

## Gender Mainstreaming in Coastal Zoning and Its Effect on the Economic Resilience of Coastal Communities

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### Abstract

*Women's contributions and roles in coastal communities are frequently overlooked. Through a gender-based empowerment strategy, gender-based coastal zoning can result in an integrated and long-lasting implementation of coastal area management and increase coastal community resilience. This paper aims to emphasize the need of considering the demands and behaviors of women and to determine the effect of gender mainstreaming in coastal zoning on coastal area resilience. The method used in this paper is descriptive research as to conduct the potential for conducting analysis related to the role of women in coastal areas, the tools used by researchers is zoning method based on the results of the literature study, the trend of gender involvement in coastal and marine areas is still dominated by men (64%) and women (36%). The findings in this study shows Both women and men have different roles and it is undeniable that they are still interrelated in exploring fishery and marine resources. The economic resilience of coastal communities (fishers) is highly dependent on the presence of fish. The existence of fish is highly dependent on the presence of coral reefs, mangrove forests, and non-mangrove forests or coastal forests as green belts. There is a causal relationship between fish and their environment, the role of women in coastal areas is mostly found in inland coastal areas with the types of activities of production, product processing, marketing, and resources collection, the efforts to close the gap are to use the use of marine spatial planning by defining the use of space and traditional user rights through the participation of women to make them more empowered.*

**Keywords:** *gender mainstreaming, coastal zoning, economic resilience*

### INTRODUCTION

Gender roles and responsibilities are different, women are used to having a higher workload and lower recognition. Women have different roles in coastal production, income generation, and natural resource management in households and communities. Inequality

often occurs among women in terms of division of labor, decision-making power, and access to coastal resources (United Nations Environment Programme and Gender and Water Alliance, 2019).

The need to address unequal power and resources at the household and community levels requires a deeper understanding of the roles and responsibilities of each gender. Generally, women's workload is greater than men's, women have the primary responsibility for doing unpaid housework and care and are often expected to contribute to household income. One of the discrimination schemes against coastal women is the difficulty in obtaining fisherman cards and fishing boat permits. Women's struggles will be recognized through a card that will make it easier for them to get access to health, education, and other rights guaranteed by the government. There is a social construction that women are not created to catch fish and they are less capable of being fishermen. However, in reality, some women catch fish and other animals from water bodies to meet the needs of their families. In this case, women experience double oppression, namely the inability to empower marine potential, and women are not recognized as fishermen because of gender bias (Gibson & Stacey, 2019).

Gender mainstreaming can improve the welfare of coastal communities by identifying and reducing barriers to participation. Justice needs to be created in social and economic life (Fadhilah, N., & Khasanah, U, 2021). Recognizing women's contributions, building women's trust and giving women's voice to participate in local community planning processes creates greater opportunities for issues of concern to women to be included in the development agenda.

Previous research with themes and problems similar to those carried out by researchers can be used as a reference during the research process. The research is entitled Gender analysis for better coastal management-Increasing our understanding of social-ecological seascapes. The results show that the heterogeneity of seascapes also has implications for a clear division of labor based on gender and is closely related to gender symbolism where the traditional role of women is as the main person responsible for reproductive activities and men make use of most of the seascapes. The similarities between this study and previous studies are found in the analysis of the pattern of zoning division of sea areas based on gender and the difference lies in the research method. Previous studies

used structural, symbolic and gender identity typology methods (de la Torre-Castro et al., 2017a).

Meanwhile the method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research is research on current facts from a population which includes activities to assess attitudes or opinions towards individuals, organizations, or procedures. Descriptive research conducted in this research focuses on the potential for conducting analysis related to the role of women in coastal areas, the tools used by researchers is zoning method. Marine spatial planning has developed feasible and more developed management of a relatively narrow view of coastal areas. Zoning has been proposed as a progressive measure to deal with the flexibility to adapt to different situations. One of them is to consider the use of zoning based on gender choice as a focal point in natural resource management because gender is a key organization of social life which is a challenge for coastal zoning relevant to adding a human component to the ecological (de la Torre-Castro et al., 2017a).

This study different from the study of Gender analysis for better coastal management-Increasing our understanding of social-ecological seascapes is the using of zoning mapping as the advantages of gender-based zoning mapping will lead to the provision of information and good preparation regarding the involvement of women in each zoning so far. Because through this information, further analysis can be carried out and find greater opportunities to quickly recover from problems in coastal areas starting from weather and climate-related events, including adapting to sea level rise which will bring environmental degradation that harms the community. This can have an impact on the ability of an area/community to recover more quickly and can reduce the negative impacts on environmental and economic human health. Good management of natural resources and the coastal environment will lead to economic movement and determine the economic resilience of coastal communities. Community economic resilience is the condition of people who have access to food needs, both individually and in groups. The economic resilience of coastal communities is highly dependent on the existence of their natural resources (Harahab et al., 2020).

## **DISCUSSION**

Despite the increasing participation of women, women continue to lag behind men in many aspects that affect the opportunities available to them. Gender mainstreaming is a

key component of policy initiatives worldwide. Gender mainstreaming is a concept to assess the different implications for women and men of every planned policy action at all fields and levels. Mainstreaming basically offers a pluralistic approach that respects the diversity between women and men. Gender mainstreaming is appropriate strategy toward disadvantages or discrimination (Ihza, I. M., & Fadhilah, N., 2022). Technically, women and men are equal in today's academic world. Women are free to pursue research and education that interests them, and laws prohibit discrimination. However, despite this formal equality various patterns of gender segregation is still exist (Sivakumar, 2016).

The word “Gender” meant sexual characteristics. However, the term gender had different meaning from “sex” (Muafiah et al., 2022). The term "gender" refers to the socially and culturally defined characteristics of men and women, broadly relating to the different behaviors, roles, expectations, and responsibilities that men and women learn in the context of their society. Gender differences are universal and fixed which are then corrected from time to time. On the other hand, gender differences are learned, changeable, and closely related to culture. As a result, gender is not a fixed and universal entity but evolves due to changes in societal norms and practices and changes that occur during individual life stages. For example, in understanding the role of gender in the traditional glasses given to men and women, is strongly influenced by values and norms as well as cultural processes and socialization in the community (Hassard & Torres, 2021).

Support clear definitions of “male” and female work i.e., paid work and unpaid household work and responsibilities. Feminist economists have recognized this duality by redefining work as “all human activities” intended to produce goods and services that satisfy human needs. This is an acknowledgment of the contribution of women paid and unpaid work activities to society as a whole and facts such as the gender pay gap and sex segregation in work. Gender mainstreaming through coastal zoning can identify their capabilities at work and measure their impact, can improve and sustain performance and contribute to sustainable development for all. This can create a more inclusive and egalitarian work environment and advance the achievement of the SDG’s related to gender inequality, promotion of decent work, and economic growth (Hassard & Torres, 2021).

### **Access and Control Over Assets and Resources**

People who work as fishermen are classified into four groups. First, capture fishermen are fishermen who have production vessels, equipment, and fishing gear, both modern and traditional. Second, collectors are a group of fishermen who work at the auction site. Third, labor fishermen are fishermen who do not have a source of production and work for commercial fishermen. Fourth, cultivating fishermen and processing fishermen. While many women fishermen are identified in the second and third categories, namely as collectors and laborers. The status of the fish harvested by these women belongs to their husbands, because they catch them directly. In this case, the woman or wife does not have control over the produce that is processed and sold to the market because the commodity depends on the husband's ownership. In the collector section, the role of women fishermen is to collect, process and sell fish. It is very different from women on the coast who tend to be more cornered and fall into the fourth category, namely fishing workers. Because they are considered less capable and have not been supported by proper education (Keban & Mas'udah, 2019).

Although gendered inequities and impediments still exist, gender equality and women's empowerment are priorities that are acknowledged throughout the world. Macro- and micro-patterns of social and gender inequality and inequity interface with fish agri-food systems. At the micro level, women perform a disproportionate proportion of unpaid work and have less ownership and control over resources that produce money (land, ponds, fish, technology). They receive an unfair share of benefits, have unequal power in governance, and are disproportionately involved in low-return jobs and less valuable value chain nodes (Adam et al., 2021).

The right to access resources is an important component of gender mainstreaming in coastal communities. Utilization of marine spatial planning by defining the use of space and the rights of traditional users through the participation of women to make them more empowered. To be able to determine the participation of women we used a zoning method. In addition to the zoning method, this study uses a systematic search strategy method to help identify and organize women's participation in access to coastal and marine resources based on previous studies for zoning (Bramer et al., 2018). This method aims to be able to describe the composition of women's participation and the types of activities that involve women's participation in coastal and marine areas. In this study, regional zoning is divided into two

types consisting of zoning based on marine seascapes and ecosystems and zoning based on the type of activity.

Zonations based on seascapes and marine ecosystems consist of six zones, they are urban area, coastal forest, mangrove forest, seagrass bed, coral reef, and the deep sea. Meanwhile, zonations based on the type of activity consist of two zones, they are the coastal activity zone (land area) and the marine activity zone (water area). These two methods of zonations are used to analyze gender participation in each region, especially women, to find out how much women are involved in each zone and what types of activities involve women's participation. As can be seen in Figure 1, women's participation tends to be found more inland areas than in the deep sea, and gender participation in deep seas tends to be dominated by males.

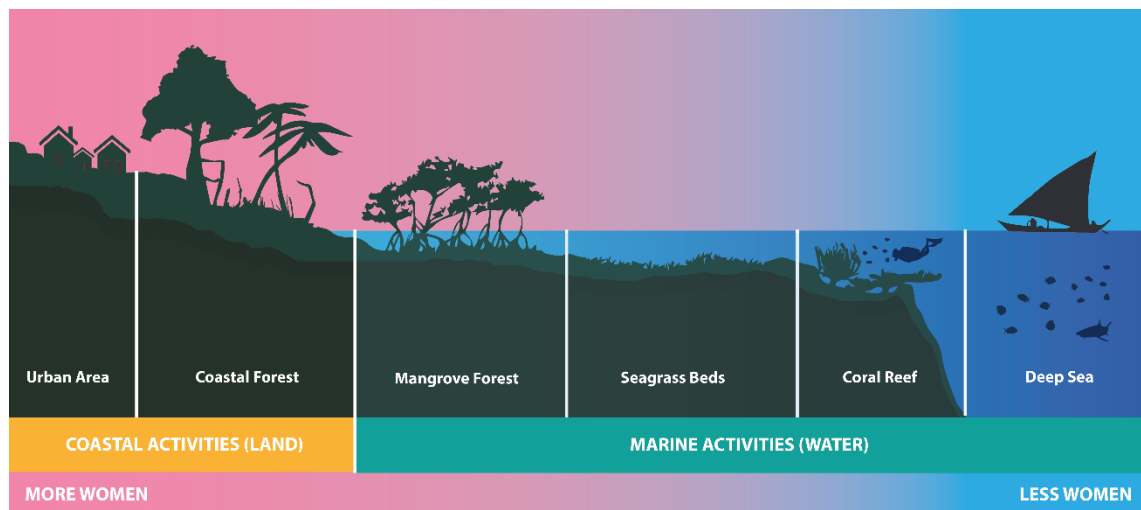


Figure 1. Gender Activities Related to Marine and Coastal Resources Based on Zoning of Seascapes & Ecosystems (Based on and re-proceed from: de la Torre-Castro et al., 2017)

Based on the results of literature studies on previous research conducted by de la Torre-Castro et al. (2017) and Fitriana & Djohani (2017), the trend of gender involvement in coastal and marine areas is still dominated by men (64%) and women (36%). The participation of women sequentially compared to men was found in residential areas (90%), mangrove forests (50%), coastal areas and seagrass beds respectively (43%), coral reefs (6%), and no women participation was found on the deep sea (Figure 2).

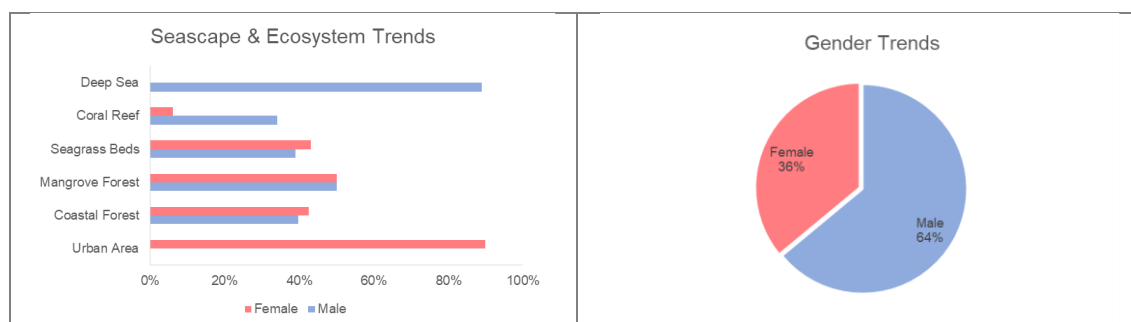


Figure 2. Trends in Gender Involvement by Zoning of Seascape and Ecosystem (left) and Overall Gender Involvement Trends in Coastal and Marine Areas (right) (Based on and re-proceed from: de la Torre-Castro et al., 2017; Fitriana & Djohani, 2017)

In more detail, the researchers conducted further study on the types of activities that involved the participation of women in each zone of seascapes and ecosystems. As can be seen in Table 1, based on the type of activity, it consists of two zones, they are the coastal activity zone (land area) and the marine activity zone (water area). Where the coastal activity zone (land area) consists of activities related to the production, processing, and marketing of marine and fisheries resources, agricultural activities, and activities related to collecting marine and fisheries resources found in coastal areas. While the marine activity zone (water area) consists of activities related to the collecting of marine and fisheries resources found in water areas, mariculture, fishing, and tourism.

Table 1. Types of Women's Activities Related to Access to Fishery and Marine Resources

Zoning Area	Activities Category	Women Activities Related to Marine and Coastal Resources	
Coastal Activity (Land)	Producing, processing, & selling	Rope making	
		Charcoal making	
		Lime making	
	Agriculture	Marine & fisheries product processing & selling	
		Agriculture	
	Collecting (Land)	Activity	Firewood collection
			Fruit collection
Building material collection			
Marine Activity (Water)	Collecting (Water)	Medicine collection	
		Activity	Invertebrate collection
			Collection of fertilizer
	Collection of twigs for local fish trap		
	Mariculture	Activity	Collection of sticks of seaweed farming
			Collect shells and other mangrove product in mangrove areas
			Collect shells on the beach
			Collect sea cucumbers
	Fishing Activity	Activity	Seaweed mariculture
			Fishing activities
			Fishing using scoop or ker
Catch fish by speargun and manual dive			
Cast net from the coast			
Tourism	Activity	Hand and line fishing by dugout canoe or boat with engine less than 7 hp	
		Hand and line fishing from coast	
Tourism	Activity	Tourist Activities	

Based on and re-proceed from: de la Torre-Castro et al. (2017); Fitriana & Djohani (2017)

The form of women's participation and access to marine and fisheries resources is dominated in coastal activities (63%), than in water activities (37%). The types of activities that involve the most women's participation are marine and fishery resource collection activities in coastal areas (34%), followed by marine and fishery resource collection activities in water areas (21%), agriculture (16%), production, processing, and selling of marine and fishery resources (13%), fishing activities (10%), mariculture (6%), and tourism (0%).

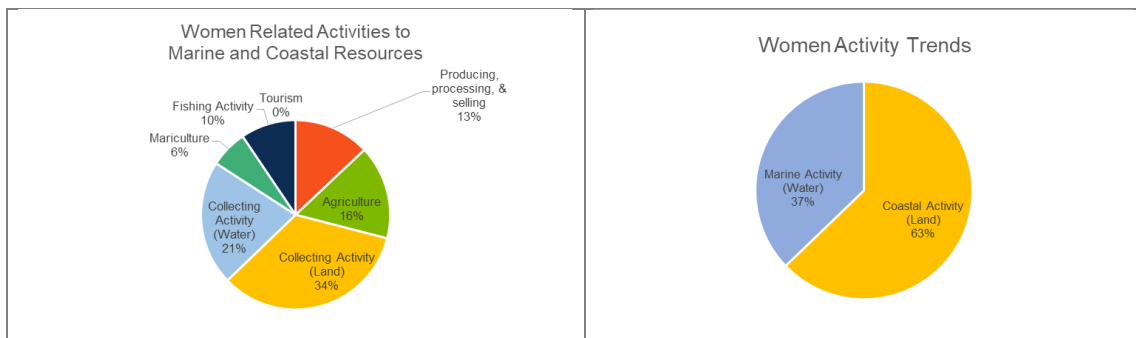


Figure 3. Percentage of Women Related Activities to Marine and Coastal Resources Access (left) and Overall Gender Activity Trends in Coastal and Marine Areas (right) (Based on and re-proceed from: de la Torre-Castro et al., 2017; Fitriana & Djohani, 2017)

Both women and men have different roles and it is undeniable that they are still interrelated in exploring fishery and marine resources. In fisheries activities, women tend to fish using simple fishing gear without using a boat, if using a boat it is only a boat with a capacity of 7 hp (Table 1). Meanwhile, for fishing areas that can be reached by women only in the intertidal area to the mangrove area (Matsue et al., 2014). In contrast to men who can catch fish by boat in the deep sea. Therefore, based on the results of the study, the percentage trend of women's activity tends to be mostly found in natural resource collection activities in coastal areas, but the percentage is still lower when compared to men who do more fishing activities on the deep seas.

Women mostly fish near the coast for a living, from freshwater rivers to the sea. Women are slowly being able to navigate to a male-dominated space (Deep sea) as they combine subsystem and commercial fisheries. Women do not have access to fishing boats or money to rent boats. Low-tech fishing gear that limits catch and distance traveled to catch fish. This is mainly because commercial fishing requires a license that many women do not have access to. Furthermore, the role of women in commercial fisheries is still under appreciated because of their insignificant contribution even though they play an important

role in the small-scale fisheries sector. Women have a significant role in activities related to economic improvement, namely processing and selling fishery and marine products (Salagrama & Salka, 2010).

Women's participation in and roles in fisheries, as well as their contributions to the economy and society, are frequently disregarded and underappreciated. Women in the fishing industry during research had significant and distinct impacts on the sustainability of the social, economic, and ecological systems. Women played a significant role in the fisheries by actively participating in fishing, both from canoes within the lagoon and by gathering crustaceans along coastlines. The provision of their families food came primarily from the extraction of marine resources. Within small-scale fishing villages, women play a significant role in generating income and ensuring food security. However, male community leaders make the majority of the decisions on the management of coastal fisheries. Given that men and women interact with marine environments differently, it is necessary to further examine how men and women participate and play diverse roles in managing marine resources (Rohe et al., 2018).

Our study emphasizes the need of considering the demands and behaviors of women. Improving women's equal access to coastal and marine resources is an important step to achieving more sustainable and equitable management of marine ecosystems. In addition, the lack of attention to gender aspects in resilience has not been able to maximize the specifications between men and women in using coastal or marine space differently which will result in different environmental impacts.

### **Gender and its Relation to the Economic Resilience of Coastal Communities**

Economic resilience is a condition of the nation's economic life based on economic democracy, containing the ability to maintain healthy and dynamic economic stability as well as the ability to create national economic independence with high competitiveness and realize just and equitable people's prosperity (Sadewo, 2020). The economic resilience of coastal communities (fishers) is highly dependent on the presence of fish. Meanwhile, the existence of fish is highly dependent on the presence of coral reefs, mangrove forests, and non-mangrove forests or coastal forests as green belts. There is a causal relationship between fish and their environment (Harahab et al., 2020). Community economic resilience is the condition of people who have access to sufficient food, food security is a system consisting

of three main components: food availability and stability, and food accessibility. and food utilization (Rosegrant & Cline, 2003).

Women frequently lack the resources to equip better boats and fishing gear as well as the time to travel to remote fishing locations because they are responsible for taking care of their families. However, they are still frequently unwelcome on bigger fishing vessels that are better suited for open water. Women suffer twice as much from unsustainable fishing since they frequently have to feed the entire family. Fish stocks near the coast, which are easier for women to reach, can stabilize or even rise with the help of ethical and sustainable fishing, improving the conditions for women. Gender inequality is a powerful barrier to women's resilience. Equal and equitable access to resources enables women to increase their productivity and income potential, helping them save and invest. Without equal and improved access, women are more vulnerable than men to shock, with severe consequences for their homes and communities.

#### **a. Food Availability and Stability**

At least, more than 50% of the food needs of coastal communities depend on the existence of natural resources such as fisheries and the surrounding environment. In the field of fisheries, the economic driving force of coastal communities is highly dependent on fish commodities as a result of fishermen's responses. With the availability and stability of high fish food, it will encourage the economic movement of the community, trigger the exchange of products and services, and create conditions that can be felt by the community that food security for themselves will be safe (Harahab et al., 2020). Apart from that, the coastal tourism industry has also grown rapidly over the last few decades, but research is scarce and it is questionable whether residents benefit from this industry (Lange, 2015). In particular, the lack of attention to the role of women as users of everyday resources, as well as gender mainstreaming in policy, management, and governance. Control and participation regarding marine resources are highly unequal as a result of the unequal distribution of power (Fröcklin et al., 2013).

#### **b. Food Accessibility**

Traditional stereotypes about women's capabilities and gender structures in society have been identified as barriers (de la Torre-Castro et al., 2017a). Coastal activities are shaped by gender inequality and women typically have less access to financial, physical, human and

social resources and decision-making authority (Fröcklin et al., 2013). This makes women very vulnerable to the decline in coastal or marine resources, thus vulnerable to the poverty trap (Haider et al., 2017), where the existing system makes the role of women small in contributing to family food security, and women find it difficult to obtain basic food.

### **c. Food Utilization**

Research shows that increased access to resources does not necessarily mean that a person can make strategic life choices (Kabeer, 2005). Food utilization is the proper biological use of food, requiring a diet providing sufficient energy and essential nutrients, potable water, and adequate sanitation. Effective food utilization depends in large measure on knowledge within the household of food storage and processing techniques, basic principles of nutrition and proper childcare. Especially women, due to the inadequacy of institutional design, cultural norms, gender inequalities, and unbalanced power dynamics that limit the ability to make strategic choices and act on choices (Fröcklin et al., 2018). Studies show gender inequality and power imbalances are characteristic at both the household, community, and political levels. Measuring the empowerment process is far from simple and should be seen as highly contextual and multidimensional (Kabeer, 1999).

### **Changing Social Norms, Perception, and Belief**

The social sciences have a long-standing fascination with understanding how humans come to work together and, more specifically, how unwritten rules emerge that affect their actions. Interest in social norms is traceable already in Aristotle, Grotius, Hume and Locke, among others. In the 20th century, anthropologists and sociologists spent considerable time and resources studying how attitudes and practices of the group influence attitudes and practices of individuals. social norms are rules of action shared by people in a given society or group they define what is considered normal and acceptable behaviour for the members of that group (Cislaghi & Heise, 2020).

Increasing the diversity of activities in coastal areas using gender analysis is very important to avoid inequality and resource dependence only on men. The impacts of coastal community threats such as climate change make coastal economic resilience worse and require more collaborative, innovative, and science-based solutions and awareness from coastal communities themselves. It is important to recognize the fairer representation of women in coastal areas by identifying and classifying work areas in coastal management zones. This research undertakes a gender and territorial representation that allows us to assess

progress and determine actionable solutions to promote effective work participation by gender (Ahmadia et al., 2021).

There are at least two steps that researchers describe to increase the effectiveness of women's participation in coastal areas. First, recognizing the gender disparity that exists in coastal communities, therefore coastal communities must instill a culture that is excluded and commit to increasing deliberate action to accelerate positive change that leads to more gender representation based activities or work. Second, emphasizes local communities to invest more in human resources in creating meaningful long-term effects. Local communities may have an important role in ensuring women's participation and empowering their local capacities. Communities must change the thinking of the workplace as work culture and more support women's responsibilities from taking care of the family and managing the household to being more embracing and increasing equity when hiring and evaluating the process of activities in coastal areas.

## **CONCLUSION**

The economic resilience of coastal communities is highly dependent on the existence of their natural resources. Women's choices and opportunities are quite often limited to positions of relatively low status society and have little influence. Consequently, women's voices and interests are less likely to be considered. In addition, the structures and processes of natural resource management are not taking advantage of the alternative perspectives that may come from women's difference, nor are they maximizing the full potential skill of the "work force." nequality in women in terms of division of labor, decision-making power, and access to coastal resources cannot be separated because of the patriarchal culture which shows that the role of women in coastal areas is mostly found in inland coastal areas with the types of activities of production, product processing, marketing, and resource collection. Fisheries in coastal areas. Meanwhile, from the coastal area to the deep sea, the role of men is more dominant, but it does not deny that there are also women who work in the sector. On the contrary, it is also found that men are also involved in the process from the coast to the mainland. One of the efforts to close the gap is to use the use of marine spatial planning by defining the use of space and traditional user rights through the participation of women to make them more empowered. The recognition of gender representation in each regional

zoning, it will certainly increase progress and determine actionable solutions to increase effective work participation based on gender.

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