



Gender Perspectives in Fisheries and Aquaculture

Expert Workshop - Gender Considerations in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
10-11 April 2019, UN Women, New York

Afrina Choudhury, a.Choudhury@cgiar.org, Danika Kleiber, d.kleiber@cgiar.org and Cynthia McDougall, c.mcdougall@cgiar.org

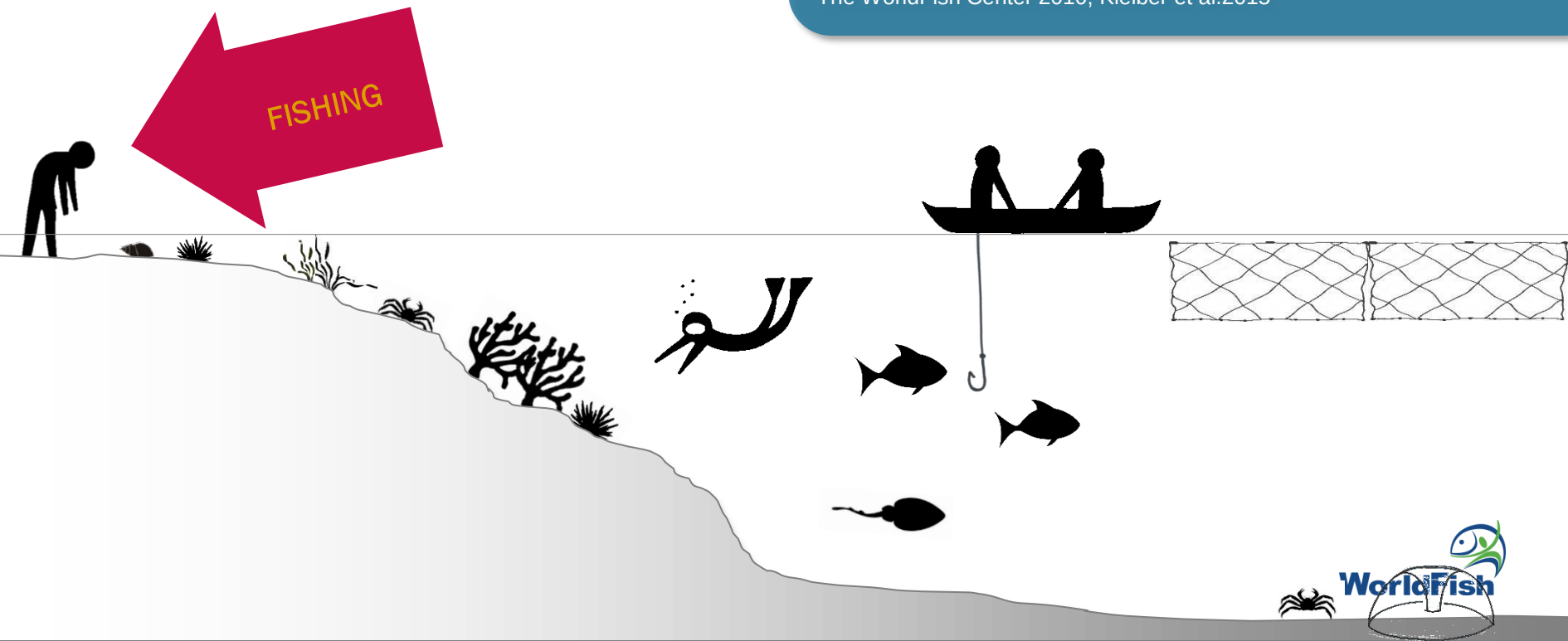
Current status and challenges in regards to
gender perspectives and women's
participation

Invisible fisheries

Biased sampling leaves out gleaning & invertebrate fisheries, part time fishers and processors and marketers

Women and men participate in all aspects of the small-scale fisheries value chain around the world, often in ecologically, economically, and culturally distinct ways

The WorldFish Center 2010; Kleiber et al.2015



Tenure Rights

- Fishing policy can deny women equal tenure rights.
- It can displace women fishers.
- Women less likely to be granted lease or tenure over fishing resources.
- Women may be denied membership to fisher groups that are given tenure rights.

Creation of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) in the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem displaced women seaweed collectors

Rajagopalan 2007

Oman women are barred from obtaining fishing licenses

Anderson 2016, personal communication

Access to fishing, marketing and marketing resources

- Ownership
- Exclusion e.g. market
- Access to inferior products and innovations than men.
- Less access to credit or financial resources than men.
- Control over credit
- Women more vulnerable to ecological change

In Kenya, both women and men participate in marketing fish, but men have access to the larger and more valuable catches

Matsue et al. 2014

In Bangladesh men do not allow women to control, access, use or even look after certain fishing resources like fishing boats in fear of destroying them or because socio-cultural norms do not allow women to utilize those resources

Choudhury et al 2018

Recognition of and Opportunities for Fisheries Labor

“Gender neutral” policies that do not take unequal gender roles into account may give women fewer opportunities than men.

Men and women face different risks due to access to different roles in the value chain

Since 1986, EU Members States have acknowledged women's labor contributions by giving them the legal status of 'assisting spouse', with corresponding social rights such as maternity leave and pensions

Frangoudes and Keromnes 2008; Frangoudes 2013

Women and men's fisheries labor are also often given different cultural and economic value, with women's work often going uncounted and not considered in fisheries governance, despite being vital to small-scale fisheries

Frangoudes 2013; Kleiber et al. 2014; Santos 2015

Equal Pay for Fisheries Labor

Women's fisheries labor is often unpaid, or paid less.

Women's labor in fisheries often goes unpaid because in many cases it is characterized as being part of women's household duties

Williams 2015

“The men of course get more salary than us, around BDT 6000 (USD\$ 77). Of course they will get higher salary than us. They work harder. During shipment they have to toil really hard.”

18 year old female shrimp factory worker, Bangladesh in Choudhury et al 2017

Education

Differences in access to education can impact women and men's fisheries labor

“

Men are stronger and smarter than women”

21 year old male shrimp factory worker, Bangladesh in Choudhury et al 2017

Small-scale fisheries sit within gendered social and cultural systems that perpetuate well-being disparities between men and women and introduce vulnerability within processes of ecological and social change

Gopal et al. 2015

Violence

Shifting gender roles in fisheries related to changes in resource availability can also lead to increases in gender based domestic violence.

it is essential to understanding the centrality of gender to other intersecting issues, particularly human rights and well-being, food security, and climate change

Badjeck et al. 2010

Gender and Food Security

Women's fisheries work is a key part of household food security strategies

(Kawarazuka & Béné 2010)

Women often primarily responsible for daily household food consumption

Directly through fishing (Bleige Bird 2007; Santos 2015)

Indirectly through fisheries income (Gnimadi 2004)

Women sometimes expected to eat less or last (D'Souza & Tandon 2015)

Policy Coherence

Gender equity and equality cohere strongly with international CEDAW policy.

Major barriers may be in the will and capacity to implement existing policy.

While the implementation from ratifying nations has been variable, its influence on national gender policy and women's rights is noticeable (Cho, 2014), including recognition of the need for widespread cultural shifts to achieve social equality for women throughout the world.

Kleiber et al 2017

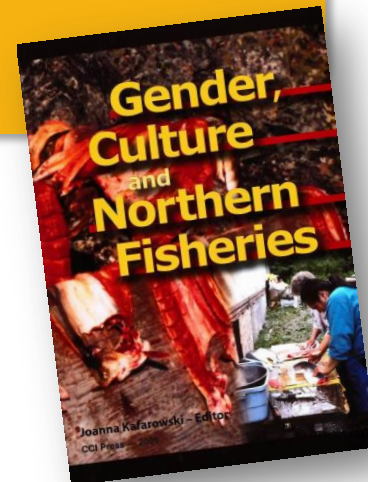
Research and Monitoring

- Lack of sex disaggregated data collection
- Lack of prioritization, money and training for gender research and researchers

According to Arviat men, fishing for char along the shoreline is predominantly men's work.

According to Arviat women, it is predominantly women's work.

- Tyrrell 2009



Capacity Development

- Lack of technical and formal fisheries training programs that are targeted to or include women.
- Women are often not recognized as stakeholders and must contend with cultural barriers to their full participation in decision-making.
- Capacity development should include increase training for gender work in fisheries institutions.

Gender differences in power and decision making exist in small-scale fisheries contexts and those differences influence representative, fair, and sustainable small-scale fisheries governance

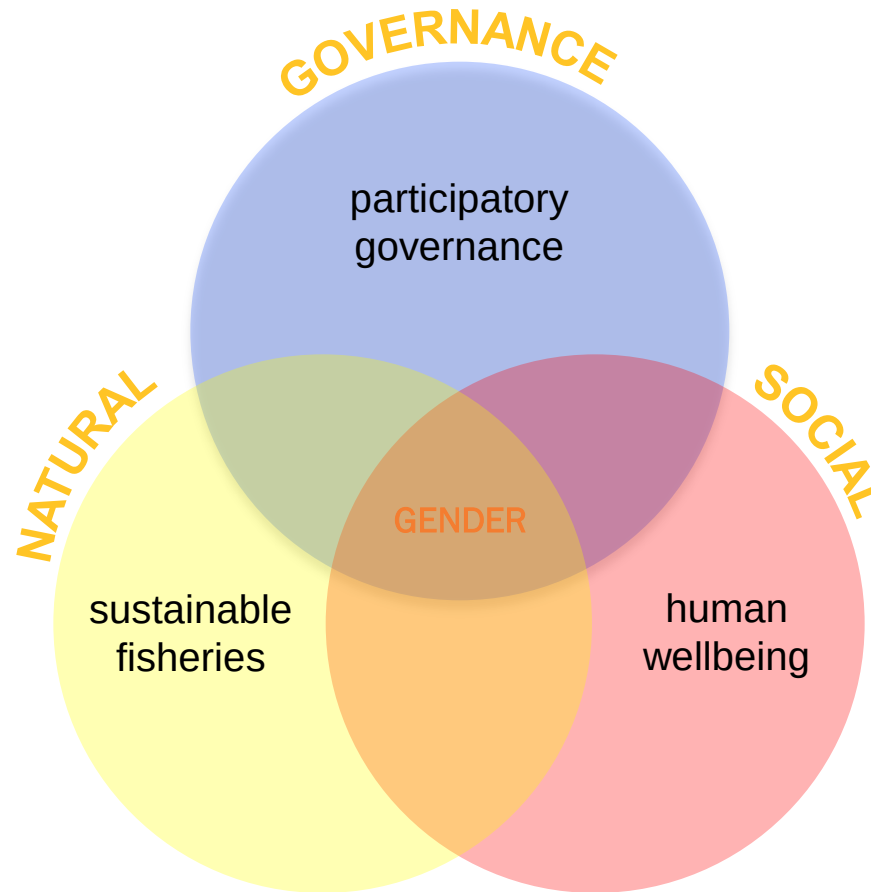
Ram-Bidesi 2015

“92.6 percent of the women preferred training by female extension agents.

- Adeokun & Adereti 2003



Gender is everywhere*



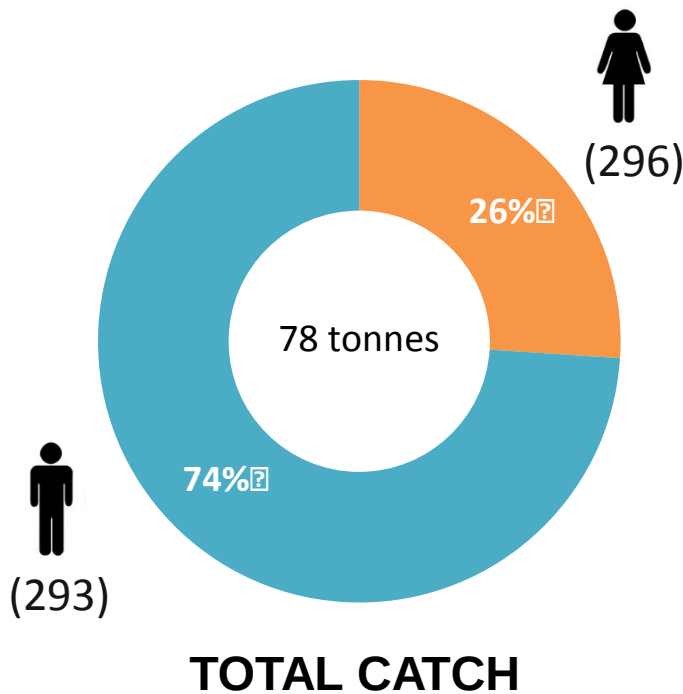
***if you look**

3. Change our understanding of fisheries

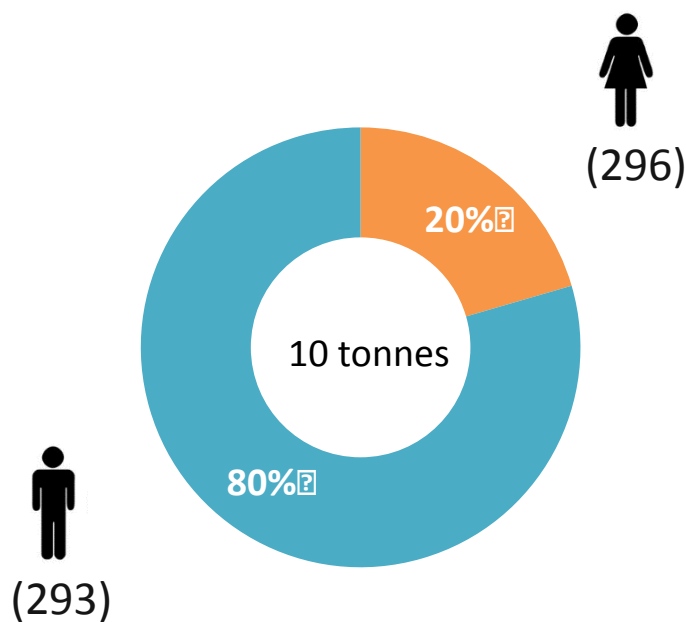
What happens when you add in 50% of the population?



Women fish. A lot.



Women fish for food (too)



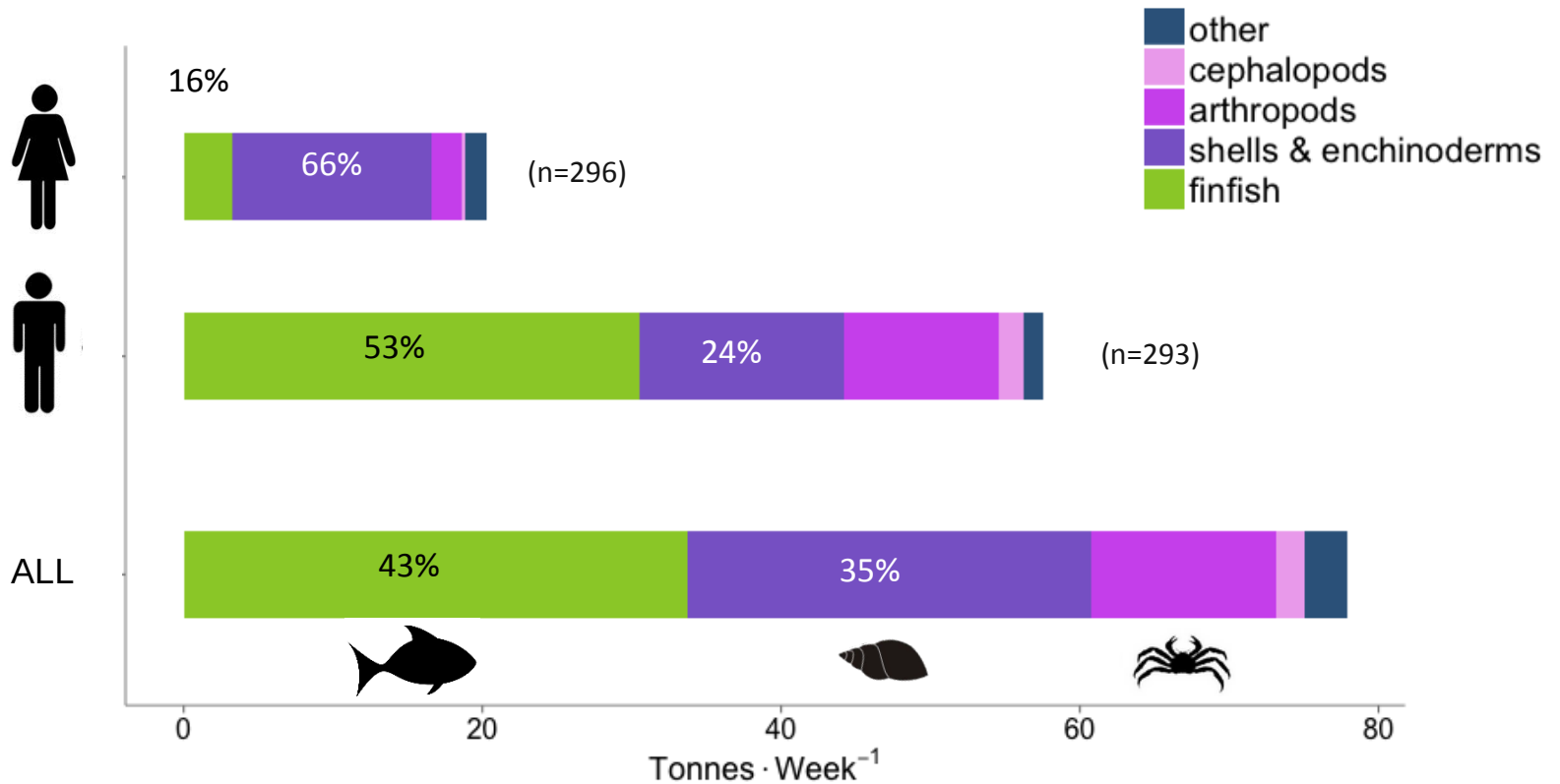
EATEN CATCH

“ If no money to buy then we glean
- Respondent
2011

“ If it's windy days I go gleaning so that we'll have viand
- Respondent 2011

“ If we can't glean we don't have food
- Respondent
2011

Women fish different animals



Community Based Fisheries Management

Counting the voices of women & men



Men would be best to participate in meetings because it's about their fishing

- Respondent, Philippines 2011

Compliance and food security



“ Both communities to each side of us had an MPA in their gleaning area, we changed ours so that people could have a place to get food

- Barangay

Captain 2011

Science and Nature

Ocean acidification & food security

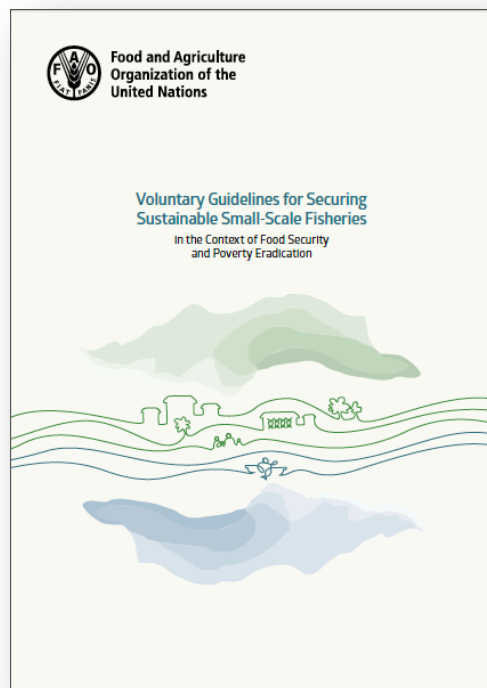
Gender based violence & climate change

Reproductive health & conservation

Gendered socio-ecological impact of the global sea cucumber fisheries

Key actions, strategies as well as targets
and indicators for reflecting gender
perspectives in fisheries and aquaculture

We are just getting started



“4. Gender equality and equity is fundamental to any development. Recognizing the vital role of women in small-scale fisheries, equal rights and opportunities should be promoted.

Chapter 35 Promoting Gender Equity and Equality Through the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines: Experiences from Multiple Case Studies

Danika Kleiber, Katia Frangoudes, Hunter T. Snyder, Afrina Choudhury,
Steven M. Cole, Kumi Soejima, Cristina Pita, Anna Santos,
Cynthia McDougall, Hajnalka Petrics, and Marilyn Porter

Abstract Gender equity and equality is the fourth guiding principle of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines), and sits within its wider human rights framework. The SSF Guidelines contain acknowledgement of the roles of women in the small-scale fisheries value chain, the need for gender equity and equality in access to human well-being resources, and the need for equal gender participation in fisheries governance. While the inclusion of gender

D. Kleiber (✉)
Pacific Island Fisheries Science Centre, Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research,
Honolulu, HI, USA
e-mail: danika.kleiber@noaa.gov

K. Frangoudes
Université de l'Île de la Réunion, France
e-mail: Katia.Frangoudes@univ-ir.fr

H.T. Snyder • H. Petrics
Durham School of Graduate & Advanced Studies, Durham, NC, USA
e-mail: hunter.snyder@gmail.com

A. Choudhury

Moving beyond “women fish”

What is the capacity of national fisheries ministries to integrate gender?

What approaches work best?

integrative, accommodating, transformative?

Moving fisheries past eco-feminism

Intersectionality

Relationships of power

Interactions with the respect of cultures

Fisheries – Gender Strategic



Catch volume by women and men

Species caught by women and men

Where women and men fish

- Distance from their house

- Habitats fished

Traditional fishing methods of women and men

Contribution to household income by fisheries (total value chain)

Data Source: Case Study

Other Implementation Capacity Indicators



Dedicated gender staff

Gender buy-in by staff

Frequency of gender trainings

Collection of sex-disaggregated fisheries statistics

With gender sensitive data collection methods

Inclusion of women's fishing in coastal fishing definitions

Monitoring of women's fisheries (species and methods)

Social network analysis of partnership groups with a gender focus

Data Source: Survey / Policy Analysis

Livelihood - Gender Integrated



Gender integrated livelihood assessments

Livelihood strategies of women & men

% of livelihood activities directed to women & men

Women & men receive equitable income increases from livelihood projects

Creation of equal numbers of women's & men's groups

Data Source: Project Reporting

Livelihood Gender Strategic



Ability of women & men to make strategic life decisions
Look for unintended consequences.
Test accommodating vs. transformative approaches

Data Source: Case Study

Nutrition – Gender Integrated



Gender integrated nutrition assessments

- Food diversity of women & men

- Micronutrient deficiency of women & men

Proportion of catch for subsistence / selling / given away etc.

- Mapping the fish from sea to table (tummy)

Gender specific barriers to fish consumption

- Availability, knowledge, cost, time?

What roles do men feel they have in ensuring first 1000 day nutrition?

Data Source: Project Reporting

Nutrition - Gender Strategic



Gender roles around food preparation

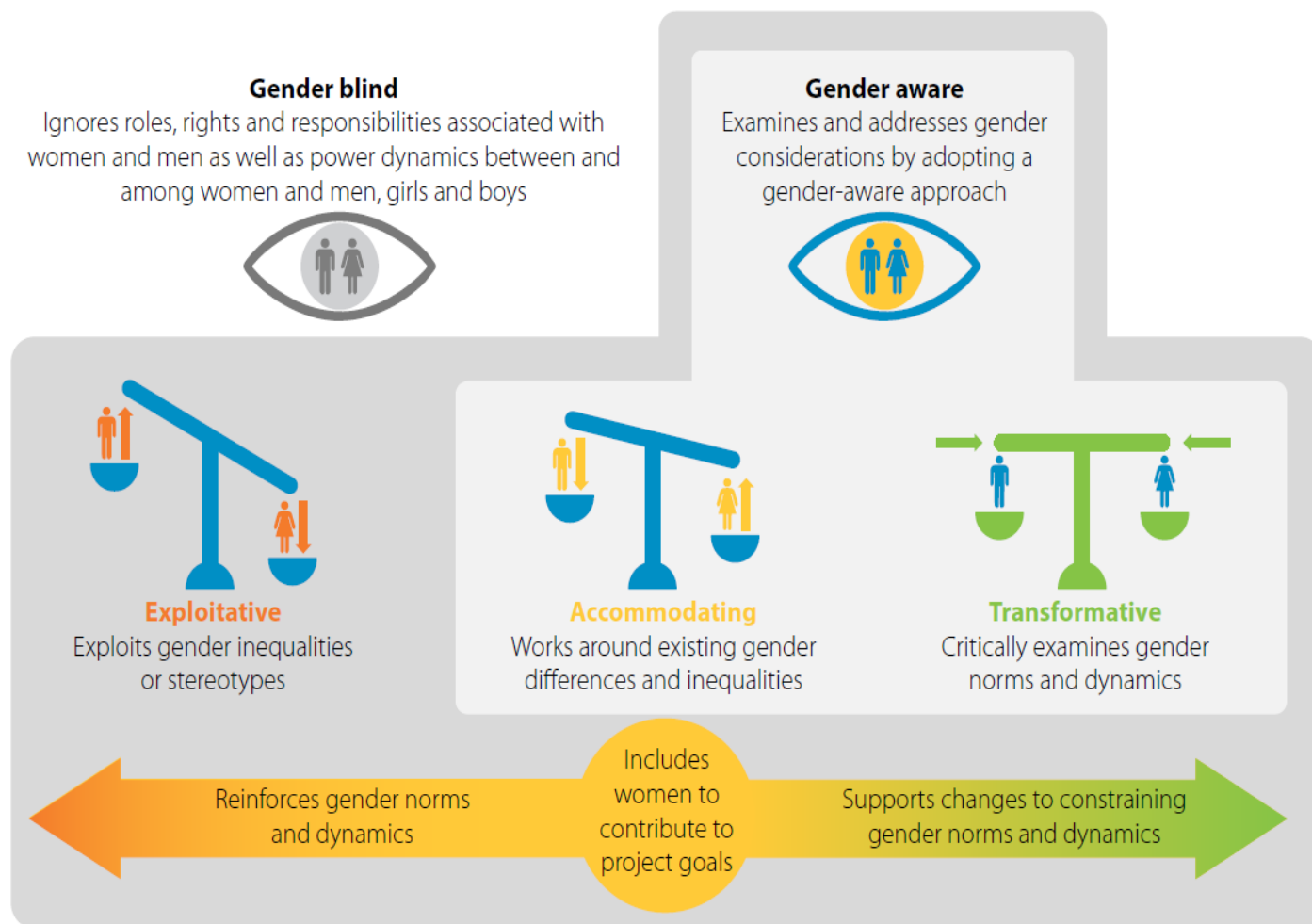
What are the gender roles and norms around food preparation and consumption?

How can we avoid reinforcing gender roles?

How can we work to transform gender roles if it can lead to better and more equitable outcomes?

What approaches work best?

Data Source: Case Study



Moving Forward

Reach

Reach women and men as participants

Benefit

Deliver access to resources and benefits to women and men

Empower

Strengthen the ability of women and men to make strategic life choices

Transform

Change gender norms

Thank You



Research partner



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Fish

Led by WorldFish