-C of the SPCR, supported by the ADB, gave new impetus to producing a comprehensive plan and explored the opportunity to operationalize it.

The key steps of the MPGCC development process were document review, consultations and meetings at sectoral levels, multi-stakeholder consultations etc. The first consultation was organized in Siem Reap on 14-15 December 2016 to draft the plan's scope and its short-term, medium-term and long-term targets, along with its broad strategic and more specific objectives. Consultations with the technical representatives from GCCC, line sector ministries, development partners and civil society representatives on the contents, structure and key messages of the master plan. A further consultation with technical representatives from the GCCC, line sectors, development partners, and civil society organizations was conducted on 11th June 2017 to propose further improvements of the draft master plan. Progress was validated at multi-stakeholder consultations held on 27-28 June 2017 organized by the MOP, with participants from GCCC, line sector representatives, development partners, civil society representatives and representatives from four provinces, 8 districts and 16 commune levels.

The consultative workshop recognized from the field surveys conducted to Battambang and Prey Veng provinces along with its 4 districts and 8 communes that the level of technical knowledge on gender mainstreaming in adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction investments was lower than expected as the subject was very new to them. The workshop therefore recommended that the following points should be highlighted at the final consultation meeting: gender mainstreaming awareness raising, the importance of gender mainstreaming in climate change investments, and the importance of sex-disaggregated baseline data and information for monitoring of gender impacts caused by climate change. The final consultation to validate the draft of the MPGCC brought together key government officials from the national government and from four provinces, eight districts and sixteen communes, along with civil society representatives. This final consultations had to be split across two venues, as there were more than 260 participants.

The final consultation validated the identified climate change affected risk zones from the target provinces to study 8 projects to select four pilots. It prioritized themes for developing initiatives from the MPGCC, and explored its short-term, medium-term and long-term strategic targets. Lastly, it ensured the alignment of the master plan with previous government policy declarations in related areas, such as the NSDP 2014-18, CCCSP 2013-23, MOWA Strategic Document NR-IV 2014-18, sectoral CCAPs etc.

This long and careful development process of the MPGCC helped ensure it would have real value in incorporating gender mainstreaming into climate change investment initiatives.

Geographical and Institutional Coverage of the MPGCC 2017-‘30

The MPGCC centers on overall Cambodia covering all government and non-government agencies, development partners, civil society and private sectors those have been working in the gender mainstreaming in climate change initiatives. Gender mainstreaming in climate change actor agencies are advised to use the master plan as a reference document. It is recommended that respective ministry and agency should develop their sectoral strategic plan on gender mainstreaming in climate change initiative for 4 years “xx Sectoral Strategic Plan on Gender and Climate Change” and annual action plan “xx Sectoral Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change”. Such initiatives taken by gender and climate change actor agencies will help better for operationalizing of the master plan from respective institutional standpoints.

Even though, the MPGCC covers total Cambodia but primarily the GCCC aims to implement in selected districts and communes from Battambang, Kampong Thom, Kampot and Prey Veng provinces. Ref. Annex 2. The key underlying causes of operationalizing of the MPGCC primarily in limited areas are (i) it covers the highly climate vulnerable localities, (ii) the project is under limited time frame up to 2019 and (iii) limited resources.

The agencies working in gender and climate change may find better ways forward from the experiences and lessons learned from the pilots.

The proportional analysis of the pilots on sex-disaggregated baseline study, impact assessment on gender caused by climate change and economic analysis of gender mainstreaming in climate change initiatives would divulge the most suitable approaches for operationalizing of the master plan in Cambodia.

Keywords: gender, gender mainstreaming, gender mainstreaming in adaptation, mitigation and DRR; climate change investment projects, Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change, policy analysis, climate policy, gender impact assessment, gender equality, climate resilience, resilience indicators at national levels and at community levels, Cambodia.

Resilience indicators: Resilience indicators refer to the indicators of the gender impact monitoring result framework used indicators. There are indicators at national, provincial, district, commune and CSO level. These are known as institutional resilience indicators. Indicators that relate to community beneficiaries or community levels are called community indicators.

II. SECTION TWO: STRATEGIC DIRECTION

VISION

Institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in adaptation, disaster risk reduction and mitigation investments for contributing to equitable, climate resilience and sustainable society of Cambodia.

MISSION

Making gender mainstreaming in adaptation, mitigation and DRR investment initiatives as a part of the common agenda in institutional climate change investment policies, strategies, programmes and projects for enhancing resilience in Cambodia.

GOALS

Based on the duration of the plan, there are three key goals that have been identified for implementing the MPGCC. The three goals are:

Goal	Date	Details
Short term	2017- '19	It focuses project activities particularly the pilot projects explores the opportunity to analyze the extents of gender mainstreaming benefits in adaptation initiatives.
Medium term	2019-'23	It focuses on the priority actions identified in MPGCC, extended opportunities from the 4 pilots, investment projects of SPCR and line ministries which are aligned with the upcoming NSDP 2019-23.
Long term	2023-'30	The long term targets mainly focuses on the continued initiatives based on the projects implemented under the short and medium term programs and projects, policy and strategy on gender mainstreaming in climate change related issues referring to the NSDPs and Rectangular Strategies and SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 13 on climate action, and related goals like SDG 1 no poverty, SDG 2 zero hunger, SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation etc.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in climate change investments enhancing gender equality and women's economic empowerment for adding value to the sustainable development goals of Cambodia

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

for mainstreaming gender in climate change adaptation, mitigation and DRR investments

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES for mainstreaming gender in climate change adaptation, mitigation and DRR investments

- 1) To strengthen gender responsive policy/strategy and effective coordination with MOWA and sector ministries, civil society and private sectors
- 2) To strengthen gender responsive institutional capacity on strategy, structure, system, style, skill, support and staff namely 7-S for mainstreaming gender in climate change investments and adding value to sustainable development goals.
- 3) To demonstrate sex-disaggregated impacts on gender caused by climate change and the benefits from climate change investments initiatives (pilots).
- 4) To enhance emergency preparedness, primary healthcare, first-aid provision etc. for any situation caused by climate change, and build capacity accordingly for enhancing resilience for the people at higher risk.
- 5) To enhance economic empowerment of women at higher risk through innovative financing schemes namely micro insurance, community revolving funds, crop insurance, health insurance etc.
- 6) To facilitate gender mainstreaming in climate change action plans in sector ministries, civil society organizations and private sector agencies for adding value in climate resilience and poverty reduction initiatives in Cambodia
- 7) To make use of gender-Inclusive Result Framework to monitor gender impacts (aligned with the National Institute of Statistics and Gender M&E Framework of MOP) caused by climate change in climate change investment project sites and share publicly for greater awareness raising and advocacy purposes.
- 8) To establish a gender-mainstreaming in climate change investments dialogue platforms to enhance knowledge and capacity government, civil society and private sector agencies in Cambodia linking with regional and global levels.

Guiding Principles

The MPGCC

1. Aligns with the RGC's policy and strategy
2. Acts in accordance with the requirements of related sustainable development goals for enhancing climate resilience
3. Mainstreams gender in climate change investments
4. Considers sex-disaggregated impacts on gender caused by climate change

SECTION THREE: MAKING GENDER MAINSTREAMING A REGULAR DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Planned Actions to Implement the Prioritized Policies (Gender Equality of NSDP 2014 – 2018)

Under the Fifth legislature, the RGC will continue to implement the gender equality policy through mainstreaming gender in all development programs and sectors in order to reduce women's poverty and vulnerability especially disabled women and minority women. Specifically, the RGC will put strong focus on women's economic empowerment, gender and climate change and green growth, women's decision-making in public and political spheres, legal protection for women and girls, women's health, and education for women and girls.

Women's Economic Empowerment

- *A strategy for Women's Economic Empowerment has been recently developed based on the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF), and this will be the strategic document for the Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) in the country.*
- *RGC aims to eliminate gender disparities in wage employment, specifically in the agriculture, industry, and service sectors. In addition, the following key interventions are identified for 2014-2018:*
 - *Provision of skills training for jobs for women: by providing technical and vocational training programs based on market demands for women, strengthening business development services of the Women in Development Centers (WDC), and increasing scholarship for women and girls.*
 - *Promoting and enhancing MSMEs led by women: by delivering micro, small and medium enterprise development service and continuing to give relevant policy interventions to ensure that they have the capacity to lead and grow their enterprises and move from the informal to the formal sector.*
 - *Improving livelihoods of rural communities, especially of poor women: Gender mainstreaming in rural and agricultural development programs will ensure that rural women in on-farm and off-farm activities, poorest and vulnerable women in particular, are able to diversify their economic activities, increase their productivity, and expand livelihood opportunities.*

Legal Protection Women in Decision-Making in Public Sector and Politics

Gender and Health

- *Reduce maternal mortality rate. Increase the proportion of pregnant women visiting Antenatal Care (ANC) four times and above.*
- *Reduce HIV prevalence rate.*
- *Increase nutrition for women and girls.*

Gender and Climate Change and Green Growth

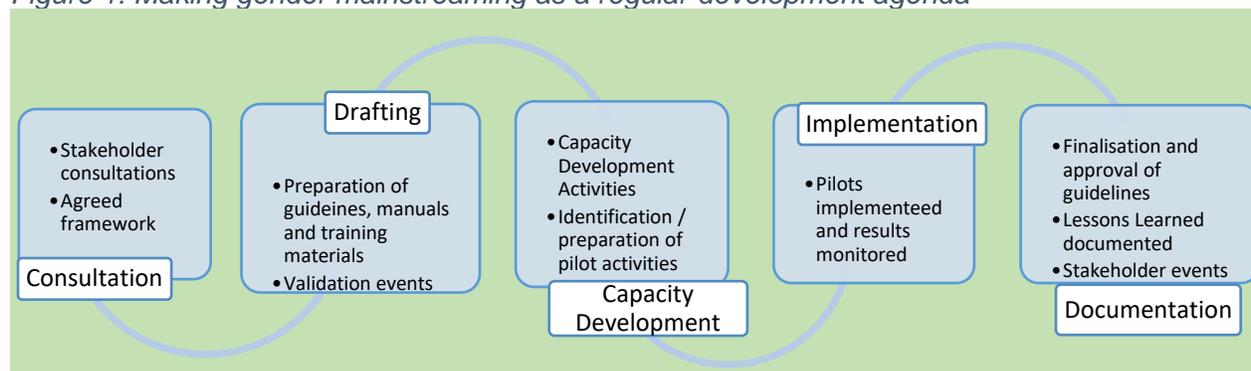
- *Ensuring the relevant policies and strategies on climate change, green growth, and disaster risk management are gender responsive.*
- *Increasing climate change resilience for the community, especially for women and girls.*
- *Reducing the impacts on women's and children's health, especially during flood and drought.*
- *Increasing their knowledge on mitigation measures to ensure natural resources sustainability and environmental protection.*
- *Building the capacity of state and non-state development agencies in gender mainstreaming in environment and climate change policies, programs and national environmental action plans.*

The NSDP 2014-18 focuses on the women, children, elderly people and people with disabilities as they are the people at higher risk from rising temperatures, heavy rain, and other extreme weather events like flood, drought etc. Gender inclusive climate change risk reduction is the precondition of building climate resilience at institutional and community levels. All forms of development initiatives requires to be impaired unless and until gender concerns are adequately addressed to make the gender mainstreaming as the regular

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, which sees gender equity as one of the drivers of change (ADB Vision 2020), women are the economic back-bone of the country (NSDP 2014-18); “...the world of humanity is possessed of two wings: the male and the female. So long as these two wings are not equivalent in strength, the bird will not fly. Until womankind reaches the same degree as man, until she enjoys the same arena of activity, extraordinary attainment for humanity will not be realized; humanity cannot wing its way to heights of real attainment. When the two wings . . . become equivalent in strength, enjoying the same prerogatives, the flight of man will be exceedingly lofty and extraordinary”. The economic empowerment of women, the education of women and girls, changes in attitudes and behavior, legal protection of women and girls, health and nutrition of women and girls, involving women in public decision making and in the everyday activities of subnational development efforts, along with proper monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the progress of gender mainstreaming activities shall be foundations for enhancing gender responsive community resilience.

Mainstreaming gender in climate change adaptation, mitigation and DRR can be considered as the primary step in empowering women and men to reach the goal of the RGC satisfying the key requirements of the national SDGs. Making gender mainstreaming process a part of the regular development agenda in all forms of climate change investments helps to build climate-resilient communities in Cambodia. The Figure-1 demonstrates the processes to make the gender mainstreaming in climate change investment as the regular development agenda.

Figure 1: Making gender mainstreaming as a regular development agenda

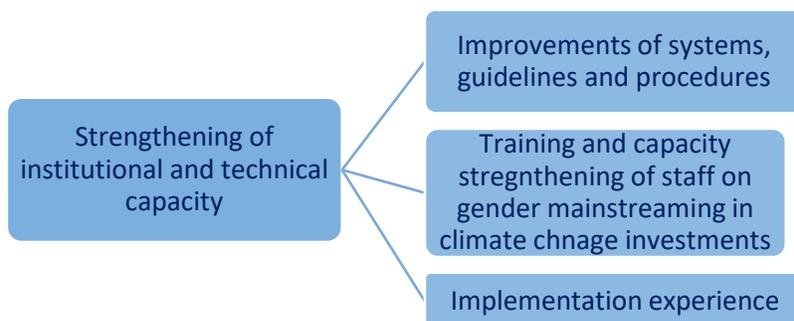


Mainstreaming gender concerns in climate change investments

The implementation of *Neary Rattanaks* and gender inclusive strategic policies and strategies in the MOWA, line sector ministries and civil society organizations considerably contributed on gender concerns in Cambodia.

Significant success has been achieved by introducing gender-responsive laws, policies and programs at national and subnational levels; the promotion of women’s economic empowerment, especially in the fields of climate change and environmental management; the progress towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women; the improvement of health and nutrition for women and girls; the containment of HIV, the promotion of women’s and girls’ participation in education, and the promotion of social morality, women and family values; and the promotion of women’s participation in decision-making at all levels. These achievements serve as a solid foundation for gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction in Cambodia.

Figure 2: The synergy with different levels in the government for mainstreaming gender in climate change investment initiatives



Gender mainstreaming in climate change investments needs to be considered as a systematic process, a step-by-step sequence of activities that ensures that the efforts made in gender mainstreaming are sustainable and add value to the RGC’s policies, targets and outputs. There are defined five steps for mainstreaming gender in adaptation investments (Ref. Gender Mainstreaming Guidance Manual). These can serve as a model for gender mainstreaming in mitigation and disaster risks reduction as well.

Table 1: Progress and challenges for making gender mainstreaming as the regular development agenda in Cambodia (Ref. Gender Mainstreaming Guidance Manual, MOWA 2017)

Topic	Progress	Challenges
Awareness of gender & gender mainstreaming issues	There is a certain level of awareness and initiatives have been taken on gender & gender mainstreaming in planning, adaptation and investment initiatives.	Gender mainstreaming in adaptation investments is new to the sector ministries, civil society organizations and other sectors.
Institutional and community capacity and cross-sectoral coordination with a focus on women’s role in climate change adaptation and mitigation	The NSDP and national level Rectangular Strategy, Neary Rattanaks, the Gender Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change, the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP), and the Climate Change Action Plans are sector and theme specific policy documents. The PPCR Coordination Team, TWGs, etc. are strengthening institutional capacity and cross-sectoral coordination measures have been put in place. The Gender and Climate Change Committee (GCCC) was established to facilitate gender mainstreaming in climate change investment initiatives.	Limited technical and financial resources slow the implementation process. Gender mainstreaming in climate change investment initiatives have yet to become part of the regular agenda for the PPCR Coordination Team, and empowerment of the GCCC is needed to better facilitate the gender mainstreaming issues at all levels. There has been a lack of specific focus on women’s defined roles in climate change adaptation and mitigation.
Gender mainstreaming in climate change to become part of the regular agenda	The RGC has recognized that gender concerns should be part and parcel of all development initiatives.	No specific initiative has yet been taken to incorporate gender mainstreaming as part of the regular agenda for all climate change adaptation and mitigation investment initiatives.

Government, CSO and private sector dialogue platform

There are different networks, gender and development network etc. have been working.

There is no CSO led network or platform where government, Development Partners, CSOs, private sectors; and individual gender mainstreaming, economics of gender mainstreaming in climate change and sector competence in Agriculture, Water Resources, Health etc. sector experts can learn and share their experiences from each other.

Gender-inclusive database and results framework to monitor gender-specific outcomes and results

Based on the gender-related resilience indicators at national, sub-national and local levels, the GCCC (MOWA) and the MOP aims to maintain the sex-disaggregated updated database and work collaboratively to monitor, report and evaluate the impacts on gender made by climate change investment projects implemented by line ministries.

IV. OPERATIONALIZING OF THE MPGCC

There are seven prioritized project themes have been developed based on the capacity need assessment, consultations and feedback from different meetings, consultations and workshops at national and subnational levels. MOWA with direct supports from line sector ministries and civil society organization representatives for operationalizing of the Master Plan on Gender Climate Change. There are the following harmonized indicators for monitoring of gender mainstreaming concerns in the prioritized areas of climate change investment initiatives:

	Gender-responsive indicator
Indicator #1	Number/percentage of women/men meaningfully attending activities, trainings & meetings. Logic: Reflects male/ female access to meetings linked with the project training resources etc. will also be subject to the local gender and interest group demographics.
Indicator #2	Number/percentage of women/men who utilize lessons learned from the trainings & meetings in their daily activities. Logic: An indicator for the relative involvement and interest of men and women in the context of the exercise at hand.
Indicator #3	Number of men/women benefitting from the project. Logic: An indication of equal opportunities and access to benefits (excepting any activities specifically designed with stakeholders to redress a gender equitability issue)
Indicator #4	Number of men/women demonstrating leadership at the project implementation.

Logic: An indication of how gender influences decision-making processes

Ref. PPCR Core Indicators, NR-IV

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The monitoring, evaluation and progress reporting of gender mainstreaming issues is to be aligned with the RGC's country development agenda, which recognizes that monitoring, evaluation and reporting are an essential aspect of good governance to improve development effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, accountability and informed decision-making in support of achieving equitable and gender-responsive development results for the people of the Kingdom of *Cambodia*. The monitoring, evaluation and reporting of gender mainstreaming will follow the RGC's guidelines for **Equity-Focused and Gender-Responsive Evaluation** (EFGRE) of Policies and Programmes led by the MOP to satisfy the needs of the NSDP 2014-18.

Project Theme 1: Awareness raising, Institutional capacity strengthening, advocacy of GCCC, Focal Points and Alternate Focal Points in line sector ministries, Climate Change and gender Technical Working Group Members at national, provincial, district and communes levels and civil society organizations on gender integration in adaptation, mitigation, DRR investments.	
Title of the Project-1: Strengthening institutional capacity on gender mainstreaming in climate change investment initiatives in Cambodia	
Objectives	Expected outputs
1) To assess institutional capacity needs of key stakeholders on gender mainstreaming in climate change investments	1) Institutional capacity-strengthening needs assessment conducted for key stakeholders
2) Strengthening capacity of key stakeholders on gender mainstreaming concerns	2) Awareness raising initiatives, trainings, TOT etc. conducted for key stakeholders on gender mainstreaming concerns
Scope: SPCR investment projects implemented by MAFF, MOWRAM, MPWT and MOH, and their project implementation sites	
Project Duration: 3 years	
Budget:	

Project Theme 2 Advocacy and effective coordination for enabling gender mainstreaming in climate change investments with the MOWA, line sector ministries, provincial, district and commune levels along with civil society organizations and private sector agencies.

Title of the Project-2: Strengthening formal institutional coordination within sectors, ministries, civil society organizations, private sector agencies and inter-agencies for gender mainstreaming in CC investments	
Objectives	Expected outputs
1) Strengthen the newly established formal gender mainstreaming coordination platform within sectors, ministries, civil society organizations, private sector agencies	1) Well-functioning formal gender mainstreaming coordination platform established
2) Gender mainstreaming platform for disseminating best practices, lessons learned and further improvements	2) The established gender mainstreaming platform serves as the gender-knowledge hub among key stakeholders
MOWRA Scope: SPCR investment project sites – encompassing sectors of MAFF, MOWRAM, MPWT and MOH, City Halls, districts and communes, civil society organizations and private sector agencies in the SPCR investment provinces (Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampot, Kampong Thom, Koh Kong, Mondolkiri, Kampong Cham)	
Budget:	

Project Theme3: Developing gender-responsive rural water management pilots.	
Title of the Project-3: Piloting gender-responsive rural water management for enhancing community resilience focused on water, agriculture, health and local transportations.	
Objectives	Expected outputs
1. Assess sex-disaggregated status of women's empowerment, access to information, decision-making, contribution to sustainable climate-friendly livelihoods etc.	1. Studies on gender-sensitive status of pilots on empowerment, access to information, decision-making, contribution to sustainable climate friendly livelihoods etc. conducted
2. Mainstreaming gender into the adaptation pilots with defined roles and responsibilities	2. Gender mainstreamed into the pilots in needs assessment, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation
3. Assess how gender mainstreaming benefited empowerment, access to information, decision-making, contribution to sustainable climate-friendly livelihoods etc.	3. Assessed gender mainstreaming achievements and challenges in regard to empowerment, access to information, decision-making, contribution to sustainable climate-friendly livelihoods etc.

4. Conduct a comparative cost-benefit analysis of gender mainstreaming in the pilots (economics of gender mainstreaming)	4. Comprehensive comparative study conducted in the piloted areas on the cost-benefit analysis of gender mainstreaming
Scope: Studied 8 adaptation project studied to select four pilot projects, involving sectors, sub-national and local authorities, civil society organizations and private sector agencies	
Budget: USD 120,000	

<p>Project Theme 4 Gender mainstreaming in the operations of NCDD-S-led initiatives, mainly focused on district and commune level policy, and programmes and projects under the 5-Year Development Plans, 3-Year Rolling Plans and Annual Investment Plans and line sectoral climate change investment projects</p>	
<p>Title of the Project-4: Mainstreaming Gender on adaptation, mitigation and DRR initiatives in sub-national levels</p>	
Objectives	Expected outputs
1) Study current status and approaches of gender mainstreaming in sub-national planning processes	2) Studied the current status and approaches of gender mainstreaming in sub-national planning processes
3) Develop strategic gender mainstreaming position for facilitating the incorporation of gender mainstreaming issues into existing policies, strategies and guiding documents for sub-national planning processes	4) Position developed on strategic gender mainstreaming to facilitate the incorporation of gender mainstreaming issues into the existing policies, strategies and guiding documents for sub-national planning processes
5) Implement action plan on gender mainstreaming issues in sub-national policy, strategy and programmes	6) Gender issues effectively mainstreamed in sub-national policy, strategy and programmes
Scope: Provinces, capital/city halls, districts and communes covered by the NCDD-S and the SPCR	
Budget:	

<p>Project Theme 5 Implementation of gender-inclusive database management and a monitoring framework to monitor impacts on gender caused by climate change in areas covered by the SPCR and other climate change investment projects</p>
<p>Title of the Project-5: Sex-disaggregated database system for enhancing sustainable development</p>

Objectives	Expected outputs
1) Assess current status of NIS from gender-responsive perspectives	1) Current status of NIS assessed from gender-responsive perspectives
2) Develop a strategic position for mainstreaming a gender responsive NIS database system	2) Strategic position developed for mainstreaming gender-responsive NIS database system
3) Implement a gender-responsive NIS database system that will enhance sustainable development	3) A gender-responsive NIS database system in place which will enhance sustainable development
Scope: NIS and its corresponding institutions/agencies	
Budget:	

Project Theme 6 : Gender mainstreaming in monitoring, reporting and evaluations systems (M,R&E)	
Title of the Project-6:Gender mainstreaming indicators set in national database and M,R &E systems	
Objectives	Expected outputs
1) Assess current M,R&E status from gender-mainstreaming perspectives	2) Assessment carried out of current M,R&E status from gender mainstreaming perspectives
3) Develop a strategic position for mainstreaming gender-responsive M,R&E systems	4) Strategic position developed for mainstreaming gender-responsive M,R&E systems
5) Implement gender-responsive M,R&E systems that will enhance sustainable development	6) Gender responsive M,R&E systems for enhancing sustainable development
Scope: National M,R&E system, the MOP	
Budget:	

Project Theme 7: The absence of a platform or network on gender mainstreaming, economics of climate change adaptation, sector competence in Agriculture, Water Resources, Health etc. and individual experts where institutions and individuals can have an access to information, share and learn for their respective gender mainstreaming decision making initiatives.	
Title of the Project-7: Gender Mainstreaming Dialogue Platform for learning and sharing best of practices on gender mainstreaming in CC investment initiatives	
Objectives	Expected outputs

1) Conduct stakeholder analysis of gender mainstreaming dialogue platform	2) Stakeholder analysis of gender mainstreaming dialogue platform was conducted
3) Develop a strategic position for establishing and maintaining of gender mainstreaming dialogue platform	4) A strategic position for establishing and maintaining of gender mainstreaming dialogue platform was developed
5) Facilitate the implementation of the gender mainstreaming dialogue platform	6) Operationalized the gender mainstreaming dialogue platform
Scope: government, CSO and private sector	
Budget:	

Pre-conditions – operationalizing of the Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change

There is a need to establish an enabling environment for mainstreaming gender into climate change investments. The following are some pre-conditions for operationalizing of the MPGCC:

- 1) Promotion, advocacy, awareness raising and capacity building on the MPGCC are needed at sector and sub-national levels, and by civil society organizations and private sector agencies.
- 2) The RGC, development partners and Implementing Agencies shall consider gender mainstreaming in adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction investment projects as a their common agendas.
- 3) Sector ministries, civil society organizations and private sector agencies must allocate substantial resources annually for implementation of the gender mainstreaming into their respective policies, programmes and projects.
- 4) Adequate resources for comprehend the master plan and its prioritized initiatives.

CONCLUSION

The Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change has been developed through a long consultative process with the MOWA, line sector ministries, and sub-national and local community levels of government, as well as with civil society organizations and private sector agencies. As a result, it is able to comprehend the key strategic needs for gender mainstreaming in climate change investment initiatives. The Master Plan aligns with the NSDP 2014-18, NR-IV 2014-18, CCCSP 2013-23, CCAPs, line sectors etc. in Cambodia.

The Master Plan identifies gender mainstreaming options in the Agriculture, Health, Transportation and Water sectors, in NCDD-S-led sub-national planning processes, and in the national database and M,R&E systems of the MOP. Under the short-term goal of the Master Plan, six areas six areas are outlined for potential project development by the sector ministries. It also

identified four pilot schemes to implement in four target provinces: Battambang, Kampong Thom, Kampot and Prey Veng. These provinces, along with their districts and communes, have been selected from existing SPCR project activities. The four pilots and selected six initiatives contributed to demonstrate operationalizing of the master plan.

The short-term goal (2017-19) follows the TA project period, while the medium-term goal (2017-23) follows the upcoming NSDP, and the long-term goal (2017-30) follows the national SDGs. The lessons learned from the short-term phase will add value to the medium-term and long-term implementation of the Master Plan. To effectively implement the pursuit of the short-term goals, the Master Plan identifies the most vulnerable communities from the four selected provinces to select four projects to focus on. It will also provide resources for gender mainstreaming into the selected pilot schemes that demonstrate how gender mainstreaming in climate change investments can add value to the beneficiaries' economic development: for example, by showing and that a certain amount of investment in gender mainstreaming contributed xx to women's economic empowerment, sustainable livelihood development, women's access to decision-making at household and community levels, etc. The Master Plan aims to empower community members to conduct more effective climate change and disaster risk assessments, and develop more comprehensive risk reduction action plans. Improved climate change and disaster risk reduction action plans can then be integrated into Commune Development Plans (Commune Rolling Plans) and Commune Investment Plans.

The Master Plan comprehensively addresses the challenges of institutional capacity building at national, provincial, district and commune levels. so as to enable gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction investment initiatives for Cambodia for the period of 2017 to 2030.

The GCCC urges government ministries, development partners, civil society organizations and private sector agencies to make gender mainstreaming a key part of their regular agenda in dealing with climate change investment initiatives, and it believes that collaborative and coherent approaches will be able to effectively operationalize this Master Plan.

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Annex-1: Gender Mainstreaming in Sectoral Climate Change Action Plans

The GCCC and sectoral Focal Points and Alternate Focal Points from respective line sectors, along with development partners and civil society organization representatives conducted a workshop that identified the key gender mainstreaming entry points for the CCAPs for Agriculture, Health, Transportation and Water.

The scope of gender mainstreaming in sectoral CCAPs was classified into three levels, with indicators for each as follows:

- ❖ Gender mainstreaming at the policy level: gender-responsive framework development, contextualization, strengthening capacity, government allocation of adequate resources
- ❖ Gender mainstreaming at the institutional level: there is a need of political commitments that demonstrates the clearer positions from the political leadership that how the government considers the gender mainstreaming perspectives. The leadership requires to place adequate technically sound human resources for implementing the gender mainstreaming in climate change initiatives. Most of the cases, proper capable people may not be available in the sectors or in the ministries. Leadership shall demonstrate the gender mainstreaming capacity development strategy and make the people to learn, understand, follow and implement it as agreed. The commitments should detail describe the time-line for implementations, how the implementation will be making and allocation of resources from the made from the government's regular budget money.
- ❖ Gender mainstreaming at the operations level: gender-responsive programs and project with implementation plans; monitoring, reporting and evaluation at the end of the project with defined roles and responsibilities assigned to make individuals to make them accountable for progress made

The gender mainstreaming entry points for the four selected sectors are as follows:

Current vs. gender-responsive CCAPs of key line sectors

Sector CCAP ref.	Current policy structure	Recommended policy structure
Agriculture Sector		
Action number 8, page 24	Institutional Capacity Development for natural disaster coordination and intervention	Institutional Capacity Development for natural disaster coordination and intervention considering gender sensitivity
Action number 9, page 25	Strengthening capacity of agricultural and agro-industry development entrepreneurs and agricultural cooperatives in low-emission development	Strengthening capacity of agricultural and agro-industry development entrepreneurs and agricultural cooperatives considering gender issues in low-emission development.

Indicators for MAFF's CCAP, page 32

Institutional readiness indicators:
 4. Capacities for climate change mainstreaming
 5. Availability and use of data and information

Institutional readiness indicators:
 4. Capacities for climate change mainstreaming
 5. Availability and use of data and information

6. Sex-disaggregated indicators

Promoting climate change resilience in agriculture through building sea dikes in coastal areas

Propose to add

Health Sector

Strategy 1, page, page iii under Executive Summary

To increase resilience capacity of the population in combating vector-borne and water-borne diseases arising from climate change

To increase resilience capacity of the population in combating vector-borne and water-borne diseases arising from climate change **taking gender into consideration**

Strategy 1, page, page iii under Executive Summary

Development and implementation of Dengue Control Program in provinces with high climate change and risk

Development and implementation of Dengue Control Program in provinces with high climate change and risk **taking gender into consideration**

Strategy 2, page, page iv under Executive Summary

Development and implementation of data collection system on health outcomes arising from natural disasters and

Development and implementation of **sex-disaggregated** data collection system on health outcomes arising from natural disasters and

Strategy 3, page, page iv under Executive Summary

To build knowledge of the population and health personnel to cope with climate change impacts

To build knowledge of the population and health personnel to cope with climate change impacts **taking gender into consideration**

Strategy 3, page, page iv under Executive Summary

Updating Health Database with inclusion of climate change variables and

Updating **sex-disaggregated** Health Database with inclusion of climate change variables and

Strategy 3, page, page iv under Executive Summary

Health impacts, surveillance- and research-based training needs assessment

Sex-disaggregated health impacts, surveillance- and research-based training needs assessment

Transportation Sector

Strategy 4,
page 23

Goal: The capacity of ministry officers, civil society and the private sector will be strengthened to meet the challenge of climate change

Goal: capacity of ministry officers, civil society and the private sector will be strengthened, **taking gender concerns into consideration**, to meet the challenge of climate change.

page 32

STRATEGY 1: To raise public awareness about climate change caused by the emissions of greenhouse gases from transport sector

STRATEGY 1: To raise public awareness about climate change caused by the emissions of greenhouse gases from transport sector, **and about the gender sensitive impacts of that change**

Water Sector

Strategies for climate change adaptation, page 6

3. Capacity development for Ministry technical staff and for farmers in climate change-related topics

3. Capacity development for Ministry technical staff and for farmers in climate change-related topics, **taking gender into consideration**

4. promote gender and climate change mainstreaming into water-related development work

4. promote gender and climate change mainstreaming into water-related development work **including investment projects**

3.1 Action Plan Matrix

page 7
Irrigation related works

Climate risk management and rehabilitation of small, medium and large-scale irrigation infrastructure

climate risk management and rehabilitation of small, medium and large-scale irrigation infrastructure **taking gender into consideration**

Add #3 for this section

3. Assessment of potential impact of sea level rise and salt water intrusion in coastal areas and coastal adjacent areas

Awareness raising at coastal and coastal adjacent areas of the potential sea-level rise impacts mainly on women and children, as well as more generally farmers and line stakeholders

Annex-2: Gender Mainstreaming in the NCDD-S and in MOP activities (ref. TA 8179 DMF)

Technical Report Title

Guidance Manuals

Current Title of the KP

Proposed Title of the KP

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mainstreaming climate resilience in provincial, district, and commune development and investment plans (NCDD-S) | 1. Mainstreaming gender and climate resilience in provincial, district, and commune development and investment plans (NCDD-S) |
| 2. Mainstream gender considerations in adaptation investments | 2. Mainstream gender considerations in adaptation investments (remains as it is) |
| 3. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation investments | 3. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation investments |

Theme-specific reports

Mainstreaming climate resilience at sub-national levels

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. Innovative financing schemes for mainstreaming climate resilience at provincial, district and commune levels | 4. Innovative financing schemes for mainstreaming gender and climate resilience at provincial, district and commune levels |
| 5. Opportunities and barriers to adaptation and disaster risk reduction at the district and commune level | 5. Opportunities and barriers to gender mainstreaming, adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction at the district and commune level |
| 6. Best practices at sub-national level for sub-national mainstreaming of climate risks (based on pilots) | 6. Best practices at sub-national level for sub-national mainstreaming of climate risks (based on pilots) |

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of climate change investments

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10. Integrating adaptation indicators in national and sectoral development plans | 10. Integrating gender mainstreaming, adaptation, mitigation and DRR indicators in national and sectoral development plans |
| 11. Integrating adaptation indicators in provincial and commune development plans | 11. Integrating gender mainstreaming, adaptation, mitigation and DRR indicators in provincial, district and commune development plans |

12. Best practices for integrating adaptation indicators in community-focused investment projects

12. Best practices for integrating gender mainstreaming, adaptation, mitigation and DRR indicators in community-focused investment projects

Annex-3: KEY TERMINOLOGY

(Source: ADB Climate Proofing: A Risk-based Approach to Adaptation, 2005.)

Adaptation (to climate variability and change) – Policies, actions, and other initiatives designed to limit the potential adverse impacts arising from climate variability and change (including extreme events), and to exploit any positive consequences

Adaptive capacity – The potential for adjustments, processes (both natural and human), practices, or structures to moderate or offset the potential for damage, or take advantage of opportunities, created by variations or changes in the climate

Climate change – Trends or other systematic changes in either the average state of the climate, or its variability (including extreme events), with these changes persisting for an extended period, typically decades or longer (i.e., longer term). Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use. Note that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in its Article 1, defines climate change as: “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.” The UNFCCC thus makes a distinction between “climate change” attributable to human activities altering the atmospheric composition and “climate variability” attributable to natural causes.

Further, the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines climate change as any long-term change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns, whether in terms of changes in average conditions (more/less rainfall, higher/lower temperatures), or in the distribution of events around the average (extreme weather events such as floods or droughts). Generally, the term is used for any change in climate over time, regardless of cause, but the UN definition is more specific in using the term to denote changes that are attributable, whether directly or indirectly, to human activity (IPCC, 2007).

Climate variability – Variations in climatic conditions (average, extreme events, etc.) on time and space scales beyond that of individual weather events, but not persisting for extended periods of, typically, decades or longer (i.e., shorter term). Variability may be due to natural internal processes within the climate system (internal variability), or to variations in natural or anthropogenic external forcing (external variability).

Consequence – The end result or effect caused by some event or action. A detrimental consequence is often referred to as an “impact.”

Enabling environment – The enabling environment for adaptation comprises the high-level and robust systems and capabilities that foster the adaptation process, including innovation, revitalization of traditional knowledge and practices, application of human knowledge and skills, policies, financing, legislation and regulations, information, markets, and decision support tools. It encourages and supports the climate proofing of development projects and related initiatives, as well as being supportive of the wider sustainable development process.

Gender – Socially constructed, not born with, can be changed; it refers to the social differences between women and men, i.e. the different responsibilities of women and men in a given culture or location. Genders are learned, changeable over time and have wide variations both within and between cultures. “Gender” determines the roles, power and resources for females and males in any culture.

Global climate model – A numerical representation of the global climate system based on the physical, chemical, and biological properties of its components, their interactions and feedback processes, and accounting for all or some of its known properties. Global climate models are applied, as a research tool, to study and simulate the climate. They are also used for operational purposes, including monthly, seasonal, and internal climate predictions.

Gender-blind – failure to recognize that gender is an essential determinant of social outcomes impacting on projects and policies. A gender-blind approach assumes gender is not an influencing factor in projects, programs or policy (World Bank, 2015).

Gender Budgeting – means gender-based assessment of budgets, incorporating a gender perspective at all levels of the budgetary process and restructuring revenues and expenditures in order to promote gender equality (EC, 2003).

Gender Equality – refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women’s and men’s rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration – recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a “women’s issue” but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development (Hannan, 2001).

Working towards gender equality does not necessarily imply treating women and men in the same way. This is where **Gender Equity** comes in. Gender equity means fairness of treatment for women and men, according to their respective needs. Gender equity recognizes that different measures might be needed for women and men where they reflect different needs and priorities; or where their existing situation means that some groups of women or men need special or additional supportive measures.

Gender Mainstreaming – the process of assessing the implications on women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality (UN Economic and Social Council, 1997 in Hannan, 2001).

Gender mainstreaming is a strategy used for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and social spheres such that inequality between men and women is not perpetuated. Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, in any area and at all levels.

Gender mainstreaming means

- Identifying and anticipating potential gender issues and concerns in the stages of the project cycle
- Identifying the consequences of the proposed project on women and men
- Addressing the gender issues and concerns by formulating the necessary strategies
- Putting adequate resources and the necessary expertise into place
- Holding individuals and institutions accountable for results

Why is “Gender Mainstreaming” new?

- Gender equality is no longer viewed as a “separate question,” but has become a concern for all programs and policies.
- A gender mainstreaming approach does not look at women in isolation, but looks at women and men together.
- A gender mainstreaming approach does not necessarily make the need for specific policies, programmes or projects on gender equality obsolete. The level of intervention (from basic “gender sensitivity” to comprehensive, targeted gender programmes) will depend on the specific needs and priorities revealed by a gender-sensitive situation assessment.

Gender Analysis – is a systematic way for examining the relationship between women and men and looking at the different impacts of development interventions on women and men.

- “Who” does “what”?
- “Who” has “what”?
- What influences arrangements related to resources access and control?

Gender Analysis requires separating data by sex, and understanding how labor is divided and valued. Through gender analysis we can identify the differences between women and men regarding their specific activities, conditions, needs, access and control over resources, and access to development benefits and decision-making.

Gender Roles – learned behaviors in a given society/community, or other special group, that condition which activities, tasks and responsibilities are perceived as male and female. Gender roles are affected by age, class, race, ethnicity, religion and by the geographical, economic and political environment. Changes in gender roles often occur in response to changing economic, natural or political circumstances, including development efforts. Both men and women play multiple roles in society. The gender roles of women can be identified as reproductive, productive and community managing roles, while men's are categorized as either productive or community politics. Men are able to focus on a particular productive role and play their multiple roles sequentially. Women, in contrast to men, must play their roles simultaneously and balance competing claims on time for each of them (World Bank, 2015).

Gender Quotas – entail that both genders must constitute a certain number or percentage of the members of a body, whether it is a candidate list, a parliamentary assembly, a committee, or a government. The quota system places the burden of recruitment not on individuals, but on those who control the recruitment process. The Quota Project website distinguishes between three types of gender quotas used in politics: reserved seats (constitutional and/or legislative); legal candidate quotas (constitutional and/or legislative) and political party quotas (voluntary) (Quota Project, 2015). Gender quotas can also be introduced in non-political organizations, such as boards of strategic companies, and are applied to an underrepresented gender, either men or women. **Gender and sex** – gender refers to behaviors, roles, expectations, and activities in society while sex refers to the biological and physiological characteristics. Sex refers to male or female, while gender refers to masculine or feminine (Nordqvist, 2015).

Disaggregation by Sex (or Gender) – refers to data or statistics that are divided to show the respective results for women and men separately.

Likelihood – The probability, or statistical chance, of a given event occurring within a specified period of time.

Mainstreaming (of adaptation) – The effective and equitable integration of adaptation activities into the preparation and implementation of policies, plans, and other instruments concerned with economic development, social progress, and/or environmental protection.

Mitigation – in the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to solar energy or wind power, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other "sinks" to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere (UNFCCC, 2015a).

Mitigation (of climate change) – Policies, actions, and other initiatives that reduce the net emissions of greenhouse gases (q.v.), such as CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, that cause climate change through global warming.

Policies and Measures (PAMs) – refers to the steps taken or to be taken by countries to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. Some possible policies and measures are listed in the Protocol and could offer opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation (UNFCCC, 2015a).

Resources (*in a gender equality context*) – can be economic, such as land or equipment; political, such as representation, leadership and legal structures; social, such as child care, family planning, education; and also time - a critical but often scarce resource (World Bank, 2015)

Risk – The combination of a hazardous event occurring, and the impact or consequence of that event.

Sea-level variability – variations in mean sea-level conditions (including extreme events) that do not persist for extended periods of, typically, decades or longer (i.e., shorter term).

Unpaid Work – includes a diverse range of activities that take place outside the cash nexus. It includes: (i) unpaid work on the household plot or in the family business; (ii) activities such as the collection of water and firewood for household use; and (iii) unpaid care of one's child, elderly parent or friend affected by a chronic illness (Razavi & Staab, 2008).

Vulnerability (to climate variability and change) – The extent to which a natural or human system is susceptible to sustaining damage resulting from climate variability and change, despite human actions to moderate or offset such damage. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity.