

GENDER **OCEAN GOVERNANCE**

The Benguela Current Convention (BCC) is a tripartite intergovernmental agency, established for the coordinated management of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME)

The BCC recognises the need to ensure that the rights of men and women and their different knowledge, needs, roles, and interests are recognised and addressed in the BCC's work - thereby ensuring that both men and women can contribute and benefit.





Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have the potential to influence policies and programmes at a national and local level that respond to challenges at the human-environment interface, including oceans. SDGs 5 and 14 combine powerful global commitments to gender equality and ocean governance.

% OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN THE OCEAN ECONOMY GLOBALLY

Women in fisheries and aquaculture1 Women in secondary sectors (processing)1 Women in junior level maritime positions²

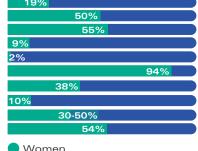
Women holding executive position in maritime transport² Women Seafarers²

Women seafarers working in the cruise industry²

Women working in ocean science³ Women in Mining⁴

Women in artisanal and small-scale mining⁵

Women in Tourism⁶

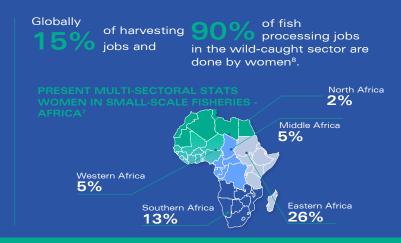




Globally, women's unrecognized contributions to fisheries are worth at least

\$7.4 BILLION ANNUALLY¹²





Men and women play equal roles in managing marine ecosystems; however, women are frequently overlooked in the development of value chains, governance, decision-making, and benefits from the system9

BCC stakeholders agree on the importance of effective ocean governance12.

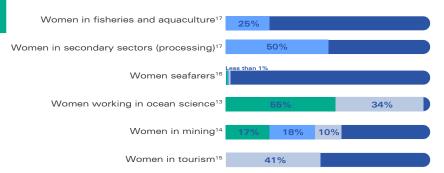


10%

WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN BCC GOVERNANCE

STRUCTURES¹⁰ BCC Secretariat. 64% Commissioners and permanent committee chairpersons. Working groups and permanent committees. 38% Women

% OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN THE OCEAN ECONOMY: ANGOLA, NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.



ources:

FAO. 2016. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2016.

UNCTAD. 2017. Review of maritime transport.

WIM. 2013. Mining for talent: A study of women on boards in the mining industry by WIM (UK) and

3. WIM. 2013. Mining for talent: A study of women on boards in the mining industry by WIM (UK) and PwC.

4. USAID. 2020. Gender issues in the artisanal and small scale mining sector.

5. USAID. 2020. Gender issues in the artisanal and small scale mining sector.

6. UNWTO. 2019. Global report on Women in Tourism.

7. Harper S, Adshade M, Lam WWY, Pauly D, Sumaila UR (2020) Valuing invisible catches: Estimating the global contribution by women to small-scale marine capture fisheries production.

8. J. Siles, et al. (2019). Advancing Gender in the Enrivonnent: Gender in Fisheries – A Sea of Opportunities. IUCN and USAID. Washington, USA: USAID.

9. Gissi. E. et al., 2018. Un-gendering the ocean: Why women matter in ocean governance for sustainability, Mariner Policy, Volume 94, pp. 215-218. The Benguela Current Convention.

11. BCC, 2019. Gender situational analysis, Windhoek: The Benguela Current Convention.

12. https://www.nationalcbserver.com/2020/08/10/features/women-are-key-fisheries-so-why-don't-they-get-credit 3. IOC-UBESCO, 2020. Global Ocean Science Report 2020-Charting Capacity for Ocean Sustainability. K. International Women in Mining, 2016; van Klaveren et al.; 2007 & Kuhanga, 2019.

15. Statistics South Africa, 2018.

16. UNCTAD, 2017.

17. Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Namibia), 2018.











