



GAF 101 Training Workshop

Gender Analysis in Aquaculture & Fisheries Social Science Research



Session Synthesis

Dr. Zarirah Mohamed Zulperi
Department of Aquaculture
Faculty of Agriculture
Universiti Putra Malaysia



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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



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How to Improve Study of Gender Issues in Fisheries?

1. **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



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Case Study 1

GENDER ANALYSES ON THE VULNERABILITY TYPES SUFFERED BY POOR AND OLDER FRESHWATER FISHERIES COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Norehan Saidi, Zumilah Zainalaludin and Askiah Jamaluddin



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- 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**
- **Methods:** $n= 322$ 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 people-vulnerable 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**



Case Study 2

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

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



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- 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



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Case Study 3

GENDER ANALYSIS IN SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES: NIGERIA

Kafayat Fakoya, Ayodele Oloko, and Ismot Olabamiji



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- **Crucial factors that influence gender participation-** Wealth, family heritage, social capital, access to control over, and benefits from resources
- Men: 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.**
- Issues: 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



Case Study 4

STATUS AND WAY FORWARD FOR STRENGTHENING GENDER STUDIES IN INDIAN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

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



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- 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. → as an effective means to study the gender dynamics
- Conclusion: **various methodological frameworks** for analysing various dimensions of gender research and use of gender sensitive participatory processes to ensure holistic development



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Women Empowerment in Aquaculture and Fisheries

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

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



Thank
You