Gender Integration in MFF
Update for RSC-14 Meeting
28th September 2017

Harvesting oysters in low tide – Trat province © Siriporn Sriaram, 2016
The MFF Strategic Framework and Action Plan for Gender Integration (2014) [Revised 2016]

• **Function**: To facilitate *integration of gender equality* in the *design, planning* and *execution* of activities promoted and supported by MFF.

• **Description**: The Framework sets out the MFF *principles and approaches* and explains how *gender integration in MFF* will be *delivered through* the implementation of the *MFF Resilience Framework*. 
Update on MFF Gender Strategy (2014) [Revised 2016]

Strategic Interventions:

1. Internal Governance and Institutional Arrangements
2. Programme Planning and Implementation
3. Monitoring, Learning, Evaluation (MLE) and Reporting
4. National Policy and Strategy
5. Global/ Regional Policy
6. Capacity Building, Knowledge Management and Communications
1. Internal Governance & Institutional Arrangements

- **MFF Regional Gender Advisors:** (ongoing) Regional and National Members
- **Gender Roster:** over 170 regional and national experts.
- **Regional and national project proposals:** Integrate gender and provide gender budget. **Gender Action for GCF proposal**
- **Gender Proposal template for countries**
- **MFF 2017 budget allocations for gender integration – Assistant post, Grants for Gender Integration in country programmes**
## 1. Internal Governance & Institutional Arrangements

### Gender Special Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>Y Completed</td>
<td>Bangladesh coast.</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>Y Ongoing</td>
<td>Odisha.</td>
<td>Mainstreaming gender into Small Grant projects in India</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Not started.</td>
<td>Conducting Gender Analysis for MFF priority geographic sites</td>
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<td>Y Not started</td>
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**Note:**
- **Y** indicates a project has been initiated.
- **N** indicates a project has not been started.
- **-** indicates a project has not been completed.
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<td>S. Hithadhoo</td>
<td>Conduct gender analysis in S. Hithadhoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Gwatar Bay</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Gender Analysis, Gwatar Bay (joint proposal with special study)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Not started yet</td>
<td>Keti Bundar</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td>Under Review</td>
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Effective Gender approaches address more than ‘needs’ they address power imbalances and inequality in access to decision making opportunities.
Gender integration in SGF Projects Phase 3

77% of all SGF Projects gender responsive

- MFF SGFs
- Projects including gender objective(s)/component(s)

Gender sensitive approaches recognize people’s different needs leads to more sustainable outcomes for environmental and climate compatible development
3. Monitoring, Learning, Evaluation (MLE)

Proportion of projects that are gender responsive in select countries:
Monitoring and evaluation of gender outcomes is vital to promote gender inequality.

MFF Resilience indicators include:
Environmental quality, livelihood and income, water and food security, governance, awareness, education and training and gender.

MLE Tool 4 Integrates all...
Women’s empowerment in SGF projects in Phase 3

Over 34,000 women beneficiaries in Phase 3

- **Projects contributing to improving women’s income, assets and livelihood: 67%**
- **Projects providing education, skills development and awareness to women and their families: 74%**
- **Projects contributing to strengthening women’s leadership and voice: 48%**
Examples:

Ukulhas, Maldives: 30 women earned additional income as well as enhanced their leadership and management skills through innovative farming techniques.

“This best thing about this project is that it’s given all these women a livelihood activity. They’ve now learnt how to do this kind of farming by themselves.” - Member of Ukulhas Island Council
4. National Policy and Strategy

Accomplishments:

• Gender integrated into MFF National Strategies and Action Plans (NSAPs) in most countries

• **Gender Focal** persons identified on all NCBs.

• **Review of NCB gender composition** conducted annually. In 2017; overall number of **women members** over total members is **13%**.
5. Global/ Regional Policy

Participation in and presentation of MFF/ IUCN gender related information at regional/ international conferences

- Swedish Embassy Bangkok Annual Regional Workshop (Sida partners)

  Urgency in Action: Understanding Human Behavior and ensuring human rights and gender equality in the response to climate change

- Regional seminar on Ecosystem-based adaptation planning in the context ‘Gender equality in climate change and disaster risk management’ hosted by ADB in Seoul July 2017
5. Global/ Regional Policy

MFF Regional Gender Study - MFF-SEAFDEC-SEI -
Few studies undertaken that define gender patterns in relation to coastal and marine resources management, empirical studies on the roles of men and women and the implications of women’s participation in environmental decision making. (Sida’s advice)

Objectives:
1. To improve understanding about the state of women and men in environmental decision making and the structural challenges preventing equitable opportunities for men and women in relation to the participation in coastal and marine, and fisheries sector related activities and decision making.
2. To undertake local-level research examining the gender dimensions of resource use and natural resource management in order to promote and advance gender integrated planning.

The study covers 12 countries:
South East Asian group – Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines;
South Asia group – India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka.
1. Regional Literature Review

2. National Policy Analysis - national policy conditions that support gender equality in environment and natural resource management

3. Gender Analysis Toolkit for Coastal Communities & Capacity Development

4. Site Level Gender Analyses - MFF & SEAFDEC Sites - local realities and norms influencing men’s and women’s engagement in on-ground decision making regarding environment and natural resource management.
What is the MFF Gender Analysis Toolkit

A practical guide for coastal and fisheries management practitioners seeking to understand how gender can impact coastal ecosystems resource use and management.

Designed to develop baseline knowledge, to examine gender dimensions related to coastal and natural resources use, livelihoods development and ecosystems management in order to understand gender gaps and to promote and advance gender integrated/ gender responsive planning for improved resilience of coastal ecosystems and the communities that depend on them.
MFF Gender Analysis Toolkit

Provides a set of illustrative research questions to guide data collection for gender analysis in coastal resource dependent communities. Questions are designed to explore information about gender roles and relations within six domains:
6. Capacity Building

- Senior management training in Gender Equality in March 2017, for Sida partners and facilitated by WOCAN.

- MFF Regional Team Meeting and Communications Workshop in July 2017 – Introduction and Review of GA tool with MFF National Coordinators – Learning in particular from the experiences from Pakistan and Bangladesh.
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6. Knowledge Management & Communications (Newsletters, Opinion editorials, Case studies)

- IUCN contribution to SEI publication on experience of gender mainstreaming in the programme
- 16 gender news stories disseminated in 2017;
- Gender brochure published in February 2017;
- OpEd on International Women’s Day in March 2017
Document Management System (DMS) & MFF website

- Document Management System:
  - Gender in MFF and IUCN
  - MFF Regional Capacity Development
  - Asia MFF Region

Reducing the 'invisible work load' by access to safe drinking water

Location: Kutolli village, Munshiganj, Shyamnagar, Satkhira, Bangladesh. 2nd Jul 2015

An increase in shifting farming and high levels of salinity in the Chuna River are the prime causes of a scarcity of fresh water for consumption in Kutolli village, Shyamnagar, Bangladesh. Existing freshwater ponds had become shallow and salinity had increased following Cyclone Aila. Women of the village, traditionally tasked with obtaining freshwater for the family, spent two hours of their day walking 3 kilometres to the nearest clean water source.

According to [Water.org](http://water.org), 100 million people are without access to safe drinking water in South, West and Central Asia. A survey conducted by Water.org from 65 different developing countries shows that women and children have a greater responsibility to collect water. In 70% of the households, millions of children and women in developing countries like Bangladesh spend a big proportion of their days collecting water and this prohibits them access to crucial life chances. Coupled with poverty, the extra burden of fetching fresh water exacerbates factors like poor health, low educational attainment and a limited skill set.

A small grant project under Mangroves for the Future and implemented by local organization (Mahindra Mahalaxmi Sangha) tried to address this issue by rehabilitating freshwater sources in Kutolli Village, Shyamnagar.

Kutolli village is at the border of Sundarbans and part of the people’s livelihood is supported by the
Priorities for Q4 2017 and into 2018

1. Completing **Phase 1** of the **MFF/SEAFDEC/SEI Regional Gender Study**

2. Backstopping all MFF countries to conduct **Gender Analyses in** national geographic priority sites using the GA Toolkit developed for the Regional Gender Study using the USD 5,000 Special Grants for Gender.

3. **NCB** to promote the findings of the national policy analyses, develop strategic relationships with ministries responsible for women’s affairs, and ministries responsible for environment, in order to develop projects and promote women and environment policy to reduce gender based inequalities.

4. Documentation of MFF **case studies that highlight gender equality and women’s empowerment**.

5. **Regional workshop** highlighting the findings of the Regional Gender Study in partnership with SEAFDEC and SEI and maybe other key organizations.
Thank you!

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