





Women Work in Fisheries, Too! November 29, 2021



Shaping the Future | Gender Justice for Sustainable Aquaculture and Fisheries

- Introduction/Background
- Basic Definitions
- Types of Labor in Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Sources of Labor

Topics

- Basic FAO Labor Statistics
- Gender Divisions of Labor
- Labor Agencies and Organizations

Introduction/Background

- USAID Sustainable Fish Asia Local Capacity Development Activity
- Rationale for looking at gender and labor particularly women working in fisheries
- Cooperative Action Plan



Basic Definitions



- Labor: the physical, mental, and social effort used to produce goods and services OR those who produce goods and services
- Fair Labor/Just Work: activities that promote better working conditions for all people working in all nodes of the fisheries value chain
- Entrepreneur: a person who, in producing goods and services, is prepared to lose money in order to make a profit
- **Equitable:** fair and reasonable treatment according to respective needs.
- Inclusive: not excluding anyone involved, open to all; giving access to opportunities and resources for the marginalized

Types of labor in fisheries and aquaculture

- Productive (employed, self-employed, unemployed)
 - Paid
 - Partly paid or underpaid
 - Unpaid

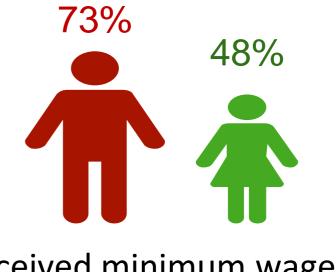
- Reproductive or care
 - sub-types of this work birthing and raising children, household duties, caring for elderly, community care, environmental care, etc.
 - Mainly unpaid

Sources of labor

- Local hires
- Self-employed
- (Domestic/internal) migrants
- Cross-border migrants
 - Long term legal
 - Itinerant
 - Illegal/irregular



600,000 workers: 302,000 registered migrant workers, Thailand (ILO 2018)



received minimum wage or more, n=434, Thailand (ILO 2018)

Basic FAO statistics on fisheries/ aquaculture labour

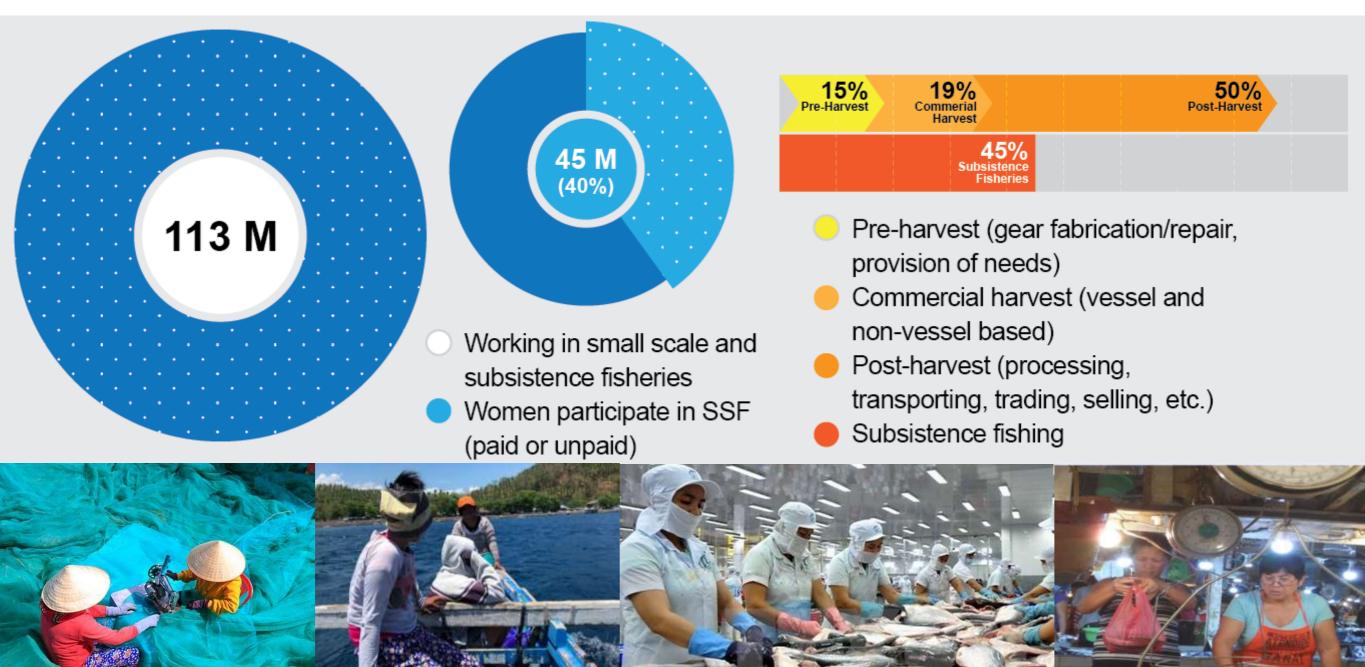
• Taken from State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020, and Illuminating Hidden Harvests 2012



- Poor state of gender-disaggregated data nationally, globally
- Value chain nodes fishing/farming, pre- and post-harvest work, trading, retailing, services
- Statistics refer only to paid labor

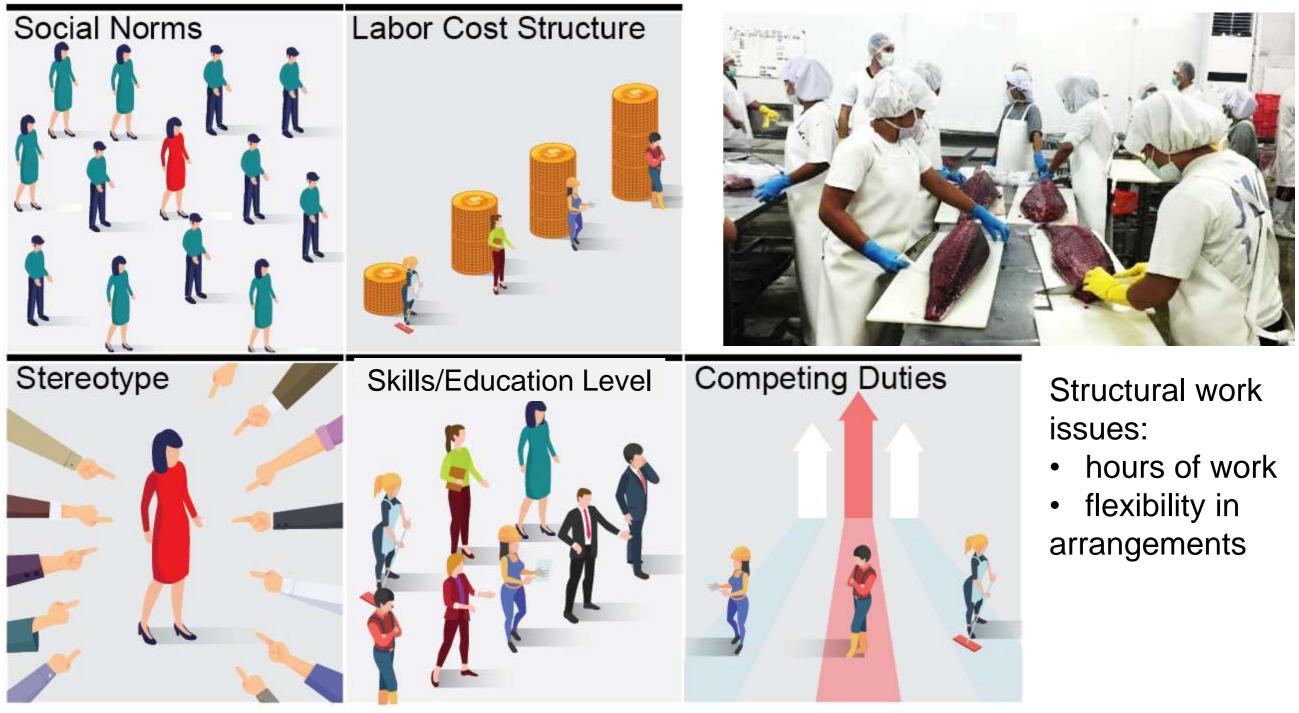
Basic FAO statistics on fisheries/ aquaculture labour

Latest info from Illuminating Hidden Harvest for SSF 2021



Gender divisions of labor in fisheries/ aquaculture

Main Causes of Gender Division of Labor (not mutually exclusive)



Labor Agencies and Organizations

- International ILO; FAO to some extent; IMO (seafarers); IOM (migration); OHCHR (Human Rights), UN Committee on Status of Women
- Regional regional agencies such as EU and USAID
- National Ministries of labor, social welfare, fisheries, human resources, women and gender, education/training, enforcement, etc
- NGOs, labor and trade unions, workers representatives
- Private Sector business representative bodies (from small scale workers, e.g., SEWA, to big business groupings, e.g., SEABOS), certification and benchmarking bodies
- All agencies focus solely or mainly on paid labor, and not all are gender sensitive or responsive











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Graphic Artist: Songphon Chindakhan

Thank you!





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