

# Gender issues in shrimp aquaculture

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By: Oxfam and partners



**OXFAM**

# Identifying gender inequalities and possibilities for change in shrimp value chains in Indonesia and Vietnam



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# Oxfam's activities in seafood

- **Variety of projects and programmes in support of small-scale fisheries, especially in South East Asia: focus on Co-management of fisheries**
- **Policy advocacy and influencing: support to fisherfolks organisations and NGOs e.g SEAFish for Justice network, KIARA (Indonesia), Tambuyog (Philippines), FACT (Cambodia), MCD & ICAFIS (Vietnam)**
- **Global influencing and advocacy: via various MSIs: Aquaculture Stewardship Council, GlobalGap, Aquacultural Feed Dialogues;**

***FOCUS ON SOCIAL ISSUES***

***(working together with environmental NGOs)***



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# Social issues: in the seafood supply chains towards systemic change: together with partners

**Due diligence on human right impacts** of investments and practices for surrounding communities and small producers

**Ensuring** decent and gender equal working conditions (*ILO, SA8000 or equivalent*)

**Promoting** smallholder based fisheries and aquaculture (*smallholders as equal partners, gender equal, external costs are shared, fair pricing*)

**Being** transparent and accountable: *public disclosure*

**Promoting** knowledge among consumers (*public information in media, 'Promotion & Positioning' in supermarkets and catering*)

Surrounding rural community with their own livelihoods



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# Social responsibility in aquaculture



**Oxfam succeeded to bring in social elements in ASC certification:**

**Labour issues: following ILO and SA8000**

*(decent work, avoiding child/forced/bonded labour, fair wages, anti-discrimination, anti-harassment)*

**Fair and transparent contracts with smallholders**

**Problems between farms and surrounding communities discussed and addressed : using Participatory Social Impact Assessment tool**

*(reduced damages to other livelihoods, improved relationships; reduced tensions around the farms)*

**Auditors also discuss with people living around the farms**

*(transparency, improved reliability of audit; mutual trust)*



# GRAISEA



## *(Gender Transformative & Responsible Agribusiness Investments in South East Asia)*

- **Innovative gender transformative and responsible pilots in seafood value chains: Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam.**
- **Advocacy towards ASEAN bodies (AMAF, SEAFDEC) and member states**
- **Advocacy towards seafood companies, regional and global multi stakeholder initiatives (incl. ASIC and ASC). Work on Sustainable Seafood Company Index (with Index Initiative, CSR Asia)**



# Gender issues



- Part and parcel of Oxfam's social issues agenda
- Test gender and p-SIA in Vietnam and Indonesia
- In Vietnam with ICAFIS and MCD (Ca Mau and Soc Trang); in Indonesia with WWF Indonesia (Tarakan, North Kalimantan)
- Definition gender transformative: equal access to resources, participation and decision-making, gender responsive policies, **change attitudes and norms**



# Participatory Social Impact Assessment (p-SIA)



## p-SIA steps:

- Stakeholder Analysis.
- Description of farm and effects
- Initial listing of probable social impacts:  
economic aspects, natural resource access and use, human assets, access to physical infrastructure, social and cultural aspects, governance aspects
- Deeper research on important impacts.
- Propose adaptations
- Agree on impacts and measures to address them: action planning





# Engendering p-SIA



- **Not much gender specifics in present p-SIA guidelines**
  - **In Indonesia; use Gender Analysis Pathway (access, participation, control, benefit) methodology**
  - **In Vietnam: using Gender Action Learning System: community-led analysis, visualisation tools, longer process**
- \*\* Both approaches: invite women to the discussions/analysis, specific gender analysis tools, joint men and women action planning, challenge present norms**

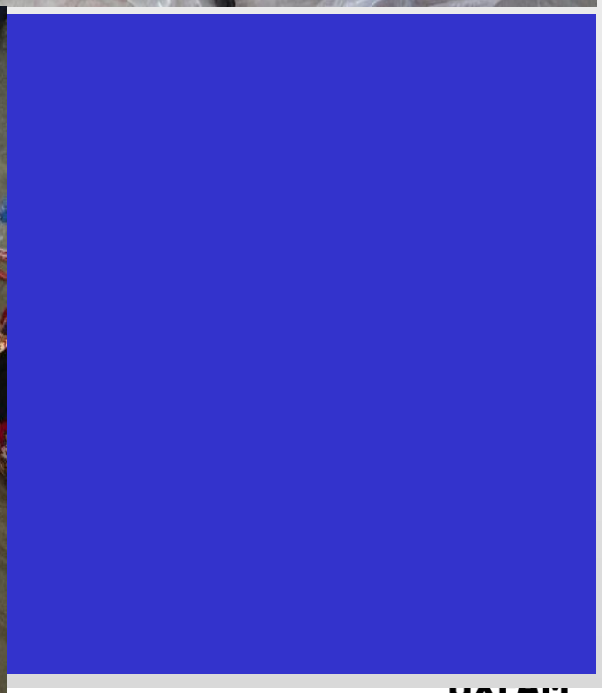


# Gender Action Learning System



- Developed by Linda Mayoux with Oxfam
- Empowerment: community ownership and actions through participatory exercises and tools: use of drawings/visual tools
- Beyond “gathering of facts”: it aims to surface how differences between men and women are socially constructed







# First lessons learned: methodologies



## **NB initial lessons: only started 2015**

- **Existing guidelines of p-SIA are fairly gender-blind**
- **Subsequently also users of the tool (which can be producers, NGOs, service providers) and auditors are not well guided;**
- **Risk of p-SIA: one-off activity, while gender attention should be part of whole improvement process;**
- **Longer process: GALS methodology provides elements to increase commitment and challenges existing norms with men and women**



# First lessons learned: wider



- **extensive, improved extensive, intensive: all complex systems with high economic, social and environmental risks: requires high level and specialized knowledge, not just of producers but also of supporters**
- **ASC but also other shrimp sustainability initiatives have difficulties addressing smallholders: high demands for group management; high costs for improvements**
- **Engendered p-SIA essential as part of due diligence before large company investments come in;**
- **Achieving sustainability with small-scale producers: further thinking to be done**





**THANK YOU**

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