

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:

❖ Frequency of Severe or Exceptional Droughts

Please note that the frequency of drought events (as recorded by NOAA) varies significantly between provinces. For example both Battambang and Preah Vihear provinces have suffered periods of severe or exception drought more than twenty times since 1981 whilst on the other-hand the neighboring provinces of Pursat and Kompong Thom have suffered such drought events five times or less in the same period.