

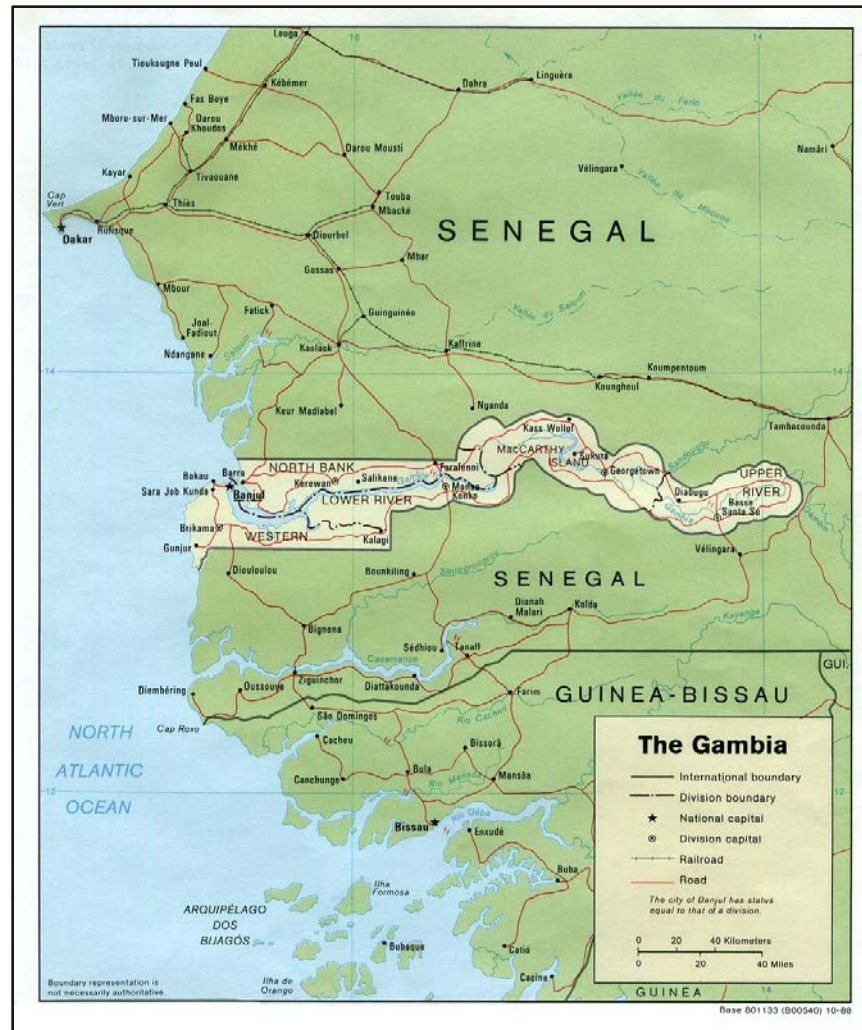
TRY OYSTER WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

THE GAMBIA



Integrated Programming for Environmental Stewardship

The Gambia



Exclusive Use Rights



The Government of The Gambia has granted TRY exclusive use rights to the cockle and oyster fishery in the Tanbi Wetlands

The only case for a women's group in Africa

UNDP Equator Prize 2012





Entry Point to Health

- ❖ We are not a reproductive health organization
- ❖ TRY's main focus is Environmental Stewardship for Sustainable Shellfish Livelihoods
- ❖ Addressing health needs of TRY members is critical to achieving these goals



Poor Working Conditions and Low Economic Returns





Not Organized



How Did TRY Improve These Conditions?



Co-Management Plan

Management Objectives:

- Biological
- Ecological
- Social
- Economic



How Did TRY Improve These Conditions?

- Value Chain Improvements
- Mangrove Replanting
- Aquaculture
- Microfinance





Health Statistics for The Gambia

- ❖ Population 1.8 million. Projected 4 million by 2050
- ❖ Total fertility rate 4.9 children per woman on average
- ❖ Only 18 % of married women use any method of contraceptives (natural or modern)
- ❖ Literacy among females age 15-24 is 62% (males 72%)



Girl's Skills Training - Health







Women - Health



Women - Health



WASH





Results

- 6,300 ha biological significance under improved management
- Increased income of TRY members
- Oyster price increased from 30 cents/cup to 80 cents/cup
- 15 daughters of TRY members trained in 2 year program
- 80% of 50 women trained in cervical cancer attended clinic appointments
- Knowledge of women on menopause, HIV, STIs, family planning, malaria significantly improved.

Control over decision-making of both livelihood and personal healthcare decisions dramatically improved.

“...we have reached grade 12, we will not go back to grade 1.”





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