



# Focus Group on Equal Opportunities

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## Identification of Data from Studies Carried Out on Equal Opportunities and Main Conclusions

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# DATA

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- Different surveys, different criteria.
  - Common concerns
  - Further research needed
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# POPULATION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN GLOBAL SEAFOOD PRODUCTION 1

<b>FISHERIES</b>	Women	Men	Unspecified
Africa	585,100	4,249,300	532,600
Latin America and Caribbean	394,400	1,383,600	306,700
North America	<100	37,900	171,100
Asia	4,843,900	25,020,500	2,125,200
Europe	6,400	115,300	232,000
Oceania	49,100	150,000	134,700

<b>AQUACULTURE</b>	Women	Men	Unspecified
Africa	33,100	211,800	58,600
Latin America and Caribbean	29,300	229,800	122,300
North America	N/A	N/A	9,300
Asia	2,764,300	14,068,500	1,645,500
Europe	16,700	56,700	17,500
Oceania	1,500	5,200	1,000

Source: FAO, 2018



## **POPULATION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN GLOBAL SEAFOOD PRODUCTION 2**

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**Although the lack of gender-disaggregated data and the huge differences between countries and regions worldwide, FAO concludes that between 80% and 90 % of the workforces in the seafood processing industry are women**

Source: FAO 2018

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# Women at leadership level 1

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**Yet only 9.1% are at leadership level**

<b>% Women on Board</b>	<b>Number of companies</b>	<b>% of companies</b>
0%	38	54%
< 20%	21	30%
21% to 40%	9	13%
41% to 50%	3	4%
> 51%	0	0%

71 companies out of the 100 world seafood companies listed by Undercurrent News in 2016, including members of executive and non-executive boards

Source: Marie Christine Monfort, 2016

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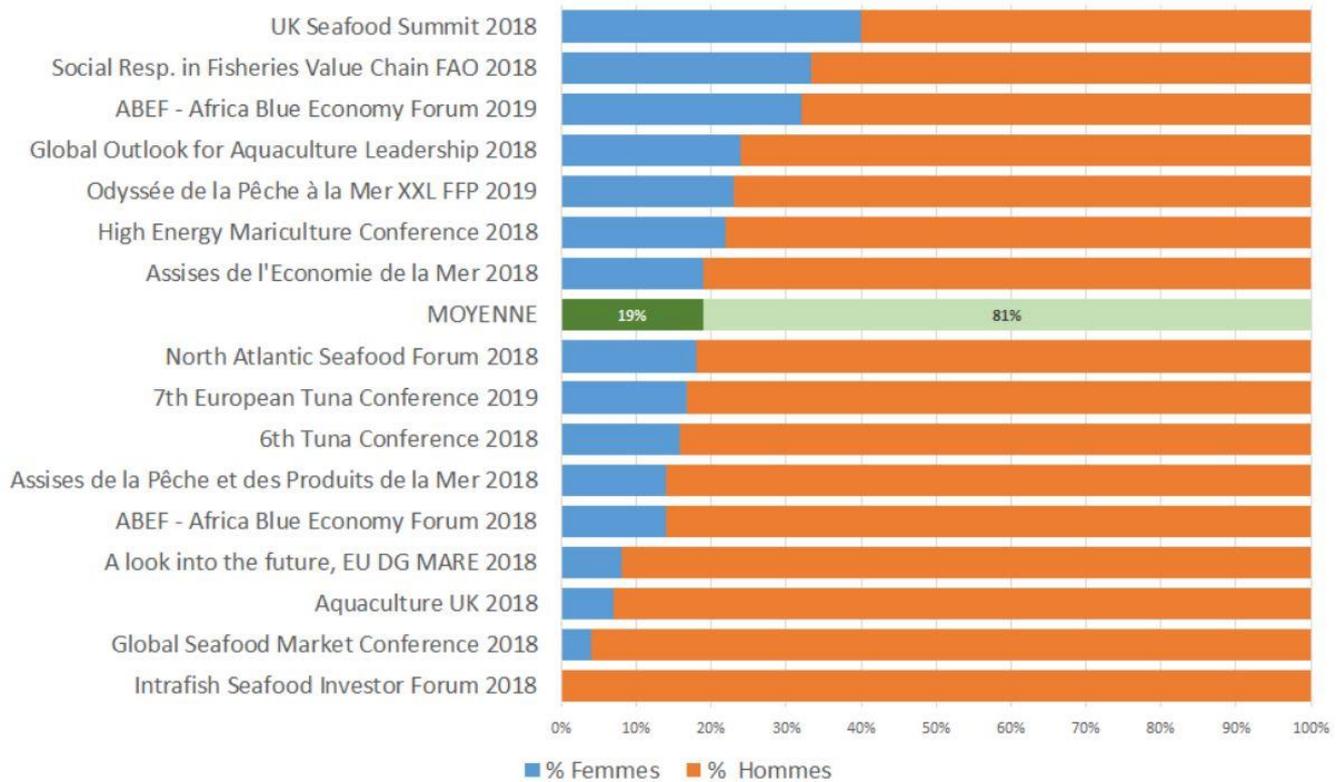
# Women at leadership level 2

Out of the 762 board members sitting at the advisory board, the executive committee or in some case at both, of the 71 companies, only 69 of them were women, i.e. 9.1%:

	Board members	% women
Norway (6)	71	31%
China (4)	44	20%
Iceland (3)	24	17%
Denmark (3)	22	14%
Canada (3)	37	14%
South Africa (2)	17	12%
Thailand (3)	60	8%
Spain (2)	13	8%
USA (10)	79	6%
UK (2)	24	4%
Japan (19)	266	2%
Chile (5)	48	2%

# Speakers

Conférences 2019/2019 : intervenant.e.s par genre



Source: Data computed by WSI



# Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGS) 1

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**In FLAG areas, women account for 27% of the combined fisheries and aquaculture value chain.**

**They account for 13% of the fisheries primary sector, 26% of the primary aquaculture sector and 51% of the industry's processing sector.**

**In most FLAG areas, 15% of the fisheries supply chain businesses rely on the unpaid support of women.**

Source: FARNET Data

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# **Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGS) 2**

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**An estimated 1,851 projects (14% of all FLAG projects in the 2014-2020) period focus specifically on the support to women in fisheries and aquaculture under the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (2014-2020).**

**The proportion of women at decision-making levels (FLAG boards), directly correlates with the number of projects FLAG specifically target towards supporting women fisheries and aquaculture.**

Source: FARNET Data

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# **Women in fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea 1**

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**Invisibility of women in fisheries is a persistent issue in both the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins: lack of systematic collection of sex-disaggregated data**

**Catching and aquaculture activities are dominated by men; higher presence of women in processing activities as well as sale of fish, fishing-tourism and gastronomic activities.**

**Women are predominantly found in lower-level jobs with less pay than men.**

Source: EC Study of the role of women in fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, 2019

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# Women in fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea 2

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## Proposal of Good Practices:

- 1: Documenting and understanding the role of women in fisheries**
- 2: (Re) thinking fisheries through a gender lens**
- 3: Creating an enabling environment for gender equality and supporting the implementation of gender equality objectives in the sector**

Source: EC Study of the role of women in fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, 2019

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# Climate change and SDG 5

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**Dedicated studies emphasize:**

- The role gender perspective can play to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.**
  - Blue economy governance needs to be focused from a sustainability perspective, that includes gender equality policies.**
  - Climate change can worsen existing gender-based inequities to the detriment of women**
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## Other gender data: care gap

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- Women in the EU spend 22 hours per week on care and household work. Men spend only 9 hours.**
- 80% of care in the EU is provided by informal carers, 75 % of whom are women.**

Source: Eurofound “Striking a balance: reconciling Work and Life in the EU”  
2018

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# Other gender data: stereotypes

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- 44% of Europeans think that the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family.**
- 43% of Europeans think the most important role of a man is to earn money.**

Source: Special Eurobarometer 465, June 2017

- Physically demanding activities such as fishing are impossible for women to conduct; women should work near their homes to look after their families, etc.**

Source: EC Study of the role of women in fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, 2019

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# Conclusions

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- ❑ **The roles of women in the Mediterranean fisheries are evolving. There is a need to have further complete and updated data.**
  - ❑ **Gender equality is linked to a sustainability-focused fisheries policy and governance.**
  - ❑ **Women are underrepresented in fisheries and their decision-making participation is very low.**
  - ❑ **It is necessary to empower and give visibility to women in the fishing sectors.**
  - ❑ **The assignment of roles based on gender is an obstacle to the full professional development of women also in the fisheries.**
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# Recommendations

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- Obtain in the geographic area of influence gender-disaggregated data (including socio-economic variables) on:
    - Percentage of men and women in extractive fishing, aquaculture, transformative industry, diversification activities derived from fishing, recreational fishery, etc.
    - Percentage of men and women in the fishery industries' organizations and decision-making bodies.
  
  - Identify the women's associations that exist in the fishing industry in the geographic area of influence.
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**Thank you for your  
attention**

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