Women’s fishing and socio-economic status of poor fishing village, Naguleliya Sri Lanka

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Study Area

North Western Province

Sri Lanka

Naguleliya Village

Study area
• 19 Families
• 90% Fishing
• Male Female ratio 47:53
• No roads
• No electricity
• No proper houses
The dominant livelihood sources in Naguleliya village

- Open access fishing: 80
- Srimp aquaculture: 10
- Labour: 5
- Livestock farming: 5
Sources of employment by % in female workers

- Female fishing ratio: 44%
- Female labour: 20%
- No work: 36%
- No work: 0%
Materials and methods

• Fishing time
  – The beach seine fishing group fishing at 8am. to 6pm. This group catch fish only in South West monsoon.
  – 2\textsuperscript{nd} group (Catch by hand) fishing at 9am. To 2pm. This group catch fish through out the year.
Fishing by hand

Before the fishing

Flashing mud

Hand fishing in turbid water

Catch
Beach seine fishing

Pulling the net
Collecting fish
Transporting fish
## Results and discussion

### Average income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishing method</th>
<th>Fishing season</th>
<th>Daily average income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish catching by hand</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>105 LKR (0.94USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach seine</td>
<td>6 month</td>
<td>100 LKR (0.89USD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These fishing women are mostly widows or unemployed husbands.

Families of these two groups are basically depend on women’s fishing.

District women fishing is 0.4%

In this village Women fishing is 44%

Both group daily income under the official poverty line (3087 LKR/ month ) of Sri Lanka.

High poverty, less opportunity for the employment, low educational level has led to increase in women fishing of this village.
Income distribution in the year

- Hand catch
- Beach Saine

LKR

Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec
Conclusion

• Women's fishery in this poor village need social and economic sustainability.
Thanks