Closing the gender data gap in fisheries

insights from the Illuminating Hidden Harvests Project

GAF8 Special Session 9

Hosted by Sarah Harper, Danika Kleiber, Claudia Deeg, & Kafayat Fakoya

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Session overview

- Introduction: aims & expectations

- IHH summary findings on gender & small-scale fisheries

- IHH Handbook and e-learning tool

- Panel discussion on closing the gender data gap

- Next steps

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Introduction: goals & expectations

- Summarize & build on insights from IHH on closing the gender data gap

- Provide space to discuss barriers & opportunities for collecting, analyzing & sharing gender-disaggregated data

- Invitation to continue the conversation & contribute to a publication

Photo credit: Andrew Trites

Summary findings from Illuminating Hidden Harvests project

66469

ECONOMIC AND SECTOR WORK

HIDDEN HARVEST
The Global Contribution
of Capture Fisheries

MAY 2012

THE WORLD BANK

REPORT NUMBER 66469

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"Women account for 47% of
the fisheries workforce,
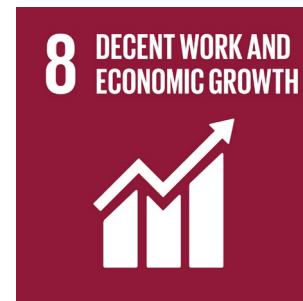when considering harvest
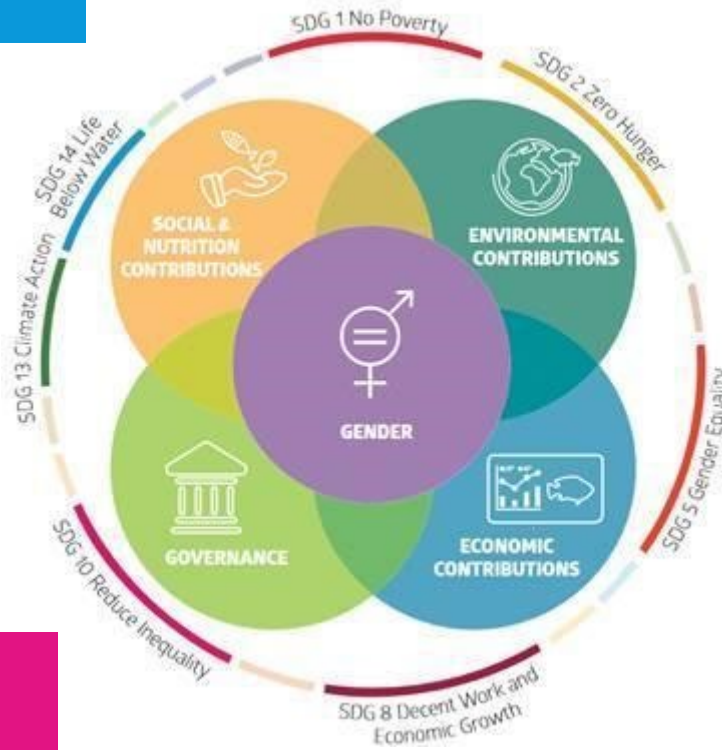and post-harvest work."

(World Bank, 2012)

Illuminating Hidden Harvests
The contribution of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development

WorldFish

Duke UNIVERSITY

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

1 NO POVERTY

2 NO HUNGER

13 CLIMATE ACTION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

SDG 1 No Poverty

SDG 2 Zero Hunger

SDG 14 Life Below Water

SDG 13 Climate Action

SDG 5 Gender Equality

SDG 10 Reduce Inequality

SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

SOCIAL & NUTRITION CONTRIBUTIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

GENDER

GOVERNANCE

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

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Pathways through which gender considerations support the contributions of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development

IHH Gender team

Afrina Choudhury, Alice Joan Ferrer, Amelia Duffy-Tumasz, Ashley Fent, Ayodele Oloko,
Carmen Pedroza, Charlotte Gough, Chikondi Manyungwa-Pasani, Clonesha Romeo,
Cynthia McDougall, Diego Salgueiro-Otero, Elena Ojea, Gonzalo Macho,
Holly Hapke, Hunter Snyder, Jennifer Lee Johnson, Kafayat Fakoya, Kirsten Bradford,
Kumi Soejima, Kyoko Kusakabe, Laura Robson, Luceni Hellebrandt, Madeleine Gustavsson,
Maricela De la Torre Castro, Molly Atkins, Nikita Gopal, Philippa Cohen,
Tahiry Randrianjafimanana, Rindra Rasoloniriana, Sangeeta Mangubhai,
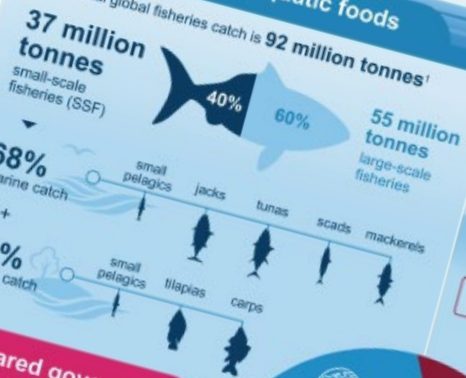Santiago de la Puente, Sara Fröcklin, Sarah Appiah and Sarah Lawless

The contributions of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development

A snapshot of findings from the Illuminating Hidden Harvests (IHH) report

Harvesting aquatic foods

Total global fisheries catch is **92 million tonnes**[1]

37 million tonnes
small-scale fisheries (SSF)

40% 60%

55 million tonnes
large-scale fisheries

68% marine catch
small pelagics, jacks, tunas, scads, mackerels

+

32% inland catch
small pelagics, tilapias, carps

Supporting livelihoods and jobs

492 million people
depend at least partially on engagement in SSF[2]

60 million employed in SSF part or full time

53 million engaged in subsistence fishing

379 million additional household members

Accounts for **90%** of capture fisheries employment

USD 77 billion[3]
total revenues from first sale of SSF catch[4]

USD 58 billion marine SSF catch

USD 19 billion inland SSF catch

Shared governance

Fishers and fishworkers see themselves as **active contributors** to the SSF Guidelines

Of 424 SSF producer organisations:
99% have harvesting and sustainable fisheries management goals[8]
60% have human well-being goals[8]

Co-management is likely implemented[9] for **20%** of SSF catch[10]

Valuing women's contributions

45 million women
participate in SSF[2,5]

4 out of 10 people in SSF are women

15% Pre-harvest
19% Commercial harvest
50% Post-harvest
45% Subsistence fishing

Providing essential nutrition

Fish is rich in micronutrients essential for good health and development

Nutrient values vary greatly among fish types. Small fish are especially nutritious

Selenium, Omega-3 fatty acids, Iron, Zinc, Calcium, Vitamin A

SSF landings[6] could provide:

987 million women globally with 50% of the recommended nutrient intake of omega-3 fatty acids[7]

477 million women globally with over 20% of the recommended nutrient intake of calcium, selenium and zinc[7]

Valuing women's contributions

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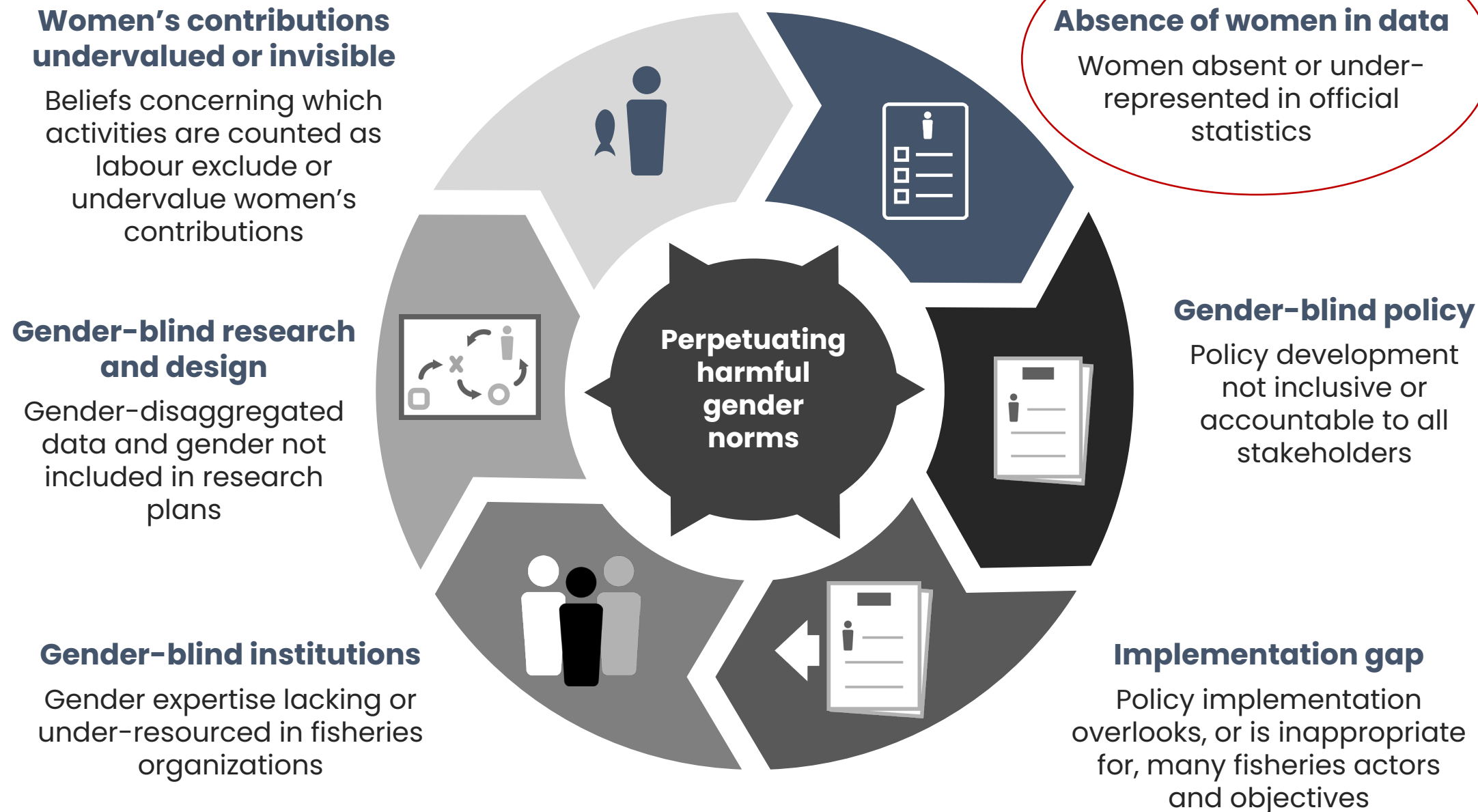
15% Pre-harvest
19% Commercial harvest
50% Post-harvest
45% Subsistence fishing

Entrenched gender blindness

Women's contributions undervalued or invisible
Beliefs concerning which activities are counted as labour exclude or undervalue women's contributions

Absence of women in data
Women absent or under-represented in official statistics

Gender-blind research and design
Gender-disaggregated data and gender not included in research plans

Perpetuating harmful gender norms

Gender-blind policy
Policy development not inclusive or accountable to all stakeholders

Gender-blind institutions
Gender expertise lacking or under-resourced in fisheries organizations

Implementation gap
Policy implementation overlooks, or is inappropriate for, many fisheries actors and objectives
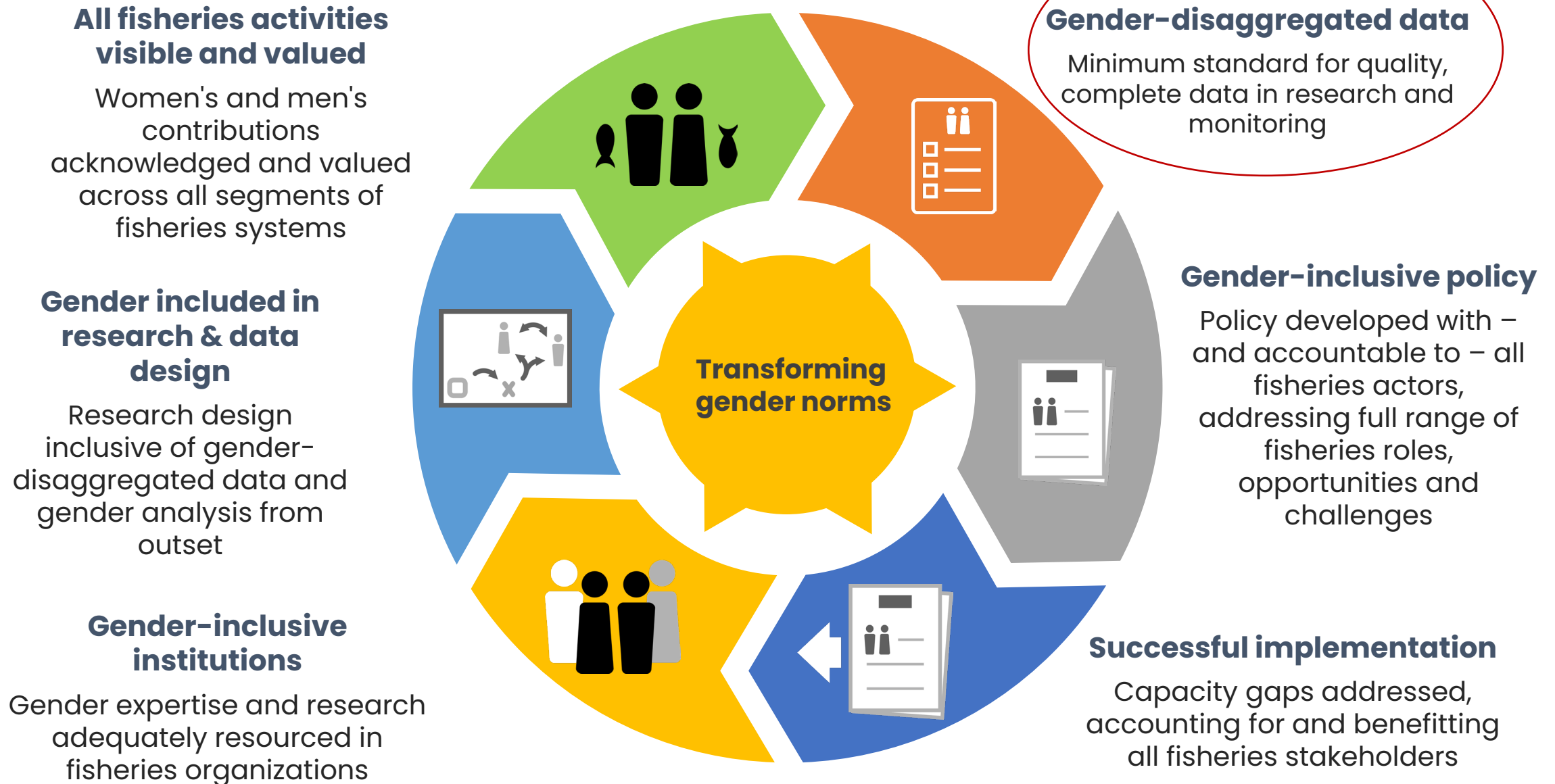
Gender blindness: Absence of women in data

- Production-centric employment data; overlooks activities along value chain

- Focus on boat-based, gear-driven, income-earning, full-time fisheries

- Lack of institutional capacity & prioritization

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Gender inclusivity and equality

Transforming gender norms

All fisheries activities visible and valued
Women's and men's contributions acknowledged and valued across all segments of fisheries systems

Gender included in research & data design
Research design inclusive of gender-disaggregated data and gender analysis from outset

Gender-inclusive institutions
Gender expertise and research adequately resourced in fisheries organizations

Gender-disaggregated data
Minimum standard for quality, complete data in research and monitoring

Gender-inclusive policy
Policy developed with – and accountable to – all fisheries actors, addressing full range of fisheries roles, opportunities and challenges

Successful implementation
Capacity gaps addressed, accounting for and benefitting all fisheries stakeholders

Towards inclusivity and equality: gender-disaggregated data

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- Expand the definition of fishing and fisheries

- Commitments and coordination within & across agencies

- Institutionalize collection, analysis & use of gender-disaggregated data

Working together to close the gender data gap

Panel discussion

1) What are the biggest **barriers** for collecting, analysing and/or sharing of gender-disaggregated SSF data?

2) What would it take to **overcome** these barriers?

3) What are the **incentives** to collecting gender-disaggregated SSF data? What gets improved when we have these data?

Thank you !

Photo: Andrew Trites