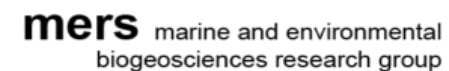


Making Waves in Small-Scale Fisheries : a Systematic Review of Gender-Inclusive Management

Chambon, M., Miñarro, S., Santiago, A.F., Porcher, V., Reyes-Garcia, V., Drouet, H.T., & Ziveri, P.

8th GLOBAL SYMPOSIUM ON GENDER IN AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES - 21-23 Nov. 2022, Kochi





What is to be a fisher?

Gender and fisheries: why does it matter?

Background

- ❖ **Women and men engage in fisheries equally**
 - Women make up 50% of the fisheries workforce globally
- ❖ **Women's contribution to small-scale fisheries (SSF) is substantial**
 - SSF –or artisanal fisheries- are critical for ensuring food security in coastal communities
- ❖ **Scholars have shed light on women's multiple roles in SSF:**
 - Pre-production
 - Production
 - Post-production
 - Care-work

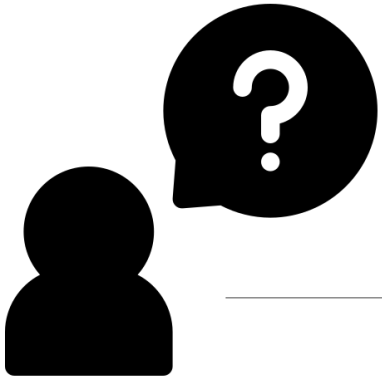


Women's roles in SSF: a hidden story

Background

- ❖ Yet, the roles of women in SSF have long been overlooked
- ❖ This is particularly true for fisheries management, which raises several concerns :
 - Biased understanding of SSF
 - Risk of overlooking key socio-ecological interactions
 - Detrimental gender-blind management strategies
- ❖ Scholars have called for inclusive management processes → Further research is needed to comprehensively address inclusive management in SSF



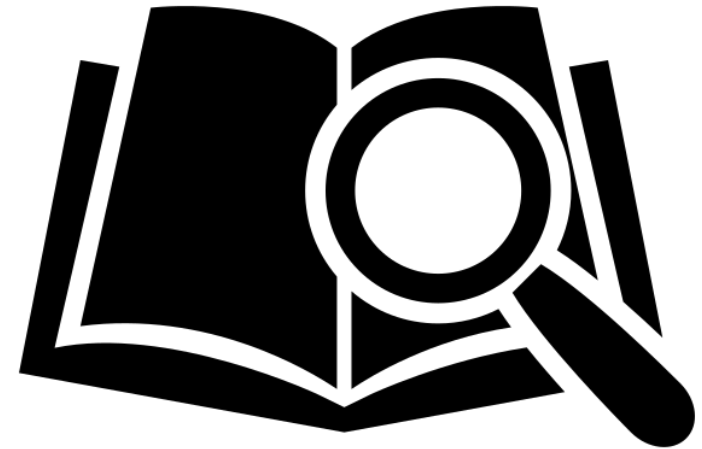


Research Questions

Background

→ We conducted a systematic review of peer-reviewed literature on women's participation in small-scale fisheries management:

- ❖ **RQ1.** What are the historical, geographical, and topical **trends characterizing the existing literature** on women's participation in SSF management?
- ❖ **RQ2.** What is the **extent of women's participation in SSF management**?
- ❖ **RQ3.** How does women's participation in SSF management vary depending on their **roles in the SSF value chain and the type of management approach**?
- ❖ **RQ4.** What are the **barriers and enablers** for women's participation in SSF management?
- ❖ **RQ5.** What are the **socio-cultural, economic and environmental impacts** associated to women's participation -or lack thereof- in SSF management?



Publication selection *Methods*

❖ Searching

- Topical search
- Databases: Scopus & WoS
- Initial search in 2021, updated 2022
- No geographical restriction
- 4 inclusions criteria

➔ Total of 103 publications selected

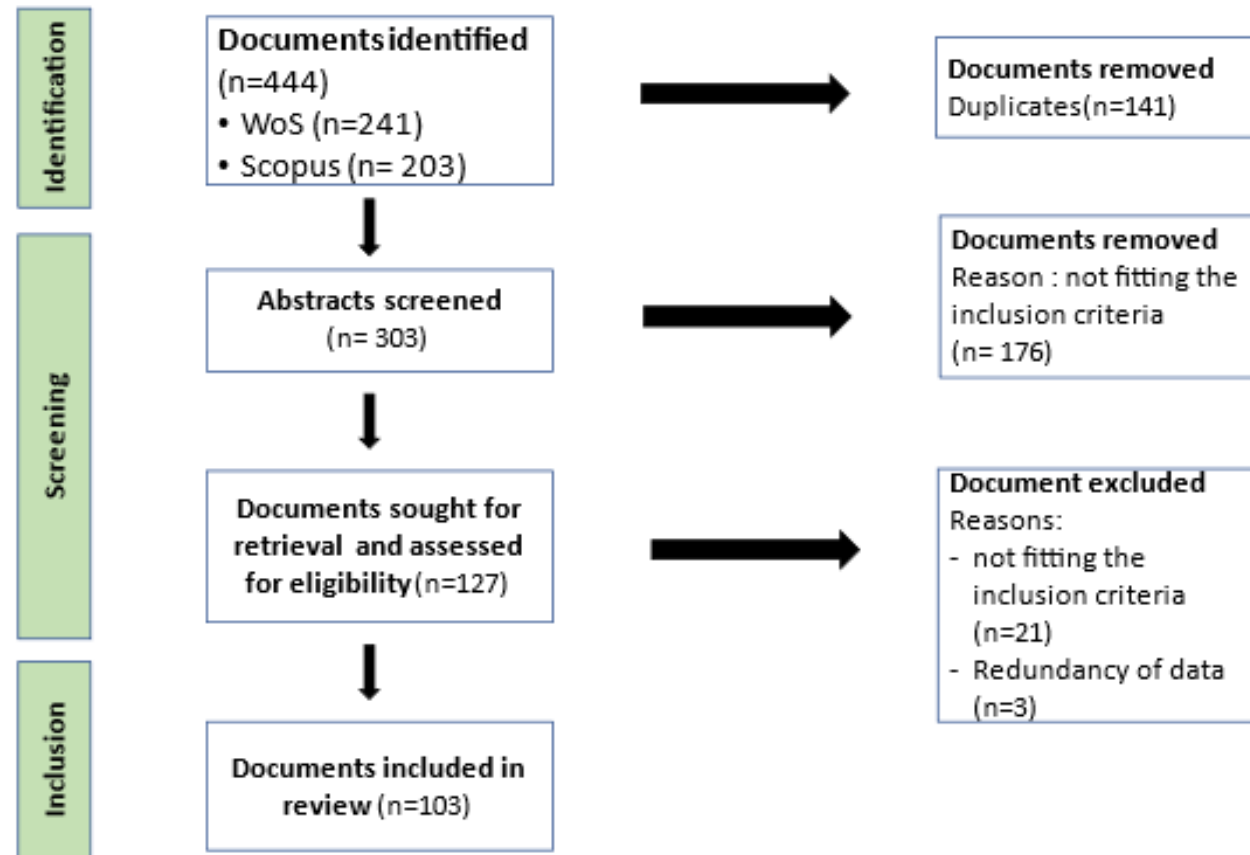
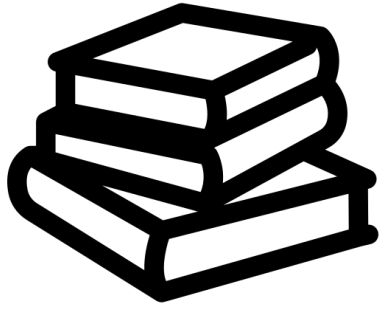


Figure 1- Flow chart presenting the selection of document



Data collection and analysis

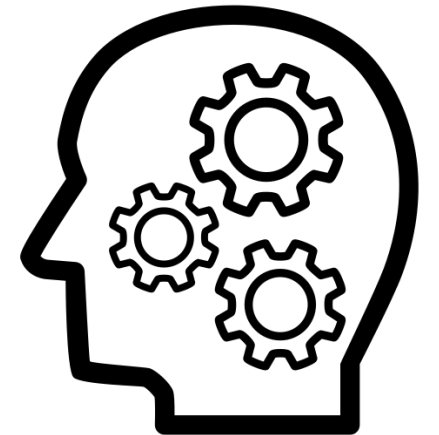
Methods

❖ Data collection & coding

- Background & bibliographic information
- **Women's participation level in SSF management:** excluded, active, or limited participation
- **Role in the SSF sector:** pre-, post- and production activities, care work
- **Barriers and enablers:** socio-cultural, economic, technological, institutional barriers & enablers
- **Impacts:** direction (ie., positive or negative) and type of impact (i.e., socio-cultural, economic, environmental)

❖ Analysis: mixing qualitative and quantitative methods

- Quotation analysis
- Frequency statistics (frequency count)
- Inferential statistics (Pearson's Chi-squared test ; non-metric multidimensional scaling)



Trends in the literature

Results

- ❖ A growing field
- ❖ Largely focusing on tropical marine fisheries in co-managed settings

Figure 2- Number of publications per year (n=103)

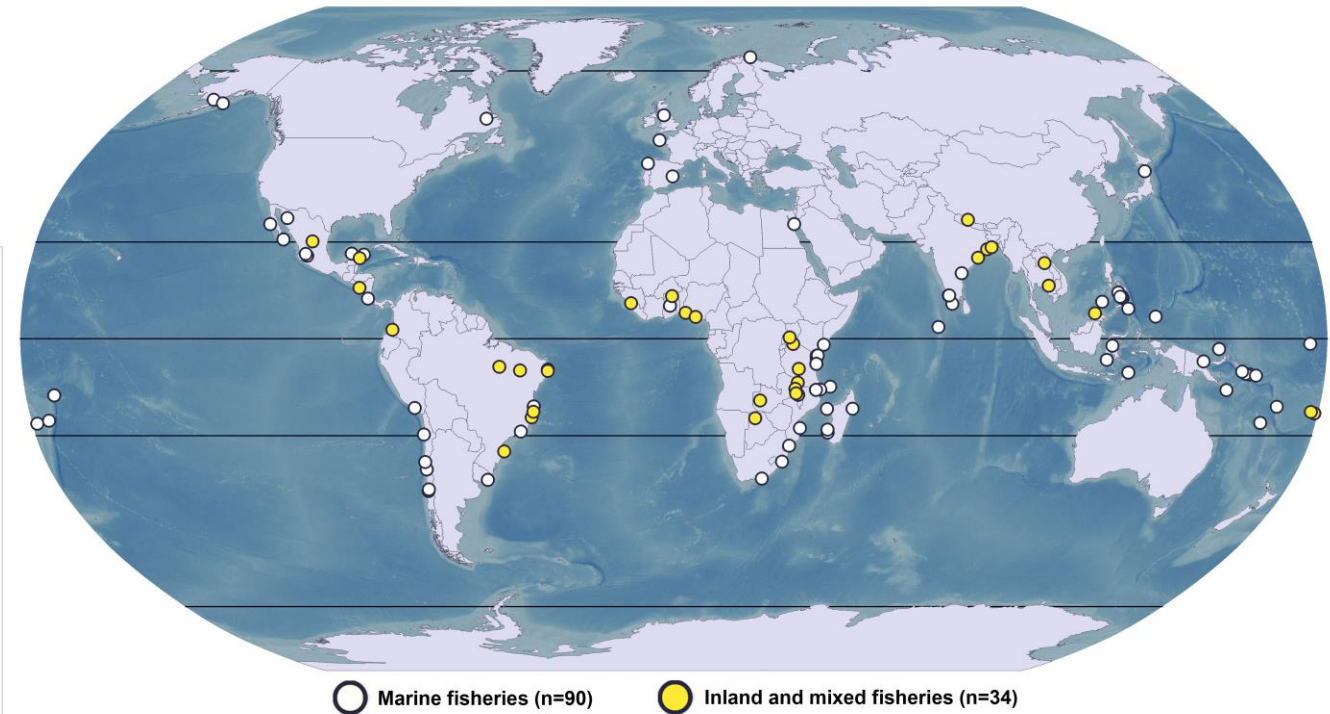
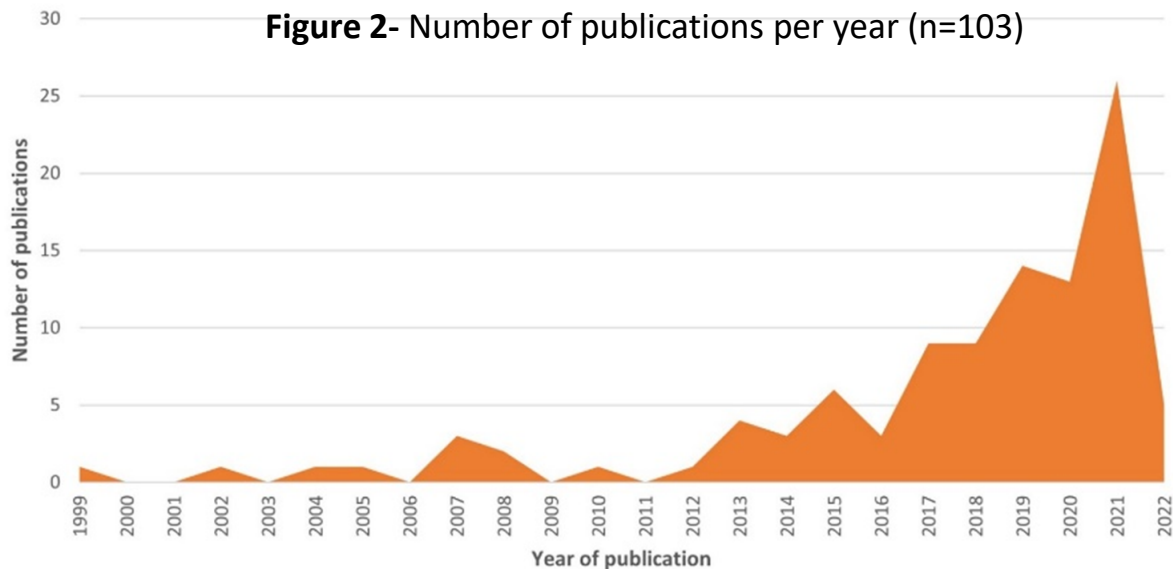


Figure 3- Geographical location of the 124 case studies per country and fisheries type. The map was built under QGIS 3.22.7, using bathymetric data from General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (gebco.net)

Participation in SSF management

Results

- ❖ Women had **no or limited participation in SSF management in > 80% of cases**
- ❖ Women participating in management tasks **also engaged in other stages of the SSF value chain, especially production**
- ❖ Women were more engaged in SSF management in **co-managed sites**, but their participation **was limited**.

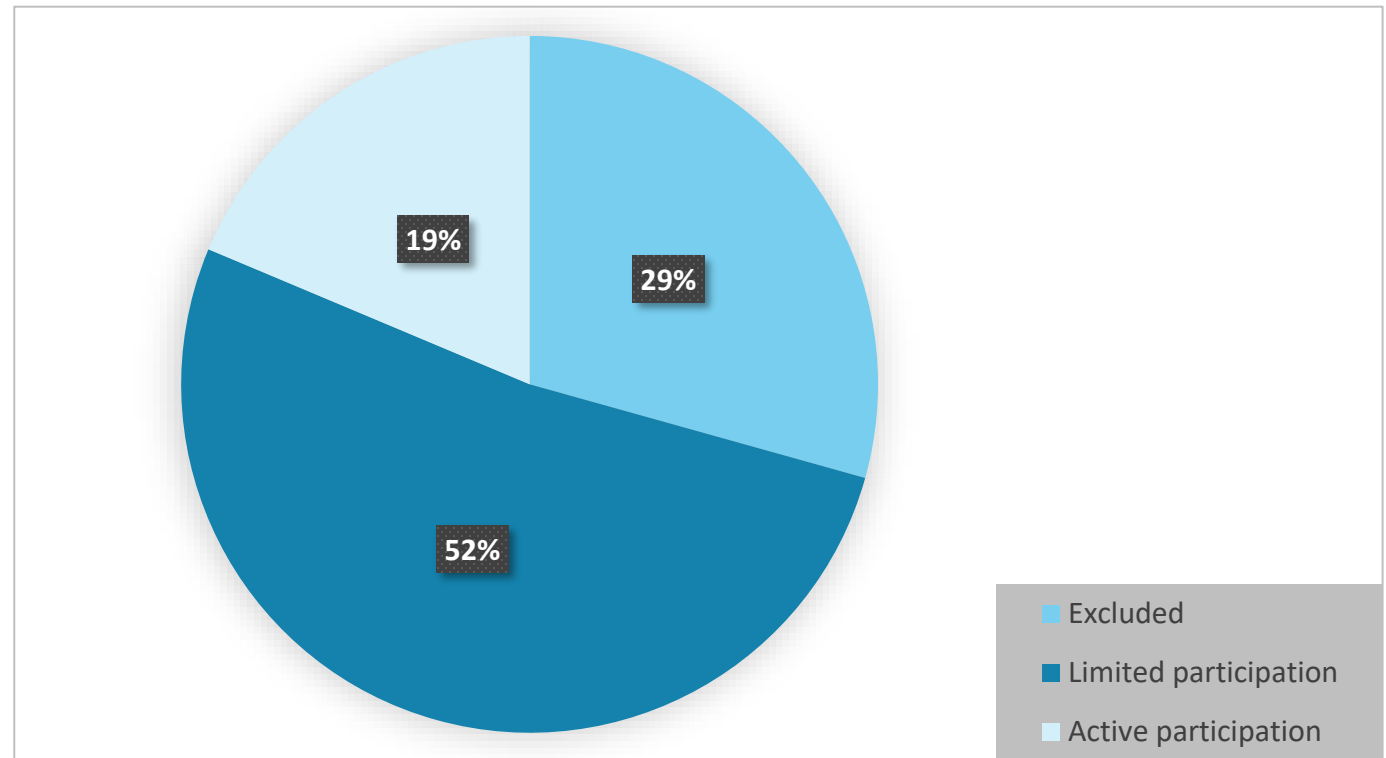


Figure 4 -Percentage of case studies per women's participation level in SSF management (n= 75 case studies)

Barriers and enablers

Results

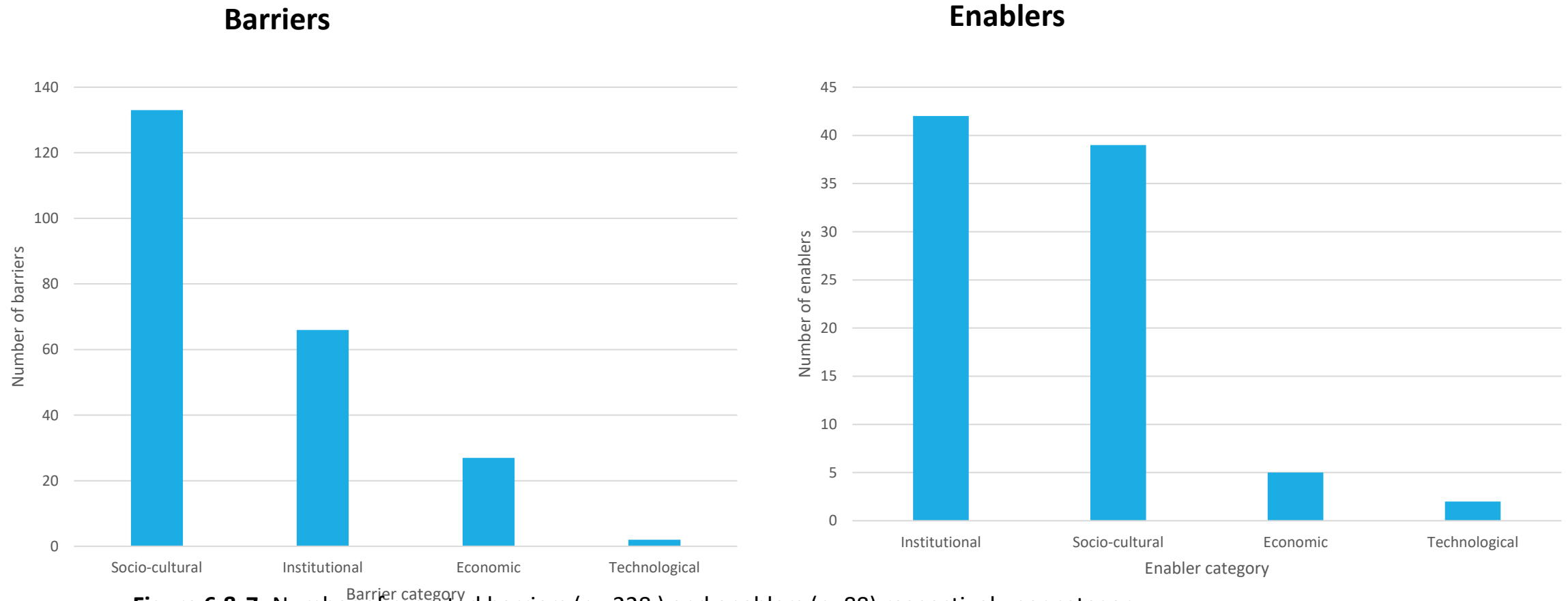


Figure 6 & 7- Number of reported barriers (n= 228) and enablers (n=88) respectively per category.

Impacts *Results*

- ❖ Significant relationship between women's participation level in SSF management and impact direction
- ❖ Mostly socio-cultural impacts. **Few environmental impacts**
- ❖ Socio-cultural impacts primarily affected the **socio-ecological system**

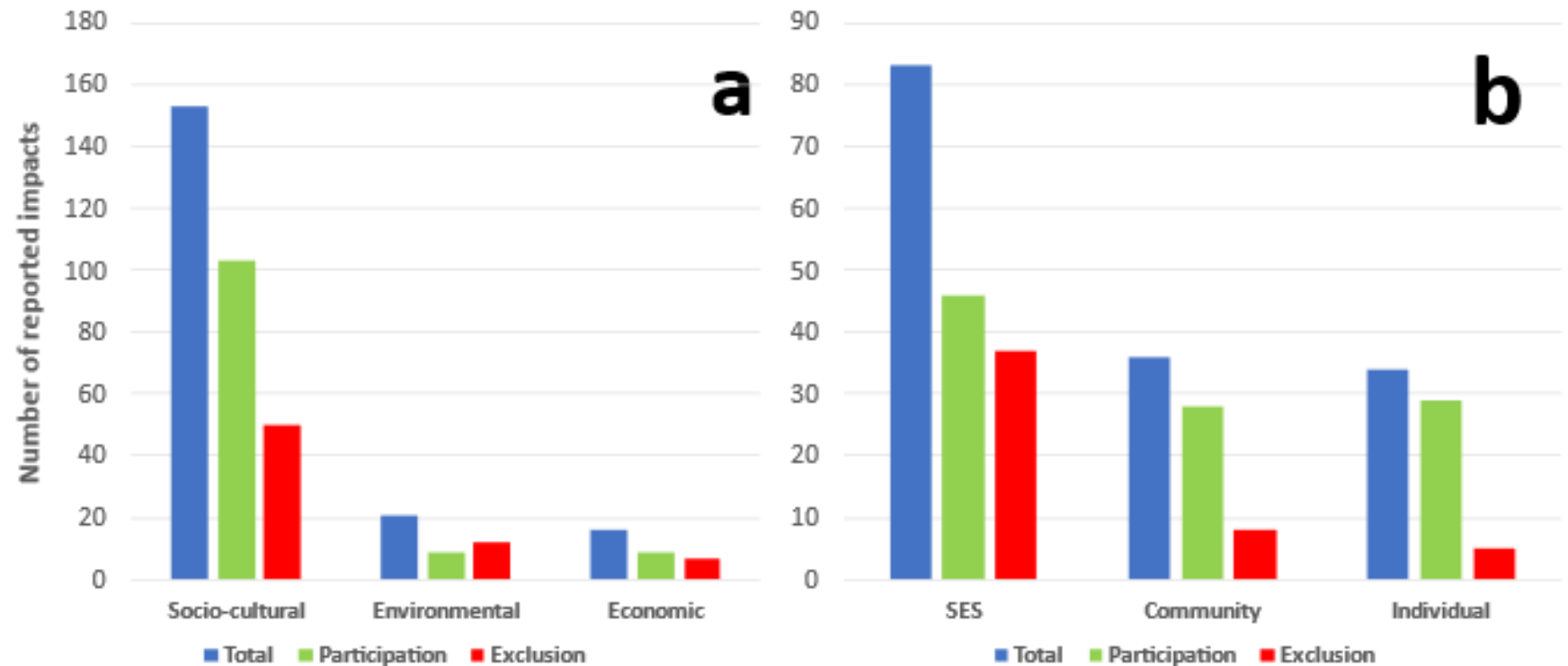
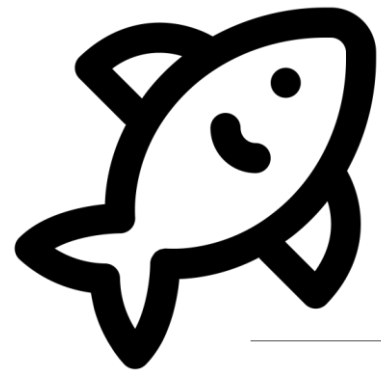


Figure 8- Bar charts displaying the number of reported impacts per impact category (i.e., socio-cultural, environmental, economic) and participation levels of women in small-scale fisheries management processes (i.e., participation, exclusion) (n= 190 reported impacts) (a), and the number of reported socio-cultural impacts at the social-ecological system (SES), community, and individual levels and participation levels of women in small-scale fisheries management processes (n= 153 reported socio-cultural impacts) (b).



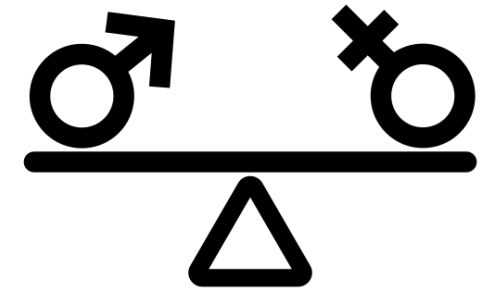
Limitations and interpretation

❖ Limitations

- Lack of sex-disaggregated data
- Search restricted to peer-reviewed literature, mostly English publications

❖ Interpretation

- A growing research field but that remains characterized by a paucity of gender data
- Women's participation in SSF management remains low, suggesting that fisheries management is very androcentric, as documented in others sectors
- Co-management alone might not be enough to increase women's participation in SSF management
- Societal change is not spontaneous but requires policy incentives that address structural gender inequalities
- Women's lack of participation in SSF management was not neutral but associated to negative outcomes



Conclusion and perspectives

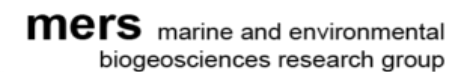
Critical need for a better integration of gender into:

- ❖ **Data collection methods in fisheries research**
 - To improve our understanding of SSF socio-ecological systems
- ❖ **SSF management and decision-making**
 - To truly achieve gender equity in SSF and improve SSF management
- ❖ **Ecological research on SSF social-ecological systems**
 - To provide a comprehensive and meaningful analysis of the role and impact of women in SSF management



Fish as a key source of protein for populations of coastal Kenya-
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Acknowledgements



Thank you!

Q&A

