



Communities, Conservation and Livelihood Conference

28th – 30th May 2018

Halifax Canada



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Gender Session: From Rights to Resources – How Gender Responsive Strategies can Enhance Conservation Outcomes



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Mangroves For the Future (MFF) Countries





Mangroves For the Future (MFF)



- The Mangroves for the Future (MFF) is a unique partner-led initiative promoting investment in coastal ecosystems for sustainable development and increased resilience of coastal communities since its inception in 2006.
- MFF promotes policies for ecosystem-based management and works to achieve demonstrable results through influencing regional corporation, supporting national programmes, private sector engagement and community action.





Rational for Integrating Gender in the MFF Program



- The involvement, contribution and role of both men and women are important to the functioning and wellbeing of coastal communities, but often not well understood.
- Poor understanding of the distinct roles and contributions of men and women often leads to lack of recognition of their distinct needs and interests in policies and programmes.
- This lack of recognition can result in failure to meet sustainable livelihood goals in ecosystem dependent coastal communities – MFF’s target beneficiary group.

Programme Planning and Implementation



1. Gender Analysis (GA) incorporated as part of Resilience Assessment (RA)
2. The GA informs the Call for SGF proposals
3. Selection of gender responsive projects.
4. PCM trainings include Gender Integrated Planning for gender responsive project design.
5. The MLE framework integrates gender indicators

Effective Gender approaches address more than 'needs' they address power imbalances and inequality in access to decision making opportunities





MFF Gender Analysis Toolkit



6. Patterns of Power and Decision Making

1. Access to and Control of Assets for Livelihoods

5. Laws, Regulations and Institutional Practices

Key Domains Gender Analysis

2. Gender Roles, Responsibilities, Time and Lived Experiences

4. Cultural Norms, Beliefs and Perceptions

3. Participation in Decision Making



Case Study: Gender Analysis in Gwadar and Keti Bundar

Balochistan and Sindh, Pakistan





Map of Pakistan





Map of Gwadar & Keti Bundar





MFF Regional Gender Study in Pakistan



Study on Gender Analysis of:

1. Gwatar Bay Area, Gwadar, Balochistan
2. Keti Bundar, Thatta, Sindh



Objectives of the Studies



- The objectives of the studies were to collect data on the gender roles of men and women in communities residing and dependent on resources of the Indus Delta.
- The overarching goal is to develop an understanding of the position of women in the communities so that interventions can be planned based on evidence from the field.
- The data will also add to the limited existing knowledge and information on gender in Gwatar Bay Area and Keti Bundar.



Methodology



- Literature review
- Adoption of Gender Analysis Tool.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) males and females from the community.
- Key Informant Interviews (KII) Government Representatives and Civil Society Organizations.
- Data Analysis and report preparation.



Key Findings



- Access, ownership and control are male dominated and men have control over livelihood and household assets and decisions.
- Women's roles are mostly confined to reproductive activities despite the fact that they are skilled in traditional embroidery, and sewing.
- The overall status of education is very low for both genders and even lower for women.
- Women have little access to maternal, and reproductive health services.
- Lack of awareness of natural resources and environmental issues.



Key Findings



- Lack awareness and capacity at local and institutional levels to mainstream gender in planning processes.
- The coastal communities of the research site are quite poor.
- In the research sites water is scarce, there is very little electricity, and wood is the main source of fuel in the villages.
- Health dispensaries are not functional, doctors are not available, and the villagers have to travel long distances for medical care.
- There is no regular transport system from the villages to the nearest towns, which increases the communities' isolation.



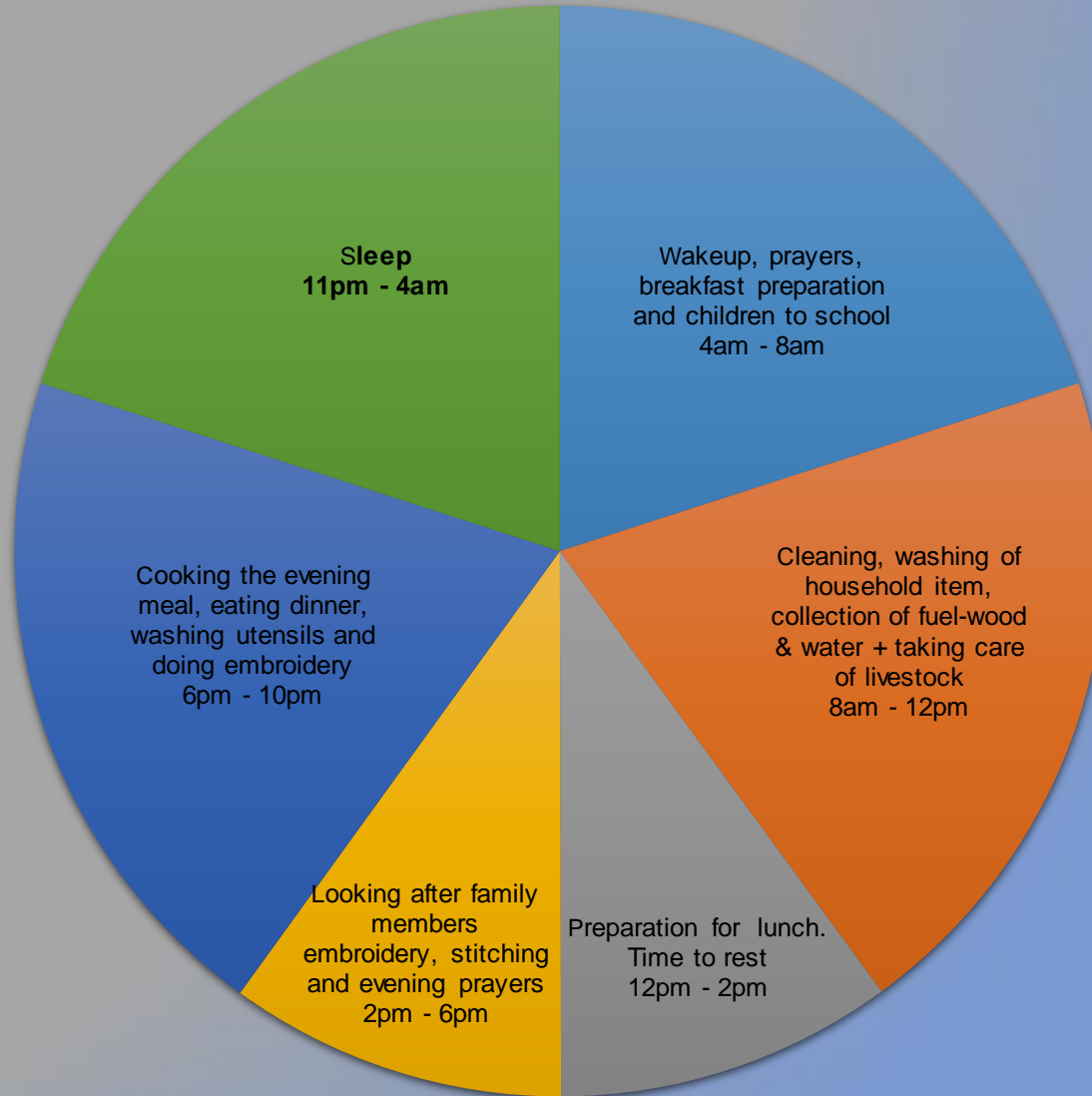
Key Findings



- Due to cultural barriers women do not go out and seek employment but stay at home and look after their family, children, sick and elderly family members.
- Due to lack of education and awareness women have no knowledge about opportunities which may be available to them.
- Limited resources and seasonal income does not allow these villagers to earn enough to save and live comfortably during the fishing off season, as they are always in debt since they have to borrow money during these months to survive.
- The communities also depend on the natural resources, but are unaware of climate change and how it impacts their lives.



Female Activities Over 24 Hours





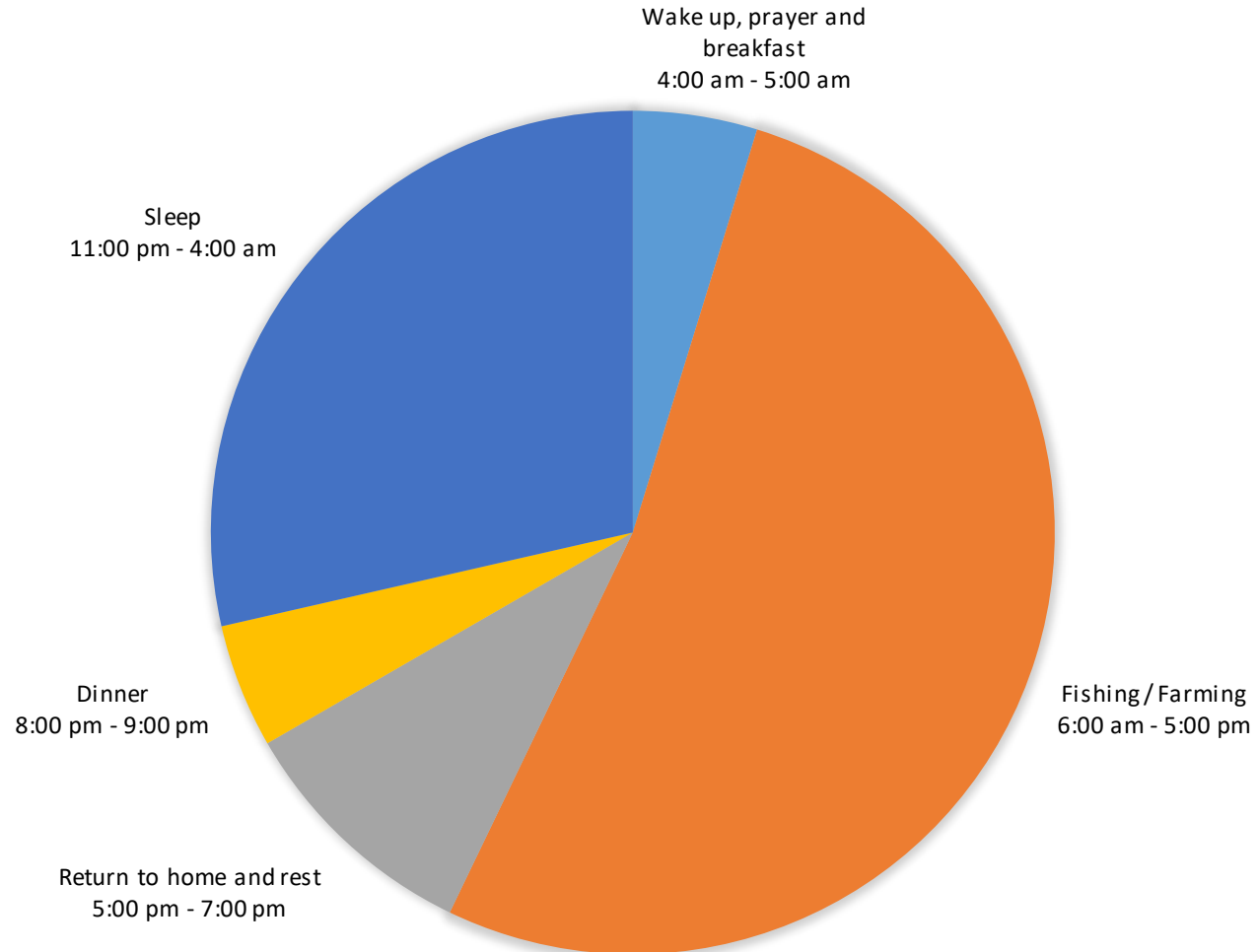
Voices of Females Respondents of Gwadar



- *“We do not have any resources to improve our livelihood. The male family members are responsible for purchase of all household items, and are the decision makers in the family. We receive gold in our dowry, but the men can sell the gold whenever they want”.*
- *“Each day we wake up around 5 am and make tea. Then after the morning prayers we cook breakfast and feed the children. Then we clean the dishes and wash the clothes”.*
- *“We collect wood, cook lunch and after lunch we rest for a while. In the evening, we start cooking dinner after the evening prayer, and eat dinner around sunset. In the late evening, after dinner we spend time with our family, and smoke our hookah and then go to sleep”.*



MALE ACTIVITIES OVER 24 HOURS





Next Steps



- Gender awareness programmes to increase the understanding of gender concepts at the community and institutional levels.
- Gender awareness materials in simple and easy to understand in local languages should be developed and disseminated.
- Training on gender mainstreaming to develop the capacity at the local level and institutional level.
- Environmental awareness raising sessions to develop a greater understanding of the importance of natural resources should be introduced at community level.
- Improve women's role in the productive sector by providing skill training, in marketing of crafts.



Gwadar

View of Gwadar Port





Coastal Communities





Coastal Communities





Coastal Communities





Males & Females of the Community





Keti Bundar

Communities in the Creeks of Indus Delta





Fishing Communities





Coastal Communities





Focus Group Discussions with the Community





Voices of Males Respondents of Keti Bundar



- *“Mangroves protect us, so we allow the women and children to participate in the mangrove plantation activities in the villages”.*
- *“Due to over fishing, the fish catch has declined, and we remain hungry all day, which causes weakness in our children, and increases our debt, and the pressure in our lives”.*



Thank You



Community Conservation
Research Network

