



# Gender Analysis in Aquaculture & Fisheries Social Science Research 22 Nov 2022 9.30AM -3.30PM Open Forum-Workshop



## Workshop Facilitators:

**Dr. Neha W. Qureshi**

ICAR- Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai- 400061, India

**Mr. Paul Ramirez**

University of Philippines Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines 4031

# About Asian Fisheries Social Science Research Network (AFSSRN)

- The Asian Fisheries Social Sciences Research Network Section (AFSSRN) was established in **1996**.
- Prior to this, it was a **research network** launched as a project of **ICLARM** (now the World Fish Center) in 1983 to address the need to enhance social science research capabilities of relevance to capture fisheries, coastal resource management and aquaculture in Asia.
- AFSSRN received funding support from ICLARM, IDRC and the Ford Foundation, and evolved through four Phases of Social Science research and training/capability-building components.
- **Phase 1 focused on fisheries economics**
- **Phase 2 focused on key issues affecting the development of capture fisheries and aquaculture (technology, fish marketing and resource management)**
- **Phase 3 focused on the social science aspects of fisheries and aquaculture resources management; and**
- **Phase 4 addressed policy analysis and social science research applicable to fisheries and coastal resource management.**





# AFSSRN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (2022-25)

AFSSRN

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AFSSRN

# Objectives of AFSSRN

To promote effective interaction and cooperation among persons involved in living aquatic resources social sciences research;

To encourage and promote investigation and advances in knowledge of living aquatic resources social sciences;

To focus attention on living aquatic resources social sciences problems by disseminating technical and other information on all aspects of living aquatic resources social sciences and management; and

To promote the proper use of living aquatic resources social sciences research practices and results in the region.





AFSSRN

8th Global Symposium on Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries



### GAF 101 TRAINING WORKSHOP:

### Gender Analysis in Aquaculture & Fisheries Social Science Research

Objective: To immerse participants on the growing range of gender analysis in aquaculture and fisheries social science research and development in the hopes that they start thinking and engaging on innovative gender analysis in their own fields of research and work

22 November 2022 | 9:30 AM - 3:30 PM (IST) | Hybrid Modality

#### GENDER ANALYSIS: CASE STUDIES



**Dr. Nikita Gopal & Dr. Neha Gureshi**  
Status and Way Forward for  
Strengthening Gender Studies  
in Indian Fisheries and  
Aquaculture



**Dr. Marieta Bañez  
Sumagaysay**  
Gender Analysis of the  
Tuna Fisheries Value  
Chain in General  
Santos City, Philippines



**Dr. Zumilah Zainalaludin**  
Gender Analyses on the  
Vulnerability Types  
Suffered by Poor and  
Older Freshwater Fisheries  
Community Members in  
Peninsular Malaysia



**Dr. Kafayat  
Adetoun Fakoya**  
Gender Analysis in  
Small-Scale Fisheries:  
Nigeria

#### INTRODUCTION

#### OPEN FORUM & WORKSHOP FACILITATORS

#### SESSION SYNTHESIS



**Dr. Alice Joan Ferrer**



**Asst. Prof. Paul Ramirez**



**Dr. Neha Gureshi**



**Dr. Zarirah Binti Mohamed Zulperi**

This session is open to students and new researchers with current or planned social science research with gender component. Only 20 participants will be accommodated. To reserve a slot, please contact Dr. Neha Gureshi at [nehaq@cife.edu.in](mailto:nehaq@cife.edu.in).

This session is organized by GAF and AFSSRN of the Asian Fisheries Society



# What we Aim?

- To immerse participants on the growing range of gender analysis in aquaculture and fisheries social science research.
- To orient young researchers on thinking and using innovative gender analysis in their fields.

# WORKSHOP FRAMEWORK

## Discussion Points

1. Issues in Data collection

2. Issues in Choosing Sampling Framework

3. Choosing methodological framework

4. Inter-sectional and ethnocentric issues based gender research



Points to  
Ponder



# Discussion Point



## 1. Issues in Data collection

- ✓ Intra-household surveys prevent women to interact openly/freely
- ✓ Studies that do not include men and women are subjected to **biases**.
- ✓ Intentionally or unintentionally excluding men/women from the study (inherent bias)
- ✓ Time clashes with their daily activities hinders data collection and skews responses
- ✓ Nuances between **productive and reproductive** activities are almost inseparable or hidden (SSFs).
- ✓ Secondary data, **gender disaggregated data** is not available with any concerned agencies.
- ✓ Collecting only quantitative data is not enough to understand gender differences
- ✓ If sensitive topics are discussed (domestic abuse etc) there are chances of conflicts

Comparing male and female headed households is not same as Gender Analysis

### Solutions

- **Gender sensitive data collection** tool need to be framed (Variables and indicators)- Additional costs included
- Ensure all data collection methods are context specific and easy to understand.
- Consider working with a gender expert
- Qualitative data collection such as FGDs, semi structured interviews and observation tells story behind the facts and also use mixed methods (triangulation)
- Fix meetings as per availability of respondents

Qualitative Data



If intention is to conduct baseline assessment  
Helps find control group

# Data collection methods affecting Gender Sensitivity

Methods	Factors diminishing gender sensitivity
<b>Field Surveys (Quantitative Field Surveys)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Race and Gender of researcher influences responses</li> <li>○ Depends on researchers dynamics and context</li> <li>○ Sampling has a bias- More prominently or easily available respondents. This leads to exclusion of marginalised groups especially women</li> </ul>
<b>Participant Observation (Qualitative)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Depends on skills and accuracy of observer (Gender lens?)</li> <li>○ Characteristics or Gender of the researcher can influence</li> </ul>
<b>Interviews (Qualitative) –less structured than surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gender and other characteristics of researcher might influence responses</li> </ul>
<b>Focussed Group Discussions( Qualitative)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dominance problems can occur.</li> <li>○ Composition of group is important to establish safe environment</li> </ul>
<b>Triangulation (Qualitative and Quantitative)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This helps to mitigate some of the above mentioned biases</li> </ul>



# Discussion Point



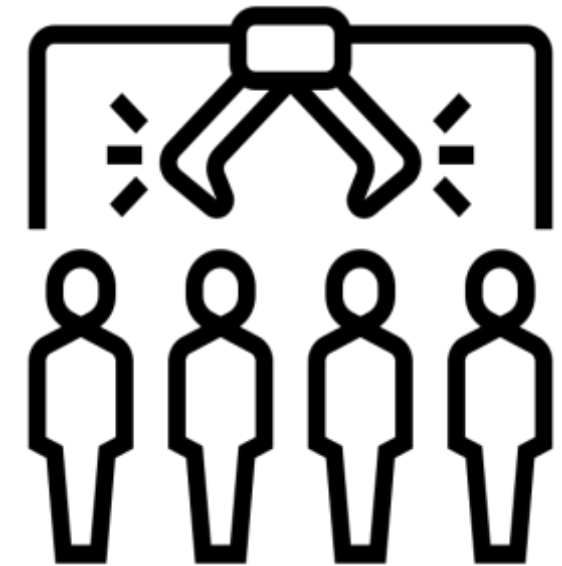
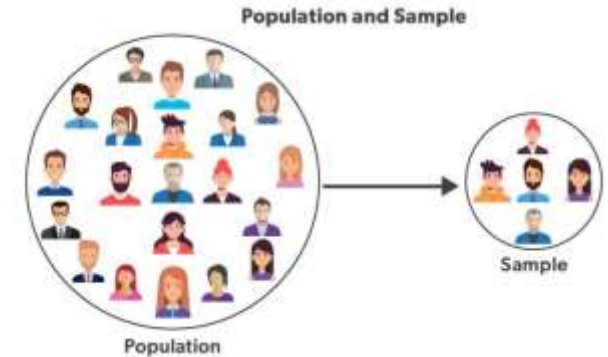
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## 2. Issues in Choosing Sampling Framework

- Sampling Bias
- Unit of study – Household (Ideal?)- Contextual
- Proportionate sampling- A question?
- Convenience and snow ball sampling
- Unbalanced samples (additional cost for gender balance in samples)
- In Fisheries sector- Gender studies **over represent women?**
- **Mostly non-probabilistic sampling is used** (due to lack of resources, time, sampling frame, refusal of respondents to participate or the lack of necessity for its conduct)
- Non-probabilistic methods are based **on individual judgments of the researcher** on the inclusion of elements in the sample- does not allow to objectively access the accuracy

### Solutions

- ✓ Use of **representativeness and statistical Power**- to remove gender imbalances
- ✓ Examine sample sizes via **power analyses** (G power software)
- ✓ If sample sizes is small - reflect inadequate response rates or lack of voluntary participation, issues of sampling become a concern.
- ✓ Techniques such as **bootstrapping** may be used as a post hoc approach to generate standard error estimates that do not rely on parametric assumptions.



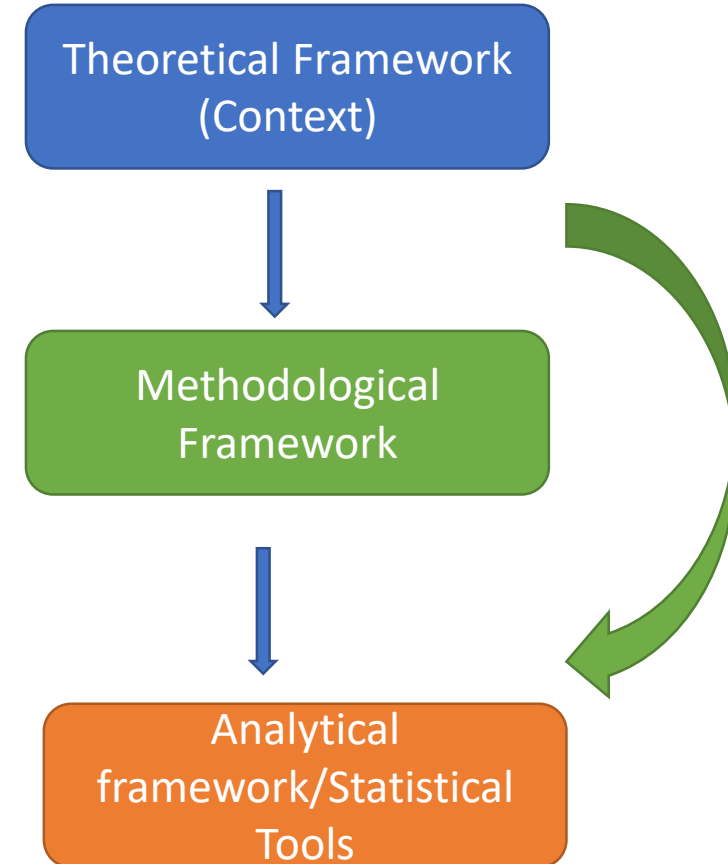
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-011-9887-1>

# Discussion Point



## 3. Choosing methodological framework

- Many gender studies which are theoretically sound lack a **methodological framework**- Contextual -not wrong
- A framework is a tool to help researchers, policymakers and planners to organize thinking, research questions, data collection and analysis.
- **Gender Analysis Framework** is step-by-step tool of gender analysis which helps to raise questions, analyze information and develop strategies to increase both women's and men's participation in programmes
- Common domains of gender power relations include:
  - Access to resources
  - Division of labour,
  - Social norms
  - Decision making





# Gender Analysis Frameworks

✓ **Harvard Analytical Framework**  
(economic efficiency)

Overholt *et al.* 1980

✓ **Capacities and Vulnerabilities Framework (CVA)**

Harvard, 1980`s

✓ **DPU (Development Planning Unit) Frameworks**  
Moser (triple roles) Framework  
Levy (web of institutionalization) Framework

Moser, 1986  
Levy, 1996

✓ **Equality and Empowerment Framework (Longwe)**

Longwe, 1990

✓ **People Oriented Framework (POP)**

Overholt, Anderson and  
Brazeau, 1992

✓ **Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM)**

Parker, 1993

✓ **Social Relations Framework (SRF)**

Kabeer, 1994

✓ **4 'R' Method of Gender Analysis**

Åström, late 1990`s

✓ **Gender Analysis tool for Tool for Fisheries (GATFA)**

Sharma, 2021

FRAMEWORK	INDICATORS
<b>Harvard Analytical Framework (GRF)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity Profile (Production, reproduction and Community)</li> <li>• Access and Control</li> <li>• Influencing Factors</li> <li>• Checklist</li> </ul>

FRAMEWORK	INDICATORS
<b>People Oriented Planning Framework (POP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determinants Analysis</li> <li>• Activities Analysis</li> <li>• Use and Control of Resource Analysis</li> </ul>
<b>Gender Analysis Tool for Fisheries and Aquaculture (GATFA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Profile</li> <li>• Gender Roles</li> <li>• Needs (Gender and Fishery)</li> <li>• Access, Control &amp; Decision Making</li> <li>• Vulnerabilities &amp; Constraints</li> </ul>
<b>Capacities and Vulnerabilities Analysis Framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerabilities and Capacities</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control</li> </ul>
<b>The Social Relations Framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal of development as human well-being</li> <li>• Concept of Social Relations</li> <li>• Institutional Analysis</li> <li>• Gender Policies</li> <li>• Causes and effects analysis</li> </ul>

5 Dimensions Institutional Social Relationships



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# Gender Indices

**Indicators**

**Developed by**

**Gender Work Participation Index**

**ICAR-CIWA**

**Global Gender Gap Index**

**World Economic Forum**

**Human Development Index**

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

**Livelihood Assets**

**Department for International Development**

**Quality-of-Life Index**

**The Economist Intelligence Unit**

**Social Institutions and Gender Index**

**The OECD Development Centre**

**Women's Economic Opportunity Index**

**The Economist Intelligence Unit**

**Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index**

**International Food Policy Research Institute, USAID and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative**

**Women Empowerment Index**

**International Fund for Agricultural Development**

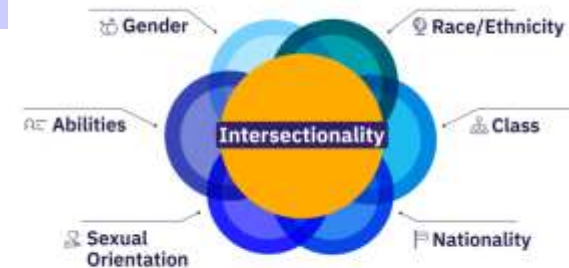
# Discussion Point



## 4. Inter-sectional and ethnocentric issues based gender research

**Intersectionality** analytical lens that examines how different **social stratifiers** (such as Intersectionality to feminism- allows women of all races, economic standings, religions, identities and orientations for their voices to be heard.

marginalization



AHR

## Using Intersectionality to Address Women's Problems in Fisheries

### USING INTERSECTIONALITY TO ADDRESS WOMEN'S PROBLEMS IN FISHERIES

18 October | Bangkok: Women in fishing communities all over the world face similar problems and over 120 delegates will gather today at a special workshop to collectively try to address them.

needs and experiences; and how policies, services and programmes can help to address these differences.



WHO report 2020

# Discussion Point

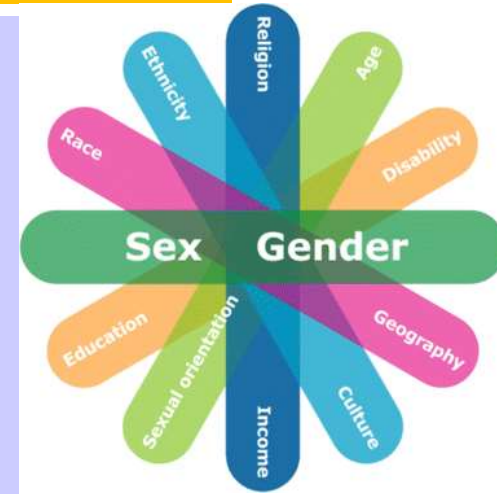


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## 4. Inter-sectional and ethnocentric issues based gender research



- In **Indian Fisheries context** no studies have been conducted in this context
- **“Intersectionality”** allows us to unpick the differences in experiences and identities as well as see how these differences interact to affect the overall experience of both individuals and groups.
- Leads to a more sophisticated analysis and better **targeted policy interventions.**



# Way forward- Recommendations/Suggestions

- **Gender Disaggregated data** is a must
- **Methodological frameworks** need to be reassessed
- **Sampling framework** has to be critically evaluated before starting research work
- **Data collection tools** must be pre-tested and made simple
- **Intersectional aspects** and their interactions are a must to included in fisheries gender research





# Students Group Discussion

- **Can take 5-10 minutes time**
- **Share your field experiences**
- **Discuss with Panelists and resource persons**



THANK YOU EVERYONE

