



PARTICIPATORY MONITORING IN COMMUNITY-BASED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT THROUGH A GENDER LENS

LITERATURE REVIEW

Jenny House



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Research Institute for
the Environment and
Livelihoods



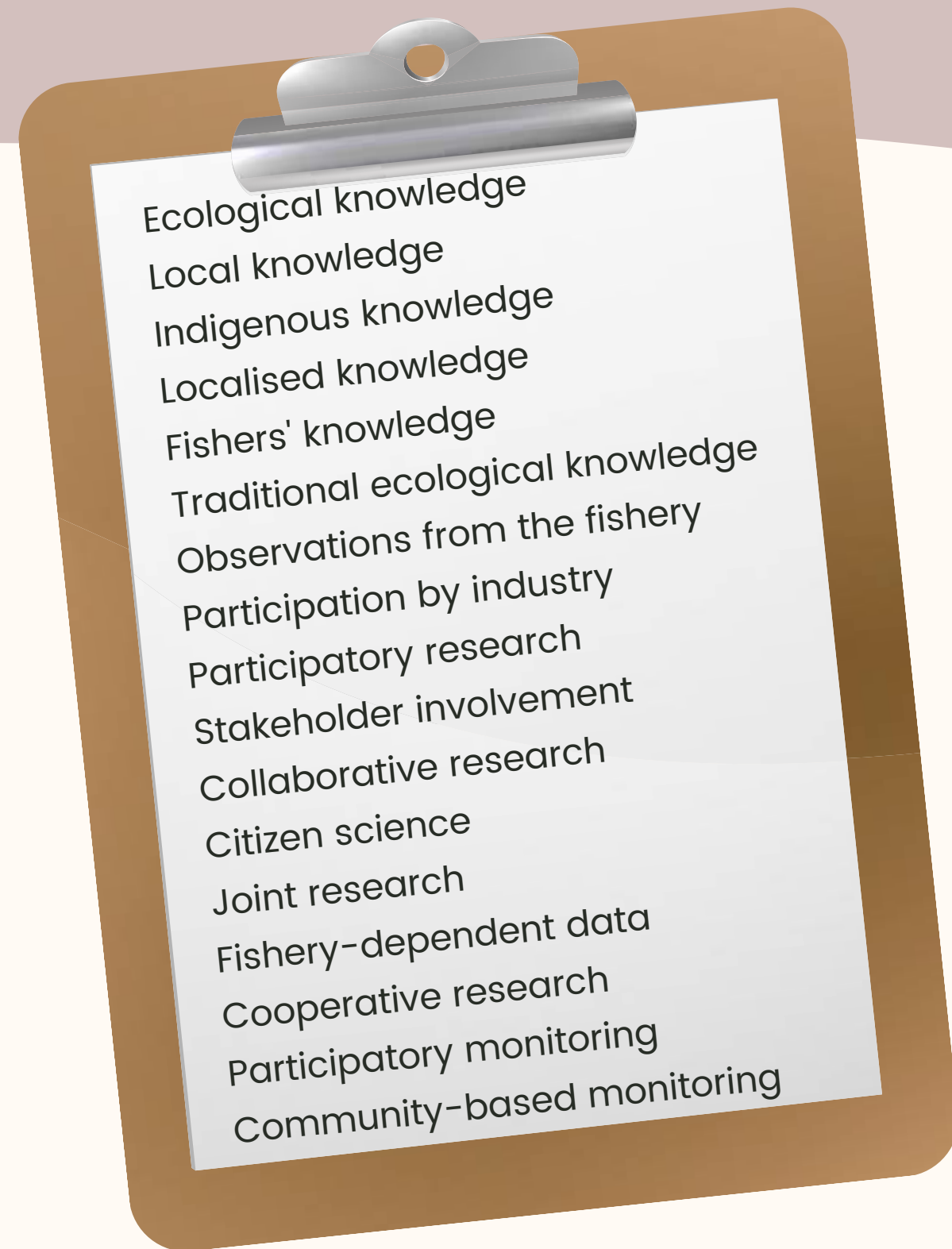
Acknowledgment of country



Gender in small-scale fisheries



What is participatory monitoring?



Surveys

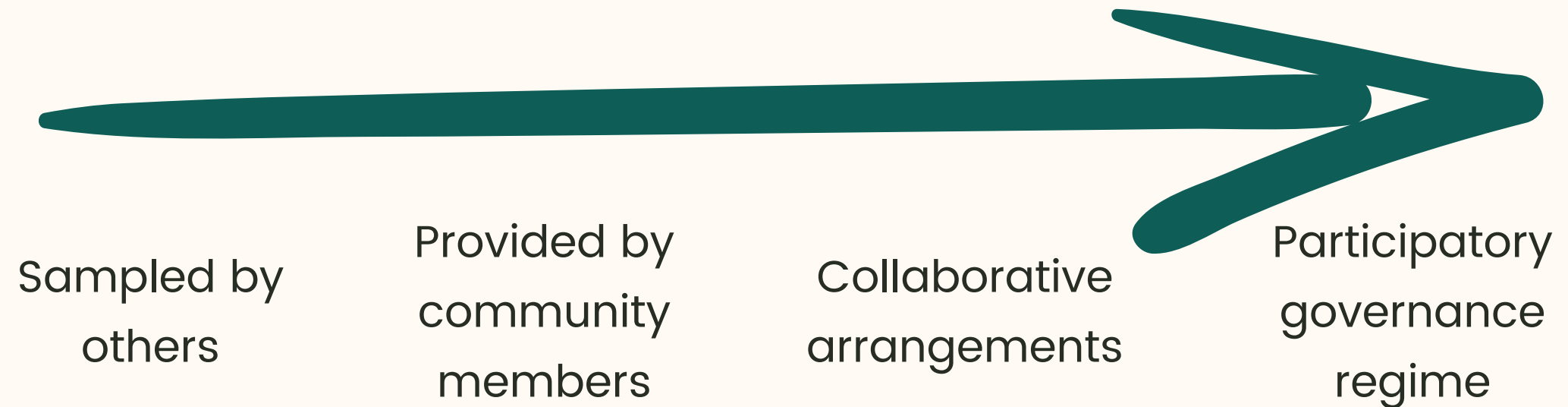
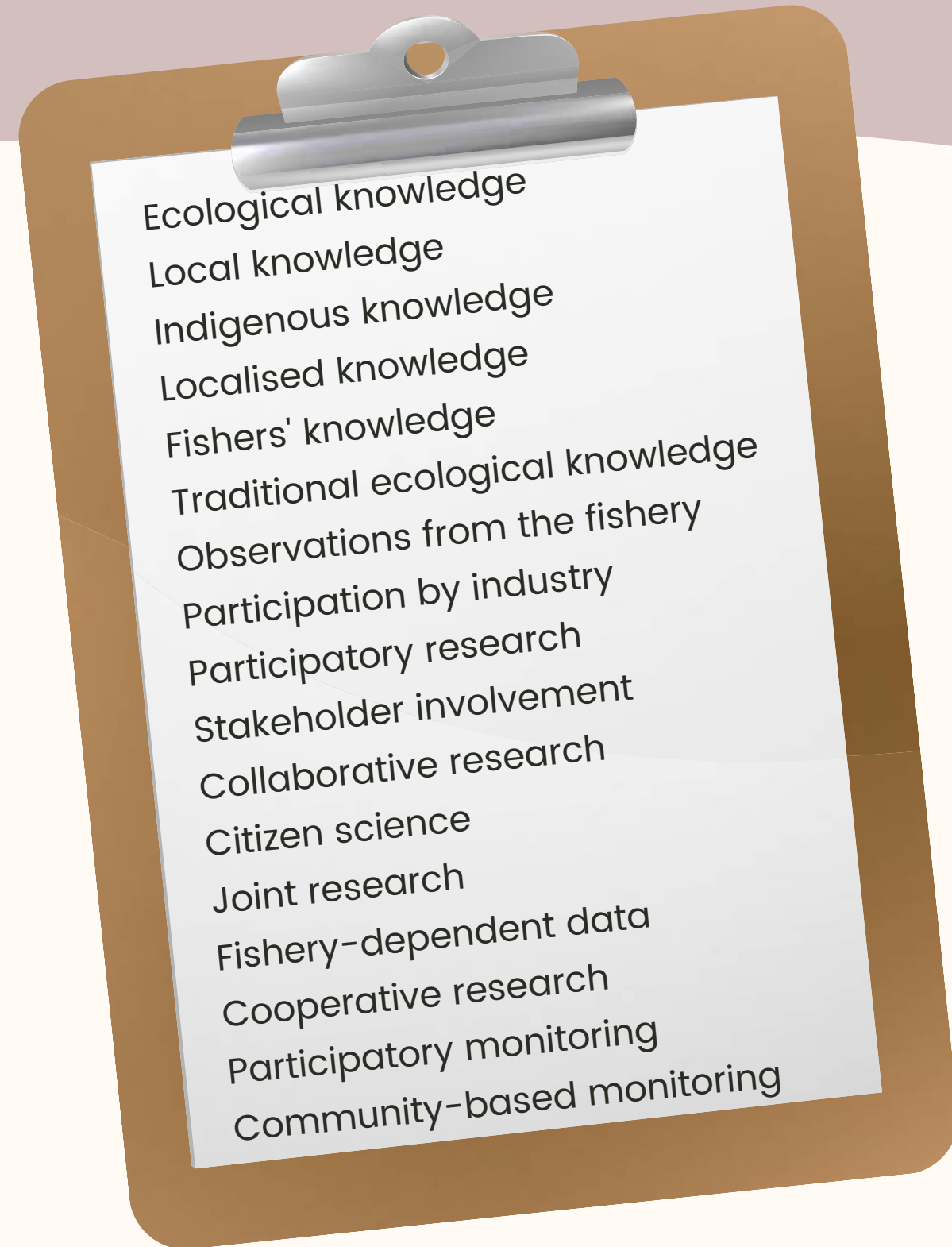


Observations



Experiential
knowledge

What is participatory monitoring?



Stephenson et al (2016)

Why participatory monitoring?

EFFECTIVE DATA
COLLECTION TOOL



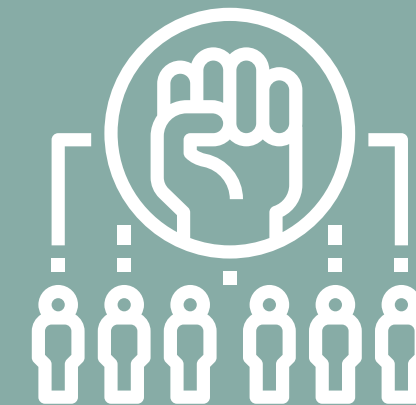
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



ENABLE INFORMED
DECISION-MAKING



EMPOWERMENT






Research questions

- 1 How and why do researchers engage with the themes of gender and participatory monitoring within Community-based Fisheries Management* (CBFM)?
- 2 How is participatory monitoring in CBFM portrayed and how is it seen to promote and/or compromise participation for women and men within a community?
- 3 How are the impacts of participatory monitoring on CBFM decision-making processes and activities, and for the participants themselves, characterised in the literature?

*the term CBFM is used in this presentation, but many of the papers used other terms such as co-management



METHODS

**Scoping literature review &
Critical interpretive synthesis**

SELECTION CRITERIA

Geography: Developing countries (UN M49) & Non-Self-Governing Territories included

Time: published since 2000

Language: English

SEARCH TERMS FOR CBFM POOL

“fisheries”, “co-management”, “community-based”, “small-scale”, “artisanal”, “fisher folk”, “fishing community”, “subsistence”, “gleaning”, “shellfish”, “inshore”, “intertidal” & “gather”

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SEARCH TERMS: GENDER THEME

Gender OR Women

SEARCH TERMS: PARTICIPATORY MONITORING THEME

"participatory monitoring", "community-based monitoring", "fisher knowledge", "ecological knowledge" OR "local knowledge", "participatory research", "fishers' data", "collaborative research", "fishery dependent data", "cooperative research"

Web of Science: Search terms yielded 469 documents

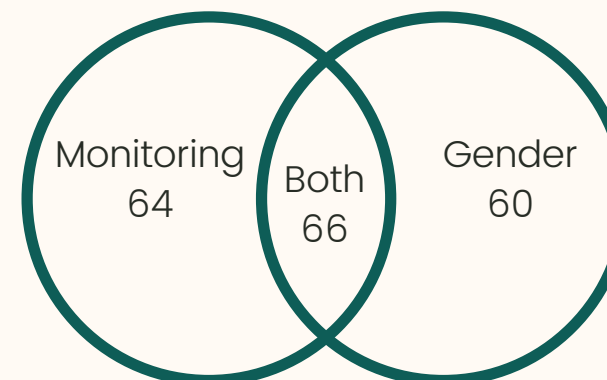
44 documents excluded using filters (irrelevant subject area & wrong document type)

425 documents selected for initial title and abstract review (14 reviewed in full)

2 peer-reviewed documents selected from WorldFish database

177 documents marked for exclusion e.g. developed country, purely biological or technology focussed instead of management, aquaculture, full text not available etc

Pool of CBFM literature (n=250)



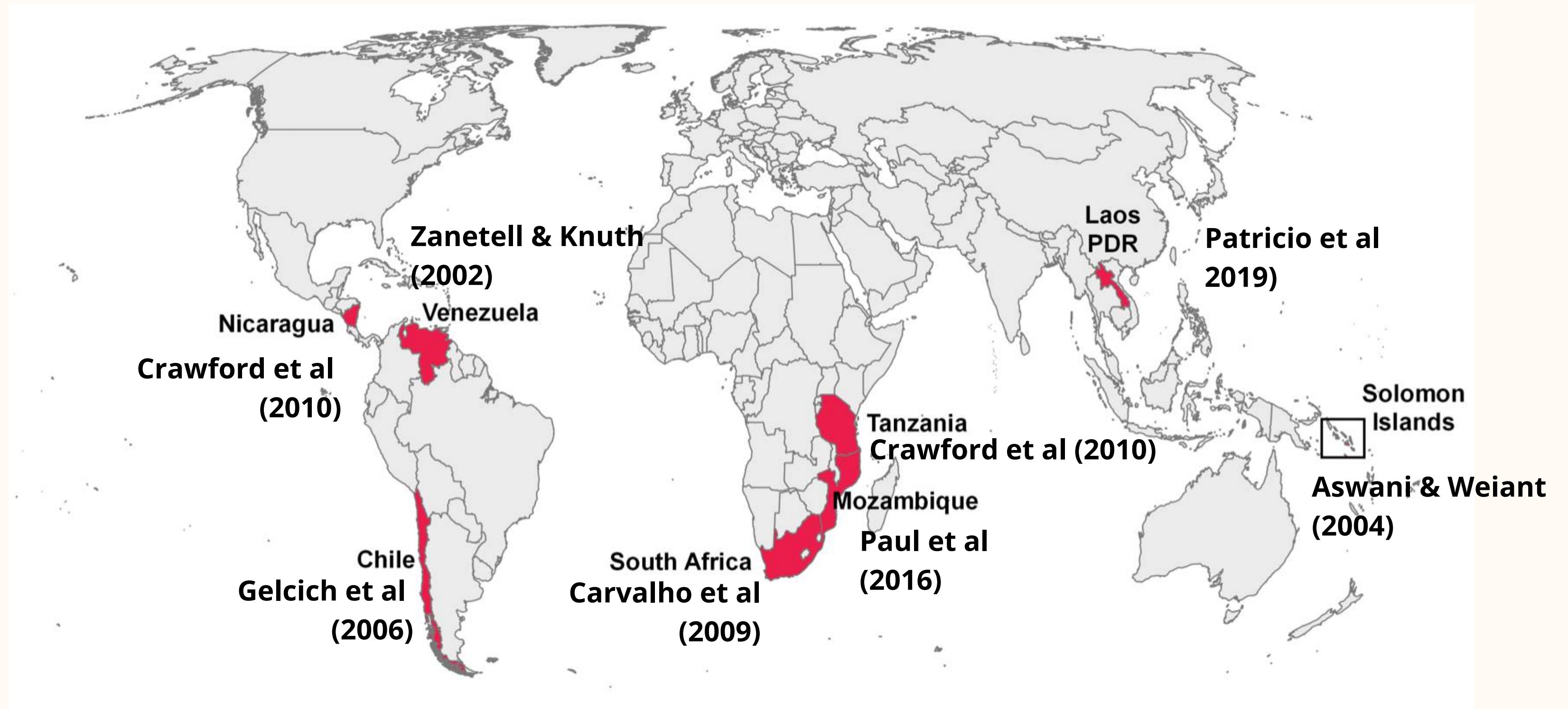
Neither theme mentioned: 60

8 docs engage with both topics in >1 section, e.g. intro, methods etc (7 case studies)

Grey literature search to supplement qualitative analysis: SPC Bulletins, WorldFish

RESULTS

Qualitative analysis of 8 cases (7 papers)





RESULTS

REASONS PRESENTED FOR ENGAGING WITH GENDER

REASONS PRESENTED FOR ENGAGING WITH PARTICIPATORY MONITORING

GENDERED ASPECTS OF PARTICIPATORY MONITORING

KNOWLEDGE VALUATION AND PRIORITISATION IN MANAGEMENT

REPLICABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY OF PROGRAMME OR RESEARCH METHODS

MARGINALISATION NARRATIVES



REASONS PRESENTED FOR ENGAGING WITH GENDER

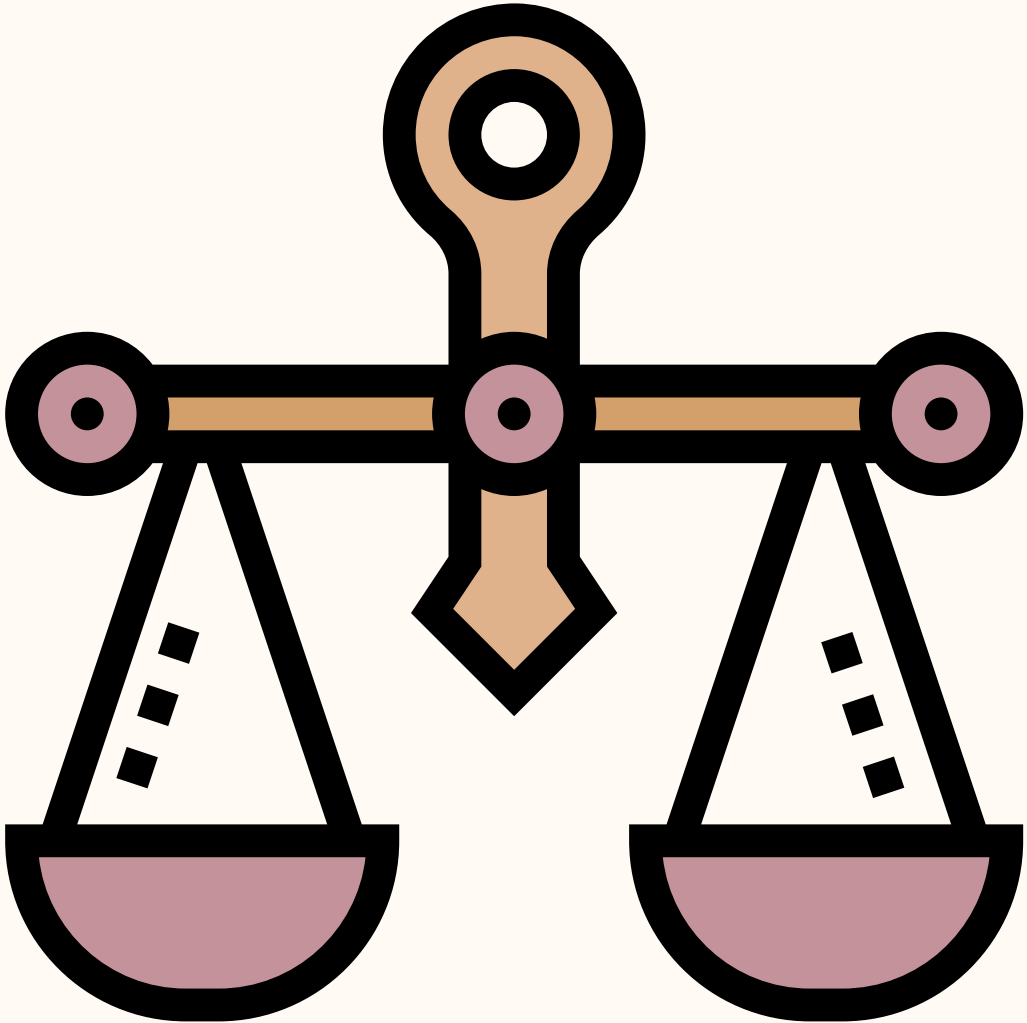
Instrumental

Gender equity as a way to achieve other goals
e.g. increased productivity or income

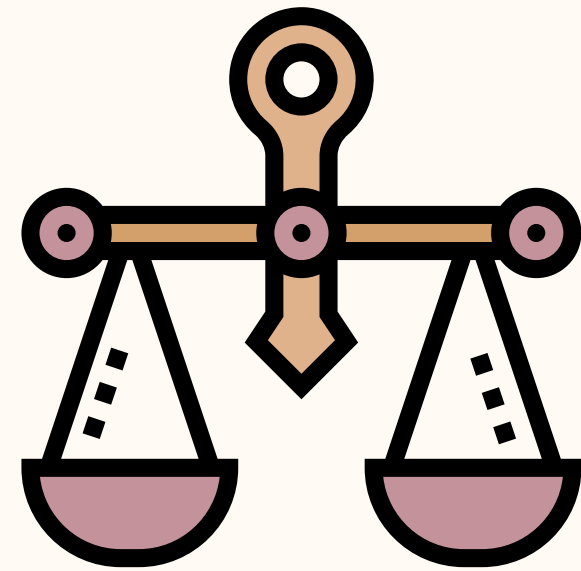
vs

Intrinsic

Gender equity as a valuable end goal
e.g. human-rights oriented



REASONS PRESENTED FOR ENGAGING WITH PARTICIPATORY MONITORING

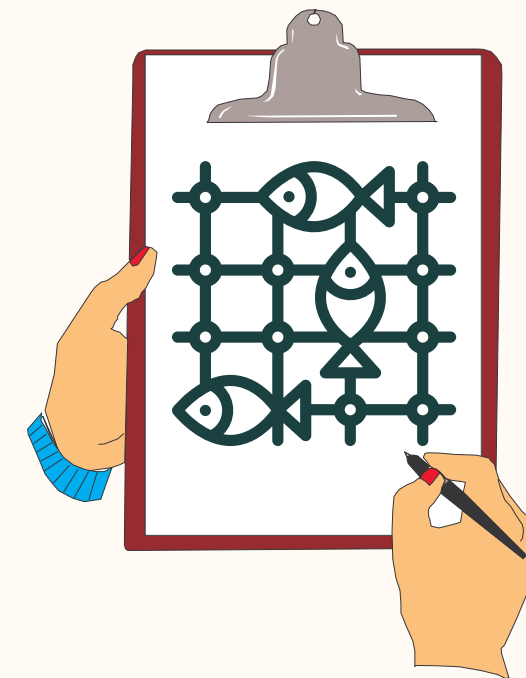


Instrumental vs Intrinsic

REASONS PRESENTED FOR ENGAGING WITH PARTICIPATORY MONITORING



Instrumental vs Intrinsic



Data collectors:
instruments or agents?

GENDERED ASPECTS OF PARTICIPATORY MONITORING



Photo credit: Ryan Lewis, Blue Ventures

- Women's participation in fisheries monitoring addresses gender differences in fishing
- Women-dominated fisheries: participatory monitoring by women as a way to improve women's resources
- Men-dominated fisheries: women's fisheries monitoring as an entry point to participation in decision-making
- Empowerment & potential benefit to participants
- Potential risk to participants
- Modification of methods & accessibility

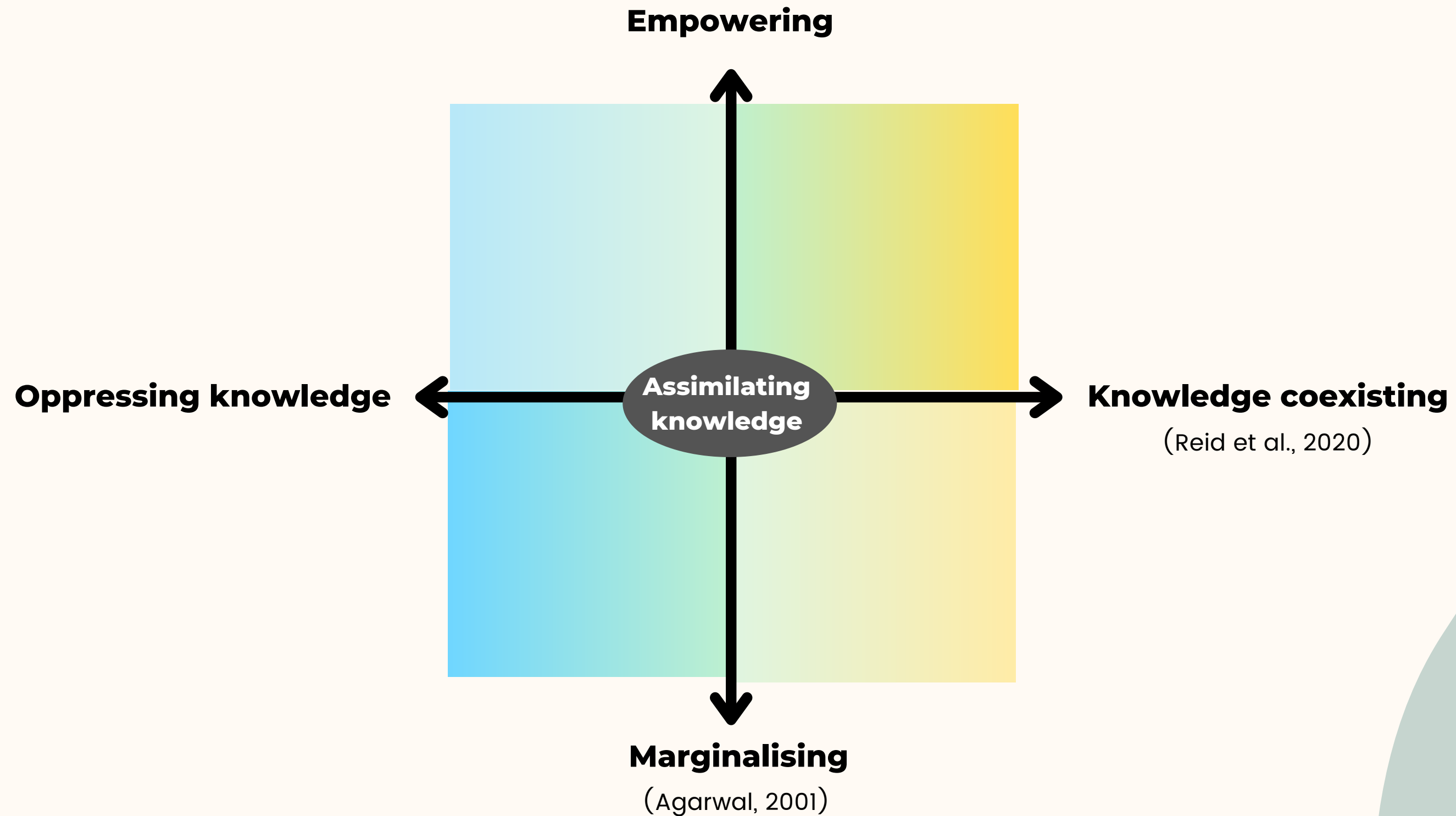


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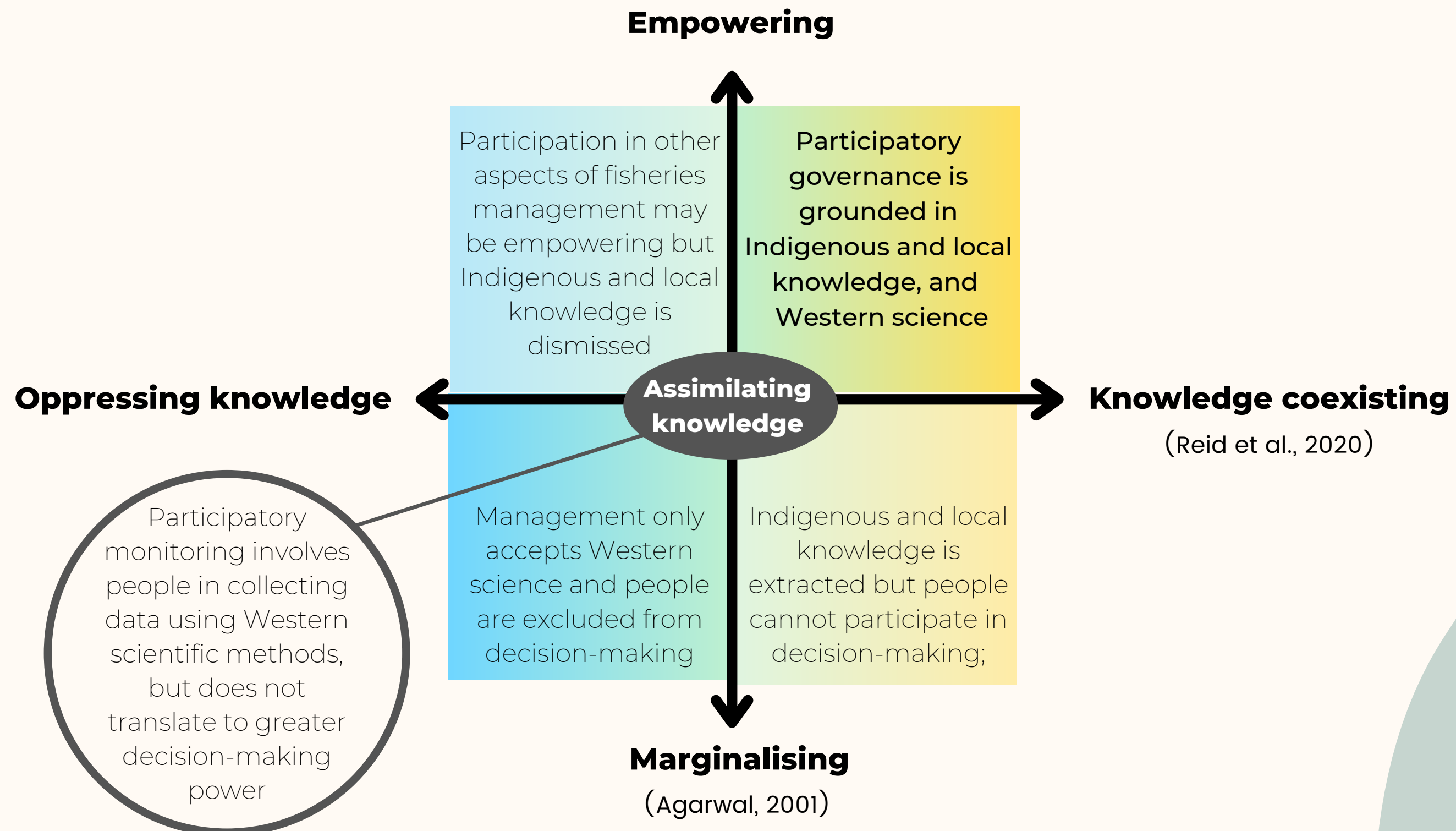


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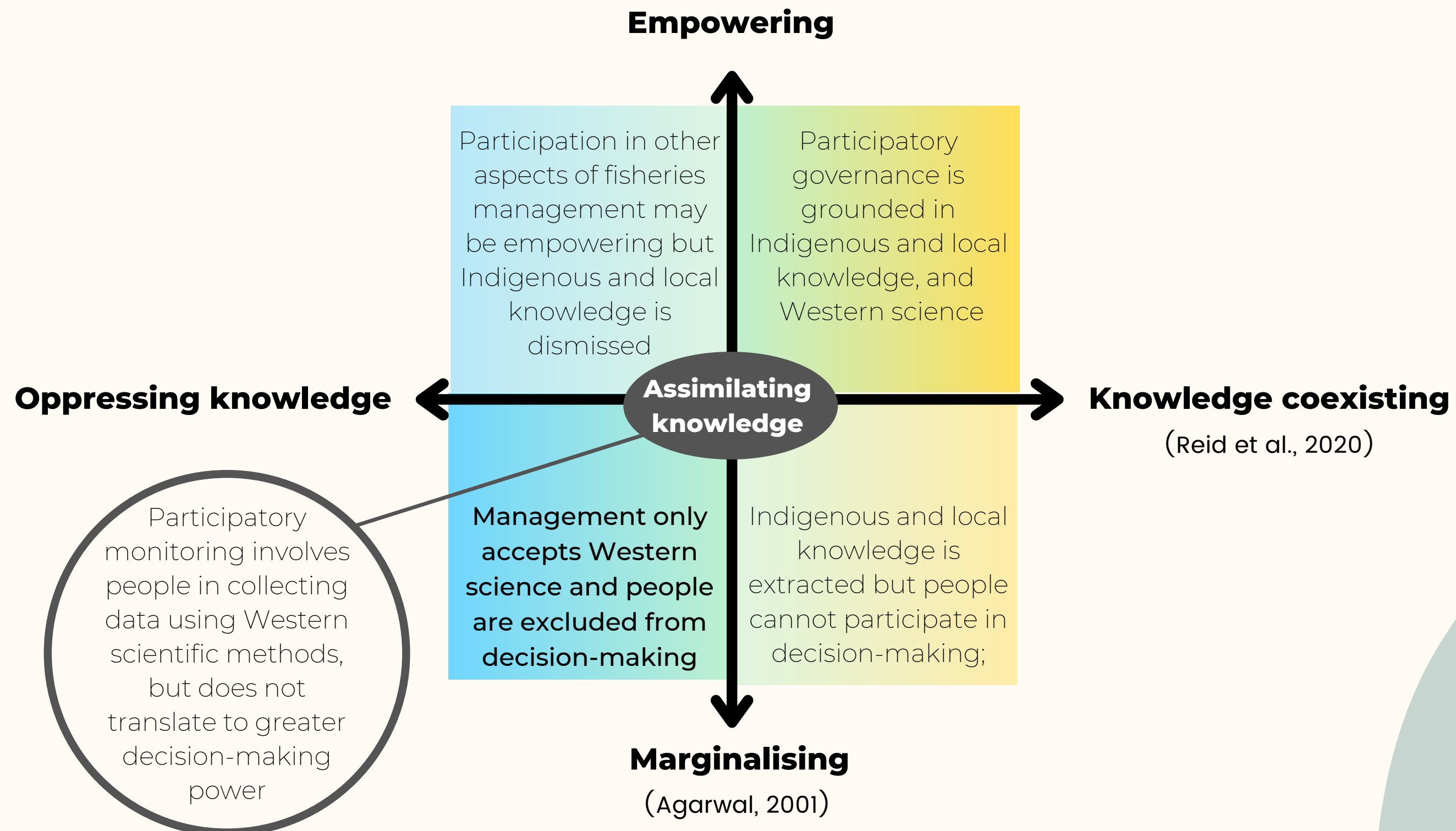


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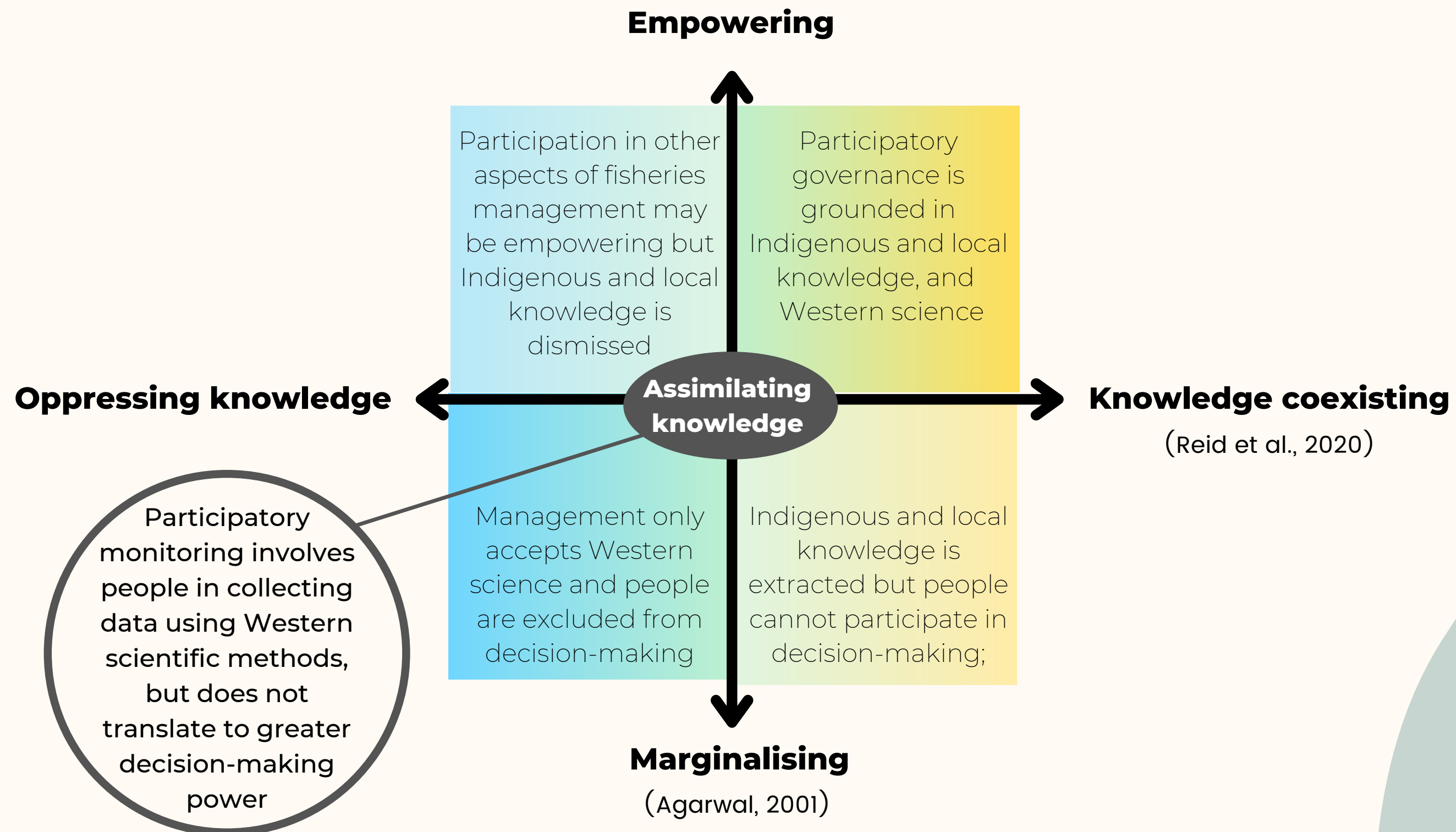


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REPLICABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY OF PROGRAMME OR RESEARCH METHODS



Participant
selection

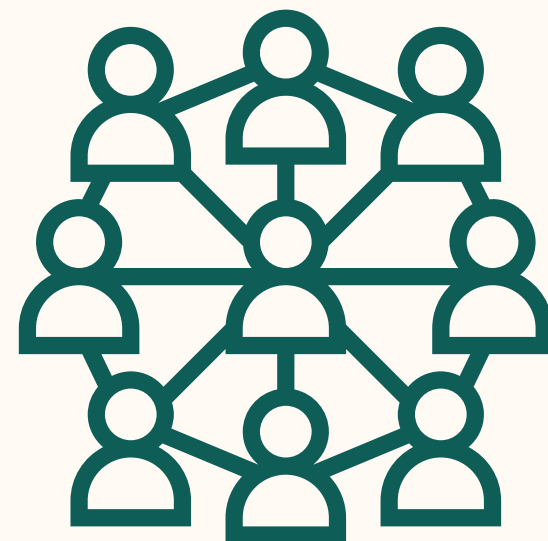


Community
engagement

REPLICABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY OF PROGRAMME OR RESEARCH METHODS



Participant selection



Community engagement

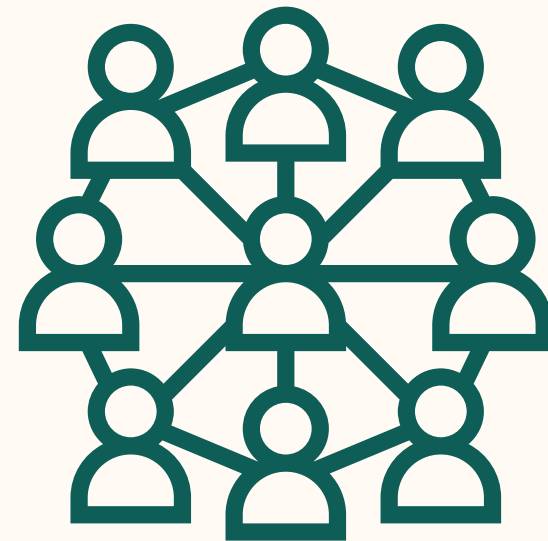


Interactions between participants and researchers

REPLICABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY OF PROGRAMME OR RESEARCH METHODS



Participant selection



Community engagement



Interactions between participants and researchers



Reflexivity and vulnerability

MARGINALISATION NARRATIVES

- Context-dependent power dynamics
- Women as marginalised and vulnerable
Fishers as marginalised and vulnerable
- Diversity can be overlooked in order to emphasise a specific conflict or power differential
- Intersectionality provides a valuable lens for fisheries management
- Participatory monitoring to change power dynamics



Photo credit:
Ryan Lewis, Blue Ventures



Conclusion

1 Themes of participation and gender should be considered during project design, not as an afterthought.

2 A more transparent and reflexive approach is needed for designing, evaluating, and reporting of participatory monitoring and management.

3 The social aspects of participatory approaches should be reported with as much clarity as technical methods.



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THANK YOU

Questions?



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