



# Learning from designing and implementing Gender mainstreaming in CBA projects

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# Presentation outline

1. Overview of the UNDP SGP/CBA programme in Cambodia
2. Introduction to Cambodia Community Adaptation Programme (CCBAP)
3. Process of Gender Integration and tools
4. Key results
5. Key Challenges
6. Lessons learned
7. Conclusion

# Overview of UNDP CBA programme in Cambodia

## **Two CBA programmes of UNDP cambodia:**

1. GEF SGP: part of Global Programme, executed by UNOPS and implemented by UNDP- MAP CBA (Aus-aid funded) (2010-2013).

## 2. Other donors: executed by UNDP:

- UNDP TRAC funded SGP on **water for life and water for livelihoods (2007-2008)**.
- Sweden funded programme on **Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP) (2010-2012)**

# CBA funding in Cambodia

Donors	Thematic Areas	Amount (USD)	Duration
Sweden	Community Based Adaptation Programme	2,578,612	2010-2012
	Extended to 2015	1,628,528	2013-2015
Aus-Aid	Community Based Adaptation	250,000	2010-2013
UNDP CO	Climate Change Adaptation, Water for live and water livelihood	540,000	2007-2009
TOTAL		4,997,140	2007-2015

# Introduction to CCBAP

- The CCBAP Direction for Funding has identified floods and droughts as the main effects of climate change in Cambodia
- The CCBAP is guided by the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), adopted by the Royal Government of Cambodia in 2006

# Objective and key outputs of CCBAP

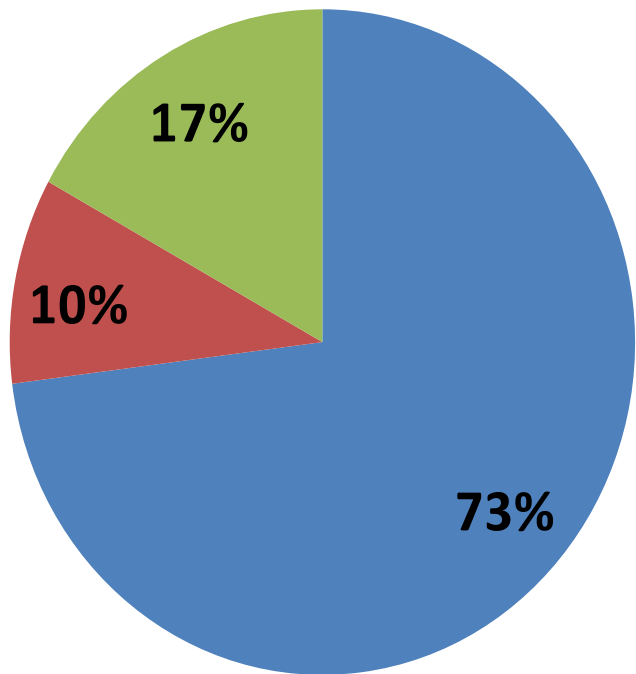
**Objective:** To improve community based adaptation and climate resilience in vulnerable communities in flood/drought prone provinces of Cambodia.

## **Outputs:**

- (1) Improved necessary capacity within NGOs, CBOs and local communities to implement community adaptation measures;
- (2) Mainstreamed adaptation to climate change at commune level; and
- (3) Lessons learned and good practices documented and shared to influence changes of policy and programme development.

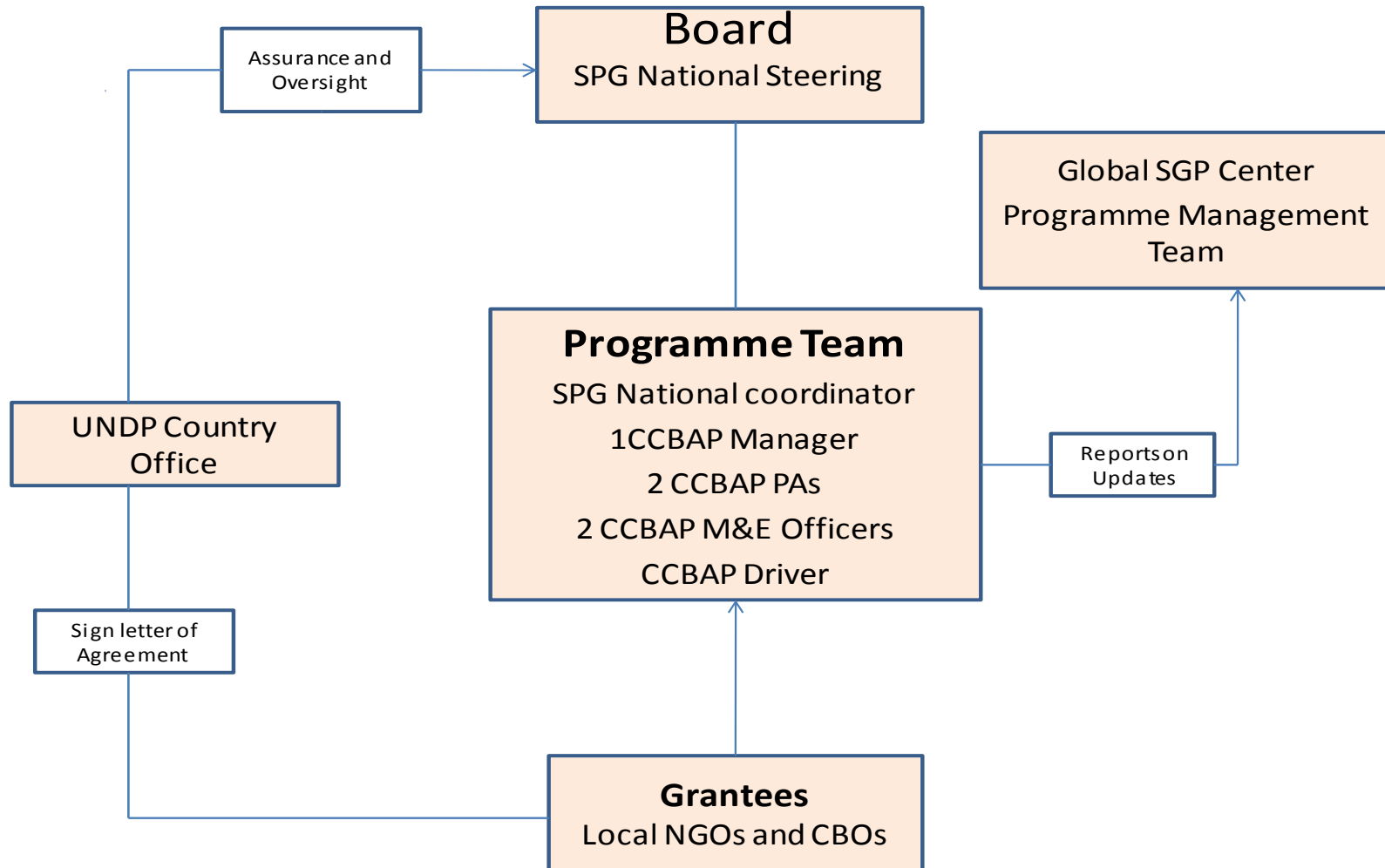
# Total Funding (2010-2015)

USD 4,457,140 million, funded by Sweden and Australian Aid



- Grants to LNGOs and CBOs
- Trainings, Workshops, Lessons Learned and Knowledge sharing
- Programme Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

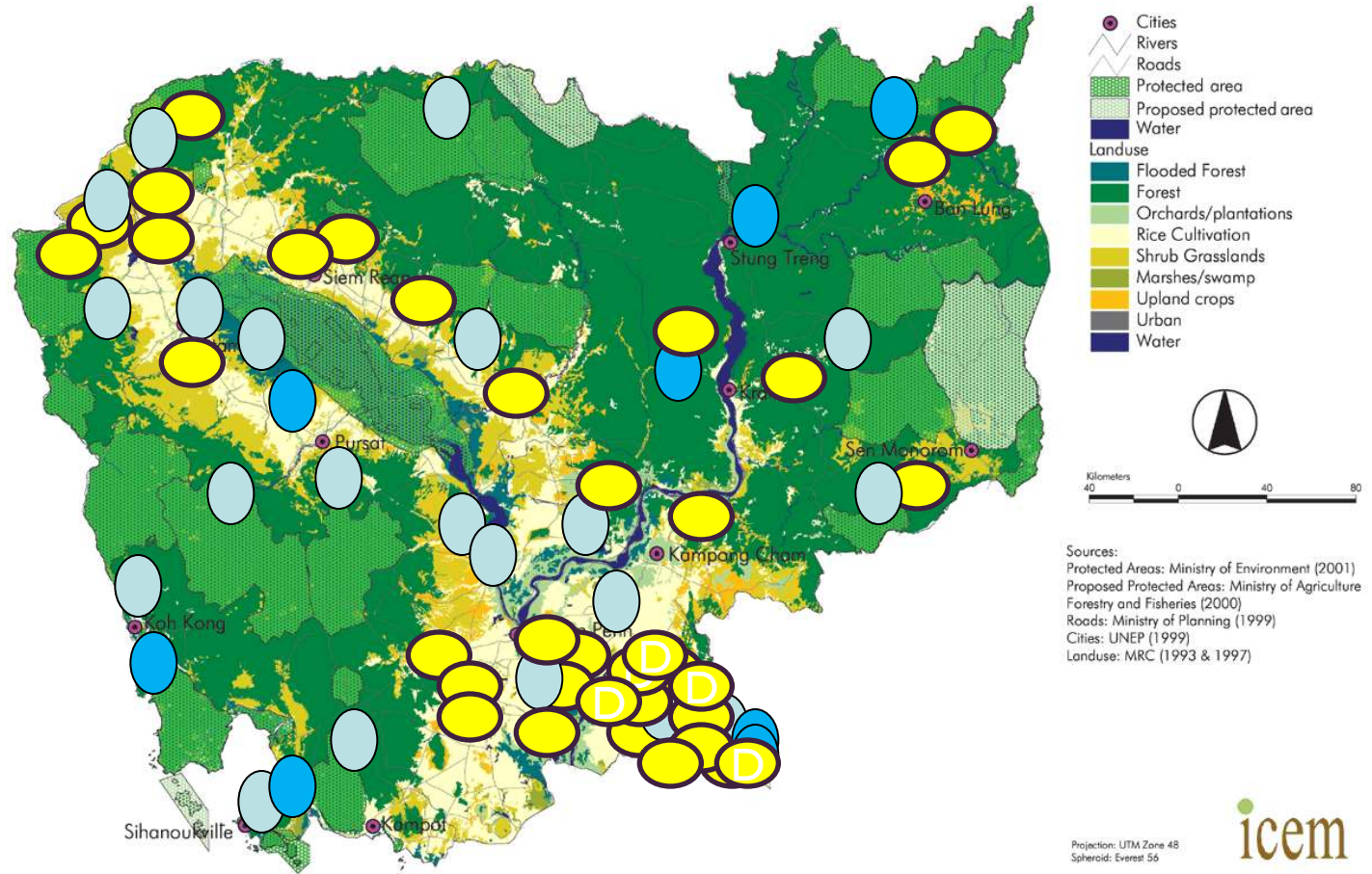
# Management Arrangement





# Locations of CBA Projects funded in Cambodia

54 LINGO/CBO's project (10 CBOs) are implementing CBA project in 440 Villages, 122 Communes, 68 districts and 21 provinces



**Sweden  
fund/CCBAP**



**MAP CBA project**



**Project funded by UNDP TRAC fund**

Projection: UTM Zone 48  
Spheroid: Everest 55

icem

**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme

## 2. Process of Gender Integration and tools used during each step

1. Develop Strategic direction for funding
2. Develop CCBAP Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan (CCBAP GMAP)
3. Concept note selecting criteria
4. Project field and office appraisal
5. Conducting VRA with separating group of women and man as pre-condition for all CBA proposal
6. Review final project proposal- response to GMAP, number of women involvement and # of women beneficiaries
7. Develop M&E framework to follow up during project implementation and reporting

# 1. Develop Strategic Direction for funding

- Innovations, schemes or activities which enhance the community's ability to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change
- Projects which address the adverse effects of flooding, drought, or both and sea level raised
- Activities which enable women, young people, the elderly and disabled to adapt to flooding and/or drought and sea level raised
- Measurable activities which lead to an observable reduction in vulnerability for the community
- Information dissemination and linking of communities
- Sustainability of adaptation
- Mobilize support from individual and Institutions

## 2. Develop Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan

**Gender goal 1:** Women are able to apply practical skills and knowledge to adapt to climate change to enhance their livelihoods

**Gender goal 2:** Women are empowered to participate in decision making and are built with confidence and trust among the communities.

**Gender goal 3:** Grantees are able to mainstream gender in CCBAP projects



### 3. Concept note selecting criteria

Proposal ID	Related to eligible criteria (Yes/NO)	Clarity of activities, outputs/impacts and Indicators (20%)	Community Participation and Contribution (20 %)	Project implementing capacity (10 %)	Innovation (10 %)	Impact on Environment (20%)	Impact on Livelihoods of community- Women and children (20%)	Additional Comments from NSC or correction, modification- (Key work)	Total Score

[Hyperlink to Scoring Criteria](#)



## 4. Project field and office appraisal

- Field and office appraisal checklist



# 5. Conducting VRA

The Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) methodology is a tool, among many, which can help development practitioners understand the implications of climate change on the lives and livelihoods of local communities: A set of guiding questions for analysis of information at a community level, which assists in:

- i) identifying the specific climatic events which are most impacted by climate change and their capacity to adapt to its impacts and consequences.
- ii) to identify and remove barriers that stand in the way of communities when attempting to cope with climate related risks
- iii) identify and strengthen the sustainability of resources that local communities continually use in adapting to climate change impacts.





## 6. Project Proposal Appraisal and Approval

- 13 NSC members from key ministries review and approve proposals
- NSC Gender focal point for final check of the project proposal to ensure gender is maintaining to all approved projects





## 7. Develop M&E framework

- M& E matrix during the project implementation
- Classified by outputs/themes
- Regularly updating every monitoring visit and report submission

[Hyperlink to M&E Matrix](#)

# Key results

**Gender goal I:** Women are able to apply practical skills and knowledge to adapt to climate change to enhance their livelihoods

- 4,838 women out of 10,578 people have increased their income through testing resilience agricultural techniques
- 42,639 women out of 78,845 people have built adaptive capacity through Improved water management and increasing crops production from 1 time to 2-3 times per year.
- 4,504 women out of 6,816 people have built adaptive capacity through Saving groups and Rice/Seed banks
- 26,209 women out of 34,930 people have increasing knowledge on Climate Change issues affected their living.



# Key results

**Gender goal 2:** Women are empowered to participate in decision making and are built with confidence and trust among the communities

- 451 Community-Based Organizations (18 CFi, 12 CFo, 69 FWUG, 289 Saving Groups, 63 Rice/Seed banks) have been established and strengthened to promote sustainability.
- 684 women out of 1,331 committee members are empowered to participate in the decision making and built with confidence and trust among communities.



## **Gender goal 3:** Grantees are able to mainstream gender in CCBAP projects

- 40 female out of 176 representative from 107 local NGOs and CBOs have been trained on VRA and design and manage CBA project from gender perspective. As a result, all 54 projects funded by CCBAP have integrated gender aspects into design, implementing and reporting stage.



# Key Challenges

- Capacity of Local NGOs and CBOs is still limited
- Difficulty in setting gender mainstreaming indicators- lack of the baseline information
- Most of SGP projects do not have gender mainstreaming planning framework (for M&E purpose)
- The project implementation is short (1-2 years)- need longer time to make sure that it is sustainable in the long run.



# Lessons Learned

- To ensure projects/programmes integrate gender, commitment and support from management is crucial
- For every consultation either for project design or implementation, participatory and gender segregated process is required; by doing so, needs are differentiated between men and women, i.e. using VRA for project design
- To ensure success and sustainability of income generation and household activities, men need to include women's opinions in creating long term visions for income generation activities
- Identifying women as champions is key to advocate for change within the communities though networking and exchanging experiences and information
- To ensure more women are selected as committee members, package vote is required.



To ensure successful gender mainstreaming into projects/programmes, the following are needed:

- Gender Strategy/Action Plan during Design stage
- Commitment from management to support the implementation of Gender Action Plan
- Applicable tools i.e. VRAs
- Capacities (trainings, coaching, exchange ...)

# Conclusion

- SGP considers gender equality and empowerment to be essential elements for achieving sustainable development and global environmental benefits.
- In this sense, SGP has developed a global gender mainstreaming policy, which lays out the key features of this approach.
- At the national level, gender is an integral component of the CPS, and SGP country programme teams support all NGO and CBO partners to consider gender in designing and implementing projects.



