

National and international instruments on climate change, and gender equality integration

Training Workshop on Gender and Organizational change

Himawari Hotel, 29-30 January 2020

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General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development



National Council for Sustainable Development
General Secretariat
Department of Climate Change



Ministry of Environment

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

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Content

1. Global Warming by IPCC
2. Cambodia Economic Cost of Climate Change
3. International and National Climate Policies Frameworks
4. Gender and Climate Change Finance

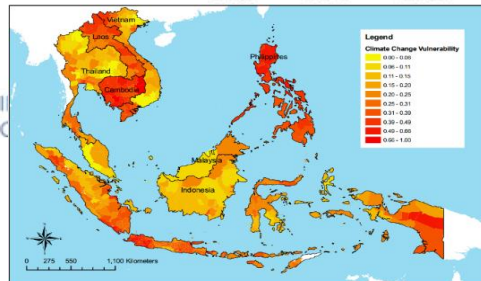
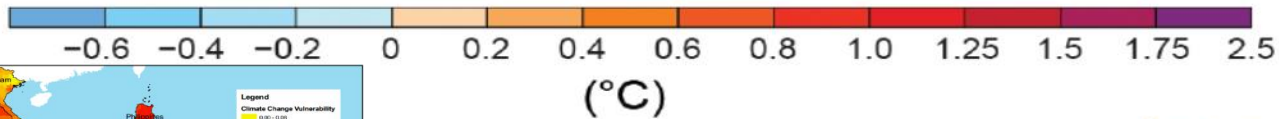
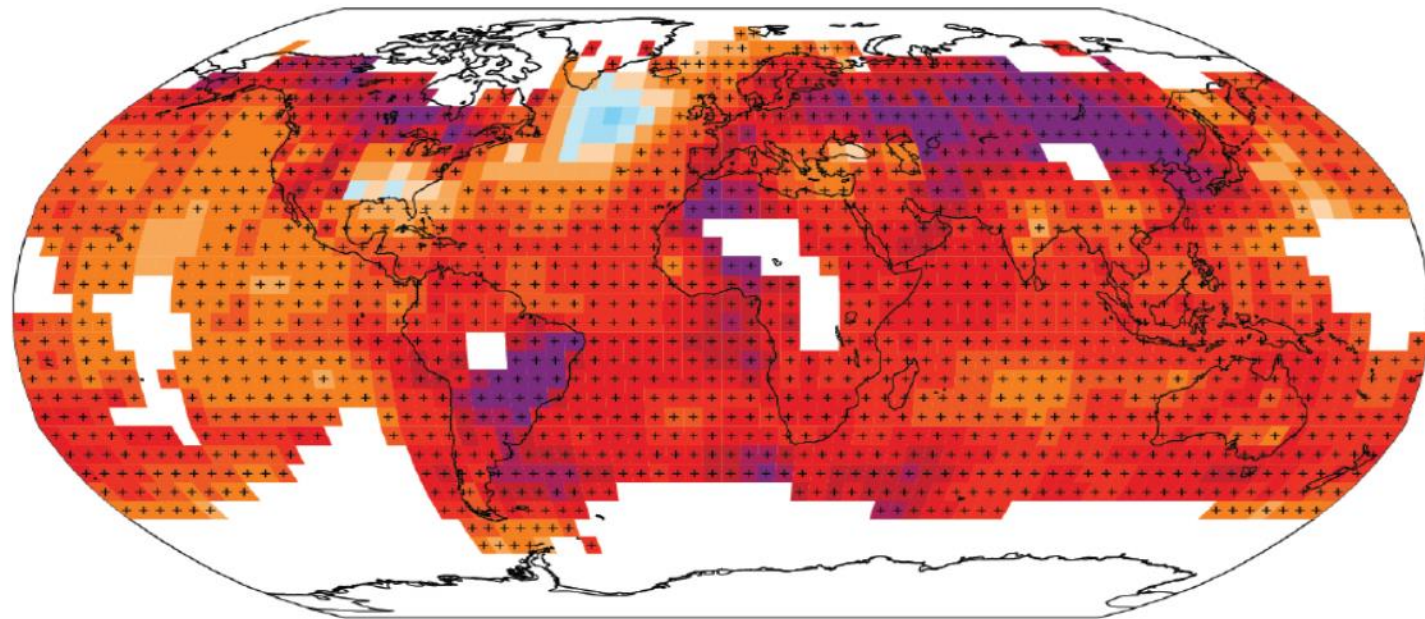


Observed change in surface temperature 1901-2012 (IPCC Report 2014)

Figure SPM.1b

Observed change in surface temperature 1901-2012

All Figures © IPCC 2013



ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

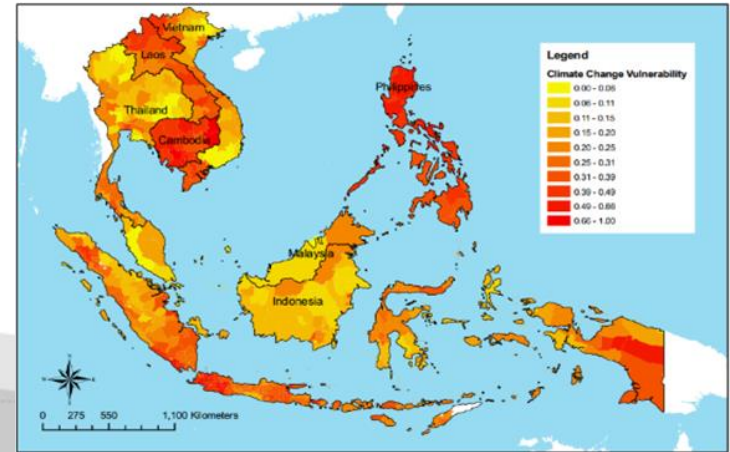
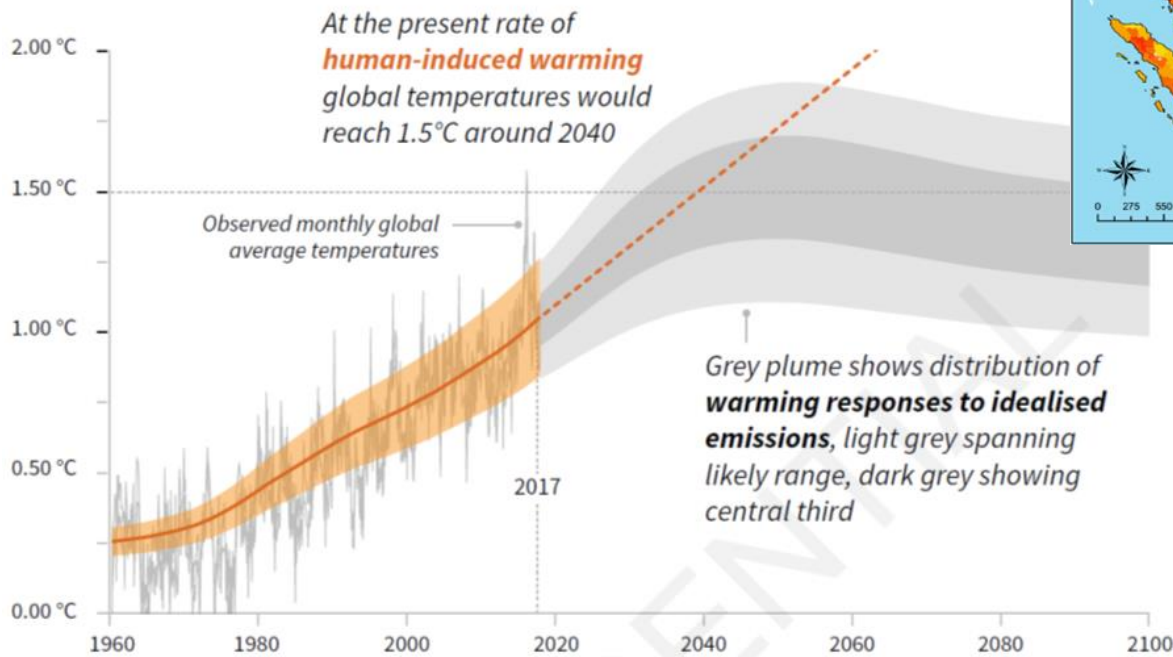
WMO UNEP



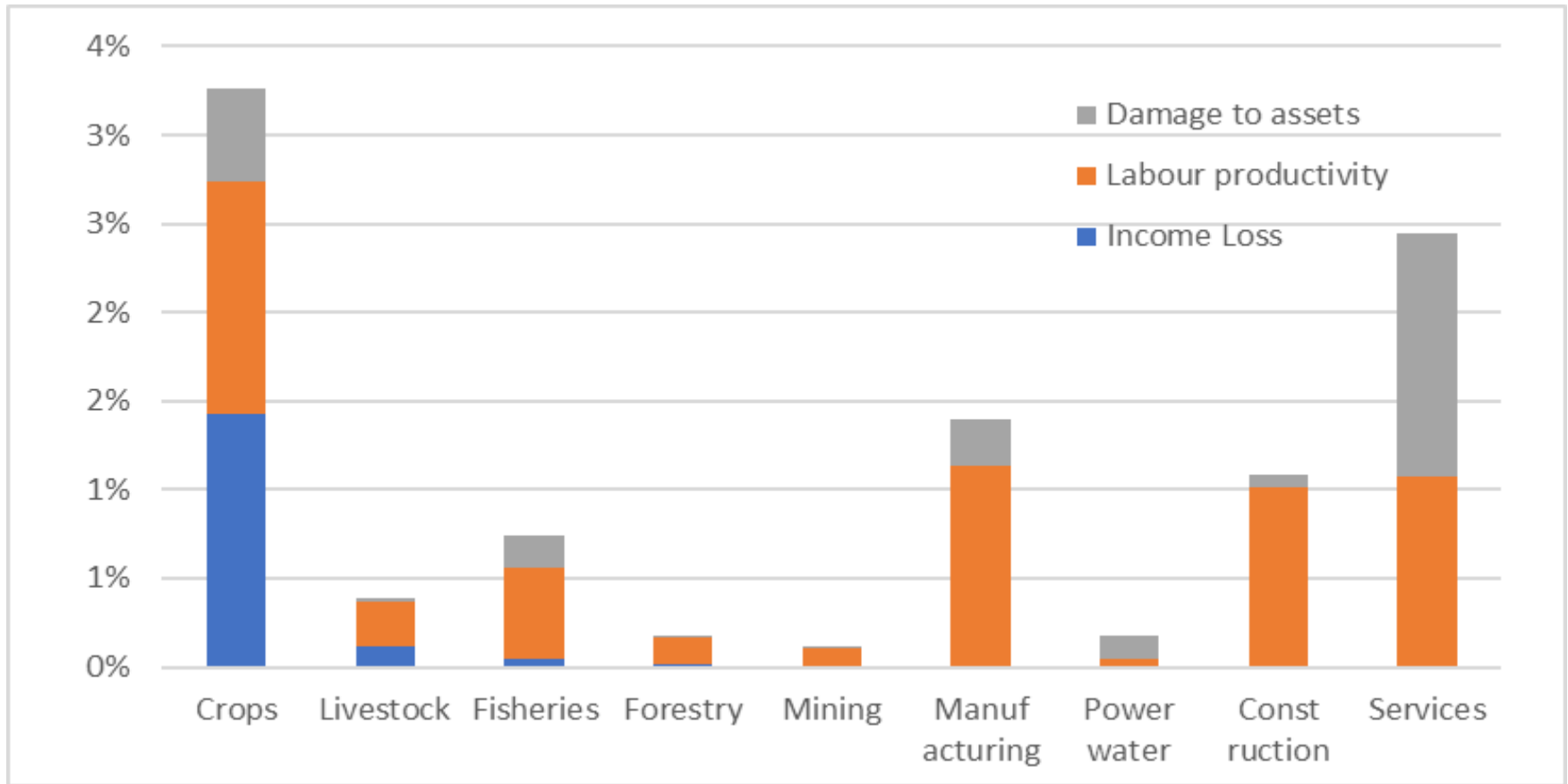
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Global Temperature Increased 0.87°C (2006-2015)

Global warming relative to 1850-1900



Impact of climate change on sectors



Economic Impact by climate change by sectors and type of impact (% GDP by 2050)



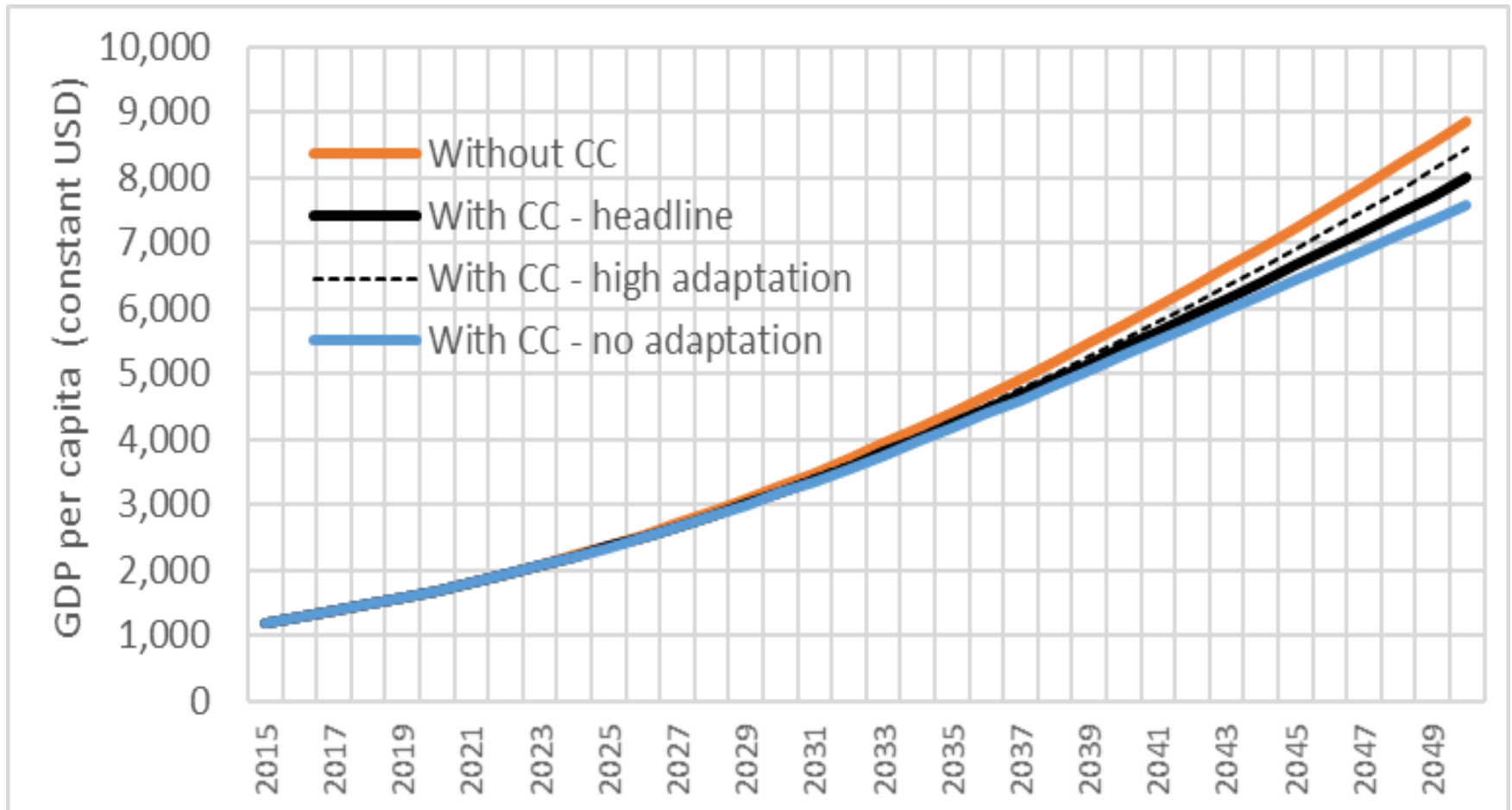
Impact of CC on Economic Growth

- Decrease of GDP growth 4.4% (NPV) or **4.1% per year from 2017-2050** (absolute value)
- As average, industry sector highly affected and then service and agriculture

	Unit	2020	2030	2040	2050	Average/year
Total (NPV)	Impact (% GDP) from 2017 to 2050)	4.4%				N/A
Total (Absolute Value)	Impact on Economic growth	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
	Impact on economy as percentage of GDP (%)	0.4%	2.5%	6.0%	9.8%	4.1%
Agriculture	Impact on agriculture growth	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
	Impact on agriculture as percentage of GDP (%)	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%
Industry	Impact on Industry Growth	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
	Impact on industry as percentage of GDP (%)	0.1%	1.0%	2.4%	3.4%	1.6%
Services	Impact on Services	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%
	% of GDP impact	0.1%	0.7%	1.9%	3.6%	1.3%
ពន្ធដក់ ឧបត្ថម្ភធន	ផលប៉ះពាល់ លើ កំណើន ពន្ធដក់ ឧបត្ថម្ភធន	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
	ផលប៉ះពាល់% នៃផលស	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	1.6%	0.5%



Three different scenario for CC impact on GDP



Adaptation Scenario 2015-2050

	Adaptation Scenario		
	No	Current	High
Elements of Adaptation Scenarios			
1. Public Investment (%GDP)	29%	29%	34%
2. CC Share in Public Investment (% total)	59%	68%	75%
3. International Climate Funds (%GDP)	0%	0.25%	1.00%
4. CC Share in Private Investment	2.3%	6.8%	13.6%
5. Effectiveness (BCR) or Expenditure	1.8	2.0	2.4
6. Focus on Adaptation (ABS)	0.0%	7.0%	14.0%
Results			
Reduced GDP in 2030	3.2%	2.5%	1.7%
Reduced GDP in 2050	14.5%	9.8%	4.9%
Reduced NPV of GDP 2017 to 2050	6.1%	4.4%	2.6%
Average GDP growth 2017 to 2050	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%

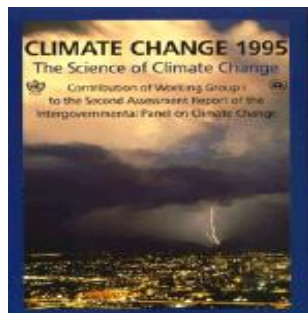


Background of UNFCCC

- The [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) was launched in December 1990 by the UN General Assembly.
- The Convention entered into force in March 1994.
- The Convention now has [197 Parties](#).
- **The ultimate objective** of UNFCCC is to achieve "... stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system".

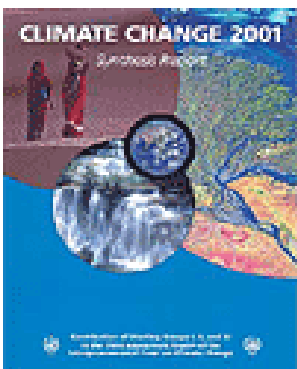


Background-COP timeline



1990, 1992: FAR
0.3 °C ↑

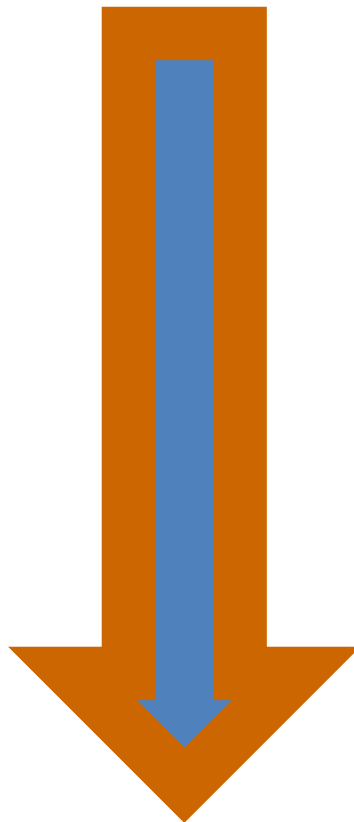
1995: SAR



2001: TAR
1.4-5.8°C ↑

2007: AR4
1.1-6.4°C ↑

2014: AR5
2019: AR6?



1992: Framework Convention on CC

1994: Convention enters into force

1997: Kyoto Protocol

2001: Marrakesh Accords

* *Kyoto Protocol "rules"*

* *Adaptation on table*

2005: Kyoto Protocol enters into force

2007: Bali Road Map

2009: COP-15 Copenhagen

2015: COP-21 Paris Agreement

2016: COP22 at Marrakech, Morocco

2017: COP23 Bonn, Germany

2018: COP24 Katowice Poland

2019: COP25 Madrid, Spain



UNFCCC clusters

“Common, but differentiated responsibilities”

Annex I

Industrialised countries & Economies in Transition (EITs)

- Adopt policies and measures with aim of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels
- EITs have “flexibility” in commitments

Annex II

Industrialised countries

- Provide financial resources to enable developing countries
- Promote technology transfer to EITs and non-Annex I Parties

Non-Annex I

Developing countries

- No quantitative obligations
- Least Developed Countries given special consideration



Paris Agreement on CC in CoP21



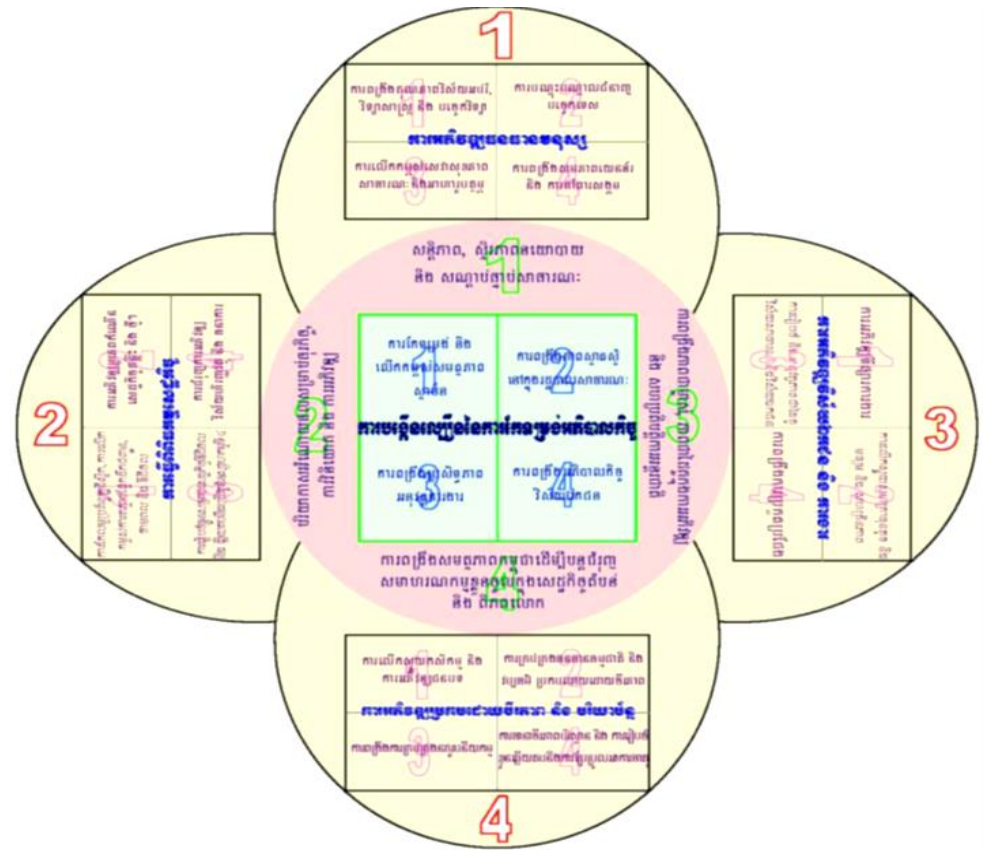
CoP21 Decisions (cont-)

- Decides to adopt the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Recognizes that Parties to the Convention may provisionally apply all of the provisions of the Agreement pending its entry into force,
- Reaffirm the goal of limiting global temperature increase well below 2 degrees Celsius, while urging efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees;
- Establish binding commitments by all parties to make “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs), and to pursue domestic measures aimed at achieving them;
- Commit all countries to report regularly on their emissions and “progress made in implementing and achieving” their NDCs, and to undergo international review; and submit new NDCs every five years, with the clear expectation;
- Extend the current goal of mobilizing \$100 billion a year in support by 2020 through 2025, with a new, higher goal to be set for the period after 2025;



Gender and Climate Change in Rectangular Strategy IV

- **Pillar 1:** Improving Gender Equality and Social Protection
- **Pillar 4:** Ensuring Environmental Sustainability and Pre-emptive Response to Climate Change



Gender and Climate Change in CSDG 2016-2030

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- Target: 7
- Indicator: 12

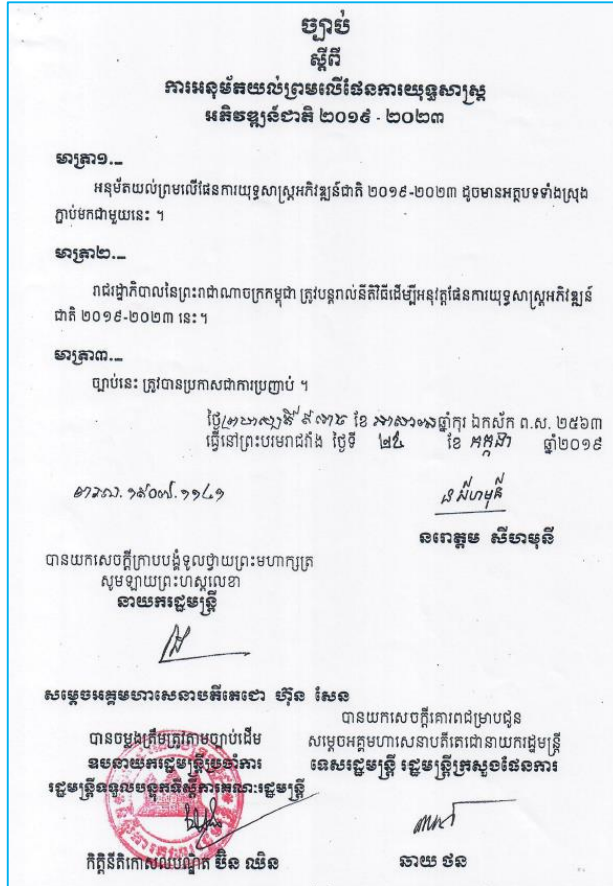
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- Target: 3
- Indicator: 5



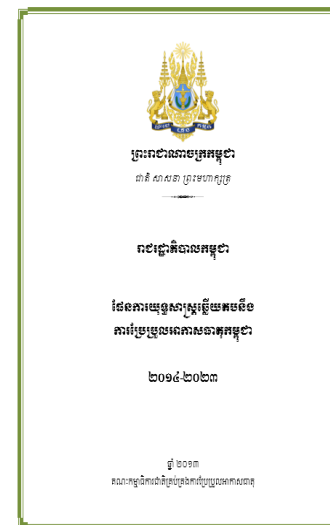
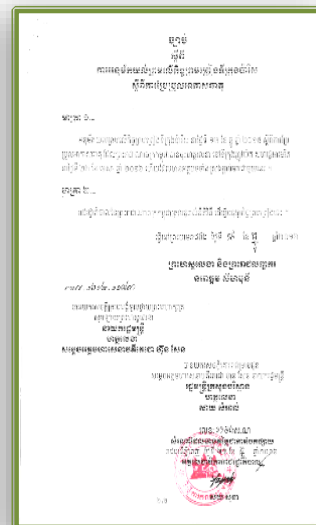
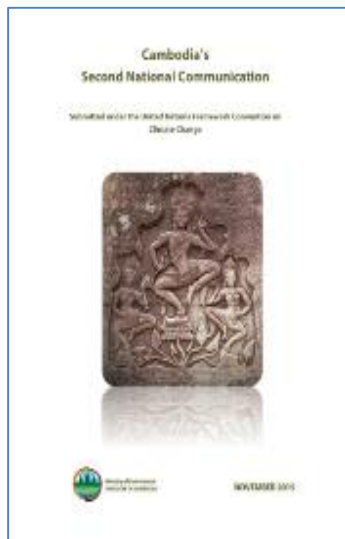
Climate Change and Gender in NSDP

“Climate change and Gender is classified as a cross-cutting issue in the NSDP 2019-2023”



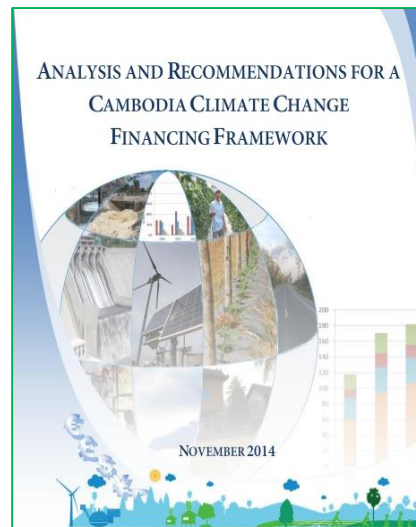
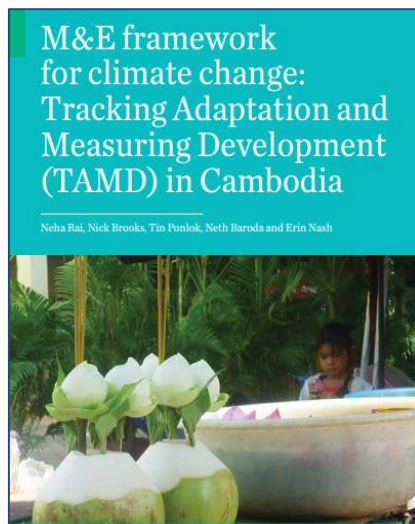
National Climate Change Policies/Strategies (1)

- Law on Ratify Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) 2014-2023
- Cambodia NDC roadmap until 2030
- National Policy on Green Growth and National Green Growth Strategic Plan (2013-2030)
- National Adaptation Program of Action for Climate Change (NAPA)



National Climate Change Policies (2)

- Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF)-2015
- Draft M&E Framework for Climate Change: Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development in Cambodia (CNMEF)-2015
- Cambodia's National Adaptation Plan Process 2015



Natural Resource and Environmental Code

មាតិកាទី៣ ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ.....៧២

ជំពូកទី១ បទប្បញ្ញត្តិទូទៅ.....៧២

ជំពូកទី២ គោលនយោបាយ យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ និងផែនការឆ្លើយតបចំពោះការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ..... ៧៣

ជំពូកទី៣ ការអនុវត្តការឆ្លើយតបចំពោះការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ..... ៧៤

ជំពូកទី៤ ការអង្កេតតាមដាន និងការវាយតម្លៃការឆ្លើយតបចំពោះការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ៧៧

ជំពូកទី៥ ព័ត៌មានស្តីពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ..... ៧៩

ជំពូកទី៦ ក្របខ័ណ្ឌហិរញ្ញប្បទានសម្រាប់ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ៨២

ផ្នែកទី១ ការរៀបចំក្របខណ្ឌហិរញ្ញប្បទាន ៨២

ផ្នែកទី២ ថវិកាជាតិ និងថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ សម្រាប់គាំទ្រការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ..... ៨៣

ផ្នែកទី៣ ការវិនិយោគដែលគិតគូរចំពោះការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុពីវិស័យឯកជន ៨៤

ផ្នែកទី៤ ការកៀរគរហិរញ្ញប្បទានការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ៨៥

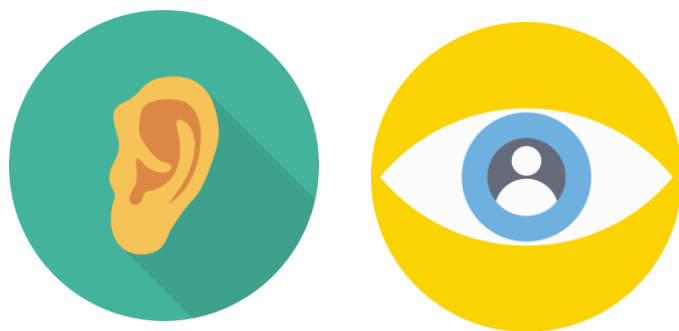
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សេចក្តីប្រាង

ក្រមបរិស្ថាន និងធនធានធម្មជាតិ

អំណាច១១.១ ថ្ងៃទី២៩ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨





Gender & Climate Change Financing



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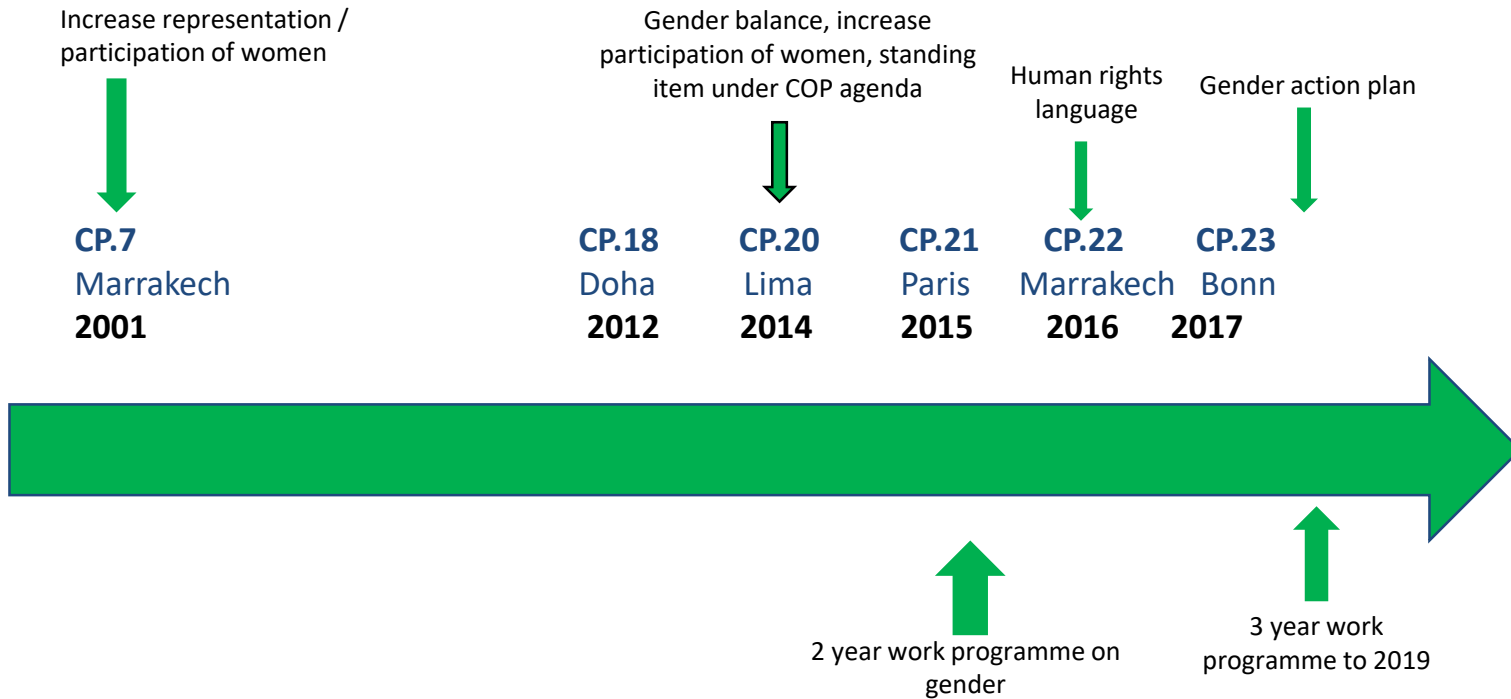
ស៊ីយែរ
Sverige

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Gender & Climate Change Financing

Gender in UNFCCC Process



But that is not the whole picture...



Historical Background Cont'



- 1 Requests the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include in their respective annual reports to the COP information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work.
- 2 Requests all constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective in their process...

Gender in Green Climate Fund (GCF)



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

1. Gender equality and equity;
2. Inclusiveness in all activities;
3. Accountability for gender and climate change results and impacts;
4. Country ownership— broad stakeholder engagement, including women's organizations;
5. Gender-sensitive competencies throughout GCF's institutional framework; and
6. Equitable resource allocation—so that women and men benefit equitably from GCF's adaptation and mitigation activities.

Gender in Global Environment Facility (GEF)



1. Requiring robust standards in the design, implementation and evaluation of GEF activities
2. Improve reporting on results by requiring project- and program-level monitoring and reporting on gender by Agencies
3. Raise awareness and generate knowledge on lessons learned on promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Are we there yet?



**WHAT
WE
HEAR**

- 1 **Financing mechanisms must be flexible** enough to reflect women's priorities and needs.
- 2 **Gender analysis** of all budget lines and financial instruments for climate change **is needed to ensure gender-sensitive investments.**

Gender & CCF issues



WHAT
WE
SEE

- 1 **Women are not well represented** in decision-making processes.
- 2 Cumulative effects of poverty and social, economic and political barriers is that **women continue to be disadvantaged.**
- 3 **Socio-cultural norms continue to limit women from acquiring the information and skills necessary to escape or avoid hazards.**
- 4 **Lack of sex disaggregated data in almost all sectors** (e.g. livelihoods, disasters' preparedness, protection of environment, health and well-being) often leading to an underestimation of women's roles and contributions.



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Gender Responsive Budgeting(GRB)

GRB has been used in different ways, by different actors, using different approaches, with varying real impact, probably in about 100 countries.



What is the impact of a government budget on women and men, girls and boys, and different subgroups of these categories?

Gender Budgeting Systems

- 1 **Gender-informed resource allocation** whereby individual policy decisions and/or funding allocations take into account the impact of the decision on gender equality,
- 2 **Gender-assessed budgets** where the impact of the budget as a whole is subject to some degree of gender analysis; and
- 3 **Needs-based gender budgeting** where budget decisions are underpinned by prior assessments of gender needs.



Gender Budgeting Systems

1. **Gender budgeting should be** legally underpinned: e.g., a **Constitutional requirement** such as “the State will strive for the effective equality of men and women in its budget management.”
2. Effective **resource allocation requires systematic gender-proofing** throughout budget cycles, e.g., ex ante (looking ahead) and ex post (looking back) gender assessments.
3. There should be a **broad application of gender perspectives** throughout the budget cycle, e.g., in resource allocation, performance setting and review of spending effectiveness.
4. Rely on a **coordinated approach**: Effective gender budgeting typically involves co-ordination between a number of government departments, incl. Finance and the Ministry of Equality/Gender and other line Ministries.

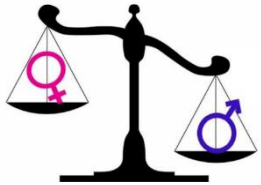


Enabling Conditions for Gender CC Budget

- 1 **Joint leadership between** finance, planning and **line ministries** including gender ministry/machinery; with technical support from gender ministry.
- 2 **National gender policy priorities:** GBT must be designed based on definitions, typology and criteria driven by national gender priorities in order to track relevant spending towards these policy priorities.

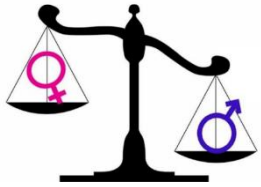


Gender Budget Tagging



- **Gender Budget Tagging** (GBT) is a tool for monitoring and tracking gender-related expenditures in national budget systems.
- It can **provide comprehensive data on gender relevant spending**, enabling governments to make informed decisions and prioritize investments.
- GBT also **encourages** planning officers and policy managers to **incorporate gender considerations in project design**.

Categorization in Gender Budget Tagging



- **Highly relevant** if climate change budget is more than X%
- **Relevant** if climate change budget is between X% and Y%
- **Neutral** if climate change budget is less than Y%

Why is this important?



1. Adaptation & mitigation measures need to reveal the human dimension of climate change.
2. Both women and men are affected by climate change, but existing inequalities determine who is most affected.
3. Men and women have different needs and interests in adaptation efforts
4. Whether you are talking about international or domestic climate finance a holistic approach to examining gender equity from the contextual, procedural and distributive dimensions is needed.



Thanks so much for your attention!!!

For more resource related to climate change please visit

NCSO website:

<https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/>



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