



Tools for gender mainstreaming in the fisheries sector

A review of their current status and recommendations arising from Asian experiences

3rd Global Symposium on Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries (GAF3), Shanghai, China, 21-22 April , 2011.

Angela Lentisco and Enrique Alonso,

Regional Fisheries Livelihood Programme (RFLP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



Outline

- ❖ Fisheries Sector and Gender
- ❖ Fisheries Development Projects and Gender Mainstreaming Strategies
- ❖ Strategies/Tools for Gender Mainstreaming in the Fisheries Sector
- ❖ Recommendations arising from Asian Experiences

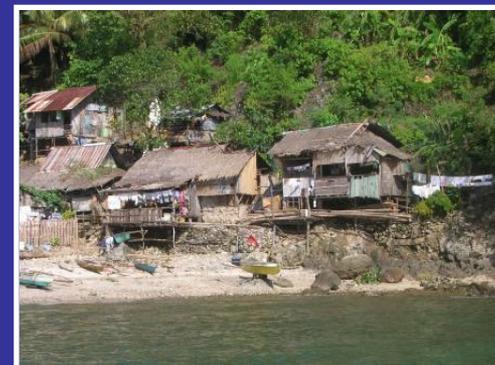
Fisheries Sector



- Food Security
- Income Generation
- Livelihoods depending on the sector



- Capture Fisheries
- Aquaculture
- Post-harvest and marketing



- Small-scale fisheries
- Poverty and vulnerability
- Half of the people employed in SSF are women

Gender and Fisheries



Sector traditionally considered a male domain for management

Focused on resource production

Lack of a value chain approach

Lack of sex-disaggregated data



Fisheries Development Projects



Activities focused on women only: post-harvest, microfinance



Treatment of women as a marginalized and vulnerable group



Focus on “more important” technical issues

Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is defined as the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality



Main GA frameworks of current use

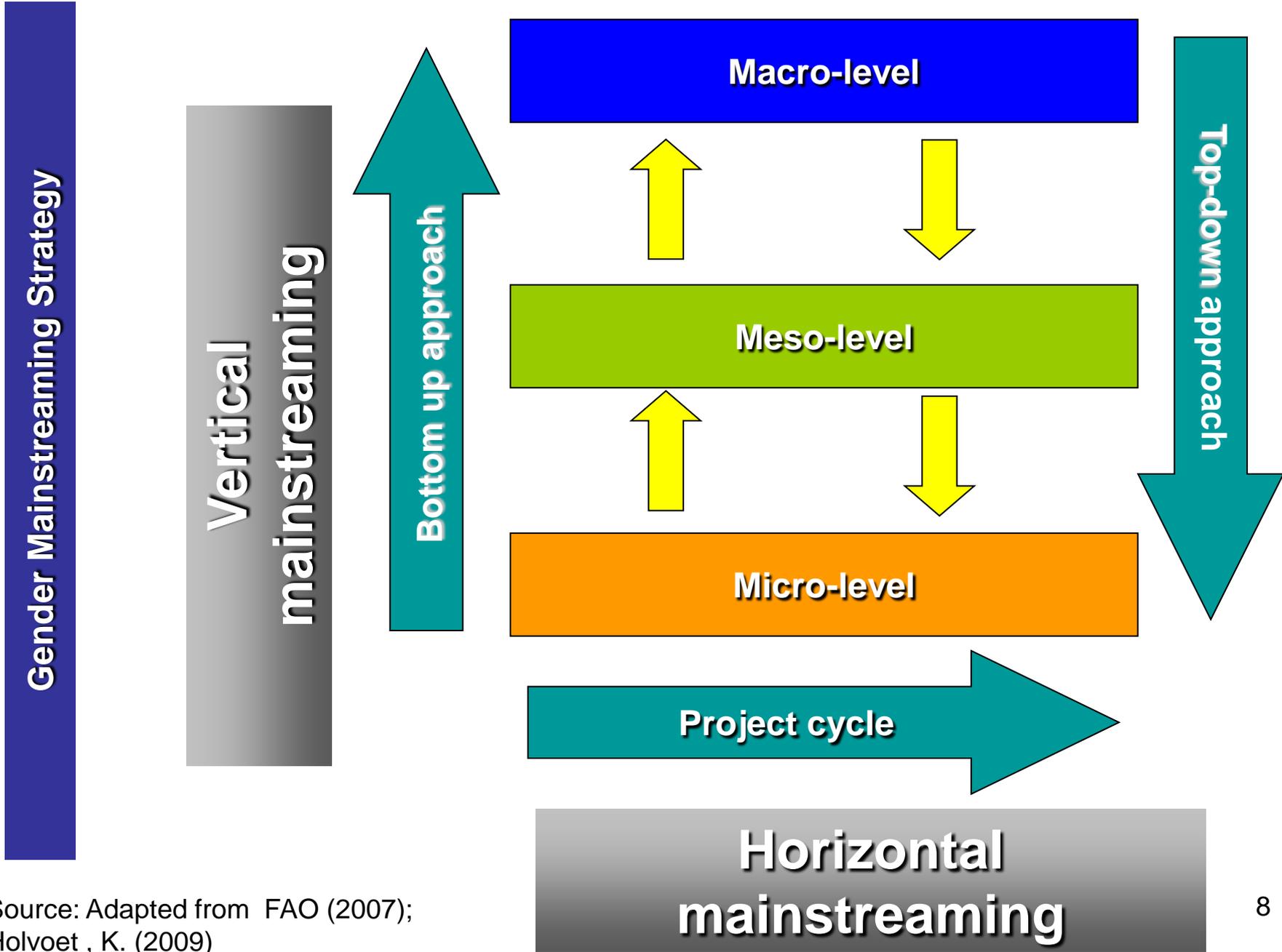
- Gender Roles Framework (Harvard)
- Triple Roles Framework (Moser)
- Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM)
- Women's Empowerment Framework (Longwe)
- Social Relations Framework



For a summary, see:

USAID (n.d.), Gender Analysis Frameworks.

UNDP (2001), Learning & Information Pack. Gender Analysis.

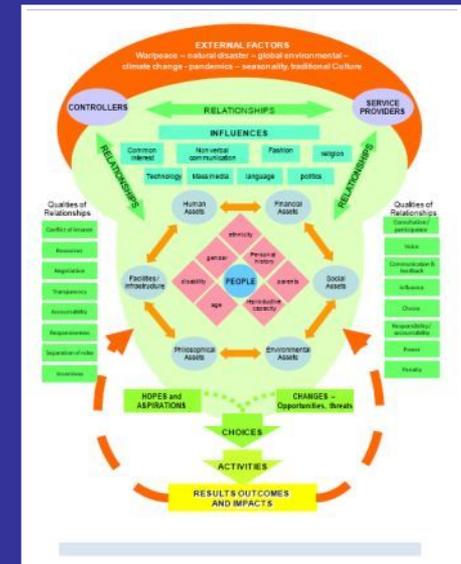
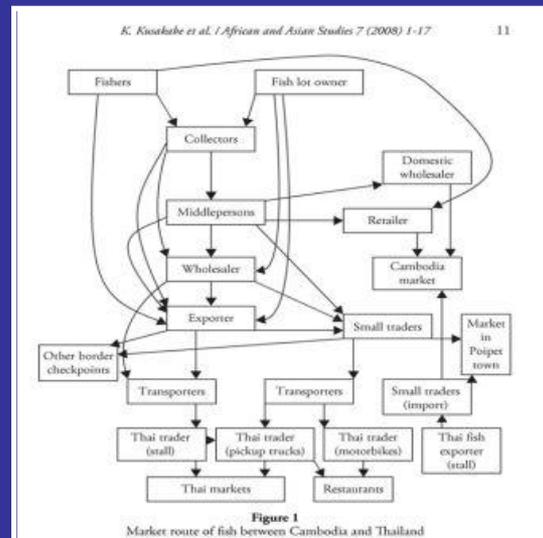
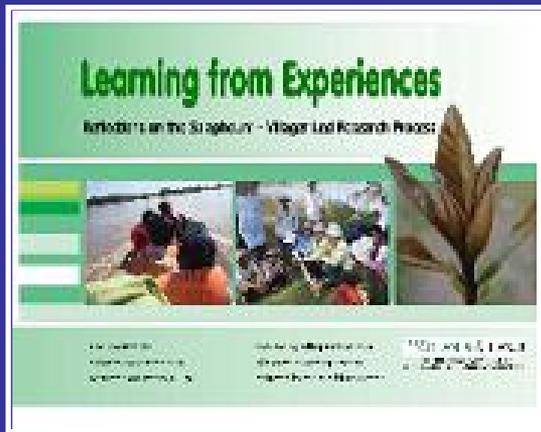


Source: Adapted from FAO (2007);
Holvoet, K. (2009)

Important issues to take into account

- Actions to help prevent or manage conflict
- Improved communication to facilitate the horizontal diffusion of achievements and its replication in other communities.
- Participatory and transparent processes in all community actions for the promotion of gender sensitive organizations
- Recognize the important role of the meso level actors and their inclusion of gender perspective in their plans.
- Should also challenge traditional roles, providing ideas for non-traditional activities for equity promotion, related to work, specific training (swimming, etc), education, access and control over the resources. (Aguilar, 2001)

And links with other approaches



Participatory
Research

Value
Chain
Analysis

Sustainable
Livelihoods
Approach



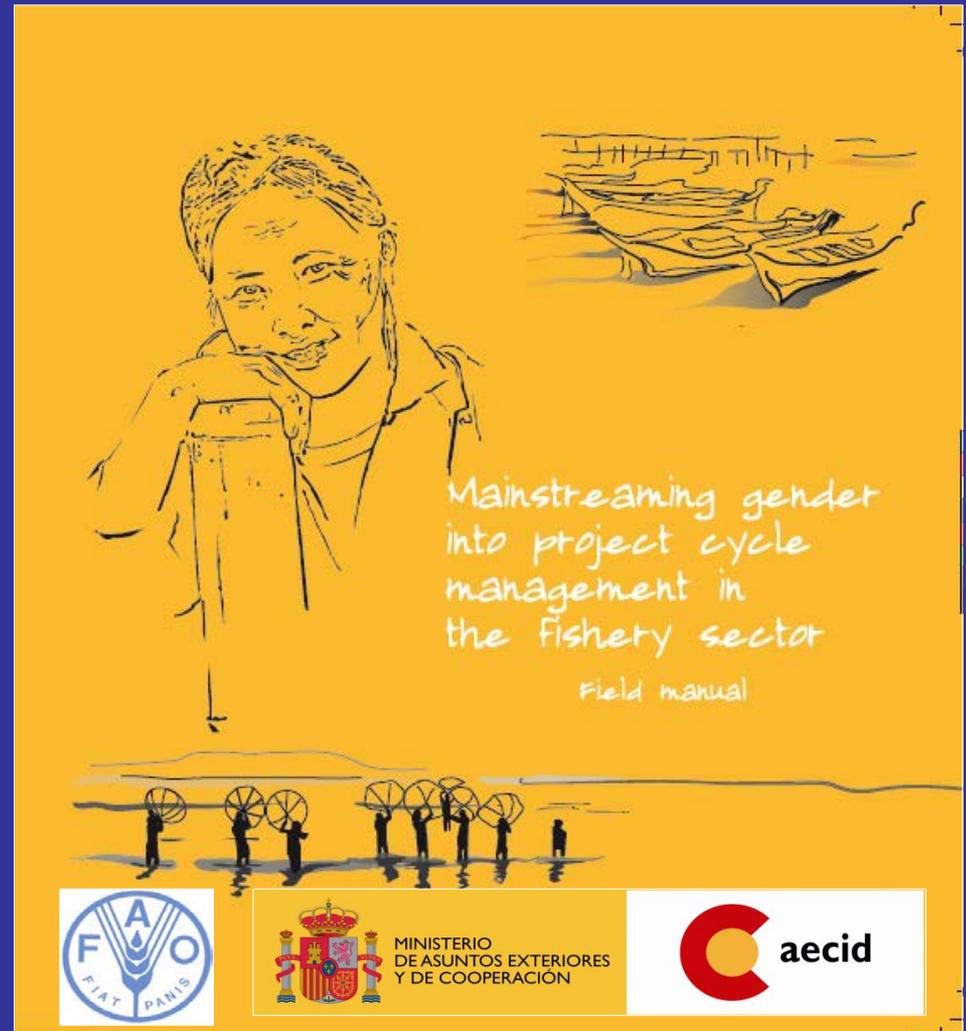
Workshop on Best Practices for Gender Mainstreaming in the Fisheries Sector 2nd to 5th November 2010

Organised by
The Regional Fisheries Livelihood
Programme (RFLP) and
Fisheries Administration, Cambodia



Gender Analytic Tools for Fisheries Projects

- Activity Analysis
- Access and Control over the resources and benefits
- Gender needs
- Influencing Factors



Tools in the project cycle

| TOOLS | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| PHASES OF THE PCM | THE ACTIVITY ANALYSIS | THE ACCESS AND CONTROL FRAMEWORK | THE GENDER NEEDS ANALYSIS | THE INFLUENCING FACTORS |
| Identification and Formulation | Real information on the responsibilities, activities and constraints affecting the participation of women and men in relation to the project | The constraints preventing men and women from accessing to and benefiting from the various resources needed to satisfy their needs | Problems and needs, differentiated by gender, of men and women within the community, including possible solutions | A vision of the gender-based context, which will affect how the project pans out: prevailing opportunities or restrictions for women and men within the community |
| Implementation and Monitoring | How to organise the activities such that both men and women have the chance to participate | How women and men can access and benefit from the resources provided by the project | how the project is impacting the condition and position of men and women from the community | The contextual gender-related factors that will influence the progress of the project and report on the risk analyses: |
| Evaluation | How the project affected the prevailing sexual division of labour within the community | How women and men have accessed the project resources and benefits, including their degree of control | how the project has affected the condition and position of women and men from the community | how context has influenced the progress of the project: opening or closing opportunities for gender equality |

Workshop Recommendations

- Reproductive and productive roles of women are to be considered.
- Contextual understanding of local culture, norms, economic and other social status
- Macro level statistics important, as well as in-depth qualitative data.
- Projects should be participatory, flexible/reactive
- Poor people should be central focus and key in the design, implementation and monitoring of any intervention.



Workshop recommendations (2)

- Importance of self help groups, associations and networks and recognition of the leadership roles of women.
- Activities should be target to women and men – if just focusing on women or men need to specify clearly why this is so.
- Need to ensure access to resources and decision making spaces and to clearly differentiate any inequalities over access.
- Women need to be better informed with improved lines of communication and information. Women's own knowledge, experience and aspirations need to be strongly acknowledged.



Workshop Recommendations (3)

- Value chain analysis is an useful tool and a good entry point for gender analysis.
- Attention should be given to the link between income, resource control and gender based violence.
- Gender different impact of climate change should be acknowledged
- Fishing activities should be considered in the wider livelihood context
- Any approach depends heavily on the context.
- We need to make the whole topic of gender more accessible, palatable and punchy (without losing the real meaning).





www.rflp.org

Thank you for your attention!!!