Gender in Rice-Shrimp Value Chain: A Case Study of Grow-Out Farm in Soc Trang Province, Vietnam

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Presentation outline

1. Researchable issues
2. Objectives
3. Methodology
4. Results
   - General introduction on rice-shrimp rotation value chain
   - Gender issues in grow-out households
   - Gender issues in other actors of value chain
5. Conclusion and recommendations
1. Researchable issues

- Rotation rice-shrimp culture model has strongly developed in coastal province in the MKD (62% of the total shrimp area) (SEAT, 2012). Soc Trang and Bac Lieu are pioneer provinces.

- Soc Trang province:
  - Aquaculture area: > 64 thousand ha;
  - Shrimp culture area: > 37 thousand ha
  - Total aquaculture yield: 180 thousand ton
  - Exported value: 388 mill.USD

- Rice shrimp rotation culture in Soc Trang: My Xuyen (10,000 ha), Vinh Chau (50 ha).

*Penaeus monodon*
1. Researchable issues (Cont.)

- World Bank (2009) revealed:
  - Marketing and trading shrimp product is done equally between men and women.
  - Women play an essential role in small-scale collection network.
  - Men's roles dominated in intensive shrimp aquaculture as compared to extensive farming system.

Rice shrimp rotation farming is mostly small-scale and extensive system => Don’t have much data exist on gender-disaggregated in value chain in VN.
2. Objectives

• To identify gender roles (men and women) in rice-shrimp rotation value chain;

• To determine women’s roles in grow out node;

• To analyse gender issues in other actors of the value chain.

• To propose a solution for integrating gender in rotation rice-shrimp culture in Vietnam.
3. Methodology

**Data collection**

*Secondary data:* DARDs’ reports, current studies.

*Primary data:*
  *Group discussion:* key informants; shrimp farmers.
  *Questionnaire surveys:* 1 hatchery and nursery business; 30 rice-shrimp rotation grow – out farms (20 male and 10 female); 2 local traders (1 male and 1 female); 1 processing plant.
Analysis method: Quantitative and qualitative methods

Figure 1: Study area
4. Results

General introduction of rice shrimp rotation value chain

- Main actors:

Inputs  Production  Middlemen/Traders  Processing  Consumption  Export
General information on gender roles in rice shrimp value chain

**Input**

- **Hatchery**
- **Feed**
- **Chemicals**

**Grow-out**

**Middlemen**

**Wholesaler**

**Domestic Market** *(Retailers, consumers)*

**Export**

**Pre-processing and processing**

**Men:** management, technical application, ...

**Women:** accounting, housework, cleaning.

**Men:** pond technical management: shrimp health care, seed purchasing, harvesting, ...

**Women:** feeding, soling, financial monitor, house care, child care, cooking, livestock...

**Men:** transportation, drivers, frozen shrimp and physical other hard work

**Women:** sizing, cleaning, financial monitoring.

**Women (main labor forces):** office & financial work, lab work, processing, cleaning, ...  

**Men:** Technical management, carrying, cleaning, Packing, ...
Gender issues in value chain actors

a) Seed production and business stage
- 30 labors: 6 administrative workers (5 men, 1 woman); 10 technical workers (male); 10 sale workers (men); 4 supporting workers (women).
• Men roles: general management, technical application (broodstock health care, breeding, water exchange; fertilizing, packing)
• Women roles: accounting, housework, cleaning.
b) Middlemen/trader actor

- Ownership: both men and women;
- Management: brothers and sisters or relatives.
- Hiring labors: majority is men (around 10 people), local labors.
- Men are paid 20% higher than women.
• **Men’s roles:** business management, product collection and carrying, drivers, frozen shrimp,…

• **Women’s roles:** financial control, sizing, cleaning, and some simple activities.
c) **Processing plant**

- **Women:** office work, financial work, lab work, shrimp processing, cleaning equipment and processing ground, ….

- **Men:** Technical management, carrying, cleaning, Packing, ….
### Gender roles in production credit issue and ownership (grow-out farmers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of farm with loans production</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender representation in borrowing: - Male</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Female</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Both</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender representation in loan payment: - Male</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Female</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Both</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production land ownership: - Male</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>86.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Female</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Men and women share relative equally in credits

Men’s role dominates women
**Land preparation:**

- Men play main roles in pond operation (technique).
- Female also contributed significantly roles: purchasing chemicals/lime, hiring labor for dredging,…

**Production decision marking:**

- By men in consulting to the wives
- Men: participate in all activities with high ratio
- Women: involved in most of activities
### Financial profile of rice-shrimp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>STD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production/ha/crop</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,647.29</td>
<td>624.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total production cost/kg/crop</td>
<td>1000 vnd</td>
<td>78.37</td>
<td>37.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling price</td>
<td>1000/kg</td>
<td>164.72</td>
<td>45.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total production cost/ha/crop</td>
<td>Mill. vnd</td>
<td>116.44</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenue/ha/crop</td>
<td>Mill.vnd</td>
<td>280.66</td>
<td>145.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/ha/crop</td>
<td>Mill.vnd</td>
<td>1,647.22</td>
<td>126.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit/household/crop</strong></td>
<td>Mil.vnd</td>
<td><strong>113.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>92.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rice-shrimp occupies more than 80% of the total income, women contribute appropriate 40%.
## Gender role in post-production stage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Gender in family labors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender in soling decision</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender in price negotiation</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender in income spending decision</td>
<td>16.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>In come distribution</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproduction investment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Household expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Priority mark (1 – 3)

- Reproduction investment: 2.63±1.23
- Household expenditure: 2.84±1.04
- Saving: 1.73±0.32
- Others: 1.50±0.70

Women: keep the money; strong power in spending decision
CONCLUSION

• Women increasingly express their role in rice-shrimp value chain in most actors, particularly:

  ✓ Seed production: men cover the majority of work with their technical skill and physical strength. Women show their roles in supporting activities.

  ✓ Production: Men play role in technical management and marketing communication. women contributed strongly in financial control and house works in family.

  ✓ Middlemen: appropriate for women in ownership and production monitor; workload => requiring men labors; women labor only involve in shrimp sizing.

  ✓ Processing plant: women involve mainly in office work, processing as labor; men involve in technical management, carrying product.
• In rice-shrimp rotation system, women involve mostly in assistant works and household works. Women are in charge in saving and financial control in grow out farming; middlemen as owners & manager; employees in processing plants.

• Obstacles prevent women participating in rice-shrimp value chain:
  – Relative hard work requirement.
  – Technical skills and knowledge, especially in seed production, nursery and grow-out farming
  – Traditional empower => Men are households leader
Recommendations

– Women should be trained in shrimp culture technique for further deeper involvement in production.
– Women should involve more work in market communication, share house works for men as well as be improved empowerment.
– It needs to study deeply in empowerment (5 domains: production, resources, income, leadership and time) of rice-shrimp value chain in further.
Thank you for your attention!