Technical Working Group on Gender- TWG-G

Presented by: Mrs. Thida Khus

តោលបំណង TWG-G

ពង្រឹងបរិយាកាស សម្រាប់លើកកម្ពស់សមភាពយេនឌ័រ និងបង្កើន ភាពអង់អាចដល់ស្ត្រីនៅកម្ពុជា

- សម្របសម្រល និងធ្វើឲ្យដំណើរការ**ភារខៀមខំ អនុទត្ត និខតារមជាន**៖ គោលនយោបាយសមភាពយេនឌ័រជាពិសេសគោលនយោបាយសមភាពយេន ឌ័រ និងនារីរតន:ទី៤ ដោយប្រើប្រាស់អភិក្រមតាមកម្មវិធី ។
- ពង្រឹងការណែនាំ សម្រាប់ អារមរុញរាម យេនឌ័រឆ្កូ១ ត្រូសួទ ស្ថាម័ន (GMAGs/GMAPs) និងដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍
- 4. ពង្រីកយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រនៃការងារយេនឌ័រ ក្រោម**ទ្រមខណ្ឌខាតិ និទអន្តរខាតិ** (SDGs, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, CEDAW, CSW, JMIs)
- 5. ពង្រឹង**នាពខាខែឌូពទរុនាឌី** (ជាពិសេសជាមួយសង្គមស៊ីវិល និងឯកជន)



អភិវឌ្ឍស្ថាប័ន និងសមត្ថភាព ក្នុងការអនុវត្តអភិក្រមតាម កម្មវិធដើម្បីសមភាពយេនឌ័រ

វិធីសាស្ត្រថ្មី ស្ថាប័នីយកម្ម គោលនយោបាយសមភាពយេនឌ័រ

- 1. ពង្រឹង**យន្តភារខាត់ខ្ពស់ ភ្លួខភារតាមខាន**៖ TWG-G និង CNCW
- ធ្វើឲ្យស៊ីចង្វាក់គ្នានៃ ទ្រុំទេខារឆ្នាំនានខារខ៖ SDGs, JMIs, របាយការណ៍ប្រចាំឆ្នាំ របស់ក្រសូងពាក់ព័ន្ធ ក្នុងការអនុវត្តនារីរតន:ទី៥ ផែនការសកម្មភាពអំពើហិង្សា លើស្ត្រី និងក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិកម្ពុជាដើម្បីស្ត្រី ។
- 3. បង្កើន**ឌុណភាព** និង**មរិទាណឆាំឡា្អខត្ថុ** សម្រាប់យេនឌ័រ៖ជាតិ និង ODA។
- 4. ពង្រឹង**យន្តនារម្យញូរមយេនឌ័រតាមទិស័យ** (GMAGs) និងដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍
- 5. កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងរវាងក្រសួងកិច្ចការនារី ជាមួយក្រសួងជ្រើសរើស ក្នុង**ភារអនុ ទ័ត្តទិឆានភារខាភ់លាភ** អនុវត្តគោលនយោបាយសមភាពយេនឌ័រ ។
- ពង្រឹង**មុខទារបស់** MoWA **ឆ្កូខភារសិតនាំសម្របសម្រួល** និង**ប្រឹត្យា** ចោរបស់៖
 - តម្លើងមុខងាររបស់លេខាធិការដ្ឋាន TWG-G
 - គាំទ្រដល់យន្តការសម្របសម្រួលផ្ទៃក្នុងក្រសួង
 - គាំទ្របច្ចេកទេស ពីកម្មវិធីថ្មី របស់ក្រសួង ដែលគាំទ្រមូលនិធិដោយ Sida និងដៃគូផ្សេងទៀត

សមាជិកភាព TWG-G

• ត្រសួទពាភព័ន្ធ៖

• ប្រធាន ឬតំណាង ក្រុមការងារយេនឌ័រ

• ໄຮສູນສືອຊູເຈົ້ະ

- អ្នកដែលមានសិទ្ធិក្នុងការធ្វើសេចក្តីសម្រេច (តំណាងស្ថានទូត ដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ភ្នាក់ងារអង្គការ សហប្រជាតិ)
- មន្ត្រីបង្គោលយេនឌ័រ (អ្នកអង្កេត)
- កម្មវិធីជាក់លាក់សម្រាប់យេនឌ័រ មកពីដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ត្រូវមានតំណាង ក្នុងក្រុមការងារតូច ឬ ក្រុមការងារចម្រុះតាមវិស័យ)

• សទ្ធមស៊ីទិល តិទទិស័យឯភា៩គ៖

- តំណាងនៃបណ្តាញ (សិទ្ធិសម្រេច និងសម្លេង ក្នុងនាមបណ្តាញរបស់ខ្លួន
 អង្គការដែលជាក់លាក់លើការងារយេនឌ័រ មានតំណាងនៅក្នុងក្រុមការងារតូច ឬក្រុមការងារ ចម្រុះតាមវិស័យ)

ឌួនានីស្ថលរបស់លេខាឆិភារដ្ឋាន និង**សទាសទ្របសទ្រួល** គឺជានាកិច្ចសហ ការ ជាមួយនឹងសមាជិកនៃ TWG-G ក្រមការងារតូច។

Civil Society Working Group on Gender-CCWG

 Main objectives is to coordinate and consolidate input among CSOs especially women organization/network and common stand in response directly to Technical Working Group on Gender of Ministry of Women Affairs. High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2017 *"Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world"* 10th -19th July 2017, New York



Goals Focus:

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- **Goal 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- **Goal 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

43 countries have volunteered to present their national voluntary reviews to the HLPF
 Outcome of meeting is Ministerial Declaration

Why Gender is cross cutting issue in all goals?

Women rights is human rights
SDGs theme is No One Left Behind



SPOTLIGHT ON INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate partner violence against women and girls is widespread across the globe. In the most extreme cases, it can lead to death. Social norms and widespread impunity for perpetrators are key challenges fueling this type of violence.



WOMEN AND GIRLS aged 15-49, reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period.*

women Men **47%** 6%

Homicide victims worldwide intentionally killed by an intimate partner or family member**

COUNTRIES have no laws specifically protecting women from domestic violence.

COUNTRIES exempt rape perpetrators from prosecution if they are married to or subsequently marry the victim.

*Data are latest available (2005-2016) for women and girls aged 15 to 49, across 87 countries. **Based on 2012 or latest year estimates from 52 countries. Sources: Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2017/66); Data on laws is based on a review of 189 countries and territories from Women Business and the Law Database, 2016.



SPOTLIGHT ON

GENUEK Data gap

Data on the varying factors that impact women and girls is largely missing. This lack of data makes it harder to accurately identify, analyze and monitor the separate needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls, men and boys and develop effective evidence based policies and solutions. Only **3%** of countries dedicate a budget to gender statistics. Only 5% of countries have legislation that mandates specialized gender-based

of countries regularly produce violence against women data.

Only

OUR RESPONSE: MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

surveys.

Through our flagship programme, Making Every Women and Girl Count, UN Women aims to bring about a radical shift in how gender statistics are created, used and promoted at the global, regional and national levels.

Working together with governments, civil society, academia and other international agencies, the programme will support efforts to increase the availability of data on gender equality and women's rights in order to inform policy and decision-making.

Source: United Nations, 2013.



SPOTLIGHT ON WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP

Women remain underrepresented in leadership and management level positions in the public and private sectors. While quotas have been implemented to boost women's participation in politics and corporate boards, parity is far from reality.

Politics

Proportion of women in national parliaments (single or lower house) globally



Management

LESS THAN



of senior- and middlemanagement positions are held by women.*



39%

of countries worldwide have used some form of quota system to increase women's representation in politics.

47% of world business leaders say they are in favor of gender quotas on corporate boards.

*Based on data for 68 countries from 2009 to 2015. Sources: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), www.ipu.org: ILO, 2017; International Business Report, 2015.



SPOTLIGHT ON HARMFUL PRACTICES

Women and girls are subject to various forms of harmful practices, including child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). Despite progress, child marriage and FGM remain unacceptably high.

FGM AT LEAST 200 MILLION women and girls have undergone FGM.*

HAS THERE BEEN PROGRESS?

Over the last three decades, FGM rates have declined by 30 per cent, but progress is not universal and the pace of decline is uneven. Population growth will result in even more women and girls undergoing FGM, if current trends continue.

Child Marriage OVER 750 MILLION women and girls alive

today were married before their 18th birthday.

HAS THERE BEEN PROGRESS?

Proportion of women between 20 and 24 years of age who were married or in union before ages 15 and 18 (percentage) **



*Based on latest available data from 30 countries. ** Based on data for 120 countries. Sources: Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2017/66); UNICEF global databases, 2016.

What are the main Challenges?

- Economic growth not pro-green
- Fast tracking institutional development could compromise peace and stability
- Pose tremendous constraint on limited quantifying capacity since it's not focus only the number but also the quantity of human resources. Today situation, there are less people acknowledge about SDGs and its localization.
- Remain a large number of people categorized as near poor
- Lack of coordination among stakeholders remain weak

Statistical capacity of Cambodia to compile the SDG indicators

	Goals	Number of assessed indicators	Current statistical capacity (number and %)	Goals	Number of assessed indicators	Current statistical capacity (number and %)
	1	10	3 (30%)	10	5	1 (20%)
	2	8	4 (50%)	11	8	1 (13%)
	3	21	9 (43%)	12	3	0 (0%)
	4	8	0 (0%)	13	2	1 (50%)
\langle	5	12	4 (33%)	14	3	1 (33%)
	6	5	1 (20%)	15	7	1 (14%)
	7	4	1 (25%)	16	18	2 (11%)
	8	15	3 (20%)	17	15	12 (80%)
	9	7	2 (29%)	All	151	46 (30%)

But What are beyond these challenges?

PrivatizationPatriarchy and fundamentalisms

Thanks for your attention ③