

Women's position in blue economy

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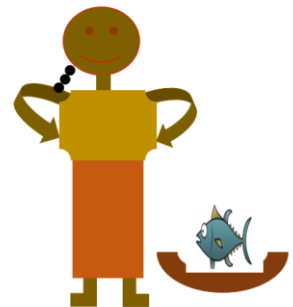
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Introduction



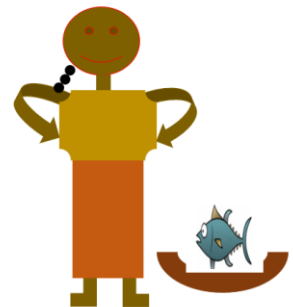




Research Problem



- The fisheries sector is a vital oceanic resource that build the core of the Blue Economy.
- However the realization of the full potential of the Blue Economy calls the requirement of effective inclusion of all societal groups, especially women whose contribution **is not well acknowledged**.





Research Objectives



1

To investigate decision making power, participation and governance in production, marketing and investment.

2

To measure the fisherwomen's share in consumer rupee: Dry fish and Maldives fish

3

To find out the opportunities exist for traditional fisher women into professional career.

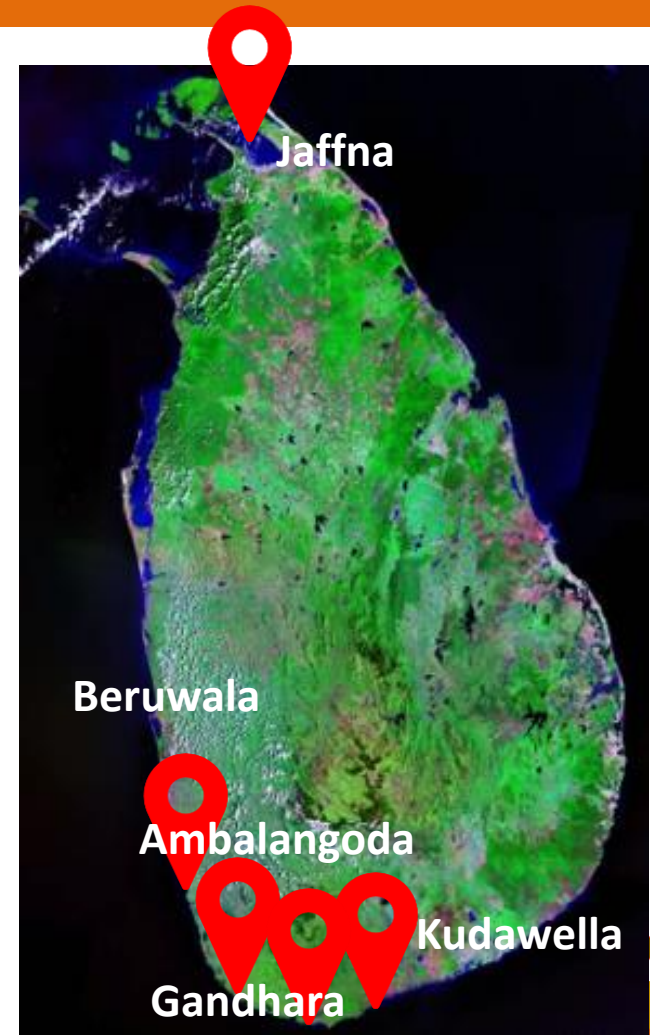




Research Method



- The sample composed of 5 case studies of selected fishing communities in Sri Lanka.
- Participatory tools , focus group discussions and field observations, Questionnaires, telephone interviews.
- Gender tool kit, Diamond of pros and cons, fisher women's share in consumer price equation







Objective 01: To investigate decision making power, participation and governance in production, marketing and investment

	Decision Making		Governance	
Criteria	Male	Female	Male	Female
What to produce?				
When to produce?				
Decisions on purchasing of raw materials				
Processing method				
Value addition				
Decisions on selecting the method of selling				
Price negotiation with the buyers				
Investment decision				

	Highly Influential
	Moderately Influential
	Low influential

Based on focus group discussions

Objective 01: To investigate decision making power, participation and governance in production, marketing and investment

P A R T I C I P A T I O N R A T E		Maldives Fish		Tuna Dried Fish	
					
	Production	High	Low	High	Low
	Processing	Low	High	Low	High
	Marketing	High	Low	High	Low
	Investment decision	High	Low	High	Low

High

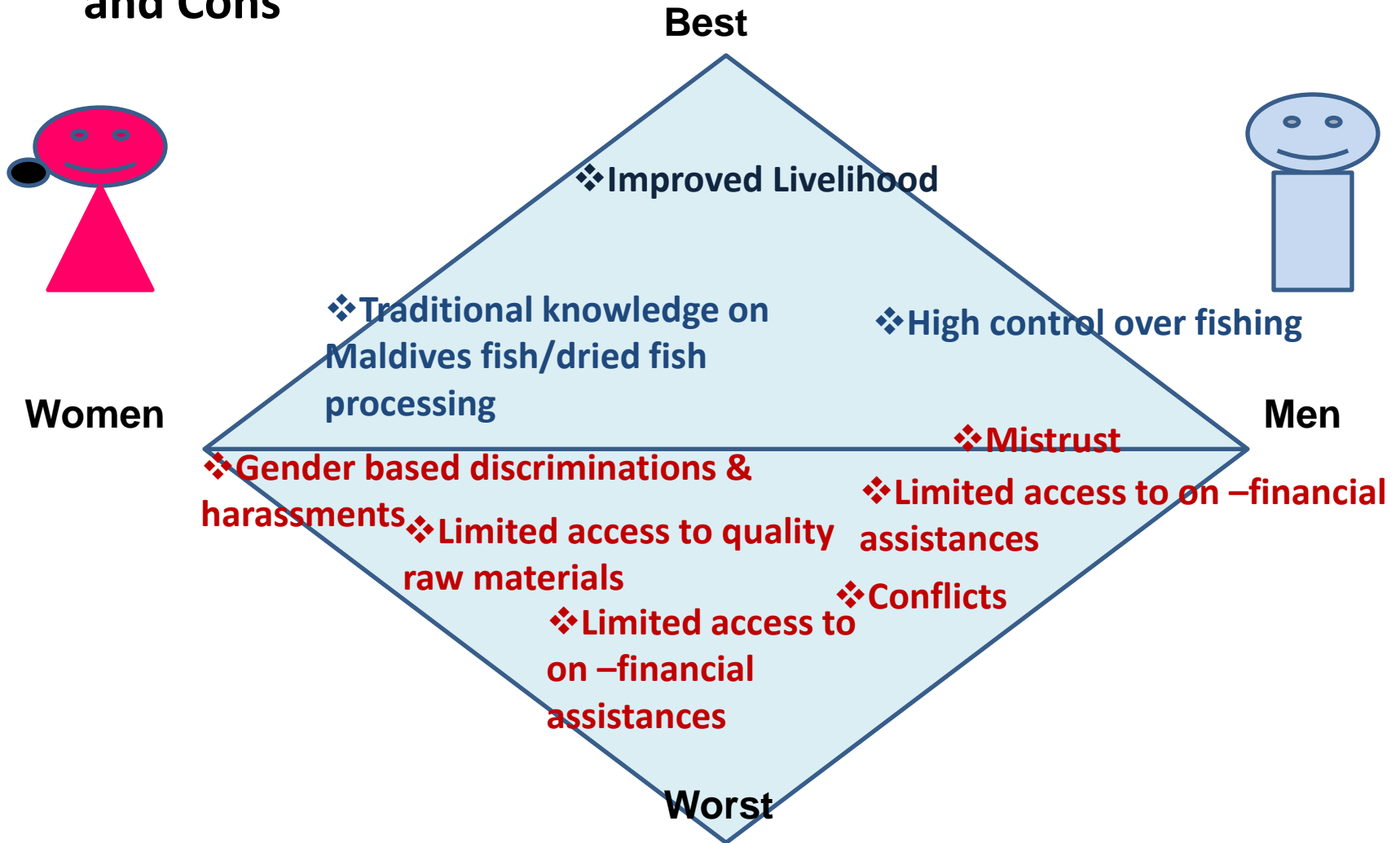
Moderate

Low

Based on focus group discussions



Maldives Fish/Dried Fish Post Harvest Chain: Diamond of Pros and Cons



Objective 02: To measure the fisherwomen's share in consumer rupee: Dry fish and Maldives fish



Processing cost for 1 kg of Maldives fish(M)/Dried fish(D)

- Transportation(Port to processing(10km):Rs.15
- Raw fish: Rs.600(M) andRs.360(D)
- Salt :Rs.210
- Firewood: Rs.12
- Labour: Rs.2



Retail Price

- Maldivian Fish: Rs.2800
- Tuna Dried Fish(Packets): Rs.1300-1500

Fish Gate Price

- Maldivian Fish:Rs.950
- Dried Fish:Rs.400



Wholesale Price

- Maldivian Fish: Rs. 2200
- Dry Fish:Rs.600

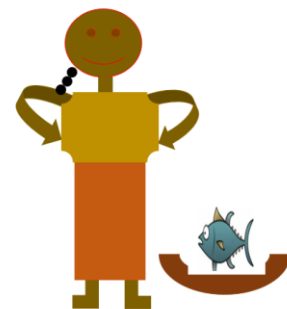
Objective 02: To measure the fisherwomen's share in consumer rupee: Dry fish and Maldives fish

Fisherwomen's share in consumer rupee

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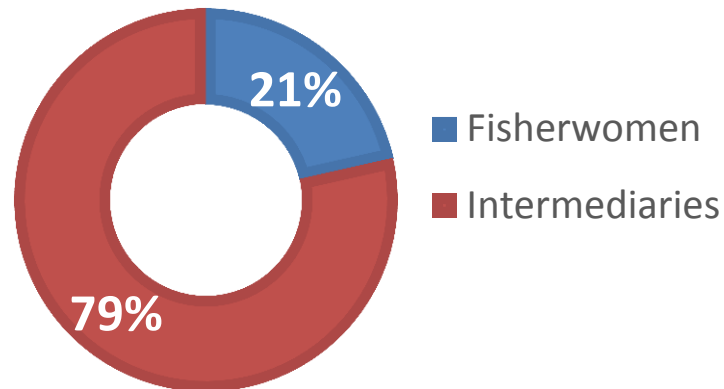
Net price received by the fisher at the time of first sale %
Retail price

	Fisherwomen's share in consumer rupee	
	Maldives Fish	Dried Tuna Fish
Women involved in selling raw fish	$= (120 \times 5 / 2800) \%$ =21.4%	$= (120 \times 3 / 1300) \%$ =27.6%
Women involved in processing	$= (950 / 2800) \%$ =34%	$= (400 / 1300) \%$ =31%

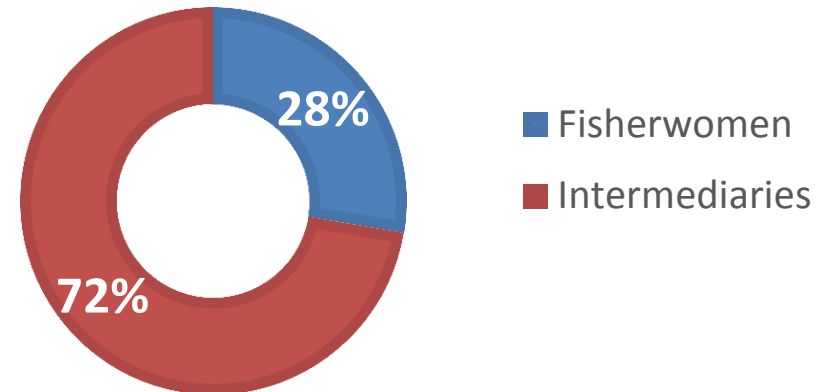


Objective 02: To measure the fisherwomen's share in consumer rupee: Dry fish and Maldives fish

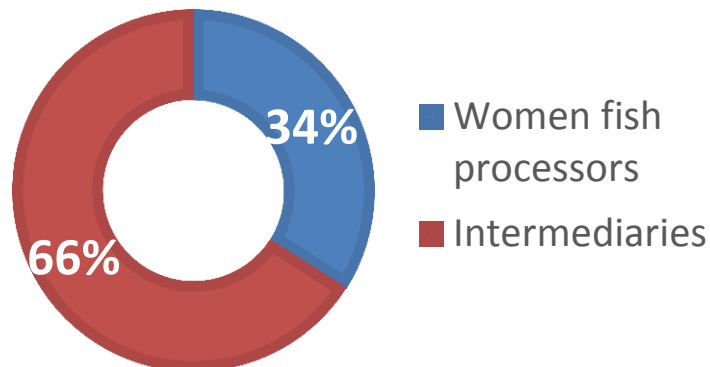
FISHERWOMEN'S SHARE IN
CONSUMER RUPEE: MALDIVES FISH



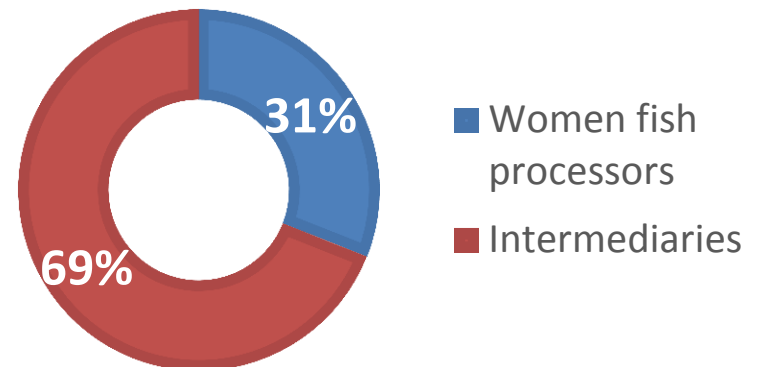
FISHERWOMEN'S SHARE IN CONSUMER
RUPEE: DRIED FISH



WOMEN FISH PROCESSOR'S SHARE
IN CONSUMER RUPEE: MALDIVES
FISH



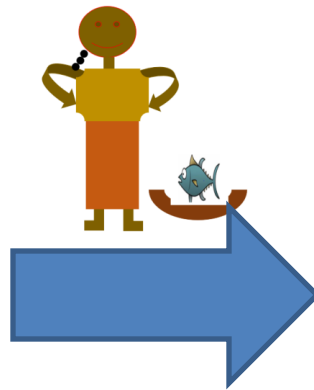
WOMEN FISH PROCESSOR'S SHARE
IN CONSUMER RUPEE: DRIED FISH



Objective 03: To find out the opportunities for traditional fisher women into professional career.

Selling raw fish

**Maldivian fish
processing/Dried Fish
processing**



**Recreational
Activities/Home Stay**

**Owners of SME with
value added products**

**Exporters of processed
fish**



Conclusion



- The decision making power was concentrated among males.
- Maldives fish value chain was female dominated in the upstream value chain.
- Pricing and investment decisions were influenced by the males members of the family.

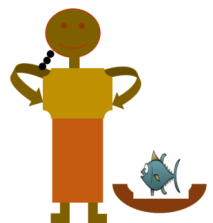




Conclusion



- The superfluous involvement of intermediaries keeps female-fishers and markets separated and discouraging them to be market responsive.
- A paradigm shift of women in these fishing communities from traditional fishing activities into recreational activities, tourism and higher education.

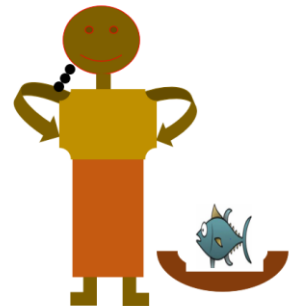




Recommendation



- Gender empowerment interventions on both hard and soft skills development were considered as an essential requirement to exploit the unrivalled opportunities in the blue economy.





Reference



- Cimatti, B., 2016. DEFINITION, DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT OF SOFT SKILLS AND THEIR ROLE FOR THE QUALITY OF ORGANIZATIONS AND ENTERPRISES. *International Journal for Quality Research*, 10(1).

