

Fighting their corner in the value chain - community based social protection mechanisms specific to women Examples from West African SSF

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Women's roles are still poorly known

They used to be and still often are

- ☐ Main proponents of informal financial markets for pre-financing fishing trips
- ☐ Main actors in postharvest processing and marketing

They make

- High contribution to post harvesting loss reduction
- ☐ Key contributions to food security (local, national, sub-regional)
- ☐ Control of the means of production a priority (family status of capital)

Still they

- Remain largely still invisible: their numbers under-reported, contributions hidden
- ☐ Are not properly recognized and accounted for in national statistics e.g. on job creation











Mme Barry at Boulbinet market in Conakry





Women have even more responsibilities

They are also

- ☐ In charge of the socialization process
- ☐ Under conditions of polygamy, responsible for their offspring and social success
- ☐ Sentinels in the schooling of their children
- ☐ Exclusively in charge of medical care i.e accompaniment to health centers
- ☐ In change of the coverage of their own medical insurance: mutual aid fund



Major threats to women's livelihoods

☐ Subsidies to industrial vessels and overfishing
☐ Climate change: Rarefaction of small pelagics as the main species used (Senegal, Gamba)
☐ Sea level rise: provokes increasing lack of space for their businesses on the beach
☐ Globalization: Hard competition with new investors with deep pockets
☐ Structure of ownership in the ongoing transformation changes as a result
☐ Gradual loss of female ownership of fishing units as a result
☐ Spatial competition with other economic sectors: bath tourism and emerging extractive industries



More threats to women's livelihoods

- ☐ Low levels of education, literacy
- ☐ Gradual dependency of women in SSF of supplies from industrial freezing vessels
- ☐ Obligation to pay cash and no longer on credit as fishers are not as often pre-financed by women as a result of rising costs and competition also from fishmeal factories
- ☐ Loss of income and as corollary they face the following major effects
 - dysfunctional chains of reciprocal solidarity (formally funded by savings)
 - de-schooling of children
 - difficulties in ensuring necessary medical treatment





Women organise in response and diversify adequate social policies needed

☐ An unfortunate reaction: more juveniles in the quantities sold fresh or processed
☐ Exploitation of mangrove wood and mangrove oysters, where possible
☐ A pro-active response is to diversify income: e.g. marketing of agricultural products
☐ Development and proliferation of "calabash" systems : newly promoted solidarity chain
☐ Development of the group purchase system as an alternative to minimize the effects of competition: pooling individual funds to buy as a group
☐ Making extra-efforts to get the children into school as a way to open new opportunities, if at all possible



Thanks for your attention and please share your own experiences

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