

# Country Profiles

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## Country Profile: Bangladesh

Bangladesh has rich marine and brackish ecosystems, including the Sundarbans, which are the world's largest single compact mangrove forest. The 710 km coast forms part of the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta that feeds into the Bay of Bengal, one of the world's richest ecosystems in terms of fish stocks and biodiversity. Marine fisheries are crucial to food security, employment and national economic development. Overfishing and habitat degradation are threatening these fisheries (Ahmed 2006; Rahman et al. 2003; GED 2015).

### Institutional analysis

Table 1 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in Bangladesh that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

*Table 1. Summary of fisheries, coastal management and gender institutions in Bangladesh.*

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	Seventh Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) National Fisheries Policy (1998) Protection and Conservation of Fish Act (1950) and Rules (1985) Marine Fisheries Ordinance and Rules (1983)	Bangladesh Coastal Zone Policy (2005) National Conservation Strategy (1991) National Fisheries Policy (1998) National Environmental Policy (1992) National Environmental Management Plan (1995) National Forestry Policy and Forestry Master Plan National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan National Water Policy (1999) National Water Management Plan (2004) BOBLME  Environment Conservation Rules (1997) Bangladesh Wildlife Act (1973)	National Women Development Policy (2011) Bangladesh Vision 2021 National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction  National Action Plan to prevent violence against women and children (2013-2025) Domestic Violence Act (2010) Women and Children Violence Protection Law (2000) Dowry Prohibition Act (1980) Child Marriage Restraint Act (2016) National Health Policy (2011)
<b>Government institutions</b>	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and	Ministry of Water Resources	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

	Livestock	Ministry of Environment and Forest Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	National Council for Women and Child Development
<b>Non-government institutions</b>	WorldFish Wildlife Conservation Society Environmental Justice Foundation  CODEC COAST Trust	IUCN Wildlife Conservation Society Winrock International  CODEC Shushilan Jagrata Juba Shangha	CARE Oxfam World Vision Islamic Relief Action Aid  Many local NGOs working on gender issues Shushilan SpeedTrust COAST Trust Gram BikashShohayakShangstha
<b>Assessment</b>	Some gender issues considered in fisheries policies and plans, but not extensively. Some international and local NGOs working on fisheries target women and use gender-sensitive approaches.	Coastal zone and environmental policies mainstream gender considerably. International and local NGOs working on coastal resource management integrate gender equality into programming.	Gender policies generally do not address coastal resource management, except for the National Health Policy. Some international and local NGOs focus on gender issues in the coastal zone.

## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

The Department of Fisheries (DoF) under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is the main government agency responsible for fisheries management at the national level. The DoF focuses on fisheries resource development programs and policies, training and extension services, quality control and health and safety, fishing licenses, credit and employment opportunities, and a national fisheries database (WorldFish 2015a; Ahmed 2006). The Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute conducts research on fisheries development and disseminates technology with the DoF and NGOs (Ahmed 2006). The main laws and policies governing marine fisheries and aquaculture are the 1950 Protection and Conservation of Fish Act and 1985 Rules, the 1983 Marine Fisheries Ordinance and Rules, the 1998 National Fisheries Policy, and the Seventh Five-Year Plan 2016-2020 (Shamsuzzaman et al. 2017; GED 2015). The 1998 Policy states that women are to be encouraged to practice fish culture and be trained in the use of fish culture technologies; however, this is only for inland water bodies, not coastal aquaculture (MoFL 1998). The Seventh Five-Year Plan aims to increase the participation of women in fish cultivation (GED 2015).

### *NGOs*

The WorldFish center collaborates with the DoF and other development and research organizations on fisheries and aquaculture development. For instance, the USAID-funded Enhanced Coastal Fisheries in Bangladesh (ECOFISH-BD) project conducts research on fisheries management to support coastal fishing

communities and improve their food security. It aims to strengthen women and others in these communities to sustainably exploit coastal resources and adapt to climate change (WorldFish 2015b). Local ECOFISH-BD partners include the Community Development Center (CODEC) and the Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), both of whom use gender-sensitive approaches in their work. The Wildlife Conservation Society builds the capacity of fishing communities and associations, supports local fisheries research, and supports alternative livelihoods to fishing (Basurto et al. 2017). The Environmental Justice Foundation has exposed human rights abuses, including gender-based violence, in shrimp farming in Bangladesh (EJF 2004).

## Coastal management

### *Government institutions*

The key ministries overseeing coastal resource management are the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Environment and Forest, and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. Legislation regarding coastal resource management include the 1997 Environment Conservation Rules and the 1973 Bangladesh Wildlife Act. In terms of policies, the 1991 National Conservation Strategy covers the conservation of mangroves and the management of coastal land for shrimp and fish aquaculture, along with the 1998 National Fish Policy. The 1992 National Environmental Policy guides the conservation and development of coastal and marine ecosystems and resources, including the prohibiting pollution-causing activities, strengthening research, and mandating Environmental Impact Assessments (Rahman et al. 2003). Also relevant are the 1995 National Environmental Management Plan, the National Forestry Policy and Forestry Master Plan (currently being updated), the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan, and the 1999 National Water Policy and 2004 National Water Management Plan (Iftekhhar M. S. 2006). Gender is mainstreamed in these policies and plans in the form of women's participation in their formulation and/or the consideration of women's roles and needs in the documents.

The 2005 Bangladesh Coastal Zone Policy by the Ministry of Water Resources put into place an integrated coastal zone management approach, which is the current main management strategy. The Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee coordinates the ministries involved and provides policy guidelines, while the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee coordinates relevant agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, private sector actors, and the media (Iftekhhar M. S. 2006). The Coastal Zone Policy highlights gender inequality in the coastal zone in terms of access to resources, livelihood opportunities, safety and security, and mobility, and aims to address these inequalities through gender-sensitive and participatory approaches (Hasiba et al. 2017; Iftekhhar M. S. 2006).

Bangladesh is a member of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project (BOBLME), a transboundary programme to restore fisheries resources and coastal ecosystems, improve water quality, and address socioeconomic challenges in coastal communities (BOBLME 2015).

### *NGOs*

International NGOs supporting sustainable coastal resource management in Bangladesh include the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Wildlife Conservation Society. IUCN developed the National Framework for Establishing and Managing Marine Protected Areas, with support from BOBLME (IUCN Bangladesh 2015). Gender was not found to be mainstreamed in the Framework. The Wildlife Conservation Society advocates for biodiversity conservation in the Sundarbans, while Winrock International recently worked in the Sundarbans and Southeastern wetlands on ecosystem and resource co-management and livelihood diversification. Winrock International's program has a gender

strategy that addressed gender equality, women's empowerment, and the elimination of gender-based violence (Hasiba et al. 2017; Winrock International 2016). Local NGOs such as CODEC and Shushilan, and Jagrata Juba Shangha actively engage disaster-prone coastal communities in building resilience to climate change and disasters (CODEC 2018; Hasiba et al. 2017). These organizations integrate gender equality into their programming.

## Gender

### *Government institutions*

The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs is the main government agency responsible for gender equality policies. Building on the 1998 National Policy for the Advancement of Women, the 2011 National Women Development Policy aims to establish equal rights for women and men, ensure women's security, empowerment, participation, and development, and tackle poverty and discrimination. A National Council for Women and Child Development reviews policies and program implementation on socioeconomic development for women. Focal points are present in various ministries and organizations to coordinate women's development programs.

The Bangladesh Vision 2021 covers women's rights and empowerment and gender mainstreaming in national development. Women are targeted in the National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (MoWCA 2011). Other plans and laws related to women and gender equality include the National Action Plan to prevent violence against women and children 2013-2025, the 2010 Domestic Violence Act, the 2000 Women and Children Violence Protection Law, the 1980 Dowry Prohibition Act, and the 2016 Child Marriage Restraint Act (MoWCA 2011). The 2011 National Health Policy highlights required attention to women's sexual and reproductive health in coastal areas with water-borne diseases arising from natural disasters and climate change (Hasiba et al. 2017).

### *NGOs*

Many international NGOs such as CARE, Oxfam, World Vision, Islamic Relief, and ActionAid work on gender issues in Bangladesh. Oxfam has worked on women's economic empowerment and climate adaptation in coastal zones (Hasiba et al. 2017). Numerous local NGOs work on gender issues. Local NGOs that work on gender issues in the coastal zone include Shushilan, SpeedTrust, COAST Trust, and Gram BikashShohayakShangstha.

## Opportunities for gender mainstreaming

While gender is mainstreamed to a certain extent in the fisheries sector and to a considerable extent in coastal resource management policies, gender equality measures could still be strengthened. For example, the Coastal Zone Policy could address gender more specifically when discussing economic growth and livelihood development, which currently focuses on male-dominated opportunities (e.g. marine fisheries, salt production, shrimp and crab culture, and ship building and breaking) without specifying strategies for increasing women's economic opportunities, and when addressing equitable distribution of development opportunities, which does not mention gender equity (Hasiba et al. 2017). The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs could engage more with the fisheries and coastal management agencies to expand gender equality measures in their policies, and to address issues specific to women and men in coastal zones in gender-related policies. The Department of Fisheries can

use the adopted FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, which is based on gender equality principles, to guide their policies in marine capture fisheries and aquaculture.

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## Country profile: Cambodia

At 435 km, Cambodia's coastline is relatively short. Four provinces border the sea: Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Kampot and Kep. The country has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 55,600 square km which includes 69 offshore islands (FAO 2011). The fisheries sector is key to food security and livelihoods in Cambodia, and contributes to around 10 percent of the country's GDP (UNIDO and MAFF 2015). The sector is dominated by inland fisheries, particularly in the Tonle Sap. Subsequently, much of the fisheries and aquaculture policy attention focuses on inland fisheries and aquaculture. The state of marine stocks in Cambodia's EEZ are relatively unknown, but evidence points toward exploitation levels that are near or that exceed the maximum sustainable yield (FAO 2011). Most of the fisheries and aquaculture production is consumed domestically, with very little being exported. Coastal communities rely on mangrove forests, seagrass beds and coral reefs for food, income and ecosystem services, but these ecosystems are in decline (Rizvi and Singer 2011). The coastal provinces of Cambodia have been undergoing rapid development over the past decade, fueled by foreign investments into industry, infrastructure, real estate, and tourism.

### Institutional analysis

Table 2 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in Cambodia that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

*Table 2. Summary of existing laws, strategies, policies and institutions of fisheries, coastal management and gender in Cambodia.*

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	Law on Fisheries (2007)  Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries (2010-2019)  Fisheries Development Action Plan  Annual Fisheries Action Plan  Fisheries Cantonment Annual Action Plan	Royal Decree on the Protection of Natural Areas (1993)  Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management (1996)  Sub-Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (1999)  Sub-Decree on Water Pollution Control (1999)  Law on Mineral Resource Management and Exploitation (2001)  Forestry Law (2002)  Law on Water Resources Management (2007)	Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Neary Rattanak IV (2014-2018)       Gender policy in Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2006)

		Law on Fisheries (2007)	
<b>Government institutions</b>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, MAFF</p> <p>Fisheries Administration (FiA), Fisheries Cantonments (provincial levels)</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Handicraft</p> <p>CAMCONTROL, Ministry of Commerce</p>	<p>Commission on Monitoring and Assessing for Suppressing Encroachment into Mangrove Land and Coastal Reclamation</p> <p>Autonomous Port Authority for Sihanoukville</p> <p>International Port</p> <p>National Committee for Land Management, Urbanization and Construction</p> <p>National Steering Committee for Coastal Zone Management</p> <p>Coastal Coordinating Unit</p> <p>Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</p> <p>Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction</p> <p>Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy</p> <p>Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology</p> <p>Ministry of Public Works and Transport</p> <p>Ministry of Tourism</p> <p>Ministry of Rural Development</p> <p>Communes</p>	<p>Ministry of Women's Affairs</p> <p>National Council for Women(MOWA)</p> <p>This institution plays a catalytic and advocacy role, encouraging public institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector to integrate gender equality into their policies and programmes.</p> <p>MoWA also monitors and evaluates policies and programmes to assess the contribution of the RGC towards achieving gender equality and women's empowerment goals. The ministry also leads educational programmes throughout Cambodia's provinces including conduct of local awareness campaigns and distributing educational materials.</p>
<b>Non-government institutions</b>	<p>Marine Conservation Cambodia</p> <p>Fisheries Action Coalition Team</p> <p>Cambodian Women in Fisheries Network</p>	<p>International Union for Conservation of Nature</p> <p>Wetlands International</p> <p>Wildlife Alliance</p> <p>Wildlife Conservation Society</p> <p>Cambodia National Research Organization</p> <p>Mother Nature Cambodia</p> <p>Marine Conservation Cambodia</p> <p>Human rights and</p>	<p>Many local and international NGOs working on women's rights, trafficking, gender-based violence, empowerment, community development, some of which are in the coastal provinces.</p>

		community development organizations	
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>Fisheries framework acknowledges role of women in fisheries and differential impacts on women's livelihoods; specific actions to support women highlighted.</p> <p>FiA endorsed the Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Strategy in Agriculture Sector (2016-2020), and has a Gender Working Group.</p> <p>Little gender mainstreaming in fisheries NGOs, apart from the work of the Cambodian Women in Fisheries Network.</p>	No clear gender mainstreaming in coastal zone management carried out by government or by majority of NGOs working on coastal resource management.	Government gender mainstreaming institution has focal points in ministries related to coastal zone management, but no concrete work on coastal management done by gender institution. There is little overlap between the work of gender and environmental NGOs in the coastal zone.

## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

The Fisheries Administration (FiA) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) is the main overseer of fishery resource management in Cambodia and is responsible for the Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries (2010-2019), the Fisheries Development Action Plan, the Annual Fisheries Action Plan, and the Fisheries Cantonment Annual Action Plan. The 2007 Law on Fisheries is the main piece of legislation for the sector. Fisheries Cantonments implement field activities at the provincial level (UNIDO and MAFF 2015; FiA 2011). The FiA's Department of Post-Harvest Technologies and Quality Control oversees primary production and processing of fishery products. The Ministry of Industry and Handicraft oversees secondary processing. It issues licenses to processors, and inspects and verifies compliance to food quality, safety and other standards. The Ministry of Commerce's CAMCONTROL agency controls exports and surveys markets (UNIDO and MAFF 2015).

The Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries (2010-2019) links fisheries to the Millennium Development Goals on eradicating poverty and hunger, increasing gender equality, reducing child

mortality and improving maternal health (though improved nutrition), and ensuring environmental sustainability. In terms of gender equality, the Framework aims for women's livelihoods to be "at a commensurate level to men's in all sub-sectors of the fisheries by the end of 2019" (FiA 2011, p. 13).

The FiA endorsed the Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Strategy in Agriculture Sector in 2007, and has a Gender Working Group (Kaing and Heng 2011).

The Cambodian Women in Fisheries Network was established in 1997 to strengthen informational exchange on women in the fisheries sector, which was deemed necessary for better policy making. It is convened by the Department of Fisheries, it has collaborated with international and local NGOs on projects and plans to address women's challenges in the sector (Matics et al. 2002).

There are 39 community fisheries organizations associated with marine fisheries, supported by the government (Kurien 2017).

### *NGOs*

Many international and regional organizations have supported Cambodia's fisheries sector development since the 1990s, including the Mekong River Commission (MRC), the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)(FAO 2011). However, much of this work has focused on inland fisheries.

Marine Conservation Cambodia conducts IUU fishing patrols with the FiA and campaigns against destructive fishing practices (Marine Conservation Cambodia 2018). The Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT) is a coalition of local NGOs working on fisheries and environmental issues mainly around the Tonle Sap, but it also has a coastal fisheries network.

### *Coastal management*

#### *Government institutions*

A variety of ministries are involved in coastal and marine resource management in Cambodia. The two key ministries are the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. The Ministry of Environment is responsible for environmental protection and manages the Protected Areas system. There are six coastal Protected Areas: Kep National Park, Bokor National Park, Ream National Park, BotumSakor National Park, PeamKrasoap Wildlife Sanctuary, and Dong Peng Multiple Use Area. Koh Rong Archipelago was established as the country's first Marine Protected Area (Rizvi and Singer 2011; Reddick 2016). The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries manages coastal fisheries, mangroves and wildlife. Other ministries involved in coastal zone management are the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction; the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy; the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology; the Ministry of Public Works and Transport; the Ministry of Tourism; and the Ministry of Rural Development. Also involved are the Commission on Monitoring and Assessing for Suppressing Encroachment into Mangrove Land and Coastal Reclamation; the Autonomous Port Authority for Sihanoukville International Port; and the Communes. There are also three relevant coordinating committees: the National Committee for Land Management, Urbanization and Construction, responsible for construction zoning; the National Steering Committee for Coastal Zone Management, responsible for coastal management issues; and the Coastal Coordinating unit; responsible for environmental issues (Rizvi and Singer 2011).

Cambodia has a number of laws on environmental protection, fisheries, protected areas, mining, forestry, and land that are related to coastal zone management. The Protected Areas system covers most mangrove areas, and the fisheries law stipulates the exploitation of mangroves as illegal, which has substantially reduced the number of shrimp farms. A decree bans the use of mangroves for charcoal production, and an anti-charcoal kiln committee was established, but a lack of resources impeded its sustainability (Rizvi and Singer 2011).

There are no national-level integrated coastal management (ICM) plans. Preah Sihanouk was chosen as a Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) ICM demonstration site, receiving support from the central government. The ICM program created complementary institutional arrangements and developed coastal strategy and action plans. It was considered successful in preserving remaining mangroves and seagrasses, strengthening national park management, developing water quality monitoring systems, introducing community domestic sewage management, implementing coastal zoning, and implementing a community-based beach management scheme (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity 2015). However, the last success might have been undermined by the more recent clearing of community businesses from the key beaches involved in the program, including Otres and Occheuteal beach.

#### *NGOs*

International organizations whose work relates to coastal resource management in Cambodia include the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Wetlands International, the Wildlife Alliance and the Wildlife Conservation Society. IUCN's Mangroves for the Future program mainstreams gender in its work. Local NGOs that are active in coastal resource conservation include the Cambodia National Research Organization, Mother Nature Cambodia, and Marine Conservation Cambodia. There are also human rights NGOs that protect community access to resources and NGOs implementing community-based ecotourism projects in the coastal zone.

#### *Gender*

##### *Government institutions*

The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) works to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, and mainstream gender across national and sub-national government. Its fourth five-year strategic plan, *Neary Rattanak IV (2014-2018)*, has a strong emphasis on building institutional capacity to increase gender equality (MoWA 2014).

While MoWA is not directly involved in coastal zone management, it coordinates with relevant line ministries to mainstream gender into their programs. MAFF's Gender and Children Working Group developed the Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Strategic Framework in Agriculture (2016-2020) in consultation with MoWA and other ministries and development partners (Maffii 2016). Each ministry department has one gender focal point, and each province three gender focal points, who build staff capacity on women's economic empowerment, women in climate change, and women in value chains. The Framework also aims to increase women's participation in decision making in agriculture, both within MAFF and in communities (MAFF, personal communication, November 20, 2017).

#### *NGOs*

Care has worked in the coastal provinces of Cambodia on women's empowerment and resilience. Local women's organizations such as the Khmer Women's Cooperation for Development and the Children and

Women Development Center are active in the coastal provinces. The latter is based in Kampot and works on community-based ecotourism and mangrove conservation.

### Opportunities for gender mainstreaming

Given the presence of gender mainstreaming focal points and working bodies in all departments of ministry involved in fisheries and coastal resource management, there is great opportunity to mainstream gender to a greater extent than currently done in the Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries, and especially in the fisheries action plans. With the large number of institutions involved in coastal resource management, gender mainstreaming could commence through the coordinating committees: the National Steering Committee for Coastal Zone Management, the Coastal Coordinating Unit, and the National Committee for Land Management. Gender mainstreaming should be a focus of any future coordinated plans and actions for ICM.

There is much potential for collaboration between local and international fisheries, environmental and women's NGOs in the coastal zone, especially since many of them have the commonality of focusing on natural resources and livelihood development. For example, the Cambodian Women in Fisheries Network could partner with the Fisheries Action Coalition Team to address gender issues in the work of local fisheries NGOs. International organizations such as Care, who already work on gender and natural resource management, could work with local gender-focused NGOs to build their programs in coastal resource management.

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## Country Profile: India

India's coastline spans over 7,500 km along the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal and across nine states and four Union Territories. It supports a great diversity of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, mudflats, marshes, lagoons, seagrass beds, and coral reefs, which extend to over 40,000 square kilometers. These ecosystems have been degraded due to land use change, overexploitation, pollution, and climate change. India is the world's fourth largest fisheries producer and second largest aquaculture producer, and its coastal resources support one-third of the country's population and generate a significant amount of foreign income (FAO 2017; MoEFCC and GIZ 2014).

### Institutional analysis

Table 3 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in India that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

*Table 3. Summary of fisheries, coastal management and gender institutions in India.*

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	<p>"Blue Revolution" Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries scheme</p> <p>National Policy on Marine Fisheries (2017)</p> <p>Indian Fisheries Act (1897)</p> <p>Maritime Zones of India Act (1981)</p> <p>Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act (2005)</p> <p>State Marine Fisheries Regulation Acts</p>	<p>National Environment Policy (2006)</p> <p>ICZM pilot projects</p> <p>India Three-Year Action Agenda 2017-2020</p> <p>Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (1991, 2011)</p> <p>Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Act (1976)</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act (1986)</p> <p>Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972)</p> <p>Biological Diversity Act (2002)</p> <p>Forest Act (1927)</p>	<p>National Policy for Women (2016)</p> <p>National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001)</p> <p>India Three-Year Action Agenda 2017-2020</p> <p>Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005)</p> <p>Dowry Prohibition Act (1961)</p> <p>Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act (2013)</p>
<b>Government institutions</b>	<p>Fisheries Division,</p> <p>Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare</p> <p>National Fisheries</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare</p> <p>Ministry of Earth Sciences</p> <p>Ministry of Tourism</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p>	<p>Ministry of Women and Child Development</p> <p>National Commission for Women</p> <p>State Women Commissions</p>

	Development Board Coastal Aquaculture Authority National Federation of Fishers Cooperatives Ltd. National research institutes	Ministry of Urban Development Ministry of Defence National Coastal Zone Management Authority State Coastal Zone Management Authorities	
<b>Non-government institutions</b>	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) Fishers societies Numerous local NGOs supporting fishing communities WWF	WWF IUCN Numerous local NGOs related to conservation, community development and disaster relief in coastal areas	CARE Oxfam Save the Children Numerous local NGOs and women's self-help groups
<b>Assessment</b>	Recent policies address women's roles and needs. ICSF is the only prominent NGO that mainstreams gender in its work.	Gender mainstreaming not apparent in government policies, and limited in NGO work.	National Policy for women indicates need to mainstream gender in environmental policies.

## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

The Fisheries Division of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DOAHDF) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is the main government institute that oversees fisheries management. Other relevant institutes under the DOAHDF include the National Fisheries Development Board, the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, the National Federation of Fishers Cooperatives Ltd., and various research institutes (the Fishery Survey of India, the National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training, the Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training, the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fisheries) (DAHDF 2018). The National Fisheries Development Board is an autonomous organization under the DAHDF that supports fish production and coordinates fisheries and aquaculture development in the country (NFDB 2016). The Coastal Aquaculture Authority regulates coastal aquaculture activities such as shrimp farms (CAA 2017).

A major policy development for the sector is the “Blue Revolution” Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries scheme declared by the government for 2015-2020, aiming to increase production and improve fisher and fishfarmer incomes in an environmentally sustainable manner (DAHDF 2016). The 2017 National Policy on Marine Fisheries aims to ensure sustainable exploitation of marine fisheries resources. Both policies acknowledge the roles of women and women self-help groups in post-harvest activities, and states government support for women and women’s cooperatives in terms of financing, security, health, market access, and engagement in fisheries management (MAFW 2017).

The relevant national laws are the 1897 Indian Fisheries Act, the 1981 Maritime Zones of India Act, and the 2005 Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act. Each of the nine maritime states has jurisdiction of up to 12 nautical miles from the shore and its own Marine Fisheries Regulation Act. India is currently developing an Indian Marine Fisheries Code to operationalize the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (Mohamed et al. 2017). India is a member country of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project (BOBLME).

#### *NGOs*

The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) supports and empowers fishing communities and works toward equitable and sustainable small-scale fisheries. Gender equality is an integral aspect of their work. ICSF and BOBLME have engaged Indian provincial fisheries departments, fishworker organizations and NGOs to promote the adoption of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines) (Shenoy 2015). The South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies represents thousands of small-scale fishworkers in over 150 societies in the southern peninsula (SIFFS 2009). There are numerous other local NGOs that support fishing communities in coastal areas. WWF has supported sustainable fisheries development and certification in the country (WWF 2018).

#### *Coastal management*

##### *Government institutions*

The government institutions involved in coastal resource management are the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; Ministry of Earth Sciences, Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Urban Development; and Ministry of Defence. State governments are also responsible for state coastal management plans. The 2006 National Environmental Policy indicated a need for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM), which India is now instituting with support from the World Bank (MOEF 2006; World Bank 2018). The National Coastal Zone Management Authority, comprising of representatives from the relevant ministries and state governments, coordinates the actions of State Coastal Zone Management Authorities. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change acts as the Secretariat (MOEFCC 2017). Pilot ICZM projects in Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal have commenced. The India Three-Year Action Agenda 2017-2020, prepared by the National Institution for Transforming India, contains plans for the development of Coastal Economic Zones (NITI Aayog 2017). Gender mainstreaming is not apparent in these policy developments.

In addition to the fisheries laws described in the previous section, legislation related to coastal zone management includes the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (1991, 2011); the 1976 Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Act; the 1986 Environmental Protection Act; the 1972 Indian Wildlife Protection Act; the 2002 Biological Diversity Act, and the 1927 Forest Act (Mohamed et al. 2017).

#### *NGOs*

WWF and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) implement projects on coastal ecosystem conservation in the country. There are numerous local NGOs working on environmental conservation, community development, disaster relief in coastal areas.

## Gender

### *Government institutions*

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the main institution formulating policies and enacting legislation for gender equality and mainstreaming. The key policies are the 2001 National Policy for Empowerment of Women and the 2016 National Policy for Women. The 2016 policy states specifically that environmental policies are to incorporate gender concerns (MWCD 2016). The India Three-Year Action Agenda 2017-2020 emphasized the need for gender equality in terms of improving gender-responsive budgeting and increasing women's economic participation, wellbeing, and safety (NITI Aayog 2017). The National Commission for Women advises the government on policies issues that affect women. Each state also has a State Women Commission.

Laws related to gender equality include the 2005 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, the 1961 Dowry Prohibition Act, and the 2013 Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act (MWCD 2018).

### *NGOs*

CARE, Oxfam, Save the Children, and numerous local NGOs work for gender equality and women's empowerment. Many NGOs work through women's self-help groups. The Self-Employed Women's Association of India (SEWA) has helped women establish fish vendor cooperatives (SEWA 2009).

### *Opportunities for gender mainstreaming*

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change should mainstream gender in its current ICZM program development and implementation, as is required by the 2016 National Policy for Women. This can be done with the support of the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the National Commission for Women. The three ICZM pilot states should also mainstream gender in their projects. The State Coastal Management Authorities and State Women's Commissions can collaborate on this. The Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Commission for Women and State Women's Commissions should also be fully involved in the development and rollout of the "Blue Revolution" scheme, given the emphasis on developing fishing communities and the scale of impact that the scheme will have on these communities. On the NGO front, greater support can be provided to women's self-help groups that focus on coastal resource management by both women's and environmental NGOs. Prominent NGOs working on environment, development and gender equality issues can follow the implementation of the ICZM and Blue Revolution schemes to ensure equitable outcomes for coastal communities.

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## Country Profile: Indonesia

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic nation with a coastline of around 81,000 km and over 17,000 islands. It is located in the Coral Triangle hotspot of marine biodiversity, and has around one-fifth of all coral reefs globally (Wever et al. 2012; Ferrol-Schulte et al. 2015). Indonesia is the largest producer of marine fisheries in Southeast Asia, contributing to one-third of the region's total marine fisheries production in 2014 (SEAFDEC 2017). Millions of people rely on the fisheries sector for their livelihoods. The main pressures on coastal resources are population growth, urbanization, pollution, and overexploitation. Around 60% of the country's population lives in the coastal zone (Wever et al. 2012).

### Institutional analysis

Table 4 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in Indonesia that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

Table 4. Summary of fisheries, coastal management and gender institutions in Indonesia.

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	Fisheries Master Plan Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries Strategic Plan (2015-2019)  Fisheries law no 45, 2009	Decentralization Law (1999) Fisheries Law (2004) Coastal Zone Management Law (2007) Law on Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (2014)  Numerous policies Coral Triangle Initiative National Plan of Action	Presidential Instruction on Gender Mainstreaming (No. 9/2000) Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 15/2008 Gender mainstreaming policies
<b>Government institutions</b>	Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) Provincial Fisheries and Marine Services District fisheries agency	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)
<b>Non-government institutions</b>	WWF Indonesia Conservation International International Pole & Line Foundation Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia Masyarakat Perikanan	Conservation International WWF Indonesia The Nature Conservancy World Conservation Society Rare IUCN Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia	Several hundred local NGOs working on gender and women's issues.

	Indonesia (MPI) Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI)		
<b>Assessment</b>	Law on protection and empowerment of fishers and aquaculture farmers acknowledges women's involvement in activities. MMAF has supported women's livelihoods in <b>seagrass</b> (seaweeds) cultivation.	The Coral Triangle Initiative is starting to integrate gender issues into its programs.	Coastal resource management not a main target of gender policies and programs.

## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

Fisheries management in Indonesia is decentralized. There are three levels of institutions: the Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) at the federal level, the Provincial Fisheries and Marine Services (Dinas Perikanan Provinsi, DKP) in 33 provinces, and 250(540) district administrators. The district and municipal government is responsible for resource management within 4 nautical miles from the coast, the provincial government up to 12 nautical miles, and the MMAF beyond 12 nautical miles (Stobutzki et al. 2014). Since 2015 the authority for resources management within 0-12 NM belong to Province Government, refer to act no 23 2014.

The Directorate General for Capture Fisheries of MMAF sets national policies, which provinces and districts adopt and implement, although the MMAF plays more of a facilitative role in supporting provincial and district authorities manage their jurisdictions. The Fisheries Master Plan is produced every five years by the MMAF, and focuses on increasing production (Stobutzki et al. 2014). The MMAF Strategic Plan 2015-2019 focuses on policy guidance to address illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, territorial disputes, aquaculture development, fisheries product quality, and market access (CEA 2016). The development of a master plan for aquaculture was being planned in 2014 by the MMAF and WorldFish in 2020 as part of Aquaculture Futures in Indonesia project (Haris 2014). It is unknown whether these plans and strategies address gender inequality.

The Fisheries Law of 2004 is the main piece of federal legislation on fisheries management. There are numerous decrees, regulations, and other laws that operationalize different aspects of fisheries management. Law No. 7 of 2016 on the Protection and Empowerment of Fishers, Aquaculture Farmers and Salt Farmers includes the involvement and role of women in fishing, aquaculture and salt farming households in empowerment activities (Republic of Indonesia 2016). MMAF facilitated seagrass (seaweeds) cultivation to support women's livelihoods in coastal areas, and the National Agricultural Strategic Plan 2010-2014 supported microfinance, cooperatives, and training in entrepreneurship and fisheries technology for women and youth (JICA 2011).

### *NGOs*

WWF Indonesia and Conservation International's "Eco-system Approach to Fisheries Management in Eastern Indonesia" project is part of the Coastal Fisheries Initiative that aims to improve fisheries governance (WWF and GEF 2015). The project aimed to mainstream gender in project implementation



(GEF 2015). WorldFish collaborated with the MMAF on the Aquaculture Futures in Indonesia project to identify pathways for growth for the aquaculture sector (WorldFish 2015). Other international organizations addressing fisheries management include the International Pole & Line Foundation (IPNLF) and the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP).

Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI) is a national NGO working on fisheries sustainability. It collaborates with government agencies and organizations both in and outside the country (MDPI 2016).

## Coastal management

### *Government institutions*

Indonesia's coastal zone management is similarly decentralized. City and district governments have jurisdiction of marine areas up to 4 miles from the shore; provincial governments between 4 to 12 miles from the shore; and national government beyond 12 miles from the shore. Each is responsible for resource management and conservation, administration, and legal enforcement (Ferrol-Schulte et al. 2015; Patlis et al. 2001). Refer to act 23 2014, belong to Province government. At the national level, the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is responsible for biodiversity conservation and national park management. However, the management of marine national parks is expected to be turned over to the MMAF in the future. Within the MMAF, the Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management is responsible for managing conservation areas and biodiversity, including Marine Protected Areas, and marine spatial planning. While the Ministry of Environment and Forestry oversees mangrove management in state forests, MMAF oversees mangroves in non-state forests (CEA 2016; IUCN, personal communication, March 15, 2018). Other ministries concerned with coastal resource management include the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resource, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Regional Autonomy, the Ministry of Transportation and Communication, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Resettlement and Regional Infrastructure, the Ministry of Defence and Security, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry (ADB et al. 2014). The Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources coordinates maritime policy planning and implementation under MMAF, the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy; the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is notably absent (Dirhamsyah 2016).

The main laws governing coastal zone management are the 1999 Decentralization Law, the 2004 2009 Fisheries Act, the 2007 Coastal Zone Management Law, and the 2014 Law on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, which is a revision of the 2007 law. However, there are altogether at least 22 laws that affect the coastal zone. This complex legal framework often causes overlap, conflict, and gaps between laws (Wever et al. 2012; Ferrol-Schulte et al. 2015; Patlis et al. 2001; De Alessi 2014).

There are many policies that concern coastal resource management, including policies on fisheries, environment, forestry, small island development, marine tourism, mining, and sea transport (ADB et al. 2014). As a part of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), Indonesia has a National Plan of Action that outlines targets related to seascape designation and management, the application of an ecosystem approach to fisheries management, marine protected areas, and climate change adaptation (Republic of Indonesia 2015). Representatives from the MMAF and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry are part of the CTI National Coordinating Committee (CTI 2018).

## NGOs

Conservation International, WWF and The Nature Conservancy, the World Conservation Society, and Rare are the main international NGOs collaborating with the MMAF on marine protected area management and capacity building related to marine and coastal resource management for the CTI, supported by the Asian Development Bank and the Global Environment Facility (ADB et al. 2014). Wetlands International works provides input into policy making on coastal wetland conservation to government ministries (Wetlands International n.d.).

A gender action plan exists for the CTI's Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program (CTI 2018). The CTI has a Women Leaders' Forum that acts as a network for women with leadership roles in managing marine resources in the Coral Triangle region. The Forum has advocated for gender mainstreaming in all future CTI programs (CTI 2017a; CTI 2017b).

The IUCN Mangroves for the Future program has facilitated Integrated Coastal Management trainings for representatives from government, NGOs, and community based organizations (MFF 2012).

WahanaLingkunganHidup Indonesia (Indonesian Forum for the Environment) unites over 470 NGOs throughout Indonesia. Its work includes coastal and marine resource management issues, and has cross cutting work in gender, climate change and disaster risk management.

## Gender

### *Government institutions*

The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) and the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) are the main government agencies that addressing gender equality and gender mainstreaming (ADB 2006). The Presidential Instruction on Gender Mainstreaming (No. 9/2000) requires all national and local government agencies to mainstream gender into planning, implementing and monitoring all policies and programs. The Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 15/2008 provides gender mainstreaming implementation guidelines for the provincial and district levels. Gender-responsive budgeting has been implemented in many ministries (JICA 2011; MoWECP and BAPPENAS 2011). Gender mainstreaming policies, including gender disaggregation and the setting of gender indicators and targets in ministries and agencies, was included in the National Medium Term Development Plan 2010-2014 for the first time (MoWECP and BAPPENAS 2011).

## NGOs

Oxfam has previously worked with women in the west coast of South Sulawesi to increase their livelihoods opportunities and rights (Oxfam 2013). Several hundred NGOs across the country engage with gender and women's issues (ADB 2006).

### Opportunities for gender mainstreaming

Despite gender mainstreaming agencies and policy, the status of gender mainstreaming in fisheries and coastal management policies is either preliminary or unclear. There are therefore opportunities to more concretely address gender issues in existing and upcoming policies with the guidance of the MoWECP and BAPPENAS. Because there are numerous policies related to the coastal resource management, a starting point for MoWECP and BAPPENAS engagement could be to build on the CTI gender mainstreaming initiatives, as the CTI program involves both the MMAF and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The MMAF can use the adopted FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, which is based on gender equality principles, to guide their work and engage with other

fisheries institutions and NGOs. Given the active civil society in Indonesia, there is room for cooperation between existing environmental, fisheries and gender-focused NGOs on increasing gender equality in coastal resource management.

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## Country Profile: Malaysia

Malaysia has over 2,000 km of coastline, including both around Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia. The country is located in the Coral Triangle hotspot of marine biodiversity, and has extensive coral reefs, seagrass and seaweed beds, mangrove forests, peat swamps and other associated coastal ecosystems. However, much of these have been degraded due to coastal development. Marine fisheries is a major contributor to economic growth and food security, but fish stocks have diminished considerable due to overexploitation and ecosystem degradation (ADB 2014).

### Institutional analysis

Table 5 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in Malaysia that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

*Table 5. Summary of fisheries, coastal management and gender institutions in Malaysia.*

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	Strategic Plan of the Department of Fisheries (2011-2020) National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (2013) National Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity in Malaysia (2015) Fisheries Act (1985) Sabah Fisheries Ordinance (1964)	Fisheries Act (1985) Environmental Quality Act (1974) National Forestry Act (1984) Wildlife Conservation Act (2010) National Parks Act (1980) Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency Act (2004) Customs Act (1967) Merchant Shipping Ordinance (1952) Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution) Act (1994) National Biodiversity Policy (1998) National Forestry Policy National Environment Policy National Agro-Food Policy National Physical Plan National Ecotourism Plan National Policy on Climate Change Coral Triangle Initiative Plan of Action	National Policy on Women (1989) Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women (2010-2015) Gender Equality Act (2017, draft)

		<p>Sabah:  Forest Enactment (1968)  Forest (Constitution of Forest Reserves and Amendment) Enactment 1984  Parks Enactment (1984)  Sabah Biodiversity Enactment (2000)  Wildlife Conservation Enactment (1997)</p> <p>Sabah Forestry Policy (2005)  Sabah Agricultural Policy (1999-2010)  Sabah Shoreline Management Policy (2009)</p> <p>Sarawak:  Sarawak Forestry Corporation Ordinance (1995)  Wildlife Protection Ordinance (1998)  National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance (1998)  Sarawak State Fisheries Ordinance (2003)  Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance (2001)</p> <p>Sarawak State Forestry Policy</p>	
<b>Government institutions</b>	<p>Department of Fisheries Malaysia  Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia  Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency</p> <p>Department of Fisheries Sabah</p>	<p>Department of Fisheries Malaysia  Department of Marine Parks Malaysia  Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia  Department of Forest  Federal Directorate of Lands and Mines  Department of Drainage and Irrigation  National Council on Biodiversity and Biotechnology  Biodiversity Secretariat  National Forestry Council  National Land Council</p>	<p>Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development</p>

		National Minerals Council National Maritime Council	
<b>Non-government institutions</b>	WorldFish Malaysian Fisheries Society Marine Research Foundation National Fisherman's Association Trawlers' Association	WWF Malaysia Asian Development Bank Wetlands International Malaysian Nature Society, Global Environment Centre, Reef Check Malaysia and other local environmental NGOs	National Council of Women's Organisations Joint Action Group for Gender Equality
<b>Assessment</b>	No gender mainstreaming apparent in government or NGO programs.	No gender mainstreaming apparent in government or NGO programs. The Coral Triangle Initiative is starting to integrate gender issues into its programs.	No integration of coastal management issues into gender institution.

## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

The two key agencies that manage fisheries in Malaysia (except in the state of Sabah) are the Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DOFM) and the Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (FDAM), both under the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry (MOA). The DOFM is responsible for resource management, enforcement, research and development, extension, and legislation. The FDAM oversees the development of the agro-based industry in the sector, and of fisher livelihoods and associations. In Sabah, the Department of Fisheries Sabah (DOFS) under the Sabah Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry oversees fisheries management. Fisheries management is guided by national agricultural policies, the latest of which is the National Agro-Food Policy (2011-2020), which aims to modernize the capture fisheries industry in a sustainable way. The Strategic Plan of the Department of Fisheries (2011-2020) provides the framework for transforming the fisheries sector (DOFM 2015). The DOFM has also implemented the National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (2013) and the National Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity in Malaysia (2015) (DOFM 2015; DOFM 2013). The DOFM and DOFS also work with the Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA).

Under the Fisheries Act (1985), numerous regulations have been made in relation to fishing methods, licensing, marine parks, prohibited areas, quality control, and other aspects of fisheries management. Sabah implements the Sabah Fisheries Ordinance (1964) in addition to the 1985 Fisheries Act (DOFM 2015).

The Maritime Institute of Malaysia's Centre for Coastal and Marine Environment conducts research on biodiversity, fisheries policies, and marine pollution (MIMA 2018).

Malaysia has adopted an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), which covers coastal zone management and is described below.

Gender mainstreaming in fisheries institutions, policies and laws is not apparent.

## NGOs

WorldFish, which is located in Malaysia, established the Technical Committee on Research Collaboration with the DOFM to promote sustainable aquaculture and fisheries development in Malaysia (WorldFish 2016)

The Marine Research Foundation conducts research and conservation activities in Sabah (MRF 2016).

The Malaysian Fisheries Society is a professional society with members from academia and industry that work on fisheries (MFS 2017). There are also associations such as the National Fisherman's Association of Malaysia, and the Trawlers' Representatives Association (DOFM 2015).

Gender mainstreaming is not apparent in the work of fisheries NGOs.

## Coastal management

### *Government institutions*

Various government agencies have been involved in coastal resource management. DOFM is responsible for conservation to ensure fisheries sustainability. The Department of Marine Parks Malaysia manages biodiversity and conservation within marine parks. The Forestry Department oversees mangrove reserves, while the Lands and Mines Departments in each state manage all other habitats. The Peninsular Malaysia Department of Forest, the Federal Directorate of Lands and Mines, the Department of Drainage and Irrigation, and the Department of Marine Parks coordinate forest, land, shoreline and marine park management, while the Department of Environment monitors water quality. These departments are under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; only the DOFM is under the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry. The National Council on Biodiversity and Biotechnology is the main agency for marine biodiversity conservation and management. Other agencies involved in biodiversity management include the Biodiversity Secretariat, the National Forestry Council, the National Land Council, the National Minerals Council, and the National Maritime Council. There are issues of jurisdiction overlap or vacuum between agencies (Hiew et al. 2012; Saad 2013).

Laws related to coastal resource management include the Fisheries Act 1985 (amended 1993), which has the subsidiary Establishment of Marine Parks Malaysia Order 1994; the Environmental Quality Act 1974; the National Forestry Act 1984; Wildlife Conservation Act 2010; the National Parks Act 1980; Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) Act 2004; the Customs Act 1967; the Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1952, and the Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution) Act 1994. Some states have their own laws. Sabah state has the Forest Enactment 1968, the Forest (Constitution of Forest Reserves and Amendment) Enactment 1984, the Parks Enactment 1984, the Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000, and the Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997. Sarawak state has the Sarawak Forestry Corporation Ordinance 1995, the Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998, the National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance 1998, the Sarawak State Fisheries Ordinance 2003, and the Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance 2001.

Several federal-level policies have addressed coastal resource and biodiversity management: the National Biodiversity Policy 1998, the National Forestry Policy, the National Environment Policy, the National Agro-Food Policy, the National Physical Plan, the National Ecotourism Plan, and the National Policy on Climate Change. Sabah state policies have included the Sabah Forestry Policy 2005, the Sabah Agricultural Policy (1999-2010), and the Sabah Shoreline Management Policy 2009, being the only state



with such a policy with guidelines on coastal development. Sarawak has the Sarawak State Forestry Policy (Saad 2013).

Recognizing the need for coordination among the many agencies, laws and policies, Malaysia is implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM). The Coral Triangle Initiative National Plan of Action has been the main guiding blueprint for this. The Plan covers seascape designation and management; fisheries and marine resource management using an ecosystem-based approach; marine protected areas; climate change adaptation; and threatened species. EAFM was first implemented in at a demonstration site in Sabah in 2011 at a platform for integrated fisheries and ecosystems management (Hiew et al. 2012).

#### *NGOs*

Support for EAFM and the Coral Triangle Initiative National Plan of Action has come from the Asian Development Bank and Global Environment Facility funded Coral Triangle Initiative – Southeast Asia regional project (2012-2016). The project aimed to maintain the integrity of the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion ecosystems; build resilience of coral reef ecosystems in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines; and support governments of the three countries in implementing their National Plans of Action (CTI 2014; ADB 2013). Gender mainstreaming was not included in the project. The CTI has a Women Leaders' Forum that acts as a network for women with leadership roles in managing marine resources in the Coral Triangle region. The Forum has advocated for gender mainstreaming in all future CTI programs (CTI 2017a; CTI 2017b).

WWF Malaysia's Peninsular Malaysia Seas programme and Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion programme both support the Coral Triangle Initiative and National Plan of Action (WWF Malaysia n.d.). WWF Malaysia also aided the establishment of Tun Mustapha Park and campaigns for shark conservation. Wetlands International supports wetland conservation in Malaysia. There are also local organizations such as the Global Environment Centre, the Malaysian Nature Society, and Reef Check Malaysia that promote coastal ecosystem conservation.

#### *Gender*

##### *Government institutions*

The Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development is the main agency addressing gender equality and gender mainstreaming. Key plans and policies are the National Policy on Women 1989 and the Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women 2010-2015 (EPU 2017). In 2017, the government initiated the development of the Gender Equality Act (UNDP 2017).

##### *NGOs*

The National Council of Women's Organisations was established as a consultative advisory body to the government on issues of women's participation in national development. It consists of over 100 independent organizations (HATI 2013). The Joint Action Group for Gender Equality consists of organizations that advocate for women's rights (WAO 2011).

#### *Opportunities for gender mainstreaming*

Gender is currently not mainstreamed in fisheries and coastal management policies. There are opportunities to address gender issues in existing and upcoming policies with the guidance of the

Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development. Because of the institutional complexity regarding coastal resource management, a starting point for gender mainstreaming could be in the Coral Triangle Initiative Plan of Action, especially with the support of CTI's growing interest in gender mainstreaming. The Departments of Fisheries (Malaysia and Sabah) can use the adopted FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, which is based on gender equality principles, to guide their work and engage with other fisheries institutions and NGOs. International organizations with experience in mainstreaming gender in environmental NGO work, such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), could work with local environmental conservation and gender equality NGOs to bridge the gap between the two sectors. The National Council of Women's Organizations could be a focal point for capacity building for gender equality NGOs.

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## Country Profile: the Maldives

The Maldives is an island nation consisting of 1,192 coral islands groups in 26 atolls and encompassing around 90,000 square kilometers. It is also the country with the lowest elevation above sea level in the world. The Maldives contain ecologically important coral, sea grass, seaweed, mangrove and sand dune ecosystems and many ecologically sensitive habitats. Fisheries and tourism are the main drivers of economic development. Fish, especially tuna is the main source of protein and is critical for local food security. Overfishing, population pressure and climate change are major threats to fisheries and other coastal resources (World Bank 2017; FAO 2012).

### Institutional analysis

Table 6 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in the Maldives that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

*Table 6. Summary of fisheries, coastal management and gender institutions in the Maldives.*

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	Seventh National Development Plan (2006-2010) Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (2010-2020) Sustainable Fisheries Resources Development Project (2017-2022) Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem project  Fisheries Act (1987)	Various policies on environment, water, energy, biodiversity, tourism  Environment Protection and Preservation Act (1993) Fisheries Act (1987) Tourism Act (1999) Act on Maritime Vessels Grounded or Wrecked in Maldivian Waters (1996) Act on Maritime Boundaries of the Maldives (1996) Act on Mining Coral and Sand from Inhabited Islands (1978) Act on Maritime Vessel Operations (1978)	National Gender Equality Policy (2009)  Family Law Act (2001) Domestic Violence Prevention Act (2012) Employment Act (2008) Decentralization Act (2010)
<b>Government institutions</b>	Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture	Department of National Planning, Ministry of Finance and Planning Ministry of Environment and Energy Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Gender and Family
<b>Non-</b>	International Pole & Line	IUCN	UNDP

<b>government institutions</b>	Foundation World Wildlife Fund Bluepeace	Live & Learn  Bluepeace Eco Care	Hope for Women, Addu Women Development Initiative, and other women's rights and development NGOs
<b>Assessment</b>	No national-led fisheries policy that addresses gender, apart from World Bank funded project. Some gender issues addressed by international NGOs working on sustainable fisheries, but not by local NGOs.	Little gender mainstreaming in policies related to coastal resource management, except in Fourth Tourism Master Plan that addresses gender issues substantially. Some gender issues addressed by international NGOs working on coastal resource management, but not by local NGOs.	Gender policy does not address coastal resource management. Decentralization Act requires women to be included in local development councils, which may address coastal resource management.

## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

The Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture (MoFA) is the government agency overseeing fisheries management in the Maldives. The Seventh National Development Plan 2006-2010 provided policies and strategies for developing and adapting the fisheries sector, which included the implementation of incentive programs for women's participation in the sector (MoPND 2007). The Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation 2010-2020 emphasizes the impact of climate change on the fisheries sector (Republic of the Maldives 2010). The MoFA is carrying out the World Bank funded Sustainable Fisheries Resources Development Project 2017-2022, which aims to enhance monitoring of fisheries, support mariculture development to reduce fishing pressure, and build the capacity of the MoFA. The project also aims to mainstream gender in its implementation by targeting women beneficiaries, conducting a gender analysis of the fisheries value chain, and tailor communication and sensitization activities toward women (World Bank 2017). The Maldives is part of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem project. The 1987 Fisheries Law is the main piece of legislation on fisheries management.

### *NGOs*

The International Pole & Line Foundation (IPNLF) supported the Marine Stewardship Council certification of pole-and-line skipjack fisheries and continues to work with government and local NGOs on sustainable fisheries management and livelihood development. IPNLF supported a study on the roles of women in the tuna supply chain (IPNLF 2018; IPNLF 2017). WWF has supported the MoFA in developing sustainable management practices for tuna (WWF 2013). Bluepeace, the Maldives' oldest environmental NGO, has campaigned for increasing the sustainability of grouper fisheries.

## Coastal management

### *Government institutions*

A number of government agencies deal with coastal management in the Maldives. The Department of National Planning under the Ministry of Finance and Planning is responsible for national development policies, including their environmental aspects. The National Planning Council allocates land and reefs for development projects. The Ministry of Environment and Energy (MEE) is responsible for environmental policies. The Environmental Protection Agency, regulated by the MEE, oversees Marine Protected Areas, waste management and island development. The MoFA manages fisheries and marine resources, including the protection of threatened species, and oversees the work of the Marine Research Centre that monitors reef health. The Ministry of Tourism regulates tourism activities. Coastal zone management is also decentralized to the atoll and island levels (IUCN and BOBLME 2010; Jaleel 2013).

There is no single policy for coastal resource management; instead, there are various relevant policies from the agencies described above. Only the Fourth Tourism Master Plan 2013-2017 integrates gender issues with a strategy that promotes women's participation in tourism by training women in vocational skills, addressing sexual harassment and violence in the tourism workplace, supporting women's entrepreneurship, and engaging women's development committees in planning capacity building programs (MOTAC 2013).

The main laws regarding coastal resource management are the 1993 Environment Protection and Preservation Act and the 1987 Fisheries Act. Other relevant legislation includes the 1999 Tourism Act, the 1996 Act on Maritime Vessels Grounded or Wrecked in Maldivian Waters, the 1996 Act on Maritime Boundaries of the Maldives, the 1978 Act on Mining Coral and Sand from Inhabited Islands, the 1978 Act on Maritime Vessel Operations, and other various regulations (Jaleel 2013; IUCN and BOBLME 2010).

### *NGOs*

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has worked with the government on improving ecosystem management for climate change adaptation and resilience, building the resilience of coral reefs and reef-dependent people to climate change, and on nominating the country as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (IUCN 2016). Live & Learn has been involved in environmental education and livelihood development, and has actively included women's participation in its projects (Live & Learn 2015). The key local environmental NGOs are Bluepeace and Eco Care (Jaleel 2013).

## Gender

### *Government institutions*

The Ministry of Gender and Family is the main government institution responsible for gender equality and gender mainstreaming policies. The 2009 National Gender Equality Policy promotes equality through gender mainstreaming and strategic action on empowerment and advancement of women in all areas (Republic of Maldives 2009). The policy does not specify action related to coastal resource management, apart from gender mainstreaming within all ministries. There seems to have been little gender mainstreaming into national development and coastal management policies.

Laws related to gender equality include the 2001 Family Law Act, the 2012 Domestic Violence Prevention Act, and the 2008 Employment Act. The 2010 Decentralization Act mandates the inclusion of Island Women Development Committees in local councils (El-Horr and Pande 2016).

Maldives is a signatory to the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action for women's rights, and the Cairo Plan of Action for reproductive and sexual rights, but has made reservations where these agreements have been considered to violate Sharia law (El-Horr and Pande 2016).

#### NGOs

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) developed a Women's Vision document to present the concerns of Maldivian women to the government (Jaufar 2014).

There are a number of local women's rights groups. Hope for Women is a prominent women's NGO that focuses on ending gender-based violence and empowering women (El-Horr and Pande 2016; Hope for Women 2018). The Addu Women Development Initiative received funding from the Global Environment Facility to support women in planting coconut palm trees in mangrove areas to enhance their livelihoods and protect the environment (SGP 2012).

#### Opportunities for gender mainstreaming

Nationally, there are opportunities to mainstream gender in policies and action plans related to the environment and coastal resource management, most of which do not consider gender issues, and in future national strategies for sustainable development. The Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture can use the adopted FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, which is based on gender equality principles, to guide their fisheries policies. Local environmental NGOs can also be engaged with on gender issues that are relevant to coastal resource management, especially since they work closely with local communities. International NGOs on gender equality, who are largely absent from the country, could work with government agencies and local NGOs to strengthen gender mainstreaming in their coastal resource management programs.



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## Country Profile: Myanmar

Myanmar’s coastline is nearly 3,000 km long, extending from the Rakhine coast that borders the Bay of Bengal, across the central delta of the Ayeyarwaddy, Sittaung and Thanlwin Rivers, to the Tanintharyi coast that borders the Andaman Sea. Mangroves and intertidal mudflats are found across the coastline, and coral reefs and seagrass beds are widely distributed along the coast and the more than 1,700 islands (Zöckler et al. 2013). While much of these coastal ecosystems have been unmapped and unmanaged, at the same time coastal resources are increasingly being accessed and opened up to investments. Myanmar’s offshore fisheries have been overexploited, and tourism, watershed degradation and pollution are increasingly affecting the sustainability of coastal resource use (Boon et al. 2016; Zöckler et al. 2013; MFP 2016b).

### Institutional analysis

Table 7 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in Myanmar that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

*Table 7. Summary of fisheries, coastal management and gender institutions in Myanmar.*

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	Marine Fisheries Law (1990) Law Related to Fishing Rights of Foreign Fishing Vessels (1993) Law Relating to Aquaculture (1989)  Draft National Action Plan on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing  Draft National Aquaculture Development Plan	Marine Fisheries Law (1990) Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (1994) Mines Law (2015) Foreign Investment Rules (2013) Environment Protection Rules (2014) EIA Guidelines (2016) Draft Public Participation in EIA Guidelines (2018) Directives for Coastal Beach Areas (2004)  Draft National Environmental Policy (2017) Tourism Master Plan (2013-2020) Responsible Tourism Policy (2012) Ecotourism Policy and Management Strategy (2015-	National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013–2022)

		2020)	
<b>Government institutions</b>	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation  Environment and Conservation Department and Forestry Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation  Ministry of Defense	Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement  National Committee for Women's Affairs
<b>Non-government institutions</b>	Myanmar Fisheries Partnership WorldFish Myanmar Fisheries Federation Network Activities Group	International Union for Conservation Wildlife Conservation Society FAO	Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association Myanmar Women and Children Development Foundation Myanmar Women Entrepreneurs' Association  Gender Equality Network Women's Organization Network NGO Gender Group
<b>Assessment</b>	Gender is mainstreamed in development and capacity building projects by NGOs. Gender mainstreaming has been initiated within the Department of Fisheries.	Gender is mainstreamed in some policies related to coastal resource management, and in a regional marine ecosystem project. However, it is not mainstreamed in the new marine spatial planning strategy.	No reference to fisheries or coastal resource management in the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women. Limited information on gender NGOs' engagement with coastal resource management issues.

## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

The Department of Fisheries (DoF) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) is responsible for fisheries and coastal resource management. The DoF has four directorates that manage capture fisheries, aquaculture, research and development, and administration (Boon et al. 2016). A number of laws govern inland and offshore fisheries and coastal aquaculture: the Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1993), the Law Relating to Fishing Rights of Foreign Fishing Vessels (1993), and the Law Relating to Aquaculture (1989).

Fisheries and aquaculture governance in Myanmar has been weak compared to that of other major fisheries producers (Hilborn and Melnychuk 2015; Johnstone 2016). The DoF has focused mainly on licensing and annual targets, while laws have omitted rules regarding management, decision making, and stakeholder consultation (MFP 2016b). There are recent and ongoing developments to improve governance effectiveness, with bilateral and international support. The DoF has drafted the National Plan of Action on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing as part of its Voluntary Commitments registered at the United Nations Ocean Conference to address Sustainable Development Goal 14 (DoF 2017). The National Aquaculture Development Plan, which the DoF is drafting in with support from the Myanmar Sustainable Aquaculture Program, will be finalized by the end of 2018 after a consultation process (MYSAP 2018). At the ministry level, the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development (the predecessor to MOALI) implemented a Rural Development Strategy for Poverty Reduction to 2015, which included support for fishery inputs such as equipment, and community-based fishery resource conservation (Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development 2011).

The fisheries and aquaculture sector in Myanmar lacks sex-disaggregated data, which is a barrier to setting and achieving gender equality objectives (Aregu et al. 2017). The three existing fisheries and aquaculture laws contain no references to gender. The Rural Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy to 2015 included gender equity training in its planned activities, and acknowledged the importance of gender-sensitive budgeting (Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development 2011). It is unknown whether ongoing the strategy and policy development described above includes gender mainstreaming.

### *NGOs*

International NGOs have worked closely with the government and local NGOs to support development in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The Myanmar Fishery Partnership (MFP) is a new initiative supporting the development of legislation and a national strategic plan for fisheries and integrated resource management. The MFP consists of international organizations and research centers (WorldFish, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Stockholm Resilience Centre, the Environmental Defense Fund, the University of Arizona, Michigan State University and Cuso international) local organizations (the Centre for Economic & Social Development, Network Activities Group, the Myanmar Fisheries Federation), the British Council's Pyoe Pin programme, and the DoF (MFP 2016a). The WorldFish Center has implemented two major projects funded by the Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), in direct collaboration with the DoF: Improving Research and Development and Myanmar's Inland and Coastal Fisheries (MYFish 1) and Improving Fishery Management in Support of Better Governance of Myanmar's Inland and Delta Fisheries (MYFish 2). These projects have aimed to build institutional capacity, improve fisheries management systems,

improve understanding of current governance, test and monitor innovative management strategies, and strengthen stakeholder relationships for better resource governance in the Ayeyarwady Delta and the Central Dry Zone (WorldFish 2017). Other projects include the Myanmar Sustainable Aquaculture Programme (MYSAP), implemented by the DoF and GIZ and funded by the European Union; Promoting the sustainable growth of aquaculture in Myanmar to improve food security and income for communities in the Ayeyarwady Delta and Central Dry Zone (MYCulture), implemented by WorldFish and funded by the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT); and Managing Aquatic Agricultural Systems to Improve Nutrition and Livelihoods in rural Myanmar (MYNutrition), implemented by WorldFish and funded by IFAD (MYSAP 2017; Aregu 2017).

There has been significant effort to mainstream gender in the activities above. MYFish 1 developed a gender strategy to support the project and DoF in mainstreaming gender in research, monitoring and evaluation, and organizationally. This approach was also applied in MYCulture, MYNutrition and MYSAP (Johnstone and Tezzo 2017). In March 2017, a Mainstreaming Gender in Myanmar Fisheries Sector workshop was held by WorldFish, the DoF, the Gender Equality Network (GEN), and LIFT. The workshop aimed to raise awareness on the importance of closing the gender gap in the sector. Participants agreed on priority actions such as the development of gender-sensitive national policies and guidelines, a review of existing laws and policies, and a needs assessment training within the DoF. At a following MFP meeting, policy makers agreed to address gender issues in the fisheries policy to ensure that women obtain equal benefits from the sector. They also agreed on budget allocation for gender mainstreaming at different levels in the DoF, and on having a gender focal point for the mainstreaming process (Aregu 2017).

The Myanmar Fisheries Federation is a group of associations representing fisheries producers, processor and exporters. The Federation represents its members at local, provincial and national levels, and promotes foreign investments and exports within the fisheries industry (WorldFish 2015a; Myanmar Shrimp Association 2015).

The Network Activities Group is a national NGO that promotes good governance for sustainable development. It has implemented projects related to aquaculture development and strengthening the capacity of civil society and fishing communities in southwest Myanmar (WorldFish 2015b; NAG n.d.).

## Coastal management

### *Government institutions*

Marine resource conservation has historically been under the responsibility of the DoF. The DoF has established Marine Parks, Marine Reserves, and fisheries protected areas, as stipulated by the Fisheries Law (FAO 2006). The Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (1994) gives limited but overlapping protection to fish and marine species (Union of Myanmar 2011). The Environment and Conservation Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) is responsible for environmental conservation, environmental quality standards, waste management, and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs). The Forestry Department of MONREC oversees mangrove forest management, although the DoF can obtain some mangrove forests for aquaculture development. The Ministry of Defense oversees maritime law enforcement. There is little coordination between these key ministries (Boon et al. 2016). The Ministry of Hotels and Tourism oversees tourism in coastal areas. Other existing laws that are related to coastal management include the Environmental Conservation Law (2012), which requires environmental and social impact assessments to be conducted for development

projects and programs; the Foreign Investment Rules (2013), which requires large projects with foreign investment to conduct similar assessments; and the Mines Law (amended 2015), which regulates mining operations. Relevant policies include the Environment Protection Rules (2014), the EIA Guidelines (2016), the draft public participation in EIA guidelines (2018), the draft National Environmental Policy (2017), the Myanmar Tourism Master Plan (2013-2020), the Myanmar Responsible Tourism Policy (2012), The Ecotourism Policy and Management Strategy (2015-2025), and the Directives for Coastal Beach Areas (2004). Gender is mainstreamed in the Tourism Master Plan, the Ecotourism Policy and Management Strategy, and potentially in the National Environmental Policy (currently being drafted).

In 2009-2014, the DoF and the then Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry participated in the Sustainable Management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO). The objective was to develop a transboundary strategic action programme to restore fisheries resources and coastal ecosystems, improve water quality, and address socioeconomic challenges in coastal communities. The strategic action programme was endorsed by all eight participating countries in 2015. Gender-sensitive approaches and gender analyses are included in the strategic action programme (BOBLME 2015).

#### *NGOs*

International organizations are supporting the government in developing integrated coastal management strategies. The International Union for Conservation (IUCN) and Mangroves for the Future (MFF) have supported capacity development for integrated coastal management, which has not yet been implemented in Myanmar (IUCN 2017).

In 2017, the government announced a marine spatial planning strategy developed by the DoF and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, with technical guidance from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), University of Exeter, and Pyoe Pin programme (WCS 2017). Gender equality is not integrated into the strategy.

#### *Gender*

##### *Government institutions*

The Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR) is the focal point for gender equality and women's rights. The National Committee for Women's Affairs was established by the MSWRR as the interministerial policy and decision-making mechanism (ADB et al. 2016). The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement launched the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013-2020) in 2013, addressing the 12 key priority areas outlined in the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action (Myanmar National Committee for Women's Affairs 2013). The Strategic Plan does not mention fisheries or coastal resource management.

##### *NGOs*

The Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation partners with local and international NGOs to support the National Committee for Women's Affairs. The Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association, Myanmar Women and Children Development Foundation, and Myanmar Women Entrepreneurs' Association are government-sponsored NGOs that collaborate with the government on women's issues (ADB et al. 2016).

Around one quarter of 102 NGOs registered in 2012 have work related to gender equality. The Gender Equality Network is affiliated with around 100 women's organizations working on gender equality and

women's empowerment. The Women's Organization Network and the NGO Gender Group focus on ending violence against women, women's economic empowerment, women and environmental and climate change issues, human rights, women's participation in decision making, and women's security (ADB et al. 2016). It is unknown whether these organizations engage with gender issues in coastal resource management.

### Opportunities for gender mainstreaming

At the national level, there are opportunities to mainstream gender in policies and strategies that are being developed, such as the National Aquaculture Development Plan, the National Plan of Action on IUU fishing, and the Marine Spatial Planning Strategy. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement can integrate fisheries and coastal resource management issues into the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women, and in future iterations of the plan. Given that gender is already mainstreamed in several plans and policies related to coastal management, and is starting to be mainstreamed within the Department of Fisheries, the relevant action points could be supported by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and the National Committee for Women's Affairs. The Department of Fisheries can use the adopted FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, which is based on gender equality principles, to guide their work and engage with other fisheries institutions and NGOs.

There are opportunities for local NGOs working with coastal communities and with women to address gender issues in coastal resource management, whether jointly or separately. The Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation could address such issues in the work of its socioeconomic and environment working groups.



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## Country Profile: Pakistan

Pakistan has a coastline of around 1,100 km along its two coastal provinces, Balochistan and Sindh. The Indus River Delta give rise to a wealth of coastal fisheries resources for coastal communities, and fisheries are a major generator of export earnings. The delta has the largest arid climate mangroves in the world, which have faced threats from upstream development and overexploitation. With the exception of the large industrial city of Karachi, the coastal zone is sparsely populated (MFF Pakistan 2014; Hornby et al. 2014).

### Institutional analysis

Table 8 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in Pakistan that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

*Table 8. Summary of fisheries, coastal management and gender institutions in Pakistan.*

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	National Policy Framework and Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (2007) National Food Security Policy (2017)  Exclusive Fishing Zone Act (1975) and Rules (1976) Territorial Waters and Maritime Zone Act (1976) Pakistan Fish Inspection & Quality Control Act (1997) Sindh Fisheries Ordinance (1980) and Rules (1983) Balochistan Sea Fisheries Act (1971)	National Environmental Policy (2005)  Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (1997) Forest Act (1927) Sindh Wildlife Ordinance (1972) Balochistan Wildlife Ordinance (2001) Sindh Coastal Development Authority Act (1994)	National Policy for Development and Empowerment of Women (2002-2012) National Gender Reform Action Plan (2005-2009) Provincial Gender Reform Action Plans Population Policy (2010) National Health Vision (2015-2025)  Reproductive Health and Rights Bill (2013) Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Bill (2012) Human Trafficking Ordinance (2002)
<b>Government institutions</b>	Marine Fisheries Department, Ministry of Maritime Affairs Fisheries Development Board, Ministry of National Food Security and Research Sindh Fisheries Department Balochistan Fisheries Department	Ministry of Climate Change Environmental Protection Agency National Institute of Oceanography, Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Maritime Affairs Ministry of National Food Security and Research Sindh and Balochistan Environmental Protection Agencies, Coastal	

		Development Authorities, and Forest Departments	
<b>Non-government institutions</b>	FAO WWF Pakistan IUCN Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum Pakistan MahigirTehrik	IUCN WWF Pakistan Trust for Conservation of Coastal Resources Shehri - Citizens for a Better Environment Indus Earth Trust	National Commission on the Status of Women, Ministry of Human Rights Provincial Women Development Departments
<b>Assessment</b>	Women’s participation promoted in 2007 National Policy Framework and Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development. Some gender mainstreaming in NGO activities.	Gender mainstreamed in National Environmental Policy but not in policies and programs of other coastal resource management institutions. Gender mainstreamed in the programs of some international and local NGOs.	Gender institutions, policies and laws have not integrated coastal resource management concerns.

## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

At the federal level, the Fisheries Development Board (FDB) under the Ministry of National Food Security and Research and the Marine Fisheries Department (MFD) under the Ministry of Maritime Affairs are responsible for coastal and marine fisheries management. THE MFD is responsible for policies related to marine fisheries management, while the FDB coordinates national and provincial activities relating to fisheries and aquaculture, promotes investment and develops marketing strategies. The two coastal provinces, Balochistan and Sindh, have their own fisheries departments that work in coordination with the federal agencies to enforce regulations and manage marine fisheries resources.

The main fisheries policies are the 2007 National Policy Framework and Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development and the 2017 National Food Security Policy (MINFAL 2007; MNFSR 2017). The National Policy Framework and Strategy committed to women’s participation in the implementation of the strategy. Relevant laws include the 1975 Exclusive Fishing Zone Act and 1976 Rules, the 1976 Territorial Waters and Maritime Zone Act, the 1980 Sindh Fisheries Ordinance, the 1983 Sindh Fisheries Rules, the 1970 Balochistan Fisheries Ordinance, and the 1971 Balochistan Sea Fisheries Act (Nazir et al. 2015; Khan 2004).

### *NGOs*

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF Pakistan) supported the then Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock in developing the 2007 National Policy Framework and Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MINFAL 2007). WWF Pakistan and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have supported sustainable fisheries management (WWF 2017; IUCN 2018). Locally, the Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum and Pakistan MahigirTehrik represent fishing communities. The Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum mainstreams gender into some of its work, and at least 35% of its members are women (PFF 2018).

## Coastal management

### *Government institutions*

Various federal and provincial government institutions are involved in coastal resource management. At the federal level, the main institutions are the Ministry of Climate Change (including the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency), the Ministry of Science and Technology (including the National Institute of Oceanography), the Ministry of Maritime Affairs, and the Ministry of National Food Security and Research. Sindh and Balochistan provinces have Environmental Protection Agencies, Coastal Development Authorities, and Forest Departments. The two provincial governments have jurisdiction of their coastlines up to 12 nautical miles, and the federal government beyond 12 and up to 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone (Ullah et al. 2016; MFF Pakistan 2014).

The 2005 National Environmental Policy presents guidelines for coastal and marine water pollution and the creation of marine protected areas. Gender is included as a cross-cutting theme in the policy, which aims for all environmental policies, projects and programs to be gender-sensitive and promote women's empowerment (Ministry of Environment 2005). Although the policy and international NGOs have expressed the need for integrated coastal management (ICM), the development and implementation of an ICM strategy is still in its infancy (MFF Pakistan 2014). Apart from in the 2005 Environmental Policy, gender is not clearly mainstreamed into the policies and programs of government institutions.

The laws related to coastal resource management include the 1997 Environmental Protection Act, the 1927 Forest Act, the 1972 Sindh Wildlife Ordinance, the 2001 Balochistan Wildlife Ordinance, and the 1994 Sindh Coastal Development Authority Act.

### *NGOs*

IUCN works on coastal biodiversity conservation and addressing climate change and other challenges affecting coastal ecosystems (IUCN 2018). Its Mangroves for the Future program promotes integrated coastal management (ICM) and recommends gender mainstreaming in all policy development associated with ICM (MFF Pakistan 2014). IUCN has conducted gender analyses of coastal communities in Balochistan and Sindh. WWF Pakistan is also active in marine biodiversity conservation (WWF 2017). At the local level, the Trust for Conservation of Coastal Resources (TCCR), Shehri - Citizens for a Better Environment, and Indus Earth Trust (IET) are some of the NGOs working with coastal communities on sustainable resource management and livelihoods. TCCR was established by indigenous women of fishing communities, and promotes women's leadership and participation in resource conservation (TCCR n.d.).

## Gender

### *Government institutions*

The National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) under the Ministry of Human Rights is the main federal body responsible for gender equality policies. The former Ministry of Women Development was devolved to provincial Women Development Departments in 2010. The 2002-2012 National Policy for Development and Empowerment of Women, established by the then Ministry of Women Development, included measures for mainstreaming gender into all sectors of national development, including natural resource management and conservation (Ministry of Women Development 2002). Other policies have included the 2005-2009 National Gender Reform Action Plan and the provincial

Gender Reform Action Plans, the 2010 Population Policy, and the 2016-2025 National Health Vision (Zia 2010). Legislations related to women and gender equality include the 2013 Reproductive Health and Rights Bill, the 2012 Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Bill, and the 2002 Human Trafficking Ordinance. Gender institutions, policies and laws have not integrated coastal resource management concerns.

#### *NGOs*

Oxfam works with the Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum on food security, livelihoods, and disaster risk resilience in communities along the coast (PFF 2018). Care International aims to reduce the vulnerability of marginalized women in Pakistan. The Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation is a leading national organization that engages with international and local NGOs to promote women's empowerment. It established the Pakistan Gender Coalition as a network of organizations committing to gender equality. TCCR and ShirkatGah have engaged fisherwomen in livelihood development (GEP 2017; Saigol 2011; Aurat Foundation 2013).

#### *Opportunities for gender mainstreaming*

The development and implementation of ICM strategies, which has been long in the making, presents a great opportunity for gender mainstreaming. The IUCN and NCSW can play an active role in this for the development of federal ICM policies, while the Balochistan and Sindh Women Development Departments can engage with ICM program development at the provincial level in conjunction with the provincial Fisheries Department, Coastal Development Authorities, Environmental Planning Agencies, and Forest Departments. The presence of strong local NGOs and extensive NGO networks such as the Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum, Pakistan MahigirTehrik, TCCR, Aurat Foundation and the Pakistan Gender Coalition, whose agendas overlap in terms of gender equality and coastal resource management, also creates possibilities for collaboration. These groups should be active partners in developing and implementing ICM strategies at all levels.

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## Country Profile:the Philippines

The Philippines is an archipelagic country of 7,100 islands with a coastline of around 36,289 kilometers. Half of the country's municipalities border the coast, and over 60% of the population lives in the coastal zone. The country is a major fisheries producer, and fisheries are crucial to local food security and coastal livelihoods. The Philippines is located at the apex of the Coral Triangle hotspot of marine biodiversity that contains the world's greatest diversity of corals, reef fishes, seagrasses and mangroves. The health of coastal and marine ecosystems are threatened by coastal development, pollution, sedimentation, and overexploitation of resources (ADB 2014).

### Institutional analysis

Table 9 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in the Philippines that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

Table 9. Summary of fisheries, coastal management and gender institutions in the Philippines.

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	<p>Republic Act (RA) 8550 as amended by RA 10654</p> <p>Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (1997)</p> <p>Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan 2006-2025</p> <p>Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan 2006-2025</p> <p>Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan Medium Term Plan 2016-2020</p> <p>Local Government Code (1991)</p> <p>Fisheries Code (1998)</p> <p>Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (1997)</p>	<p>Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program 2017-2028</p> <p>ICM projects</p> <p>Local Government Code (1991)</p> <p>Fisheries Code (1998)</p> <p>Forestry Code (1975)</p> <p>National Integrated Protected Areas System Act (1992)</p> <p>Environmental Impact Statement System (1978)</p>	<p>RA 7192 (1991) – Women in Development and Nation Building</p> <p>Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Magna Carta of Women (2009)</p> <p>Local Government Code (1991)</p> <p>Women Development and National Building Act (1991)</p> <p>WEDGE – Women Empowerment , Development and Gender Equality Plan (2013-2016)</p>
<b>Government institutions</b>	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR),	Coastal and Marine Management Office,	Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)

	<p>Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs)</p> <p>DA-BFAR Department Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)</p> <p>Department of Interior and Local Government Other NGAs: -Philippine Coast Guard -Philippine Navy -MARINA</p>	<p>Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Protected Area Management Board, DENR BFAR, Department of Agriculture Local government units</p>	<p>Women and Ecology Group</p>
<b>Non-government institutions</b>	<p>NGOs for Fisheries Reform Greenpeace Oceana RARE Great Women</p>	<p>Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation Haribon Foundation Greenpeace Oceana</p>	<p>Many local NGOs working on gender and environment Oxfam CARE</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>Gender mainstreamed in fisheries policies and laws. Gender mainstreamed in local fisheries NGOs.</p> <p>RA 7192 (1992) – to adopt Gender mainstreaming in all government agencies both national and local.</p> <p>All activities implement Gender activities according to their respective Office mandates. Budget of at least 30% yearly are mandated for Gender programs</p>	<p>Gender mainstreamed in ICM programs. Gender mainstreaming in Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program unclear. Prominent local NGOs working on coastal resource management mainstream gender in their work.</p>	<p>Government gender institutions have created policy responses to address gender issues related to environment and development, but not specifically for the fisheries sector.</p>

## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) under the Department of Agriculture is the main fisheries management government agency, with regional offices in the 16 regions. BFAR has a Gender Advocacy Development Focal Point System, which has revised systems to capture socio-economic information, roles, and interests of women and men in the fisheries value chain, and pre-assessed the

implementation of women-managed areas and women-friendly fishing gear. It also provides chest freezers for women fisherfolk and support for all-women's groups. BFAR incorporates relevant gender issues in its plans, programs, services, and activities, and maintains a sex-disaggregated database of studies and reports (DOST-PCAARRD 2015). Local government Units have the authority to manage fisheries resources up to 15km from the shoreline. The Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs) are joint management mechanisms involving the central government, municipalities, and fishers (FAO 2014).

The main policies are the Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan 2006-2025 and the Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan Medium Term Plan 2016-2020 (BFAR 2006). Gender is mainstreamed in the 2006-2025 Plan, with input from the former National Commission on the Role of the Filipino Women (now the Philippine Commission on Women). One of the projects under the 2006-2025 Plan is the *Enhancing Gender Responsiveness in Philippine Fisheries Industry Development Program*, which aims to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the fisheries sector.

The relevant fisheries laws are the 1991 Local Government Code (the RA 8550 as amended by RA 10654), the 1998 Fisheries Code, and the 1997 Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act. All three address women's participation and concerns within the sector.

#### NGOs

The NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR) is a national coalition of 12 NGOs that works for sustainable fisheries reform. NFR advocates for social and economic equity and gender responsive measures (NFR 2018). International NGOs working toward sustainable fisheries in the Philippines include Greenpeace, Oceana, and Rare (Greenpeace 2018; Oceana n.d.; Rare 2018).

## Coastal management

### Government institutions

The main government agencies involved in coastal resource management are the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and DA- BFAR. The relevant units under DENR are the Protected Area Management Board, the Coastal and Marine Management Office. Local government units manage their own coastal zones up to 15 km from the coastline. The Philippines adopted an integrated coastal management (ICM) approach in 2006, and staff from DENR and municipalities have been trained in gender sensitization for ICM programs (DENR 2013). DENR's Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program 2017-2028 focuses on establishing a network of Marine Protected Areas, increasing the sustainability of resource management for improved food security and wellbeing, and reducing ecosystem degradation (BMB 2018).

The relevant laws include the 1975 Forestry Code, the 1991 Local Government Code, the 1998 Fisheries Code, the 1992 National Integrated Protected Areas System Act, and the 1978 Environmental Impact Statement System.

#### NGOs

The Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation (CCEF) works to improve marine and coastal management. It promotes integrated and participatory approaches. CCEF produced a guidebook for

mainstreaming gender into coastal resource management in the Philippines (Eisma-Osorio et al. 2012). The Haribon Foundation is an environmental conservation NGO that has worked to mainstream gender in coastal resource management in Quezon province (Haribon Foundation 2018). Greenpeace and Oceana also work on coastal resource conservation in the Philippines.

## Gender

### *Government institutions*

The main gender focal point for the Philippine government is the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW). The PCW is the main implementer of the Magna Carta of Women signed into law in 2009. The Magna Carta of Women guarantees the rights of women, including farmers and [rural workers](#), [informal sector](#) workers and the [urban poor](#), [indigenous women](#), and those with disabilities, as well as older women and girls. These guarantees rights that include those involving food security, affordable and secure housing, employment, the recognition and preservation of cultural identity, and to women's inclusion in discussions pertaining to development and peace issues.

PCW has created a special focus area on “Women and the Environment.” In partnership with the PCW, a Women and Ecology Group composed mainly of women experts from government and non-government sectors was also created. The Women Ecology Group was tasked to recommend policy and programs for the sector to be institutionalized in government agencies. The Group's efforts yielded policy recommendations on integration of gender consciousness in environmental concerns, review and modification of laws and regulations for gender-responsiveness, establishment of mechanisms to ensure proportionate representation of women governing bodies for natural resources management and monitoring of compliance on directives for gender-responsiveness. There has been no specific attention to gender issues in the fisheries sector, however.

The Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development also indicates specific objectives to ensure the full participation in and benefit by women from sustainable development. These include the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming; promotion of women's participation as agents and beneficiaries in the development and management of natural resources; improvement of the living conditions of women and their families in the environment and natural resource management (ENR) subsectors; and raise the level of awareness and skills of ENR-related development agents and beneficiaries on gender and ENR concerns.

The 1991 Women Development and National Building Act promotes the integration of women in national development, while the 1991 Local Government Code promotes the inclusion of women as sectoral representatives in local government units.

### *NGOs*

There are many local NGOs working on gender issues related to the environment and sustainable development. International NGOs such as Oxfam and CARE have focused on disaster risk reduction in the context of coastal disasters.

## Opportunities for gender mainstreaming

BFAR, the key government coastal management and fisheries institution, recognizes the importance of gender issues in fisheries and coastal management. A good number of NGOs and INGOs have also

conducted research together with practical interventions on gender, fisheries and coastal management. It might timely – due to at least a decade of gender integration – to take stock of these joint and separate efforts to understand good practices and lessons learned in order to enhance empowerment of poor fisherfolk who live in coastal communities from a gender perspective.

Concurrently, the country's ICM framework and the fisheries' joint management mechanisms (through the FARMCs) further offer windows of opportunity for further enhancing coastal management and gender mainstreaming. NGOs and INGOs have played crucial role in the development, rehabilitation and preservation of the coastal areas of Philippines. Aligning efforts between the national and local governments together with NGOs and INGOs through ICM might be a way forward to ensure gender-responsive coastal resource management. The PCW may be the appropriate government body to ensure this cohesion.

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## Country Profile: Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is an island situated in the Bay of Bengal to the southeast of India with a coastline of over 1700 km. Marine fisheries are of considerable socio-economic importance for the livelihoods and food security for coastal communities and for national economic growth. The 26-year civil war and the 2004 tsunami severely affected fishing communities and the fisheries sector. Sri Lanka has a variety of coastal ecosystems including lagoons, mangroves, seagrass beds, salt marshes, coral reefs, and beaches, with high levels of biodiversity.

### Institutional analysis

Table 10 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in Sri Lanka that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

*Table 10. Summary of fisheries, coastal management and gender institutions in Sri Lanka.*

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	National Policy for fisheries and aquaculture (draft)  Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act (1996)	Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) (2004) Special Area Management planning process Project Blue  Coast Conservation Act (1981) Marine Pollution Prevention Act (1981) Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act (1996) Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (1936) National Environmental Act (1980) State Lands Ordinance Forest Ordinance (1907) Urban Development Authority Law (1978)	National Action Plan to address sexual and gender-based violence (2016-2020) National Framework for Women-headed Households (2017-2019) Human Rights Action Plan (2017-2021)  Women's Charter (1993) Prevention of Domestic Violence Act (2005) Marriage Registration Act (1995) Penal Code
<b>Government institutions</b>	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development (MFARD)	Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department (CCD), Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment Coastal Conservation Advisory Council Marine Environment	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA)

		Protection Agency (MEPA) Department of Wildlife Conservation Forest Department MFARD National Physical Planning Department Central Environment Authority Geological Survey and Mines Bureau Sri Lanka Tourist Board Urban Development Authority	
<b>Non-government institutions</b>	Sri Lanka National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives Society Sri Lanka Small Fisheries Federation (Sudeesa) National Fisheries Solidarity Movement		CARE Oxfam Plan International Sarvodaya Women's Movement
<b>Assessment</b>	The draft national policy contains a gender policy promoting equal opportunities, and states government support for women in fisheries setting up small businesses. The fisherfolk NGOs actively include women and address women's issues.	Gender is not mainstreamed in coastal management policies. Gender mainstreaming in support given to government by ADB.	Gender policies and laws do not address gender issues in coastal resource management specifically. Women's NGOs do not tend to work with fisheries and coastal resource management

## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development (MFARD) is the main government institution responsible for the fisheries sector, with the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR) as its main implementation body. The Social Development Division is tasked with improving fisherfolk wellbeing, including in terms of gender equality. The National Fisheries Federation under the MFARD, which also aims to facilitate the development of fisherfolk, has a policy objective to increase standards of living for fisherwomen by providing training for generating alternative sources of income. The MFARD is drafting a national policy for fisheries and aquaculture, which currently contains a gender policy to promote equal opportunities for women to participate in the sector. The national policy also states that the government will assist women in fishing communities to set up micro business enterprises (MFARD 2017).



The main piece of legislation is the 1996 Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act, which does not mention gender issues in the sector.

Sri Lanka is a member country of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project (BOBLME).

#### *NGOs*

The Sri Lanka National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives Society represents over 250 fisheries co-operative societies across the country. It supports fishing communities with socioeconomic development, resource conservation and financial services. The Society has two board members representing women in fisheries (SLNFFCS 2018). The Sri Lanka Small Fisheries Federation (Sudeesa) works for equal access to development opportunities in fishing communities, with particular attention to women and youth (Sudeesa 2018). The National Fisheries Solidarity Movement organizes fisherfolk to defend their rights and promotes sustainable fishing practices. It pays attention to the issues of women and children (NAFSO 2013).

#### *Coastal management*

##### *Government institutions*

The Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department (CCD) under the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is the main government agency charged with coastal zone management and environmental conservation under the 1981 Coast Conservation Act. It implements the 2004 Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP), which is the main integrated coastal zone management policy (CCD 2004). Gender is not mainstreamed in the plan. The Coastal Conservation Advisory Council, consisting of representatives from government agencies whose work relates to coastal zone management as well as from academia and NGOs, advises the Minister and Director on matters related to the coastal zone (de Silva et al. 2011). The Marine Environment Protection Agency (MEPA), also under the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, is the apex organization addressing marine pollution in Sri Lankan waters following the 1981 Marine Pollution Prevention Act (MEPA 2018). Other laws relevant to coastal zone management include the 1996 Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act, the 1936 Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance, the 1980 National Environmental Act, the 1947 State Lands Ordinance, the 1907 Forest Ordinance, and the 1978 Urban Development Authority Law. At the local governance level, the Special Area Management planning process guides integrated coastal zone management in specific sites, with community participation emphasized (de Silva et al. 2011).

Other government agencies that have a stake in coastal zone management are the Department of Wildlife Conservation, the Forest Department, MFARD, the National Physical Planning Department, the Central Environment Authority, the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau, the Sri Lanka Tourist Board, and the Urban Development Authority (de Silva et al. 2011). MFARD has recently initiated “Project Blue” which aims to use the range of coastal and marine resources available to Sri Lanka in developing the economy. The initiative includes the development of fisheries, marine tourism, sea transportation, ocean energy, carbon dioxide capture and storage, and waste management, following the “Blue Economy concept” (MFARD n.d.). Gender mainstreaming in this initiative is not apparent.

#### *NGOs*

IUCN has supported MEPA in developing a national action plan for marine environment protection and the CCD in developing and implementing the CZMP (IUCN 2017). The Nahanahiru Foundation and Sudeesa have coastal ecosystem conservation programs.

The Asian Development Bank has included gender action plans in its projects in Sri Lanka, such as the North East Coastal Community Development Project and the Northern Province Sustainable Fisheries Development Project (ADB 2010; FCG ANZDEC and RDC 2017).

## Gender

### *Government institutions*

The Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA) is the main national institution that implements policies for gender equality and women's empowerment. MoWCA has recently implemented a National Action Plan to address sexual and gender-based violence (2016-2020), and a National Framework for Women-headed Households (2017-2019) (MoWCA 2011). In the latter, the MFAR is listed as an assisting agency under the sector plan on livelihoods and food security. The government has included a chapter on women's rights in the country's Human Rights Action Plan (2017-2021), and gender mainstreaming committees have been integrated into line ministries (UN Women 2015). Laws tackling gender inequality include the 1993 Women's Charter, the 2005 Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, the 1995 Marriage Registration Act, and the Penal Code.

### *NGOs*

CARE, Oxfam and Plan International work on gender inequality issues in Sri Lanka, such as gender-based violence, socioeconomic development and empowerment of women and marginalized groups, and women's rights, especially in the context of conflict and disasters. The Sarvodaya Women's Movement implements livelihood programs to empower women and address gender inequality (Sarvodaya 2018). Many other local NGOs also tackle gender inequality in the context of small business development, peace building, and post-conflict and disaster gender-based violence.

## Opportunities for gender mainstreaming

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has provided recommendations for implementing the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines) for gender-equitable outcomes, with examples for specific Sri Lankan cases (FAO 2017). MFARD should consider the analysis and recommendations provided in the FAO handbook. The 2004 CZMP should be updated to mainstream gender with support from MoWCA and the gender mainstreaming committee closest to the CCD. There is a timely opportunity for MFARD to mainstream gender in the Project Blue initiative with aid from its gender mainstreaming committee. There is also room for collaboration among NGOs from the different sectors. Sudeesa and the National Fisheries Solidarity Movement, with their strong networks across the country, can share good practices with other local environmental and women's NGOs on integrating gender into coastal livelihood development programs.

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## Country Profile: Thailand

Thailand has a coastline of around 2,815 kilometers bordering the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. There are 23 coastal provinces. Thailand is one of the top exporters of seafood in the world, although its marine capture production has declined over the past decade, especially compared to other Southeast Asian countries whose production has increased (SEAFDEC 2017; FAO 2017). The country's mangrove forests have dramatically decreased within the past half a century due to aquaculture expansion and coastal development.

### Institutional analysis

Table 11 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in Thailand that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

*Table 11. Summary of fisheries, coastal management and gender institutions in Thailand.*

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	Fisheries Management Plan (2015-2019)	20-Year Marine and Coastal Resource Action Plan (2017-2036)	Women's Development Strategy (2017-2021)
	Royal Ordinance (2015)	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources annual action plans	Gender Equality Act (2015)
	Notification of Command Center for Combating Illegal Fishing or CCCIF (2015-2016)	Promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act (2015)	Anti-Domestic Violence Act (2007)
	Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (1974-2017)	National Environmental Quality Act (1992)	Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act (1996)
	National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (2015-2019)		
	Department of Fisheries Five-Year Strategy (2017-2021)		
	Department of Fisheries annual work plans		
Fisheries Act (1947)			
Wildlife Reservation and Protection Act (1992)			
Enhancement and			

	Conservation of Environmental Quality Act (1992) Hazardous Substances Act (1992)		
<b>Government institutions</b>	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, MONRE Pollution Control Department, MONRE Office of the Permanent Secretary, MONRE Office of the Natural Resources and Environment Planning, MONRE Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior Marine Department, Ministry of Transport National Policy and Plan Committee on Marine and Coastal Resources Management	Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Gender Equality Promotion Committee Chief Gender Equality Officers
<b>Non-government institutions</b>	WWF Thailand Working Group on Labor Relations Promotion in Sea Fishing Operation Thai Sea Watch Association Andaman Organization for Participatory Restoration of Natural Resources Federation of Southern Fisherfolk	IUCN Raks Thai Foundation Thai Sea Watch Association Andaman Organization for Participatory Restoration of Natural Resources Sustainable Development Foundation	Foundation For Women Raks Thai Foundation
<b>Assessment</b>	Department of Fisheries has a Chief Gender Equality Officer (CGEO), a Gender Equality Coordination Center, a Gender	Gender is not mainstreamed in coastal resource management policies. A few NGOs address gender inequality	Gender institutions and policies do not address gender inequality in natural resource management. A few NGOs working for

	Mainstreaming Working Group, and a Master Plan for gender equality. Gender mainstreaming is not apparent in NGO activities related to fisheries.	in coastal resource management.	gender equality and women's empowerment also address coastal resource management in their work.
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## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

The Department of Fisheries (DOF) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is the main government institution responsible for fisheries and aquaculture development in Thailand. It is mandated to implement the 1947 Fisheries Act, the 1992 Wildlife Reservation and Protection Act, the 1992 Enhancement and Conservation of Environmental Quality Act, and the 1992 Hazardous Substances Act, and other relevant laws.

The DOF has implemented policies such as the Marine Fisheries Management Plan of Thailand 2015-2019, the Thailand National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing 2015 – 2019, the DOF Five-Year Strategy 2017-2021, and annual work plans (DOF 2017; DOF 2015). The DOF has a Chief Gender Equality Officer (CGEO), a Gender Equality Coordination Center, a Gender Mainstreaming Working Group, and a Master Plan for gender equality (DOF 2007). The Five-Year Strategy eludes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on Gender Equality as one of the 17 SDGs that Thailand has adopted. Apart from that, gender equality and gender issues are not integrated into the Five-Year Strategy, annual work plans, or the Marine Fisheries Management Plan (DOF 2017).

### *NGOs*

WWF Thailand works with the Thai Sustainable Fisheries Roundtable, a group of state agencies and private sector groups, to improve the sustainability of the Thai fisheries supply chain (WWF Thailand 2017). The Working Group on Labor Relations Promotion in Sea Fishing Operation, comprising of international and local human rights and welfare NGOs, works with the government to address human rights violations in the Thai fisheries sector (MOFA 2018). Local organizations such as the Thai Sea Watch Association and the Andaman Organization for Participatory Restoration of Natural Resources work to support sustainable fisher livelihoods (Thai Sea Watch Association 2015; AOPRNR n.d.). The Federation of Southern Fisherfolk represents fishing communities in seven southern provinces.

## Coastal management

### *Government institutions*

The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is the main government institution responsible for coastal resource management, including mangrove and coastal land management. Its policies include the 20-Year Marine and Coastal Resource Action Plan (2017-2036) and annual department action plans (DMCR n.d.). Gender is not mainstreamed in these documents. The DMCR Secretariat is responsible for gender equality measures within the department (DMCR 2016). Other government institutions involved in coastal resource management include the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, the Pollution Control Department, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, and the Office of the Natural Resources and Environment Planning, also under MONRE; the DOF; the Department of Provincial

Administration under the Ministry of Interior, and the Marine Department under the Ministry of Transport. Besides these departments, there is also the National Policy and Plan Committee on Marine and Coastal Resources Management charged with proposing national policies and plans (Satumanatpan et al. 2017).

The relevant laws include the 2015 Promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act and the 1992 National Environmental Quality Act.

#### *NGOs*

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has worked with the DMCR to support the implementation of the Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act, especially in terms of ensuring community participation (IUCN 2015). IUCN also works to strengthen community-based marine and coastal resource management (IUCN 2016). The Raks Thai Foundation, Thai Sea Watch Association and Andaman Organization for Participatory Restoration of Natural Resources engage coastal communities in sustainable resource management, conservation and restoration (Raks Thai 2011; Thai Sea Watch Association 2015; AOPRNR n.d.). The Sustainable Development Foundation supports climate change adaptation in coastal communities in Southern Thailand, and aims to increase women's participation and capacity development in natural resource management (SDF n.d.). These organizations are members of the Assembly of NGOs for the Protection and Conservation of Environment and Natural Resources (EnvNGOs 2018).

#### *Gender*

##### *Government institutions*

The Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security is the main government mechanism that promotes gender equality and women's empowerment. There is also a Gender Equality Promotion Committee comprising of the Prime Minister, permanent secretaries from the various ministries, and representatives and experts from women's and gender-focused organizations that establishes policies and plans to promote gender equality in public and private entities. A cabinet resolution in 2011 requires all ministries and their departments to have Chief Gender Equality Officer (CGEO). The main policy is the 2017-2021 Women's Development Strategy, and the key laws are the 2015 Gender Equality Act, the 2007 Anti-Domestic Violence Act, and the 1996 Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act (DWAFD 2018).

#### *NGOs*

There are many local NGOs working on women's rights and gender equality. The Foundation For Women has supported women and coastal communities who were affected by the 2004 tsunami (FFW 2013). Raks Thai Foundation, a successor of Care International, works on both gender issues and coastal resource management, and has a gender policy governing its work (Raks Thai 2011).

#### *Opportunities for gender mainstreaming*

The Thai government is fully supportive of gender mainstreaming in its agencies in the form of committees and focal points, but the actual implementation of gender mainstreaming in policies regarding coastal resources management varies between the different agencies. For example, the DOF has been lauded for the strength of its gender mainstreaming policies and measures, but even so,



gender issues are not addressed directly in its policies and work plans apart from the gender equality master plan. The DMCR's gender mainstreaming measures are even less apparent. The gender equality committee and the department CGEOs present opportunities to address these gaps by recommending gender mainstreaming measures. IUCN can engage with the DMCR to mainstream gender in the implementation of the Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act.

There are also opportunities to engage NGOs working with coastal communities and resource management in gender issues. The Sustainable Development Foundation and the Raks Thai Foundation can share their gender policies and mainstreaming strategies with other NGOs in the Assembly of NGOs for the Protection and Conservation of Environment and Natural Resources.

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## Country profile: Vietnam

Vietnam's coastline spans over 3,200 km from north to south, creating over 20 distinct tropical coastal ecosystems, including mangrove forests, coral reefs, seagrass beds, tidal marshes, mudflats, and coastal lagoons. These ecosystems give rise to a highly productive coastal and marine resource base (Tran 2015). The marine fisheries sector is one of Vietnam's most important economic sectors in terms of GDP, employment and food security. Vietnam is the fourth largest exporter of seafood globally (SEAFDEC 2017). Vietnam's coast is one of Southeast Asia's most densely populated regions, and is highly industrialized and urbanized. Rapid development and intense resource exploitation has placed great pressure on coastal ecosystems and resources (Tran 2015).

### Institutional analysis

Table 12 provides an overview of the government and non-governmental institutions in Vietnam that focus on fisheries, coastal resource management and gender, which are elaborated upon in the following sections.

*Table 12. Summary of fisheries, coastal management and gender institutions in Vietnam.*

	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Coastal Management</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<b>Laws, Strategies and Policies</b>	<p>Law on Fisheries (2003)</p> <p>Master Plan of Vietnam Fisheries and Aquaculture Development through 2020 and Vision to 2030</p>	<p>Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment (2015)</p> <p>Decree on integrated resources management and environmental protection in marine and island areas (2009)</p> <p>Law on Forest Protection (2004)</p> <p>Law on Environmental Protection (2005)</p> <p>Biodiversity Law (2008)</p> <p>National strategy for integrated coastal resource management through 2020 and vision to 2030</p>	<p>Law on Gender Equality (2006)</p> <p>Labor Code (2012)</p> <p>The National Strategy on Gender Equality (2011-2020)</p>
<b>Government institutions</b>	<p>Directorate of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>Fisheries departments under Provincial People's Committees</p>	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and Investment</p>	<p>National Committee for the Advancement of Women</p> <p>Committees for the Advancement of Women (in all ministries, agencies and provinces)</p>

		Provincial People's Committees (provincial level)	Women's Union
<b>Non-government institutions</b>	WWF Oxfam Reef Resilience Network United Nations Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme International Collaborating Centre for Aquaculture and Fisheries Sustainability (ICAFIS)	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia World Fish Center WWF IUCN Reef Resilience Network Centre for Marine Life Conservation and Community Development (MCD)	Vietnamese Women in Fisheries Network Oxfam Care International
<b>Assessment</b>	Some gender mainstreaming efforts in sectoral strategies and plans. E.g. gender balance strategy in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; action plan on gender equality in aquaculture subsector of Directorate of Fisheries	Gender mainstreaming in coastal resource management initiatives mostly unclear.	Attention to coastal resource management issues at international gender NGO level, and through Vietnamese Women in Fisheries Network. Unclear whether local gender NGOs work on coastal resource management.

## Fisheries

### *Government institutions*

At the national level, the Directorate of Fisheries under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is responsible for fisheries and aquaculture management. The 2003 Law of Fisheries provides the legal base for fisheries and aquaculture management. Each province has a fisheries department under the Provincial People's Committee. The department is responsible for implementing national fisheries policy, law and regulations at the provincial level. Each province can determine their own standards and quotas as long as they align with MARD regulations (Pomeroy et al. 2014). The overarching fisheries policy is the Master Plan through 2020 and vision through 2030 on fisheries; the plan does not mention gender-related issues (Asemconnectvietnam 2017).

A couple of major fishing associations are linked to the government. The Viet Nam Fisheries Trade Union represents fishers; there are 36 unions with 6,000 members in 12 coastal cities and provinces. The Viet Nam Fisheries Society (VINAFIS) consists of organizations, cooperatives and state-owned enterprises, and acts as a link between fishers and the government. It promotes fisheries development and provides technical support to fishers. (Pomeroy et al. 2014).

## NGOs

International NGOs such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Oxfam and the Reef Resilience Network have been active in supporting sustainable fisheries management in Vietnam. The United Nations Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme has been active in increasing women's participation in decision making in fisheries (Harper et al. 2017). The programme mainstreamed gender through the Women's Union in different provinces (Lentisco and Lee 2015). At the local level, the International Collaborating Centre for Aquaculture and Fisheries Sustainability (ICAFIS) is one prominent NGO that collaborates with VINAFIS and international NGOs on issues related to fisheries.

## Coastal management

### *Government institutions*

The ministries are responsible for national policies regarding coastal zone management in different sectors: the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in environmental monitoring, Environmental Impact Assessments, and water resource quality improvement and maintenance; the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in water quality management, flood protection, and coastal defence and disaster management; and the Ministry of Planning and Investment in spatial planning and coastal infrastructure. The Provincial People's Committees are responsible for coastal development at the provincial level (Thang et al. 2011). Relevant laws include the 2004 Law on Forest Protection, the 2005 Law on Environmental Protection, and the 2008 Biodiversity Law.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) was introduced in the 1990s to address the limitations of sector-based coastal resource management. International development aid from the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of Asia (PEMSEA), the Netherlands, Germany, the World Fish Center and the U.S. National Oceanic and Administration (NOAA) has supported demonstration sites along the coast. The government has scaled up ICZM programs for the north central and central coastal provinces. It also issued the Decree on integrated resources management and environmental protection in marine and island areas in 2009, a national strategy for ICZM up to 2020 with a vision to 2030, and the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment in 2015 (Tran 2015; Nguyen and Bui 2014; Vu 2012; Cuong and Cu 2014; Vietnam Law and Legal Forum 2015). The status of gender mainstreaming in these initiatives is unclear.

## NGOs

WWF, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Reef Resilience Network have worked in Vietnam on coastal resource management and ecosystem conservation. The Centre for Marine Life Conservation and Community Development (MCD) is one of the key local NGOs working on coastal resource management issues with local communities. It has mainstreamed gender into its programs (MCD n.d.).

## Gender institutions

### *Government*

The National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCFAW) is an inter-ministerial body that oversees gender equality and a network of Committees for the Advancement of Women (CAW) in all ministries, agencies and provinces. The NCFAW has a limited budget and obtains most of its funding from donors abroad. The Viet Nam Women's Union works with CAWs at the grassroots level (Wells 2005).

Vietnam has several gender policies and laws: the National Strategy for Progress of Women (promoting the participation of the Women's Union in government), the National Statistical Index on Gender, the Law on Gender Equality (promoting equality in politics, economy, education and health), and the Labor Code (promoting improved conditions for women labor). The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has a gender balance strategy. The aquaculture subsector of the Directorate of Fisheries is the only body with an action plan on gender equality (Satapornvanit et al. 2015; Harper et al. 2017).

Despite the existence of gender policies and budgets, there is limited planning and action to realize these policies in the fisheries sector. Gender issues have generally not been considered in fisheries and aquaculture projects. Sex-disaggregated data from these projects is also lacking. There is little information on the impact of attempts at gender integration in aquaculture by the government and NGOs. Studies on gender issues tend to focus on labor division, but few studies analyze the causes and consequences of gendered roles and examine changes in women's empowerment, participation, and benefits (Satapornvanit et al. 2015).

#### NGOs

Oxfam and Care International are leading NGOs addressing gender issues in the country; Oxfam also works on fisheries resource management in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Women in Fisheries Network, which brings together government, academic and private actors, has existed since 1999. It has a focal point with the CFAW within the Ministry of Fisheries. The network has carried out a national socio-economic survey on women in fisheries, developed pilot projects on income-generation for women in fishing villages, conducted studies on gender and the seafood processing industry, and held a festival celebrating processing factory workers documentary (Matics et al. 2002; Siason et al. 2002).

#### Opportunities for gender mainstreaming

At the national policy level, the main opportunities to mainstream gender are in the Master Plan of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development through 2020 and Vision to 2030 and the National strategy for integrated coastal resource management through 2020 and Vision to 2030 and their future iterations, especially with the presence of Committees for the Advancement of Women in all relevant ministries and agencies. This can also be done at the provincial implementation level, with the collaboration of Fisheries departments under Provincial People's Committees and the provincial Committees for the Advancement of Women. The Women in Fisheries Network, with its connections to fishing communities, can expand its scope of work to build the capacity of NGOs on gender issues when engaging with communities regarding fisheries and coastal resource management.

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