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The National Network
on Women in Fisheries
in the Philippines, Inc
(WINFISH)



TUNA FISHERIES GENDER ANALYSIS: CASE OF GENERAL SANTOS, PHILIPPINES

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OUTLINE

- ★ Background: USAID Oceans' study on Tuna Gender VC
- ★ Methodology and Approaches
- ★ Highlights of Findings
 - ★ –Gender-responsive Tuna Value Chain Map
 - Gender differentials in roles, status, relationships
 - Issues on Gender Equity & Women's Empowerment
(CDT, EAFM, industry/personal level issues)
- ★ Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

The gender value chain analysis aims to determine:



- Gender differentials in the situation (*i.e, roles, activities, needs, opportunities, constraints*) of men and women in the tuna fisheries value chain
- Gender issues and strategic areas of intervention to promote gender equity and empower women (*e.g. on issues related to EAFM, IUU, eCDT*)

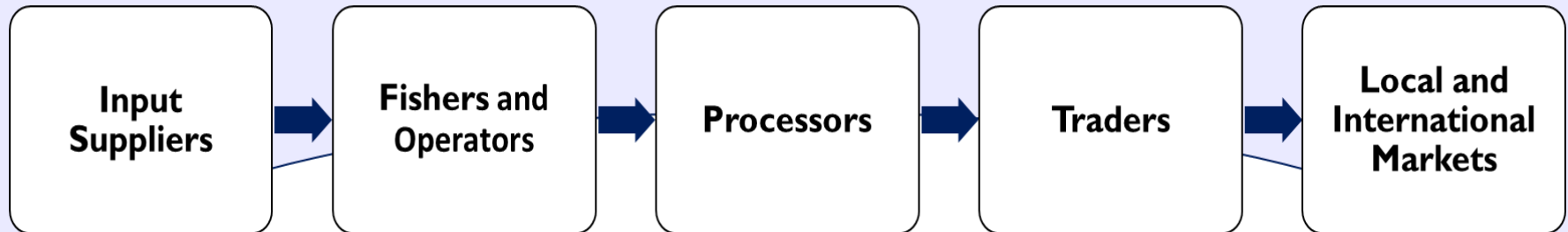
Research Framework and Methods

- Gender-responsive value chain analysis (GRVCA)
- Gender analysis
 - Harvard Activity Profile
 - Moser framework
 - Social relations framework
 - USAID six domains of gender analysis
- Gender Resource Mapping



Framework for the Gendered Tuna Value Chain Analysis (WINFISH)

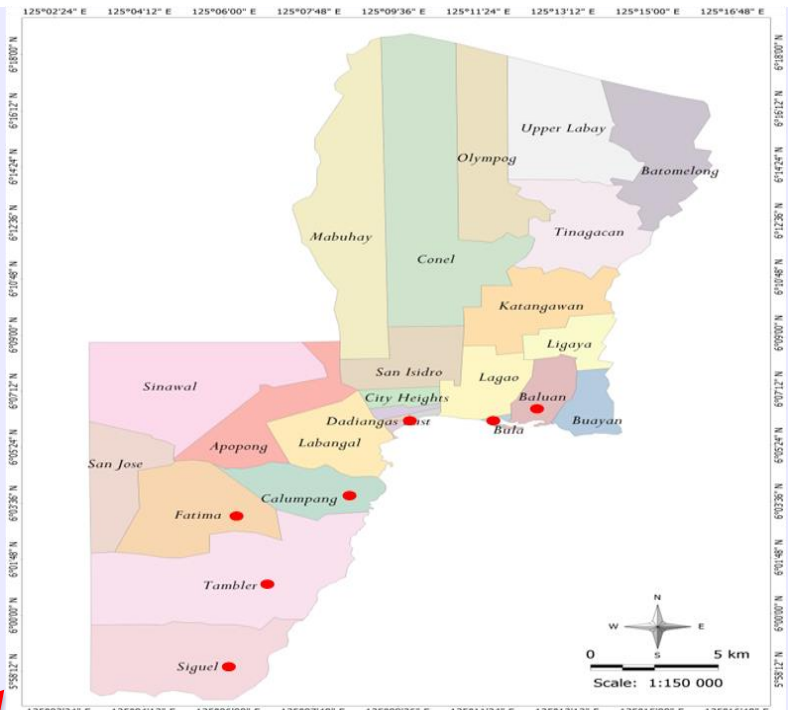
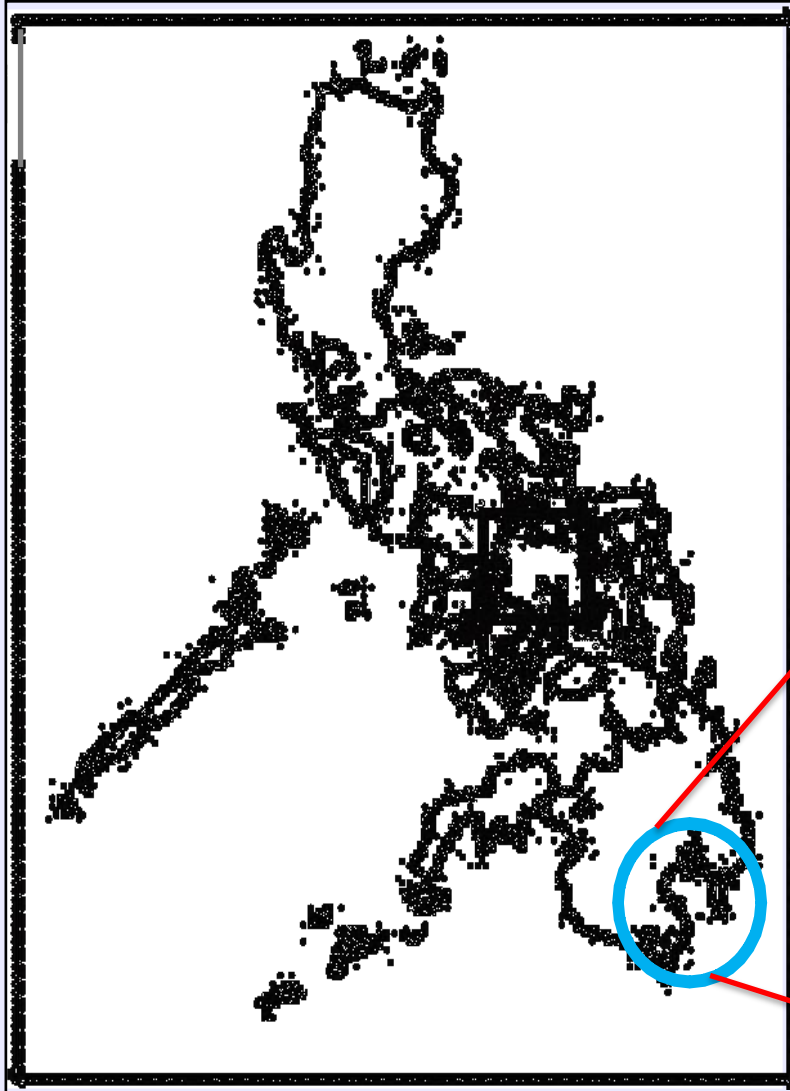
Enabling Environment (Cultural, Demographic, Economic, Legal, Institutional)



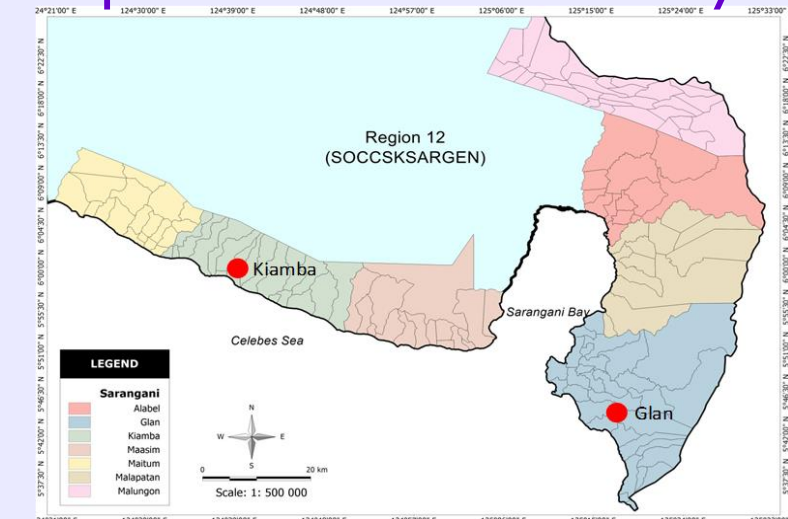
Access to Assets, Knowledge, Beliefs and Perceptions, Practices and Participation, Time and Space, Legal Rights and Status, Power and Decision Making

Relationships, Interactions and Associations, Gender Roles and Responsibilities, Gender Access to Resources and Opportunities, Gendered Control Over Benefits, Gendered Influence on Enabling Factors

Study Sites

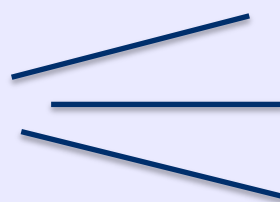


Map of General Santos City



Map of Sarangani Province

3 types of fisheries



Municipal: small-scale

Commercial: purse seine

Commercial: hand line

SURVEY

N = 225



114

111

FGDs

N = 8



2 – all male

3 – all female

3 – mixed group

KIIs

N = 16



4

12

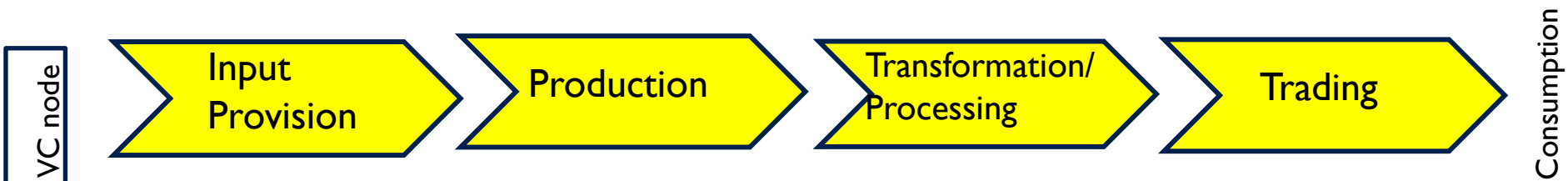
VC players at all nodes

VC enablers: LGU, associations, women's groups, NGOs, government agencies, fishing groups

HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS

Gender Differentials in VC Activities

Gendered Value Chain Map, Municipal Tuna Fisheries:



VC Activities	Input Provision		Production		Transformation/Processing		Trading		Market
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Regular maintenance of boat and fishing gear	Procurring food/ supplies of the fishers	Handlining Beheading Bleeding Icing Grading Tagging/ Coding	Coding		Fish unloading Butchering Weighing	Sorting Filleting Steaming Packaging Labeling Recording	Transporting	Exporting	
Gear mending									
Procurring ice, diesel									
Loading of ice, diesel									
Preparation of gears, releasing of capital						Washing, drying, tabal making, value-adding (dayok and tuna chicharon by-product)	Retailing, peddling		

Gender Differentials in VC Activities

Gendered Value Chain Map in Commercial Handline Fisheries:

VC node

Consumption

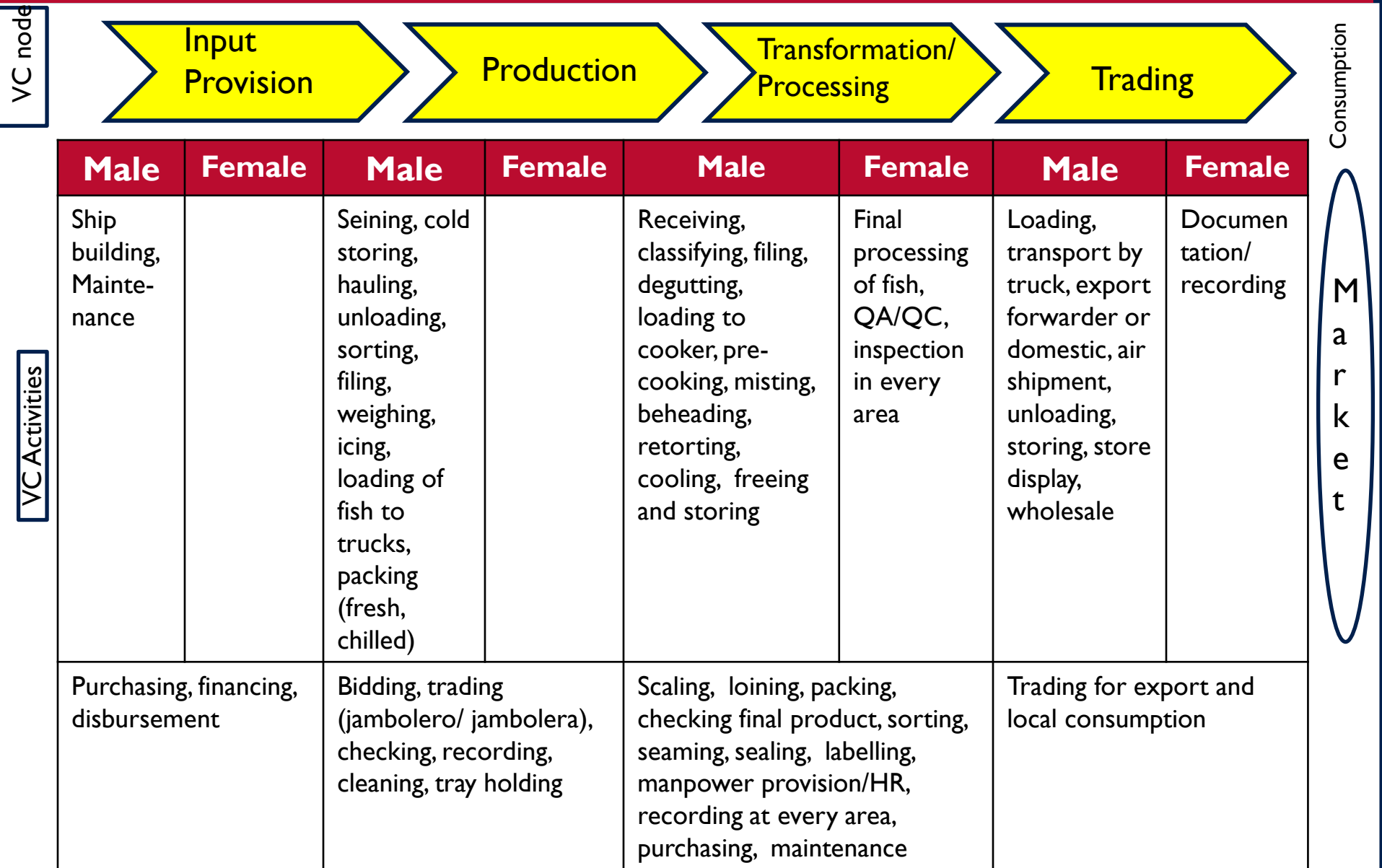
VC Activities

Market

Input Provision		Production		Transformation/ Processing		Trading	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ship building, maintenance		Handlining, cold storing, unloading of fish, sorting, weighing, filing, degutting, loading of fish to trucks, packing (fresh, chilled)		Pre-processing, butchering, receiving fish at plant, freezing of fish/ cold storing, cutting into fillet/steak/ ground meat, unloading of fresh/frozen from vessels/ truck, cooling, misting, pre-cooking , retorting	Final processing of fish, QA/QC, inspection in every area	Stuffing in freezer van, transport by truck export forwarder or domestic, fresh,/whole transport, air shipment, unloading, cold storing, store display, wholesale	Documentation/ recording
Purchasing, financing, disbursement		Bidding, trading, recording, cleaning, icing, bidding		Manpower provision/HR, recording at every area, packaging, purchasing, packing/ labelling, loining, skinning, deboning, beheading, weighing, sizing, maintenance and engineering		Trading for export and local consumption	

Gender Differentials in VC Activities

Gendered Value Chain Map in Purse Seine/ Ring Net Fisheries:



TUNA GENDER ANALYSIS

Gender Dimensions	VC Nodes	Findings
Access To Assets	Fishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited information available to fishers to improve fishing
	Processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal access of both sexes to trainings and capacity development; equal access to occupy supervisory positions Both sexes are not aware of sources of market price information
	Traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female traders have less access to profitable markets; male traders have greater access to bigger markets due to greater mobility.

Gender Dimensions	VC Nodes	Findings
Knowledge, Beliefs and Perceptions	Fishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are discouraged to join fishing trips due to conflict with household roles; beliefs that women have not developed fishing skills/stamina; and to physical security issues
	Processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Females are more knowledgeable about tuna fishery regulations than male counterparts.
	Traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both male and female traders have limited knowledge about tuna and fishery regulations. • Positive beliefs about women regarding their role in tuna value chain

Gender Dimensions	VC Nodes	Findings
Practices and Participation	Fishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Men dominate almost all tasks, except for record keeping of finances/catch, and making payments ● Women in municipal fisheries are more aware of fisheries-related projects than the males ● More women in community affairs
	Processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women assigned to tasks requiring patience and attention to details while men are given work requiring physical strength and speed
	Traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stereotypes about work prevail. ● Women's responsibilities revolve around administrative works e.g. recording financial transactions, processing registration/legal documents; and paying salaries and bills

Gender Dimensions	VC Nodes	Findings
Time and Space	Fishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wives spend an average of 7-8 hours on reproductive activities; men spend 3 -5 hours. • Men spend 6 -12 hours on productive activities, women report much fewer hours • Least hours are spent on community activities
	Processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women spend more hours in reproductive work (average of 4.5 hours) than the males • Males spend more hours in productive work, (average 10.5 hours) than the females.
	Traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simultaneous and competing demands for productive (market) and reproductive (household) labor time have negatively impacted on women's leisure and sleep/rest.

Gender Dimensions	VC Nodes	Findings
Legal Rights and Status	Fishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than half of male fishers are aware of some fisheries laws/policies; lower % for females • Only purse seine fishers report better conditions (social security, insurance, protective gear) • Municipal male and female fishers are least able to avail of legal labor benefits.
	Processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women receive the same salary/benefits from the company, and both are provided with protective clothing, eyewear and gloves • Not all workers enjoy minimum wage/benefits.
	Traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of gender-friendly facilities as well as policies, rules against sexual harassment in the workplace • Absence of social security and accident insurance

Gender Dimensions	VC Nodes	Findings
Power and Decision- Making	Fishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mothers decide on food, budget, and community; both parents decide on education & discipline. ● Husbands decide on fishing-operations except in marketing where wife's participation is recognized
	Processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women decide on domestic matters ● Both male and female decide on matters related to children, school, work, family planning and health and membership in organizations.
	Traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Males decide on work matters but turn over earnings to wives who manage household budget ● Female traders decide on matters pertaining to trading operations but usually consult their spouse ● Wives make decisions on food purchase/ preparation, budgeting, leisure and health matters.

ISSUES:

**GENDER EQUALITY
AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

Categories

Issues

Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT)

- Low level of awareness on CDT; Concept of CDT/EAFM is new to VC players/actors and enablers
- Lack of knowledge and skills on CDT system
- Lack of orientation and capacity building on CDT for both implementers and partners
- No idea or poor appreciation on the role of men and women in CDT/EAFM
- Absence of localized Institutional CDT/EAFM mechanisms

Categories

Issues

Sustainable Fisheries Management/ Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)

- Limited reach of the EAFM program among implementers
- Stereotype that men are for *bantay-dagat*, women are for coastal clean-up activities
- Low level of knowledge on tuna and fishery regulation
- Limited participation/engagement of women men

Categories	Issues
Governance/ Institutional/ Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absence of fisheries (in particular, CDT/ EAFM) component in the GAD Code• Lack of women’s groups or organizations; Limited involvement and engagement of men and women in fishery organizations• Lack of both men and women participation in policy making, program design and project cycle• Poor compliance with CDT

Categories

Issues

Industry

- Perceived additional cost in adopting a new CDT system
- Women have less access to market despite their higher educational attainment than men
- Lack of gender friendly equipment, tools, machineries & other fishing paraphernalia
- Gender discrimination at workplace (e.g. no women crew)
- Poor working conditions: long working hours, night shifts for women, lack of protective gears
- Weak information flow along the tuna VC

Categories

Issues

**Individual/
Personal Level;
Human Welfare**

- Family-work-personal life imbalance
 - Simultaneous and competing demands for productive and reproductive labor time
 - Prevalence of beliefs, stereotypes and practices that hinder women's participation
- Vulnerability of women to sexual harassment in the work place
- Inadequate social security and insurance, protective working gears, contractualization
- Practical gender needs (e.g, fatigue, long working hours, unpaid work, limited work space)

Implications to USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership

ISSUES

Low gender sensitivity of VC players

Concept of CDT/EAFM is relatively new

Low awareness level on fishery laws and policies

Lack of gender-responsive programs and policies

Poor involvement of men & women in policymaking and community activities

Stereotypes unfavorable to women's work in a traditionally male domain

USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership Intervention (short-run; immediate; top priority)

POLICY

Formulation and institutionalization of a Gendered Tuna Development Plan/Roadmap (inclusion in AIP & CDP)

ACTION

Production of modules on gender-responsive methodologies (e.g. fisheries project design, implementation, M&E; research in CDT/EAFM; evaluation of plans/programs/policies for its gender-responsiveness)

RESEARCH

Develop localized and engendered CDT/EAFM Manual for VC players' and enablers' use

About WINFISH



The National Network on Women in Fisheries in the Philippines, Inc (WINFISH)

Founded in 2000

Registered with
SEC on 10 March
2001

Organizational Vision:

A gender-fair society and a gender-responsive fisheries sector

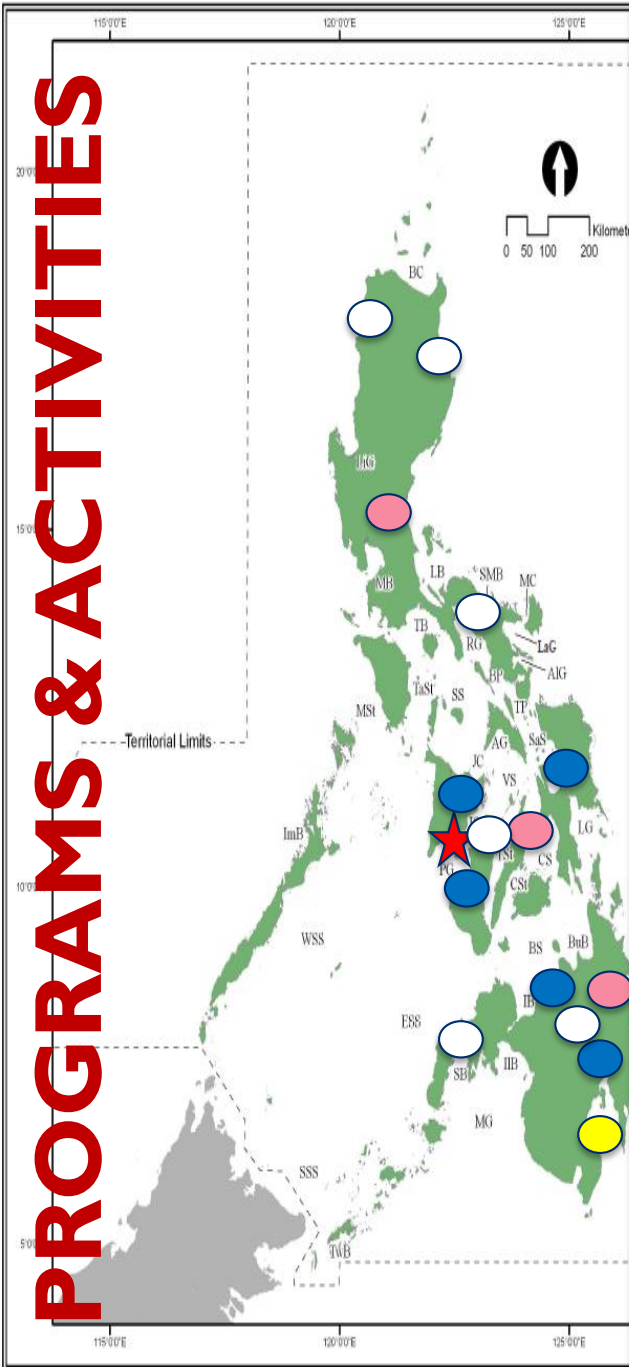
Organizational Goals:

1. Recognition and appreciation of the role of women in nation-building through their participation in fisheries-related activities
2. Organize women in the fisheries sector for advocacy and networking activities
3. More focused direction for fisheries-related activities of women in partnership with men

OBJECTIVES

1. To increase awareness of women's role in fisheries
2. To enhance gender sensitivity among fisheries-involved individuals and institutions specially in government
3. To generate information exchange among members and interested individuals and institutions
4. To initiate and conduct gender-related activities through individual and collaborative approaches
5. To improve women's quality of life especially in the fisheries-involved communities through advocacy and networking

PROGRAMS & ACTIVITIES



Conduct of research e.g. OCEANS

Community services: capacity building trainings & gender sensitization

Linkages and collaboration with academic institutions, LGUs & government agencies

Conduct of the biennial National Gender Research Conference

Assistance in engendering the curriculum

Conduct of forums e.g. market matching MSMEs and exporters

Paper presentations in conferences

Membership in gender networks e.g. AFS, GAFS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS and APPRECIATION

- **USAID Oceans Fisheries and Partnership Program**
- SEAFDEC
- BFAR – Central Office & Region 12
- LGUs – General Santos City, Kiamba and Glan
- SFFAI
- PFDA
- OCAG
- MSU-GenSan
- General Santos Fish Port Complex – and offices
- Groups and organizations –
- Key informants, survey and FGD participants





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