

Understanding the Current Gender Context in Bangladesh

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Current Scenario:

Fish Production in Bangladesh

17 million people [1.4 million women] depend on the fisheries sector for livelihoods

Fish alone supplies 60% of animal protein

Ranked 3rd in terms of fisheries resources and contributed 3.57% to the GDP

[Fiscal year 2020-21]

Fish productions increased to 46.21 lakh MTs

Growth rate of Hilsha production is 13.91% and Shrimp is 4.43%

Recovered 29 near-extinct fish species in past 14 years (BFRI)







Women Role in Fisheries

Pre harvest Mending Net Carrying Gutting and Salting and Post harvest Cleaning Drying Marketing Catching Hand Fishing Others



Men and women perform different tasks within fish value chains and have skills, experience, knowledge and decision-making roles

Does Gender Important?



Women's roles in official fisheries statistics are often overlooked



Women remain disadvantaged throughout the fish value chain, with their productive potential unrealized

Achievements of Women Fishers

District-level Fisher Network:

A total of 3 Committees. In each committee, there are 11 women members. All of them came from SSF families

Upazila-level Fishers Network

A total of 4 Committees. In each committee, there are 9 women members

Union-level Fishers Network:

A total of 6 Committees. In each committee, there are 5 women members

Group-based Fishers Network:

A total of 30 Committees. In each committee, there are 5 women members





Achievements of Women Fishers

Perceptional Changes in decision making:

Women's participation in the decision-making processes is increasing in fishing communities

Strengthened Relationship:

Strengthened Relationships with govt. institutions at the Upazila level [Women & Children Affairs, Social Welfare, and Youth Development] and frequent communication

Linkage with Upazila Fisheries Office:

Due to the continuous lobby, 100 small-scale fishers from the targeted program participants received fishers' cards. 70 of them received 40kg of rice under the Govt. social safety net program during the banned period

Increased Access to Information:

Network members are getting the skills and knowledge for accessing service-related information e.g.; skill development, Widow allowance, Medical allowance, etc. from different govt. departments

Ecological Preservation and Improved Livelihoods:

Usage of current nets is decreasing. Women's involvement in different AIGA is increased

Obstacles Regarding Gender Mainstreaming

Most of women fishers/workers faced various forms of violence

Women workers involved in fish processing earn comparatively lower wages than their male counterparts

Adverse in working conditions

Limited access and ownership to resources/open water bodies

Insufficient representation in fisheries management and other related supervisory bodies

Lack of Education

Lack of empowerment and low participation in the decision-making process at their own family level



Way Forward

Establish	Establish targeted financial support tools/procedures to enhance women's access to credit for entrepreneurial activities
Encourage	Encourage networking and active involvement in advocacy efforts [e.g., UNDF, SFS, etc.] to address the impact of climate change and natural disasters
Improve	Improve safety, hygiene and health in workplaces considering gender and agesensitive needs
Conduct	Conduct awareness campaigns for the recognition of women's contributions in the fishery value and supply chain
Strengthen	Strengthen fisheries organizations/cooperatives and promote gender-balanced roles
Initiate	Initiate community-driven mechanisms to recognize and protect the customary rights of SSF and promote sustainable fishing practices & use of resources
Integrate	Integrate gender perspectives into fisheries management policies and programs to address the undervaluation of women's roles





Gender Mainstreaming is must for Sustainable Fisheries

Thank You