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LEARNING EXCHANGE FOR CT6 COUNTRIES AT USAID OCEANS LEARNING SITE (BITUNG)
APPLICATION OF CATCH DOCUMENTATION AND TRACEABILITY (CDT SYSTEM FOR FISHERIES AND SEAFOOD PRODUCTS)

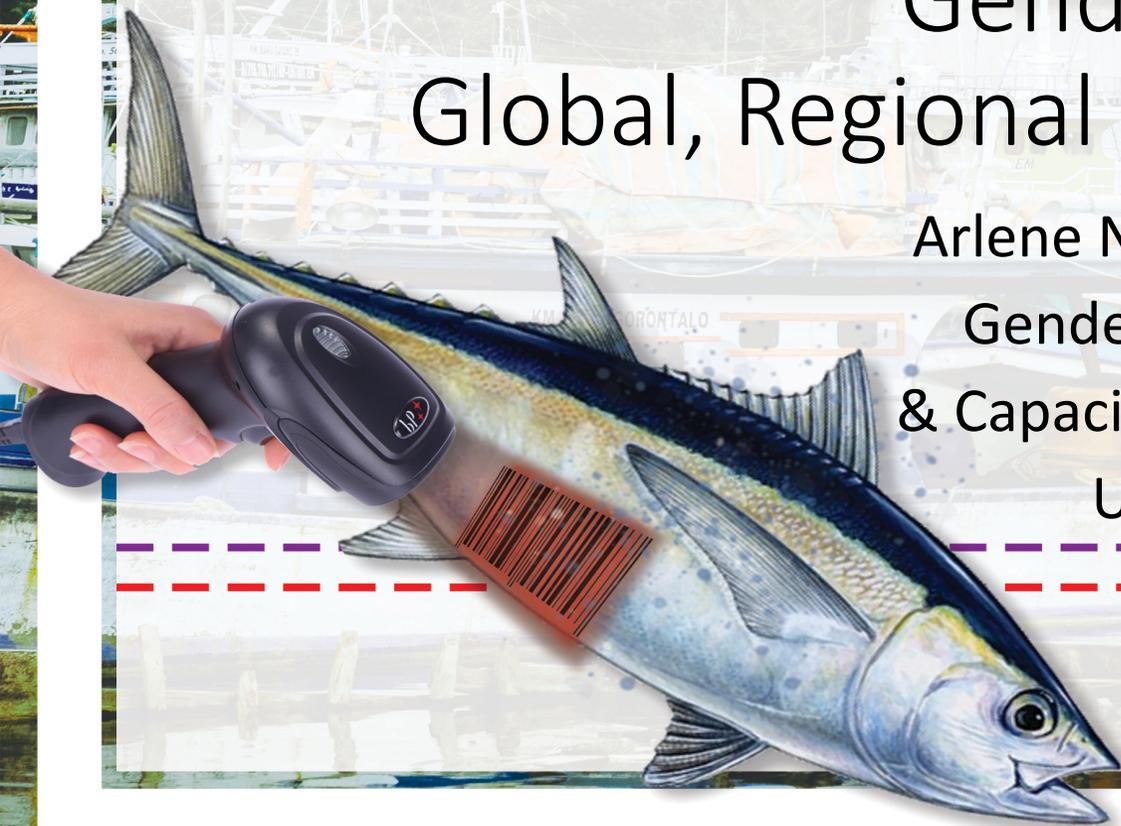
25-28 June 2018
Manado-Bitung, Indonesia

Gender Equity – Global, Regional and Local Perspectives

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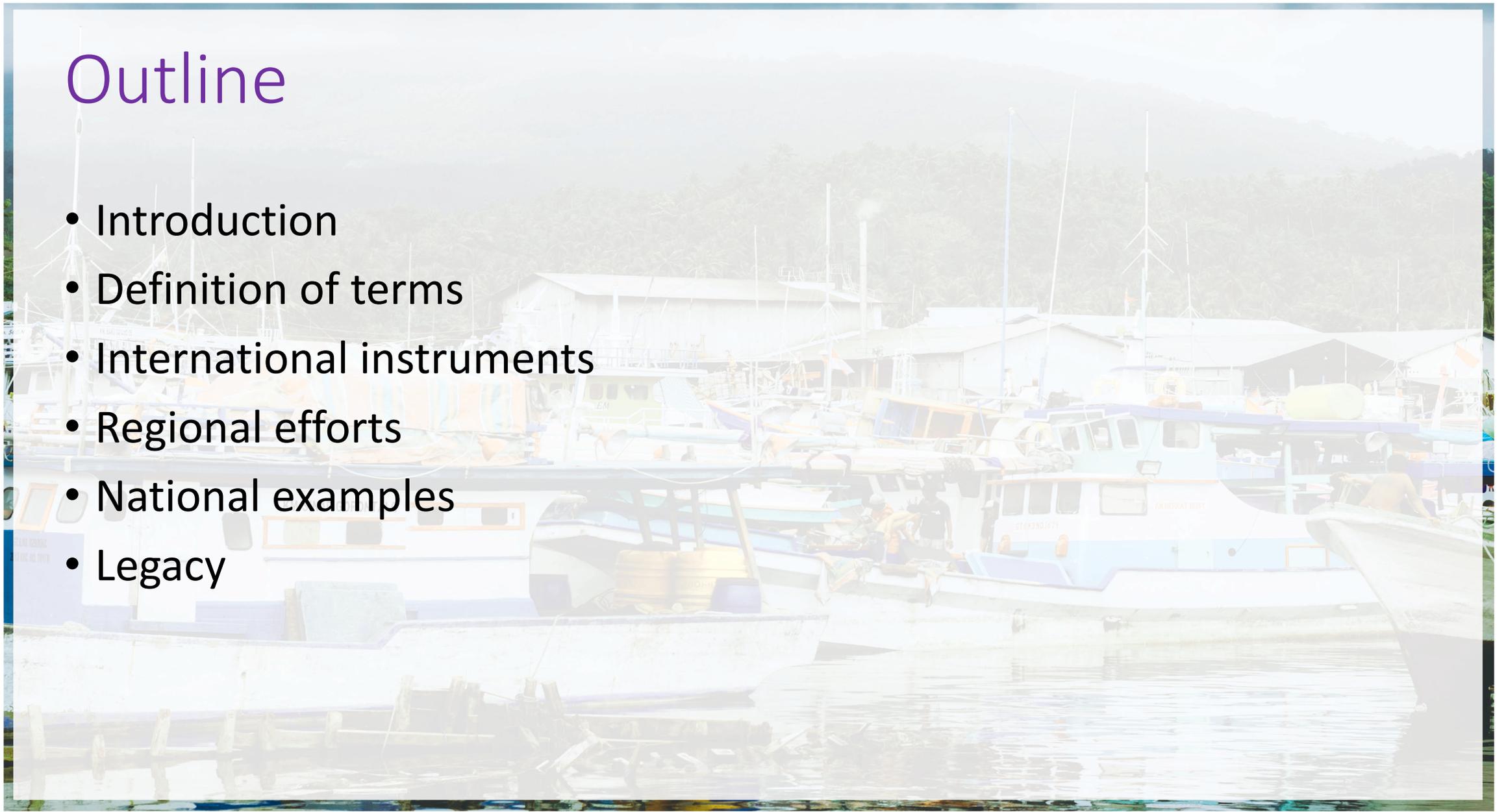
Gender, Human Welfare
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USAID Oceans



Outline

- Introduction
- Definition of terms
- International instruments
- Regional efforts
- National examples
- Legacy



Introduction

- Gender equality of opportunity : a basic human right
- For eg - human development agenda of the UN placed the human person as the central subject and beneficiary of development:
 - expanding capabilities will allow a person to use opportunities
 - benefits from economic growth are distributed equitably
 - interventions are geared towards equal opportunities, equal access and equal outcomes as a result
- Gender inequalities cannot be justified by reference to cultural norms.

Why do we need to consider / integrate gender in fisheries management and development?

- To make men, women, boys and girls **benefit equally** from the development process by highlighting the impacts of policy & interventions on the real situation of men, women, boys and girls.
- It can be equated to true democracy in development process i.e. ensuring **inclusiveness**.
- It leads to better government through **better informed policy-making** which challenges the assumption that policies are gender neutral – which they never have been.
- It leads to greater **transparency** and **openness** in policy making (part of good governance).

Gender Equality

Gender Sensitive

Gender Sensitive Indicators

Gender Mainstreaming

Constructive Male Engagement

Gender Equity

Gender Lens

Gender Responsive

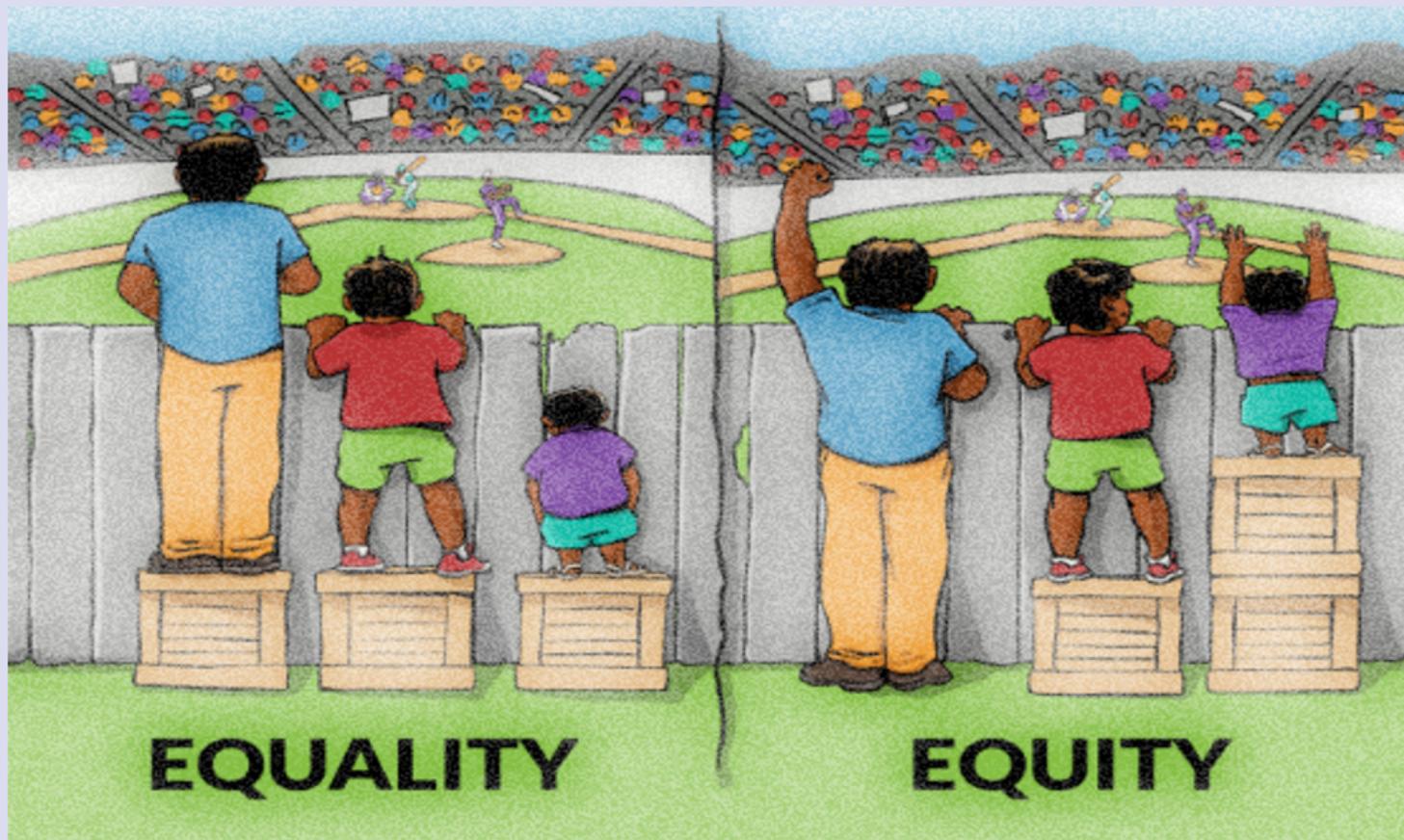
Gender Integration

Gender Transformative

Gender Analysis

Gender blind





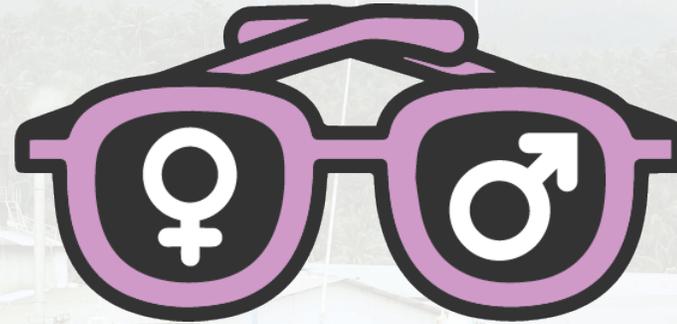
focuses on creating the **same starting line** for everyone.

has the goal of providing everyone with the full range of opportunities and benefits – the **same finish line**

EQUITY LEADS TO EQUALITY

Equality of result can not be achieved without applying gender equity principles

Gender Blindness vs Gender Lens



Inability to perceive that there are different gender roles, need, responsibilities of men, women, boys and girls, and as a result **failure to realize** that policies, programs and projects can have different impact on men, women, boys and girls.

Think of a gender lens as putting on spectacles. Out of one lens of the spectacles, you see the participation, needs and realities of **women**. Out of the other lens, you see the participation, needs and realities of **men**. Your sight or vision is the **combination** of what each eye sees.

How to get from being gender blind to having a gender lens?

Gender Awareness → Sensitivity → Responsiveness

- Gender awareness: **Being conscious** of the fact that men, women, boys and girls have different roles, responsibilities and needs.
- Gender sensitive: **taking into account the impact** of policies, projects and programs on men, women, boys and girls and trying to **mitigate the negative consequences** thereof.
- Gender responsive: Refers to **taking action** to correct gender bias and discrimination so as to ensure gender equality and equity

Constructive Male Engagement (CME)

- is a programmatic **approach** that involves **men and boys** a) as clients and beneficiaries, b) as partners, and c) as agents of change, in **actively promoting** gender equality, women's empowerment, and the transformation of inequitable definitions of masculinity.
- Involves men in **actively promoting gender equity** with regard to all aspects of women's lives - reproductive and productive tasks
- Increases **men's support** for women's and children's well-being, advances the well-being of both men and women.
- Men's engagement includes **efforts to promote equality** with respect to reproductive health, caregiving, fatherhood, division of labor, livelihoods and other economic tasks, and ending gender-based violence

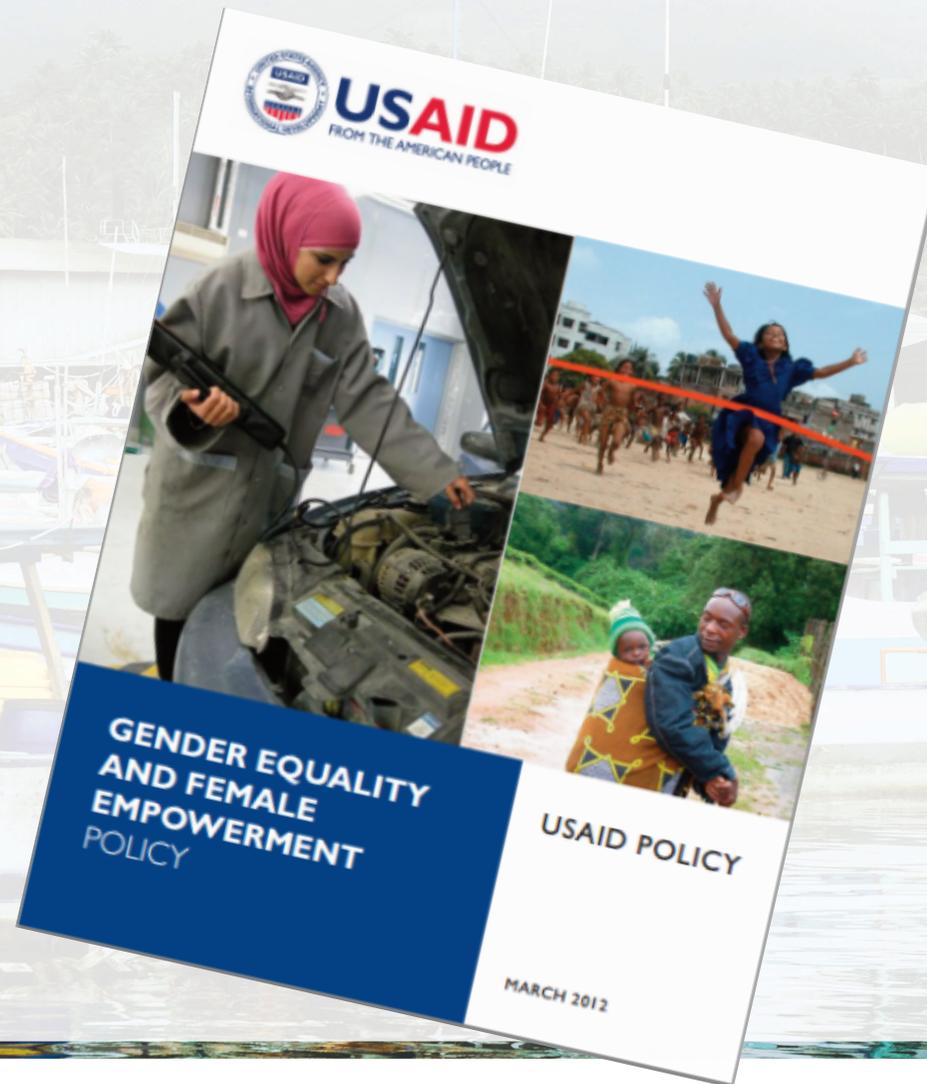
International instruments

- International Policies, Agreements and Conventions, such as:
 - USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy (2012)
 - ILO's conventions 111 and 100*
 - Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (1979)
 - Beijing Declaration: Obligation for Gender Equality (1995)
 - High Level Panel of Experts for Food Security (2014)
 - FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Small Scale Fisheries (P8) (2014)
 - Sustainable Development Goals (SDG5) (2015)

*ILO C100: Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value
ILO C111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)

USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

“Societies with greater gender equality experience faster economic growth, and benefit from greater agricultural productivity and improved food security.”



Regional Efforts



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CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY



CTI-CFF WOMEN LEADERS FORUM:
EMPOWERING WOMEN IN MARINE
CONSERVATION



SEAFISH
for Justice



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INTERNATIONAL



7th Global Conference on Gender in Aquaculture & Fisheries

GAF7 will be the 7th major conference organised by the Gender in Aquaculture & Fisheries Section of the Asian Fisheries Society. The series builds on two earlier Women in Fisheries symposia.

Gender in Aquaculture & Fisheries Section, and Asian Institute of Technology

18-21 October 2018

AIT Campus, Bangkok
Thailand

Website

www.gafconference.org

Contact

info@gafconference.org

Gender in Aquaculture & Fisheries

Expanding the Horizons

GAF7 will explore expanding the horizons for gender equality and inclusiveness in aquaculture & fisheries. We welcome participants from all countries.



Fish markets in Assam.

Photo: Deepjyoti Baruah, ICAR-Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research, Uttarakhand, India.



www.gafconference.org

GAF7 is being convened by the Gender in Aquaculture & Fisheries Section of the Asian Fisheries Society and the Asian Institute of Technology, and is inviting sponsors and partners to join us in this exciting event.

National examples (some)

- Cambodia: Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT)
- Indonesia: Koalisi Rakyat Untuk Keadilan Perikanan/People's Coalition for Fisheries Justice (KIARA) / KELOLA
- Lao PDR: Lao Women's Union
- Malaysia: Sahabat Alam Malaysia (envt/dev)
- Papua New Guinea: Women Leaders' Forum (WLF/CTI-CFF)
- Philippines: National Network on Women in Fisheries (WinFish)
- Solomon Islands: Women Leaders' Forum (WLF/CTI-CFF)
- Thailand: DOF/UN Women/SDF
- Timor Leste: Women Leaders' Forum (WLF/CTI-CFF) / Wawata Topu
- Vietnam: Vietnam Women's Union

Gender Lens in Fisheries: a Legacy

- Sex & gender disaggregation of all data
- Ensure language is gender inclusive
- Inclusion of non-market activities not only production for the market
- Sensitivity to gender & power relations, voice, vulnerability, capability differences
- Gendered impacts of fisheries activities and initiatives
- Inclusion of female stakeholders, including those who are normally invisible and those who are most disadvantaged
- Men's attitudes and behaviors and the effects on women's equal access to opportunity and empowerment

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Thank you!

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