



Gender integration in fisheries value chains: A good practice from gender research analysis to gender action plan in fisheries development in Thailand

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Introduction

- ▶ Thai DoF implements many aquaculture development projects, gender issues are not reflected in the project cycle, the lack of clear action plan to make gender a cross cutting issue in projects.
- ▶ Gender integration in aquaculture value chains has not been well recognized in the aquaculture development.
- ▶ Therefore, the study on Gender Issues in Tilapia Cage Culture Project Cycle was conducted in 2014 with funding supported by the MRC
- ▶ Findings of the study will be used to develop the gender strategy and action plan integrated in the national fisheries development strategies.



Needs of Gender Analysis in Aquaculture Development Projects Cycle

- ▶ Needs: examine the importance of involving women directly in aquaculture development and making women equal partners to men in decision making in all stages of aquaculture project cycle including planning, implementation and evaluation.
- ▶ To this end, appropriate indicators that clearly defined roles and responsibilities for men and women involved and the changes occurring in the aquaculture sector which impact on gender roles need to be measured.



Objectives of Study on Gender Issues in Tilapia Cage Culture Project Cycle

1. Identify the gender norms, roles, benefits and imbalances within production units and project cycle in relation to Tilapia cage culture project.
2. Identify the key factors influence women's participation in decision making in the project cycle.
3. Recommend for the formulation of gender action plan integrated in the national fisheries strategies and for gender specific environmental safeguards for Tilapia cage culture.

Methodology

Review and collection of Secondary data

- ✓ National Fisheries strategy and plan and Tilapia cage culture information
- ✓ National Gender Policies and Strategy and gender in fisheries projects

Primary Data Collection

1. Qualitative method: discussion using semi-structured interviews with 10 key informants (local officers, fish buyers etc.), 10 female Tilapia cage culture farmers

2. Quantitative method: In-deep interview with 10% of total cage culture farmers by using standard questionnaire (40 farmers)

Data Analysis

- ✓ Descriptive data analysis
- ✓ Comparative data analysis



Validation of preliminary results

- ✓ Group discussion



Report



Study Area



- ▶ Hin Ngoam village, Muang District, Nong Khai Province, Northeast of Thailand
- ▶ Nong Khai has borders along the 210 km. of The Mekong River.
- ▶ It has 9 Districts, 62 sub-districts (Tambon), and 722 villages.
- ▶ Biggest Tilapia cage culture group
- ▶ About 3,473 tones of fish production from cage culture with the values of 195 million baht
- ▶ About 261 cage fish farmers with 279 cage fish farms



Key Research Findings





Tilapia Cage Culture Practices

	Min	Max	Average
Cage size (m ²)	12	19	17
Cage depth (m)	1.0	1.8	1.3
Cage capacity (m ³)	14.0	29.9	22.2
No. of crop per year	1	2	1.9
Growing period per crop (months)	4	7	5.6
Stocking per cage	1,277	3,000	2,177
Stocking density (fish/m ³)	15.74	138.89	97.21
Stocking size (gm)	14.29	55.55	32.40
Fingerling cost (baht), sex reversed Tilapia	1 (0.03 US\$)	60 (1.82 US\$)	5.35 (0.16 US\$)
Feed used per crop (kg), pellet feeds	7,800	12,2400	30,618
Tilapia survival rate (%)	50	95	75
Harvest size (gm/fish)	800	1,500	1,021
Fish production (kg/cage)	1,150	2,200	1,718
Fish production per crop (kg)	1,600	74,000	21,637
FCR	1.15	1.89	1.49
Selling price (baht/kg)	50	66	59.86
Income from fish production (baht/year)	313,200 (9,490 US\$)	4,378,500 (132,618 US\$)	1,230,020 (37,273 US\$)



Summary of operation costs per crop

Cost items	Cost (baht)			
	Mean	Max	Min	S.D.
Total	1,051,625	3,508,400	87,800	761759.32
Cage construction /crop	14,592	60,000	3,000	11,957.58
Fingerling	112,421	555,000	11,500	121,216.42
Feed	899,363	2,937,600	46,300	627,462.59
Chemicals	7,535	20,000	1,000	5,165.84
Fuel	1,277	15,000	0	1,277.50
Labour	13,183	130,000	0	22,296.52
Equipment	2,506	20,000	0	4,562.22
Others	745.00	10,000.00	0	1,796.00

Net profit per year

	Min	Max	Average
Income per year	313,200 (9,491 US\$)	4,378,500 (132,682 US\$)	1,230,020 (37,273 US\$)
Operation cost per year	175,600 (5,321 US\$)	3,508,400 (106,315 US\$)	1,051,625 (31,867 US\$)
Net profit per year	137,600 (4,170 US\$)	7,016,800 (20,366 US\$)	2,103,250 (5,405 US\$)

Exchange rate: 1 US\$=33 Bath



Gender Roles in decision making for Tilapia Cage Culture

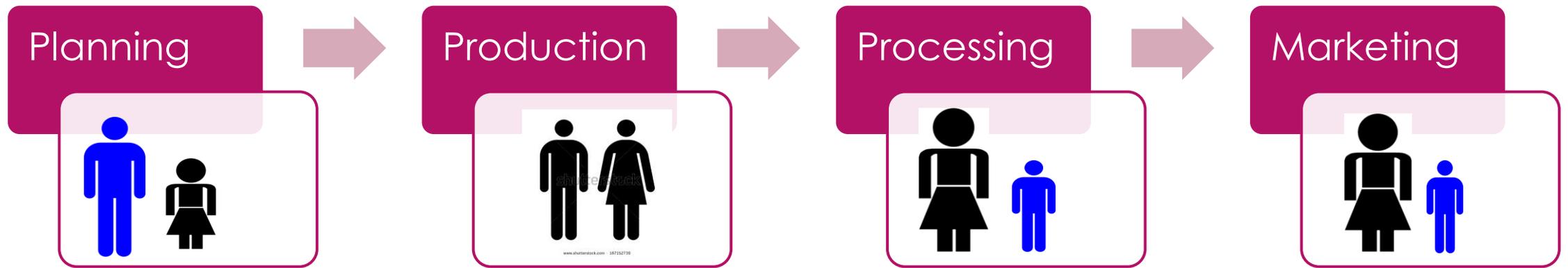
Activities	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both (%)
Who made decision to start the farm?	32.5	35	32.5
Who make the decision about fingerling stocking?	36.1	33.3	30.6
Who decided knowledge acquirement	42.5	45	12.5
Who is responsible for acquiring knowledge to solve farming problems?	37.5	42.5	20
Who was responsible for site selection?	47.4	28.9	23.7
Who made the decision about the cage construction?	41	30.8	28.2
Who made decision about feeding?	45.2	25.8	29
Who made decision about purchasing farm inputs?	40	32.5	27.5
Who made decision about grading fish size?	45	10	45
Who made decision when there is an emergency problem in the farm, i.e. fish disease, water quality?	53.8	23.1	23.1
Who made decision concerning selling fish production?	44.4	18.6	37
Gender roles in decision making	42.3	29.6	28.1

Gender Roles in Tilapia Cage Culture

Activities	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both (%)
Who do the feeding?	42.5	20	37.5
Who are responsible for finding fund to support the farm operation?	50	39.5	10.5
Who does cage cleaning?	50	13.9	36.1
Who responsible for farm registration?	47.8	34.8	17.4
Who is responsible for income management in the farm?	20	77.5	2.5
Who had training about Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP)	45.8	45.8	8.4
Who keeps records of health monitoring observation?	33.3	33.3	33.4
Who does reporting of fish death caused by disease outbreak	58.1	38.7	3.2
Who checks administrations and withdrawal periods of veterinary drugs or chemical used	56.4	28.2	15.4
Who regularly keep cages, instruments and tools used in farm under sanitary conditions	51.4	17.1	31.5
Who monitor water quality in the river	58.8	20.6	20.6
Who responsible for Implement measurement to prevent tilapia from escaping the cages	50	16.7	33.3
Gender roles in Tilapia cage culture practices	47.0	32.2	20.8
Overall gender roles in Tilapia cage culture	44.8	30.9	24.3



Gender roles in Tilapia Cage Culture Project Cycle



- ❖ Men and women often play different roles in the Tilapia cage culture projects,
- ❖ Male cage farmers had more roles in most of the planning process activities;
- ❖ Production activities has co-decision making and co-participating by both male and female cage farmers.
- ❖ Female cage farmers had more roles in the marketing and income management.

Key factors influence women participation in Tilapia Cage Culture.

- ▶ Female cage culture farmer was not limited by rules/regulations but rather by expected social roles in the family and community, female were expected to give priority to the household chores first.
- ▶ This had prevented them to participate more in the cage culture farming.
- ▶ However, when the tilapia price was getting too low which make tilapia cage farm unprofitable, male would likely finding other works outside their village to earn more income to support their families.
- ▶ This would make female members of the household taking more roles in the family tilapia cage farms to fill in the farm responsibilities left by male cage farmers.



Recommendations

- 1. The extension program for tilapia cage farming should be provided and focus more to the woman group**
 - ✓ Female cage farmers tend to involve less in the tilapia cage farming practices that require technical knowledge in decision making process.
 - ✓ If the female cage farmers can be trained on essential technical knowledge related tilapia cage culture, this would help the them to have more confidence to participate more in the decision making process in the tilapia cage farming
 - ✓ Therefore, the extension programs should not overlook female cage farmers as their target group, by creating training environment to be more suitable to women to participate, set the time for training that does not conflict with house chores which needed to be attended by the female cage farmers.
 - ✓ This would encourage woman cage farmers to participate more in the tilapia cage farming practices and they could help increase their farm productivity through their participation.

Recommendations

2. Implementation of Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) should consider the women as the main target group for this project implementation

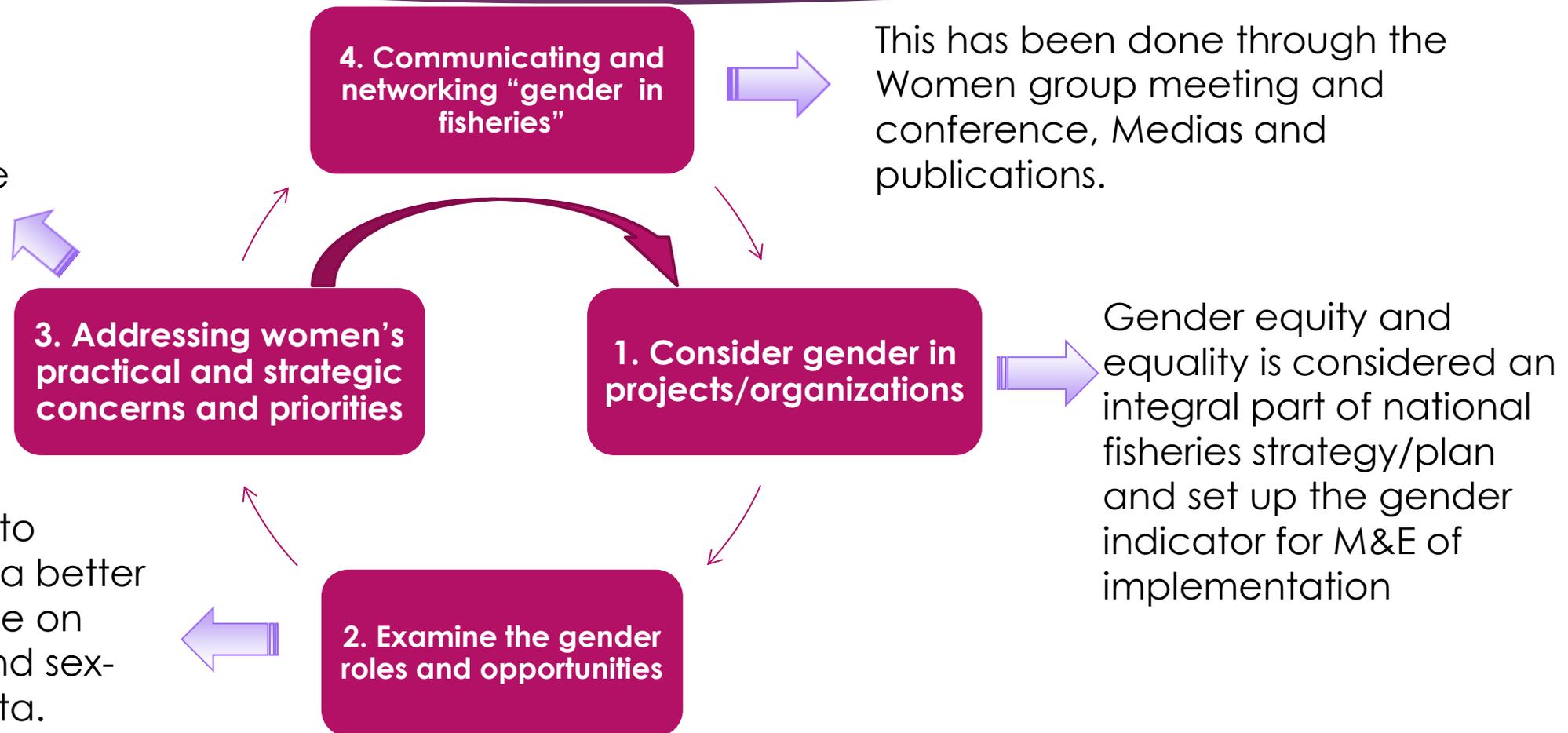
- ✓ Results of the study showed that female cage farmers also played important roles in the practices and the decision making concerning good aquaculture practices (GAP) and environmental cares.
- ✓ If Thailand fisheries aims at promoting the tilapia cage culture which is in compliance with GAP and more environmental friendly, female cage farmers should be prioritized as the main target group for increasing adoption of the GAP and environmental concerned tilapia



Gender Mainstreaming in Fisheries by DoF

Practical and strategic concerns and priorities through capacity building on income generation and knowledge and facilitator and analytical skills.

This is done mainly to address women in a better way in fisheries base on research finding and sex-disaggregation data.



Thank you very much
for your attention

