



# Understanding Gender Dimensions in Small-scale Fisheries of Kep Province, Cambodia

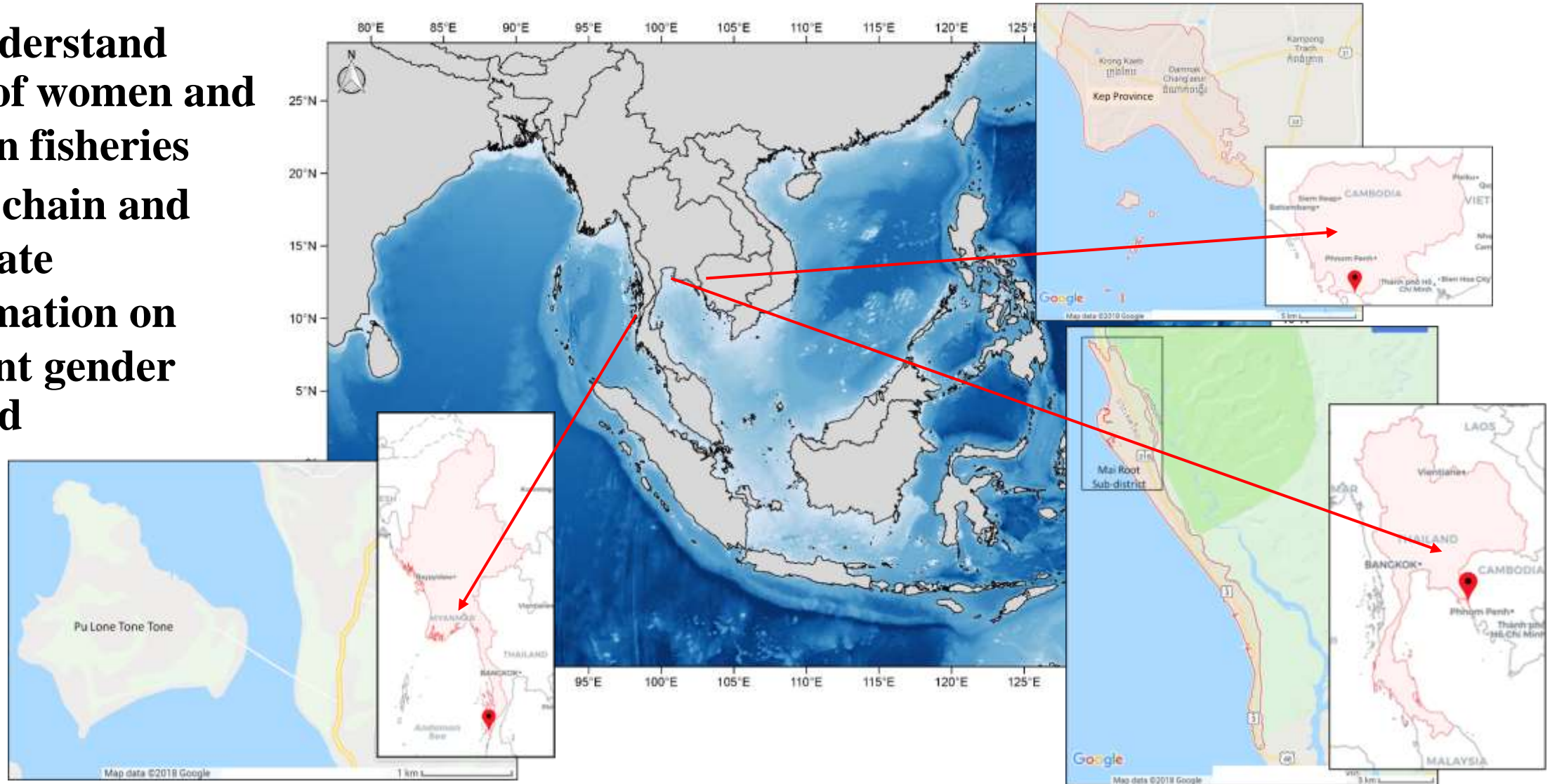


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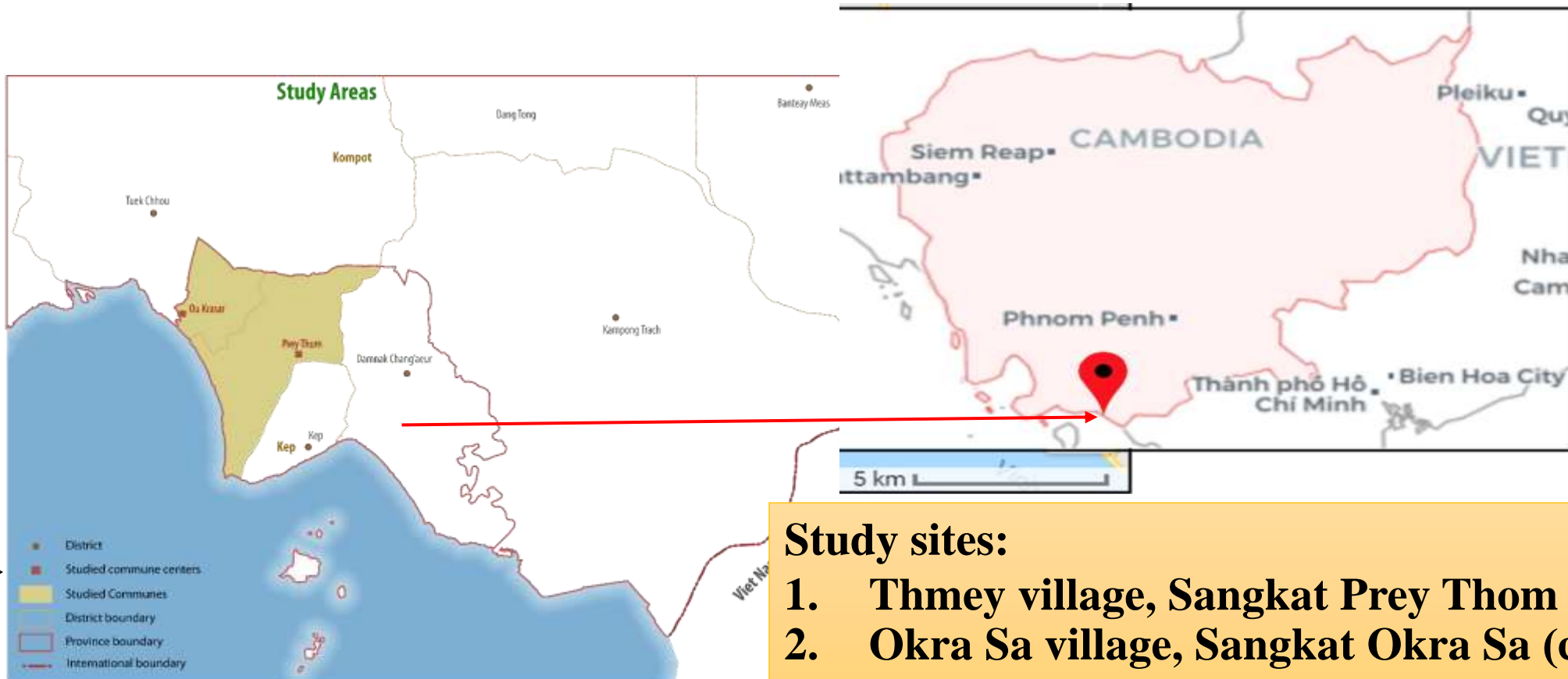
# Background of Study

To understand state of women and men in fisheries value chain and generate information on current gender related



# Scope of Study

- To study fishing livelihood in coastal communities of Kep Province, Cambodia
- To study on gender role and decision making for utilization and access of coastal resources, environment and fishery management





# Methodology (1)

Planning Meeting on Data Collection Process and Refinement of Questionnaires with Fisheries Officers and CORIN Asia Cambodia officer (26 Nov. - 1 Dec. 2018)



# Methodology (2)

Data collection (26 Nov. – 1 Dec. 2018)

- Individual Deep Interview for General Information: 60 respondents
- Key Informant Interview (KII) for Gender Analysis: 14 persons (7 men & 7 women)
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD): 7 men for men's group discussion & 7 women's for women group discussion





# Methodology (3)

## Data Validation Workshop (1 May 2018)

83 participants: Officers of FiA Central Office & Kep FiA Cantonment, Commune Chiefs, Village Chiefs, Local Police, Committees & Members of Community Fisheries and Local Villagers



# General information of respondents



## Okra Sa Village

- Male (73%); Female(27%)
- Average age of respondents: 43 (from 24 to 74 years old)
- 100% Buddhists
- Educational attainment: unschooled (14%), primary school (67%), junior high school (17%)
- Average number of members in family : 5 (from 3 to 7 persons)
- Major occupation: fishing (77%); providing labor (23%)
- Other sources of income: agriculture(43%) in paddy fields (for consumption 70% and for sale 30%); trading (57%)
- Average Monthly Income: 1,108,000 Riels (about 227 USD)
- Average Monthly Expenditure 809,173 Riels (about 202 USD)

# Fishing at sea in Okra Sa

Main type of fishing gear used	Species	Fishing season	No. of fishing day/month	Fishing hours per day	Cost (Riels)	Labor
Crab gill net (48%)	Blue swimming crab	Jan-Dec	15	10	285,000 (71 USD)	Men :1-3
Crab Trap (18%)	Blue swimming crab	Jan-Dec	20-25	10	354,000 (88 USD)	Men :1-3
Silago gillnet (14%)	Silago	Dry season (9-12)	20-25	7	100,000 (25 USD)	Men :1-3
Snail Long line (10%)	Octopus	Jan-Dec	20-25	8	379,500 (95 USD)	Men :1-3
Hook and line (5%)	Mix fish	Jan-Dec	15	6	65,000 (16 USD)	Men :1-3
Threadfin gill net (5%)	Karav fish	Jan-Dec	12	10	110,000 (28 USD)	Men :1-3



# General information of respondents



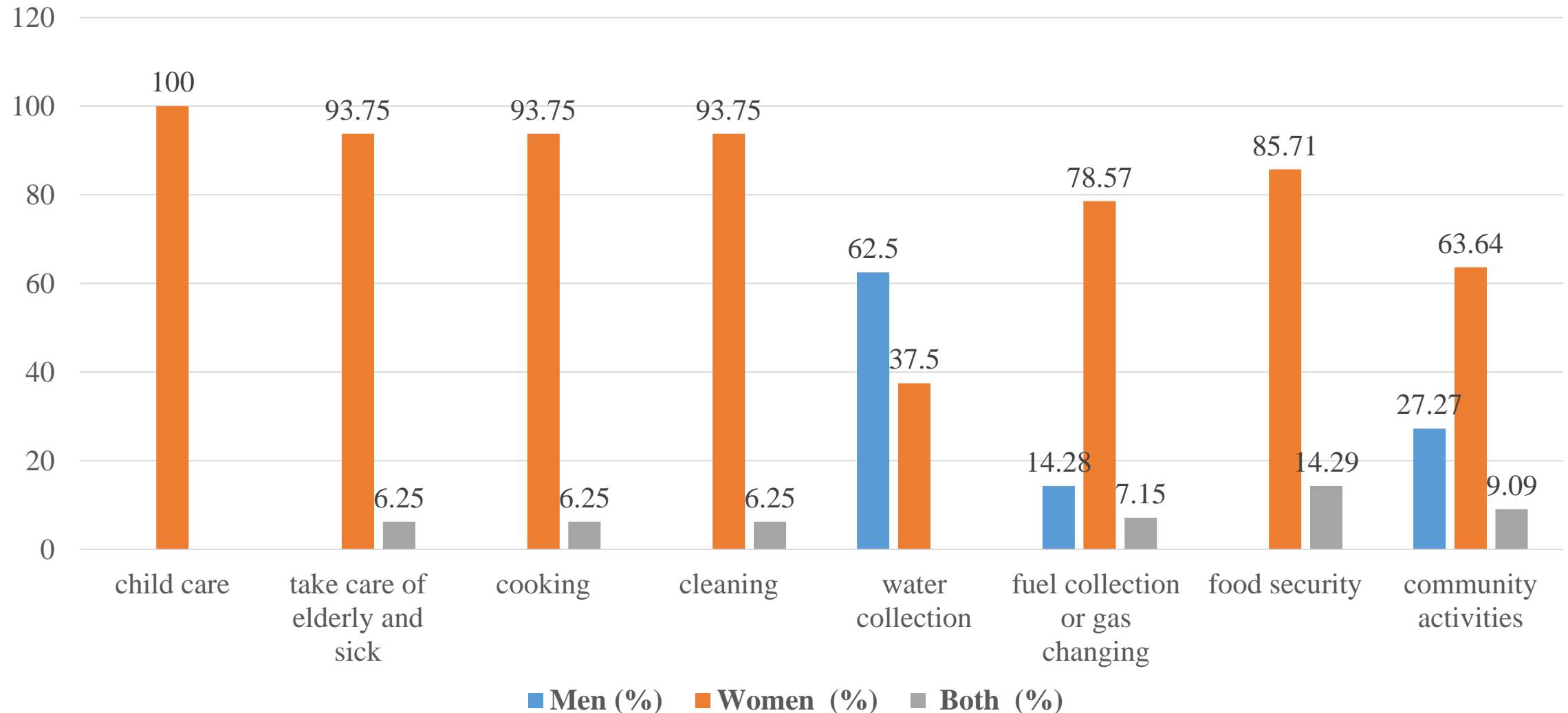
## Thmey Village

- Male: 67%; Female: 33%
- Average age of respondents: 38, (from 22 to 60 years old)
- 43% are Buddhists and 57% are Muslims
- Education: Primary school (80%), Junior high school (13%), high school (7%)
- Average number of members in family: 4, (from 1 to 7 persons)
- Major occupations: agriculture on paddy fields (43%), fishing (30%) and raising livestock (27%)
- Average Monthly Income: 620,000 Riels (about 155 USD)
- Average Monthly Expenditure: 600,000 Riels (about 150 USD)

## Fishing at sea in Thmey

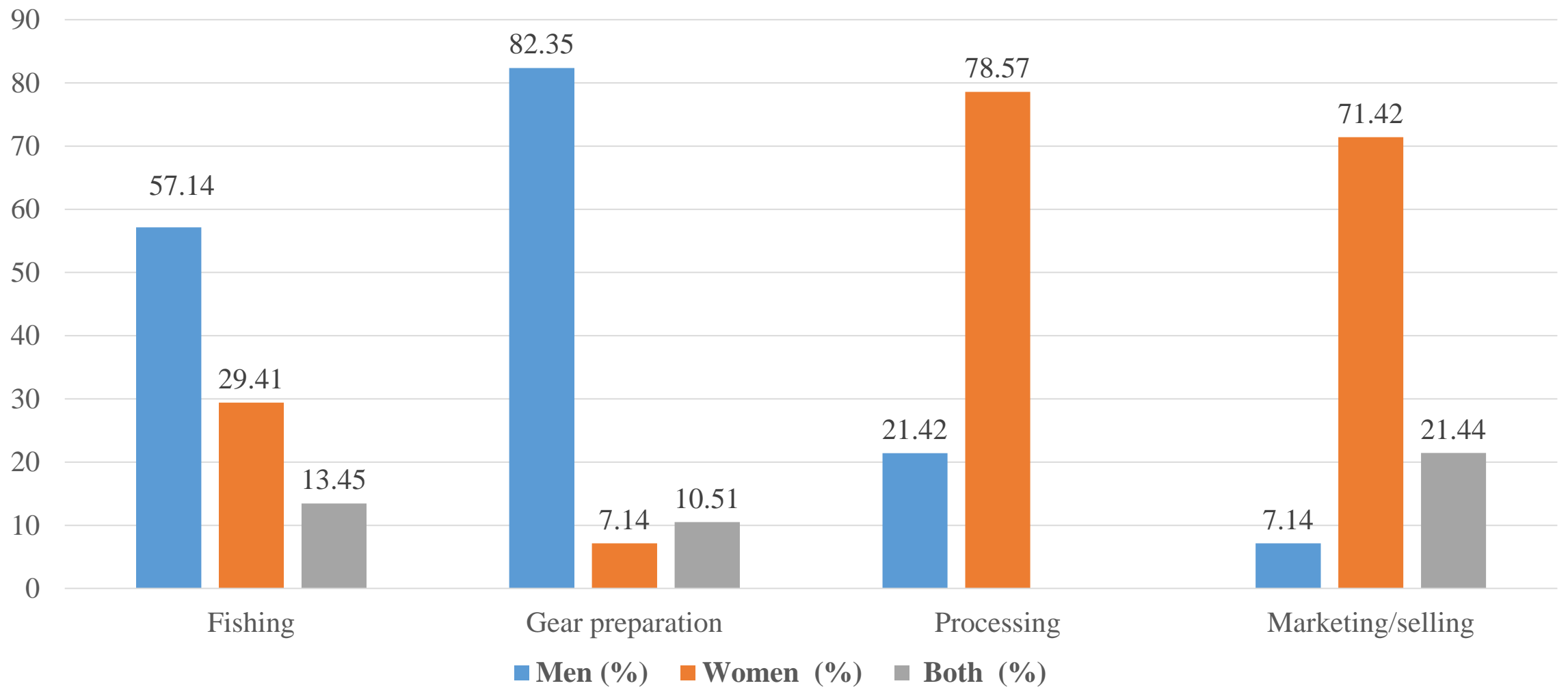
Main type of fishing gear used	Species	Fishing season	No. of fishing day/month	Fishing hours per day	Cost (Riels)	Labor
Fish gillnet (46%)	Mixed fishes	Jan-Dec	20	4-9	105,000 (26 USD)	Men :1-3
Needle fish gill net (20%)	Needle fish	Jan-Dec	20	6	50,000 (12 USD)	Men :1-3
Squid hook and line (20%)	Squid	Jan-Dec	20	6	40,000 (10 USD)	Men :1-3
Shrimp Gillnet (7%)	Shrimp	Jan-Dec	20	6	20,000 (5 USD)	Men :1-3
Gillnet (7%)	Mixed fishes	Jan-Dec	10	3.5	25,000 (6 USD)	Men :1-3

# Gender Analysis : Reproductive Roles





# Gender Analysis : Productive Roles in Fishing



# Results of FGD and KII

- Patriarchal belief guides men and women on their roles in households and communities, often treating women as inferior to men in most aspects
- For elected leadership positions, such as fishery community leaders, women's candidature is not welcome as they are considered less capable than men to do the leading roles
- These positions have been elusive to women in study area, signifying absence of women's role in decision-making



# Conclusion

- Both men and women are involved in fishing-related activities but venturing the sea for fishing is a male domain
- Women support men in fishing at sea and onshore activities: cleaning nets and vessels, cleaning and segregating catch, processing and marketing the catch
- Gender-biased and discriminatory perceptions against women should be abolished to ensure equal participation of both genders in fishery related activities
- For women's full participation in decision-making, their candidature to elected leadership positions should be welcome
- Once such barriers are eliminated, meaningful participation of women in fisheries can be achieved that would contribute to food security and poverty reduction







**Thank you for your attention**