



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMY, PLANNING, AND DEVELOPMENT

# Assessing Access, Control, And Decision-making over Resources of Men and Women in Small-scale Fishing (SSF) Households in Miagao, Iloilo

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# Presentation Outline

01

INTRODUCTION

02

METHODOLOGY

03

RESULTS

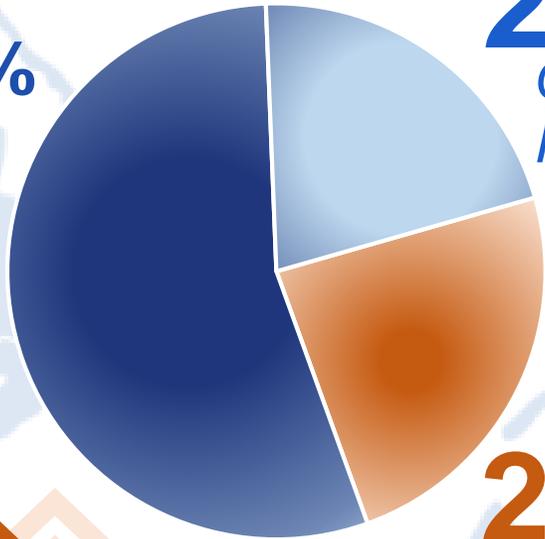
04

CONCLUSION AND  
RECOMMENDATION

# INTRODUCTION

## Fishing Production in the Philippines, 2024

**54.9%**  
*Aquaculture*



**21.2%**  
*Commercial Fisheries*

**23.9%**  
*Municipal Fisheries*



**830, 954**  
fishing households

This study assesses access, control, and decision-making within small-scale fishing households in Miagao, Iloilo.

### Specifically:



identify and describe the productive, reproductive, and community roles of men and women

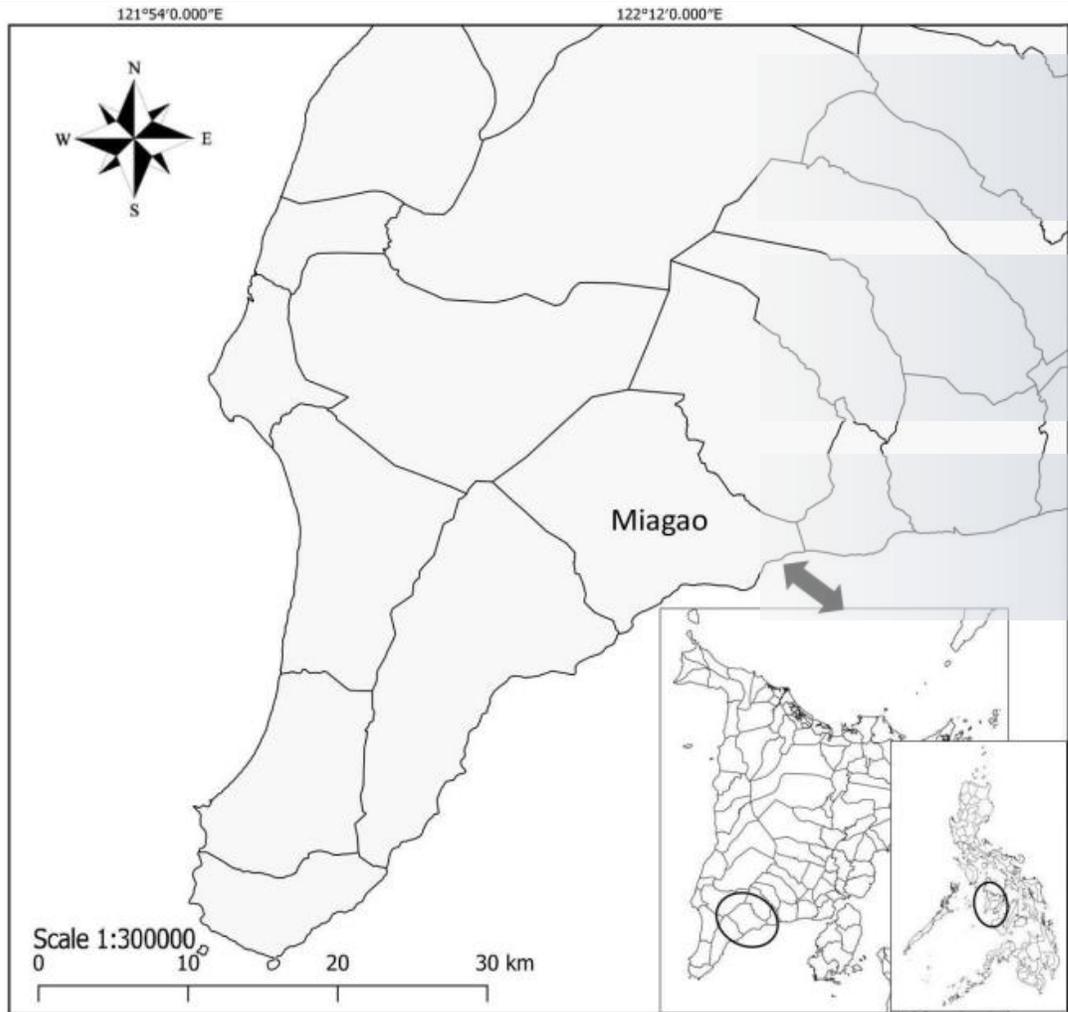


examine the access to and control over resources of men and women; and



describe decision-making in the household

# METHODOLOGY



Source: Michael Orquejo, 2024

Fig 4.1 Map of Municipality of Miagao, Iloilo

## ***Miagao, Iloilo, Philippines***

22 Coastal Barangays



## ***Household Survey***

269 participants



## ***Focused Group Discussions (FGD)***

36 participants (3 groups for female and 3 groups for male)



***Harvard Analytical Framework***



***Moser Framework***



***Collective Method***

## Activity Profile of Men and Women

### FISHING ACTIVITIES



**MEN**

The majority of fishing activities, including pre-fishing, actual fishing, and post-harvest activities, were primarily carried out by adult men.

### REPRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES

Adult men are mostly involved in home repair and maintenance.

### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Meetings for fishing-related organizations were carried out by adult men.



**WOMEN**

Adult women played a dominant role in bookkeeping and the preparation of provisions.

Adult women predominantly lead reproductive activities. Girls were doing more reproductive activities than boys.

The majority of community activities were carried out by adult women.

## Access and control over resources



### PHYSICAL CAPITAL

**Men** have more access to and control over most of the physical resources.



### HUMAN CAPITAL

**Both men and women** have access to and control over human capital



### SOCIAL CAPITAL

**Men** have more access to and control over social capital.



### FINANCIAL CAPITAL

**Women** have more access to financial resources but **men** have more control over them.

Legend:

- a – had limited access
- A – had significant access
- c – had limited control
- C – had significant control

RESOURCES	MEN	WOMEN
Physical Capital		
Fishing boat	A/C	a/c
Fishing gear	A/C	a/c
Other fishing equipment	A/C	A/c
Vehicle	A/C	a/c
Land	A/c	A/C
House	A/C	A/c
Human Capital		
Formal education	A/C	A/C
Training/seminar	A/C	A/C
Health	A/C	A/C
Social Capital		
Membership in Organizations	A/C	a/c
Extension Services	A/C	a/c
Political Expression	A/C	A/C
Financial Capital		
Formal and Semi-formal	a/C	A/C
Informal	a/C	A/c

## Decision-making dynamics

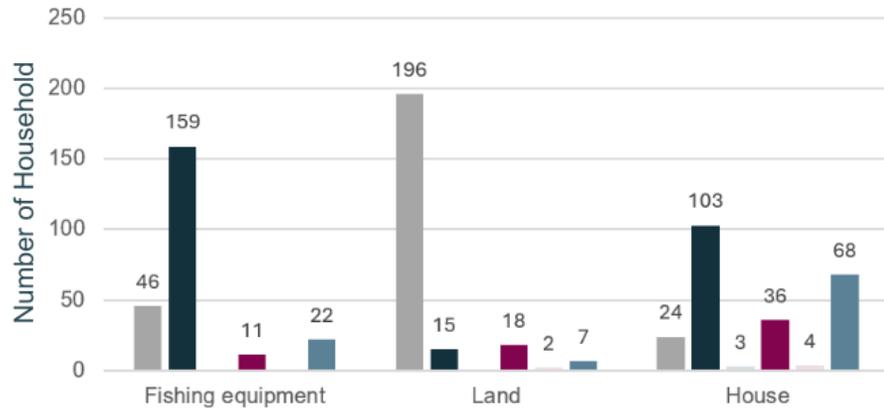


Figure 1. Decision-making Dynamics of Fishing Households on **Physical Capital**

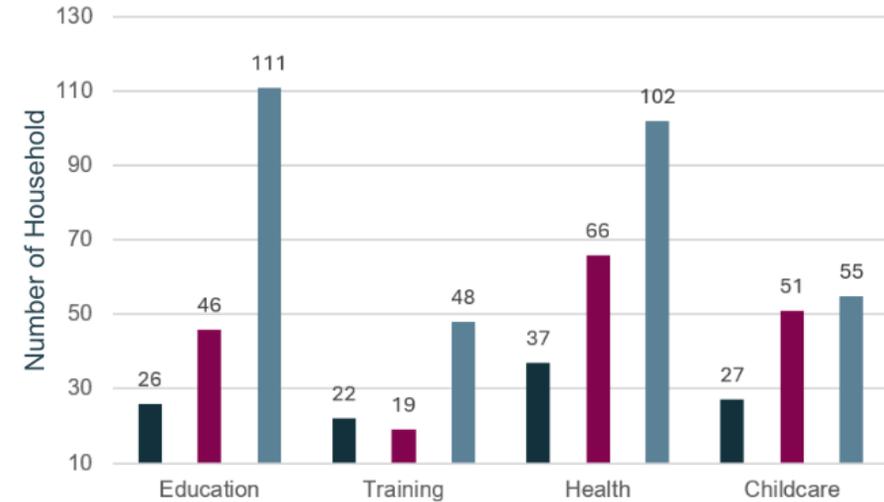
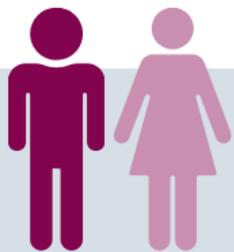


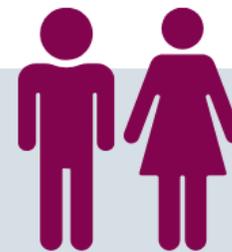
Figure 2. Decision-making Dynamics of Fishing Households on **Human Capital**

### PHYSICAL CAPITAL



**Men** have more decision-making power over fishing equipment and house

### HUMAN CAPITAL



**Both men and women** have decision-making power over human capital

Legend: Exclusively Men (dark blue), Predominantly Men (light blue), Exclusively Women (red), Predominantly Women (pink), Both Men and Women (teal)

## Decision-making dynamics

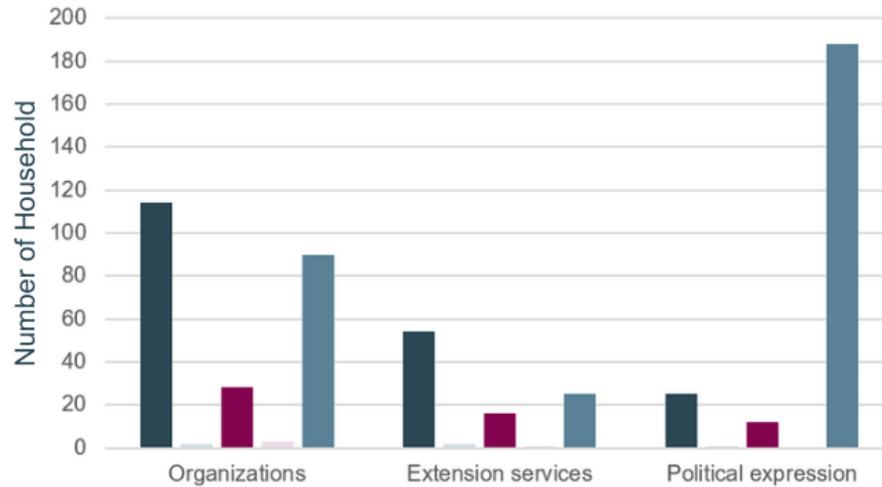


Figure 3. Decision-making Dynamics of Fishing Households on **Social Capital**

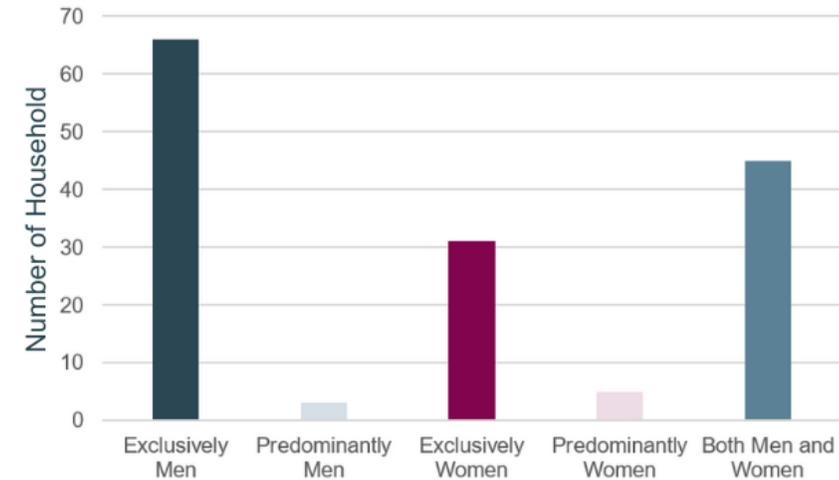
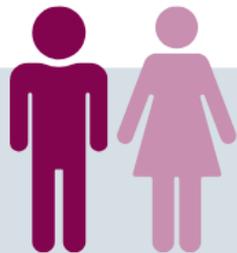


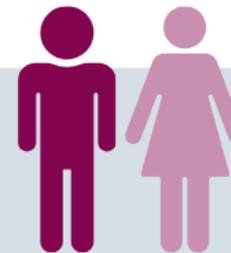
Figure 4. Decision-making Dynamics of Fishing Households on **Financial Capital**

### SOCIAL CAPITAL



**Men** have more decision-making power over membership to organizations and extension services, while **both** have decision-making power to political expression

### FINANCIAL CAPITAL



**Men** exclusively made decisions regarding financial resources

Legend: ■ Exclusively Men   ■ Predominantly Men   ■ Exclusively Women   ■ Predominantly Women   ■ Both Men and Women

# CONCLUSION



Division of roles in the household is heavily **influenced by gender norms and socio-economic factors.**



Men had greater access to and control over physical capital while women have better access to financial resources.



Men had exclusive decision-making power in majority of the resources.

# RECOMMENDATION



Institutionalize gender mainstreaming in fisheries policies by requiring gender analysis at all stages of program planning, implementation, and evaluation.



Acknowledge and value unpaid household and care work within policy frameworks, integrating these contributions into livelihood support and social protection programs.



Strengthen the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data to support evidence-based policymaking on resource allocation, household roles, and community dynamics in fishing areas.



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