

Session: Implementation of the gender elements of the Voluntary Guidelines on Small-scale Fisheries

by Katia Frangoudes*, Danika Kleiber**

Katia Frangoudes*, Danika Kleiber ** et al..

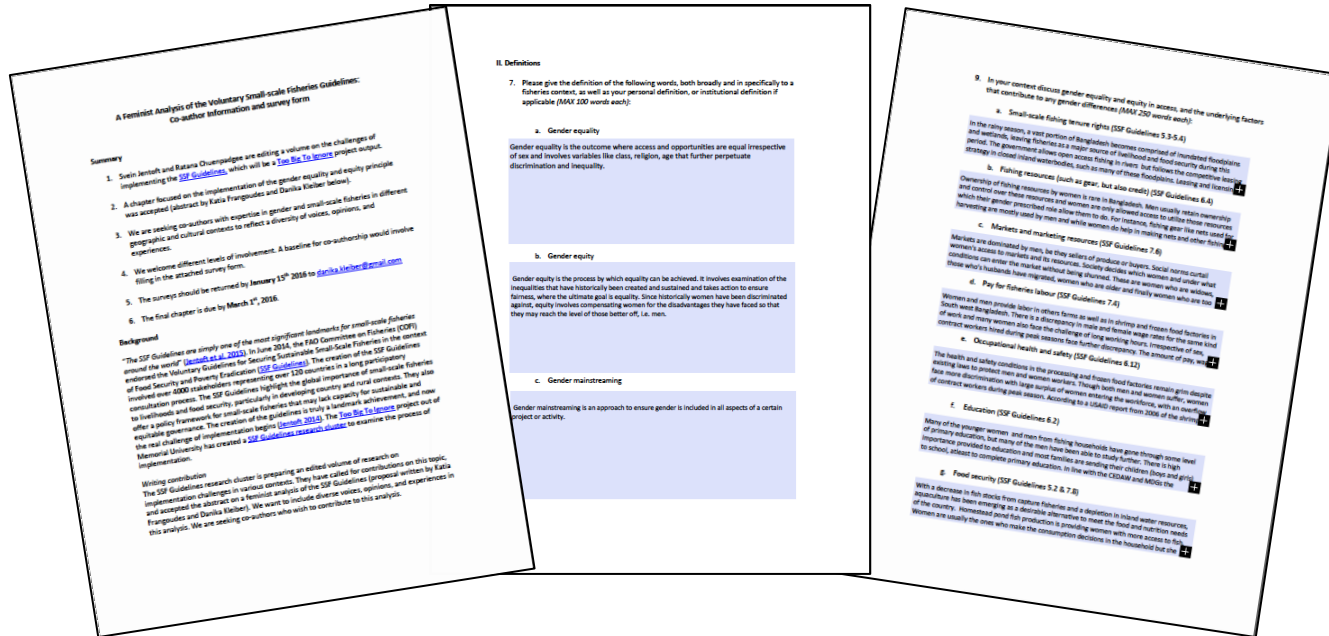
*Université de Brest, UMR 6308, AMURE, France

** JIMAR, PISCF, Honolulu, USA

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



Gender in the Guidelines

Gender language includes:

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

Barriers to Gender Equity & Equality

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

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?