



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
**ARTISANAL FISHERIES
AND AQUACULTURE**
2022

Global Overview of artisanal fisheries: contribution and challenges

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FAO



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

IHH Chapter Leads: Nicolas L. Gutierrez, Simon Funge-Smith, Nicole Franz, John Virdin, Danika Kleiber, Sarah Harper, David Mills, Xavier Basurto, with contributions from over 800 experts from around the globe

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Multidisciplinary approach



**58 country
and territory
case studies**



**Ad hoc
questionnaire
by 104 FAO
member
countries and
territories**



**Available
data sets -
global,
regional and
national**



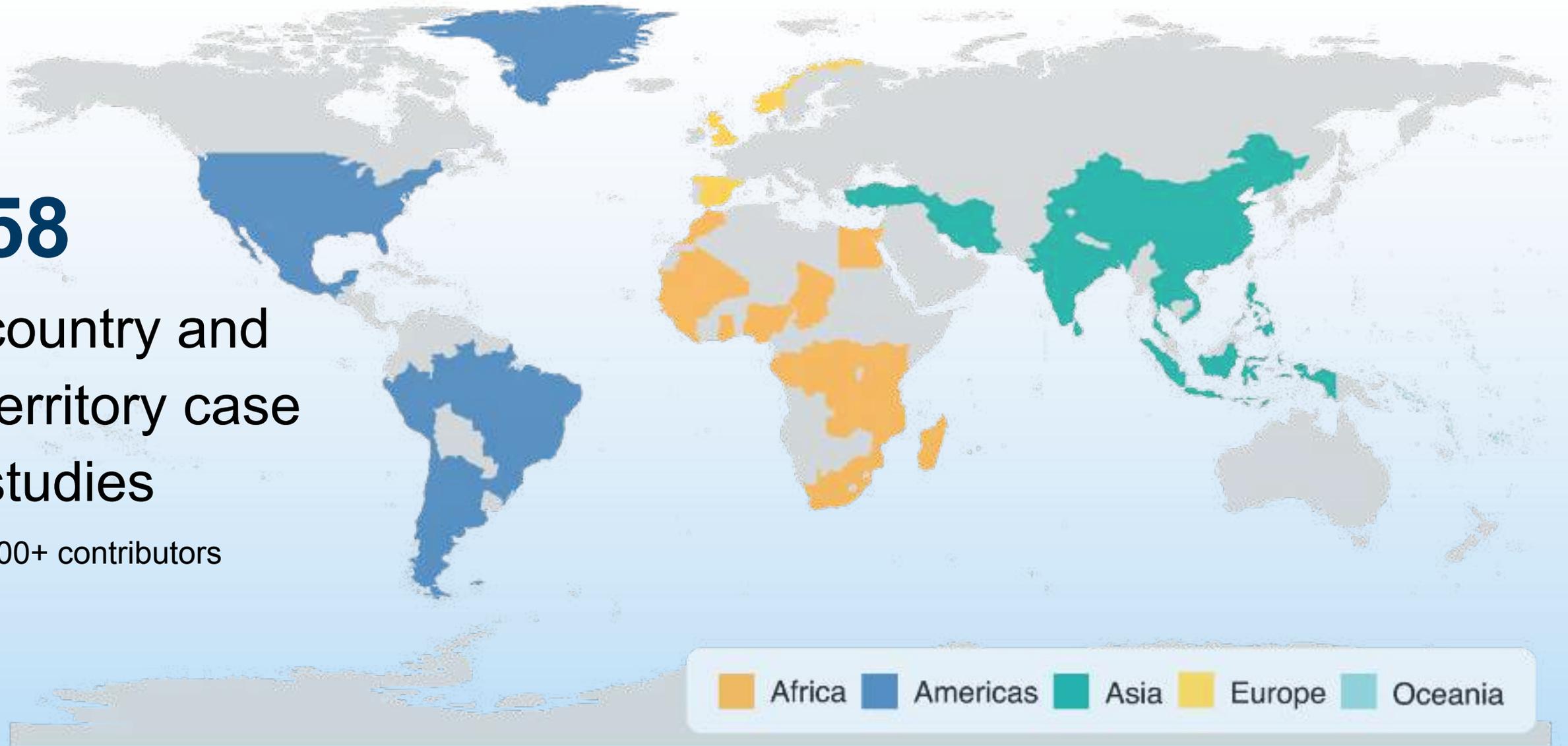
**Thematic
studies on
key topics**

Country and territory case studies

58

country and
territory case
studies

800+ contributors



Answering key questions

How much fish comes from small-scale fisheries (SSF)?

How is SSF governed?

How important is SSF catch for nutrition?



How many people depend on SSF for their livelihoods?

How do women contribute to and benefit from SSF?

Harvesting aquatic foods



Total global fisheries catch is
92 million tonnes

**37
million
tonnes**

Small-scale
fisheries (SSF)



**55
million
tonnes**

Large-scale
fisheries (LSF)

Harvesting aquatic foods

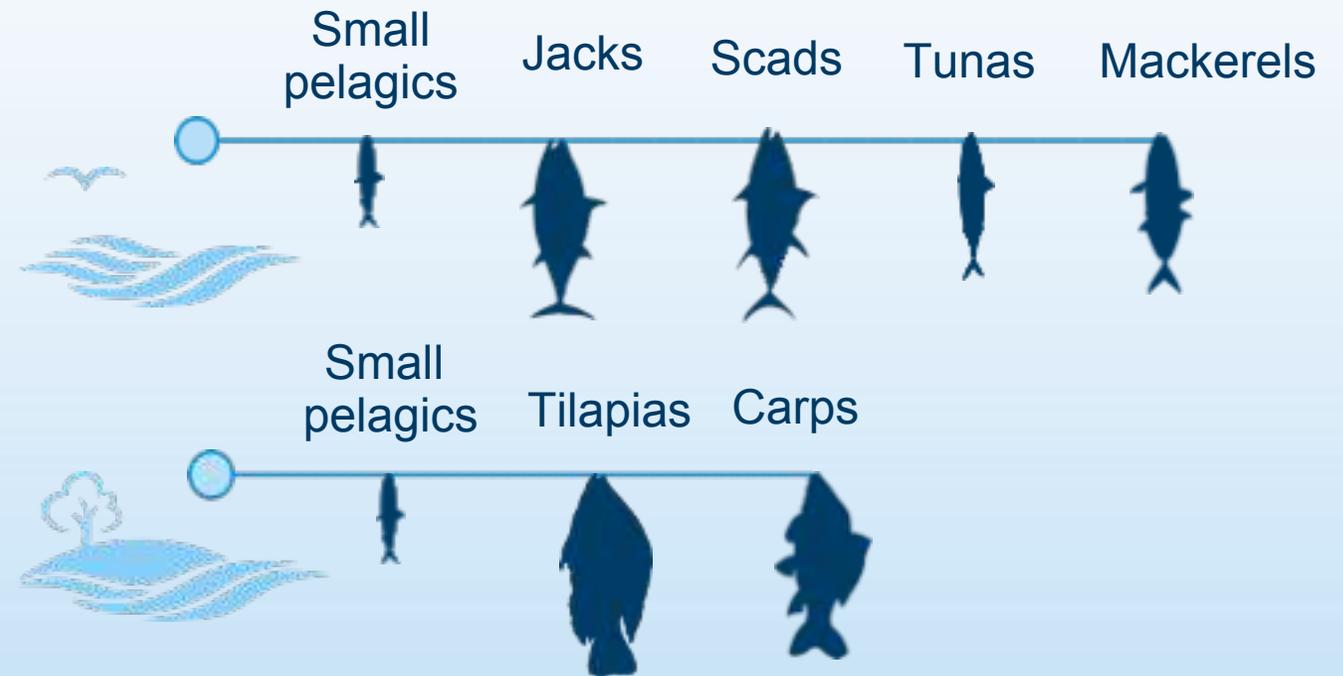


Global SSF catch
37 million tonnes

68%
marine catch

+

32%
inland catch



Supporting livelihoods and jobs



492 million people

Depend at least partially on engagement in SSF



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

Supporting livelihoods and jobs



**77 billion
USD**

total revenues from
first sale of SSF
catch



58 billion USD

marine SSF catch

+



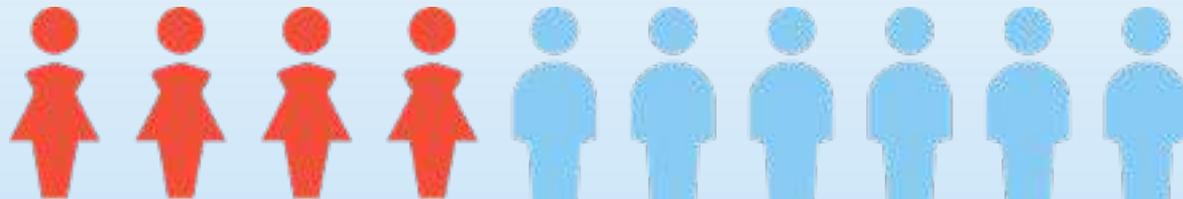
19 billion USD

inland SSF catch

Valuing women's contributions



45 million women
participate in SSF



4 out of 10 people
in SSF are women

Valuing women's contributions



15%

Pre-harvest



19%

Commercial harvest



50%

Post-harvest



45%

Subsistence fishing

Providing essential nutrition

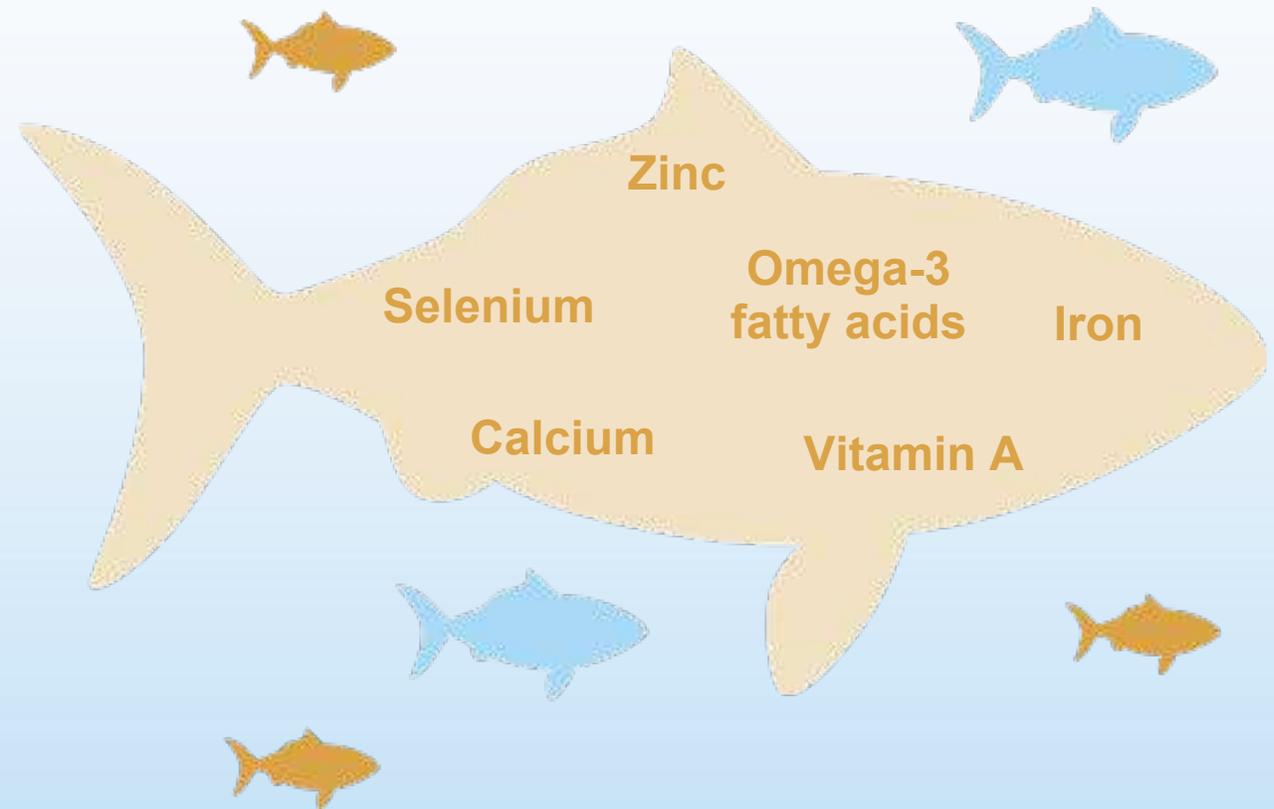


Fish is rich in micronutrients

essential for good health and development

Nutrient values vary greatly among fish types

Small fish are especially nutritious



Providing essential nutrition



SSF landings could provide:

**987 million
women**

globally with 50% of the
recommended daily intake of
omega-3 fatty acids



**477 million
women**

globally with over 20% of the
recommended daily intake of calcium,
selenium and zinc

Shared governance



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



Shared governance

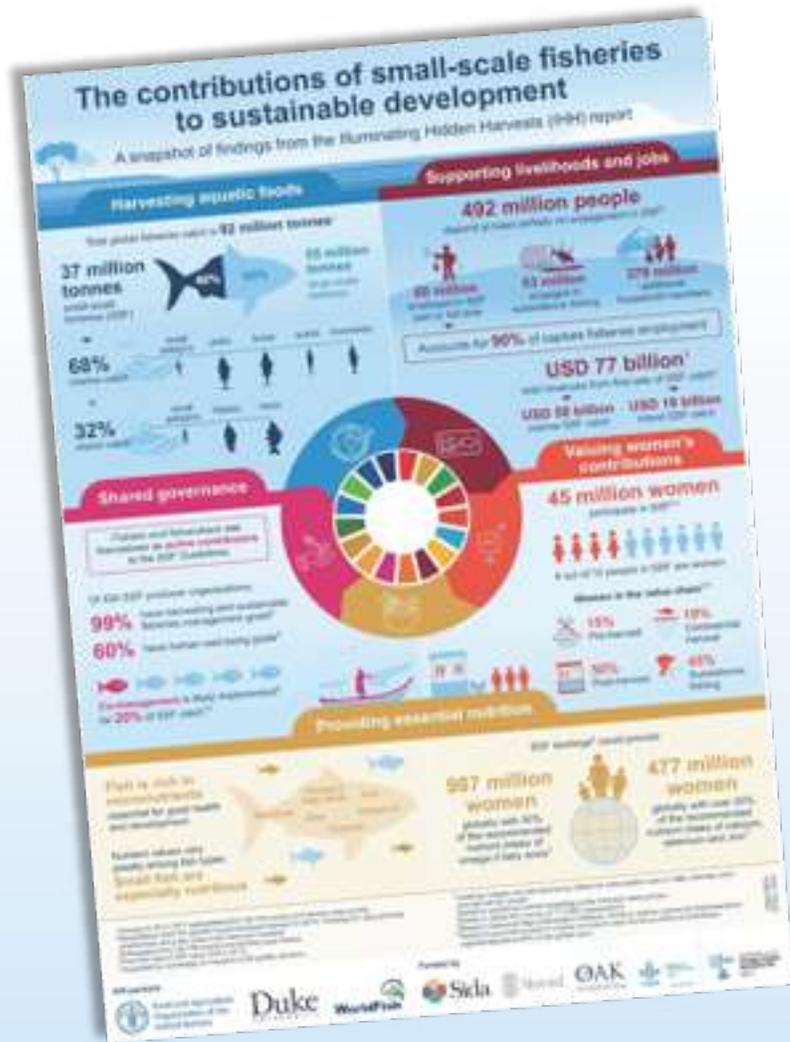


Co-management is likely implemented for **20%** of SSF catch

Of 424 SSF producer organisations:

99% have harvesting and sustainable fisheries management goals

60% have human well-being goals



English and Spanish versions

Learn more by visiting the IHH website

<https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/ihh/en/>

#smallscalefisheries
 #IlluminatingHiddenHarvests

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Gender

Gender Inequalities

Gender inequalities are a persistent reality in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors and have been accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic as well as other disasters and shocks.



Gender

Gender Inequalities

Roles and positions in the value chains vary regionally and by sector, but what is consistent is that they are often **underrepresented both in terms of data on the sector as well as in local institutions and governance mechanisms and tend to have less decision-making and leadership positions.**



Women have limited influence over important decisions, which impacts their ability to access and manage fisheries resources.

Women can be vulnerable to disadvantageous contracts, and unfair working conditions and practices regarding fish sales and markets.

Women are challenged by traditional gender roles, often overburdened, and facing unequal access to productive assets, technology, finance, and services such as education, water and health.

Women are limiting their access to food security, nutrition and sustainable food systems.

Women deal with unequal power relations between different actors along the value chain.

Intersectionality!

What is intersectionality?



Intersectionality: unfolding complexities

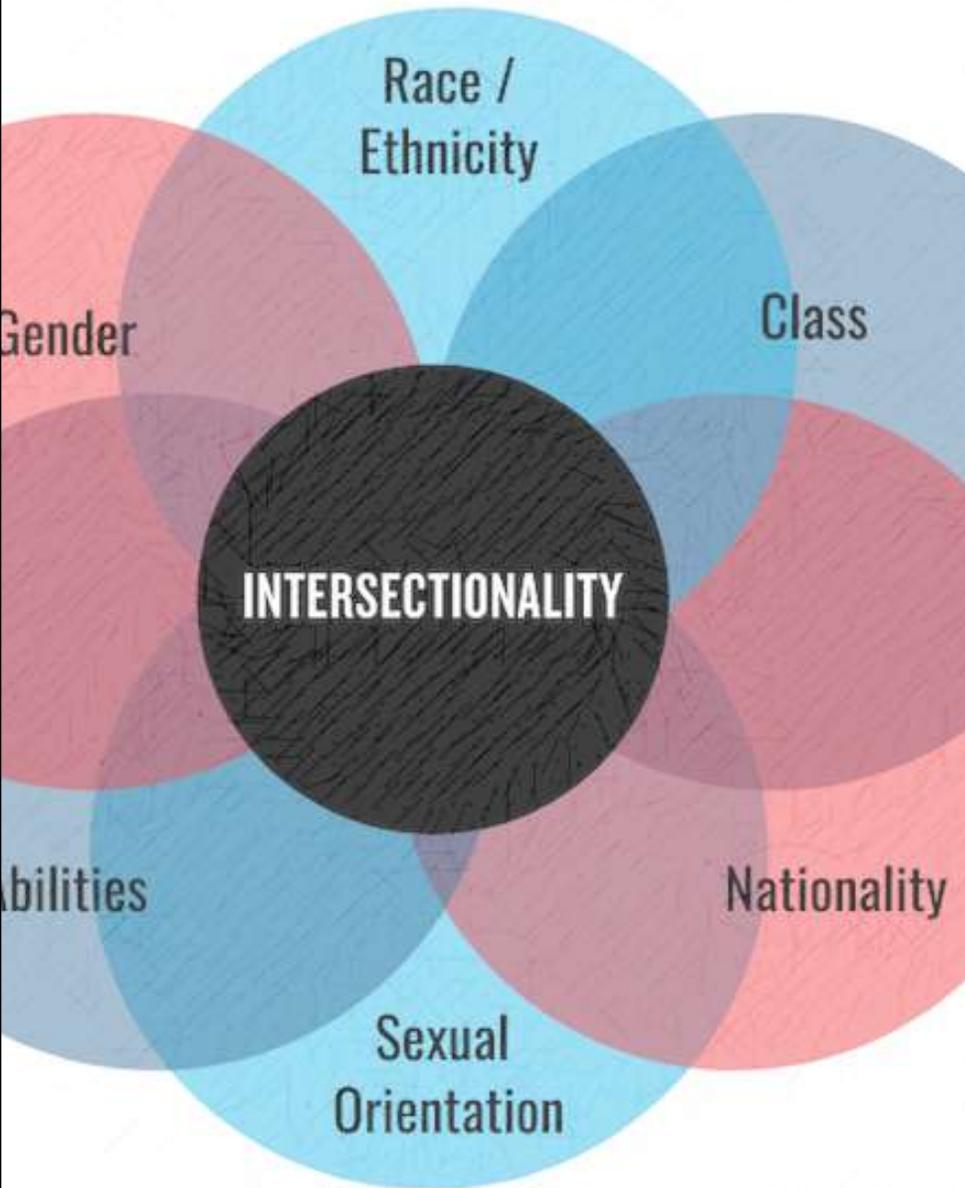


Image: First Bo

Identities are complex, and direct discrimination pushes for considerations that are linked, but not limited to gender.

This interconnection of identities of course has a role in the way human relationships within (and outside) the workplace are shaped.



Gender Based Constraints*

- Lack of access to and control over productive resources, markets and land
- Lack of access to and control over finances
- Lack of access to decision making and leadership
- Women's economic involvement in and benefit from the value chain
- Gender based violence – sex for fish and intimate partner violence
- Gendered division of labour and unequal participation in the value chain

THE 4 KEY OBJECTIVES OF OUR WORK

Women and men through fisheries and aquaculture value chains have equal voice and decision-making power and no one is left behind: women working together have a stronger voice and women's organizations are supported in their activities.

Equal rights, access and control over resources: women and men in the fisheries and aquaculture value chains should have equal rights, access to and control over natural and productive resources.

Equal rights and access to services, markets and decent work: women and men in fisheries and aquaculture value chains have equal rights and access to services, markets and decent work and equal control over the resulting income and benefits.

Reduction of women's work burden: women in the fisheries and aquaculture value chains's work burden is reduced by enhancing their access to technologies, practices and infrastructure. The gender transformative approach is a fundamental tool in promoting an equitable distribution of responsibilities, including at household level.



women as agents of change

work must be aimed to **foster** the **potential** and **capacity** that **already exists with women** in fisheries and aquaculture communities around the world while recognizing their role as agents of change

This will be done by planning and implementing a gender strategy to confront the legal, social and economic discriminations that prevent women, men, boys and girls from realizing their full potential.



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THANK YOU

#smallscalefisheries

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#IYAFA2022

#ArtisanalFisheriesAquaculture

<https://www.fao.org/artisanal-fisheries-aquaculture-2022/home/en/>

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