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A World Oceans Day Event

GENDER AND RESILIENCE IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Tuesday, 8 June 2021 • 2–3 p.m. Manila time (GMT+8)



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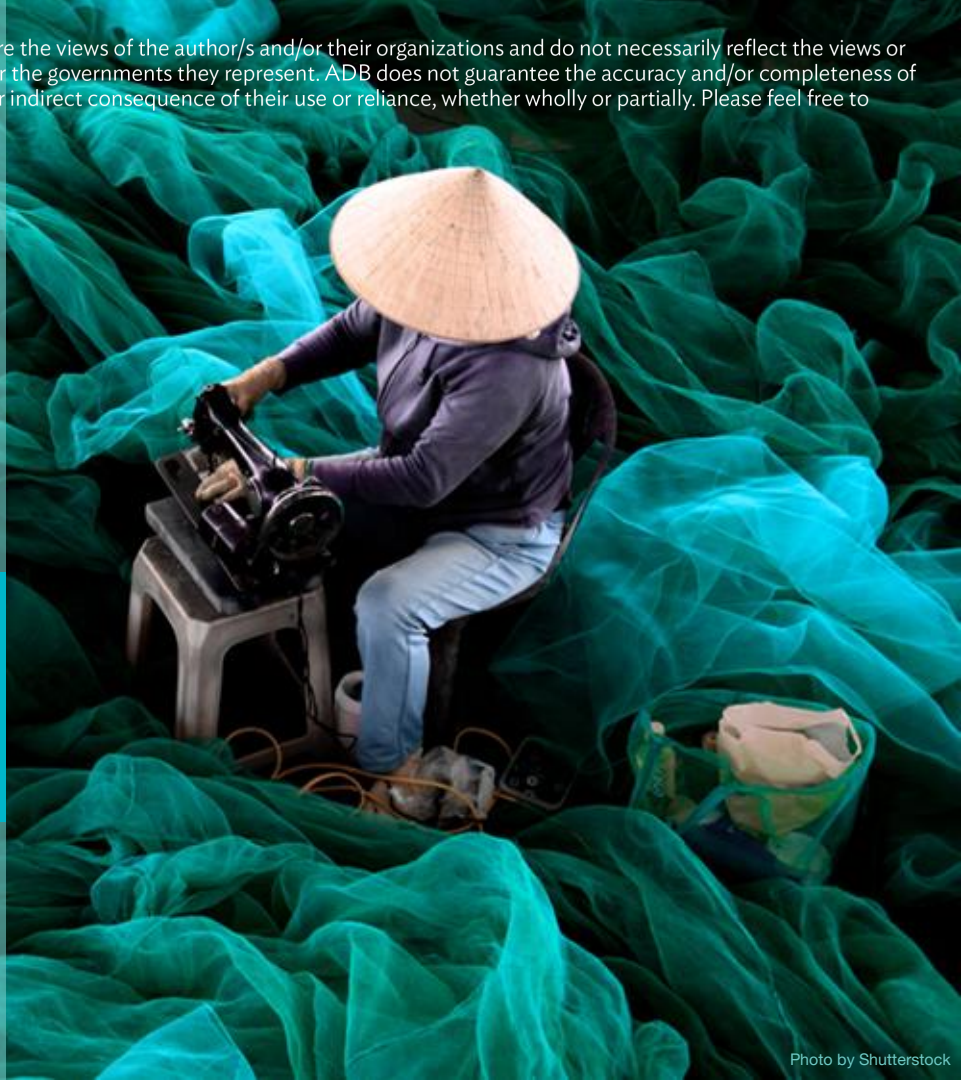
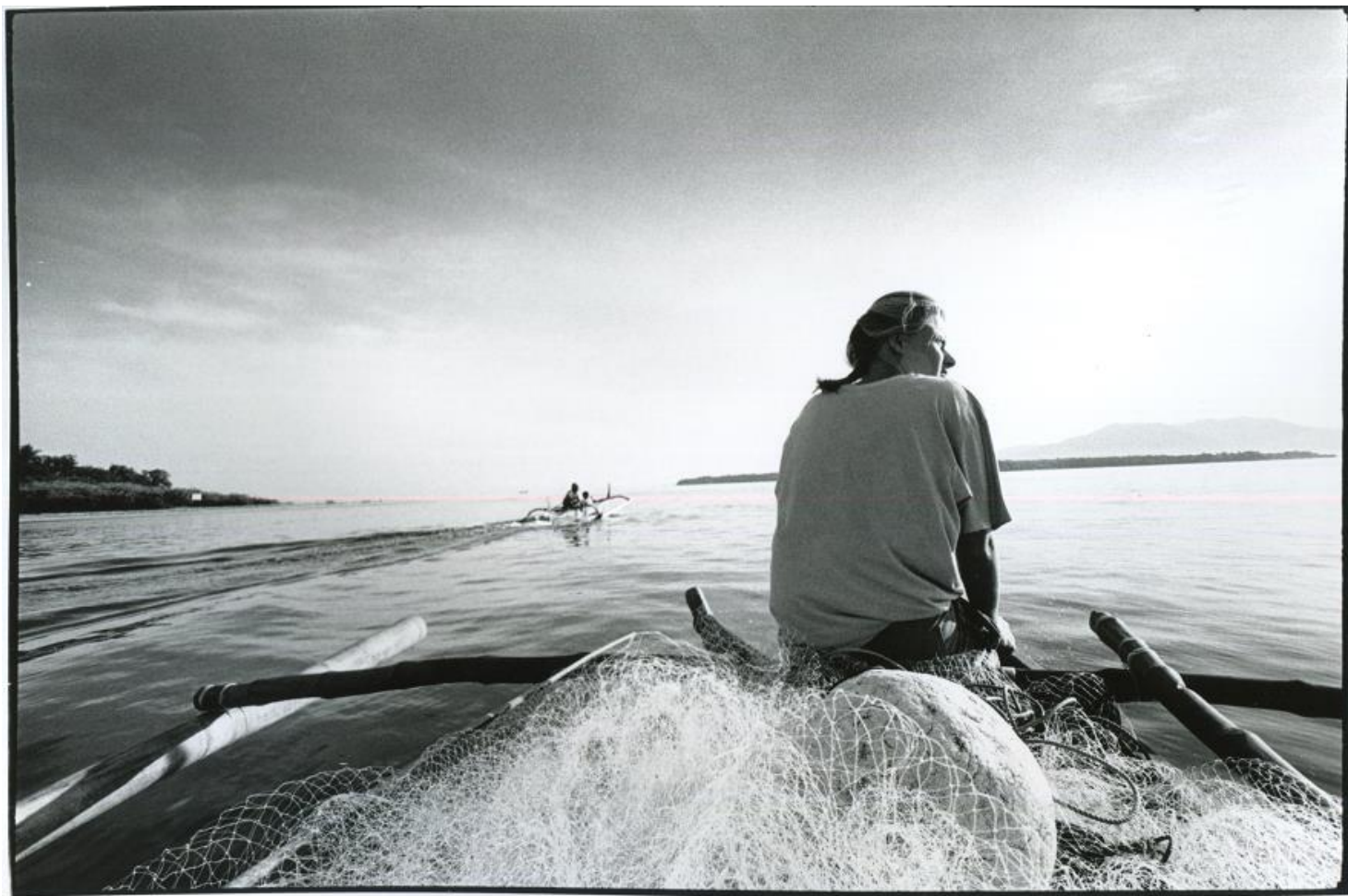


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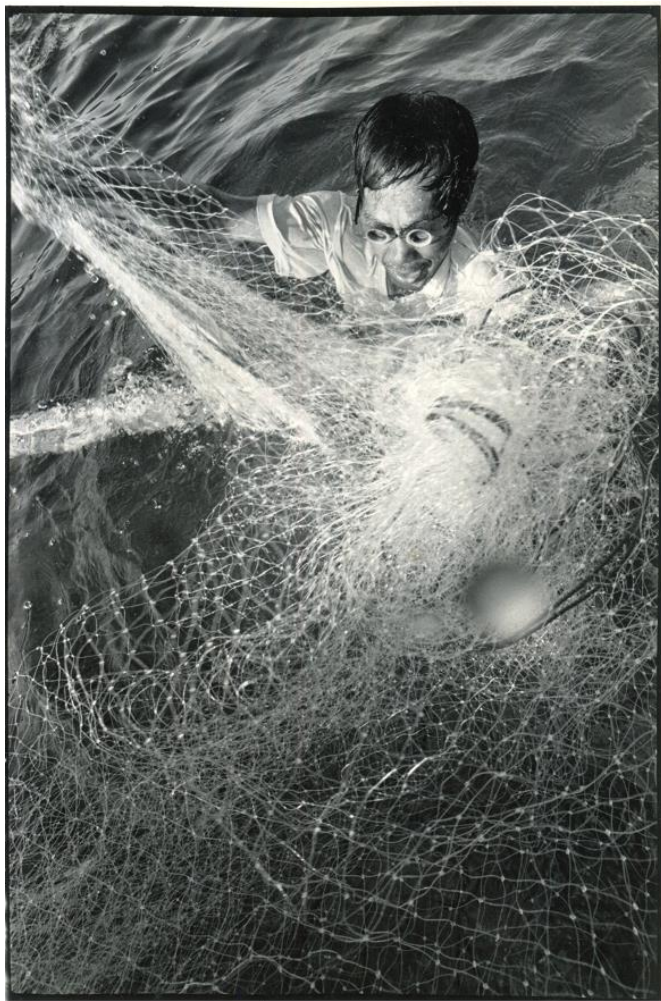


























Coastal and marine ecosystems are among the most productive ecosystems in the world; and provide many services to human society

So its no wonder that so people seek to live on the coast

People that live in coastal communities (for generations) are closely connected to their local environments



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Unfortunately today many coastal ecosystems have become degraded due to overexploitation of resources.

This is having a direct impact on small-scale fisheries in particular – SSFs are a critical source of livelihoods, and food security for coastal communities

About 90 percent of the world's 30 million fishers work in Asia (FAO)
Roughly 80 percent of these are small-scale or artisanal fishers (IPFC).

Declining biological resources, plus impacts from climate change, not to mention the recent pandemic are taking their toll and have important implications for resilience of coastal communities



Women and men differ in how they **interact and depend** upon coastal ecosystems– how they use the ecosystem, which products they choose, and the benefits they receive.

Women and men hold different **knowledge** and experience of their ecosystems – both equally essential for building and maintaining resilience

Understanding the dynamics of men and women at the household and community level is essential for programmes and support will not succeed

Identifying and addressing gender inequalities is a part of that;

- Access and control over resources
- Decision making power
- Mobility
- Livelihoods

GA to Gender Responsive Action
Gender roles in are often traditionally identified and clearly divided.



**In fact without gender equality
resilience cannot be built**

Building resilience contributes to gender
equality, as much as gender equality
contributes to resilience

These two things are closely coupled –
example Covid Pandemic



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So what do we need to consider?

1. Preparing women – skills and education, leadership
2. Building Women's voice & presence in governance
3. Ensuring robust gender mainstreaming strategies are in place and implemented effectively



Gender Goals

Welfare –most basic level (reproductive needs, mainly dealing with drudgery reduction)

Productivity –new and/or more efficient ways to participate in economic activities

Empowerment, equality/equity –new roles and opportunities beyond the traditional ones; participation in equal basis

Project efficiency –roles, needs, challenges properly understood



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Thank you



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