

Coastal Conservation and Gender



Experiences from Tanzania



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COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER
University of Rhode Island



Presentation Overview

- Coastal Resources Center & coastal management
- Tanzanian context and gender strategies
- Tanzanian case studies





Coastal Management Goals

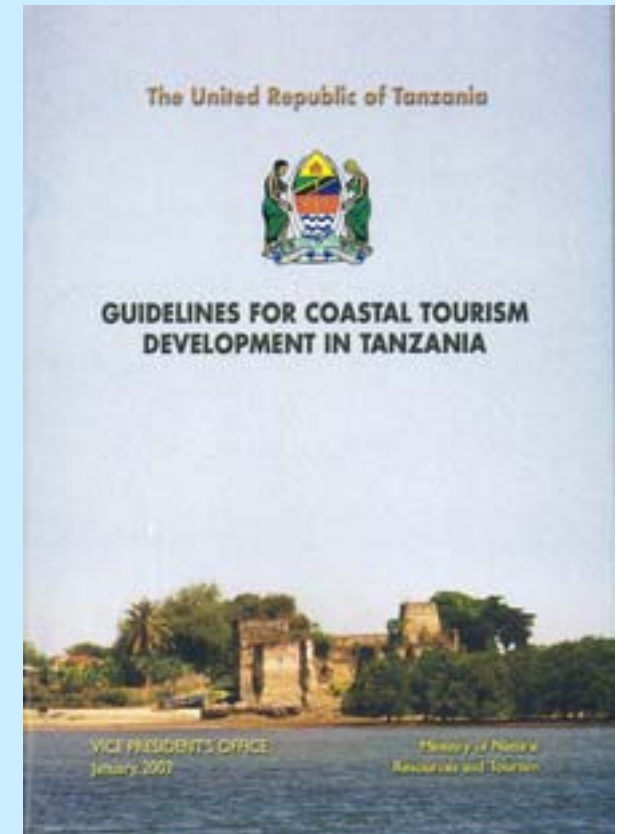
- Improve *quality of life*
- Maintain *biological diversity*
- *Empower* men and women to participate in decision-making





CRC's Field Strategies

- Plans, Strategies, and Policies
- Protected Areas
- Investment Guidelines
- Sustainable Livelihoods
- Capacity Building



Cross Cutting Themes – Gender and Health



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CRC in Tanzania

- Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) **Tanzania**
- **SUCCESS Global**
- Water and Development Alliance
- The Population, Equity, AIDS, and Coastal Ecosystems Project



Coastal Tanzania

Deeply embedded inequalities:

- Educational opportunities
- Political representation
- Access to income
- Household decision making
(expenditures, labor allocation, health care, food production, and mobility)





Coastal Tanzania

Women control certain resources:

- Agriculture
- Drinking water and fire wood
- Resource use on inter-tidal flats (gleaning, seaweed)





Gender and HIV/AIDS

- Poverty and inequality drive women to unsafe sex
- HIV infection levels are higher among women (~ 58 % infected are women)
- Women primary care givers
- Increasing pressure to earn a cash income
- Illegal resource use a coping strategy



Gender Objectives

- Overcome gender-based barriers to resource management
- Increase women's engagement in income-generating activities
- *HIV prevention*





Action Strategies

- Gender-sensitive policies
- Gender analysis methods and participatory planning
 - Hold meetings when women can participate
 - Conduct gender sensitivity training
 - Minimum levels of women's participation in committees
 - Collect and analyze gender disaggregated data



Action Strategies

Promote livelihood development:

- Provide micro-loans and training
- Promote female ownership of business enterprises





Action Strategies

Gender and HIV/AIDS:

- Conduct behavior change communication
- Educate village and ward leaders
- Livelihoods
- Energy saving technologies





Tanzania Case Studies

- Half-pearl farming - Fumba
- Seaweed farming - Mlingotini
- Collaborative Fisheries Management - Mkuranga





Half-pearl Farming - Fumba

- Women collect bivalves in inter-tidal areas
- Half-pearl farming an alternative
- Zoning scheme to control wild harvest
- Resources are improving
- Overcame cultural norms
- Women in control





Seaweed Farming - Mlingotini

- Used to be low-income & women only
- New species and methods
- Women and men collaborating
- Zoning program to reduce conflicts
- Seaweed farmers less vulnerable





Collaborative Fisheries Management Planning

- Clusters of villages collaborating
- Voluntary fisheries restrictions
- Monitoring
- Men primarily involved





Conclusions

- Incorporating a gender lens leads to greater participation when dealing with resources that women control
- Livelihoods reduce household vulnerability: but do not always change resource-use behavior
- Creating dialogue is critical
- Combining strategies (e.g. livelihoods and zoning) has been successful