

**Website  
and Annotated Bibliography  
on Women in Fisheries**

### Website

1. Number 9 - September 2001 *SPC Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin*  
<http://www.spc.org.nc/coastfish/news/wif/WIF9/WIF9.htm>
2. Number 10 - April 2002 *SPC Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin*  
<http://www.sidnet.org/mir/pacific/spc/coastfish/news/WIF/WIF10/WIF10.htm>
3. Pacific Women call on their Role in Fishery to be Recognized By Jennifer Robinson  
<http://www.cspodp.org/Text%20Only/WomeninFisheries-TEXT.htm>
4. Virginia Women in the Outdoors A Workshop  
<http://www.chesapeakeangler.com/feb99/vawomen.htm>
5. ARTICLE 14 - RURAL WOMEN  
<http://www.mwa.govt.nz/women/status/cedaw014.html>
6. Women in the Fisheries Professions Vol. 21 Number 4, 2000  
<http://www.cnr.uidaho.edu/winr/white.htm>
7. WOMEN IN FISHING Part 1 by: Mark & Lisa Burgess  
<http://www.massbass.com/sitearchive/Articles/article1.htm>
8. A Perspective on Omani Women in Management in the Sultanate of Oman  
<http://www.advancingwomen.com/awl/spring99/Al-Lamki/allamk.html>

9. PACEM IN MARIBUS XXVII CONFERENCE  
WORKSHOP ON ROLE OF WOMEN IN  
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE PACIFIC  
[http://www.wifn.org.fj/atcl\\_1.htm](http://www.wifn.org.fj/atcl_1.htm)
10. Constitution for the ICA Committee on Fisheries for  
Asia and Pacific  
<http://www.wisc.edu/uwcc/icic/orgs/ica/struc/sect/spec/orgs/fish/ICA-Committee-on-Fisheries-for-Asia-and-1/Constitution-for-the-ICA-Committee-on-Fi1.html>
11. Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin  
<http://www.spc.org.nc/coastfish/news/wif/wif.htm>
12. News: Pacific women in Fisheries  
[http://www.sidsnet.org/mir/pacific/spc/Women/pac\\_fish.htm](http://www.sidsnet.org/mir/pacific/spc/Women/pac_fish.htm)
13. Women's Coalition for Pacific Fisheries  
<http://wcpf.orst.edu/>
14. Women and fisheries: Opening access in the Marshall  
Islands  
[http://gloaled.ausaid.gov.au/primary/casestud/marshall\\_islands/1/fisheries-1.html](http://gloaled.ausaid.gov.au/primary/casestud/marshall_islands/1/fisheries-1.html)
15. Coastal and Fisheries Co-Management: A  
Bibliography  
<http://web.uct.ac.za/depts/sjrp/publicat/ecobib.htm>
16. Alabama Fishing, Fisheries Section, Alabama  
Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division  
<http://www.dcnr.state.al.us/agfd/fishsec.html>
17. Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture, Fisheries  
and Forestry, Senator Judith Troeth Minister for  
Family and Community Services, Senator  
Amanda Vanstone

- <http://www.netenergy.dpie.gov.au/ministers/troeth/releases/02/02025tj.html>
18. 'WOMEN'S FISHERIES NETWORK' CONNECTS IN RHODE ISLAND  
<http://www.awriter.com/wfn.html>
19. World Wide Web sources (including gopher servers and FTP sites) for aquaculture, fisheries, aquaria and fish diseases  
[http://www.atc.stir.ac.uk/Fishing/Fish/F\\_web.htm](http://www.atc.stir.ac.uk/Fishing/Fish/F_web.htm)
20. UNU Fisheries Training Programme in Iceland  
<http://www.unu.edu/iceland/fisheries/rpt99.html>
21. Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin Issue 5-September 1999  
[http://www.spc.org.nc/Coastfish/News/WIF/WIF\\_5\\_html/WIF5.htm](http://www.spc.org.nc/Coastfish/News/WIF/WIF_5_html/WIF5.htm)
22. Number 7 - August 2000 *SPC Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin*  
<http://www.sidsnet.org/mir/pacific/spc/coastfish/news/WIF/WIF7-Internet/WIF7.htm>
23. AGREEMENT ON THE NETWORK OF AQUACULTURE CENTRES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC  
<http://www.oceanlaw.net/texts/aquacult.htm>
24. Constitution for the ICA Committee on Fisheries for Asia and Pacific  
<http://www.wisc.edu/uwcc/ivic/orgs/ica/struc/sect/spec/orgs/fish/ICA-Committee-on-Fisheries-for-Asia-and-1/Constitution-for-the-ICA-Committee-on-Fi1.html>
25. Diminishing Returns: World Fisheries Under Pressure  
<http://www.wri.org/wr-98-99/fishloss.htm>

26. Women in fisheries - a selective annotated bibliography. 37p. 304695-E  
[http://www.fao.org/fi/eims\\_search/simple\\_s\\_result.asp?lang=en](http://www.fao.org/fi/eims_search/simple_s_result.asp?lang=en)
27. International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)  
<http://www.icsf.net/icsf/yemaya/>
28. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/global/wid/project.html>
29. Women Watch - The United Nations Internet Gateway on the Advancement and Empowerment of Women  
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/>
30. The Women's Fisheries Network  
<http://web.mit.edu/org/s/seagrant/www/wfn.html>  
<http://www.fis.com/wfn/>
31. Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin  
<http://www.spc.org.nc/coastfish/>
32. Women's Fisheries Development Section (WFDP)  
<http://www.spc.org.nc/coastfish/reports/rmf26/wp3/women.htm>
33. Women's Issues - 3rd World  
<http://www.woman3rdworld.about.com/cs/thirdworld/index.htm>
34. Women in Global Science & Technology (WIGSAT)  
<http://www.wigsat.org>
35. Asian Fisheries Society  
<http://www.compass.com.ph/~afs/fisheriesissues.html>
36. WorldFish Center  
<http://www.worldfishcenter.org/newpub.htm>

37. Where are the **women in fisheries?**

[http://www.spc.org.nc/mrd/news/women\\_fisheries.htm](http://www.spc.org.nc/mrd/news/women_fisheries.htm)

38. **FAO Fisheries** Department Review of the State of World Aquaculture ...

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/w7499e/w7499e07.htm>

39. **Fisheries** Co-Management NEWS NEWS

<http://www.co-management.org/download/news7.pdf>

## 40. Aquatic Resource Management in Cambodia

[http://www.stmarys.ca/.../technical\\_assistance/](http://www.stmarys.ca/.../technical_assistance/)



www.fis.com เป็นเว็บไซต์ที่ให้ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับการประมง และเป็นที่รู้จักกันอย่างกว้างขวางในเรื่องข้อมูลด้านอุตสาหกรรมอาหารทะเลบนอินเทอร์เน็ต ประกอบด้วยข้อมูลด้านต่าง ๆ ตลอดจนข่าวสารที่เกี่ยวข้องทั่วโลก สามารถเลือกอ่านได้สี่ภาษา คือ อังกฤษ สเปน ญี่ปุ่น และรัสเซีย นอกจากนี้ได้มีการจัดทำเครือข่ายประมงสตรี Women's Fisheries

Network (WFN) ซึ่งเปิดรับสมาชิกทั้งหญิงและชายที่สนใจเพื่อเป็นแหล่งพบปะ ติดต่อ แลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูล สนับสนุนและช่วยเหลือสมาชิกในประเด็นที่เกี่ยวข้องอีกด้วย



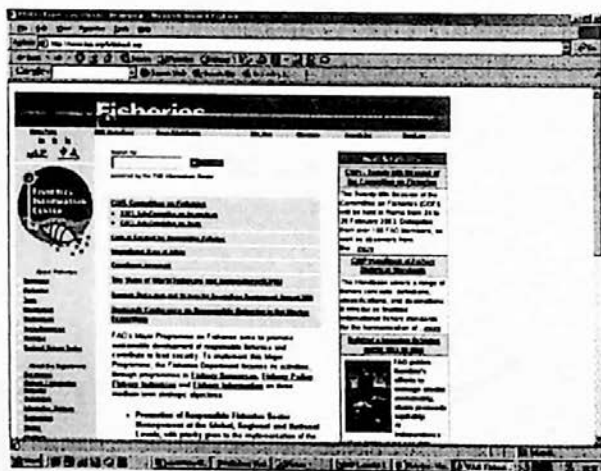
[www.compass.com.ph/~afs/](http://www.compass.com.ph/~afs/) เว็บของ The Asian Fisheries

Society ซึ่งเป็นสมาคมทางวิทยาศาสตร์ที่ก่อตั้งขึ้นสำหรับผู้ประกอบการอาชีพด้านการประมงในเอเชีย มีสมาชิกกระจายในประเทศต่าง ๆ เพื่อเป็นการติดต่อสื่อสาร แลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูล ร่วมมือ และช่วยเหลือซึ่งกันและกัน ภายในเว็บประกอบด้วยความเป็นมา วัตถุประสงค์ กิจกรรม เครือข่าย บันทึกเหตุการณ์ สิ่งพิมพ์ รางวัล ตลอดจนเว็บต่าง ๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง ในด้านการประมง



[www.worldfishcenter.org](http://www.worldfishcenter.org) WorldFish Center เป็นศูนย์/

องค์กรอิสระเอกชนที่ไม่มุ่งหวังผลกำไร เดิมใช้ชื่อว่า International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) ข้อมูลประกอบด้วยประวัติขององค์กร โครงการต่าง ๆ ข่าวสาร บทความ สิ่งพิมพ์ ฐานข้อมูลด้านการประมง สัตว์น้ำพร้อมภาพประกอบให้ผู้สนใจได้ค้นหาได้หลากหลาย





[www.fao.org/fi/default.asp](http://www.fao.org/fi/default.asp) เป็นหัวข้อหนึ่งในหลาย ๆ หัวข้อที่น่าสนใจภายใต้เว็บของ FAO ประกอบด้วยข้อมูลข่าวสารด้านการประมงต่างๆ ทั่วโลก และยังแบ่งย่อยเฉพาะส่วนออกเป็นหัวข้อย่อยเพื่อผู้สนใจแต่ละด้าน เช่น ด้านการจัดการ สิ่งแวดล้อม สังคมเศรษฐกิจ สถิติ แหล่งข้อมูล เป็นต้น โดยบางเรื่องแสดงเป็นบทความ หรือเชื่อมโยงไปยังข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องต่อไป

## **Annotated Bibliography**

### *Books and Journal*

Ahmed, K.K., Rahman, S. and Chowdhury, M.A.K. (1999), "Role of tribal women in reservoir fisheries of Bangladesh", *Aquaculture Asia*, 4 (1): 12-15.

*A discussion is presented on the emerging role played particularly by the tribal women in activities related to reservoir fisheries in Bangladesh. It is based on a primary survey that identified women's roles in fishing, marketing and post-harvest activities of reservoir fisheries. The study was in two stages: the first covered 493 fishers in four major fishing grounds of Kaptai reservoir, and the second covered 100 fish retailers in the major markets.*

Alamu, S.O. (1993), "The role of women fish mongers on commercial fish handling and marketing in Jebba lake basin", Annual Report National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Resources, New Bussa (Nigeria), vol. 1992: 152-162.

*This survey, covering the role of women in fish handling and marketing in Jebba Lake basin, Nigeria, indicates that although women are mostly involved in these activities, the economic returns from their efforts are marginal due to poor handling and distribution of fish. Women should therefore be encouraged and enlightened in improved methods of fish handling and distribution. All these can be achieved through effective fisheries extension education, establishment of pilot projects and encouraging them to form cooperative societies.*

Alamu, S.O. and Mdaihl, M. (1995), "Socio-economic survey of women in artisanal fisheries in Kainji lake area: a case study of Wawu", Annual Report National Institute Freshwater Fisheries Resources, New Bussa (Nigeria), vol. 1994: 195-203.

*The findings are presented of a survey conducted in the village of Wawu, Nigeria, to document the role of women in the various activities they conduct in the artisanal fisheries of Kainji Lake. The participation of women in social and economic activities are strictly moderated by religious injunctions. Definite extension messages which focus attention on the*

*activities in which women are engaged inside their fenced compounds should be formulated and passed on to the women by female extension workers.*

- Alexander, R. (1995), "Security, women, and tuna: a look at Fiji", in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers Ltd, Suva (Fiji): 91-100.

*The paper offers a model to approach security, women and tuna and goes through the description of two local industries, a canning one and an exporting one that produce particularly for foreign markets. Women face poor working conditions and exploitation.*

- Alvares, MLM, and Manesch, M.C. (1997), "From invisible work to collective action: research and participation with women from the fishing communities of the Amazonian coast", Pla Notes, International Institute for Environment and Development, (30): 62-65.

*An account of a project aiming to characterise the roles of women in the families of local fishers, in the fishing productive system and the fishing communities on the coast of the State of Para, Brazil. Activities were planned to build or strengthen channels for political participation by women in fisher communities, and women's associations were formed.*

Anon. (1997), "Women growers backed by Xunta", Fish Farming International, 24 (6),[vp].

*The cultivation of clams and oysters in northwest Spain is being given a major boost this year by the three-year 'Plan Galicia' of the Xunta de Galicia's Conselleria de Pesca, Marisqueo e Acuicultura. This follows a successful pilot project called Plan 10 (it was carried out in ten selected Galician areas). Tens of millions of clam and oyster seed will be on grown to market size in inter-tidal areas by organised groups of women, or 'mariscadoras'.*

Anon. (1999), "Women do fish!", Aquaculture Asia, vol. 4 (1): 8-9.

*A summary report is provided of the symposium on women in Asian fisheries, held in November 1998 during the 5th Asian Fisheries Forum in Thailand. Knowledge of the contributions of women in the fisheries sector is only evolving slowly and still lags behind that of other rural sectors in Asian countries. It was concluded that one way to help rectify this situation would be for the governments in Asia to cover gender questions on fisheries and aquaculture in their regular agricultural censuses. Specific actions agreed to be taken by the participants are detailed and general recommendations from the Symposium are included.*

- Aslin, H.J., Webb, T. and Fisher, M. (2000), "Fishing for women: understanding women's roles in the fishing industry", Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra (Australia), 109 pp.  
[http://www.brs.gov.au/social\\_sciences/fishwomen.pdf](http://www.brs.gov.au/social_sciences/fishwomen.pdf)

*This study forms part of a larger research project initiated by the Women's Industry Network (WIN), a South Australian-based non-government organization for women in the fishing industry, and the Social Sciences Centre of the Bureau of Rural Sciences (BRS). The research deals with women in the commercial fishing industry (sometimes termed the 'seafood industry'), covering wild catch fisheries and aquaculture. Specifically, the research is based on the view that women's roles in the Australian fishing industry are poorly reflected in industry statistics, and women's contributions to industry output and productivity are poorly recognised.*

- Bhaumik, U. and Chatterjee, J.G. (1999), "Achievements of Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kakdwip", Bulletin Center Inland Capture Fisheries Resources Institute, Barrackpore, CICFRI, (India), (86).

*The main objectives of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kakdwip, India are to provide a strong support and linkage through training, demonstration and on-farm testing for increasing productivity of fisheries and agricultural crops in deltaic*

Bravo, M. (1996), "Market economy poses problems for Concheras", Intercoast Network, (28): 4.

*The cockle-gathering done in the village of Bunche, Muisne Canton, Esmeraldas Province, Ecuador is all done by women known as concheras. The Association of the Bunche Concheras has attempted to increase the income they received from selling their cockles. The pilot sales were facilitated by personnel of the Coastal Resources Management Program (PMRC) and the Artisanal Fisheries Assessment Program (PRAPESCA).*

Chapman, G. (1998), "Women in aquaculture research and development in three Asian countries. Lao PDR: role of women in fisheries research and development - situation and needs", Aquaculture Asia, 3 (4): 18-19.

*Fisheries research and development activities in Lao PDR are currently in the early stages of growth; hence, there is a great opportunity for promoting the participation of women. Fisheries management will soon be essential and human resource development is a constraint. Women will have to assume important roles in research and development efforts, and will therefore require equal opportunities for advanced education and practical field experience. In research, it is encouraging to see that women are occupying positions from project director to field research technician with support from the Department of Livestock and Fisheries.*

*Because women are so active in almost all aspects of capture fisheries and aquaculture, it is essential for them to be genuinely involved in research and development efforts focusing on the users and resources. Aid projects have an opportunity and responsibility to advance the role of women in the sector, and all groups, including women, need to be given the opportunity to engage in fisheries research and development.*

- Chung, M. (1995) "Linking population, environment, and gender: the case of Suva harbour, Fiji", in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers Ltd, Suva (Fiji): 109-122.

*Highlights the problems that women in Suva Harbour have to face. Women in Suva have to sustain to their households but their ability is affected by the degradation of inshore marine resources. Much of the government assistance has been directed to deep-sea fishing. The author calls for recognition of the value of fisherwomen's production but also for recognition of the resources they draw upon.*

- Davis, D. and Gerrard S. (2000), "Gender and resource crisis in the north Atlantic fisheries", Women's Studies International Forum, 23 (3):279-286.

*The article calls for more awareness on the impact of for the north Atlantic fisheries*

*crisis on women. It points out the need to develop, expand and refine a critical and feminist perspective.*

- Davis, D.L. and Nadel-Klein, J. (1992), "Gender, culture, and the sea: contemporary theoretical approaches, Society and Natural Resources, 5 (2): 135-147.

*Social science studies of fishing communities have tended to be highly focused on male activities and to regard women's work as domestic or as merely supplemental to that of men. This review article is intended to update the material presented in an earlier, more comprehensive essay on gender in the maritime literature. It examines some contemporary exceptions to this androcentric tendency, suggesting that understanding of local fisheries can be greatly enhanced by re-examining the role of gender in fishing communities and in fisheries production.*

- Davy, F.B. (1991), "Mariculture in Japan: current practices", World Aquaculture, 22 (2): [np].

*The Japanese fisheries industry has undergone major change in recent years. The number of fishermen has declined, and their mean age has increased because few of the younger generation are entering the industry. Women now comprise about 17 percent of the labour force, and the majority are in aquaculture.*



Diaz, E. (1999), "Women workers: feeling insecure", SAMUDRA Report, Brussels, (22): 37-39.

*The Chilean fisheries sector provides large quantities of marine products for export, which has enabled it to establish a very effective and dynamic place in international trade and which has given it a very important role in the national economy. An examination is made of the main aspects of the working conditions and quality of jobs in the sector, giving particular emphasis on women workers, who represent nearly 50% of the full-time workers in the sector. The job market in the fishing industry has a marked division of labour by gender. Particular tasks are only allocated to men, and others only to women; the latter tend to be more short-term and insecure, often caused as much by cultural factors as by structural and economic ones. Women are usually best at undertaking tasks, which involve handling raw material, and as a result, are assigned specific roles in the production process. These tasks are generally low paid and offer poor job security*

Fairbairn-Dunlop, P. (1995), "Teach a woman to process fish and....", in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers, Ltd Suva (Fiji): 63-70.

*Expands on a project, entitled The Women in Fisheries Support Project (WIFSP) in*

*Papua New Guinea, a project targeting women and representing the incorporation of food security and income generating activities within a national project.*

Felsing, M., Brugere, C., Kusakabe K. and Kelkar, G.

(2000), "Women for aquaculture or aquaculture for women?", INFOFISH International (3): 34-40

*The article analyses the role of women in the aquaculture sector in Southeast Asia. Aquaculture is becoming very important in the region but the role of women has often been adversely affected. The article tries to identify some ways to alleviate the problem.*

Flores, P.E. (1996), "Women in Ecuador's fishing families", Intercoast Network, (28): 7-8.

*A recent study by members of Ecuador's coastal management project, Programa de Manejo Recursos de Costeros (PMRC), has examined the role women play in the post-larval fishery, not just in the capture and cleaning of post-larvae, but in the context of everyday community life. The post-larvae fishery not only serves to provide the basic resource for development of the shrimp industry, but also represents an alternative source of work and income.*

Gammage, S. (1996), "El Salvador: women in fisheries.

The tattered net of statistics", SAMUDRA report, Brussels, (16): 13-17.

*A discussion is presented on the important role played by women in the fisheries of El Salvador. Official statistics for El Salvador reveal that very few women fish, approximately 6%; however, observing the daily activities fishers and the pattern of household involvement in fish production and processing in the country indicates this figure to be very different. Quantitative surveys conducted often fail to capture the gender diversity of the fishing economy. Reference is made to a survey conducted of mangrove households in 1993/94 in El Tamarindo to document the nature and extent of the relationship men and women had with the resource base.*

Gina-Whewell, L. (1995), "Roviana women in traditional fishing", in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers Ltd, Suva (Fiji): 19-27.

*Paper on women's acceptable roles in relation to fishing grounds and common target species, equipment, techniques and methods, weather and tidal variations, and the impact on women's traditional fishing of contemporary fishing resources management practices.*

Gopalakrishnan, A. (1996), "Role of women in Indian shrimp farming", Naga. Manila, 19 (4): 16-18.

*Women in India are involved in various facets of shrimp farming, including pond construction, seed collection, collection of feed materials and preparation of feeds, pond maintenance and post-harvest handling.*

Kibria, MdG, Edwards, P., Kelkar, G. and Demaine, H. (1999), "Women in pond aquaculture in the oxbow lakes of Bangladesh", Aquaculture Asia, 4 (4): 7-14.

*Fish and fisheries play an integral part of the culture and tradition in the life of the people of Bangladesh. The country has some 600 oxbow lakes created from dead river-bends scattered over the southwest region of the country. The introduction of community management in 23 of the common property oxbow lakes has involved active participation of women. Women are successfully included in the management of oxbow lake fisheries under the Oxbow Lake Small-Scale Fishermen Project II. An assessment is made of the technological and socio-economic effects of Fish Farming Group pond aquaculture, with emphasis on the involvement of women. Some recommendations are made based on social, technological and gender aspects for the future sustainability of Fish Farming Groups.*

Larkin, M. and Abord-Hugon, C. (1995), "A good start", Oxfam-Canada, SAMUDRA Report, (13): 32-38.

*A discussion is presented on the outcome of a conference conducted in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada in March 1995 regarding the role of women in fisheries. The conference allowed women to get a better sense of their situation, of the problems they face and of their strength. It also helped start a reflection of what women expect for the future of the fishery and of coastal communities. Four themes were selected for further discussion: unemployment insurance and government policy, changing the image of the fishery, fishery and the environment, and working in networks and organizations.*

Madhu, S.R. (1991), "After Victoria falls: women in fisheries and aquaculture", ALCOM News, (4): 10-15, 1991.

*A brief account is given of topics discussed at a seminar held at Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe entitled "Gender issues in fisheries and aquaculture." Various FAO projects were referred to: ASEAN Project for Women; Women's fish processing, Sierra Leone; Fish market for fisherwomen, Besant Nagar, Madras, India; Fisheries development in Lake Kivu, Rwanda, and Smoking kilns in Malawi. FAO policies on women issues were examined and strategies for future projects summarized.*

Matthews, E. (1995), "The need for invertebrate conservation in the Pacific islands region", in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers Ltd, Suva (Fiji): 123-136.

*In Pacific islands men are increasingly being drawn into commercial fishing activities while women collect invertebrates, an activity not seriously taken into consideration by many fisheries department, and thus women are isolated from mainstream fisheries programmes. The authors call for a new management strategy that would pay greater attention to women.*

Matthews, E. (2001), "Integrating women's subsistence fishing into Pacific fisheries and conservation programs", InterCoast, Winter 2001: 18-19.

*The author analyses the role of women in the Pacific Islands where the general perception is that "women don't fish, they just collect shells". However, women engage also in other activities but they face environmental degradation affecting the invertebrates. The author calls for a greater integration of women's needs into fisheries management.*

Minh, L.T., Huong, D.T. and Tuan, N.A. (1996), "Women in Cantho City are profitably involved in fish nursing activities", Aquaculture Asia, 1 (2): 40-41. (Journal available on Internet at Homepage: <http://www.agri-aqua.ait.ac.th/naca>).

*The findings are presented of a study conducted regarding the participation of women in fish nursing in the main fish fingerling production area, Cantho City, of the Mekong Delta, Vietnam.*

Mohapatra, B. (1998), "Empowering women: A success story from Orissa", Phf News, (13): 12.

*A brief account is given of the success story of women fish vendors in Orissa, India. Regarding the use of ice boxes to maintain the quality of the fish during transportation from the landing centre to the market. A women's group was formed, following assistance by the Post-Harvest Fisheries Project in 1995, to manage four ice boxes. Women entered into an agreement with the traders who brought ice into the village, brought fish and carried catches back: the traders would give women ice free of cost and women would ensure supply of fish in good condition.*

Nam, S., Vibol, O., Viseth, H. and Nandeesh, M.C. (1998), "Women in small-scale aquaculture development in Cambodia", Aquaculture Asia, 3 (1): 20-22.

*The findings are presented of a survey conducted among 215 families involved in fish culture in Prey Veng and Svey Rieng Provinces in Cambodia, in order to determine the involvement of women in the small-scale aquaculture sector. The survey identified*

*constraints to and opportunities for the participation of women in the sector, and also examined the access to and control of resources in regard to fish culture at the family level, verifying the position of women in regard to these issues owing to the introduction of a new activity.*

- Neis, B.L. (1996), "Gender: marine stewardship council. cut adrift", SAMUDRA Report, Brussels, (16): 35-39.

*Although important cultural and class differences exist, women depend on fishery resources for food, work income and identity. Yet, they tend to have less control than men over these resources and the associated wealth. Initiatives in fisheries management and fisheries conservation are rarely scrutinized for their potential impacts on women. A discussion is presented on the proposal for a Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) development by the World Wide Fund for Nature and Unilever, which is believed to share this weakness.*

- Norr, J. L. and Norr, K.F.(1992), "Women's status in peasant-level fishing", Society and Natural Resources, 5 (2): 149-163.

*The women of Minakuppam, a small hamlet of ocean-going fishermen located just outside the city of Madras in Tamil Nadu, India, are more active and less limited in their daily social activities and have more power than women in most Indian farming villages. This*



*contrast is extended with evidence on women's status in fishing and agricultural communities in other predominantly agrarian societies. Several crucial features of political economy account for women's status in these communities.*

- Pisua, L. and Leonardo, A. (1998), "Peruvian fisheries: women can fish too", SAMUDRA Report, Brussels, (21): 33-35.

*A description is given of some of the findings of a study carried out in southern Peru to investigate the role of women in the artisanal fishery sector. The work of women in the processing and marketing segments is widely recognized, however as far as fishing is concerned, women are still highly restricted, equally by the machismo which exists amongst their fellow fishers as by the maritime authorities who will not provide them with licences to fish.*

- Ram-Bidesi, V. (1995), "Changes to women's roles in fisheries development in Fiji", in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers Ltd, Suva (Fiji): 71-90.

*Case-study of women involved in fisheries in Fiji, who are active productive agents and have an important role in the sustainability of the resources. The author encourages the implementation of the UN World Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)*

*guidelines that call for strategies to enhance women's fishing activities by incorporating them with mainstream fisheries development and not the contrary.*

Rettberg, S., Alamu, S.O. and Mdaihli, M. (1995), "Fisherwomen of Kainji lake", Annual Report National Institute Freshwater Fisheries Resources, New Bussa (Nigeria), vol. 1994: 190-194.

*The findings are presented of a survey conducted regarding the fisherwomen around Kainji Lake, Nigeria, in order to obtain data about the extent and structure of fishing activities of women. The information obtained indicates that women participate to a considerable extent in actual fishing activities. The number of women owning and operating fishing equipment is equal to that of men; the fishing intensity as well as the diversification of fishing gear is rather low. Women fish inshore more than offshore. The collection of data for catch statistics concentrates at present entirely on male fisherfolk; access to fisherwomen for data collection purposes is presently impossible because of the tradition that strangers are not allowed to talk to Muslim women. In order not to underestimate the catches, extrapolation from catches of male fisherfolk has to be done.*

Rubinoff, J.A. (2000), "Fishing for status - Impact of development on Goa's fisherwomen", Women's Studies International Forum, 22 (6): 631-644.

*An ignored but significant group in the local economy, female vendors of the traditional Kharvi fishing community in Goa, India have, in many ways, benefited from recent fisheries development. Rather than being "victims" of technological development that has focused on fishermen, many Goan Catholic fisherwomen, in contrast to their Hindu counterparts, have made an economically successful transition from "barefoot, headload peddlers" in the villages to market entrepreneurs, working in small cooperative groups.*

Samudra Dossier (1995), "Women first - Report of the women in fisheries programme of ICSF in India", Women in Fisheries Series (2).

*It analyses the condition of fisherwomen in nine regions of India (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal). Women are playing an increasing role in the development of aquaculture but their contribution is not seriously taken into consideration by the State. Women are involved in pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest phases.*

Samudra Dossier (1995), "Women for sustainable fisheries - Report of the first phase of the women in fisheries programme of ICSF". Women in Fisheries Series (3).

*Reports of the first phase of the Women in Fisheries programme of ICSF implemented in the Philippines, Thailand, India, Ghana, Senegal, Spain, France and Canada and how the programme has proceeded.*

Sasabe, M. (1995), "Women workers in the Taiyo cannery, Noro, Solomon islands" in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers Ltd, Suva (Fiji): 49-62.

*Presents case studies of women workers in two Japanese fish canneries in the South Pacific, the Solomon Taiyo Ltd. and the Yazaki Samoa. Reviews the working conditions in the canneries and the effects of these conditions on women's health, diet and their lives in general. Also describes the social impact of the canneries and the exploitation of women.*

Schoeffel, P. (1995), "Women in fisheries in the Pacific islands: a retrospective analysis", in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers Ltd, Suva (Fiji): 7-28.

*Women's fishing is associated with subsistence, domestic production, and small-scale produce marketing. Overview of the obstacles and the role of women in commercial fishery, aquaculture and conservation and recommendations on how to help women.*

- Siar, S.V., Samonte, G.P.B. and Espada, AT (1995), "Participation of women in oyster and mussel farming in western Visayas, Philippines", Aquaculture Research, 26 (7): 459-467.

*This paper provides baseline information on the involvement of women in small-scale coastal aquaculture such as the farming of slipper oyster.*

- Slatter, C. (1995), "For food or foreign exchange? Subsistence fisheries and the commercial harvesting of marine resources in the Pacific", in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers Ltd, Suva (Fiji): 137:147.

*The author argues that placing emphasis on export-oriented fisheries production at the expense of subsistence fisheries, could have drastic effects on future food security, health and welfare of Pacific island people. Also argues that the subsistence fishery, in which common women predominate, is too often neglected and this reflects both a gender bias and a bias in the market.*

Smith, G.W., Laughton, R. and Dora, S. (1994), "Is salmon angling success gender biased? An analysis of catch records", Fisheries Management and Ecology, 1 (2): 139-141.

*Despite many anecdotes describing the success of female anglers, the assumption that women are more successful anglers than men has not been assessed critically. In the present study, catch records for the years 1970 to 1991 from one estate on the River Spey, Scotland have been analysed to test whether there is gender bias in angling success, and in particular whether female anglers are more successful at catching large salmon than their male counterparts.*

Stockholm University (1995), "Women, men and living aquatic resources - A gender perspective on development of coastal areas", Gender Discussion paper Series (2) The working group on gender and fisheries, Development studies unit, Department of social anthropology.

*The paper offers an analysis of the role of women in the fishery sector and particularly of this sector could be more sensitive to gender and how a more gender perspective could be better integrated in development projects. It spans from the definition of the sector to harvest and post-harvest situation, to processing and marketing, the institutional arrangements for managing coastal resources and environments and to development cooperation in the sector. Finally, it suggests strategies for the future, a selected*

*bibliography and guidelines for a gender perspective on development of coastal area.*

- Sundararajan, M. and King, D. (1998), "The role of women in India in value-added processing and marketing of fish", FAO Fisheries Report (577): 71-81.

*An examination is made of the role played by women in producing value added products and marketing, considering also the experiences of the Department for International Development Post Harvest Fisheries Project. Details are given as to how women perform their tasks in the post-harvest sector, either at home or as labourers in commercial processing units, highlighting also the special problems encountered by women. The use of ice boxes, fish drying, fish smoking, marketing, credit access and transport-related issues are described.*

- Tana, T.S. (1998), "Women in aquaculture research and development in three Asian countries. Cambodia: women in fisheries education, research and development", Aquaculture Asia, 3 (4): 16.

*Women have been deprived of good education, improved status, and active participation in development due to the cultural barrier that existed in the traditional Cambodian society. However, the situation is rapidly changing, and in recent years emphasis has been laid on providing opportunities for women participation in all sectors of fisheries.*

Taniera, T. and Mitchell, J. (1995), "Notes from Kiribati (August 1992)", in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers Ltd, Suva (Fiji): 28-32.

*Collection of information on women's fishing in Kiribati. Women have a central socio-economic and cultural role in fishing in both the subsistence and cash sectors. Through the seemingly marginal activity of gleaning, women contribute significantly to meeting nutritional needs of their families. There is a need for specificity in defining women's work in fishing for there are key differences in activities that occur on reef and lagoon islands.*

Tiraa-Passfield, A. (1995), "Fishing activities of women of the Suva pony club squatter settlement, Fiji", in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers Ltd, Suva (Fiji): 33-41.

*Study on subsistence fishing carried out by women in a squatter settlement in the urban environment of Suva. Squatters settlements for people coming from the rural areas rely heavily on the surrounding environment for resources, such as seafood that can be gleaned from the mudflats and other marine resources. Sometimes these resources are overexploited and the marine environment may be contaminated.*



Vunisea, A. (1995), "Subsistence fishing, women, and modernization in Fiji", in Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands, edited by Elizabeth Matthews for the Women and Fisheries Network, Oceania Printers Ltd, Suva (Fiji): 101:107.

*Paper based on the author's research and work to record and document women's role in the rapidly changing subsistence sector in Fiji. He suggests that women should be viewed as necessary agents of change. Their immense contribution, especially to the economical, nutritional, and social survival of the family should be accorded proper recognition.*

Williams, M. J. and Nandeesh, M.C (1998), "Summary of the proceedings and conclusions of an 1998 international symposium on women in Asian fisheries, held on 13 November 1998", Bay of Bengal News, 11 (13): 32-33.

*Women in fisheries are marginalized in planning and policy-making; in some offshore fisheries in the Philippines and in fish processing plants in India, women are paid below minimum wages. When they have access to the right technologies, women are productive. NGOs and agricultural banks are helping hundreds of women entrepreneurs and fish producers through technical assistance, loans and credit and fostering self-help groups.*

- Yahaya, J. (1994), "Determinants of women's economic participation in the small-scale fisheries sector, Peninsular Malaysia", Naga. Manila, 17 (1): 46-48.

*This paper specifically examines the main determinants of women participation in income-earning activities in Peninsular Malaysian small scale fisheries.*

- Yen, L.H. (1998), "Women in aquaculture research and development in three Asian countries. Vietnam: role of women fisheries faculty in aquaculture training and research", Aquaculture Asia, 3 (4): 17.

*The University of Agriculture and Forestry in Ho Chi Min City has a faculty of fisheries which offers a degree programme. It has the main responsibility of providing human resources to manage the fisheries sector in south Vietnam. The number of women staff has been increasing over a period of time and at present they constitute about 38% of the total staff complement. The University has been able to attract many women students. The increased number of students has been due to the job opportunities in the sector.*

#### *Projects and workshops*

- Abbasi, A. S. (1994), "Rural women in fishing communities: an overview of CIRDAP action research programme experiences in selected CIRDAP member countries", in Workshop on

research and training on population and development dynamics of rural fishing communities in Asia and Africa, Dhaka 24-26 January 1994, FAO/CIRDAP, 124: 152.

*Analyses the CIRDAP initiative "Action Research Project on Rural Women in Fishing Communities" (RUWFIC) in four selected countries, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. The initiative was aimed at helping rural women and their families in fishing communities and enhancing their participation in development efforts by involving them in decision making and in implementing those decisions. The author highlights the action programmes for the development of women activities in these countries.*

Anon. (1995), "Country Paper - Malaysia" in Regional workshop on the role of women in fisheries development, 17-21 July 1995, Iloilo City (Philippines).

*Explains women's contribution to the fishery sector in Malaysia, in particular the lack of recognition of their work which is often associated with supplementing the income of the household, and their role in fish processing is more or less taken or granted. There is a clear-cut division of labour where women provide labour in the value-added activities.*

- Anon. (1995), 'Women's role in fishing communities in West Africa and the framework for detailed studies' in Report of the ninth IDAF liaison officers meeting, Conakry, Guinea 9-10 November 1995. Cotonou, Programme for Integrated Development Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa, IDAF/WP/73: 56-61.

*A discussion is presented on the role played by women in fishery communities in West Africa, considering in particular activities conducted in the framework of the programme 'Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa'. Details are given of the various activities and findings in each country individually.*

- Begum, R. (1995), "Role of women in fisheries development" in Regional workshop on the role of women in fisheries development, 17-21 July 1995, Iloilo City (Philippines).

*Women in Bangladesh are involved from pre-harvesting stage to marketing. They are engaged in fish net making, fishfood preparing, raring, processing, washing, cleaning, salting, drying, and also packaging. They also work in some processing plants. The author gives suggestions to improve their condition.*

- Bondja, M. (1995), "Productive micro-projects for women in Cameroon" in Report of the ninth IDAF liaison officers meeting, Conakry, Guinea 9-10 November 1995. Cotonou, Programme for

Integrated Development Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa, IDAF/WP/73: 73-75.

*A brief description is given of the project 'Productive micro-projects in favour of women in Cameroon', whose objective is to contribute to the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of women and their families, with the major goal being to increase the revenue of women. The project financed activities exercised by women, such as fish smoking and trade, since up until now, most financial institutions are geared towards the producers, i.e. the fishermen and the fish culturers.*

- Cecily, P.J. (1998), "Development programme for women in fisheries" Conference symposium on advances and priorities in fisheries technology, Cochin (India), 11-13 February 1998, Balachandran, K.K. (ed), Iyer, T.S.G. (ed), Madhavan, P. (ed), Joseph, J. (ed), Perigreen, P.A. (ed), Raghunath, M.R. (ed), Varghese, M.D. (ed): 523-526.

*Role of women in fisheries is now being increasingly recognised. However, lack of financial support, management skills, planning and operational constraints retard the progress of their participation. The priorities and targets with regard to increased awareness and information to ensure project success are discussed. Commitment and support of policy makers and government are essential to achieve the goal. The success of project implementation*

*also depends on sharing of infrastructure with research and educational institutions. Appropriate steps are needed at state level to implement gender sensitive projects. Adequate funds also need to be provided for dissemination of technological advancement to the target women group.*

- Conlu, P.V. (1994), "Development of fisheries in the region: the role of Filipino women in fishing communities", in Workshop on research and training on population and development dynamics of rural fishing communities in Asia and Africa, Dhaka 24-26 January 1994, FAO/CIRDAP: 49.

*Fishing industry in the Philippines plays a pivotal role in the overall economy as well as in the social re-structuring of their own communities. General trend points to an increasing and substantial participation of women in labour force, in particular in activities such as fish/shrimp fry collection, fish marketing, mend fishing gears, pre-harvest and many others. The paper highlights the basic roles and responsibilities of women in the fishing community, special efforts should be made to provide the needs of women workers and their families in the rural areas.*

- Diallo, S. (1995), "Women's role in fishing community of Kamsar, Boké préfecture, Republic of Guinea", Report of the working group on

women's key role and issues related to gender in fishing communities. Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa (IDAF) Cotonou, Benin, Satia B.P. and Wétohossou C.Z (eds.), IDAF/WP/79: 30-32.

*In addition to the traditional roles of household chores and children's education, women of the fishing community of Kamsar in the Guinea Republic are engaged in artisanal fisheries activities especially fish processing and marketing. Smoking is the most common processing technique. Women are important intermediaries between fishermen, processors and consumers; they also play an important role in the supply of means necessary for the fishing industry. It is concluded that since women play such an important role in the development of fisheries in Kamsar, it is necessary to adjust the development strategy in order to reinforce women's position in the fisherfolk community of Kamsar.*

Dias, C.J. and Joseph, C. (eds) (1993), "The fisherfolk of Asia: justice denied. Report and statement of the Fifth Asian Fisherfolk Consultation, January 26-31, 1992, Songkla, Thailand", Asian Cultural Forum on Development (ACFOD), Bangkok (Thailand).

*The publication presents the report and statement of the Fifth Asian Fisherfolk Consultation, which covered the specific country situation, the regional realities and the peoples*

*responses and experiences. Discussions regarding the country situations in Bangladesh, Taiwan, and Thailand, fishery ecosystems, community case studies (Chilika Fisherfolk, Beserah fishing village, Karachi fisherfolk and fishworkers, Ha Nam Ninh fisheries) and action responses (Fishing community integrated development project (Thailand); Women in fisheries: an Indian perspective; Manila Bay forum: a bay of hope; NACFAR's role in fisheries) are included as appendixes.*

European Commission (1994), "Fisheries and aquaculture - Operational guidelines for the incorporation of gender in project/programmes preparation and design", Directorate General for Development, Brussels, 43 pp.

*Guidelines for the analysis of the multi-faceted roles of women and men in the fish and seafood production sector and useful for the planning of future projects targeting women.*

FAO/UNFPA Coop. Programme (1995), "Improving the status of disadvantaged women in small-scale fishing communities of Capiz and Pangasinan, The Philippines. Project findings and recommendations", FAO/FI:PHI/89/P16; (FPA/PHI/916/FPA) Terminal-Rep, 1995.

<http://www.fao.org/SD/WPdirect/WPan0013.htm>

*The findings are presented of a project conducted regarding the improvement of the living conditions of small-scale fisherfolk, with*



*particular emphasis on women, in the Philippines. Project participants were identified through a benchmark socio-economic survey of the target coastal communities in Capiz and Pangasinan. Expands on the role of women in artisanal fisheries in Uruguay. Women have to divide their time between household activities and some productive activities such as processing and post-captures. However their participation in the fishery sector is still limited. The author calls for more projects targeting women.*

Gracy, M.M. (1998), "Impact of technological advancement on socio-economic conditions of women in fisheries, Kerala" in Proceedings of the national symposium on technological advancements in fisheries and its impact on rural development 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> Cochin, CUSAT, Cochin (India): 552-558.

*Women in fishing communities play important role in the fisheries sectors in terms of their involvement in fish related activities viz. fish vending, fish drying, prawn peeling, sorting, grading, fish packing, and net making. The technological advancement in fisheries has brought a lot of changes in the socio-economic conditions of fisherwomen adversely affecting their livelihood. This paper attempts to highlight the role of women in fisheries and the impact of technological advancement on socio-economic conditions of women. The proper policy*

*implication to accord the role of women in fisheries is also suggested.*

- Jallow, A.M. (1996), "Gender sensitive measures in the fisheries sector", in Report on gender awareness workshop for fisheries officials and extension agents, 13<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> May 1996, Programme for the Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa, Cotonou, Benin, IDAF/WP/93: 23-28.

*Overview of the role of women in the fisheries sector and with respect to their social environment and identification of specific aspects of women in fisheries.*

- King, D. and Salagrama, V. (1998), "Experiences with artisanal fisherfolk on the east coast of India", Balachandran, K.K. (ed), Iyer, TSG(ed), Madhavan, P(ed), Joseph, J(ed), Perigreen, PA(ed), Raghunath, MR(ed), Varghese, MD(ed), in Advances and priorities in fisheries technology, society of fisheries technologists (India), Cochin (India), Publisher Society of Fisheries Technologists: 496-500.

*Post-harvest fisheries Project of the Department for International Development (DFID) of the British Government, working with the artisanal marine fisherfolk communities of the East Coast of India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, had been identifying suitable need based processing methods to make them accessible to the fisherfolk. The socio-economic, institutional*

*and environmental impacts of the interventions were studied prior to implementation of any activity with special emphasis on women.*

- Lambeth, L. (2000), "An assessment of the role of women in fisheries in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia", Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea (New Caledonia), 37 pp.

*A review on the social and economic role of women in fisheries in Pohnpei, including activities such as harvesting, processing and marketing of marine resources. Fishing is an important activity for the community and many villagers are involved in some form of subsistence and artisanal fishing or collecting. Artisanal fishermen and women sell their catch from a number of outlets in the main centre, Kolonia. The large-scale commercial fisheries activities involve foreign fishing vessels, a small number of Pohnpeian men and women are employed in processing tuna steaks and loins for export.*

- Lambeth, L. and Abraham, R. (2001), "An assessment of the role of women in fisheries in Kosrae Federated States of Micronesia", Field Report no. 3, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea (New Caledonia), 26 pp.

*Review of the social and economic role of women in the fisheries sector. Historically, fishing has been an important activity for women, involved in harvesting, processing, and*

*marketing of marine resources. However they lack appropriate training in these areas. Moreover, the small-scale fisheries sector faces some problems such poor environmental practices and overharvesting of inshore marine resources. The report provides also guideline to assist government and interest groups in finding solutions to these problems.*

Matthews, E. (1993), "Women and fishing in traditional island cultures" in Workshop on people, society and Pacific islands fisheries development and management: selected papers, August 1991, South Pacific Community, Noumea (New Caledonia): 29-33.

*An examination is made of the various roles played by women in traditional fishing activities in the Pacific Ocean Islands. Most women tend to fish in shallow waters close to shore, without the use of canoes and with no implements other than baskets and sticks. Reasons why the role of women is often restricted to shallow water fishing practices are discussed, commenting also on the importance of this often overlooked aspect of fish collection.*

Menezes, K. (1991), "Improving marketing conditions for women fish vendors in Besant Nagar, Madras", Small-scale fisherfolk communities in the Bay of Bengal, Madras (India), BOBP/WP/66, 25 pp.

*In August 1990, a fish market run exclusively by women fish vendors came up in Besant Nagar, Madras. This paper describes why the market was needed, the activities that culminated in the setting up of the market, the role of various organizations, and their perceptions of the process by which the market became a reality. The market was constructed by the Corporation of Madras. The Bay of Bengal Programme for Fisheries Development (BOBP), provided expertise, including the services of a social worker to help train women in community organization.*

Merrikin, P. (1990), "Women in fisheries - A selective annotated bibliography", FAO Fisheries Circular, No. 811, Rev. 1. Rome, FAO, 37 pp.

*The bibliography presents some 152 references to literature regarding women in both the production, processing and marketing of fish, and also the sociological, economic sectors of the industry. The citations are arranged alphabetically by author and then chronologically. Geographical and subject indices are also included.*

Murray, U., and Sayasane, K. (1998), "Socio-economics and gender in aquaculture", Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Bangkok (Thailand), FAO, Provincial Aquaculture Development, Lao, Field Document 2, FAO RAP/LAO/97/007, 102 pp.

*The findings are presented of a study conducted in Lao PDR in the framework of the Provincial Aquaculture Development Project LAO/97 /007, to analyse the gender roles in aquaculture, from the preparation of fish ponds to production, including marketing, processing, access to credit, control over income, family health and nutrition.*

- Myine, A.A. (1995), "Some salient aspects of Myanmar women's role in fisheries development", in Regional workshop on the role of women in fisheries development, 17-21 July 1995, Iloilo City (Philippines).

*Analyses the role of women in the fishery sector of Myanmar. Fisherwomen are the most active in every aspect and in all levels of the fishing industry. However the author calls for an improvement of the role of women in the fishery sector with more training, credit.*

- Nair, M. (1998), "Women in fisheries - Emancipation through co-operatives" in Proceedings of the national symposium on technological advancements in fisheries and its impact on rural development held at Cochin by School of Industrial Fisheries, Cochin University of Science and Technology 5-7 December 1995, Hameed, M.S. (ed), Kurup, B.M.(ed), CUSAT, Cochin (India): 566-571.

*Rural women in our country have always contributed substantially to productivity and*

*rural economy, yet their condition remains unenviable. This paper aims at identifying the multi-faceted role of women in fisheries and their social status in the community. The paradoxical situation of women viz., contributing to higher productivity but living in deplorable condition, is ripe for change. And what better change can we think of other than strengthening the fisherwomen to take up the reins of their lives in their own hands by organising them through co-operatives.*

- Ngo Som, J. (1997), "Situation nutritionnelle, sécurité alimentaire, hygiène et salubrité dans la communauté de pêche de Limbé, Cameroun", in Report workshop on gender roles and issues in artisanal fisheries in West Africa, Lomé, Togo, 11-13 December 1996. Horemans, B.W., and Jallow, A., M. (eds.), Cotonou, Benin, Programme for the Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa, DIPA/WP/97: 23 - 25.

*Study on households in Limbe, the aim is to provide basic information necessary to design efficient intervention strategies to improve their living conditions.*

- Nguyen The Cong, "Formulation and implementation of OSH action programme for female workers in the fish processing industry in Vietnam", in Case study - Improving OSH service for female workers, International Labour Organisation



(ILO), Asian-Pacific Regional Network on Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS).

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/asiaosh/country/vietnam/casestud/cong.htm>

*Analyses a project formulated by ILO in collaboration with the Vietnamese Ministry of Fisheries with the aim to improve occupational safety and health (OSH), working conditions and environment in the fisheries and construction industries in Viet Nam, targeting mainly female workers in the fish processing industry.*

Pich Hatha, An, Narath, S. and Gregory, P. (1995), "A study of the roles and responsibilities of Cambodian women and children in small-scale aquaculture" in Regional workshop on the role of women in fisheries development, 17-21 July 1995, Iloilo City (Philippines).

*Analyses the situation of women and children in Cambodia on the basis of interviews done through a questionnaire to a total of ten male and ten women headed households dealing with aquaculture.*

Santos, E.K. (1991), "Consultant's report on process documentation of PHI/89/P16", Improving the status of disadvantaged women in small-scale fishing communities of Capiz and Pangasinan, Philippines, Manila (Philippines), FAO PHI/89/P16.



*The first year in operation of the Project, Improving the status of disadvantaged women in small-scale fishing communities of Capiz and Pangasinan (Philippines) is documented. The processes described are of 2 kinds: 1) the organization of the Project staff in each province; and 2) the organization of the women's associations in the provinces. The project's experiences in Capiz and Pangasinan are documented separately, focussing on the experiences of selected women's groups, of field workers and women participants of each province and presenting them as case studies.*

Semesi, A.K. et al. (1999), "Coastal resources of Bagamoyo District, Tanzania", in Conference on advances on marine sciences in Tanzania, Zanzibar, 28 Jun-1 Jul 1999: 56-57.

*Major findings and lessons learned in a three years (from 1996-1999) interdisciplinary study on the coastal resources of Bagamoyo, Tanzania is presented. It shows that the coral reefs are the main fishing grounds by the artisanal fishermen and trawler compete and conflict with artisanal fishermen. Women in coastal villages in Bagamoyo are involved in fishing, processing and marketing.*

Sen, S., Seki, E. and Van Der Mheen-Sluijer, J, (1991), "Gender issues in fisheries and aquaculture including the proceedings of the workshop on enhanced women's participation in fisheries

development. Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, 4-7 December, 1990", FAO/SIDA, Harare (Zambia), FAO/SIDA GCP/TNT/436/SWE/REP/7, 132 pp.

*The document reports on gender issues in fisheries and aquaculture and includes the proceedings of the Workshop on Enhanced Women's Participation in Fisheries Development, held in Zimbabwe in December 1990. For fisheries, the critical issues generally relate to enhancing women's roles in development activities, whereas for aquaculture, the critical issues relate to the participation of women in an activity which has been predominantly targeted at men.*

Siason. I.M. (1995), "Women in fishing communities" in Regional workshop on the role of women in fisheries development, 17-21 July 1995, Iloilo City (Philippines).

*Women are present in the three types of fisheries: in subsistence type, the semi-commercial type and the commercial type. The author highlights the negative effects of technology on the participation of women in fishing.*

Som, J. (1997), "Report on the training and sensitization workshop for women in post-harvest artisanal fisheries", in Conference training and sensitization workshop for women in post-harvest artisanal fisheries, Limbe (Cameroon),

18-23 Aug 1997, FAO, Cotonou Benin, FAO IDAF/WP/111, 24 pp.

*Details are given of a workshop conducted in Limbe, Cameroon, to assist women in fish processing, marketing and other income generating activities and also to improve the living condition in the fishing communities, including nutrition and health. The following topics were covered: 1) Basic information in food and nutrition; 2) Health, hygiene and sanitation; 3) Problems of processing and post-harvest; 4) Creation of and management of a community based organization; and, 5) How to manage small income generating activities. The conclusions and recommendations of the workshop are included.*

Spinetti, M. and Fotti, R. (2000), "El papel que desempeña la mujer en el sector pesquero uruguayo - El papel de la mujer en la acuicultura" in Primera reunión de puntos focales de la Red Latinoamericana de las Mujeres del Sector Pesquero-Acuícola, Final report 5-6 October 2000, INFOPECA/FAO, Montevideo (Uruguay): 91-94.

*The authors explain the gradual introduction of women in the aquaculture sector of Uruguay through a pilot project in the Department of Rivera. They highlight the positive effects on women's role, in particular their contribution towards the household's income,*

*and some of the steps that still need to be taken in order to improve their role in the sector.*

Srinath, K. (1998), "Technological empowerment of fisherfolk", Balachandran, K.K. (ed); Iyer, TSG(ed); Madhavan, P. (ed); Joseph, J. (ed); Perigreen, P.A. (ed); Raghunath, M.R. (ed); Varghese, M. D.(ed) in Advances and priorities in fisheries technology, Society of Fisheries Technologists (India), Society of Fisheries Technologists, Cochin (India): 506-510.

*Development of fisheries sector in India depends to a great extent on the technological empowerment of small fishermen and farmers. Despite the efforts towards technology development and transfer, rural folk are not able to use them due to lack of organised effort and effective extension work. This paper discusses the role played by a women's organization in a fishing village in transfer of fisheries technologies which can serve as a role model.*

Susilowati, I. (1998), "The role of women in fishing household in Juwana, Paty regency, Central Java, Indonesia" in Sosekima-proceedings-of-socio-economics,-innovation-and-management,-4-7-December-1995,-Bandungan Roch,-J.-(ed.), Nurhakim,-S-(ed.), Widodo,-J.-(ed.), Poernomo,-A.-(ed.) Jakarta-Indonesia CRIFI: 153-160.

*The study determines some factors affecting the working participation of wife and/or women fisher in helping their family live in*

*Juwana sub-district. Logic model is employed to analyse data. The results showed that occupation and position of husband, number of family members, and role of respondent in decision making process are statistically significantly influent to the working participation of wife/women to have additional income.*

Tan, F.A. (1995), "Some strategies on WID and poverty", in Regional workshop on the role of women in fisheries development, 17-21 July 1995, Iloilo City (Philippines).

*Analyses the role of women in the Philippines whose responsibilities embraces activities from pre-harvesting and post-harvesting activities, to a certain extent capture fishing. Expands also on the Government's programmes addressed to women.*

Tietze, U. (1995), "FAO's role and experiences with improving the social and economic status of women in fishing communities in Asia and the Pacific" in Regional workshop on the role of women in fisheries development, 17-21 July 1995, Iloilo City (Philippines).

*Offers a full and comprehensive frame of FAO's major activities and projects aimed at improving the role of women in fishing communities in Asia and the Pacific.*

UNDP/Technical Cooperation among Developing countries (1995), "Workshop on the role of women in fisheries"

<http://www.undp.org/tcdc/act100.htm>

*The workshop promoted awareness among the participants of the many different issues confronting women as they engage in fishery activities as a form of livelihood.*

Vereivalu, T. (1995), "The role of women in fisheries development in Fiji" in Regional workshop on the role of women in fisheries development, 17-21 July 1995, Iloilo City (Philippines).

*Women's role in Fiji embraces a whole range of activities from subsistence fishery to industrial fisheries, and to artisanal fishery. The author calls for a shift from subsistence level fisheries to a more market oriented through training of women to improve skills, thus enhancing production.*

Vuichard, L., Roch, J. and Clignet, R. (1995), "An overview of the gender differences: Javanese fish traders and processors", in Proceedings of socio-economics, innovation and management, 4-7 December 1995, Bandungan., Roch, J (ed), Nurhakim, S (ed), Widodo, J. (ed), Poernomo, A. (ed), CRIFI, Jakarta (Indonesia): 229-241.

*The world of trading and processing fish continues to be differentiated along gender lines. While women present in the sector originate from a narrower and more specific social environment*

*than their male counterparts, their educational level is also lower. Yet, contrasts between men and women in this regard vary both across seasons and in function of the specific profile of the trading or the processing (drying, smoking, salting) activities considered. .*

Williams, S. (2000), "Economic potentials of women in small-scale fisheries in Africa"  
<http://www.orst.edu/dept/IIFET/2000/papers/williams.pdf> Oregon State University/International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade - IIFET 2000 "Microbehavior and Macroresults".

*Development and support systems have paid much less attention to the economic potentials of women in small-scale fisheries in West Africa. Women in developing economies, especially in Africa lack access to services such as credit, fisheries extension, technology, information and basic education which are critical for shifting patterns of fisheries production or increasing output, all these are limited. There is therefore need for the support systems to be organized in a way that should bring about social changes that may be resisted at first, but will eventually promote the role of women in the economy.*

Zabala, P.T. (1990), "An annotated bibliography on women in fisheries in the Asian region",  
ASEAN/UNDP/FAP regional small-scale coastal

fisheries development project, Manila  
(Philippines) ASEAN/SF/90/GEN/14), 26 pp.

*The bibliography covers reports written on the participation of women in fisheries; the 112 citations are arranged alphabetically by author or publisher as appropriate. Subject and geographical indexes are also included.*

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