

***Mainstreaming Gender, Population and Leadership
into
Coastal Management Programs***



**Summary of Workshop Proceedings
July 12-13, 2001**

**Coastal Resources Center
University of Rhode Island**

**Women in Integrated Coastal Management
and
Leadership Development**

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*Report By
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The Coastal Resources Center's (CRC) core working group on the *Women in Integrated Coastal Management and Leadership Development* (WILD) initiative would like to thank the numerous individuals who contributed to the success of the WILD workshop held on July 12 and 13, 2001, at the University of Rhode Island. Twenty-two participants from around the world with a diverse mix of institutions and disciplines participated in the workshop (see appendix 1). Because participants included field practitioners, academics, donors, and advocates, there was a breadth of perspective and depth of discussion that enriched the workshop and its outputs. The resource materials and the professional experiences shared by all participants enriched the dialogue and increased collective understanding of the linkages between coastal management, gender, population and leadership issues.

Particular thanks are extended to the funders – the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, especially to Ms. Wendy Philleo of the Population and Environment Initiative who offered excellent substantive guidance and encouragement to the CRC WILD group; to the United States Agency for International Development, CRC's long-time program and financial partner for coastal management and the first to encourage CRC to consider issues of gender equity within its program design and implementation; and lastly to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission which has been a strong supporter of CRC's capacity building efforts such as this workshop.

Again, thanks are extended to all participants. We learned much from each of you and hope that together we can spur action toward designing coastal management programs in a way that provides women with a greater voice in the sustainable management of the world's coastal areas; and that we can address the broader development issues within the ICM process – issues around population, health, equity and social justice.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the presentations and discussions from the Coastal Resources Center's (CRC) July 12-13, 2001, workshop entitled *Mainstreaming Gender, Population and Leadership into Coastal Management Programs* and suggests relevant follow-up activities. CRC initiated this workshop, with support from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation; the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). The objectives were to: 1) identify and clarify the issues, 2) find synergies, and 3) identify potential partnerships for operationalizing and advocating cross-scale linkages among integrated coastal management-gender-population-leadership issues. Although the CRC staff have been making efforts to address gender issues since 1994, they recognized that their efforts could be combined with activities of other organizations and scaled up for greater impact on coastal resource users and the integrated coastal management (ICM) profession.

Workshop Participants

Twenty-one participants attended the workshop, including representatives from the United States (14), Mexico (1), Costa Rica (1), The Philippines (2), Kenya (1), South Africa (1) and Fiji (1). The participants came from universities, non-profit organizations including international advocacy groups, governments and private foundations. They have expertise in ICM, gender, population, leadership and/or community development.

II. WHY IS THIS TOPIC IMPORTANT?

In coastal areas, we are facing a future of expanding population and cities and declining resource quality. Many residents will be new to coastal areas and many of these migrants will be women and children. Despite their involvement in coastal resource use, many women in these areas will not be allowed to fully participate in political, economic, social and cultural life. (See ICM, Gender and Population Trends below)

The practice of ICM has typically had a biological goal (maintaining the biological diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems) and a social goal (improving the quality of life of human communities that depend upon coastal resources). To plan for current and future resource use, ICM typically focuses on the participatory preparation and implementation of an integrated plan or policy. Accordingly, coastal managers need accurate information about how men and women use resources differently, prioritize coastal issues, involve themselves in decisionmaking and leadership roles and plan their families. Coastal managers also can strengthen their plans by advancing social, gender and disciplinary diversity in their profession. They also need better information about who is benefiting from coastal resource use and development activities.

To date, most practitioners working on ICM, gender and population have seldom collaborated to find synergies and achieve mutual development objectives. There are a few ICM projects that have analyzed gender issues, worked with gender specialists or added activities for women, including some leadership support for professional women. There are occasional examples of ICM projects that coordinate with family planning projects. Gender research has sometimes focused on female fishers or other resource users who happen to live along the coast, but there is little attention to the particular issues of coastal communities in the gender literature. There are frequent overlaps between population and gender specialists, but there is also considerable work in population that is female-focused and not gender-balanced. Leadership issues and training have received some attention from ICM, gender and population specialists. However, this has not been an explicit target.

Food for Thought

- How can we expect women to take on expanded public roles in environmental governance without a concurrent change in the responsibilities of men or without special provisions, such as childcare, by projects or the state?
- In some cultures with opposition to family planning, population projects may prefer to work through environmental projects. Does that put environmental work objectives at risk if the government or religious leaders become offended by the work of a cross-sectoral project?
- Do not assume that all social scientists or population experts will identify gender issues. Not all of them use a gender lens.
- One out of every 15 people in the world works for the tourism industry. How can ICM management plans adapt to this reality?
- Sex tourism is part and parcel of tourism development in most parts of the world. Sex workers are often informally “taxed” by local officials and contribute to the local economy. How can ICM incorporate these and other “shadow economy” activities into coastal plans and policies?
- Micro-credit and alternative livelihood generation schemes can backfire and increase unsustainable resource use during economic crises.
- Migration and AIDS can have very significant impacts on resource use. Why aren’t coastal plans addressing these macro-issues?
- Community-based development programs are generally developed for long-standing communities with some traditional governance systems. How do we adapt community-based ICM and family planning to new communities, heterogeneous communities and those with many migrants?

ICM, Gender and Population Trends

ICM	Gender	Population
<p>Fifty percent of the world's population lives within 150 km of the shore.</p> <p>By 2025, 75 percent of the world's population or 6.3 billion will live there.</p> <p>Thirteen percent of the world's largest cities are on the coast.</p> <p>The number of coastal mega-cities is increasing.</p> <p>The coast provides 25 percent of all primary biological productivity and 80-90 percent of the global fish catch.</p> <p>For more than 100 countries, coral reefs provide fish, medicine, tourism revenues and coastal protection.</p> <p>Marine products supply 16 percent of the animal protein consumed in the world.</p> <p>Since 1994, aquaculture production has quadrupled.</p> <p>Coastal services generate US\$ 12.6 trillion.</p> <p>Two hundred million people depend on fishing – for food and/or livelihood.</p> <p>Since 1970, 25 percent of the world's fish stocks have been depleted.</p> <p>Seventy-five percent of the pollution of coastal waters comes from the land.</p> <p>Human activities increase nitrogen and phosphorus levels in water by 50 to 200 percent and they threaten more than 50 percent of all coastlines and 60 percent of the world's coral reefs.</p>	<p>Women are 50 percent of the world's population and they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform about 2/3 of all working hours • Receive 1/10 of the world's income • Comprise just over 10 percent of all legislative representatives • Are less than 4 percent of all cabinet ministers • Die more often from gender-based violence than from any other human rights abuse • Represent 2/3 of the world's illiterates <p>Less than 10 percent of the world's population participates fully in political, economic, social and cultural life.</p> <p>Officially, in most countries, 15-20 percent of households are headed by women, but in reality, the percentage may be more than 45 percent.</p> <p>Eighty percent of the 45 million refugees are women and children.</p> <p>Eighty percent of the refugees are Muslim and 75 percent of the Muslims are women and children.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS will infect more African and Asian women than men.</p> <p>There are more women's organizations each year in the developing world.</p>	<p><u>World population:</u> For 2001 = 6.1 billion For 2050 = 9.3 billion (projected)</p> <p>By 2050, the population will triple in the least developed regions, double in less-developed regions and not change much in more developed regions.</p> <p>The global <u>population growth rate</u> is 77 million/year. Fifty percent of this growth rate is found in just six countries (India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia)</p> <p>Two million <u>migrants</u> will move annually from less-developed to more-developed regions.</p> <p><u>Life expectancy</u> in developed regions is expected to increase from 75 years in 2001 to 82 years in 2050; life expectancy in less-developed regions is expected to change from 63 years in 2001 to 75 years in 2050.</p> <p>By 2050, there will be <u>more senior citizens</u>: triple the number of people over 60 and five times more people over 80. In more developed regions, there will be two old people for every child and the percentage of elderly will increase from 8 to 20 percent in less-developed regions.</p> <p>In the 45 most-affected countries, <u>AIDS</u> will kill 15.5 million people in the next 5 years and life expectancy is down 3 years due to HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>In Sub-Saharan Africa, HIV/AIDS prevalence rates are twice as high among young women (ages 15-24) as young men. There is mounting evidence that suggests similar trends elsewhere.</p>

III. OBJECTIVES

The workshop participants succeeded in achieving the workshop objectives:

- Share experiences related to mainstreaming and linking gender, population and leadership with coastal management programs (i.e., clarifying issues, identifying why and where differences have been made by linking these issues, possible opportunities given existing constraints).
- Identify potential partnerships and realistic actions that will lead to better integration across the various disciplines/areas of interest – ICM, gender, population, leadership – bring synergy to our work and improve our chances of reaching program goals.

IV. MAJOR WORKSHOP MESSAGES

The workshop participants were excited about integrating ICM, gender, population and leadership issues in development programming but acknowledged that help is needed to operationalize these linkages. In general, ICM, population and gender projects focus on providing information on options and building capacity. It would be helpful to have **new partnerships** with complementary comparative advantages, **shared analytical tools** for diagnosing problems and priority solutions, **shared training** [field staff, nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and university partners, etc.] and **targeted funding** for cross-sectoral programming.

Together, we need to be **asking “who” questions** (e.g., who attends, who benefits, who represents whom) and emphasizing broad **interdisciplinary and critical thinking** about development strategies, justice and power. By thinking systemically, we can avoid half-hearted efforts to “add women and stir” or “add family planning services and stir.”

Gender analysis is appropriate in almost all situations involving resources. Population activities should not be limited to family planning but should also address migration and consumption issues.

A “**gender lens**” can provide male and female coastal managers with better information about how women and men use resources differently, who has power and makes decisions, and who is impacted by different development alternatives. Paying attention to gender issues also supports the democracy-building aspect of ICM. Since coastal management is about livelihood, health and food security, women should be involved. It is important not to over-simplify communities or stereotype women’s interests (e.g., outdated notions of women’s issues, differences among women due to class, religion or location). If only one sex is involved in project activities, projects should provide a justification.

A second “**leadership lens**” helps coastal managers think about power, and who is involved in decisionmaking and leadership for ICM. In general, women face

institutional, educational and cultural barriers related to environmental decisionmaking processes. With less access, they have less opportunity to develop leadership skills and confidence, and their voices are not heard. This is true for community women, professional women and politically active women at the provincial and national level. Because ICM typically promotes participatory democracy, it is important that coastal managers recognize that remedial actions may need to be taken to build leadership capacity among women and other disenfranchised groups and level the playing field.

While political and economic conditions may change, development project managers and donors generally have control over which **issues to focus on and the selection of relevant partners**. When ICM projects prioritized coastal issues and solutions that primarily involved men (e.g., fishing equipment/practices), women's participation lagged. When a family planning project looked for suitable partners for a cross-sectoral activity, they had good success with local environmental NGO partners. It is important to pick issues that mobilize women and men and partners that have access to women and women's groups.

Communities often understand the linkages between ICM, gender and population more clearly than do development practitioners. They are willing to mobilize for more sustainable livelihoods, food security and good health. If projects are tailored to community and household needs, then these aspects of **sustainable development** provide a more suitable analytical framework than either environmental management or population and reproductive health alone.

Projects, by their very nature, are of limited duration and have a finite amount of funds. Sectoral projects, often working in isolation, frequently struggle to achieve their objectives. However, in some places, **shared locations and objectives could provide a critical mass for making cross-sectoral progress**. One USAID mission has focused several sectoral teams on different aspects of water management. Perhaps other model missions (and other donors) could coordinate cross-sectoral work on improving women's status, food security or focusing on a geographic region such as the coast (e.g., the environment team could work on ICM, the democracy/governance team could work on local government, the health/nutrition team could work on potable water and food security).

Better documentation and research is needed about how ICM, gender, population and leadership issues have been addressed in project activities. There are too few case studies. It would be helpful to understand how environmental objectives were furthered by use of gender, leadership or population lenses and *vice versa*. It also would be useful to know what kind of cross-sectoral linkages are particularly productive under different governance (decentralized or centralized) or religious contexts (e.g., Catholic vs. Muslim).

It is not easy to **translate local experience into global action, and vice versa**. Development practitioners at the local level have valuable stories to tell but do not

often have the means and the skills to act as effective advocates in global policymaking settings. The reverse is also true. For example, it has not been easy for those working on Agenda 21 and similar conventions to convince nation-states to live up to their commitments, or local governments to implement international recommendations.

Sometimes, projects get caught up in work at project sites and forget about the **larger forces and root causes** that drive coastal problems. A country's governance regime can have a greater impact on coastal management than any other force. These communities attract international capital for tourism, mining and industry. Because these businesses generate foreign exchange, central and local governments are often all too willing to sacrifice environmental and social objectives. Coastal communities serve as population magnets, and the rapid growth causes additional environmental degradation and social dislocation. Additionally, sex tourism is resulting in more AIDS cases. Inadequate infrastructure is leading to health problems. Over-fishing is leading to food security problems. All of these problems fall into the lap of the coastal manager who must find ways to adapt their planning tools to larger, newer and more heterogeneous communities.

V. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORKS

In her presentation, "Finding Common Ground: Mother Nature, Moms and Mainstreamers," Nancy Diamond (Consultant to CRC) compared the ICM, gender and population analytical frameworks and identified differences and opportunities for mutually beneficial collaboration.

Overview of ICM, Gender and Population Frameworks

	ICM	Gender	Population
End Goal	Sustainable management of coastal resources	Advance gender equality	Reduce population rates
Key Assumptions	Unsustainable coastal management results from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor planning Poor policies Weak institutions Community and resource user knowledge, attitudes and behaviors (KAB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women have lower status (economic, political and health) and less access to resources and formal knowledge Women are under-represented in public decisionmaking and their priorities count less 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High population rates result in pressure on the environment High population rates are due to high birth rates and low child survival High birth rates stem from women's low economic and health status
Lens for Viewing People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tends to only work with heads of household Community as black box or as groups of stakeholder resource users or threats or as group to be educated Public officials and policymakers, experts, private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household social and economic unit: women/girls, men/boys Heterogeneous community Resource users, labor, entrepreneurs, students Leaders: political/social Public officials, policymakers, experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household reproducers (moms, dads, babies, kids) Community members Public officials, policymakers and experts Religious leaders
Monitoring	Nature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystem changes Sometimes people Knowledge, attitude and behavior changes in resource use practices 	People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M/F political involvement M/F ownership of economic resources M/F education levels M/F health indicators 	People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal and child health and infant mortality Birth and death rates Contraceptive prevalence Population and migration rates M/F KAB (health, family planning)
Typical Program Approaches	Improved coastal management KAB via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better national/local policies and institutions More participatory and democratic planning processes Environmental education and communication Main partners are government and universities, thus can miss some civil society organizations or the private sector 	Gender equality via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better policies and institutions M/F KAB changes, more women in politics Improving women's access to the means of production Improving female health status and reproductive choice 	Lower population and birth rates change KAB via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving women options (not always involving men) Education and communication (including girls' education) Policy and economic incentives Female leadership Stand-alone or piggy-back programs

Bangladesh: ICM, Gender and Population Information and Projects

	ICM	Gender	Population
End Goal	Sustainable management of coastal resources	Advance gender	Reduce population rates
Relevant Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World's largest delta, seasonal flooding and droughts, dry season irrigation and pollution, shrimp farming = wetland conversions, mangrove destruction, salinity, pollution Upriver forest clearing, soil erosion, few forests – 25 percent are homestead forests 1+ million fishers, 10+ million coastal residents, fish and wildlife rely on state-owned seasonal wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of poor are female, women's wages and literacy rates are half of men's, most education spending on males Broad equal rights under 1972 Constitution but not enforced Gender mainstreaming via Ministries of Women's Affairs and Planning Hundreds of field, research and advocacy NGOs for women Gendered indigenous knowledge, use and priorities Traditionally, women manage homestead vegetables and forest crop processing, while men do farm labor and fishing, labor migration. Now both women and men are wage laborers. More male desertion, family problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World's eighth most populous country; 760 persons/sq km Population doubled to 110 million from 1961-89. Will double again by 2020 75 percent rural/25 percent urban Women have shorter and less healthy lives (maternal mortality, health, nutrition, cyclone vulnerability and gender violence)
Innovative Cross-Sectoral Program Approaches	<p>Nijera Kori NGO (Do it Ourselves)</p> <p>Negative impacts (economic, ecological, health and social) of shrimp farming include illegal imprisonment and assault on villages and villagers, drugs/alcohol/gambling, child labor instead of child education, unhealthy work conditions.</p> <p>Organizing landless men and women to fight shrimp farming by the rich, providing legal and land reform aid, economic activities. Promoting broad-based and female participation at all levels and for all activities.</p> <p>Hasna Moudud – Legislative, NGO and Government ICM Strategies</p> <p>As former parliamentarian in the 1980s with coastal constituency, Moudud founded the Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association (CARDMA) composed of parliament members from coastal areas, experts and scientists. CARDMA parliamentarians, led by Moudud, lobbied the legislature to raise the general level of consciousness about conservation and the value of involving women in environmental management.</p> <p>Parliament formed a Special Committee on Environment and Coastal Development to highlight the role of women as conservationists.</p> <p>Moudud initiated and succeeded in getting a proposal passed to give land jointly to husband and wife and to female-headed households under the program of distribution of government land for landless peasants. As a result, women's status improved, land grabbing declined and women began planting trees and vegetables.</p> <p>Moudud then went on to head the National Association for Resource Improvement which urges local officials to integrate women into coastal afforestation programs, encourages women to plant trees in coastal areas and develops women's income generating activities. She has prioritized helping women to play leadership roles at national and international levels to bring about any significant changes in the environment.</p>		

(Sources: Ahmad, Nilufar. 1993. *Instraw News*, Vol. 19, pp. 23-38.; Dalal-Clayton, Barry. 1990. *Environmental Aspects of the Bangladesh Flood Action Plan*. IIED. Issue series No. 1. IIED, London.)

VI. CASE STUDY ABSTRACTS: MEXICO, PHILIPPINES and KENYA

Three workshop participants presented case studies that provided tangible approaches to improving the well-being of coastal people and the quality of the coastal environment. These stimulated discussion about better integration of ICM, gender, population and leadership issues.

The three cases were:

- Coastal management in Xcalak, Quintana Roo, Mexico: An area of rapid tourism development; presented by Pam Rubinoff, URI/CRC
- An initiative by the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH-Philippines) to reduce population growth and improve management of coastal resources; presented by Dr. Joanne Castro, PATH and Emmy Rosalinda, Participatory Research Organization of Communities and Education Toward Struggle for Self-reliance (PROCESS)
- Kenya Women's Leadership in Agriculture and Environment; presented by Dr. Helida Oyieke, Kenya Professional Association of Women in Agriculture (KEPAWAE)

Case Study Abstract: URI/CRC's Mexico Project in Xcalak

Presenter: Pam Rubinoff

Background

CRC's program in Mexico began in 1995 through funding from USAID/Mexico. While projects integrate activities with national and local government agencies, CRC's direct partner is a local environmental NGO, Amigos de Sian Ka'an. The URI/CRC project site, located in Xcalak, is a long-established community located in Quintana Roo State near the Mexico-Belize border. It was hoped that in the future, lessons from the Xcalak community-based ICM approach can be adapted to newer, more diverse coastal communities with no traditional forms of local government.

Quintana Roo is a relatively young state characterized by high biodiversity, as well as vast coral reefs, fisheries and wetlands. It has the most parks/reserves per capita anywhere in Mexico. Its rapidly growing tourist industry has been accompanied by high population growth (6-25 percent) from immigration, social problems and land speculation. Quintana Roo is also home to the city of Cancun, a top tourism attraction and source of economic benefits to Mexico.

Project Objectives

The Xcalak project aims to conserve critical ecosystems and biological resources by:

- Establishing a tangible demonstration of site-based, participatory ICM as a tool to promote sustainable tourism development along a reef-lined coast with low population density (governance, quality of life)
- Promoting the development and use of low impact practices for tourism (environment)
- Building the capacity of NGOs, community and government to carry out site management and low impact tourism practices

Project Accomplishments

- Including women and men in site characterization and community visioning processes for Xcalak and Costa Maya sites [(i.e., environmental assessment, a socioeconomic survey, meetings and interviews, community mapping (including both men and women))]
- Establishing community committees and community voice
- Identifying tourism best practices
- Strengthening environmental education and guide training
- Developing a proposal for a 17,972-hectare Xcalak Reef National Marine Park (XRNMP) and establishing no-take zones. Getting the park declared in 2000 and having a park director appointed in 2001
- Initiating reef monitoring and completing a draft management plan for XRNMP that focuses on community development, fishing, sport-fishing, dive tourism, fish re-population and wetlands conservation
- Creating a Belize-Mexico Alliance for ICM

Lesson Learned: ICM and Gender

- ICM and gender integration in Mexico are supported by gender equity policies at the national level and within the Ministry of Environment. There was a female Secretary of the Environment and a Women and Environment Network.
- Despite participating in site characterization and community visioning processes, women later dropped out of project activities when the focus shifted to male-dominated fisheries management and training for tourism guides. Other issues identified in the community visioning process, such as maintaining community character, protecting natural resources and economic livelihoods, may have retained the participation of women.
- Apart from one woman, the local field staff did not have the capacity to see their site through a gender lens and missed opportunities for female involvement in participatory management and capacity building. More female staff and gender training are needed.
- Local women need access and capacity building to take on leadership roles in environmental governance.
- By using more than one NGO partner, CRC could have gained stronger links to women and/or helped to form women's groups where none existed.
- Marine park development took precedence over community development priorities (e.g., wastewater management, alternative livelihood).
- Coastal migration is a very important ICM issue, and its gender impacts need to be researched.

Case Study Abstract: The PATH I-POPCORM Initiative, The Philippines
Presenter: Dr. Joan Castro

Background

Six months ago, the Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management Initiative (I-POPCORM) was started in the Philippines by the PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc. (an NGO), and its international affiliate, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH). The David and Lucile Packard Foundation and other contributors are funding the first three-year phase of this project (December 2000-November 2003). Partners include the national government (i.e., the Department of Natural Resources, local health extension workers) and local government units (municipal planning and development offices). Other partners are regional and local NGOs (primarily environmental ones since there are few local health NGOs), people's organizations, entrepreneurs (e.g., seaweed farmers) and research institutes in population and marine science.

To test hypotheses about cross-sectoral program synergies, I-POPCORM is working in 10 municipalities in two provinces (North Palawan and Bohol in SE Cebu). These sites include three bio-geographical zones with similar demographic and ecological characteristics. Some municipalities have only ICM activities, others have only reproductive health activities and another group has ICM and reproductive health activities.

All of the areas are predominantly rural, primarily young (more than 45 percent of the population is less than 15 years old) and have high marine, fisheries and biodiversity value. The majority of Filipinos live in the coastal areas (59 percent), and the coastal population is increasing at a rate higher than the national average. Fertility and teen pregnancy rates are high. At the same time, destructive fishing (e.g., using dynamite and cyanide) and over-fishing are creating a protein food security crisis and increasing malnutrition rates. Most households depend on fishing for their livelihood and have few alternative income sources because of low education levels and limited access to credit. Target communities are geographically remote and do not generally have electricity and television. There are also religious and cultural barriers to discussing and practicing family planning, as well as gender inequalities and macho attitudes about family planning responsibilities.

Project Objectives

I-POPCORM aims to improve the quality of life of human communities that depend upon coastal resources, while maintaining biological diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems. Its purpose is to encourage and support integration of population management and reproductive health strategies into coastal resource management plans and projects in three bio-zones: Eastern Visayas, Palawan and the Calamians. The central organizing theme of I-POPCORM is food security and its strategic objectives focus on:

- Improving reproductive health outcomes among people living in coastal communities
- Enhancing management of coastal and marine resources through local capacity building
- Supporting alternative livelihood options as a means to reduce food security risk and reinforce best coastal resource management practices
- Using mass media and targeted campaigns to increase the public and policymakers' awareness of population-environment links and solutions

I-POPCORM Six-Month Accomplishments

- Exposing community members, NGOs and government staff to an Options Approach that provides information on new or under-utilized reproductive health/family planning options (i.e., emergency contraception training to government staff and NGOs; community-based family planning services training for local NGOs)
- Helping communities and NGOs gain an improved understanding of population, environment and food security relationships (e.g., migration vs. reproductive over-population)
- Developing relationships with partner NGOs (i.e., jointly designing model community-based projects)
- Bohol provincial government agreed to integrate family planning into their ICM planning as a strategic intervention to reduce fishing effort and assure a sustainable food supply from municipal waters
- Bio-physical assessments completed, and hot spots and critical ecosystems identified in four municipalities

Lessons Learned: Reproductive Health/Population Management, Gender and ICM

- Finding commonalities with existing governmental and NGO programs and working with interested and qualified partners (e.g., local environmental NGOs, community-based ICM projects and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources)
- NGO partners were required to have know-how on community-based coastal resource management, good linkages and working relationship with local government units (LGUs) and people's organizations, community credibility, prior local experience in community organizing, ability to self-manage, willingness to promote family planning and financial accountability
- Providing equal gender opportunities to alternative livelihoods and micro-credit, for environmentally-friendly environment and development activities
- Working with women and men on family planning practices (including emphasizing men's reproductive health rights and responsibilities and how men can benefit from better control over their own and their family's future)
- Involving youth as peer educators using the idea of responsible stewardship of their sexuality and their environments

Case Study Abstract:**Presenter: Dr. Helida Oyieke****Kenya Professional Association of Women in Agriculture and Environment (KEPAWAE)**Background

KEPAWAE was formed and registered as an association in 1995, as a culmination of efforts to bring professional women together through a USAID-funded and Winrock International-supported regional program — African Women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment (AWLAE). Its members include Kenyan professionals in agricultural, environment and related fields. The current membership of 500 includes mostly women and a few men. The association has eight provincial branches, led by representatives who form the executive committee. Its partners/clients include Kenyan rural women farmers and female students at local universities and high schools.

Organizational Objectives

- Support the advancement of professional women
- Develop linkages with women farmers
- Influence gender-responsive policies
- Support and mentor young professionals and school girls

Activities and Accomplishments

- As part of its efforts to assist the advancement of professional women in agricultural and the environment, KEPAWAE has created forums for developing leadership and management skills. It has also forged leadership links with other related organizations, disseminated information and used public awareness techniques to create interest in agriculture and environment.
- To develop linkages with women farmers, KEPAWAE has facilitated the transfer of appropriate technology to rural women (e.g., training in post-harvest technologies), promoted sound practices and fostered improved recognition of the contribution of female farmers to Kenya's agricultural productivity.
- For its policy work, KEPAWAE has promoted the visibility and advancement of professional women by working with policymakers and managers and participated in the development of legislation related to agricultural development and environmental conservation. It has also encouraged and supported research on gender issues and the development of gender-disaggregated databases. The association is non-partisan.
- As a result of the WILD workshop, KEPAWAE will be exploring the formation of an ICM sub-group to promote female leadership and mainstream gender issues. Collaboration between KEPAWAE and URI/CRC could advance these objectives and identify employment opportunities in ICM for female science graduates and professionals.
- One of KEPAWAE's main programs is the education of female children. This program involves mentoring and support for the education of bright but needy high schools girls. The girls who receive KEPAWAE scholarships come from very poor backgrounds. Some girls are AIDS orphans and have significant psychological barriers to overcome. The mentoring activities include school and home visits, workshops, remedial activities and individual counseling for those in need. Female university students are also involved in the mentoring activities. The current number of girls with KEPAWAE scholarships is 113. The number of needy applicants far exceeds the number of scholarships available. Funds for these activities come from members, well-wishers and donor agencies.

VII. ACTION AGENDA [see Appendix 3 for detailed agenda]

Workshop participants identified three areas of future action for the WILD Network and possibilities under each area:

- Outreach and advocacy about ICM-Gender-Population-Leadership linkages
- Operationalizing ICM-Gender-Population-Leadership linkages in the field
- Filling knowledge gaps

Outreach and advocacy about ICM-Gender-Population-Leadership linkages

While most of the workshop participants had considered ICM and gender or some other combination of issues, this workshop was their first opportunity to discuss the interconnectedness of ICM-gender-population-leadership. There was great interest in spreading the word about this workshop and these linkages. The workshop group identified its primary audience as professionals that are engaged in ICM, gender, population or leadership work. It also identified donors as another key audience – first, as funders for the cross-sectoral type of work proposed by the workshop, and second, as potential advocates at both the global and program levels for this linked/collaborative work. Because international conventions/treaties have also led to additional funding for innovation, workshop participants recognized the importance of becoming involved in preparatory initiatives for the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The workshop group identified some of the key messages that should be promoted at the WSSD and events leading to it.

When partnering with others for advocacy, coastal managers need to consistently stress their two end goals: the health of coastal resources and the welfare of coastal households. In support of these goals, issues such as food security, poverty reduction, governance reform and gender equity emerge as potential areas for cross-sectoral collaboration. Coastal managers will increasingly need a diverse set of partners from civil society organizations, including gender and population organizations.

Operationalizing ICM-Gender-Population-Leadership linkages in the field

The workshop participants brainstormed about how to operationalize the ICM-gender-population-leadership linkages in fieldwork. They prioritized collaboration among CRC, Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) and others on exchanging training materials and expertise on ICM and female leadership. The group also favored collaboration on joint ICM-gender-population-leadership diagnostic tools and coordination on gender training for ICM technicians. For the latter, it will be necessary to collect and develop case studies related to ICM-gender-population-leadership linkages. The source of these cases may be either workshop participants or others. Another priority action was to identify experts and institutions that can provide training and technical assistance on ICM-gender or ICM-population linkages. Other ideas for helping operationalize the ICM-gender-population-

leadership linkages included: 1) helping donor ICM/natural resources management programs connect with women's mentorship programs; 2) developing a collaborative help resource center on gender for ICM; and 3) coordinating on ICM training for gender and population experts.

Filling knowledge gaps

Workshop participants identified common needs for additional information on topics outside of their area of expertise and better information on the nexus of the four areas – ICM, gender, population and leadership. There is a need for information on related organizations, documentation and typologies of relevant project experience, analytical tools and research on emerging questions (e.g., the gender impacts of migration, impacts of female leadership on ICM objectives, impacts on resource use of integrating family planning strategies into ICM plans). Other suggestions for filling the knowledge gap included: 1) encouraging organizations to experiment with fielding joint, interdisciplinary teams; 2) identifying, reviewing and adapting existing tools from each area (ICM, gender, population and leadership) to promote linkages among the areas; and 3) identifying existing or creating new case studies, alone or in book form, for use in training and advocacy efforts.

Promoting dialogue: Outreach and advocacy

Beyond filling their own knowledge gaps and finding ways to practically implement changes at the field level, participants were interested in promoting a change in thinking and behavior at the global and policy scale. There is a need to help various groups (national leaders; ICM, population, gender, and leadership specialists and donors) advocate making the linkages between these areas. Some proposed messages for advocates are outlined on the following page.

Possible International Advocacy Messages on ICM-Gender-Population-Leadership Linkages

National leaders could:

- Create gender desks in their ministries to engage in environmental work
- Draft or reform legislation that promotes the increased involvement of gender and population stakeholders in environmental management
- Use a gender mainstreaming committee to vet coastal and marine legislation/policies
- Develop mechanisms for ensuring greater representation of women and their interests related to coastal and other sectors at all levels of government
- Promote women's involvement in science and set goals for equal representation of men and women on national and international delegations
- Set 20-percent benchmarks and quotas for female leadership in oceans and coastal issues
- Create plans for determining sustainable population levels for coastal communities by 2007
- Promote sustainable livelihood strategies that recognize gender roles and family impacts
- Establish secondary/college programs focusing on science and management for young women to help prepare the next generation of ocean/coastal leadership
- Establish cross-cutting activities with budget contributions from population, environment and gender programs

Population advocates could:

- Address different levels of consumption within nations and across international boundaries
- Address the environmental implications of migration and population growth in coastal areas
- Focus on the links between environmental degradation and gender and population issues
- Promote sustainable livelihood strategies that recognize gender roles and impacts on families and the environment

Gender advocates could:

- Focus on the links between environmental degradation and gender and population issues
- Promote sustainable livelihood strategies that recognize gender roles and family impacts
- Create a gender equity/coastal-marine international committee that will provide guidance, tools and assistance to international, regional and national initiatives
- Promote recognition of the gender and age-related differences in access, use and decisionmaking for environmental issues

Environmental advocates could:

- Shift the international climate change agenda towards vulnerability and adaptation to shift funding towards those most affected, including women
- Address different levels of consumption within nations and across international boundaries
- Address the environmental implications of migration and population growth in coastal areas
- Allocate 25 percent of coastal/marine program budgets for gender and population issues
- Focus on the links between environmental degradation and gender and population issues
- Promote sustainable livelihood strategies that recognize gender roles and family impacts
- Create a gender equity/coastal-marine international committee that will provide guidance, tools and assistance to international, regional and national initiatives

Donors could:

- Use conditionalities on loans/grants and other support so the negative gender, population and environmental impacts from tourism are avoided or mitigated (e.g., population, migration, sex tourism, access to resources, habitat degradation)
- Allocate budget and promote women's participation in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and urban projects
- Promote sustainable livelihood strategies that recognize gender roles and family impacts
- Establish secondary/college programs focusing on science and management for young women to help prepare the next generation of ocean/coastal leadership
- Create a gender equity/coastal-marine international committee that will provide guidance, tools and assistance to international, regional and national initiatives

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APPENDIX 2: UPCOMING EVENTS TO PROMOTE ICM-GENDER-POPULATION LINKAGES

Suggested venues for reinforcing the linkages between ICM, gender and population are listed below. Specific actions can be found in Appendix 3.

Date	Event	Action
July 01	Coastal Zone 01, Cleveland, Ohio, USA	Panel presentation, IOC plans
Sept. 01	TNC, WWF, IUCN meeting on mainstreaming gender into biodiversity conservation and ICM projects, Washington, DC, USA	Postponed until November 2001
Oct. 01	International Freshwater meetings, Bonn, Germany (WSSD prep)	
Nov. 9-11, 2001	W.A.S.T.E. (Women Assessing the State of the Environment) WEDO and the Rachel Carson Institute, Chatham College, (WSSD preparatory meetings by U.S. gender and environment NGOs), Pittsburgh, PA, USA	
Nov. 01	Coastal States organization meeting, Washington, DC, USA	
Dec. 01	Ministerial meeting in Maputo, Mozambique	
Dec. 01	IOC meeting on Oceans and Coasts (WSSD preparatory meetings), Paris, France	
Mar. 02	World Council of Leaders, Ministers of Environment, Harvard/IUCN, Finland	
Mar. 02	Association for women in Development (Location TBD)	
Mar. 02	NOAA Coastal Managers meeting, Washington, DC, USA	
June 02	URI/CRC Summer Institute on Coastal Management, Narragansett, RI, USA	
July 02	The Coastal Society, Galveston, TX, USA	
Sept. 02	WSSD [Governmental and NGO meetings], Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa	
July 03	Coastal Zone 03 (CZ03) Conference (Location TBD)	
2003	Coastal and Marine Protected Areas conference, Durban, Republic of South Africa	
2003	World Water Forum, Japan	
2004	Beijing +10 (Location TBD)	

APPENDIX 3: PRIORITY ACTION AGENDA BY THE WILD NETWORK

Outreach and Advocacy for ICM-Gender-Population-Leadership Linkages

(completed actions shown in gray)

Activity	Sub-Activities	Status as of October 2001
Publicize the WILD workshop messages and recommendations	International coastal managers	Completed (Post-workshop session at Coastal Zone 01 conference, Cleveland, Ohio)
	USAID Environment Officers	Completed (Post-workshop presentation at USAID Environmental Officers meeting, Washington DC, USA)
	General public	Completed (Providence Journal editorial, August 12, 2001 – Providence, Rhode Island, USA)
	USAID and the donor community	Ongoing (via funding agency representatives attending the workshop – USAID, David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Summit Foundation)
	NOAA	Ongoing (via NOAA representative attending the workshop)
	Global audience	Ongoing (Workshop participants and agencies added to CRC global mailing list for updates on workshop related topics)
	IUCN/WWF/TNC/PRB meeting in November 5-6, 2001, Washington, DC, USA	Scheduled
	Other possibilities include: workshop summary in <u>InterCoast</u> Newsletter (and other newsletters, journals), and CRC website, etc.	Ongoing
Nominate speakers, panels and participants who can advocate for mainstreaming gender and population issues at ICM fora	Be an invited speaker on the WSSD Preparatory Meeting's Emerging Issues panel	Ongoing (invitation confirmed; paper in process)
	Women's groups are being invited to the World Water Forum	Pending
Help ICM institutions working on ICM capacity building to mainstream gender and population issues	Focus on curricula and training needs assessments	Pending
Identify likely donors and develop a coordinated advocacy strategy by ICM, gender and population organizations to increase donor funding for cross-sectoral activities		Pending
Work together to encourage implementation of the gender policies of multilateral bodies	Advocacy using identified best practices and case studies	Pending
Coordinate on WSSD regional and sectoral preparatory meetings and the 2002 event itself in Johannesburg	Collaborate to share information, develop a joint advocacy strategy and a short list of 10 main principles for mainstreaming gender, population and leadership issues into ICM	In progress
IUCN/WWF/TNC meeting, November 5-6, 2001, Washington, DC, USA	Contribute WILD workshop summary and review their workshop summary, including links to leadership courses and other training by region	Scheduled
Coastal Society, July 2002, Texas, USA	Discuss gender and environment issues in August 2001 in Mexico. Develop a panel or eco-regional session on the Gulf of Mexico and Meso-American Barrier Reef. Consider a pre-conference gender training or workshop and seek funding from IUCN, ECAD and others	Pending

Operationalizing ICM-Gender-Population-Leadership Linkages in the Field

(completed actions shown in gray)

Activity	Sub-Activities	Status as of October 2001
New Partnerships	WILD networking: develop a WILD list-serve and website to share information on training, events, opportunities, research, advocacy, etc.	Completed
	Circulate workshop summary for review and discussion	Completed
	Reinforce the WILD Network through a moderated on-line discussion series with rotating responsibility and mini-reunions at coastal, gender, population or women's leadership events	Pending
	Involve and invite more population representatives to gender and ICM venues	Pending
Training	Inventory websites of organizations involved in ICM, gender, population and female professional and/or environmental leadership programs and those that offer training. Identify candidate organizations for collaborative training or training exchange and explore possibilities of hot-linking websites	Ongoing (see Appendix 4)
	Coordinate on gender training and training resources for ICM technicians in the South Pacific (Fiji – University of the South Pacific), SE Asia (Philippines), Latin America (Belize), West Africa (WESCANIA Project), East Africa (CRC-WIOMSA course)	Pending (tentative mini-session in Fiji, October 2001)
	Conduct trainer-of-trainers meetings on ICM-gender-population linkages by piggybacking onto training focused only on gender, population or ICM	Pending
	Piggyback onto existing ICM professional or community member study tours or develop new study tours to address ICM and gender (e.g., The Asia Foundation, US-Asia Environmental Partnership, NOAA)	Pending
Technical Assistance	Develop a global resource list of gender research and training institutions and female leadership organizations that could serve as potential partners for international ICM programs (e.g., KEPAWAE in Kenya)	Ongoing (initial draft list included in appendix 4 of this report)
Field Collaboration	Inventory the location of ICM and population or women-focused programs that could be potential field partners	Ongoing (see appendix 4)
Issue Advocacy Collaboration	Identify grassroots advocacy organizations and networks that work on gender rights and/or population to serve as potential ICM field partners	Ongoing (see appendix 4)
Female Professional Representation	Identify female candidates for national delegations and working groups for international ICM and population meetings	Pending

Filling Knowledge Gaps

Activity	Status as of October 2001
Create website hot links among ICM, gender, population, women's and environmental leadership websites	Ongoing
Expand events lists in ICM, gender and population newsletters to promote cross-sectoral participation and exchange and share information on international events and preparatory meetings	Pending
Develop a glossary to explain common terms, concepts and acronyms in ICM, gender and population fields	Pending
Develop a book of case studies linking gender and ICM	Pending
Produce case studies that document positive environmental impacts resulting from using a gender lens/activity or promoting female leadership	Pending
Use case studies to document positive population and gender outcomes from working through environmental organizations and projects	Pending
Collaborate using interdisciplinary teams (ICM, gender, population) to develop diagnostic/analytical tools for site identification, needs assessment, priority setting, etc.	Pending
Create typologies to identify how mainstreaming of population, gender and leadership issues into ICM projects may vary under different levels of decentralization, different religious contexts (e.g., Catholic, Muslim) and <i>vice versa</i> – how working through ICM projects contributes to the success of gender and population objectives under different governance and religious regimes	Pending
Develop a policy strategy/advocacy manual	Pending

Priority Topics for Documentation and Research

Documenting Successful Linkage Experiences for Training and Advocacy

- Impacts of introducing activities related to population or gender issues or female leadership (or working with population, gender, leadership organizations or experts) into ICM projects
- Impacts of introducing activities related to ICM or working with ICM partners on population, gender, or female leadership projects

Research to Improve ICM

- Gender impacts of migration
- Alternative models of gender-balanced, sustainable tourism development
- Impact of female leadership (community, policymaker) on ICM objectives
- Impacts on resource use of integrating family planning strategies into ICM plans
- Gender issues particular to coastal regions (rather than just sectoral issues)

APPENDIX 4: WEBSITE REFERENCES

Note: This is a preliminary, draft listing – a work-in-progress. There will be additional research on the sites/groups listed herein and new sites/groups added as appropriate.

Relevant WebSites

General Information and Potential Training Material Sources

Eldis (fantastic information service of the Institute of Development Studies, UK – lists websites, articles, etc.)

Gender: <http://www.ids.ac.uk/eldis/gender/gender.htm>

Gender policies of donor agencies: <http://www.ids.ac.uk/eldis/hot/wid.htm>

[see OECD/DAC, United Nations system (UNDP, FAO, UNRISD)

World Bank, IDB, ADB?, USAID, CIDA, JICA, FINNIDA, AUSAID, EU, DFID, Dutch, SIDA]

Population: <http://nt1.ids.ac.uk/eldis/pop/pop.htm>

Funding website lists: <http://nt1.ids.ac.uk/eldis/fund/fun6.htm>

Gender-related publications

<http://www.womenink.org> (commercial vendor)

<http://www.widtech.org> (USAID project)

<http://www.genderreach.com> (USAID project)

<http://www.oecd.org> (OECD)

<http://www.worldbank.org>

<http://www.iadb.org>

<http://www.wedo.org>

<http://unesco.org> (leadership training, including for indigenous groups)

<http://www.magnet.undp.org/gender>

<http://www.idrc.org>

ISIS – international women's information and communication service

<http://www.cgiar.org> - Gender-cg network (providing a newsletter about gender and intra-household research being conducted by or related to the interests of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research)

Femisa list-serve [for those who work on or think about feminism, gender, women and international relations, world politics, international political economy, global politics – send to:

LISTSERV@csf.colorado.edu with message: SUB FEMISA Firstname Lastname]

National Council for Research on Women

Women's International Network

International Women's Tribune Center

WSSD

WomensNet@igc [www.igc.apc.org/womensnet/]

[a community of individuals and organizations using computer technology to advance the interests of women worldwide – providing networking and information resources to enhance women's involvement during and after the 4th World Conference on Women – including official UN documents in three languages, NGO information and planning information. The main information resource related to finding documents or getting internet/technology-related help is: womensdesk@igc.apc.org.

Many on-line conferences for women – women population, women development, women events, women information, etc.

<http://www.voiceofwomen.com>

<http://www.social.com/social/women.html> (Women's page at the Social Cafe)

www.lifeonline.org/debate (on-line debate about what WSSD should be trying to achieve)

www.wedo.org

www.unedforum.org (UNED Forum)

www.earthsummit2002.org (UNED Forum)

www.earthsummit2002.org/wcaucus/csdngo.html (Women's Caucus)

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/women~csd/> (Women's Caucus list-serve)

waggggs@yahoo.com (NGO Commission on the Status of Women, Leslie Wright)

nayaranita@hotmail.com (SAGE – Strategic Analysis for Gender Equity, Anita Nayar)

ICM Web-links [Potential for hot-links and events calendars]

<http://www.coastalmanagement.net>

send press release to Coastal Management Online, Calendar of Events, P.O. Box 5435,
Vernon Hills, IL, 60061 or webhead@coastalmanagement.net

http://www.cmc_ocean.org (Center for Marine Conservation)

<http://www.coral.org> (The Coral Reef Alliance)

<http://www.nova.edu/ocean> (International Coral Reef Symposium)

<http://www.uncwil.edu/isrs> (International Society for Reef Studies)

<http://www.wave.nos.noaa.gov/ocrm> (NOAA/OCRM)

<http://www.unesco-nairobi.unon.org/csi.html> (UNESCO Coastal and Small Islands Initiative)