



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Thematic Studies for 'Gender in Aquaculture in Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam'

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GENDER ANALYSIS IN AQUACULTURE VALUE CHAIN

A CASE STUDY OF FISH POND FARMER
TAKEO, KAMPONG SPEU, CAMBODIA



OUTLINE

- Background
- Rationale
- Objective
- Scope
- Methodology
- Finding
- Conclusion
- Recommendations



BACKGROUND

- Around **70%** of population engaged in agriculture.
- Rice - main product - **70%** of the arable land, however , it constitutes only **25%** of the agricultural GDP.
- Livestock & fisheries constitute **40%** of this GDP.
- Fisheries - income and livelihood to around **50%** of the population.

Background...

- Fisheries total production is around **500,000t** annually
- Inland capture fisheries production is around **350,000t** annually
- It contributes **10-12** % of the total production
- Aquaculture production has grown from **14,000t** 2002 to **74,000t** in recent years

Background...

- No accurate data on the number of households engaged in aquaculture.
- Assumingly, round **64%** of the total number of women in rural area engaged in this sector.
- A survey in 2013, most women are unpaid family workers.
- The Government policy and strategy aims to eliminate gender disparities in wage employment, specifically in agriculture, industry, and service sector.
- Further, the policy aims to improve livelihoods of rural communities, especially of poor women.

Rationale

- Number of studies validates the intense involvement of women in aquaculture
- Numbers of research on gender role, need and aspiration of women have been conducted in post-harvest and community fisheries.
- There have been limited studies on gender in aquaculture, specifically in the grow-out stage, which assumed that more women are involved.

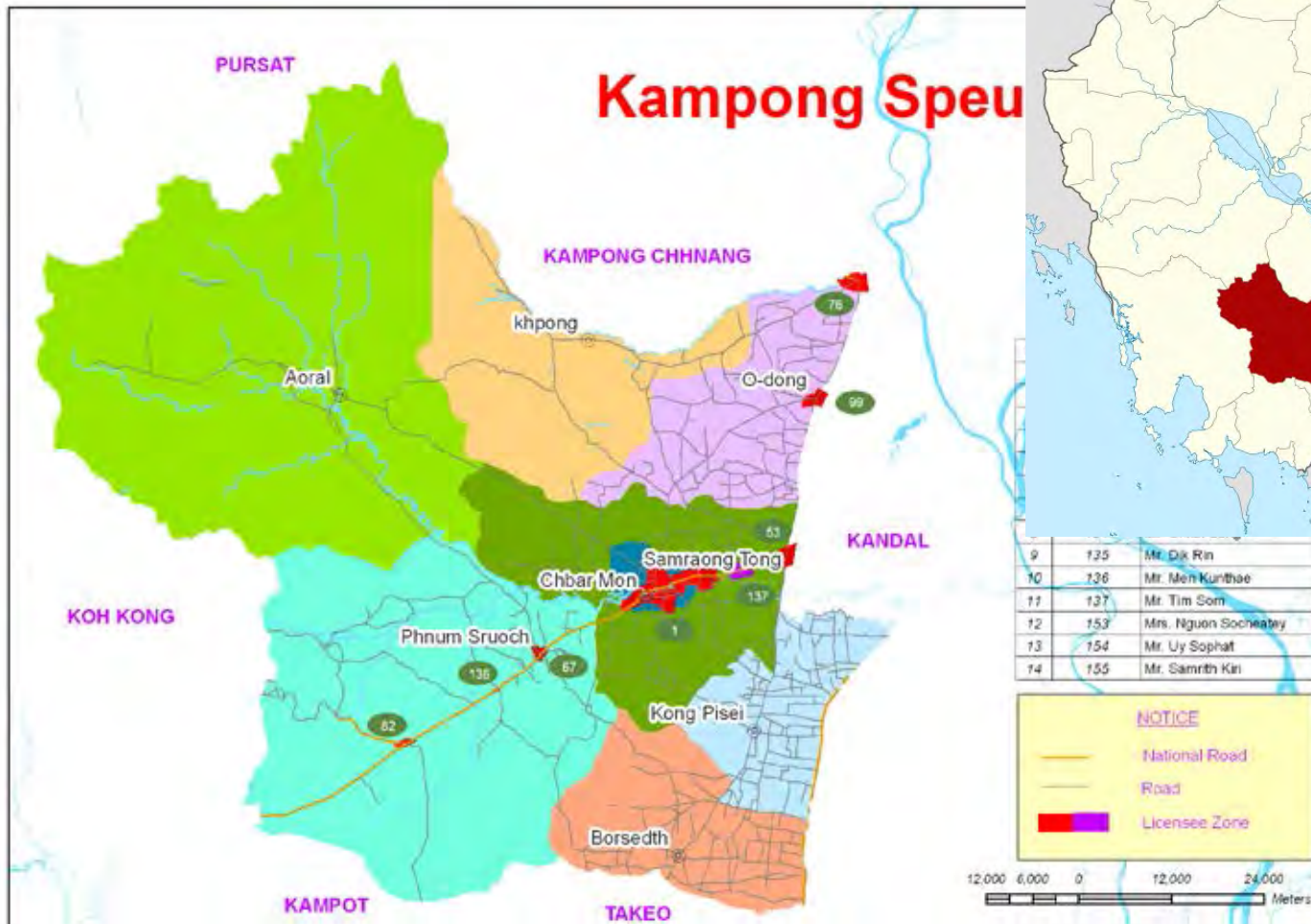
Objective of the Study

- To map the gender roles in the selected aquaculture value chain
- To identify and analyze the roles and activities of women and men in the grow-out stage of the aquaculture; analyzing the gender dimensions
- Identify the gender issues, needs and opportunities in farm management and BMP.

SCOPE & LIMITATIONS

- The study is focused in the grow-out stage of small-scale aquaculture in Cambodia.
- The study is planned to be conducted in Takeo and Kampong Speu, where aquaculture is being intensified.
- Respondents is selected purposively.
- Results of this study do not necessarily represent the overall situation of aquaculture and gender in the country.

Bor Seth, Kampong Speu



9	135	Mr. Dik Rin
10	136	Mr. Men Kunthae
11	137	Mr. Tim Som
12	153	Mrs. Nguon Socheatey
13	154	Mr. Uy Sophat
14	155	Mr. Samrith Kai

NOTICE

- National Road
- Road
- Licensee Zone

12,000 6,000 0 12,000 24,000 Meters

Tram Kak, Takeo Province

Takeo



METHODOLOGY

- Primary and secondary data
- Quantitative and qualitative data
- Primary data – employed 4 tools:
 - Face-to-face interviews (30 farmers/province)
 - Key Informant interviews (4 stakeholders/province)
 - FGD/province (10stakeholders/FGD)
 - 2 Success stories (1/province)
- Desk Review of documents for secondary data

FINDINGS

Division of Labor

- Women are involved in the whole process of small-scale aquaculture.
- Women have more inputs (6 out of 10 activities) in small-scale aquaculture compared to men (2 out of 10 activities)
- Migration of men is one of the reasons that women has to take care feeding and daily care.

Access to Trainings/Loan

- The 19% attended training are all men. Women could not attend trainings because of their responsibilities in their household (i.e. taking care of their children and cooking food for their HH)
- Both husband and wife have the same access to credit and both of them have loans.

Issues in SSA

- Poor water quality
- Increasing temperature during the dry season
- Lack of water source
- Damaged pond and lost of fish during wet season (flood)
- Lack of technical knowledge and experience (aquaculture)
- Fish diseases, predators and pest
- Lack of inputs, low growth of stocks
- Difficulties in finding food
- Low income, sometimes just enough for food after long period of culture

Issues in Gender...

- Women have more inputs in SSA but lack of training.
- Women are more involved in SSA but less in decision making.
- Women are have more time spent in SSA but less compensated.
- SSA is additional activity and burden of women as they do almost all the tasks.
- Affected the time of women to seek and prepare daily food for their household/children.

Needs

- Better seeds, feeds and commercial pond
- Technical knowledge in management and daily care
- Technical knowledge on how to prevent diseases and predators
- Water source
- Expansion of ponds for economic scale
- Equal opportunities and compensation for both women and men
- Labour should be divided equally in both gender, men should consider loads of women

Opportunities

- Improve SSA could be a good source of income and food for the HH.
- Women accessibility of the area, lessen travel time in seeking food.
- Can reduce expenditure of the HH
- Can support the children to go to school
- Can support HH in case of emergencies
- Can be an additional skills for the women when trained and supported properly.

Women aspirations

- Food security for their household especially to their children.
- Source of income if properly manage and supported technically and financially.
- Feel inspired and motivated when they manage and produce income for the household.
- They can save and support their needs, i.e. social ceremonies and emergencies.
- Additional knowledge and skills once they received trainings and experience.

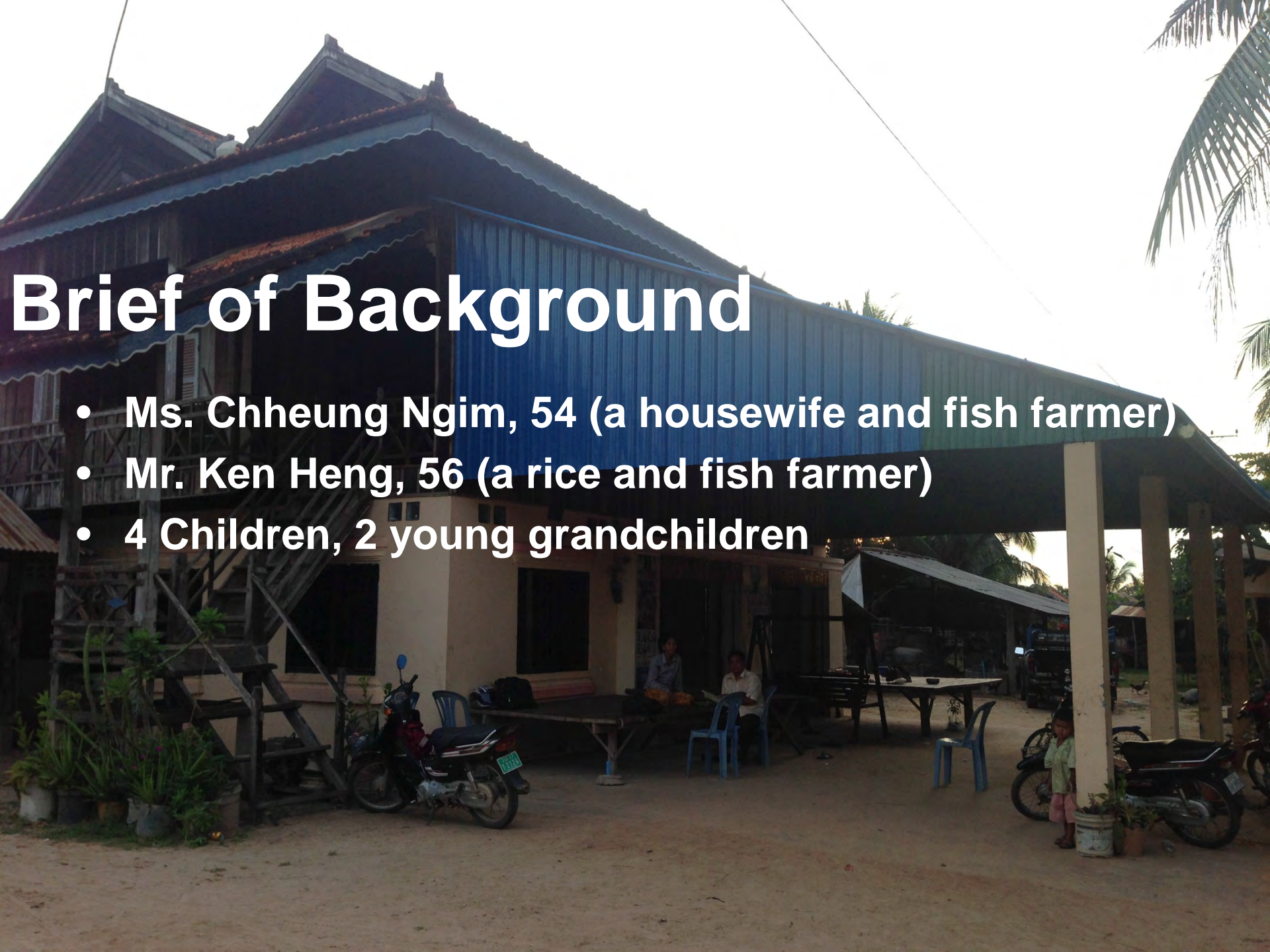


**SUCCESS STORY OF A FISH FARMER
BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF FEMALE
FAMILY MEMBER
IN KAMPONG SPEU PROVINCE**



Brief of Background

- Ms. Chheung Ngim, 54 (a housewife and fish farmer)
- Mr. Ken Heng, 56 (a rice and fish farmer)
- 4 Children, 2 young grandchildren



Getting started of the Family

- 1998: dug 2 ponds and tried by themselves (failed)
- 1999: added 4 ponds (Prasak&Fia - gave seeds)
- 2000-2001: trained on technical pond preparation and spawning in HAPA (common carb) Prasak&FiA - 250\$
- 02-03: expanded land & ponds to breed and spawn (also concrete tank breeding & spawning)
- 2004: training on breeding in Thailand (AIT project)
- 05-07: more ponds & continued breeding, spawning, stocking, nursing both seeds and breeders
- 2007: bought a tractor
- 2008: baca catfish spawning in Indonesia (Jica)

Growing up stage of the Family

- 2009: bough a pick-up car and study visit in VN (giant prawn stocking/culture)
- 10-11: expanded land & ponds - catfish breeding
- 11-12: more land, ponds & concrete tanks(frog breeding &nursing)
- 12-13: more land, ponds and continued breeding and stocking for market demand.
- 13-14: expanded and restored the big ponds to stock more for supplying at larger size of stock, local consumption as well as market demand.

Remarkable grow of the Family

- few Species - 7 species
- Inv: from 250\$ - 4000\$
- Inc: increasingly grow from 250\$-5000\$/y
- few ponds -24ponds/tanks (C: 3x4, S:8x10, L:30x40)
- Few thousands - more than 300,000 seeds
- Less than 1ha - 3ha farm
- Bigger land and house space
- Equipments, machines, tractor, vehicle...
- Send children to Universities

Women Involvement in the Hatchery Farm



Activities in Growth out stage

Involved in hatchery and grow-out stage

- Check & Mgt the pond (if any death fish, feed remains or not).
- Feeding of the fish
- Check and fix all the work in the hatchery farm
- Selling seeds of fish and frogs
- Control overall business activities in the hatchery farm (collecting, weighing, selling)

Activities in Growth out stage

- Prepare all the tools, materials for breeding
- Inject medicine for the fish to breed
- Prepare the net nest for seeds
- Pump water in the tanks (put seeds in the tank)
- Clean up the tools and the breeding areas

Issues in involving this Grow-out stage

- Lack of fund to expand the SSA
- Low production in the grow-out stage (lost, mortality, diseases, predators, and pesticide).
- Lack of labour around the village
- Over workload for a housewife farmer (exhausted)

The Need

- Fund for expanding SSA
- New water pumping machine
- Lack of labor in the village
- Hatchery and breeding tools
- Technical support to breed other species especially freshwater giant prawn
- Good source of water for breeding
- Breed other species with good price

The Opportunity

- Establish hatchery and pond to grow both breeders and seeds
- Developed technical skills
- Developed Network both government and NGOs
- Increasing demand of seeds and support of other fish farmers
- Extension officer for SSA

The Aspirations

- FiA recognized and certified as successful hatchery farmer in the commune in 2009.
- Received gold medal from the Minister of MAFF.
- Number of training certificates from FiA
- Certificate of training completion from Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia
- Source of food and income for the HH
- Increase of properties/assets
- Motivated from the recognition of people in the commune and in the province

Her success and failure

- Start in early 1998 but failed to produce.
- Received training from PRASAK organization.
- Did not stop and try to produce fingerlings
- In 2000 start to produce fingerlings and grow it by themselves.
- Slowly through daily activities and training from different providers, I perfect the breeding, spawning, nursing and grow-out

General Conclusion

- SSA in Cambodia is semi-intensive or most of the time extensively implemented.
- Women are involved in almost all activities of SSA.
- Since SSA is HH activity, women are not fully compensated.
- Although women almost do all activities, they are not supported technically and financially.
- Although women are involved in all activities of SSA, they do not have equal decision with men.
- SSA has potential as source of food and income when properly supported.
- Government should develop a policy to be able to address issues and needs of the HH involved in SSA

Recommendations

- Provide technical support to the HH especially women involved in SSA.
- Find right time to train women as they are busy with their other activities in the HH.
- Find a way that men and women will have equal responsibility in SSA activities
- Provide equal decision making in SSA especially women are fully involved in almost all activities
- Support women to have equal compensation and benefits from SSA
- Improve SSA to become an economic source of livelihood of the household.
- Develop Strategy and Action plan in promoting gender in the Aquaculture Development sector at the national and regional level



Thank You !