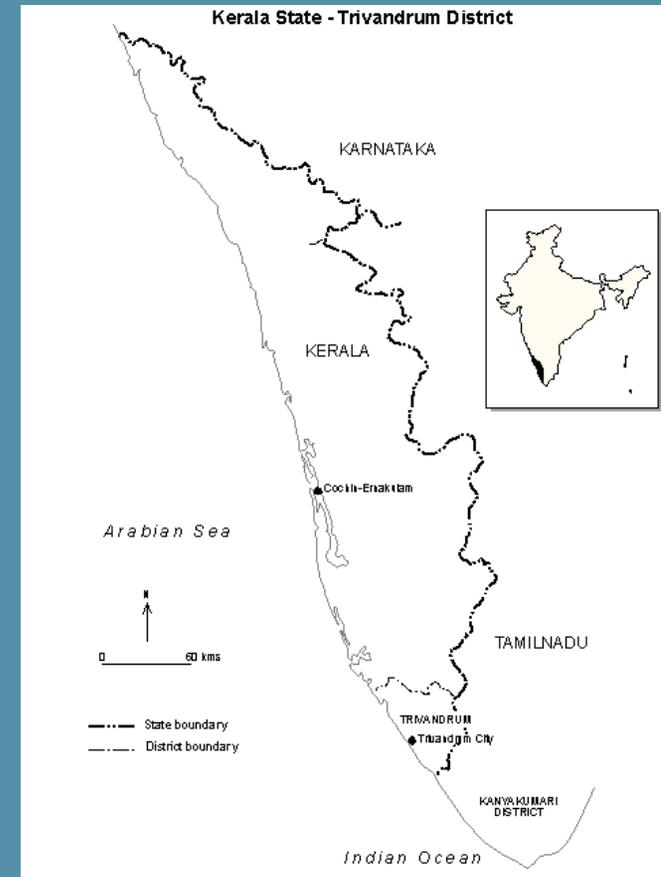


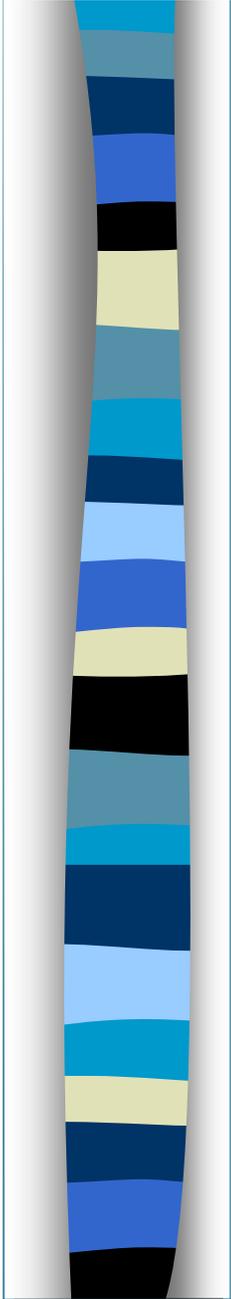
Gendered Livelihoods in the Global Fish Food Economy

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The Problem

- * How can we theoretically understand gender and globalization?
- * How might we comprehend the *nuances and complexities* of gendered economic processes?
- * Within a general pattern of impact in a given locale, what factors shape a person or group's ability to adapt to changing economic contexts?





The Framework:

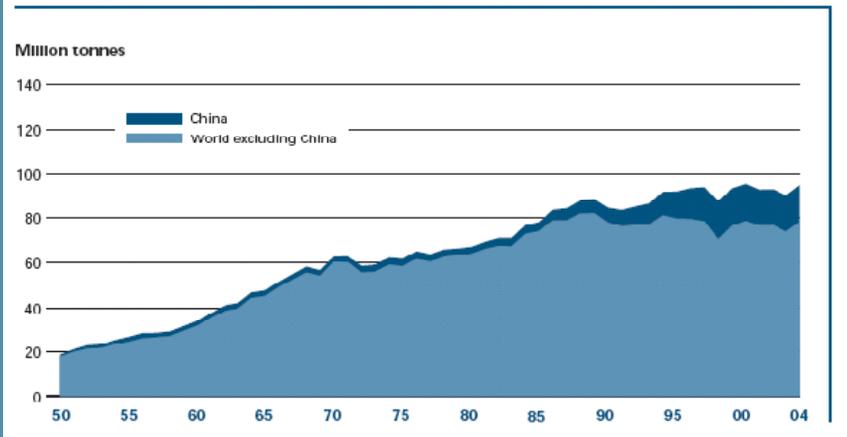
- * Informed by:
 - Gendered Commodity (or Value) Chain Analysis
 - Livelihoods Analysis
 - Feminist Studies of Household Economy

- * Multi-Scale in approach:
 - How states and locales are situated in the “Global Fish Food Regime”

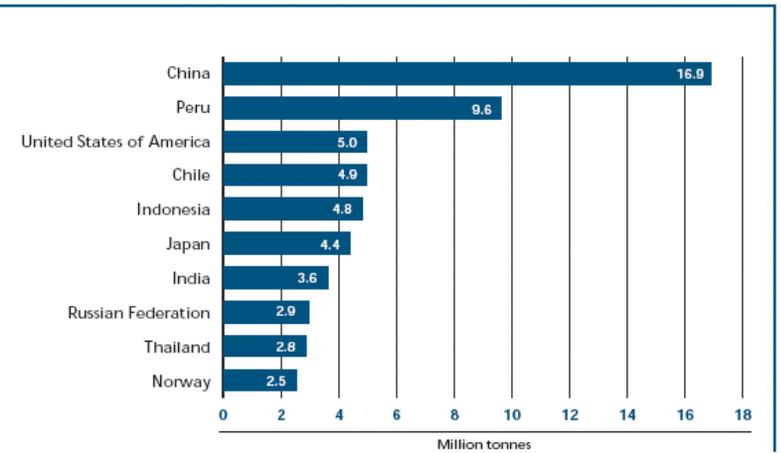
- * “Local Divisions of Labor”
(Jarosz 1996; Ramamurthy 2000)

The Global Fish Food Economy

World capture fisheries production

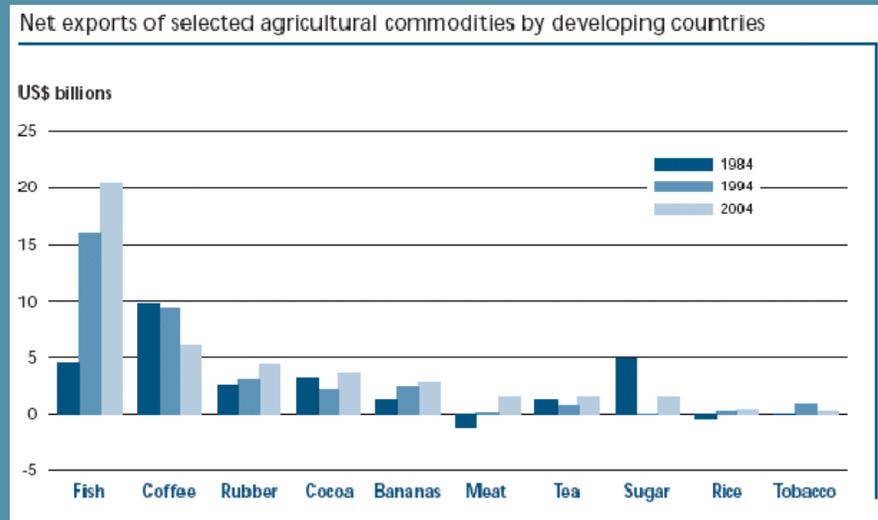


Marine and inland capture fisheries: top ten producer countries in 2004

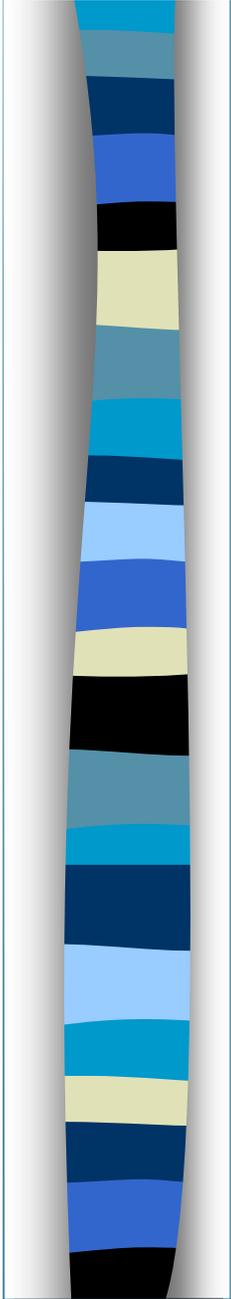


The Global Fish Food Regime

- * Export Trade: 5 million tons in 1976 to 53 million tons in 2004
- * Share of developing countries: 37% in 1976 to 48% in 2004



FAO State of the World's Fisheries 2006



Global Fish Food Regime

- * Dramatic expansion of world production & trade through technological innovation & global demand from industrialized countries.
- * Flow of trade increasingly from developing countries to industrialized
- * Elite consumption habits shape development of national agro-food/fisheries sectors – SHRIMP is main item exported
- * Per capita fish food supply greatest in China and industrialized countries; lowest in South America, Africa, Central & South Asia

Fisheries Development in Kerala

- * State-led
- * Modern, mechanized technology to take advantage of global markets for shrimp/seafood
- * Fishermen welfare



Local Divisions of Labor I

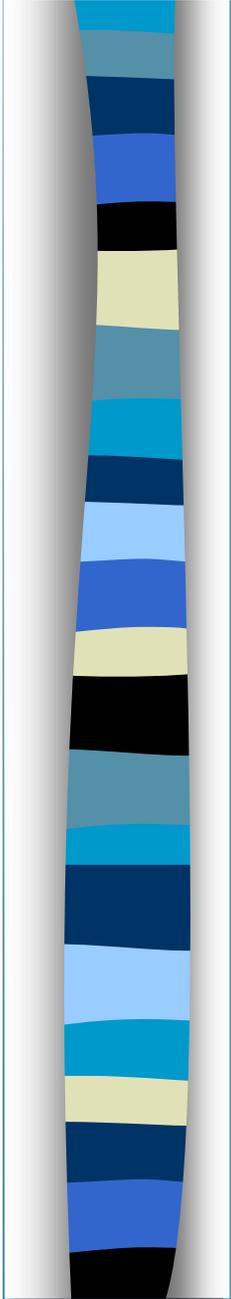
Gender Divisions of Labor:

Men Fish



Women Process; Take to Market;
and Work in Ancillary
Activities





Gendered Impacts

* Production:

1. Stratification between producers;
2. Geographical shift in landing sites;
3. Overfishing, declining harvests for traditional artisanal sector,
4. Declining incomes from men's work ==>
 - a. attempts to intensify effort;
 - b. migration for work

* Processing:

1. Traditional industries in decline;
2. New processing industries have emerged (frozen shrimp)



Gendered Impacts – cont.

* Distribution:

1. Commercialization & stratification of market networks;
2. Opportunities and constraints;
3. Increased household reliance on women's work in marketing to survive

* Ancillary Activities:

Work in netmaking/repair replaced by machine-made nylon nets

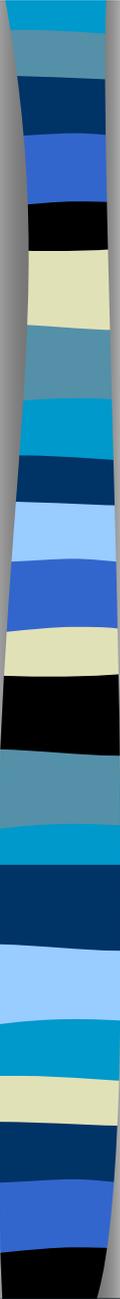




Local Divisions of Labor II

Factors shaping livelihood strategies:

- * Current asset base (boat ownership, other productive assets)
- * Household size/composition
- * Education & skill levels
- * Work identities & family ideologies
- * Entrepreneurial initiative



Household Profiles

Tracy:

Age: 60 yrs

Household Members: husband (70); son (26); 2 daughters (20, 23); son-in-law (32) and grandchild (2)

Current occupation: fish vendor (retail)

Livelihood History: fishing/fish vending; owned boat for 10 years – she managed net; then husband migrated, she returned to fish vending; now she, son, and son-in-law support household.



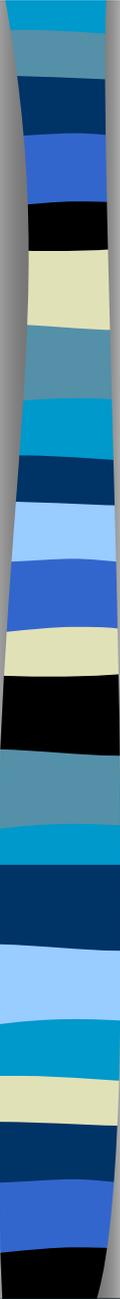
Lily:

Age: 49

Household Members: husband (55); son (25);
2 daughters married – in own homes

Current Occupation: fish vendor
(wholesale);

Livelihood History: husband previously a fisherman, for past 27 years a porter at airport. Lily a fish vendor from age 13 – did retail trade until age 20, then formed partnership with 3 women and later began petty wholesale trade that continues today.



Selin:

Age: 35

Household Members: husband (39); daughter (15); son (13) – both in school; father-in-law (retired)

Current Occupation: fish vendor; fishing with outboard motor boat

Livelihood History:

Husband: owns OBM (6 years), previously owned a kattumaram (8 years), previously worked for others

Selin a fish vendor from childhood; sometimes takes husband's fish; usually operates independently

