



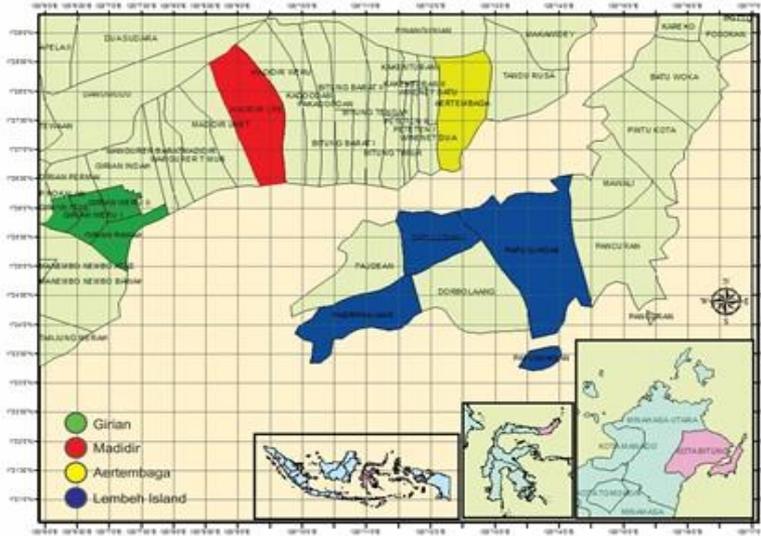
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## **GENDER EQUITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN THE FISHERIES VALUE CHAIN IN BITUNG, NORTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA**

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# BITUNG'S FISHERIES PROFILE

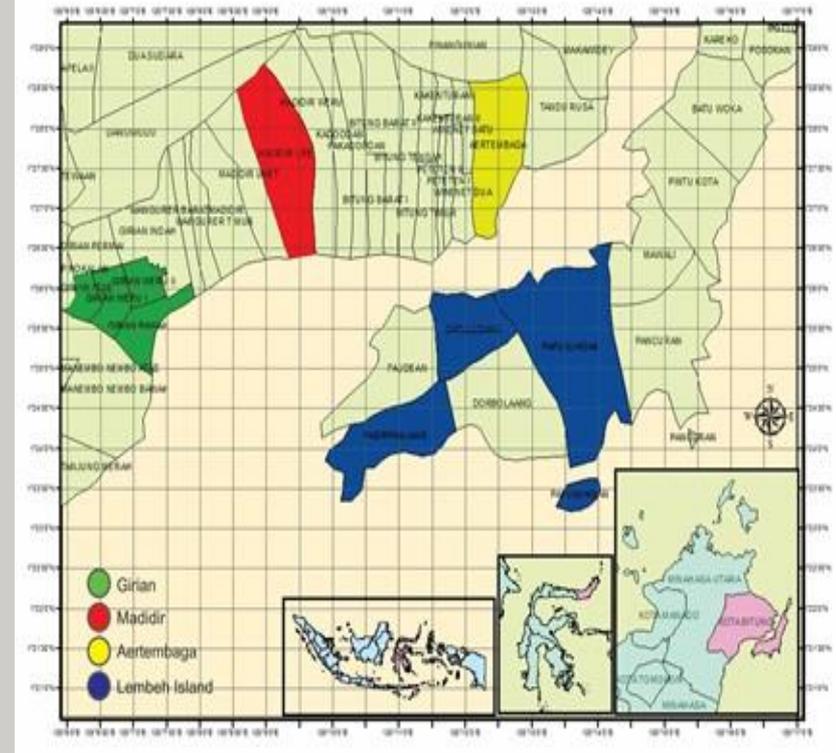


- ❖ Center of the fishing industry in Eastern Indonesia, particularly for tuna and tuna-like species.
- ❖ There are about 1,100 fishing boats, 90% categorized as small-scale business (<10GT).
- ❖ The fishery sector in Bitung, which includes fishing, fish processing and marketing, is the source of livelihood for some 2,500 fisheries households. Totally there are 67 fish processing companies operating in Bitung City.
- ❖ Tuna fishing is predominantly a male-dominated industry. Conversely, many women involved in fish processing and marketing.
- ❖ Although women play key roles in post-harvest activities, there is an indication that their contribution to the industry has often been undervalued and unappreciated. Therefore, the study of gender analysis was conducted to understand the different roles and interactions among male and female actors along the tuna value chain and to identify key issues and constraints to achieve gender equity and women empowerment

# METHODOLOGY

## STUDY SITE/RESPONDENTS

- Fishers (handline, pool and line, and purse seine): Kel. Aertembaga Satu, Kel. Papusungan, Kel. Batu Lubang, Kel. Pasir Panjang, Kel. Pintu Kota,
- Fish traders: Kel. Aertembaga Satu, Kel. Papusungan, Kel. Batu Lubang, Kel. Pasir Panjang, Kel. Pintu Kota, Kel. Sagerat
- Small-scale fish processors: Kel. Papusungan, Kel. Batu Lubang, Kel. Pasir Panjang, Kel. Pintu Kota, Kel. Girian Atas, Kel. Sagerat
- Workers in large-scale fish processors: Kel. Aertembaga, Kel. Girian Bawah



## APPROACH:

This study employed *Gender Dimensions Framework (GDF)* as GDF comprises six research framework (Access and control; Knowledge, beliefs and perceptions,; Practices and participation; Time and space; Legal rights and status; Power and decision making) to understand gender issues and gender differences in roles, constraints and opportunities along tuna value chain in Bitung.

## TIME OF FIELD RESEARCH:

Field research was conducted in 2017.

## DATA SOURCES:

- Field survey/observations of 244 respondents (collected data entered into Google Form)
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
- Key Informant Interviews (KII)

## ANALYSIS METHOD:

Primary data obtained through interviews were analyzed descriptively using the Google Form. The results of the analysis were confirmed through focus group discussions (FGD), interviews with key informants, and local stakeholders validation workshops



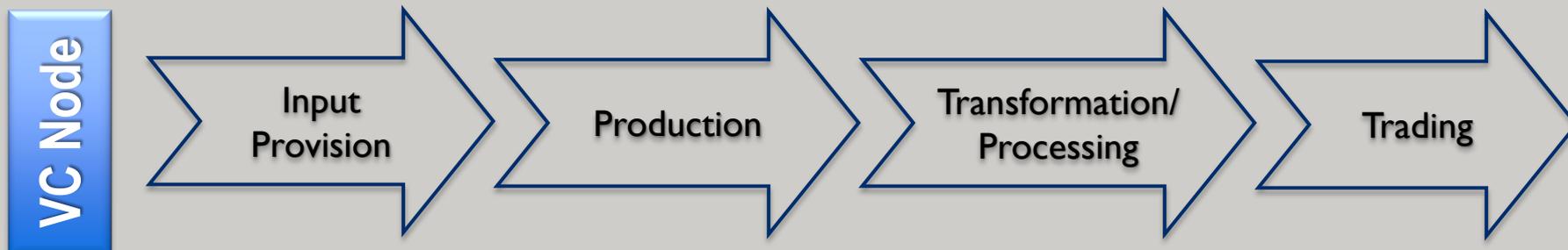
# RESULTS

## RESPONDENTS PROFILE

- **Age:** 15-65 years, majority were aged 26-55 years (85%)
- **Education:** Majority were graduated from Junior High School and High School (66%)
- **Number of dependents in family:** Majority were 1-5 persons (85%)
- **Ethnics:** Majority were Sangihe (42%) and Gorontalo (28%)
- **Gender:** 48% male, 52% female
  - Fishers (59 persons): 93% male, 7% female
  - Fish traders (43 persons): 43% male, 57% female
  - Small-scale fish processors (16 persons): 38% male, 62% female
  - Workers in large-scale fish processors (126 persons): 26% male and 74% female.



# Gender Differentials In VC Activities



 	Input Provision		Production		Transformation/Processing		Trading		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
VC Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Fishing, ship building</li> <li>✓ Ice loading</li> <li>✓ Engine maintenance</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Fish unloading</li> <li>✓ Fish transportation</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Fish unloading</li> <li>✓ Fish transportation</li> <li>✓ Processing tools cleaning</li> <li>✓ Machinery operator</li> <li>✓ Fish eviscerating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Filleting</li> <li>✓ Sorting</li> <li>✓ Skinning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Transporting</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Food preparation, fishing gears preparation</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Grading</li> <li>✓ Administration</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Packing</li> <li>✓ Administration</li> <li>✓ Quality control</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Fish marketing</li> <li>✓ Administration</li> <li>✓ Quality control</li> </ul>		

# GENDER ROLES AND RELATIONS IN TUNA VALUE CHAIN

## CAPTURE FISHERIES :

- ❑ Tuna fishing is dominated by male, starting from completing permits and documentations, preparations of go fishing (fuel, water, food, cigarettes, fishing gears), fishing and fish handling at sea, and unloading the catch.
- ❑ On land, procuring the block ice and *crushing it* into smaller size pieces are performed by men. The process of icing the fish is mostly done by men, but some women are also involved in this work.



# GENDER ROLES AND RELATIONS IN TUNA VALUE CHAIN

## SMALL-SCALE FISH PROCESSORS:

- ❑ Fish purchasing is done by women, but fish transportation to processor's location is performed by men.
- ❑ Butchering and cleaning the fish, dividing the fish into two parts, clamping the fish by using bamboo, and smoking the fish are all performed by men. Fish selling and managing the finance is performed by women.



# GENDER ROLES AND RELATIONS IN TUNA VALUE CHAIN

## MARKETING:

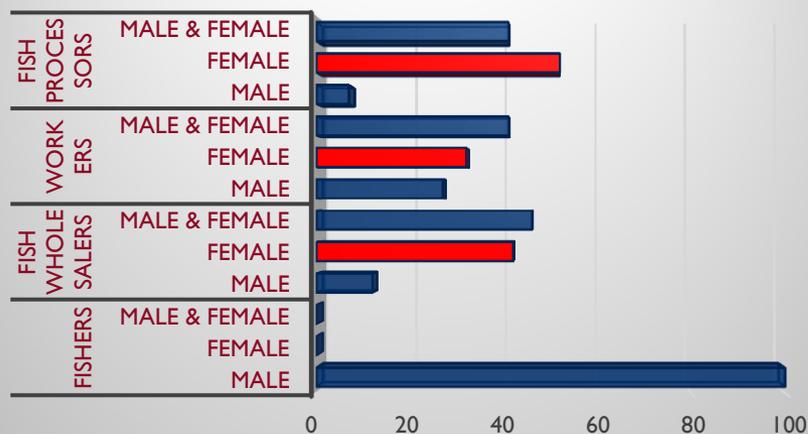
- ❖ The marketing of fresh and processed fish in large quantities, including fish transportation to destination is generally done by men. Women are less involved in these activities due to the nature of the work that requires physical strength.
- ❖ Small retail sales of fresh fish and processed fish, including in fish auction site and peddling fish in residential neighborhood on foot, are generally done by women. Women are less capable of carrying/transporting fish in large quantities, and also they have responsibility to take care of the housework.



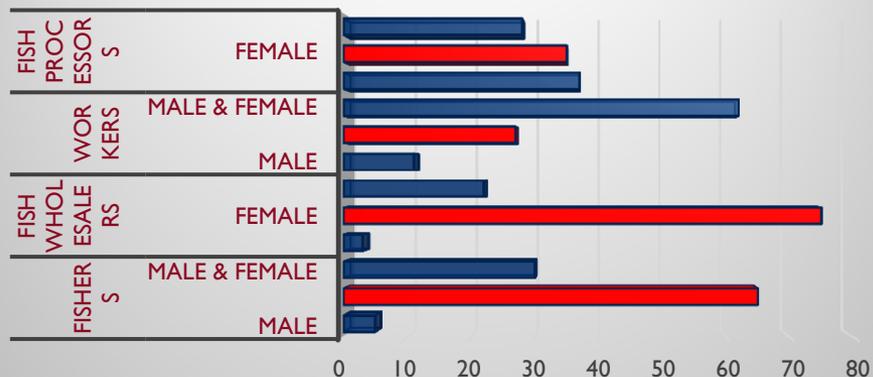
# INFORMATION ON GENDER DIMENSIONS FRAMEWORK (GDF)

## I. ACCESS AND CONTROL

### Access to Physical Resources



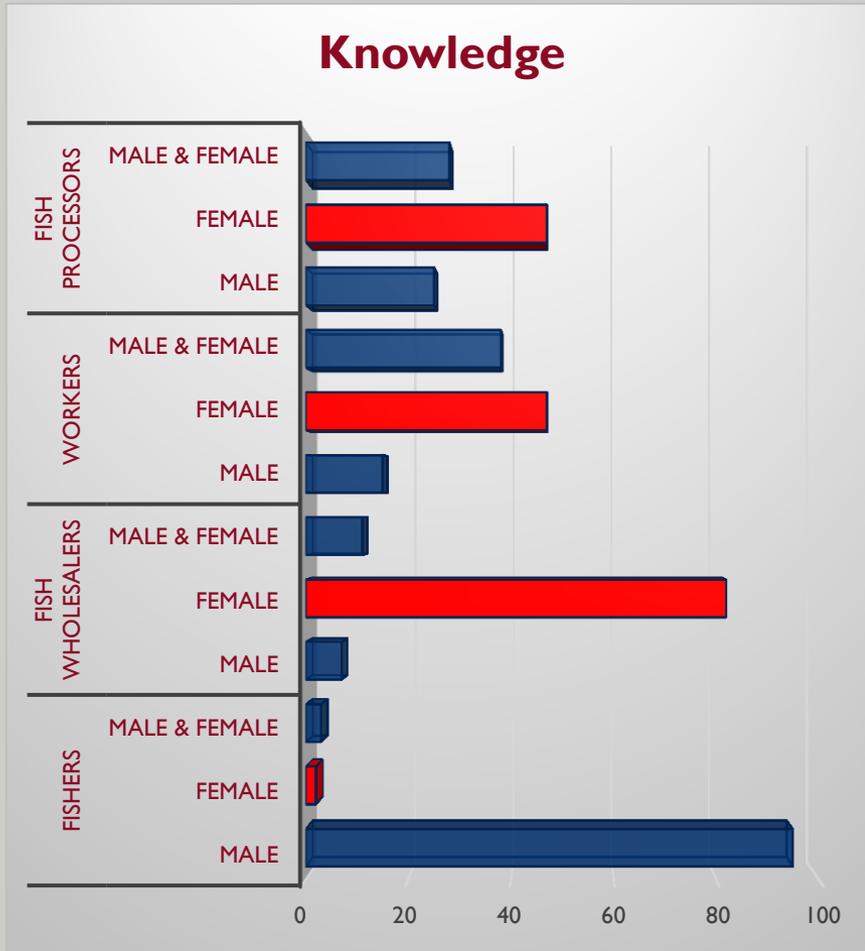
### Access to Financial and Information Resources



- In capture fisheries, the access to and control over assets are held by mostly men.
- In small-scale processors, women as owners hold the access and control over assets.
- In large-scale fish processing firms, the access and control of the company's assets is dominated by men.
- In fish marketing, the access and control of assets are held jointly by men and women.

# INFORMATION ON GENDER DIMENSIONS FRAMEWORK (GDF)

## 2. KNOWLEDGE, BELIEFS AND PERCEPTION



- Men have much knowledge in fish catching activities, while women have much knowledge in fish processing and marketing.
- There are beliefs and perceptions in society that women are unsuited to fishing jobs due to physical factors as well as women's responsibility to take care of home and children.

# INFORMATION ON GENDER DIMENSIONS FRAMEWORK (GDF)

## 3. PRACTICES AND PARTICIPATION

- Men do more heavy physical work (such as transporting fish), while women do more light work but require persistence (such as loaning).
- Women prefer to participate in social activities, such as “arisan” (Regular social gathering whose members contribute to and take turns at winning an aggregate sum of money).



## 4. TIME AND SPACE

- The time spent by women and men in the tuna value chain is different through out the chain.
- Women spend more time than men in fish processing activities, but outdoor activities along the value chain (fishing, transportation fish and processed fish, and selling fish) are relatively comparable between men and women.



# GENDER DIMENSIONS FRAMEWORK (GDF)

## 5. LEGAL RIGHTS AND STATUS

There is no gender-discriminatory law that inhibits women's rights to own property, including fishing vessels. Women working in large-scale fish processing plants also face no constraints to obtain their legal rights and status. Both men and women thus have equal rights and legal status in all activities in the tuna value chain.

## 6. POWER AND DECISION MAKING

In fishing activities, the decision to go fishing made by the vessel owner or the captain who are mostly male.

In fish processing activities, the decision to produce smoked skipjack fish is also made by the business owner who are mostly women (purchase of raw fish as raw materials, recruitment of labour to be used for work, fish processing by labour and the sale of processed fish). In fish marketing, both wholesaling and retailing, power and decision making are generally in the hands of women as business owners. This indicates that power and decisions made by men and women are vary along the chain.



# ISSUES ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- Cultural norms which applies to small scale fish processors, fish vendors, fishers and workers as to the type of work men and women do in each node of the chain that is often defined according to the physical demand of the task (such as catching, carrying and transporting fish being conducted by men while buying, sorting and eviscerating fish as well as book keeping activities are conducted by women). Limited access to resources such as fishing vessels by women.
- Limited access to resources such as raw materials due to low bargaining power in determining the price of fish products because of monopsony in small scale women fish processors (*katsuobushi*).
- Time constraints for money-making activities for women due to their responsibilities to the household and children.
- Lack of access to public transportation for women fish vendors to landing centers / harbors very early in morning that make them vulnerable to harmful condition such as sexual abuse.
- Poor access to financial sources due to limited or no collateral, and also too small-scale business are not interested to the financial institution in providing credit. This lack of finance support has limited the women from upgrading their fisheries businesses, and therefore not been able to form sustainable and viable fish trade especially when it comes to the export of fish and other fishery products.
- Limited access to information, networks, extension and associations.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- ✓ USAID Oceans
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- ✓ Head of Bitung Fisheries and Marine Affairs Agency
- ✓ Head of Bitung Oceanic Fisheries Port
- ✓ Leaders of companies that have participated in this research (PT Delta and PT Sari Tuna Makmur)
- ✓ Leaders of agencies and groups involved in FGDs, local workshops, and acting as key informants.

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