

GENDER INEQUALITIES ISSUES IN FISH FARMING IN SOUTH-WESTERN, NIGERIA

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Methodology
- Discussion
- Conclusion and Recommendation

INTRODUCTION

Women form a large part of the agricultural work force

Women constitute a substantial economic resource

Involved in aquaculture activities such (fish processing, preservation, handling and packing), fish marketing

Research has demonstrated that women's participation in small scale aquaculture yields numerous benefits for themselves and their households

Despite these..

Women are discriminated against from, in most cases, acquiring formal education , mistreated and perpetually kept as house-help.

The average Nigerian female is seen as an available object for prostitution, forced marriage, street hawking, instrument of wide-range trafficking and a misfit in the society

BUT NIGERIAN WOMAN

- Has proved to be more than a mere bench-warming spectator even in the midst of the male-dominated professions.
- Has proved her competence and strength in aquaculture which was formerly perceived as men's work.
- Is now involved in small scale aquaculture by participating in
 - fish production
 - fish breeding
 - feed formulation.

Why this Research?

❖ Like in agriculture, women are not fully participated as men in fish farming and their ability in aquaculture is overlooked.

Therefore, this study will consider factors like

- information dissemination,
- gender relations,
- income generation,
- cultural attributes and
- availability of resources.

Justification

- This study is important because inequities among communities relating to gender relations need to be fully understood, so that technology can target the right people without being biased towards a certain group of people.

OBJECTIVES

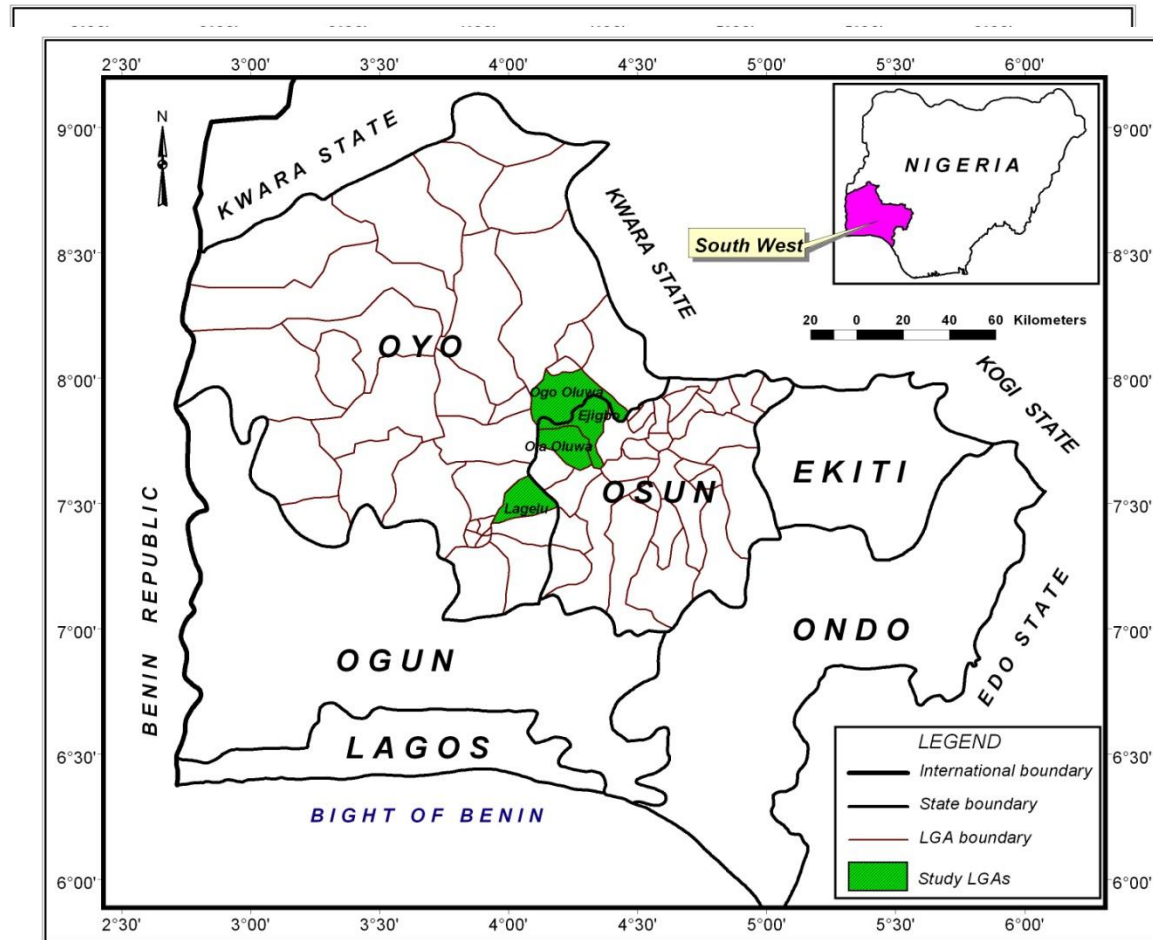
- To establish the various gender inequalities that hinder participation of women in fish farming
- The relationship between gender and the selected socio-economics

METHODOLOGY

Study area

- Southwestern Nigeria is one of the six geopolitical zones in the country.
- Made up of Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo states.
- Land area is approximately 114,271km², or 12% of Nigeria's total area
- Vegetation is typically rainforest.
- Population is 27,581,992 and more than 96 per cent of the inhabitants are Yoruba

Figure 2: Map of southwestern Nigeria showing study LGAs.



Sampling Procedure and Method of Data Analysis

Sampling procedure

- ❖ Target population was male and female fish farmers
- ❖ Primary data were collected from 80 fish farmers using multi-stage sampling
 - ❖ Highest producing states (Oyo and Osun)
 - ❖ 1 urban LGA each with highest concentration of fish farmers
 - ❖ Random selection of fish farmers

Data Analysis

- ❖ Data were analysed using descriptive analysis; chi square test, tables and charts were used to present the results.

FINDINGS

KEY SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETERS	MALE		FEMALE	
Age (yrs)	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)
< 30	3	7.5	-	
30 -40	12	30.0	5	12.5
41 - 50	18	45.0	10	25.0
> 50	7	17.5	25	62.5
Total	40	100	40	100
Mean	43.5		51.2	
Major Occupation				
Fish Farming	18	45.0	5	12.5
Others	32	55.0	35	87.5
Total	40	100	40	100

Source: Survey data, 2013

KEY-SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS CONTD

PARAMETERS	MALE		FEMALE	
Marital status	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)
Single	4	10.0	-	-
Married	28	70.0	7	17.5
Divorced	2	5.0	9	22.5
Widow	-	-	24	60.0
Widower	6	15.0	-	-
Total	40	100	40	100
Source: Survey data, 2013				

KEY-SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS CONTD

PARAMETERS	MALE		FEMALE	
	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)
Source of finance				
Bank loan	16	40.0	-	-
Personal saving	4	10.0	38	95.0
Co –operative	20	50.0	12	30.0
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	40	100	40	100
Purpose of Establishment				
Commercial	32	80.0	10	25.0
Subsistence	8	20.0	30	75.0
Total	40	100	40	100

Source: Survey data, 2013

KEY -SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS CONTD

PARAMETERS	MALE		FEMALE	
LEVEL OF EDUCATION	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)
No formal Education	4	10.0	-	-
Primary Education	28	70.0	7	17.5
Secondary Education	2	5.0	9	22.5
OND/NCE	-	-	24	60.0
HND/University	6	15.0	18	45
Total	40	100	40	100
Source: Survey data, 2013				

KEY SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS CONTD

PARAMETERS	MALE		FEMALE	
Size of farm(hectares)				
< 0.125	18	45.0	34	85.0
0.25	12	30.0	6	15.0
>0.25	10	25.0	-	-
Total	40	100	40	100
Monthly Income from fish farming				
< 50,000	8	20.0	36	90.0
50,000- 100,000	20	50.0	4	10.0
>100,000	12	30.0	-	-
Total	40	100	40	100
Mean	43,950		11,575	

Source: Survey data, 2013

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Age and Education

- ❖ Although about 45% of the women in the study areas had university education but were old (about 62.5% of them were above 50 years). It was observed that these women were either retired or about to retire from government service compared to their male counterpart who also had university education (75%) but young (82.5%).
- ❖ A higher percentage of women did not have formal education (17.5%) while only 7.5% of men lacked any formal education.

Marital Status

- ❖ A greater proportion of the women (65.0%) were widowed while the majority of the men (82.5% and 10.0% were married and single respectively). None of the male respondents were widow.

The inequalities

❖ Sources of funds

According to the study, 40% of the male farmers were able to fund the business through loans from banks because they had access and ownership to land and other assets which they used as collateral to secure loans from financial institutions.

Unlike men, women reported of having no loan from banks, although they had access to land, could not claim ownership, because there is no documents to present as Collateral and, none of the respondents claimed of having obtained funds from the government and NGOs

❖ Extension services and fish farming training

The results revealed that 32.5% of the male were visited by an Extension Officer while 57.5% of them reported of attended fish farming related training. But female fish farmers reported that the Extension Officer did not visit their fish farms nor having attended fish farming related training.

The inequalities contd

Fish farm Size

- ❖ Women were practicing fish farming on a smaller scale as compared to men.

System of fish farming

- ❖ Majority of the female were into subsistence production
- ❖ They used imported feed
- ❖ They produced in concrete ponds only

Source of labour in fish farming

- ❖ Utilized domestic labour

The inequalities cond

Formation of female fish farmer association

- ❖ No female fish farmers association however, they belong to the same group as men

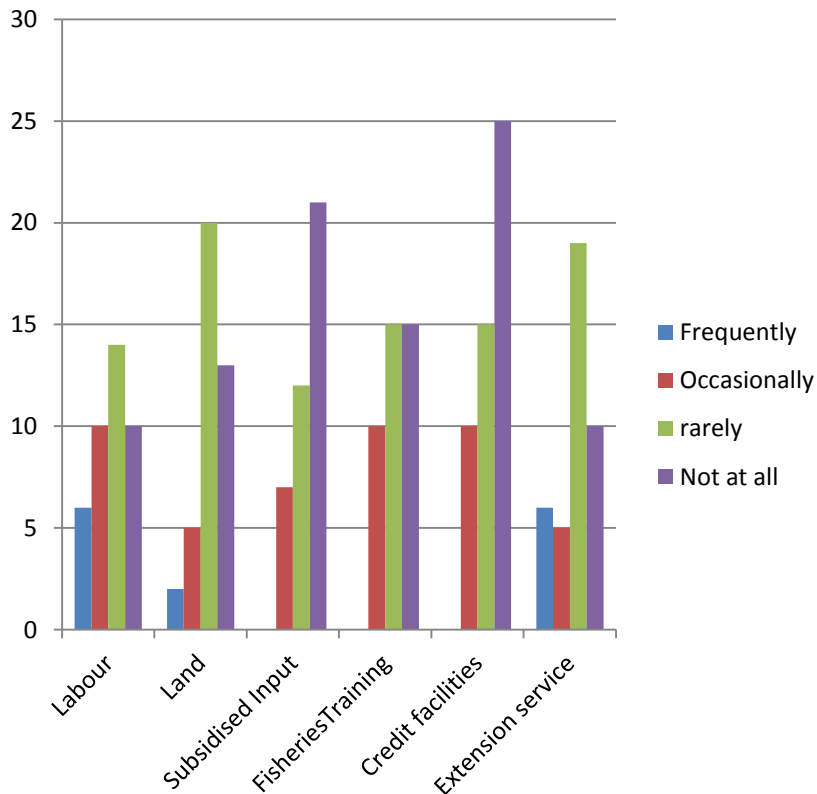
Monthly Income from fish farming

- ❖ The mean monthly income from fish from female is small ₦11,575 (70US) compare to male ₦43,950 (266US)

Test of significance

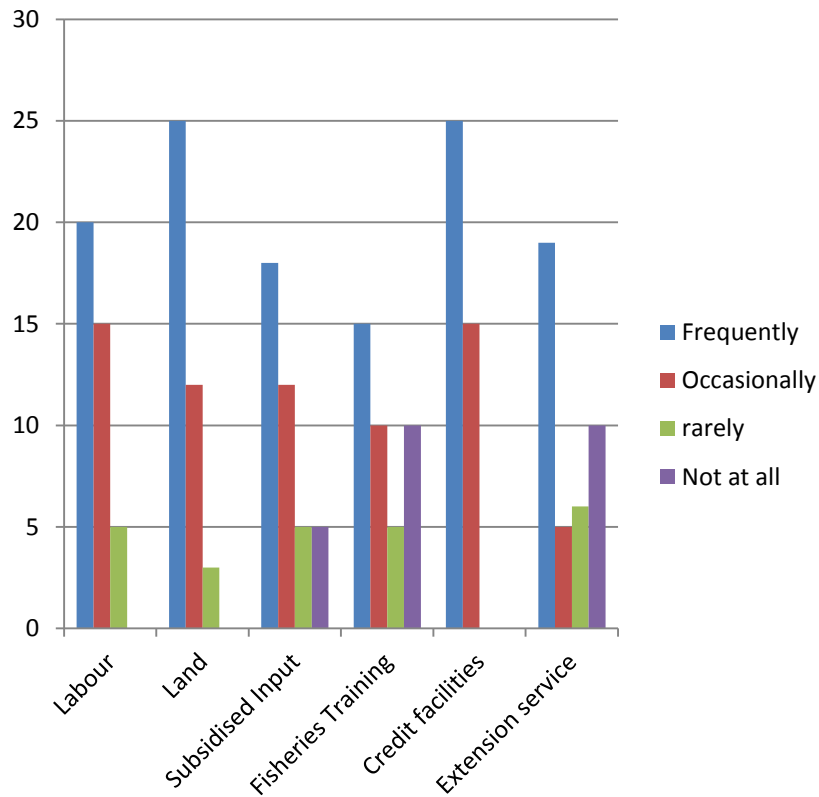
- Using the Chi square-statistic to test for significant difference between some selected socio-economics variables and gender, the result showed that there was a significant difference in gender
 - ❖ Marital status= ($\chi^2=1.726$, $p=0.010$) at 5% significance level
 - ❖ Income= ($\chi^2=52.100$, $p=0.010$) at 5% significance level
 - ❖ Size of fish farming = ($\chi^2=39.298$, $p=0.000$) at 1%
 - ❖ Education ($\chi^2=71.333$, $p=0.000$) at 1% sig. level

Extent of Female Fish Farmers' Accessibility to Economics /Productive Resources



- This revealed that the female fish farmers had little or no access to credit facilities, subsidized input, land compared to other resources.
- Their access to extension service and fisheries training were also limited.

Extent of Male Fish Farmers' Accessibility to Economics /Productive Resources



- On the other hand, the male fish farmers had better access to land and as well to credit facilities which are very important in fish farming

Conclusion and Recommendations

From the study it is clear that fish farming productivity is being hindered by gender inequality since women who have great potential are not fully involved due to

- ❖ Limited access to resources such as land, capital and income.
- ❖ Moreover, they do not have equal access to extension services and training as men.
- ❖ Younger and married women are not encouraged

Therefore intervention is urgently needed in order to strengthen women and also to remove obstacles that hinder women

- There is also need to improve policy formulation in order to enhance gender mainstreaming in various government interventions.

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thank you very much!!