

Gender differences in perceived outcomes of coastal conservation & management

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Coral reefs & people

- Provide livelihoods, cultural identity & food security to millions
- Under threat globally
- Governance challenges - balancing multiple objectives
- Critical case study for investigating environmental governance through an equity lens



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(Teh et al. 2013; Darling and D'Agata 2017)

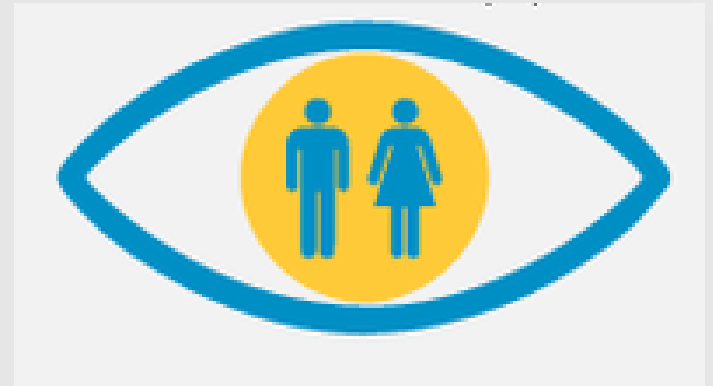
Wildlife Conservation Society Coral Reef Program



- Across South Pacific and Western Indian Ocean:
 - Fiji, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands
- Community-based management:
 - Gear restrictions, closure areas, etc.
- Marine and Coastal Monitoring (MACMON) Framework – based on Ostrom (2009)
- Surveys started in 2016, covering 150 coral reef sites – social & ecological dimensions



Gender analysis of *management* *outcomes*



Methods



- MACMON household survey by local practitioners 2017-2019
- Gender analysis focused on sub-set of 6 survey questions:
 - 2 categorical & 4 open-ended
- Over 3,000 survey responses over six countries:
 - 40% women; 60% men
- Analyzed & grouped open-ended responses by human wellbeing domains:
 - Social, Health, Economic, Governance, Environment, Culture

Gender analysis of *management outcomes*

Impact of management
at community level

Impact of management
at individual level

Perceived impact of management by gender in all six countries

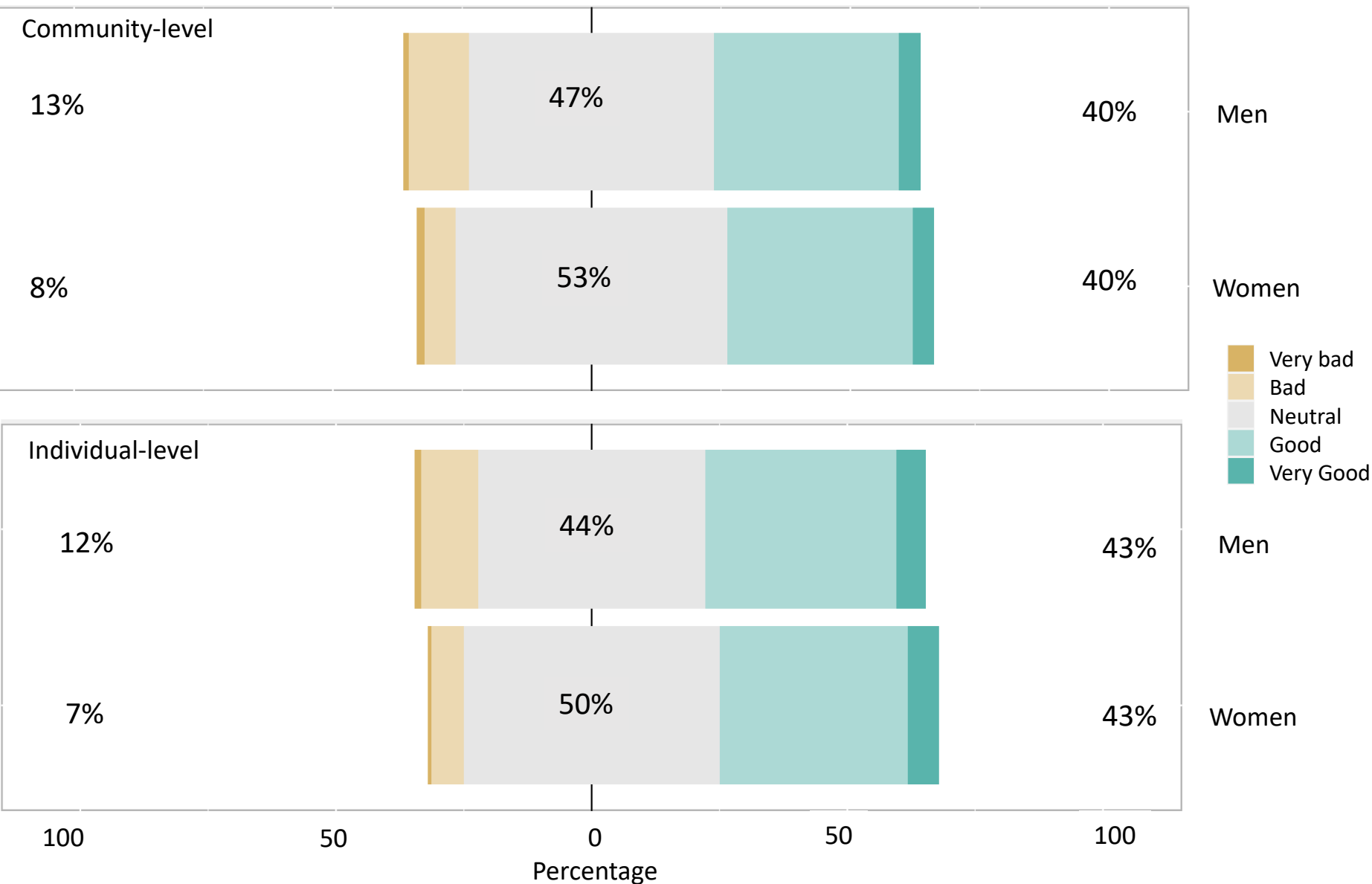
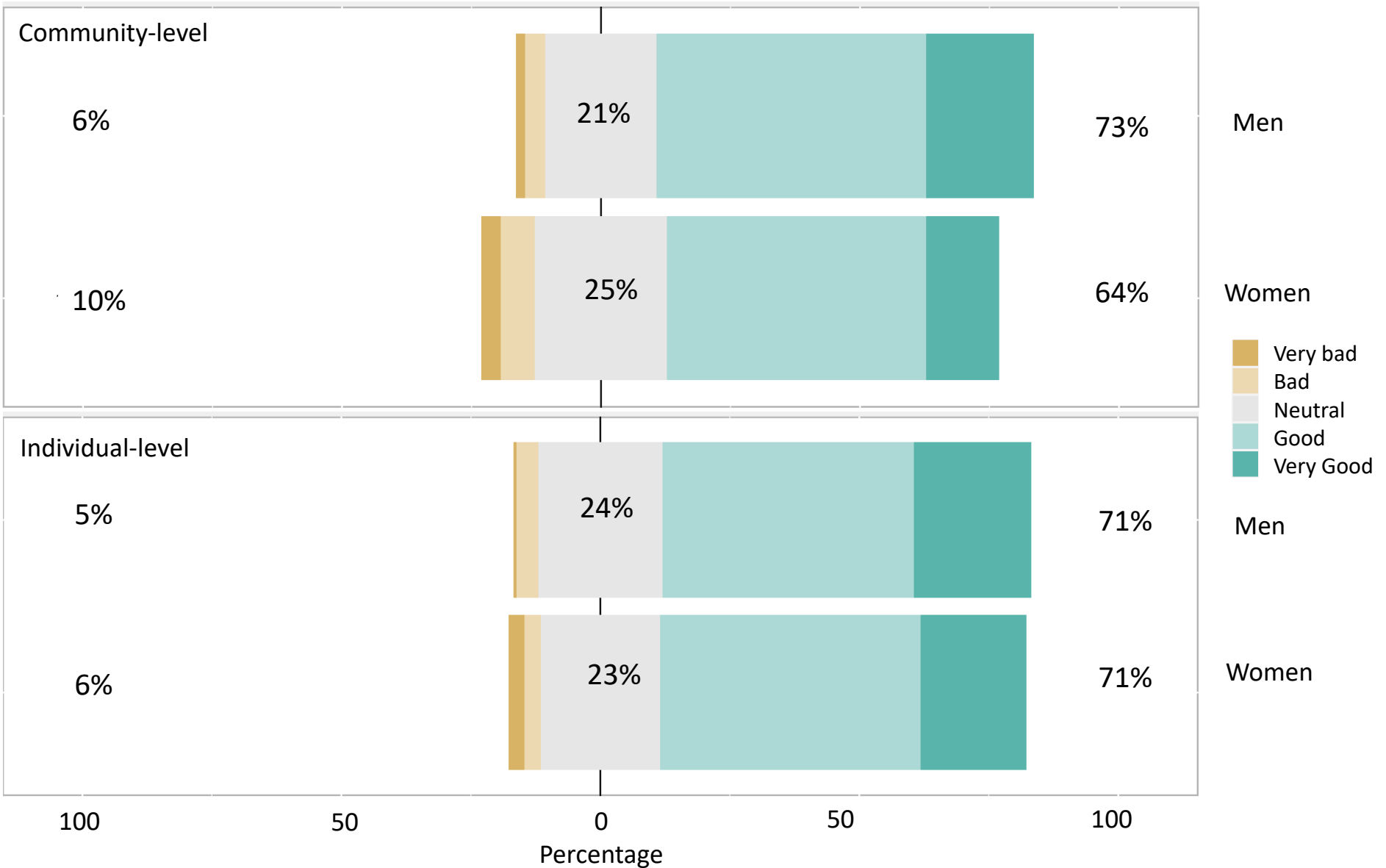




Photo credit: Emily Darling & Tom Vierus

Perceived impact of management by gender in Fiji



Gender analysis of management outcomes

- Benefits of management to community
- Benefits at individual level
- Costs of management to community
- Costs at individual level

Human wellbeing domains used to categorize responses

HW Domain	Category	Gender Considerations
Social	Social capital & cohesion Safety & security Knowledge & education	activities that maintain social ties & relations; access to education & training; GBV
Health	Physical health, mental health, emotional health, food security, connection to nature	nutrient requirements; working conditions; emotional labour
Cultural	Cultural identity, diversity, traditional knowledge, activities & practices	roles & responsibilities; transmission of knowledge
Economic	Economic wealth, material wealth, employment, equity in distribution, livelihoods	barriers to employment, income & wealth; agency
Governance	Participation, transparency, empowerment & agency, rights & access	leadership and decision-making power; access to resources & spaces; agency
Environment	Biodiversity – abundance & diversity, ecosystem function, sustainability – current & future	women & men fish for and rely on different species & habitats

(Adapted from Ban et al., 2019)

Gender differences in perceived benefits & costs of management grouped by human wellbeing domains for all countries



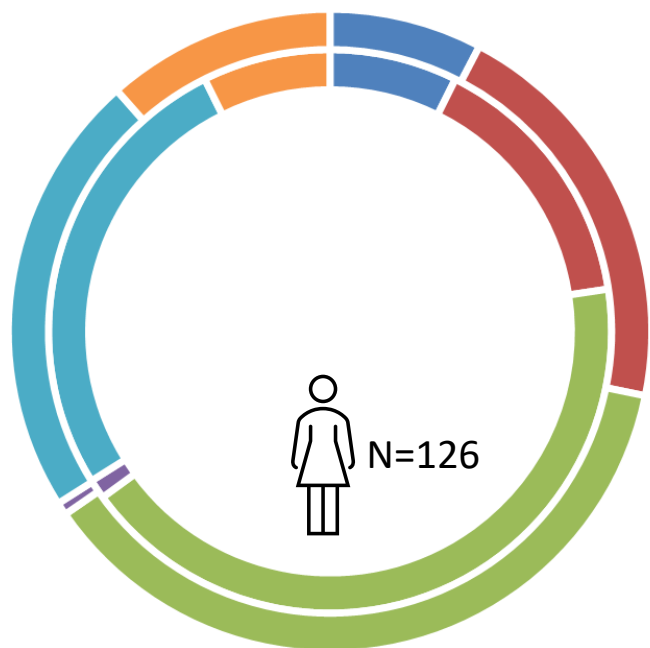
Human Wellbeing Domain	Culture	Environment	Health
	Economic	Governance	Social

Gender differences in benefits & costs of management by human wellbeing domain for Fiji



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Benefits at community level

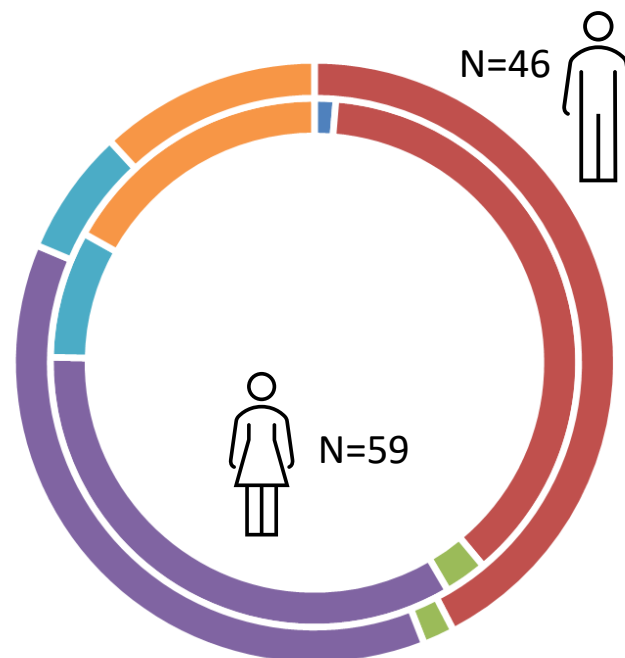


Men
N=105

Women
N=126

HWD

- Culture
- Economic
- Environment
- Governance
- Health
- Social



Men
N=46

Women
N=59

Costs at community level

Gender differences & themes

- Women mentioned **improved food provisioning & nutrition** more than men
- Men mentioned increased **access to markets, gear, & infrastructure** more than women
- Women and men mentioned **livelihood security & changes in travel time/distance**



Summary & implication of findings



- Gender differences in perceived impacts of management
- Responses grouped by wellbeing domains differed by gender
- Within domains, themes mentioned more often by women than men and vice versa at the country level
- These differences suggest areas to focus gender equity efforts

Advancing gender equality

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Emphasizes the need to be inclusive, understanding of gender roles and inequalities



Sustainable Development Goal 5

Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, access to ownership & control over land & property, financial services, inheritance & natural resources



UN Framework on Climate Change Convention:

Development and implementation of national climate policies that are gender-responsive



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