

GAF 101 Training Workshop

Gender Analysis in Aquaculture & Fisheries Social Science Research



GAF Session Synthesis



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GAF 101 Training Workshop:

Gender Analysis in Aquaculture & Fisheries Social Science Research

Workshop Details:

Date: 22-November-2022

Time: ~5 hours

9 Expertise

Introduction of topics

- 5 in case studies
- 2 workshop facilitators
- 1 workshop synthesis



OBJECTIVES

- To immerse participants on the growing of gender analysis in aquaculture & fisheries social science research and development
- To think and engage on innovative gender analysis in research field and work

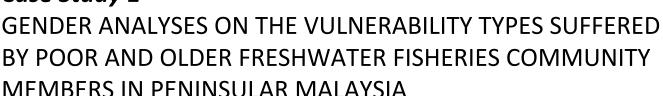




How to Improve Study of Gender Issues in Fisheries?

- Integrated frameworks and approaches- help broaden the study scope and advance thinking
- 2. Intersectionality- brings attention to how gender overlaps with other societal structures of power and oppression such as ethnicity, marital status, age, etc.
- 3. Thick description of gendered experiences





Norehan Saidi, Zumilah Zainalaludin and Askiah Jamaluddin

- Measure the vulnerability type that predicts the likelihood of the respondents in poor category of household income by sex-disaggregated data
- Vulnerability: missing ability to work, risk to generate income, without social security
- <u>Methods</u>: *n*= 322 respondents; poor and vulnerable freshwater community in Peninsular Malaysia, equal distribution between male and female
- Suffered from at least one out of six types of vulnerability: handicapped, older person, caretaker, single parent, serious disease, living alone
- Findings:
 - Vulnerable members in the fisheries community are on average older peoplevulnerable women are poorer than vulnerable men
 - Handicapped men and single mothers are the poorest in freshwater fisheries communities
 - Policy and program development, especially in poverty eradication in freshwater fisheries community should focus on the elderly, handicapped men and single mothers



GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE TUNA FISHERIES VALUE CHAIN IN GENERAL SANTOS CITY, PHILIPPINES

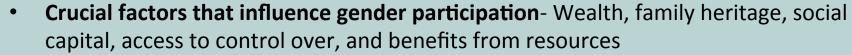
Marieta Baňez Sumagaysay, Harold M. Monteclaro, Rosario H. Asong, Ida M. Siason, Alice Prieto-Carolino, Rowena Paz L. Gelvezon

- National Network on Women in Fisheries in the Philippines (WINFISH)-USAID-assisted gender analysis of the tuna fisheries in General Santos City
- Gender-responsive value chain analysis (GRVCA) along with USAID's six gender dimensions: access to assets, practices and participation, time and space, legal rights and status, and power and decision making
- 219 respondents (109 males and 110 females) representing producers, processors and traders: 22 key informant interviews (5 males and 17 females), and 8 Focus Group Discussions (2 all-male, 3 all-female, and 3 mixed male-female FGDs)
- Gender-responsive entry points for intervention: capacity building of both male and female value chain players and enablers; gender-sensitive knowledge product development and utilization; forging partnerships with value chain enablers; and promoting a gender-responsive governance



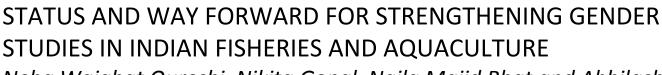


Kafayat Fakoya, Ayodele Oloko, and Ismot Olabamiji



- <u>Men</u>: Fishing, investing in fishing crafts, nets, etc. Monopoly on the governance of fisheries and are also involved in activities complementary to fishing
- Women: Processing and trading, majority are unpaid. Involvement in fisheries management is very limited.
- <u>Issues</u>: government and non-government organizations focused on empowerment in the post-harvest nodes of value chains, overlooked increasing women's capacity in participation in the harvest node and fisheries governance
- No gender policy that is specific to small-scale fisheries. The 2019 National Policy
 on Gender in Agriculture aims to address gender disparities in agriculture,
 including fisheries and aquaculture.
- Policy failure → if elements supporting effective gender mainstreaming are hampered by a lack of political will and resources, including information and capacity





Neha Wajahat Qureshi, Nikita Gopal, Naila Majid Bhat and Abhilash Thapa

- In India, women constitute ~44% in fisheries- efforts of men and women need to be quantified
- Why gender studies?
 - need to be identified and understood
 - gender inequality/gap is an immense issue of concern in India
 - data for activists, policymakers and fisheries research communities
- Identifies the gaps of three broad categories: 1) use of methodological frameworks, 2) data collection, and 3) sampling framework
- Methods covered ethnicity, caste, religion, etc. \rightarrow as an effective means to study the gender dynamics
- <u>Conclusion</u>: various methodological frameworks for analysing various dimensions of gender research and use of gender sensitive participatory processes to ensure holistic development





Gender study and analysis need to be identified using various approaches to understand the gender inequality/gaps issues

Women Empowerment in Aquaculture and Fisheries

Strategic gender interventions to address gender biases and issues: capacity building of both male and female; gender-sensitive knowledge product development and utilization; and promoting a gender-responsive governance

Policy and program development: should focus on the elderly, handicapped men and single mothers

Effective Policies: if elements supporting effective gender mainstreaming are hampered by a lack of political will and resources lead to policy failure

