

Gender in marine research *** BALTIC GENDER and innovation contents?



7 test cases: past or on-going projects

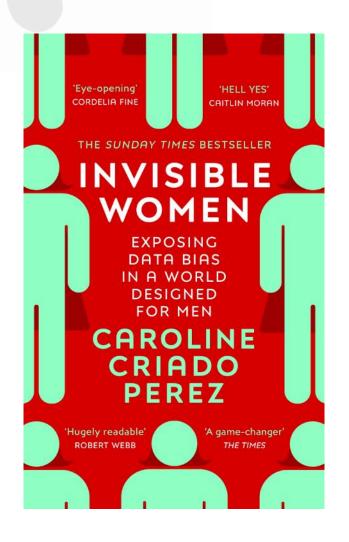
- In a project analyzing climate change impacts in Africa, it was realized that men and women will be affected differently. Women may have less space to become adapted.
- In another project, willingness to pay for good environmental status was to be assessed based on the money used to recreational fishing. However, fishing is mainly a male hobby. Additional means of valuation were introduced.
- Innovations, such as analytical devices, can be developed as specifically 'women-friendly'.

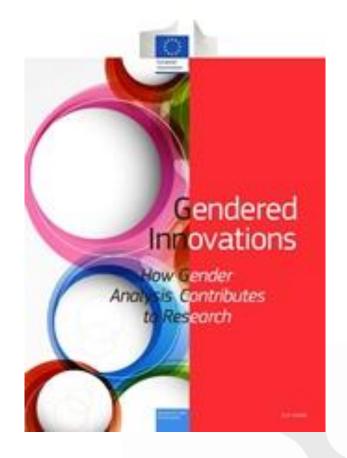




Photos: Riku Lumiaro and Janne Bruun

Does science help to build a world for men?





15.06.2020

GenderWave



- A digitool
- Designed for, but not limited to, marine science and technology
- Invites to answer questions about projects or project ideas
- Asks to ponder questions with the help of examples
- What can incorporation of gender aspects mean for the project?

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- A. The project and its societal landscape
- B. Research strategy
- C. Innovation
- D. Towards conclusions

- 16 questions
- Some of the questions help the user to navigate to the relevant parts



D.4.1 Integrating gender to marine research as

GenderWave

A digitool to support incorporation of gender perspectives into marine research and innovation

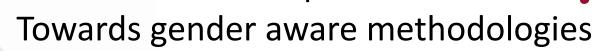
June 2020

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Example 1:



Established methodologies may be used routinely so that some variations — including gender differences — are regarded as irrelevant without a second thought. How to ascertain that the findings from your project are widely relevant and take gender diversity adequately into account?

Example 1: Natural sciences:

Marine ecosystems are made of organisms with different reproductive qualities. However, differences between males and females may be poorly taken into account in biological analyses (Ellis et al., 2017; Tannenbaum et al. 2019).

Example 2: Research engaging with humans:

Research within marine products chemistry must acknowledge the sex and gender differences potentially affecting product safety and generalisability of the findings. The <u>Gendered Innovations</u> notes that male bodies are too easily analysed as default human bodies. The findings may then be relevant and applicable only for half of the human species.

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Example 2: Gender-aware data collection BALTIC GENDER

Ponder:

How can you ensure that data generation is sensitive to gender and gender-specific concerns? How is gender considered in the design of surveys and ethnographic fieldwork?

Comment (1): Biased selection of informants will generate biased understanding. For example, <u>Diamond et al</u>. (2010: 328) note that 'Most fisheries researchers are men, most of their informants are males, and they often observe fishing activities only during the hours when men are working'.

In addition, in mixed ethnic communities, women from one ethnic group or a particular age group may fish offshore and swim, whereas other women in the village do not do these activities (Woroniuk and Schalkwyk, 1998).

Comment (2): This toolbox can be used to help the design of surveys: http://www.includegender.org/toolbox/map-and-analyse/gender-statistics/

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Incorporation of gender into BALTIC GENDER research and innovation

May become manifested through

- analytical or innovative perspectives
- concepts, classifications and data
- modes of engagement and dialogue

We can and should...
rethink default assumptions;
acknowledge diversity;
identify inequalities;
become engaged.

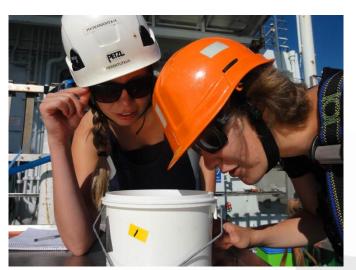


Photo: Janne Bruun

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Find GenderWave from www.baltic-gender.eu/outcomes in August 2020

