Gender differences in perceived outcomes of coastal conservation & management

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GAF8 - Kochi, India
November 23, 2022
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

(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

(Gurney and Darling 2017; Gurney et al. 2019)
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

Community-level

- Men: 13% Very bad, 47% Bad, 50% Neutral, 40% Good, 40% Very Good
- Women: 8% Very bad, 53% Bad, 47% Neutral, 40% Good, 40% Very Good

Individual-level

- Men: 12% Very bad, 44% Bad, 50% Neutral, 43% Good, 43% Very Good
- Women: 7% Very bad, 50% Bad, 50% Neutral, 43% Good, 43% Very Good
Perceived impact of management by gender in Fiji

Community-level
- Men: 73%
- Women: 64%

Individual-level
- Men: 71%
- Women: 71%
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

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

(Adapted from Ban et al., 2019)
Gender differences in perceived benefits & costs of management grouped by human wellbeing domains for all countries

- **Benefits**
  - Community level
  - Individual level

- **Costs**
  - Community level
  - Individual level

**Human Wellbeing Domain**
- Culture
- Economic
- Environment
- Health
- Governance
- Social
Gender differences in benefits & costs of management by human wellbeing domain for Fiji

Benefits at community level

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
Acknowledgements

WCS country teams, including Caroline Abunge, Tim McClanahan, Ravaka Ranaivoson, Sophia Rakotoharimalala, Kate Holmes, Stacy Jupiter, Peni Lestari and Shinta Trilestari Pardede

SPC women in fisheries newsletter team for publishing an article about this project in their most recent issue: