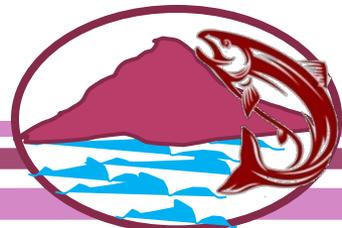


A MODEL FOR GENDER-BASED POST HARVEST FISHERIES TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER INITIATIVES

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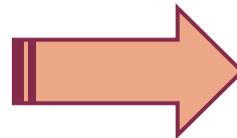
INTRODUCTION

Importance of Fisheries

✓ ~ 56.6 million people
worldwide

84% → Asians

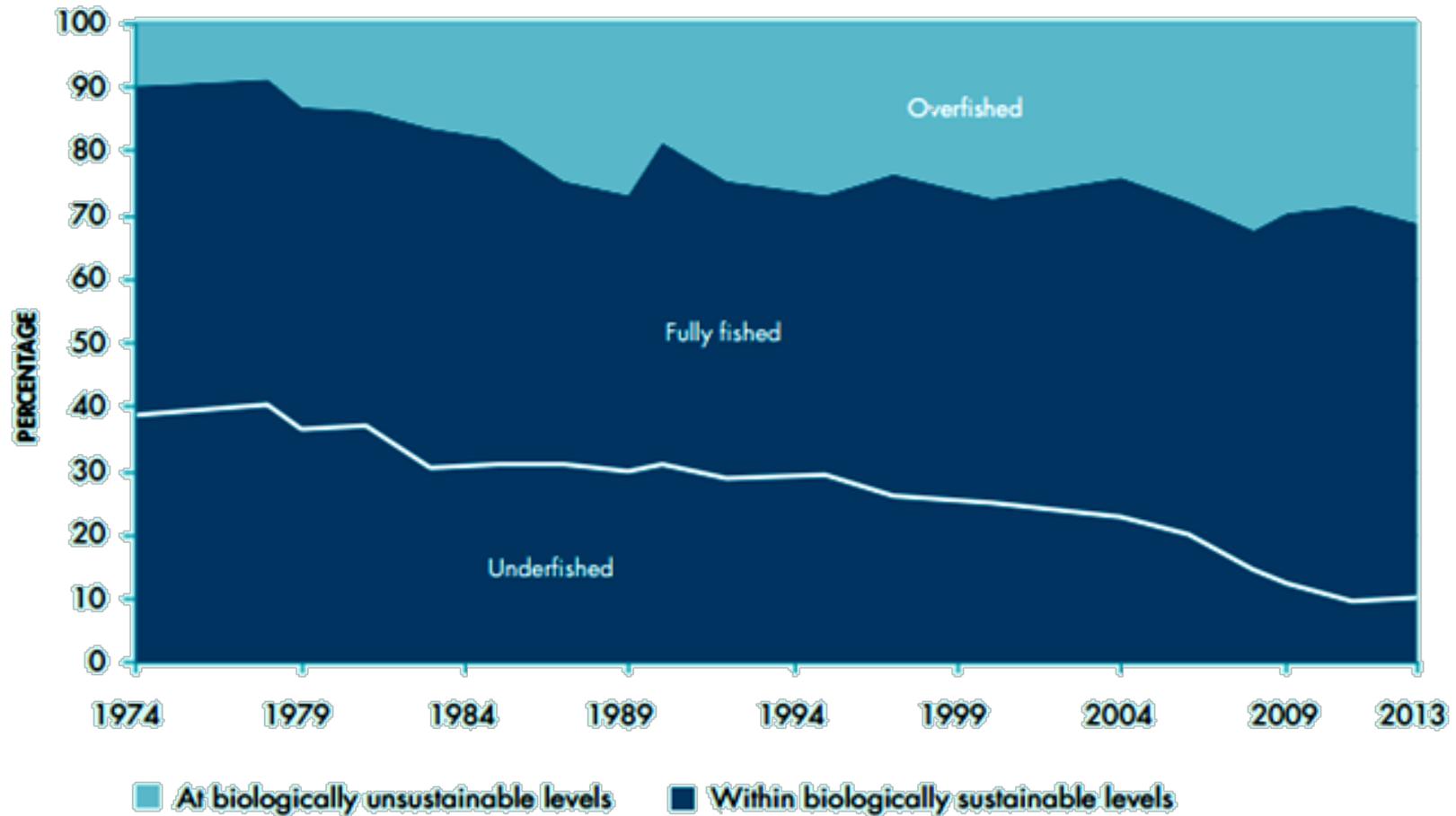
19% → Women



engaged in
primary fisheries
production
sectors



GLOBAL TRENDS IN THE STATE OF WORLD MARINE FISH STOCKS SINCE 1974



Notes: Dark shading = within biologically sustainable levels; light shading = at biologically unsustainable levels. The light line divides the stocks within biologically sustainable levels into two subcategories: fully fished (above the line) and underfished (below the line).

Source: SOFIA 2016





State of Coastal Resources →

- dictates the social and economic conditions of the coastal fishing communities



MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS

- ✓ establishment of protected areas
- ✓ stock enhancement
- ✓ implementation of close and open season
- ✓ ecotourism
- ✓ regulations of fishing gears and methods
- ✓ provision of alternative livelihood
- ✓ others



Provision of alternative livelihood

- Land-based program
- Imparts knowledge on appropriate processing methodologies for aquatic products
- Intended for women in the fishing communities



In providing alternative livelihood activities.....

- must come up with an intervention model for a gender-based postharvest fisheries technology transfer
- more holistic approach – from “*source to plate*”



Objectives

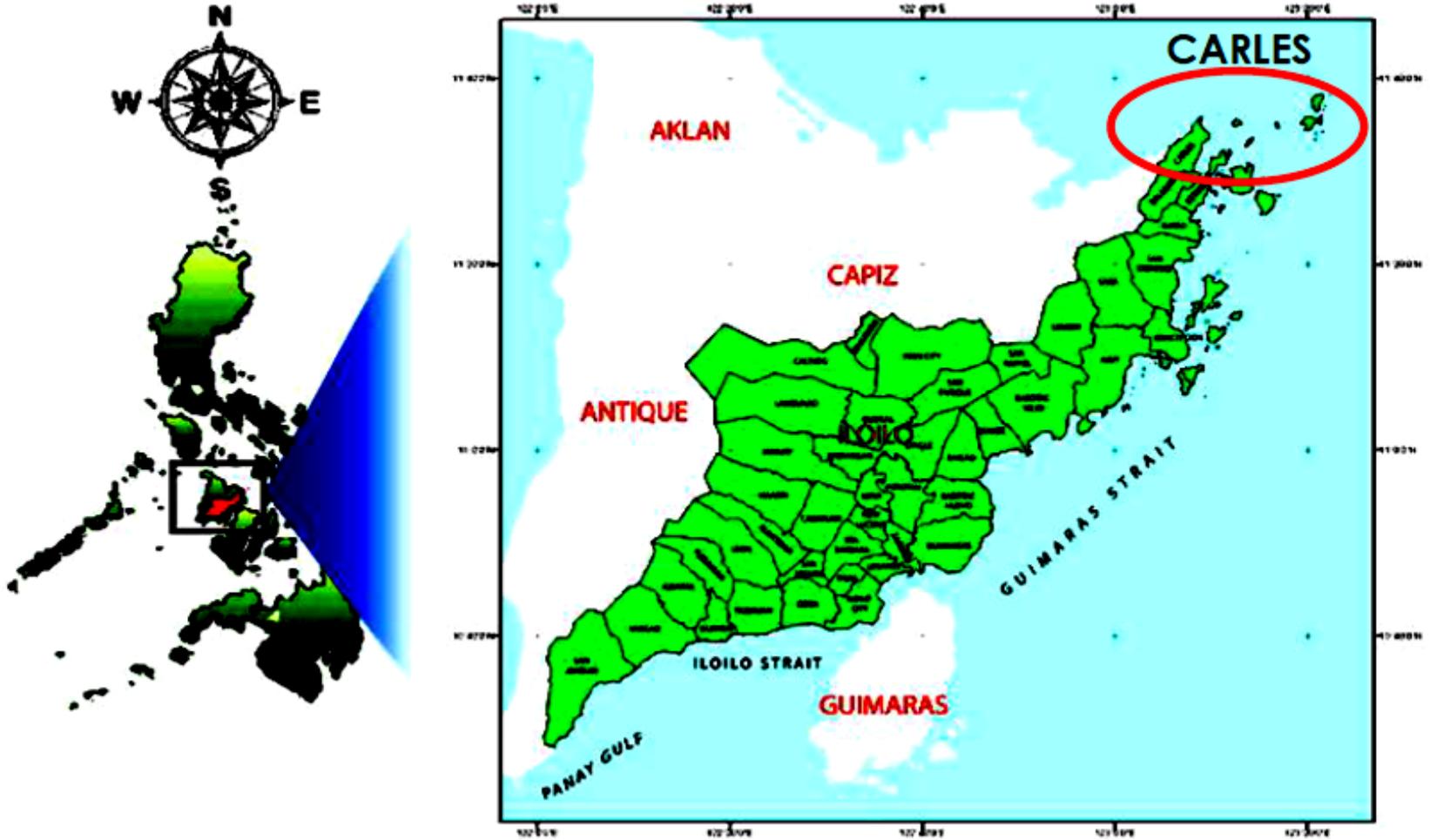
- To increase the capacity and exposure of women in coastal communities in fisheries post harvest technologies;



- To provide coastal communities the opportunities to engage in small-scale enterprise;
- To establish linkages between fishing communities and the private sector.



Project Site



The geographical location of the municipality of Carles, Iloilo, Philippines



Methodology

Assessment of the status of coastal resources

- resource availability and utilization, the capacity of fishing communities, their problems, and their training needs.
- done using Focus group discussions (FGD) and key informant interviews of a total of 149 participants in five (5) *barangays*.

Livelihood training workshops

- training modules were developed and then implemented
- included trainings on: Fish Processing Technologies, Value Addition, Fish Packaging and Labeling, Food Safety, Hygiene and Sanitation in Coastal Communities, Enterprise Planning and Development, Financial Statement and Record Keeping.
- 40 participants were selected from the different coastal *barangays* of Carles.

Product Commercialization

- products of the women's group were included in the Carles AgroFair in October 2012.



Defining the roles of women in coastal communities



Photos taken during the focus group discussions and interviews of the participants in the *barangays* of Carles, Iloilo



1. *Status of the coastal communities*

“Carles Municipal Fisheries Code of 2008” - decrees tougher fines and jail terms to violators; recognizes the municipality’s need for food security as the primary consideration by limiting access of outsiders to the fisheries and aquatic resources of the municipality

Municipal MPA System Management Council - institutionalizes the establishment of 50,000 hectares marine protected areas



PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS

Name of Barangay	Total	GENDER	
		Male	Female
Brgy Buaya	39	22	17
Brgy Alipata	30	17	13
Brgy San Fernando	27	25	2
Brgy Bancal	27	18	9
Brgy Barosbos	26	26	0
Total	149	108	41
% from total		72.48	27.52

Annual Household Income (PhP)	#	Percent
700-1999	7	4.70
2000-4999	98	65.77
5000-9999	31	20.81
10000-19999	11	7.38
20000-30000	2	1.34

Educational Attainment	#	Percent
College graduate	13	8.72
Vocational graduate	1	0.67
HS graduate	60	40.27
Elementary graduates	75	50.34



Resources in the area are still considered abundant by most of the participants in the key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGD).

BUT the participants are still **not earning enough** for their families.

Problems on fisheries resources/related to fish catch:

1. encroachment by commercial fishers of the municipal waters;
2. overfishing especially of siganids (*danggit*);
3. cyanide fishing; and
4. the use of the following destructive fishing methods and gears:
 - (1) *zipper* that destroys the environment
 - (2) dynamite fishing
 - (3) *taksay* (dragging method to catch shrimp)
 - (4) fine mesh nets; and
 - (4) trawl (most trawlers other nearby areas)



2. Present roles of women in the coastal communities

Major occupations of the Key Informant Interview participants from 5 barangays in Carles, Iloilo (n=149)

Main Occupation	#	Percent
Fishing	124	83.22
Fish/Food Vending	3	2.01
Net Mending	1	0.67
Fish Buying	1	0.67
Fish Drying	1	0.67
<i>Other activities</i>		
Buy and Sell	4	2.68
Laundry women	1	0.67
Housekeeping	14	9.40

- the roles of men and women are sharply defined in the coastal communities of Carles, Iloilo → men are the catchers while most women are designated to repairing of fishing nets and to processing and marketing of the catch, and other non-fisheries activities
- 108 men are all engaged in fishing
- 16 women who are engaged in fishing are mostly involved in gleaning and shellfish gathering
- 25 women are engaged in other activities



GENDER ATTITUDE

Opinion of the respondents as to who should engage in fish processing (n=149)

	#	Percent
Men	101	67.79
Women	43	28.86
Both	5	3.36

Changing view ?

Although men are still considered the head of the household and as such, should provide for the family by engaging themselves in fishing activities, they now view that they may also be involved in jobs traditionally “designated” for women.



Opportunities for improving and diversifying livelihood activities

1. *Alternative income generating activities for women*

- Finding the most appropriate sustainable livelihood has always been a challenge especially in areas where fishing communities refuse to completely detach from the marine environment as a source of livelihood.
- Training activities are necessary for the communities



Factors that influence the choice of fish processing activities for the community (n=149)

Factors	#	Percent
Products are easy to sell	21	34.23
Can be a good livelihood activity	16	26.23
Sources are readily available	7	11.48
Easy money, good price	5	8.20
Products are more expensive than dried fish	4	6.56
Easy processing	3	4.92
Seasonality of species	2	3.28
No extra expenses, can get financing	2	3.28
Profitability	1	1.64



2. Increasing the capacity and exposure of women (and men) to appropriate fisheries postharvest technologies

PROFILE OF TRAINING PARTICIPANTS

	Number	%
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
21-30	6	15.0
31-40	9	22.5
41-50	12	30.0
51-60	10	25.0
61 up	3	7.5

	Number	%
EDUC'L ATTAINMENT		
Elementary	3	7.5
High School	15	37.5
Voc School	2	5.0
College	20	50.0
GENDER		
Female	31	77.5
Male	9	22.5





Photos taken during the training workshops of the targets beneficiaries in Carles, Iloilo





Photos taken during the training workshops of the targets beneficiaries in Carles, Iloilo



2. Small scale enterprise development in coastal communities



Photos taken during the micro-enterprise development training workshops of the targets beneficiaries in Carles, Iloilo



3. Providing the opportunities to engage in small-scale enterprises



Photos taken during the Carles Agri-Fisheries Fair



TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS

Average score of the self assessment of the trainees on the levels of their knowledge and skills before and after the training (5=high; 3=medium; 1=low)

Topics	Before the training	After the training
Fish processing technologies	2.11	4.28
Product quality and safety	2.61	4.28
Good manufacturing practices	2.33	4.11
Smoking	1.72	4.11
Deboning	1.76	4.18
Bottling	1.65	3.78
Value addition	2.22	4.06
Product packaging and labelling	2.17	3.83
Enterprise development	2.55	3.94



Use of a gender-based model for fisheries technology transfer in coastal communities

1. There is a need to have a more appropriate community-based coastal resource management approach to decrease poverty-driven over-exploitation of the coastal resources in Carles. Such approach must consider the bio-physical and the socio-economic aspects of resource management.



Women play a very critical role



2. Some entrepreneurial projects have been successful in some Philippine coastal communities and these include seaweed farming, bird watching tours, and other forms of ecotourism and handicraft projects.



In the present study, the participation in the training of women from the fishing communities on postharvest fisheries indicate their willingness to have their own businesses that can help increase their household incomes.



3. The use of a gender-based model for fisheries technology transfer initiatives in coastal communities involves a holistic approach, from rapid appraisal of the status of the aquatic resources in the community and the socio-economic activities of the fisher folk, to processing and marketing of fishery products.



- ✓ Engaging women means capacitating them to come up with their own business ventures.
- ✓ Women can have their own income that can improve their purchasing power.
- ✓ Women can find self actualization or self worth as they are able to share their knowledge and skills to alleviate their family's economic status.



4. Gender sensitivity trainings must also be incorporated as an important part of any community-based activities



- ✓ to provide venues for women to break away from the usual gender-stereotypes in traditional Filipino families.
- ✓ to increase awareness on the important roles of women in the household and in the communities → to bring changes in the division of labor in the home and to have practices that would be replicated by their children and the other generations to come



THANK YOU !

