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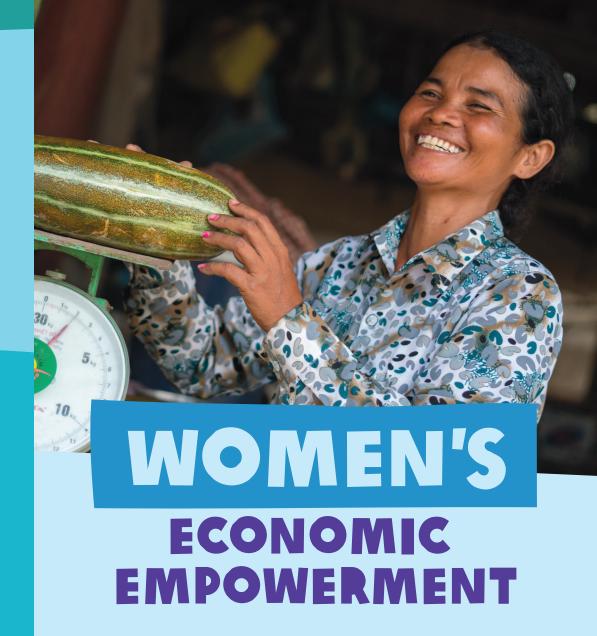


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Agriculture accounts for 28% of the gross domestic product, and it employs 67% of the total workforce (FAO, 2014; World Bank, 2015). Given the increase in migrations predominantly labour-related reasons, agriculture sector of Cambodia has been feminized that 75% of the Agriculture labour force is made up of women. Women farmers role are frequently unrecognized as economic actors, both at household level and in the agriculture value chains.

In 2015, Oxfam worked with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in collaboration with other I/NGOs to organize women farmer forums at sub-national level in five regions: Mekong, Southern Tonle Sab, Northern Tonle Sab, Costal, and Low Land areas. Those representatives identified key challenges, which required integrated support and interventions from all relevant stakeholders especially the Royal Government of Cambodia. Identified challenges were lack of 1) access to agriculture extensions, 2) access to innovation and markets, and 3) access to capital for better agriculture value chains.

The project aims to improve women's economic position in agriculture value chains so that women enjoy a bigger share of the value they produce. The project will seek the participation of men and their involvement to challenge gender imbalances. It will support women's collective access to key inputs, information and skills and their capacity to influence positively Private Sector and Government policies and practices.

APPROACH

- Rights-based: Just like men and women should be able to enjoy their human rights.
- Holistic: Sustainable changes in Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) requires parallel progress in women's social, political and personal empowerment.
- Systemic: We address changes required at asystemic level to achieve WEE at scale.

THEMATIC AREAS

- Productive and climate resilient smallholder agriculture
- Inclusive market systems development
- Enterprise development and impact investing
- Community savings groups and access to finance
- Reducing and redistributing unpaid care work
- Challenging social norms and transformative women leadership
- Disaster risk reduction
- Public engagement and policy influencing

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STRATEGIC PARTNERS

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
- Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
- Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)
- Private sector partners

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

- Srer Khmer (SK)
- Rachana
- Action for Development (AFD)

TRANSFORMATIVE LEADERSHIP FRAMEWORK

INDIVIDUAL CHANGE Informal individual Formal individual change, to transform change, to transform women's access to opportunities and attitudes and behaviour resources INFORMAL FORMAI Formal collective change, to transform institutions, laws and practices **SYSTEMIC CHANGE**

Example: Women-Led Water Enterprise



Souen Lay, Committee Chair of Women-Led Water Enterprise, Kampong Thom province.

INDIVIDUAL CHANGE

Facilitate women-only self-help groups to enable women to gain the confidence and skills to assume new roles in the coops and markets

participation in the cooperatives

Increased women's

Negotiate household barriers and gendered ower dynamics affecting women's participation diffuence over decision making in groups

Improved government and private sector support to women smallholder farmers' access to trainings and input supply systems

SYSTEMIC CHANGE

SOCIAL:

women gain control over
their own lives – confidence,
self-esteem, action – to act on
issues that they define as important;
redefining of rules and norms;
and the recreating of cultural
and symbolic practices



ECONOMIC:

MULTIPLE

ENTRY POINTS

women access to secure and sustainable incomes and livelihoods



POLITICAL:

women have capacity to analyse, organize and mobilize to change policies, practices and state institutions

