GENDER, WATER AND LIVELIHOOD: A CASE STUDY ON KOVALAM VILLAGE

PRESENTED BY
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“Fishing on the sea is only the men’s JOB”
Outline of the Presentation

- Introduction
- Literature Review
- Objectives
- Research Question
- Methodology
- Analysis
- Conclusion
Introduction

Locality Name: Kovalam (கோவளம்)

Block Name: Thiruporur

District: Kanchipuram

State: Tamil Nadu

Language: Tamil And English

Elevation / Altitude: 36 meters. Above Seal level
Review of related literature

In many regions of coastal Southeast Asia, fishing livelihoods are frequently marked by both processes of capital intensification, and increasing levels of environmental degradation (BFAR 2004; Eder 2008; Fougerès 2005; Gaynor 2005; Salayo et al. 2008).

Asia is an important region in terms of fish trade supplying nearly 60% of global fish production. The region’s coastal fisheries play a critical role in ensuring food security and providing livelihoods, particularly for poorer sections of the community, (Ilona, 2006).

Fishing communities are often perceived as highly specialized and dependent on a single source of food and income: water (either fresh or marine), (Brugere et al, 2008).
• Local fishermen are often compelled to go out fishing despite pending typhoon or storm surge to sustain the daily needs of their family. To reduce people’s vulnerability and enhance capacities to face coastal hazards the study fosters Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction with special emphasis to sustainable livelihoods, (Gaillard, 2009).
Primary Objective of Study

- To explore the intersection between gender and water within diverse livelihood practices.
Research Questions

1. What are the different occupation perused by the women and men in the village?
2. What are the livelihood strategies adopted by different men and women in the village?
3. How the availability and accessibility of water is having gendered influence on the livelihood?
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Policies
Institutions
Process

Livelihood outcomes

Livelihood strategies

Livelihood assets

Key
H- Human; N- Natural; F- Financial; P- Physical; S- Social

Source: Adopted and modified from DFID 2002
## Research Methodology- Understanding of Conceptual Framework

### Livelihood Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Assets</td>
<td>Skills, Education, Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Assets</td>
<td>Building, Car, TV, Boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Assets</td>
<td>Cash, Jewelry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Assets</td>
<td>Social connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Assets</td>
<td>Land, Forests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Livelihood Strategies

- Multiple occupation (fishing and non-fishing)
- Alternative sites
- Joint family – Multiple earning member from different occupation
Research Methods and Tools

MIXED METHOD

QUANTITATIVE METHOD
- Questionnaire
- Time Use Survey

QUALITATIVE METHOD
- Focus Group Discussion
- Key Personnel Interview
- In Depth Interview

Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Questionnaire survey</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social mapping</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPI</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In- depth interview</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research Methods - Sampling Techniques

Natural based activities
- Fishing
  - Sea water
  - Back water

Non Nature Based Activities
- Tourism
- Business
Analysis of Occupation Structure in Kovalam Village

**Occupation diversity**

- Fishing
- Fishing Related Activities
- Small Business
- Services
- Labor
- Others
Institutional factors affecting livelihoods: A case of Fishing Livelihoods
(FGD with Fishermen)

- Government norms for gill nets
- Government loans for boats
- Government provision of technology
- Fisherman cooperative
- Traditional roles of women in fishing
- Market changes – improper cost benefits
- Urban market demand

Fishing livelihood
**Education wise Occupation**

- **Fishing**
  - Illeterate and Primary: [Percentage]
  - Higher Secondary & Secondary: [Percentage]
  - Graduate & above: [Percentage]

- **fishing related activities**
  - Illeterate and Primary: [Percentage]
  - Higher Secondary & Secondary: [Percentage]
  - Graduate & above: [Percentage]

- **Small Business**
  - Illeterate and Primary: [Percentage]
  - Higher Secondary & Secondary: [Percentage]
  - Graduate & above: [Percentage]

- **Services**
  - Illeterate and Primary: [Percentage]
  - Higher Secondary & Secondary: [Percentage]
  - Graduate & above: [Percentage]

- **Household Activities**
  - Illeterate and Primary: [Percentage]
  - Higher Secondary & Secondary: [Percentage]
  - Graduate & above: [Percentage]
Livelihood Strategies
All activities (for female respondents)

Economic

SNA
1. Selling grocery items
2. Catching fishes
3. Collecting fishes
4. Processing fishes
5. Selling fishes (both raw and cooked fishes)
6. Selling dry fishes
7. Collecting raw materials for making fishing blades
8. Making fishing blades
9. Tailoring

NON - SNA
1. Packing food for children
2. Cooking meals
3. Making tea and snacks
4. Cleaning clothes and utensils
5. Fetching water for home
6. Preparing children for school
7. Dropping children to tuition

Non-Economic
1. Sleeping
2. Waking up
3. Having breakfast
4. Having lunch
5. Taking rest
6. Watching TV
7. Spending time with friends
8. Having dinner
All activities (for male respondents)

Economic

SNA
- Room boy in hotel
- Catching fishes
- Collecting fishes
- Segregating fishes
- Repairing fishing nets
- Going and coming back from work
- Making strategy for fishing
- Making fishing blades
- Working on construction sites
- Working as cable operator
- Collecting fuel woods

NON - SNA
- Attends classes in college
- Grocery shopping
- Drops children to school

Non-Economic
- Sleeping
- Waking up
- Going to mosque
- Having breakfast
- Having lunch
- Taking rest
- Watching TV
- Spending time with friends
- Having dinner
- Playing games
Fetching water

No time
Livelihood Burdens

WATER AND LIVELIHOOD

• Women from fish market said that fetching water hamper their businesses and cause losses.
• Can water increases their daily expenditure.
• Absence of proper drainage network system cause severe health problems and water born diseases.
• In flood and monsoon period, can delivery person can’t come to households.

GENDER AND LIVELIHOOD

• Being college graduate girls are confined with in household chores.
• When compared to men, women have many secondary non economic activities.
• Fishing on sea is termed as only men's job.
• During off seasons, borrowing money for daily consumption add burden on women livelihood.
Men locate Taj Hotel at the beginning

Women tend to focus on temple, dargas and wells
Fishermen are so much into the sea shore line, highway and major social services.

Fishermen identify areas resources beyond the village interior.

They mention their schools at the beginning of drawing.
Outcomes Framework

- Policy and Institutions
- Family type
- Youth aspiration
- Alternative employment availability
- Traditional gender roles

Livelihood assets

Livelihood strategies

Access to water

- Expenditure
- Time
- Physical (fetching water)

Livelihood Outcomes
Limitation Of Study

• Shortage of time.
• Respondent busy with their daily works/chores.
• Language barrier.
• Difficulty in identifying key persons.
References

- BFAR (Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources) (2004). In Turbulent Seas: The Status of Philippine Marine Fisheries Coastal Resource Management Project, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Agriculture, Cebu City.
Thank You!!