GAF 101: A Training Workshop: Theorizing Gender in Aquaculture & Fisheries Research

Organized by:

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Funding supported by the Thai Department of Fisheries

Objectives:

 Provide a brief introduction to approaches to theorizing gender.

 Enable participants to formulate a theoretically grounded research question focused on gender in fisheries and aquaculture.

Workshop Agenda

- Introductions of Participants
- Part 1 Theorizing Gender in Fisheries
 & Aquaculture Research
- Break
- Part 2 Approaches to Research: Case Study Examples
- Part 3 Small Group Work & Discussion
- Part 4 Regional sources of Information available
- Lunch & Conversation

Firstly

- THEORY IS NOT A BIG SCARY THING.....
- We all do it in our everyday lives

So What is Theory and Why Do We Need It?

- Theory allows us to understand connections between events and processes.
- Between 'private troubles and public issues'
- Theory helps us to provide frameworks of understanding.
- Theory helps us to get behind the obvious.
- Theory helps us to build alliances and develop political action.

Above all

 THEORY ENCOURAGES US TO ASK THE QUESTION...

WHY?

Why questions

- We know that by and large men fish and women process
- WHY?
- We know that more men commit violence against women than women commit against men
- WHY?
- We know that certain groups or families in communities hold more power than others
- WHY?

Before we move on...

- Don't aquaculture and fish scientists do theory too?
- Social science deals with people, communities, groups, social structures, political economy
- Social science deals with the ideas people have and the ways they behave. And how that connects with social structures.
- It recognizes and respects peoples' subjectivity, their understanding of their situation.
- Natural science deals more with things that can't talk back.
- It loves to count and measure.

Natural and Social Science both do theory

Social science theory deals with:

- how and why people/ human beings experience their realities
- understands the limitations they face
- attempts to describe the complexity of their relationships
- helps develop actions to respond to their situations

BUT

- Currently there is a remarkable lack of feminist theory on aquaculture and fisheries.
- This is going to be the job of GAF.

The Limits of Theoretical Concepts

- We have to understand the limitations of theoretical concepts in social science contexts.
- The kinds of models and frameworks we produce are not universally applicable.
- We need to understand those limitations.
- People and communities are exceedingly complex, diverse and in constant flux.
- A good concept can help us understand part of something, some of the time in some situations.

Theory

Won't give us all the answers –
just some tentative ones, some
of the time, in some
circumstances, for a limited
time.

Feminist Theory

- Many feminist theories and theoretical frameworks, but all the good ones share characteristics.
- Good feminist theory is not about 'them'
- It is not about women as objects of research
- We, as women, are part of the research.
- It is impossible to be an 'objective' feminist researcher.
- It is also impossible to walk away.
- Feminist theory is always connected to action.

Gender

- Gender as socially constructed
- Assigned sex
- Then correlated with appropriate behavior
- Sexual division of labour, eg in fishing
- Restrictions on (especially) women's behaviour
- Opportunities and challenges for change

A Materialist Feminist Framework for Gender Research

- What do we mean by "materialist feminism"?
- An analytical approach rooted in political economy that takes culture, cultural constructions of gender, and power relations seriously.

Material Feminist Theory of Gender

- The starting point is Gender Relations
 The hierarchical relations of power between women and men that tend to disadvantage women
- A focus on gender relations (versus gender roles) emphasizes the connectedness of women's and men's lives and the interaction of gender with other systems of social relations (e.g., class, caste, ethnicity, race).

MF Theory of Gender – cont.

- Ultimate objective is to create more equal and equitable relations between men and women
- Empowerment of everyone in society

A Holistic, Integrated Framework

Economic & Environmental Factors

Political-Legal Relations & Institutions

The Material Conditions of People's Lives

Social Structures & Practices

Cultural Norms & Ideologies

Political Economy

- Resource Base
- Livelihood strategies
- Organization of economy
- Divisions of labor
- Property regimes, resource access rights, other legal institutions
- Power relations that structure and derive from divisions of labor and access to rights and resources

Scales of Analysis

- Geographic Scales:
 - Individual
 - Household
 - Local Community/Economy
 - Regional Economy
 - The State & National Economy
 - Global Economy

How does the global impact the local? How does the local mediate the global?

What is a Social Structure?

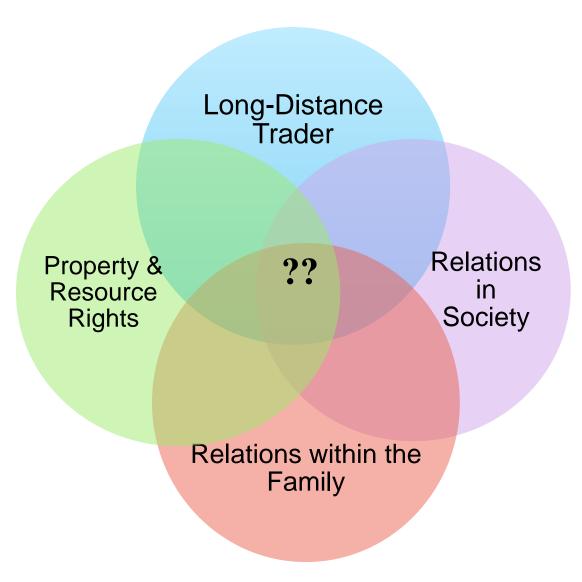
- Class
- Education
- Democracy
- Military-Industrial Complex
- Fishery
- Church
- Family
- Etc.

 Try to think beyond the individual to what social and cultural structures they may be part of.

Intersectionality

 All social and cultural and political and economic structures are integrated.

Intersecting Relations



Collective Action

- Very difficult to change as individual
- Importance of collective discussion and education
- Leading to collective action at the local level
- Trickle up and trickle down
- Also important to press for change in policy and regulation at regional and national levels
- Use of international instruments eg Small Scale Fisheries Guidelines, CEDAW

QUESTIONS?

Part II – How Do We Theorize Gender in Fisheries & Aquaculture Research?

Case Study Exercise

Situation: Gleaning of shells, seaweed and invertebrates is an important economic activity for women in Country X, but their earnings remain low, and opportunities for occupational mobility are limited.

The government provides little support for the fisheries sector, and a recently established Marine Protected Area now restricts the areas women can glean. Poverty among women is widespread.

Case Study Exercise

- What "WHY" questions would you ask?
- What types of information would you need to answer these questions?
- What strategies would you suggest to improve the situation?
- What is the theoretical basis of your suggestions?

Part III – Small Group Work

- Share with the group one sentence about your major interest in aquaculture and fisheries.
- Identify a short situation or case.
- Two minutes quiet reflection on "why" questions that come to mind.
- Share your "why" questions. What is important about each one?
- Choose one "why" question to formulate a theoretical research question.
- Choose a rapporteur to report back the selected situation/case and the theoretical research question you identified.

Part IV – Sources of Materials

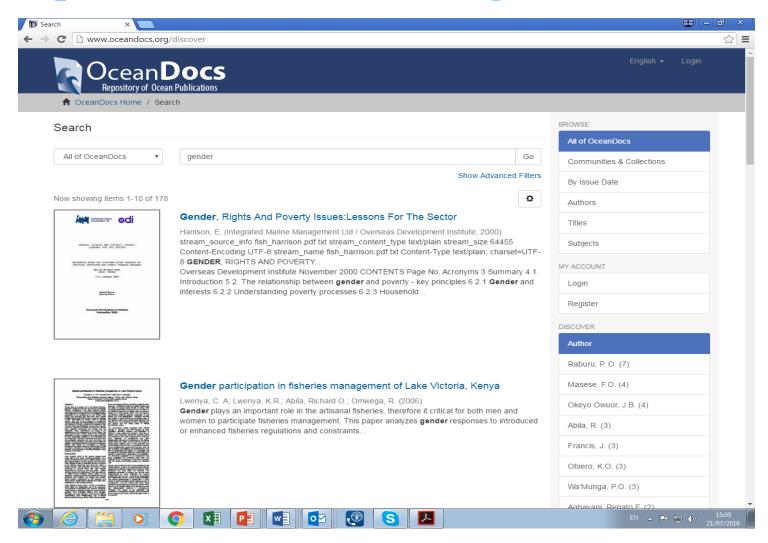
Aquatic Commons

http://aquaticcommons.org/



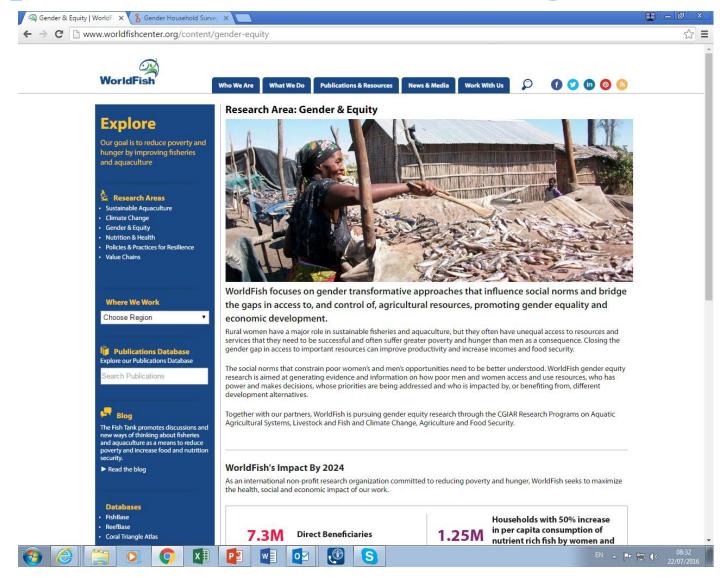
OceanDocs

http://www.oceandocs.org/

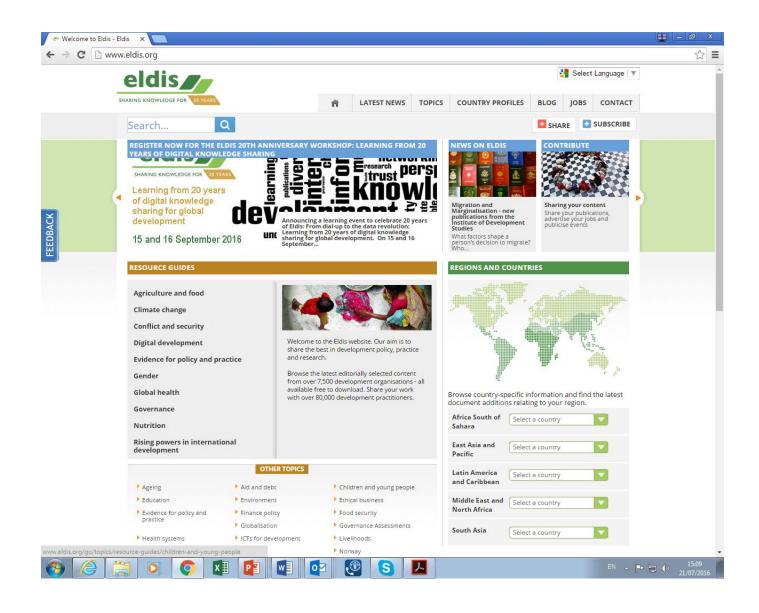


WorldFish Center

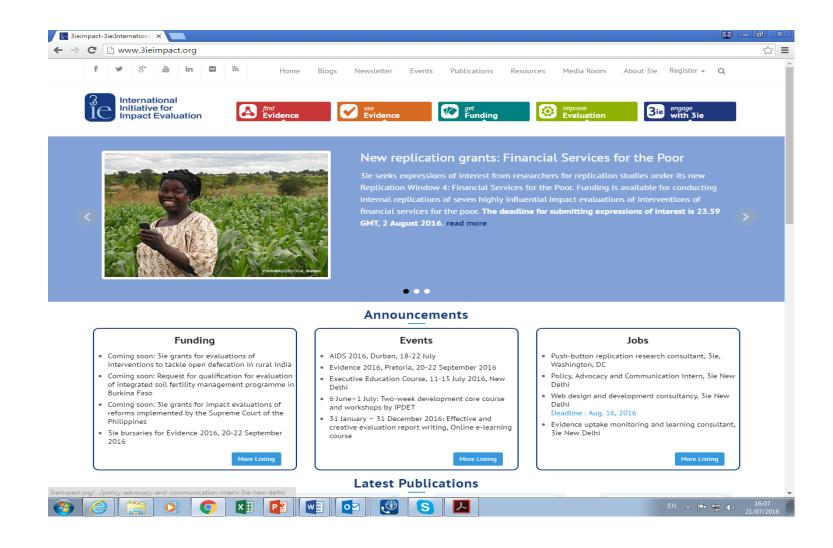
http://www.worldfishcenter.org/



Eldis http://www.eldis.org/

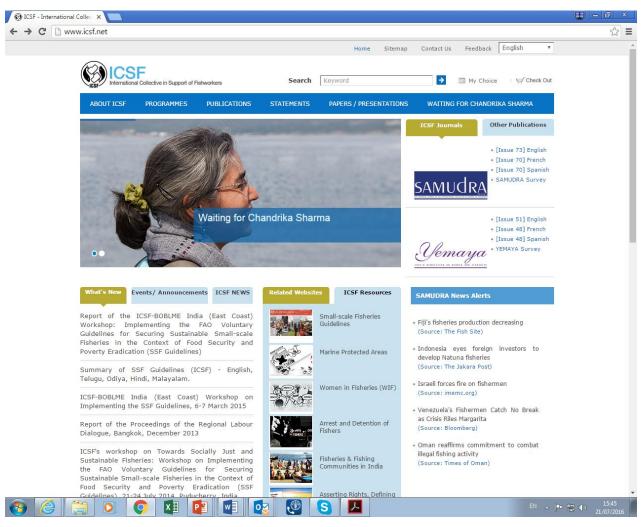


International Initiative for Impact Evaluation http://www.3ieimpact.org/



International Collective in Support of Fishworkers http://www.icsf.net/ and

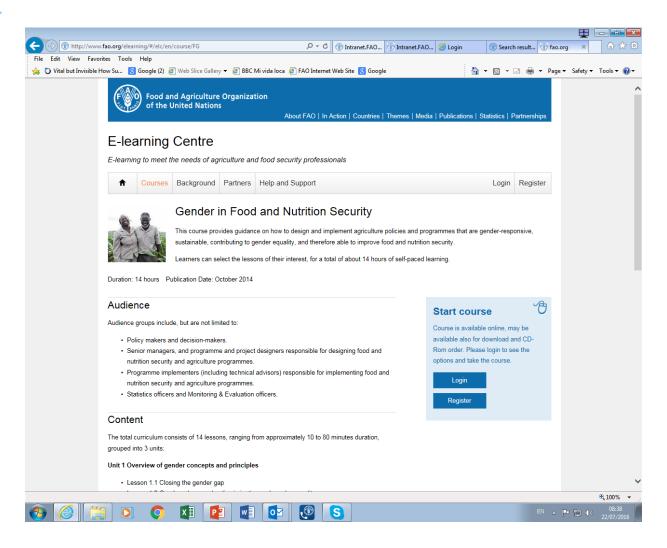
http://wif.icsf.net/



FAO's E-learning Centre

http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/ho

me



- Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries https://genderaquafish.org/
- Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific NACA http://www.enaca.org/modules/gender/index.php
- Aquaculture Department of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center http://www.seafdec.org.ph/
- Asian Institute of Technology <u>http://www.serd.ait.ac.th/wpserd/annual-research-reports/</u>
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) publications http://www.fao.org/publications/en/
- CGIAR Research on gender and agriculture <u>https://gender.cgiar.org/</u>

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Acknowledgments

- Funding Provided by:
 Thailand Department of Fisheries
 Asian Development Bank
- Other Supporters of GAF6 participants:
 Aquafish Innovation Lab, University of the Philippines in the Visayas, USAID, Oceans and Fisheries Partnership, SEAFDEC, Asian Fisheries Society, NACA, Asian Institute of Technology, FAO, Aquaculture Without Frontiers, Marketing Seafood
- Support for Holly Hapke provided by United States National Science Foundation – All ideas and opinions expressed are hers alone and do not represent the opinion of the agency.