

About “Cambodia Atlas of Gender and Environment”

Climate change and its associated risks have had extensive impacts on Cambodians, with patterns of drought and flood conditions intensifying over the last decade. While in general women are known to be more negatively affected by environmental change than men, there has been relatively little research on how different groups of women and men experience and are affected differently by climate change. As such, understanding of the gender dimensions around environmental management and resilience remains weak. At the same time, there are limited number of maps available to offer this understanding especially after the period of the Millennium Development Goals, and there is a lack of maps derived from important recent national census surveys.

In 2017, The Asia Foundation initiated the “Atlas of Gender and Environment” project to provide a more in-depth understanding of how gender informs environment-related vulnerabilities, and the impact of climate change and disaster risks on different groups of women’s and men’s lives and livelihoods in Cambodia. The project has analyzed existing data and maps in order to understand environmental factors and resistance to climate change. The project provides a gender analysis of selected climate change impacts and implications for disaster risk reduction.

Map description:

❖ Outward Domestic Migration (Female)

Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng appear to have the highest number of outward domestic female migrants, aged 18 and above. It is highly likely the migration is to capital city of Phnom Penh.

❖ Outward Domestic Migration (Male)

Similar to their female counterparts, large number of males, aged 18 and above, in Kampong Cham, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng are pursuing outward domestic migration.