

# Gendered Coasts

Katia Frangoudes



Siri Gerrard

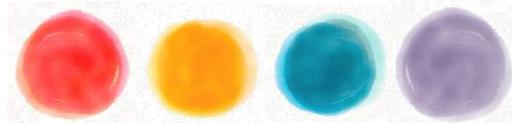


Danika Kleiber



TBTI Webinar # 10  
November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016

# Gendered Coasts



Katia Frangoudes

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TBTI Webinar

1<sup>st</sup> of November 2016

# Outline

-  1 Gender in fisheries overview
-  2 Theoretical challenges and opportunities
-  3 Gender analysis of the SSF Guidelines
-  4 Goals for the TBTI Gender Cluster

**1**

# Gender and fisheries overview



# TBTI Women & Gender Cluster



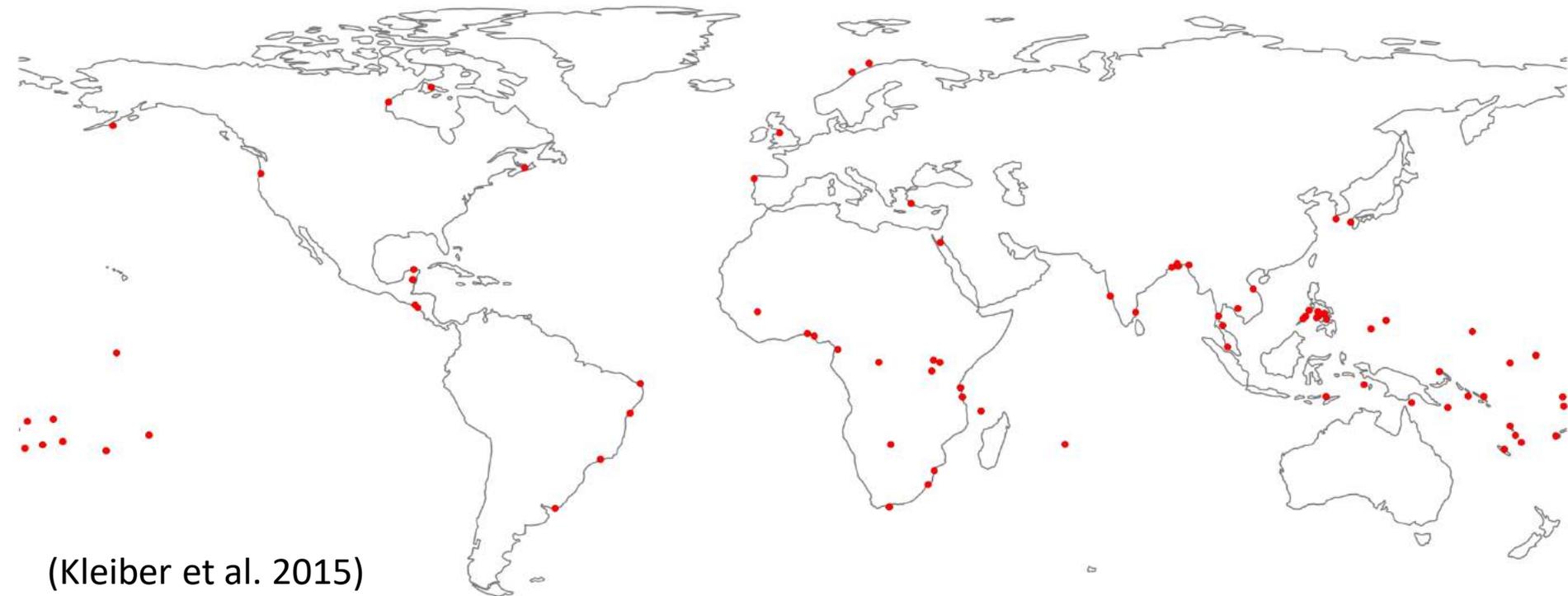
- Focus on equity and equality between women and men in SSF.
- Cross cutting issue!
- But still important to have an independent cluster.

# Women fish all over the world

## In 2012:

- 56,6 million people employed in fisheries
- 15% in primary sector are women
- 20% in inland fisheries
- More in aquaculture than fishing

(FAO 2015)

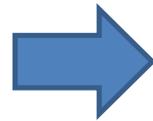


(Kleiber et al. 2015)

# Women in the fisheries value chain

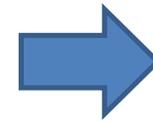
## Pre-harvest

Boat building  
Gear making  
Gear mending  
Bait prep



## Harvest

Fishing  
Gleaning  
Aquaculture



## Post-harvest

Processing  
Marketing  
Research  
Governance



# Women in fisheries governance



National network of  
Japanese women



Portuguese women  
meeting



EU Parliament hear  
fisherwomen



AKTEA European  
network

# Facilitating gender equity and equality

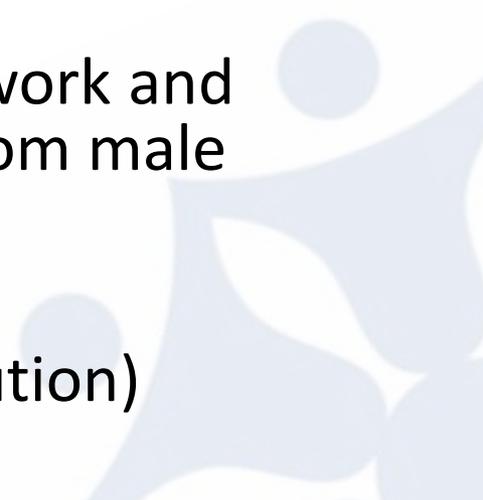
## **Women empowerment and others approaches**

**Capacity development (education, training, access to technology, manage resources, etc.... )**

**Help women to build their own organization focused on their own needs and rights. Integrate male groups and become members of the board**

**Help women to consider their contribution as work and claim official recognition. Also emancipation from male domination**

**Need of statistics (formal and informal contribution)**



**2**

Theoretical  
challenges and  
opportunities



# Gender or sex as a variable vrs. Gender as perspectives

## **GENDER OR SEX AS VARIABLE:**

In quantitative as well as in qualitative research man or woman are just treated as belonging to the two different sexes.

## **GENDER as CATEGORIES and PERSPECTIVES**

**Gender is treated as a social or cultural category where we go deeper into the category and look at gender relations and structures, gender identities power and empowering, gendered cultures etc.**

In other words where gender is problematized, questioned and analyzed

## **FEMINIST GENDER RESEARCH**

aims to improve women's situation and empower women are often called feminist research: many different approaches during the last 40- 50 years

# Feminist gender research builds on different scientific principles (theories of science)

- ***Feminist empirical basis as an analytical strategy***  
(1970 onwards)
- ***Classic, standpoint feminism as an analytical strategy***  
(1980 onwards)
- ***Postmodern feminism, build on constructivism***  
(1985 onwards)

## Examples:

- **Situated knowledges** (Haraway 1988)
- **Simians, Cyborg and women: The reinvention of nature** (Haraway 1991)
- **Intersectionality** (Krenshaw 2001)

# Characteristics of feminist empirical approaches

## We asked and ask:

- What do women and men do, how are their relations in fishery households and communities? How can gender relations be changed, conditions improved?

Findings: strong division of labor and gendered divided knowledge systems (jfr. Katia's examples)

- **In Feminist empirical approaches the aim is**
  - to get rid of the male bias bias in research,
  - to ask new research questions **where the man and the male are not the norm**
  - make woman's worlds visible
  - try to create a different design
  - focus on the actors or individuals
  - develop 'the normal sciences' in order to improve the living conditions for women as well as for men in fishery communities



# Classical Standpoint feminist Research\*

## Some assumptions:

- Research about women in general and in fisheries should be carried out by women
  - (inspired by Marx and his theories about classes)
- Focus on how **gender systems**, for example the division of labour in fishing, **are related to power**
- How gender systems can represent an order with special characteristics: for example how the system favour men
- Focus on a paramount analysis of society and not only on individuals
- **Build on the idea that research should focus and understand women's practices, interests and the systems they belong to in a critical, realistic way.**

\*Sandra Harding

# Classical Standpoint feminist & Fisheries

- In fishery this approach leads to the question **what is fishing and what is a fisher? Do women gain from fishery? If not, can this be changed and how?**
- **Focus on structural, cultural and material elements**
- The researcher associates with the women and intervene the reality with her standpoint and her critical empowering perspective
- The researcher (she) is favorable disposed toward the women in focus, give an objective analyses of the reality where the **aim is emancipation**

# Examples from fisheries

- Gerrard 1983, Porter 1985:
  - Women as the ground or shore crew
  - Women have duties, but few rights in fishing
- Thiessen, Davis and Jentoft, 1992:
  - A comparative analysis of women as the ground crew in Norway and Canada: reveal differences in women's roles as the ground crew in the different countries. (???)
- Munk-Madsen 1996 and Power 2005
  - The quota system is a patriarchal construct: Some men are favored in an economic and political way

# Postmodern feminist perspectives

- Focus on
  - The difference between women,
  - The difference between men and
  - The effects of these differences
- The categories women and men are problematized to include lesbian, gay, transpersons
  - gender as a continuum
- Concerning fisheries:
  - what are included in concept like fisherfolk, fisher, fisherwomen, fisheries
  - Focus on the various contexts women and men create
  - How this is related to power?



# Postmodern feministic trends

- Dissolves categories, looks for new meaning and the interval between fixed categories
- Diversity and pluralism in methods, but:
  - Researchers have to focus on concrete contexts or situations (Haraway 1988, Harding 1986, Butler 1988, 2004)
  - Researchers must be aware of their roles as researchers, but also, the role of the discipline they are a part of (Haraway)
- Examples from the field of fisheries:
  - Eva Munk-Madsen's (1996) research on female fishers and women as skippers where she demonstrates how fisher is identified with men and masculinities
  - Skaptadottir's research (2013) on Filipino women in Iceland
  - Nicole Power's (2005) research on masculinities in a Newfoundland fishing context

# Intersectionality as a postmodern concept

INTERSECTIONALITY is a concept that:

- Catches the various forms of identities a person may have: **Gender, sexuality, class, ethnicity, nationality, age etc. in specific situations**
- Tries to catch the connections of various forms of these identities to better understand women (and men) and their vulnerable, marginalized position as suppressed groups
- Recognizes the need to differentiate between 'different kinds of identities' of political, cultural, financial kinds that a person or a group of marginalized persons' are facing.
- **Makes us understand how two or more differences or identities like gender, sexuality, age, class, ethnicity, nationality etc. interact and what the consequences of such interactions are for the persons or groups in question.**

# Intersectionality

*"Intersectionality is what occurs when a woman from a minority group...tries to navigate the main crossing in the city...The main highway is 'racism road'. One cross street can be Colonialism, then Patriarchy Street. She has to deal not only with one form of oppression but with all forms, those named at road signs, which link together to make a double, a triple, multiple, and many layers of oppression"*  
- Crenshaw 2001

Crenshaw demonstrates that racism, patriarchy and colonialism are hard programmed forms of oppression that play together.

Racism, patriarchy and colonialism may have different meaning and weight, and related, in her material, to the black women's oppressions

Intersection as a concept is loved, and criticized because one adds just another aspect to analyze

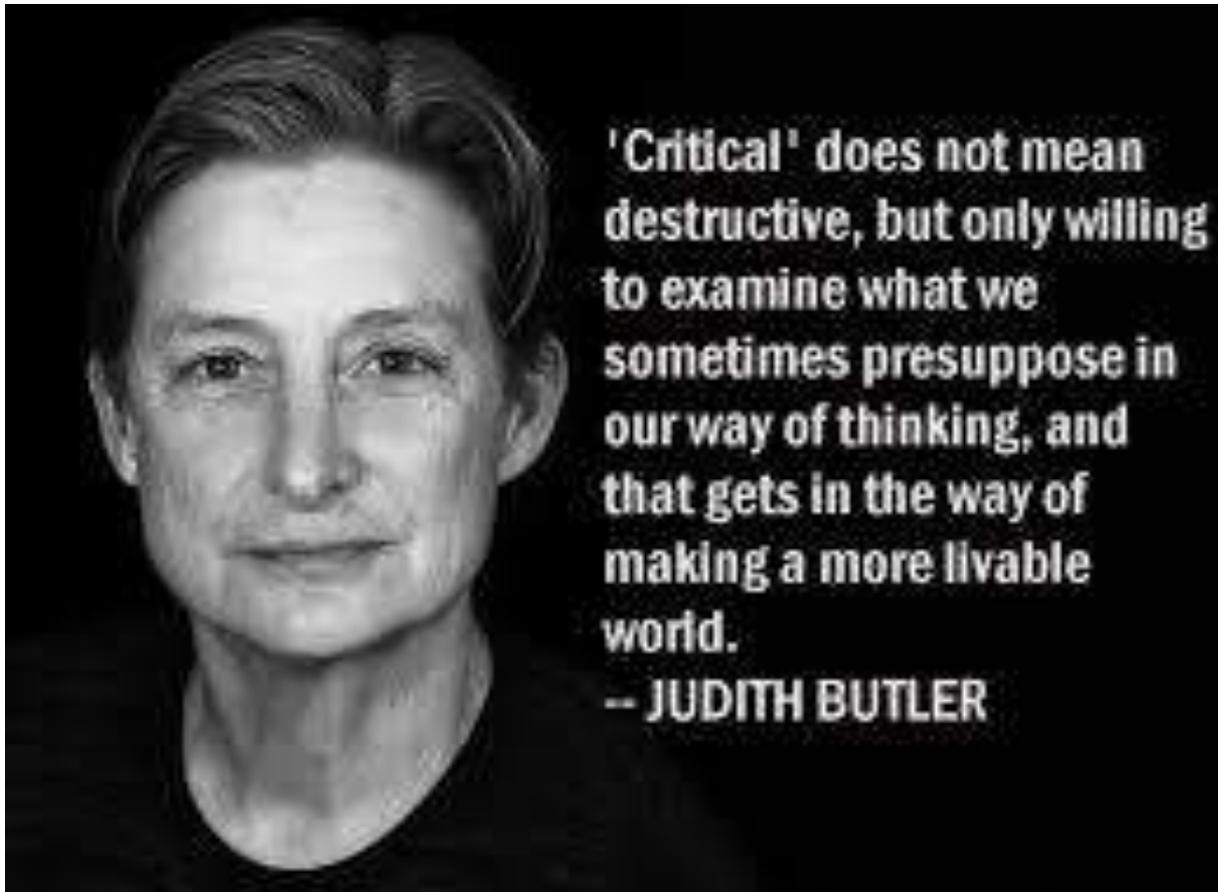
# Intersectional research in fisheries

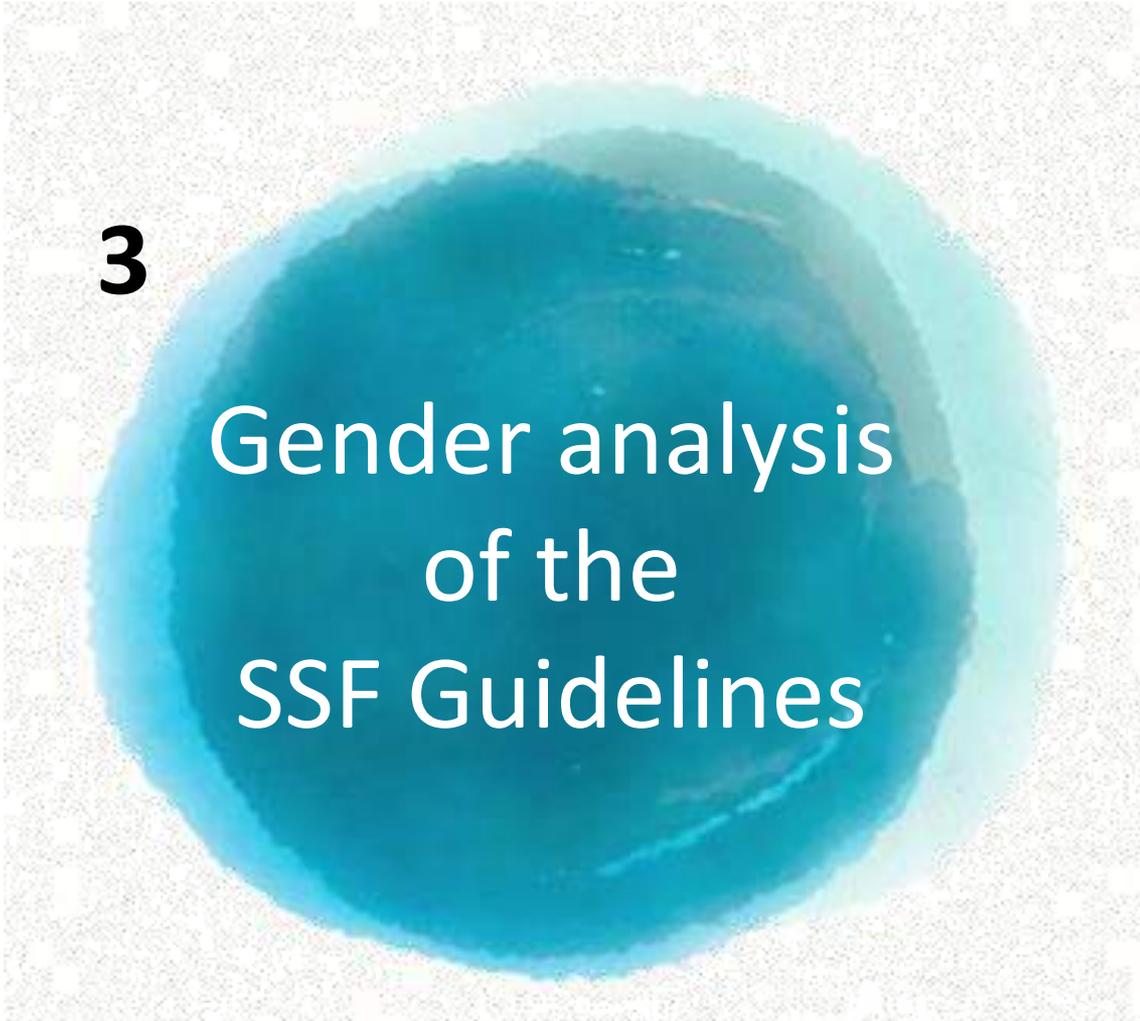
How the intersection of gender, age, class, nationality play together in specific Norwegian fishery context:

- **Gerrard 2013:** Analyzed how masculinities, femininities and power are played out and changed in fishing and household practices **(inspired by the empirical situation and theories of actors, material development and situated knowledge (Haraway 1988, 1991))**
- **Beer –Svendsen 1999:** Different identities could be traced dependent on the situation and the various arenas when young, male Tamil workers entered the filleting hall and the break room
- **Aure 2008:** Middle aged, Russian female filleting workers with a higher education staying for maximum a year in Båtsfjord, reported that they were met by sceptical feelings when they came to work
- **(Beer Svendsen and Aure inspired by the empirical situation as well as of new theories)**



# Feminist research is critical research



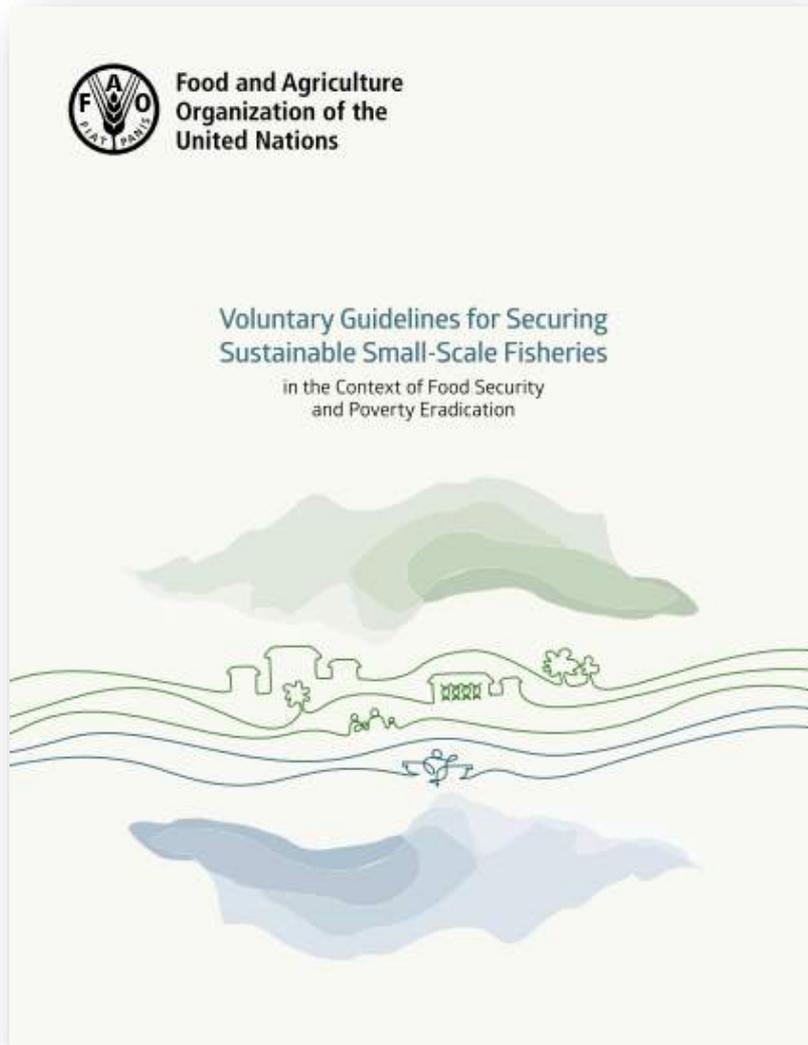


**3**

Gender analysis  
of the  
SSF Guidelines



# SSF Guidelines 4<sup>th</sup> Principle



“4. Gender equality and equity is fundamental to any development. Recognizing the vital role of women in small-scale fisheries, equal rights and opportunities should be promoted.”

# Gender in the Guidelines

Gender highlighted in:

**SSF Value Chain** – Recognizing the participation of women and men in all aspects of SSF value chain (in often ecologically, economically, culturally distinct ways).

**Human well-being** – Understanding the centrality of gender to other intersecting issues (human rights, food security and climate change).

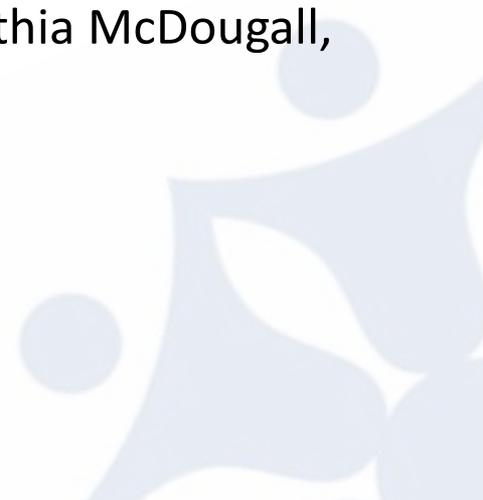
**Governance** – Understanding and changing gender social and cultural systems perpetuating gender inequality, particularly in participation in governance.

**Supporting implementation is the current priority**

# Collaborative Review

“Challenges and strategies for the implementation of the Voluntary Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines Gender Equity and Equality Principle”

By: Danika Kleiber, Katia Frangoudes, Hunter Snyder, Afrina Choudhury, Steven M Cole, Kumi Soejima, Cristina Pita, Anna Santos, Cynthia McDougall, Hajnalka Petrics, Marilyn Porter



# Survey

## A Feminist Analysis of the Voluntary Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines: Co-author Information and survey form

### Summary

1. Svein Jentoft and Ratana Chuenpudjee are editing a volume on the challenges of implementing the [SSF Guidelines](#), which will be a [Too Big To Ignore](#) project output.
2. A chapter focused on the implementation of the gender equality and equity principle was accepted (abstract by Katia Frangoudes and Danika Kleiber below).
3. We are seeking co-authors with expertise in gender and small-scale fisheries in different geographic and cultural contexts to reflect a diversity of voices, opinions, and experiences.
4. We welcome different levels of involvement. A baseline for co-authorship would involve filling in the attached survey form.
5. The surveys should be returned by January 15<sup>th</sup> 2016 to [danika.kleiber@gmail.com](mailto:danika.kleiber@gmail.com)
6. The final chapter is due by March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016.

### Background

"The [SSF Guidelines](#) are simply one of the most significant landmarks for small-scale fisheries around the world" ([Jentoft et al. 2015](#)). In June 2014, the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication ([SSF Guidelines](#)). The creation of the [SSF Guidelines](#) involved over 4000 stakeholders representing over 120 countries in a long participatory consultation process. The [SSF Guidelines](#) highlight the global importance of small-scale fisheries to livelihoods and food security, particularly in developing country and rural contexts. They also offer a policy framework for small-scale fisheries that may lack capacity for sustainable and equitable governance. The creation of the guidelines is truly a landmark achievement, and now the real challenge of implementation begins ([Jentoft 2014](#)). The [Too Big To Ignore](#) project out of Memorial University has created a [SSF Guidelines research cluster](#) to examine the process of implementation.

Writing contribution  
The [SSF Guidelines](#) research cluster is preparing an edited volume of research on implementation challenges in various contexts. They have called for contributions on this topic, and accepted the abstract on a feminist analysis of the [SSF Guidelines](#) (proposal written by Katia Frangoudes and Danika Kleiber). We want to include diverse voices, opinions, and experiences in this analysis. We are seeking co-authors who wish to contribute to this analysis.

definition of the following words, both broadly and in specifically to you, as well as your personal definition, or institutional definition if you have one (MAX 100 words each):

Quality

Outcome where access and opportunities are equal irrespective of variables like class, religion, age that further perpetuate inequality.

Equality which equality can be achieved. It involves examination of the barriers that have been created and sustained and takes action to ensure that equality is achieved. Since historically women have been discriminated against, ensuring women for the disadvantages they have faced so that they can be better off, i.e. men.

Gender to ensure gender is included in all aspects of a certain

content discuss gender equality and equity in access, and the underlying factors that contribute to any gender differences (MAX 250 words each):

Small-scale fishing tenure rights ([SSF Guidelines](#) 5.3-5.4)

In Bangladesh, a vast portion of Bangladesh becomes comprised of inundated floodplains during the monsoon season, leaving fisheries as a major source of livelihood and food security during this time. Government allows open access fishing in rivers but follows the competitive leasing system for inland waterbodies, such as many of these floodplains. Leasing and licensing of fishing resources (such as gear, but also credit) ([SSF Guidelines](#) 6.4)

Fishing resources by women is rare in Bangladesh. Men usually retain ownership of these resources and women are only allowed access to utilize those resources during prescribed role allow them to do. For instance, fishing gear like nets used for fishing are mostly used by men and while women do help in making nets and other fishing gear, they do not own them and marketing resources ([SSF Guidelines](#) 7.6)

Women are not allowed to be sellers of produce or buyers. Social norms curtail their access to the market without being shunned. These are women who are widowed, have migrated, women who are older and finally women who are too young to work in fisheries labour ([SSF Guidelines](#) 7.4)

Women labor in others farms as well as in shrimp and frozen food factories in Bangladesh. There is a discrepancy in male and female wage rates for the same kind of work. During peak seasons face further discrepancy. The amount of pay, work hours, and health and safety ([SSF Guidelines](#) 6.12)

Women in the processing and frozen food factories remain grim despite their surplus of women entering the workforce, with an overwork during peak season. According to a USAID report from 2006 of the shrimp industry ([SSF Guidelines](#) 6.2)

Men and women from fishing households have gone through some level of education. The men have been able to study further. There is high primary education. In line with the CEDAW and MDGs the gender gap in primary education is closing ([SSF Guidelines](#) 5.2 & 7.8)

Women capture fisheries and a depletion in inland water resources, which is a desirable alternative to meet the food and nutrition needs of the population. Fish production is providing women with more access to fish, but the consumption decisions in the household but the women are not always the primary decision makers ([SSF Guidelines](#) 6.12)

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# Obstacles and Opportunities

| Barriers         | VGSSF section   | Major Gender Issues   |
|------------------|---|---|
| SSF value chain  | Tenure rights (5.3-5.4)                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing policy can deny women equal tenure rights.</li> <li>Fishing policy can displace women fishers.</li> <li>Women may be less likely to be granted lease or tenure over fishing resources.</li> <li>Women may be denied membership to fisher groups that are given tenure rights.</li> </ul>   |
|                  | Access to fishing resources (6.4)                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women may not, or are less likely to, own fishing gear.</li> <li>Household owned fishing gear might not be available to women.</li> </ul>  |
|                  | Access to markets and marketing resources (7.6)             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fish markets may exclude or be dominated by women.</li> <li>Women may have access to inferior product than men.</li> <li>Women may have less access to credit or financial resources than men.</li> <li>Women that can access credit may not have decision-making power over it.</li> </ul>  |
|                  | Recognition of and opportunities for fisheries labour (6.5) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Gender neutral" policies that do not take unequal gender roles into account may give women fewer opportunities than men.</li> </ul>   |
|                  | Equal pay for fisheries labour (7.4)                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women's fisheries labour is often unpaid, or paid less.</li> </ul>   |
| Human well-being | Education (6.2)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differences in access to education can impact women and men's fisheries labour.</li> </ul>   |
|                  | Food security (5.2 & 7.8)                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women's fishing often focused on small but reliable subsistence catch.</li> <li>Women may have less access to food within households.</li> </ul>   |
|                  | Occupational health and safety (6.12)                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men and women are often exposed to different risks due to different roles in the fisheries value chain.</li> </ul>   |
|                  | Violence (6.9)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shifting gender roles in fisheries related to changes in resource availability can also lead to increases in gender based domestic violence.</li> </ul>  |
| Governance       | Policy coherence (10.1)                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender equity and equality cohere strongly with international CEDAW policy.</li> <li>Major barriers may be in the will and capacity to implement existing policy.</li> </ul>   |
|                  | Capacity development (11.7, 12.1)                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of technical and formal fisheries training programs that are targeted to or include women.</li> <li>Women are often not recognized as stakeholders and must contend with cultural barriers to their full participation in decision-making.</li> <li>Capacity development should include increase training for gender work in fisheries institutions.</li> </ul> |
|                  | Research and monitoring (11.1, 11.10, 13.3)                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of sex-disaggregated data collection.</li> <li>Lack of prioritization, money, and training for gender research and gender researchers.</li> </ul>   |

**4**

# Goals for the TBTI gender cluster



# Other gender and fisheries initiatives

- Gender Aquaculture and Fisheries: ([genderaquafish.org](http://genderaquafish.org))
- International Collective in Support of Fishworkers: Yemaya ([www.icsf.net](http://www.icsf.net))
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin



# Cluster objectives

- ① Rapid Survey online
  - Produce stories to understand what genders means in different fisheries contexts:
    - Labour: gendered labour and recognition (formal and informal) in SSF value chain
    - Governance: women and men's organizations (origins, action and future) and participation in the decision making
    - Equity and Equality: main obstacles and opportunities, as well as changes in the fishing industry and communities that have modified gender relations.
- ② Write a papers to be publish in a special issue of MAST
- ③ Organize a session on gender in fisheries at 2017 MARE conference (July 5-7).



Thank you!

# Discussion Questions

1. What are the top three priorities for gender equity and equality in Small-scale fisheries in your context?
  2. What is the main barrier to gender equity and equality in small-scale fisheries in your context?
  3. What is the main barrier to equal participation of women and men in small-scale fisheries governance in your context?
- 



Too **BIG** To  
**IGNORE**

Global Partnership for Small-Scale Fisheries Research

**Next TBTI webinar – December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016**

## Global change responses in small-scale fisheries

TBTI 'Global Change Responses' cluster coordinators





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*Global Partnership for Small-Scale Fisheries Research*

**Ideas for the upcoming TBTI webinars?**

**Send us an email to [toobigtoignore@mun.ca](mailto:toobigtoignore@mun.ca)**





# TBTI website

www.toobigtoignore.net

## Latest News

### Fish-as-Food: online poll

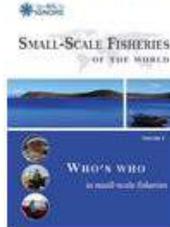
TBTI is conducting an online poll about the importance of fish-as-food. We are asking a simple but important question: 'How much fish do you eat?...' [\[read more\]](#)

### Next TBTI webinar on stewardship in SSF - August 1

Tara Whitty, Delphine Rocklin, and Mel Agapito will present the SSF Stewardship research cluster, and discuss small-scale fishing impacts and contributions of SSF to conservation and stewardship. [\[read more\]](#)

## TBTI Connect

Small-Scale Fisheries of the World publication series: Volume 1: Who's who is small-scale fisheries



## Research Clusters



## News & Updates

[\[View all\]](#)

### Sign up to TBTI new Research Clusters

Posted on November 26, 2014 { [Edit](#) }



TBTI is moving into a new phase with the organization of activities around twelve 'research clusters', several of which are linked to the original themes, but many are added ba...[\[read more\]](#)

### Information System for Small-scale Fisheries (ISSF) launched

Posted on October 15, 2014 { [Edit](#) }



TBTI has recently launched its Information System on Small-scale Fisheries (ISSF), the first interactive global repository of small-scale fisheries, providing information on key...[\[read more\]](#)

## Facts & Figures

### State of the Art



### Total annual catch



Source: World Bank/FAO/WorldFish (2012)

## Research Highlights

- Article: Domestic Crop Booms, Livelihood Pathways and Nested Transitions: Charting the Implications of Bangladesh's Pangasius Boom
- New Book: Contested Colony
- Article: Causes and consequences of fleet diversity in fisheries: The case of the Norwegian Barents Sea cod fishery
- The Future of Marine Conservation: Local and Global Perspectives Workshop

## Member of the Week

### Melinda Agapito

Melinda Agapito is a senior research fellow working with TBTI at Memorial University where she focuses on gear impact studies and on the relationship of food security and small-scale fishery at a global scale. [\[read more\]](#)



## Upcoming Events

### Join us at the 11th AFAF and the Asia-Pacific TBTI Symposium, August 3-9, Thailand

Participate in the TBTI sessions at the 11th Asian Fisheries and Aquaculture Forum, August 3-7, in Bangkok, Thailand and join us for a symposium about SSF in Asia-Pacific, August 7-9. [\[read more\]](#)

### TBTI workshop on 'Stewardship in small-scale fisheries' workshop, 29-30 July, St. John's

The purpose of this workshop is to share information about stewardship activities involving small-scale fishing people in various parts of the world, synthesize knowledge about impacts of SSF and discuss what need to be done to address them. [\[read more\]](#)



## Project Overview

TBTI comprises 15 partners, 82 researchers from 27 countries, conducting activities around the world

