

Bringing gender dimension into the debate about ocean and climate change



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Women in fisheries ? Who are they ?

According to FAO data (State of world fisheries and aquaculture, 2012)

Employment in fisheries represents

- 45 millions **persons (men and women)** are involved in fisheries in 2008 (primary production sector)
- Fisheries employ 5.4 million women which is **12 %** of the workforce in 2008

FAO report 2015 for 2012 data :

56,6 millions employed

15% of people working in primary sector are women

20% in inland fisheries

More in aquaculture than fishing



And what about invisible work? Particularly women in small scale fishing and aquaculture (family based activities)

Women contribution in fisheries



Harvesting / Pre-harvesting

Prepare
bait,
nets,
etc...

Marine Fisheries

Inland fisheries

Aquaculture



Post-harvesting:
Fish vendors, first processing
and other activities adding value to fish products



Women, fisheries and climate change 4 cases :

- Harvesting activities
- Resources decline due to ecosystem change impacts fisheries communities
- Extreme events
- Erosion (Hatiya island)



Environmental changes due to climate change impacts fishing practices and fisheries communities

(ex. Lobster/ Abrolhos islands (Shaw et al. 2015), Lofoten islands, etc....)



Erosion (Hatiya island/ Bangladesh)

Lost of houses, men abandoned the island and often their family. Women adaptive strategies (find new land, build new house, undertake new activities to sustain themselves and their families)

Extreme Events (typhoons, tsunamis, storms, cyclones)

- Women's are affected differently than men
- Urgent to understand and take into account women's needs

Different examples from Philippines point out the need to adopt a gender sensitive lens before, during and after events (Barby et al., Farisal et al. 2013, Banez Sumagaysay,2015)

Inclusion of women in preparedness action

“Feed their family” “Access to water and shelter” and after help to access to new alternative livelihoods or income sources.

Conclusion

In all cases women are major agents of adaptation and resilience

And also for mitigation (energy transition)

But still urgent

- to mainstream policy-makers and administration about gender to be able to look women's needs and

- to get women included in the international climate agenda (UNCCC, green climate fund, IPCC special report on ocean, projects, research,....)