



Hana Matsubara<sup>1)</sup> and Mitsutaku Makino<sup>2)</sup>

1) Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Tokyo, Japan 2) Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo, Japan

## Introduction

- To promote **gender mainstreaming** in Japanese coastal fisheries, **gender lens** should be incorporated into studies on coastal fisheries resource<sup>1)</sup>.
- Gap in motivations among stakeholders** is one of the challenges to promote gender mainstreaming in fisheries<sup>2)</sup>. Bridging this gap requires identifying factors that create **synergies** between **gender equality** and **sustainable use of coastal fisheries resources**.
- This presentation aims to showcase an example of such synergies based on **5 case studies in Japan**.

## Case studies on activities

**1** Participation of female fishers to seine-net anchovy fishery through "1-year fisher" program (Ten-yo Maru, Nagasaki)

Interview period: August 4-8, 2024  
Number of respondents: 5

**5** "Mother's Restaurant" (Oarai FCA, Ibaraki)

Interview period: August 8-10, 2023  
Number of respondents: 7

**2** Small-scale set-net fishery operation by female fishers (Gate Inc., Mie)

Interview period: July 8-12, 2024  
Number of respondents: 9

**4** Processing and resource management of seaweed (*Sargassum homeri* (Turner) C. Agardh) (Hibiki-nada FCA, Iwaya Branch, Fukuoka)

Interview period: August 22-24, 2023  
Number of respondents: 9

**3** Gill net fishery operation by married couples (Amaha FCA, Chiba)

Interview period: December 12-14, 2023  
Number of respondents: 13

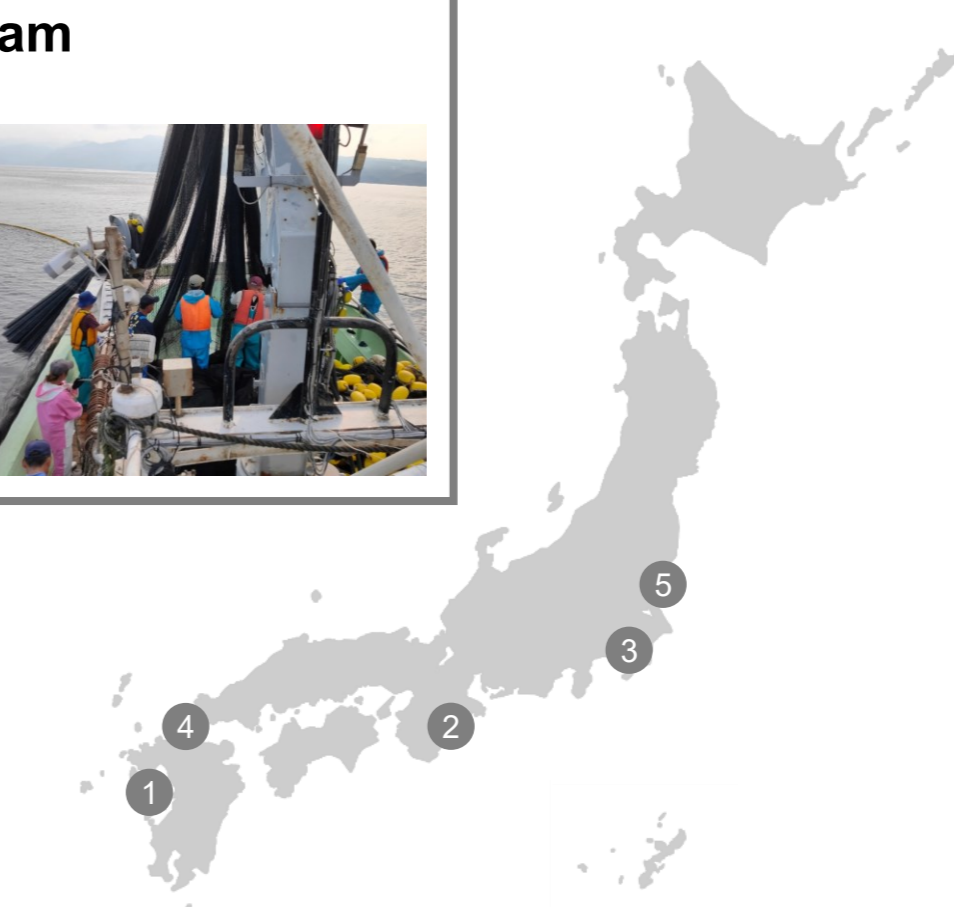


Fig 1. Map of target sites

## Method

- Semi-structured interview** was conducted in each target site. The interview questions were prepared using the **Episodic Interview method**<sup>3)</sup>. While most interviews were conducted one-on-one and face-to-face, in some cases, based on the respondents' preferences or constraints, two people were interviewed simultaneously, or the interview was conducted via Zoom.

- Analysis: 3-steps Coding by Nvivo 14** following Saldana (2013)<sup>4)</sup>
  - Initial coding: In Vivo coding
  - Focused coding
  - Axial coding

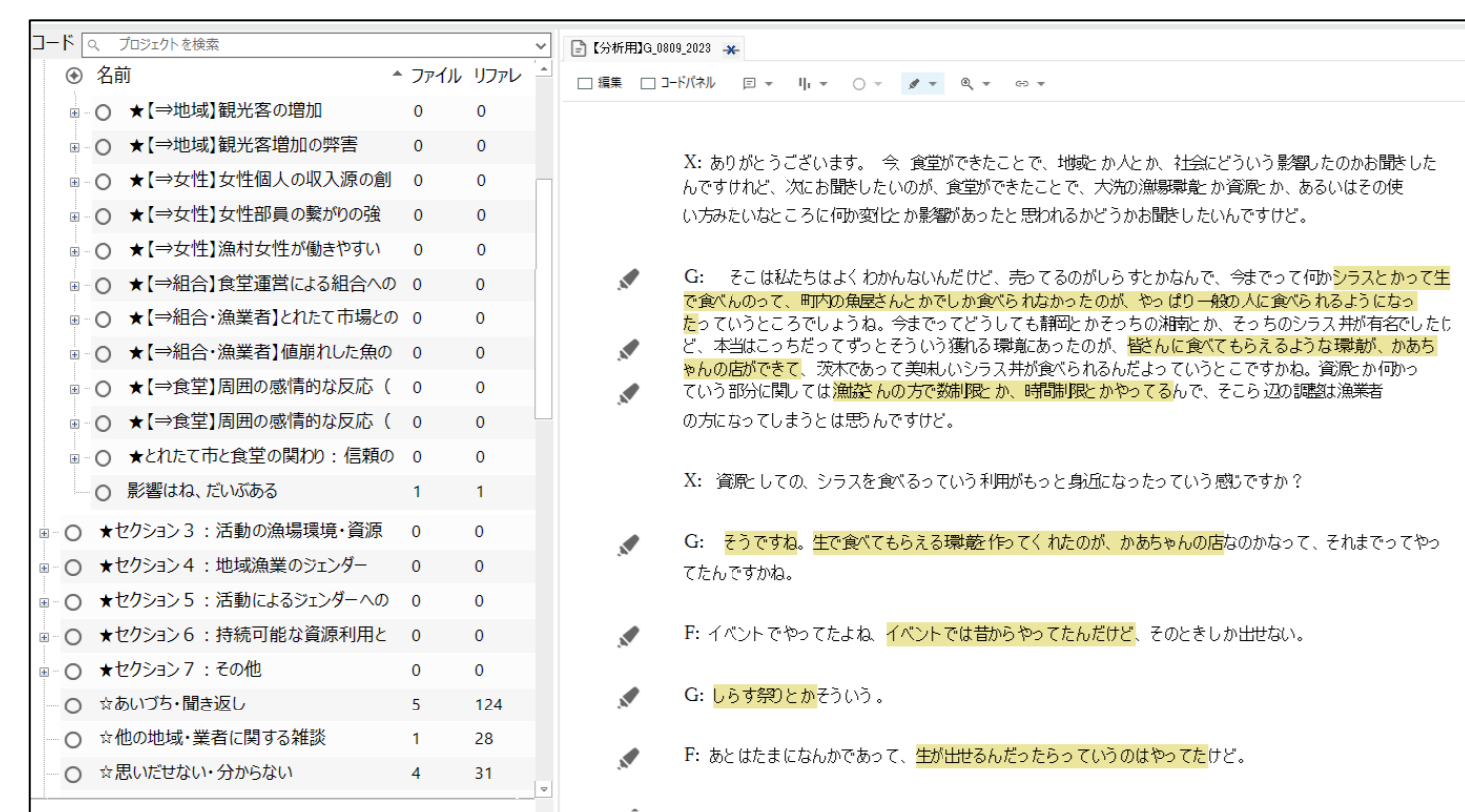


Fig 3. Coding by Nvivo 14

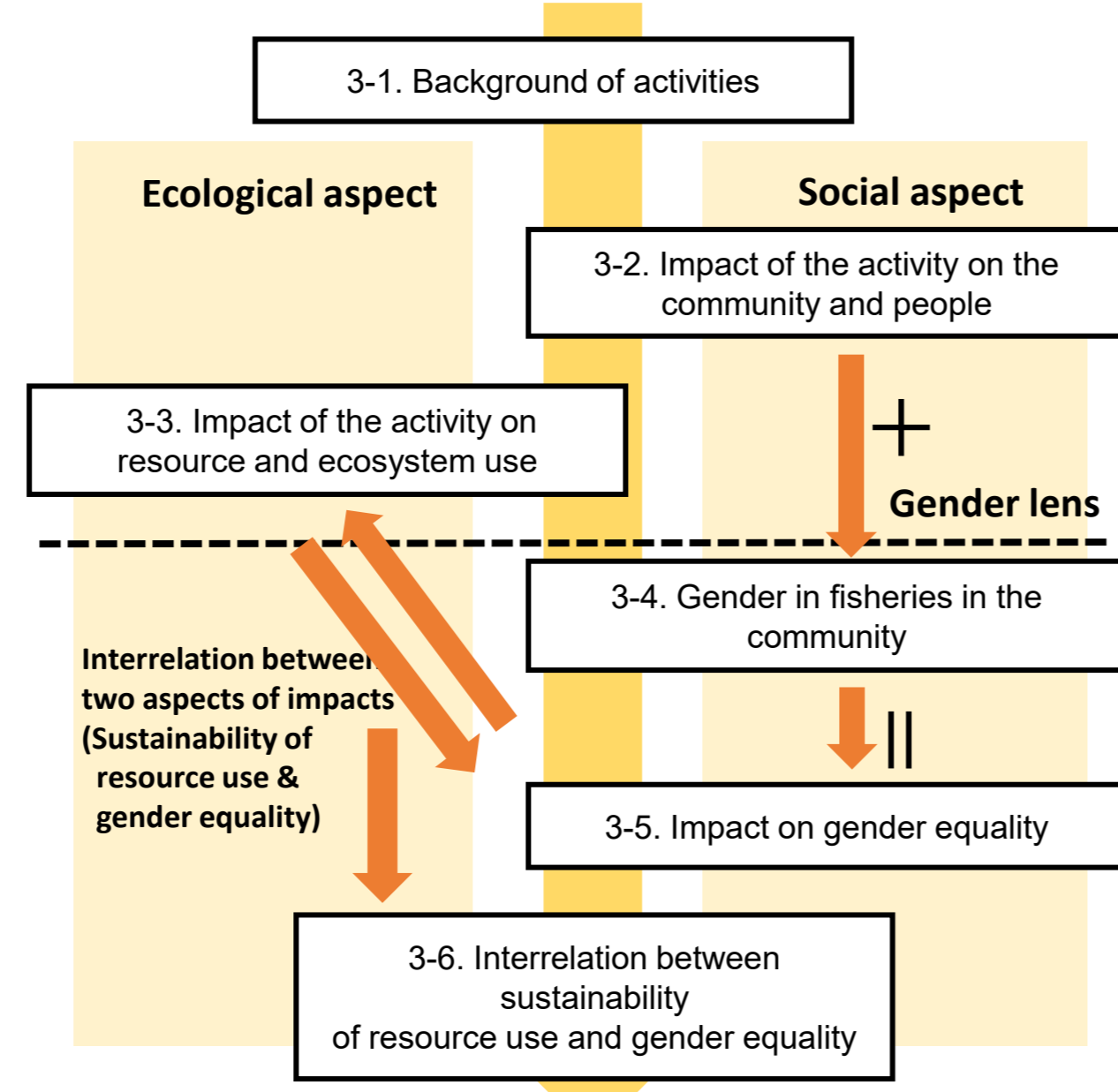


Fig 4. Structure of the interview

**Definition of new/traditional gender role**  
Based on the fact that **onboard activity is male-dominant** (with women making up only 11% of fishery workers who spend more than 30 days a year at sea on fishing vessels), and **onshore activity is female-dominant** (with women accounting for 36% of workers involved in sorting catches and 60% of those in the fish processing industry) in Japan<sup>5)</sup>, we defined women's participation in onboard activities as new, while their participation in onshore activities aligns with traditional gender roles. However, in case 3, the appearance of a woman steering a ship represents a partial shift towards a new gender role. Additionally, in case 4, women's input was incorporated into resource collection rules, which also reflects a partial shift towards a new gender role. A diagram in Fig.2 was created to reflect these findings.

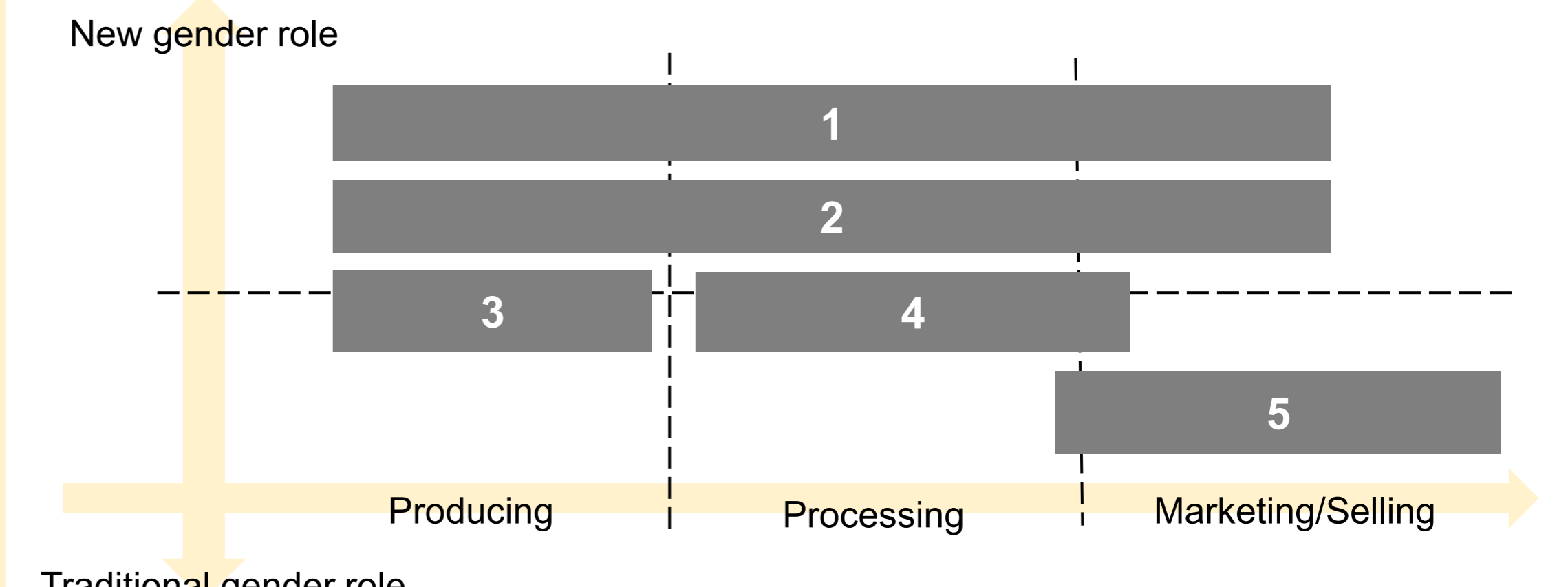


Fig 2. Relative differences of each case

## Result 1. Contribution to Sustainability of Coastal Fisheries Resource Use

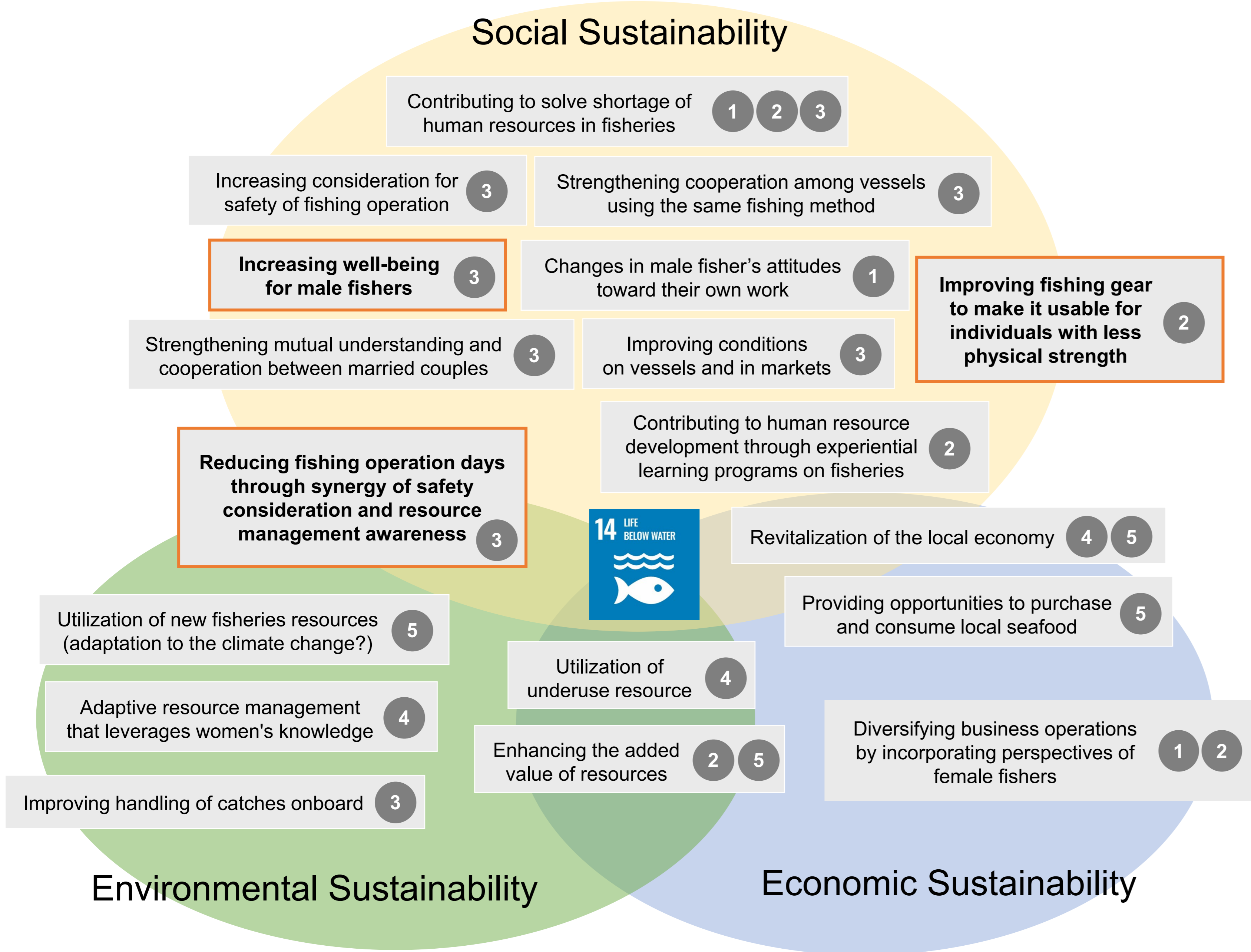


Fig 5. Positive impacts on sustainable use of coastal fisheries resources caused by collaboration among diverse stakeholders

## Result 2. Contribution to Gender Equality

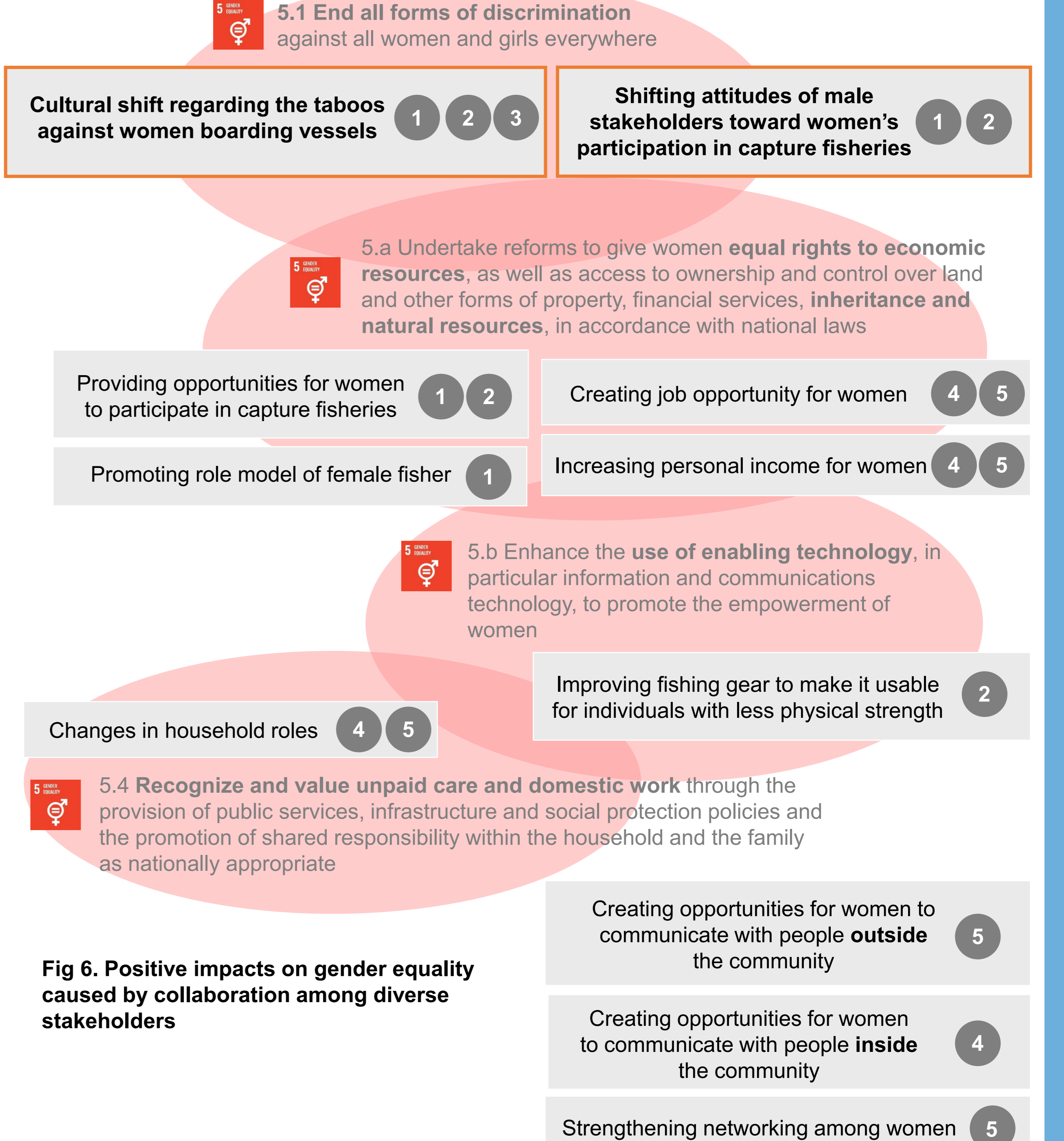


Fig 6. Positive impacts on gender equality caused by collaboration among diverse stakeholders

## Discussion

- The results indicated that the participation of diverse gender stakeholders in coastal fisheries has provided **positive impacts on both the sustainable use of coastal fisheries and gender equality**. These positive impacts would **also contribute to other SDG goals** (e.g., the contribution to the sustainable use of coastal fisheries is linked to SDG 8, 11, and 13, and gender equality is linked to SDG 10). This aligns with the concept of the **SDGs wedding cake model** and the **Nexus approach**, where efforts towards each SDG mutually reinforce one another<sup>5)</sup> (Fig.7).
- However, the five case studies also highlight several **challenges**, including the aging of stakeholders, the need for financial assistance for initial investments in activities, a decrease in catch volume, and communication issues between existing fishers and new entrants.
- To address these challenges, **financial and technical support in policies** is necessary. In the future, we will pursue implications for necessary policies while comparing them with the findings from the review of fishery policy documents in Japan<sup>6)</sup>.

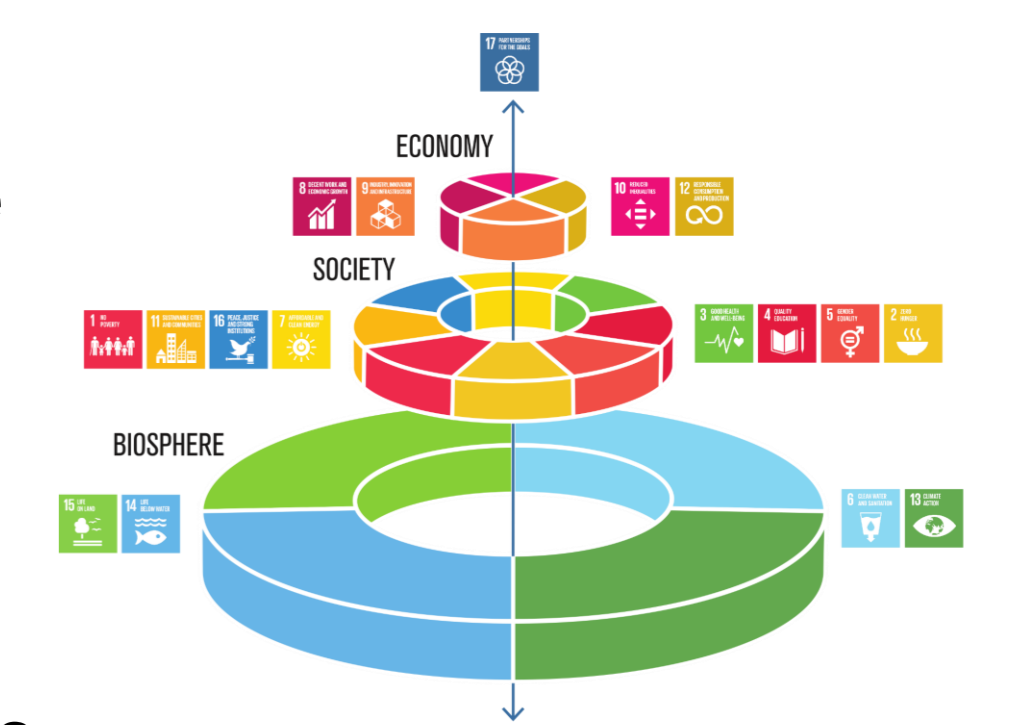


Fig 7. The SDGs wedding cake (Rockström and Sukhdev 2016)