



Sustainable Development foundation : Gender Mainstream Report

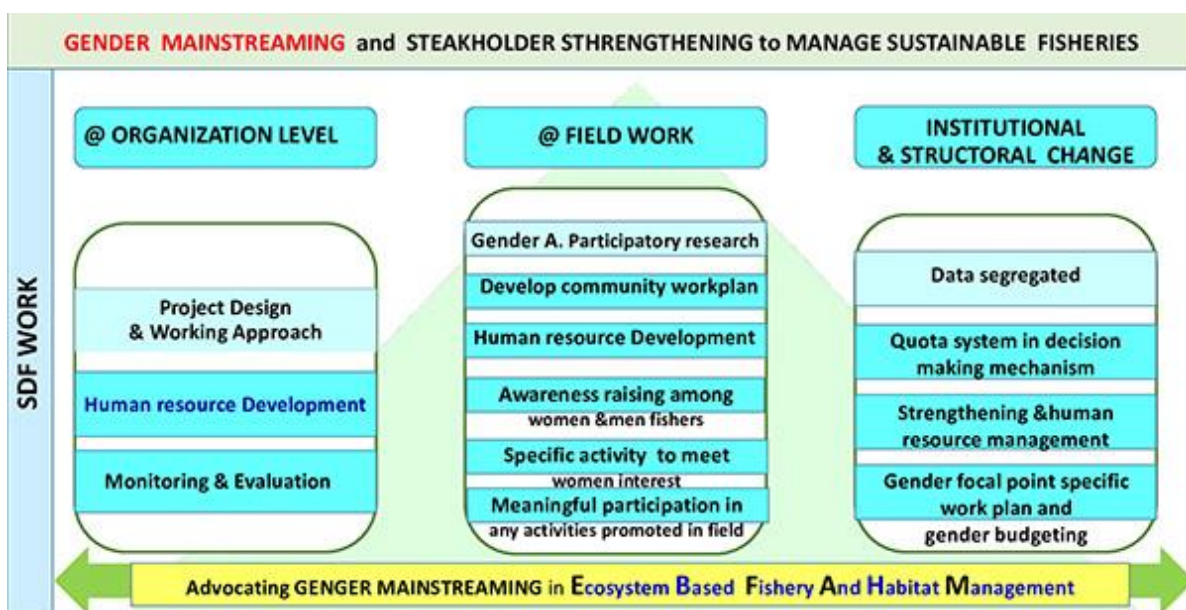
(1)Overall situation of Thai women Fisherfolk

The gender situation in fisheries and coastal management, still have many gaps and obstacle for women. By perceiving in general, fisheries sector is dominated by men. Although, in small scale fisheries, they are rely on household labor work for fisheries activity. And 50% of fisher are women fisher and play important role in fishery management products. By closer look, women play various roles in whole chain of fisheries activities, such as seafood processing, trade, service related. In coastal fishery community, it shown that part of household economic and community economic management, take part by women role.

While women status are not identified as fisher, and work as labor under patriachy culture, with lacking of participation in decision making. Furthermore, under situation that the fisheries resources have degraded and decrease from unsustainable fishing, and under climate change, effected to household economic. Therefore women 's quality of life, and are more insecure situation.

(2) SDF 's work in Gender Mainstream in Fisheries and Habitat Management

With Gender mainstreaming in sustainable fisheries management, SDF have work at all level to advocate gender mainstreaming in ecosystem based fisheries and habitat management, and strengthening capacity of related stakeholder to manage fishing capacities and combat illegal and destructive fishing.



1)At field work, SDF have designed for specific activities, to work with gender participatory working approach in community to meet women interest, and raising awareness among women and men fisher. Also, support women participation meaningful in coastal-community resources management.

- Women empowerment



- Capacity building for women in communities & and network

- **In Trat** :By working support to representatives of women from small-scale fisherfolks in Lam Klad sub-district, Cham Rak Sub-district, Mai Rood Sub-district, Nong Kan Song Sub-district to organized and capacity buiding to women fisher. To provide opportunity for women to collectively analyse the current situation and local context and have capacity to plan and develop a local information system.
- **In Petchburi** : Preparation of information regarding risks and vulnerability in Ban Lam Sub District and Bang Taboon Sub-District for mapping. Organised workshops together with various relevant organisations. Field-based fact finding and ensuring that women groups participating in all of the process and the implementation of all activities.
- Work approach and processes that engage diverse groups with different roles and responsibilities especially housewives groups and women groups. These women thoroughly understand and are able to propose solutions to the problems that impact their livelihoods and domestic as well as community economy effectively. Their ideas and perceptions complement the men’s in the communities.
- Support women to participate in small-fisherfolk forum at national level.



2)At institutional change, SDF provide opportunity for community participation in mechanism and activities in fishery management . By creating opportunity for women to participate in mechanisms and natural resource management related activities. For women fisher supportive, SDF provide space for women to participate in forum to propose policy recommendations on participatory natural resource management which involves community, government, sub-district level, district level and national levels.



3) Gender Mainstream in Climate Change & Disaster management : With collaboration working with government sector, especially department of Women’s Affair and Family Development, Women’s foundation, and civil society from many provinces. SDF orgazied workshop for lessen sharing, and to analyze gender situation impacted from climate change and disaster, in fisheries sector , agriculture secture ,city & community sector , and brainstorm the idea to develop disaster management plan with gender perspective, and tools for work at all level.

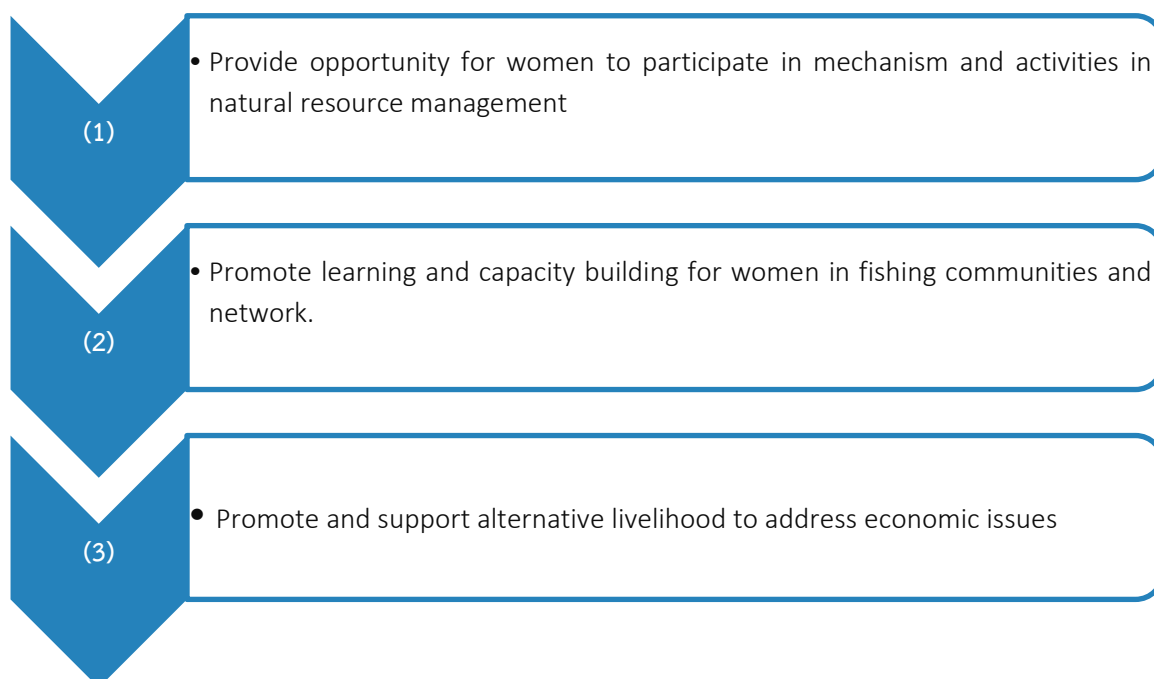
Mainstreaming Gender Integration in Actions

Gender Mainstream in Climate Change & Disaster Management
: Fisheries , Agriculture , City & Community Sector
 Among civil society & Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development



Trat Bay in Trat Province Target Site :

Strategy in streamlining gender in participatory natural resource management



- (1) Provide opportunity for community participation in mechanism and activities in fishery management

Implementation Details: Provide space for women to participate in forum to propose policy recommendations on participatory natural resource management which involves community, government, sub-district level, district level and national levels.

Stakeholders: Representatives of women from small-scale fisherfolks in Lam Klad sub-district, Cham Rak Sub-district, Mai Rood Sub-district, Nong Kan Song Sub-district

Timeframe: Prior to project began - present

Indicator-based evaluation of activities: opportunity for women from small-scale fishery to learn, voice opinion on natural resource management at different levels.

Outcomes: The women have increased knowledge and understanding as well as being able to link their livelihood with natural resource conservation. They also have an increased awareness on the importance of natural resource conservation which will provide livelihood security. The women have widen perspectives, not only focusing securing incomes at domestic level.

(2) Promote learning and capacity building for women in fishing communities and network

2.1 Network-based Activities: Federation of Southern Fisherfolk Forum

Implementation Details: Capacity building for women in small-scale fishing village to become community leaders, promotion of knowledge sharing and network building among the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk through invitation to National Seminar of Federation Southern Fisherfolk

Stakeholders: 4 representatives from Mai Rood Sub-district and 1 representative from Hard Lek Sub-district

Timeframe: 17-18 December 2018 at Department of Fishery

Indicator-based evaluation of activities: Provision of opportunity for women to learn for women leaders in being able to link the issues of small-scale fisherfolks at the community, network and policy.

Outcomes: A motivation to advocate for small-scale fisherfolk rights and policy advocacy.

(3) Promote and support alternative livelihoods in response to economic issues

3.1 Study on debts in small-scale fishing villages and impacts on women as they have a role in finance and debt management.

Implementation Details: Collect and study information about debts in small-scale fishing villages and their impacts on women. The information will be used further to develop action plans for improvement of livelihood quality in small-scale fishing village.

Stakeholders: This is a collaboration between Faculty of Social Administration of Thammasart University which involves 3 trainee students conducting researches in 3 fishing villages in Trat Bay (Ban Lam Hin of Nong Kan Song Sub-district, Ban Huang Born of Mai Rood Sub-district and Ban Prod Nai of Huang Nam Kao Sub-district of Trat Province). The research had begun since January 2019

Timeframe: May – April 2019

Indicator-based evaluation: A clear work approach in working with women in addressing economic issues

Outcomes: The study has been used for policy advocacy that supports and promotes gender-based livelihood security of small-scale fisherfolk.



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finance and

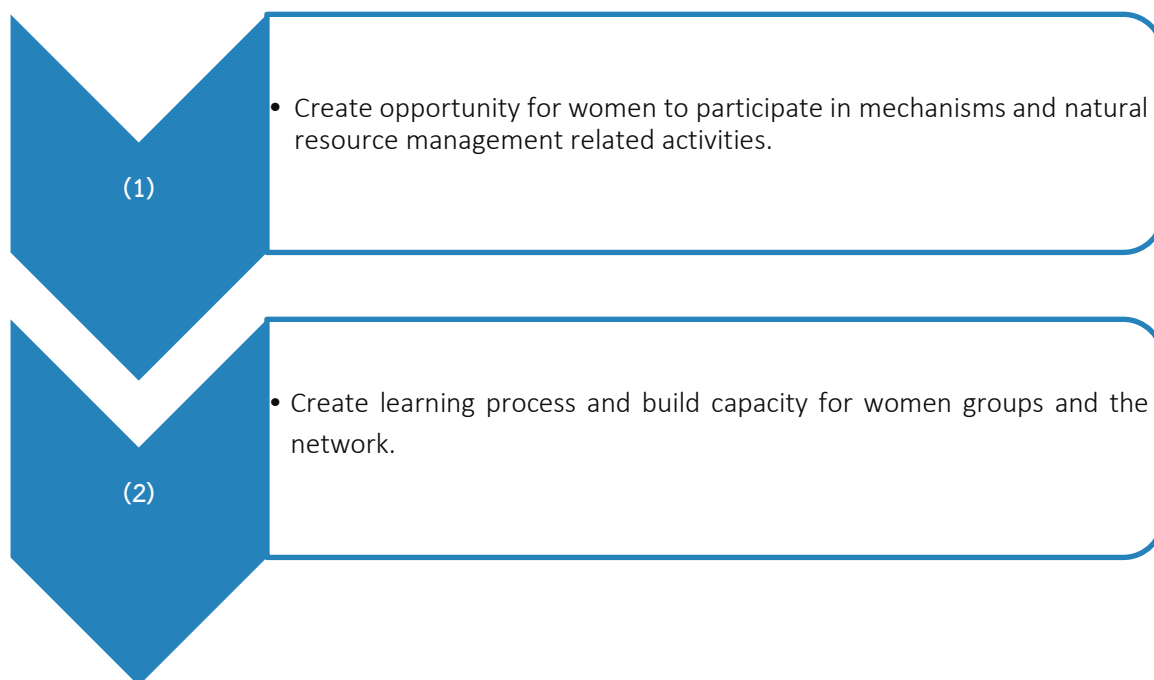
training on
debt

management for small-scale fisherfolk and student apprentice from Thammasart University.)

Activities	Objectives	target groups/target area	Outcomes
Brain storm meeting to develop women's groups in Moo 5, Mai Rood Sub-district on 13 September 2018.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To create a space for women to voice their opinions regarding self development and occupational development. 2. To develop action plans regarding living quality improvement in order to cope with climate change. 	11 women groups in Moo 5, Mai Rood Sub-district.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear improvement of capacity of the target women that create future community leaders. 2. Development of alternative occupations in order to better cope with climate change.
Workshop on how to create value added project of "Plapred" in Huang Nam Kao Sub-district, held between 19-20 September 2018.	1. To develop economic activities that women are interested in as also to build a working relationship that links economic production and sustainable natural resource management for the women groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women groups in Ban Pred Nai. 2. Private economy groups in Ban Pred Nai 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established relationship between sustainable development foundation and the women groups as a basis for future collaboration. 2. The woman has an increased knowledge regarding how to create a value added project as a means of security domestic and community economy.
Capacity building and Occupational Development workshop for Women group in Mai Rood, held on 27th August 2018 at Moo 1, Mai Rood Sub-district.	To support the women in the community in being able to future develop their own women groups in the community and upscale their local products that are based on conservation of natural resources.	Occupational Development Group in Moo 1, Mai Rood Sub-district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The women are able to see a relationships between livelihoods and fishery resources conservation. 2. An agreement on 5% of profit contribution towards central funds for group management and to support public service activities.

Bang Taboon Bay of Petchaburi Province :

Strategy in streamline gender based in natural resource management



(1) Create opportunity for women to participate in mechanisms and natural resource management related activities

Objectives: To provide opportunity for women to collectively analyse the current situation and local context and have capacity to plan and develop a local information system.

Implementation Details: Preparation of information regarding risks and vulnerability in Ban Lam Sub District and Bang Taboon Sub-District for mapping. Organised workshops together with various relevant organisations. Field-based fact finding and ensuring that women groups participating in all of the process and the implementation of all activities.

Stakeholders

- 1) Government Unit namely the Committee of Watershed Management of Petchaburi Province, Office of Agricultural Unit of Ban Lam District, Fishery Division of Ban Lam District, Office of Natural Resource and Environmental of Petchaburi Province, The Royal Irrigation Project of Petchaburi Province, Project of Water Transfer and Maintaining Petchaburi Province, Village Head of Ban Lam Sub-District, Committee of Watershed of Petchaburi Province.
- 2) Tambon Administrative Organisations namely Director of Tambon Administrative Organisation of Ban Lam Sub-District and Committee of Municipality Management of Ban Lam Sub-District.

- 3) Community leaders both formal and informal such as representatives from the civil society sector, Agriculture Assembly network, community leaders of rice farmer, small-scale fisherfolks and coastal aquaculture farmer, Network for the Village Protection of Natural Resource and Environment, housewives group and women groups.

Timeframe: October - November 2018

Indicator-based evaluation: Work approach and processes that engage diverse groups with different roles and responsibilities especially housewives groups and women groups. These women thoroughly understand and are able to propose solutions to the problems that impact their livelihoods and domestic as well as community economy effectively. Their ideas and perceptions complement the men's in the communities.

Outcomes

- 1) The women group has a good knowledge and understanding about problems occurred in their community through the use of community mapping on risk and vulnerability
- 2) The women group have been able to reflect their concerns and are able to propose recommendations to address the problems based on their experience and knowledge.
- 3) Through the project's implementation and gender-based process, both men and women community members are able to recognize their roles and despite differences in the way their thought process and perception, they recognise the importance and how they can complement each other.

(2) Develop and build capacity of women's group and network

2.1 Organise small meetings to evaluate vulnerability and capacity of women in Bang Taboon Bay

Objective: To develop role and knowledge of the women's group in ecosystem-based natural resource management

Project Implementation: the project began by providing opportunity for the women group to meet and shared their experiences and analyse their problems together. The sharing also took place among the network that has been facing similar issues. Furthermore, the project has also been promoting alternative livelihoods for community groups whereby several group meetings have been held which provides opportunity for women to understand and analyse their problems occurred in their community. For instance, issues about impacts of sewage water discharged from Ratchaburi Province which impacts the entire ecosystem, from upstream to downstream and hence impacting the livelihood of the coastal communities. The activity aims to prepare the women's group to be able to work with the network and other alliance outside their areas. So far, the communities have raised their issues to the local authority, from district to provincial to ministry level. Currently, there is a joint agreement on sewage water management between 3 provinces (Petchaburi, Ratchaburi and Samut Songkram Province) in order to help alleviate the negative impacts faced by cockerel farmers and small-scale fisherfolk in Bang Taboon sub-district, Ban Lam District of Petchaburi Province.

Stakeholders: 15 representatives from woman's groups in Taboon Bay of Lame District in Petchaburi Province.

Indicator-based evaluation: a work process that recognises the importance of capacity building for women in Taboon Bay and working with various community networks.

Outcome: Women are able to access informations and updates about their areas as a results of information sharing from community leaders.

(3.3) Capacity Building related Activities for Women and Small-scale Fisherfolk Network in 2 Target Sites.

Implementation: Promote knowledge building through women forum as a mean of capacity building for women in small-scale fisherfolk community in Trat and Petchaburi Province together with representative from ICSF India, Netherland and Ghana.

Stakeholders: Women representatives from Trat and Petchaburi Province, representative from ICSF India, Netherland and Ghana as well as Sustainable Development Foundation.

Timeframe: November 2018

Indicator-based evaluation: Promotion of knowledge sharing under SSF Guideline with an emphasis on women's rights protection and women's participation in fishery management. The aim is to enhance the role of woman in gaining legitimate rights in accessing and utilising natural resources. To effectively manage natural resource, government must not be the only sole manager but must involve the small-scale fisherfolk and women in the management and participate in policy development. Furthermore, it should be the role of the government sector to support and protects the rights of the small-scale fisherfolk, ensuring community's livelihood and social security. This states clearly in the international fishery agreement that the community have questioned while recognising the need to advocate that it is being enforced at the national level in accordance to the international agreement.

Outcome: Community members from Trat and Petchaburi area who participated in the activities have felt that they understand the international context and are able to link to the situation in their community. They now have awareness that about the situation of small-scale fisherfolk around the world that have been facing similar problems and issues, that is livelihood insecurity and facing injustice from the government. They understand that this is the reason why it is important to create and mobile a small-scale fisherfolk network

around the world in order to influence and bring about a radical changes in mindset and practices of government sector that recognise the importance of community's participation in fishery management.

A forum has been organised to provide opportunity for small-scale fisherfolk in negotiating and pushed for international agreement that later developed in into VGSSF that protects the rights of small-scale fisherfolks for livelihood security and a fair access to resource.

The outcome of such sharing and learning is that the women group from the fishing communities were able to participate and reflected on their experience in the context of their fishing rights while facing with problems with marine and fishery resource degradation and loophole in fishery policy that have worsen their fishing rights. For instance, the impact of fishery laws have created a system of boat registrations resulting an increasing in number of boats getting locked with no alternative means of incomes. Many fishing households have been left to face and deal with the problems on their own without any governmental supports. After understanding the implication of VGSSF, they would like to see international agreement being translate into practice and essentially have positive impacts on small-scale fisherfolk rights.

(2) Change

1)At women leader level :

1.1)Provision of opportunity for women to learn for women leaders in being able to link the issues of small-scale fisherfolks at the community, network and policy.

1.2) Participation and opportunity for women from small-scale fishery to learn, voice opinion on natural resource management at different levels.



1.3) Capacity of women have increased knowledge and understanding as well as being able to link their livelihood with natural resource conservation. They also have an increased awareness on the importance of natural resource conservation which will provide livelihood security. The women have widen perspectives, not only focusing securing incomes at domestic level.

1.4) The women targeted group has a good knowledge and understanding about problems occurred in their community, have been able to reflect their concerns and are able to propose recommendations to address the problems based on their experience and knowledge.

1.5) Through the project's implementation and gender-based process, both men and women community members are able to recognize their roles and despite differences in the way their thought process and perception, they recognize the importance and how they can complement each other.

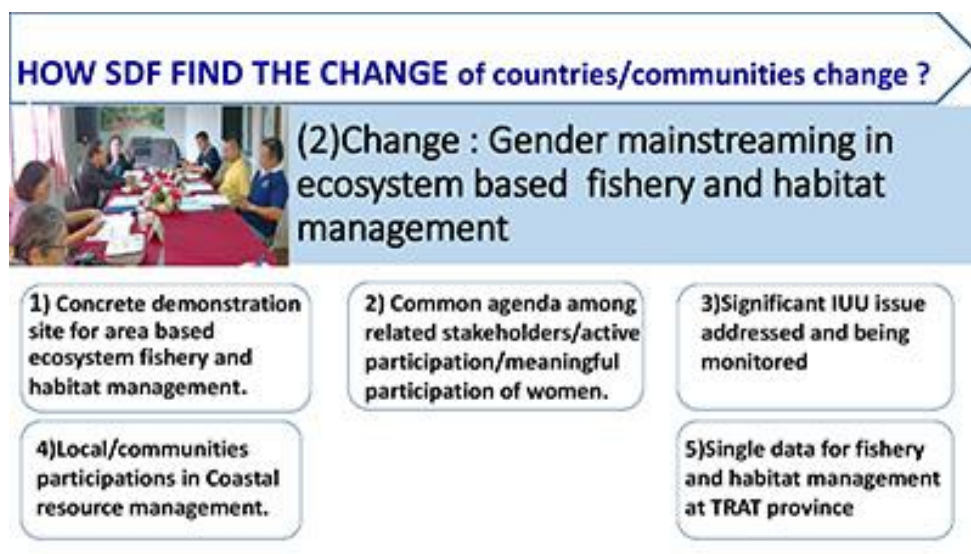
1.6) Women are able to access information and updates about their areas as a results of information sharing from community leaders.

2) at SDF's organization level

: developed of work process that recognizes the importance of capacity building for women and working with various community networks.

3) At Institution level

By promote gender mainstreaming in ecosystem based fishery and habitat management, from policy advocacy and at Institutional level, SDF have founded the significant of change in common agenda among the related stakeholders accepted, especially in how meaningful and active participation of women have to be considerate at institutional level and policy level as common principle.



(3) Project Lessons Learned

1) Level of understanding about ecosystem-based natural resource management.

From the project implementation, it is learned that the local government units still lack of understanding or have a perception about ecosystem based natural resource management and climate change. They still have a lack of understanding and not able to see the relationship between climate change and environmental problems, livelihood insecurity. This is reflected by the fact that the national policies related to marine and coastal resource management are not concrete and robust.

2) Integration of Gender Dimension in Fishery and Coastal Resource Management

The integration of gender dimension in fishery and coastal resource management began with working directly with women groups in small-scale fisherfolk communities and encouraging them to participate in marine and coastal resource management. However, the project has learned that not all the women in the community are able to engage therefore the project had to start with key women leaders who are interested. Moreover, it is learned that capacity building work is a process that requires time to build because the work deals with concepts and perceptions of both men and women in the community. Before a full engagement of women can truly take place, confidence and empowerment in marine and coastal resource management need to be built and strengthen. Not only these needs to be created at the community level, but also in national and society level.

(4) Challenge & Future Direction

As Gender Justice is an Aim of SDF, and to achieve that, considered from the situation of Thai fisherwomen confronting is still far and many gaps, even though the project has been able to provide space for women in fishing communities to be involved and participate in decision makings related to management of marine and coastal resources, but a genuine and meaningful participation of these women are yet to be brought to be surface. More effort is required to promote this marginalised group in being able to influence policies and create a clear identify of women's role in fishery sector. Therefore, it needed for working support in long term, not only under activities and with shortly project.

By the way, to closing the gaps for women, women empowerment is the key in long term and continuous development, to improve women's fisher quality of life and status, and also for mainstreaming gender in fishery and coastal management at all area and levels.

1) Visibility of fisherwomen : it need to be create the working support for women fisher to be visible status and allow their voices to be heard in communities, network, public and at policy level. As well to diminish the obstacle of work burden to women, to raise up women chance to develop their quality of life, women rights.

2) Meaningful participation in any fisher and habitat management, and sustainable livelihood : By the way that there are still have many gap needed to work both data gap and gender equality gap, to be ensured for the meaningful participation in fishery management at institution and policy level , it still needed varieties approach and more supportive, And also integration of gender right dimension into fishery and coastal resources management.



3) **Working specify & target women** : To make changing, it need long term and specify working to women to be strengthened, and ensure that women fisher status and their quality of life will be improve to reach gender equality.

4) **Allocation gender budgeting** : to improve position of women, need to allocate funds of gender budgeting is important, for women interest and any support for women learning, also fund for acvities for women to improve their livelihood.

5) **Organization and network of women fisher** : as well as SSF network, women need a differently network for focusing on women's fisher agenda and interest in short term and long term. Also to establish and improve women 's fisher leadership network.

6) **Collective efforts in changing attitudes and value toward women** : in order to get their full participation in decision making at all level, also change the perception of women themselves, as the change agent leader for small fisher household and community . Also, public perception to women fisher role, who take part as sustainable seafood producer for consumer and environment.

7) **Advocacy and campaign**, needed for specified gender programs and strategies in Fisheries and coastal resources management to ensure gender mainstreaming.

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