

UNIT 1

SUMMARY CHECKLIST



Food security and nutrition

- To what extent is household food security achieved in the community?

- Do traditional dietary customs make the best possible use of available nutritional food?

- Are any food and nutrition survey data available?

- What percentage of catches is consumed by the household and what percentage is sold?

- To what extent are fisheries the primary or sole source of food?

- What other sources, actual or potential, of food exist in the community?
 - farming/home gardens
 - raising livestock or poultry
 - raising fruit-trees

Income

- To what extent are fisheries the primary or sole source of income for men? for women?

- What other sources, actual or potential, of income exist in the community?
 - non-fisheries cottage industries
 - trade
 - services
 - other

- Are fisheries activities year round or seasonal?

- Who controls the family's cash income?

- Who owns the means of production: boats, nets, traps, ovens, ponds, land, etc.?

Community services

- To what extent are basic community services available directly related to women's domestic role?
 - child-care facilities
 - water for household use
 - fuel for household use

- Are basic educational facilities available and used by women?

- Are population education, family planning programmes available?

- Are basic medical facilities available?

- Are basic financial services available (savings and credit)? Are they available to/used by women?

- Do women have access to cooperatives and community organizations?

Division of labour

- To what extent are there clear, traditional distinctions between the roles of men and women?
 - in fisheries activities
 - in other productive activities
 - in handling and control of finances
 - in social/community activities
 - in political/decision-making activities

- What percentage of women's labour is devoted to domestic tasks, including collection of water and fuel?

- In what activities are women engaged in their own right and in what activities are they directly supportive of men's activities?

- Are there traditional restraints on women working or associating with men outside prescribed limits?

- Are there traditional taboos that prevent women from engaging in certain types of activities on their own?

Overview

- What are the major local resources available for development?
 - sources of food
 - cash-crop production
 - sources of income from fishing, agriculture, crafts, services, earnings sent by migrant workers
 - community services
 - cooperatives
 - other economic, social and political organizations or patterns
-

checklist 1

Assessment of the general situation of women in small-scale fisheries

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- Are they used to their fullest potential?

- What are the major obstacles or constraints to local development?
 - lack of basic natural resources
 - climate and climatic disasters
 - lack of income-earning opportunities
 - lack of community facilities: medical, educational, credit, extension, transportation, markets, etc.
 - seasonal migration
 - inefficient or destructive work patterns and methods
 - poor dietary habits, including child feeding
 - inhibiting social patterns and taboos
 - governmental policies, priorities, laws and regulations

- Can these, realistically, be modified or eliminated?

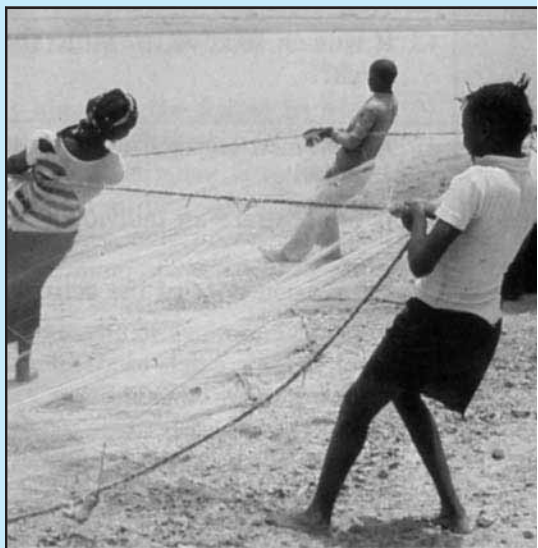
- What base-line data are available on the economic and social life of the community, including the position of women? Is it accurate and up-to-date?

- Have other programmes or projects been launched in the area? If so, with what success?

- Have local inhabitants, including women, been effectively consulted on *their* priorities and needs?

UNIT 2

FISH PRODUCTION



checklist 2

Assessment of the current situation

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- Are women fishers in their own right?
 - as crew on fishermen's craft
 - in their own craft
 - from the shore
 - collecting shellfish, molluscs, seaweed, etc.

- If women serve as crew, do they get an equitable share of the catch?

- Are women engaged in small-scale aquaculture?

- Is aquaculture an individual or a collective enterprise?

- Do women control the activity and any income they might earn?

- How is their catch used?
 - for human consumption
 - by the family
 - sold at market
 - as bait for fishermen
 - other

- Is their fishing a normal part of their work or only in emergencies?

- Is their fishing seasonal or year round?

- In the case of seasonal migration, do women participate in migration or do they stay back? What are their duties and special problems during migration?

- What percentage of their work time is devoted to fishing or aquaculture?

checklist 2

Assessment of the current situation

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- Do women make nets, sails, traps, fishing craft, etc.? Do they earn from this activity?

- Are institutional credit facilities available to women to invest in fishing craft/gear or aquaculture? What are the non-institutional credit arrangements?

- Do women repair fishing gear? Do they earn from this activity?

-
- Are women's traditional fishing activities reflected in the project?
-
- Are new fishing activities for women being introduced?
-
- Does the project recognize women's supportive activities (making and repairing fishing gear)?
-
- Does the introduction of new materials or technology assist women in these supportive activities or does it threaten to make them redundant?
-
- Does the project actively support women's production roles?
 - by introducing improved, appropriate technologies
 - by training in appropriate skills
 - by providing credit facilities for women
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- Does the project ensure that women receive a fair share of benefits?
-
- Does the increase in production increase women's work-load in handling, processing and marketing?
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UNIT 3

FISH PROCESSING



checklist 4

Assessment of the current situation

26

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- Are women engaged in fish processing?
-
- How is the processed fish used?
 - for family consumption
 - for sale
 - other
-
- What are the major causes of post-harvest losses?
-
- What processing techniques are used? Are they effective?
Could they be improved?
 - in terms of reducing losses
 - in terms of improving the nutritional value of the processed product
-
- What equipment is used? Could it be improved? Can improved equipment be manufactured locally?
-
- Do women own the processing equipment they use?
-
- Does the processing impose a significant burden of ancillary work: collecting fuel, salt, water, etc.?
-
- Do women have access to credit for fish processing facilities?
-
- Is processing done on an individual household basis or on a joint cooperative basis?
-
- Are there adequate storage facilities for fish?
-

checklist 4

Assessment of the current situation

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- Does the role of women in fish processing suffer from the effects of seasonal migration?

- Do women control whatever income may come from fish processing?

- Are institutional credit facilities available to women to invest in fish marketing?
What are the non-institutional credit arrangements?

- Does the project include a specific component for fish processing?

- Does the project create new forms of processing that conflict with the traditional types or methods used by women?

- Are the new processing technologies appropriate for local conditions, needs and skills?

- Does the project include training women in the new technologies?

- What type of processing tools and equipment do women want?

- What type of tools, equipment and methods do they need to reduce post-harvest losses?

- Does the project, either in its production or its processing component, increase the work-load of women?

- Does the processing component take into account the possibility of increasing the nutritional value of the processed fish?

- Does the project ensure that women get a fair share of the benefits from improved processing techniques?

- Does the project provide for access to credit for women for purchasing processing materials and equipment?

- Does the project encourage women to form cooperative ventures for processing?

UNIT 4

FISH MARKETING



checklist 6

Assessment of the current situation

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- To what extent must catches be sold in order to purchase food or other basic necessities?

- To what extent are the more valuable or nutritious species sold and the less valuable or nutritious retained for home consumption?

- Are women responsible for fish marketing?
 - all fishery products
 - only some

- Does the role of women in marketing suffer from seasonal migration?

- Do women manage their earnings from marketing?

- Do women face significant competition in marketing fish?
 - from large-scale sellers
 - from men
 - from other women

- If there are government price policies on fish, are they favourable to the small-scale seller?

- Are there government or self-imposed quality controls?

- Are adequate markets available?

- How do women transport the fish to market?

- Are transportation facilities adequate and reasonably priced?

checklist 6

Assessment of the current situation

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- What type of equipment do women need for marketing?
 - baskets or tubs
 - stands/stalls
 - storage facilities

- Does this equipment require a significant outlay of capital?

- Are there middlemen/wholesalers between the women and the consumer market? If so, are they necessary?

- Are women knowledgeable about appropriate marketing and bookkeeping techniques?

- Are there women cooperatives for fish marketing?

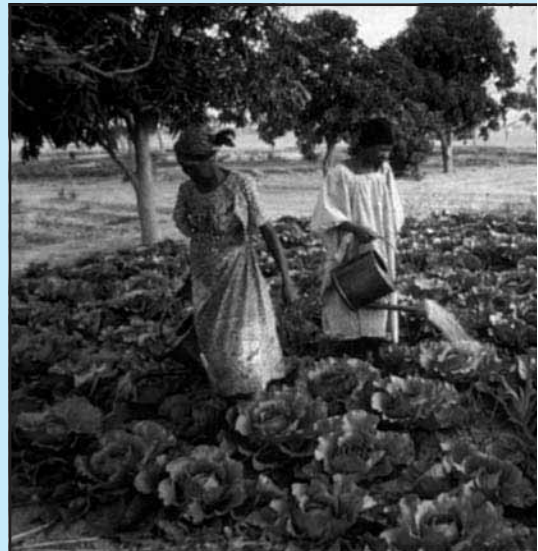
- Do women have access to institutional credit for fish marketing?
What are the non-institutional credit arrangements?

- What do women perceive as their most critical marketing needs?

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- Does the project reflect the traditional position of women in fish marketing?
-
- Does the project threaten this traditional position?
-
- Does the project increase women's marketing work-load/opportunities?
-
- Does the project ensure that women get a fair share of the benefits from improved marketing activities?
-
- Does the project directly address women's marketing needs?
- transportation
 - equipment
 - facilities
-
- Does the project train women in marketing and bookkeeping skills?
-
- Does the project provide women with access to credit for marketing activities?
-
- Does the project encourage women to engage in cooperative fish marketing ventures?
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UNIT 5

NON-FISHERIES ACTIVITIES



checklist 8

Assessment of the current situation

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- What physical resources are available for non-fisheries activities?
 - arable land for home gardens, fruit-trees, etc.
 - forests, mangrove stands for fuelwood or charcoal
 - livestock or poultry
 - raw materials suitable for manufacture
 - cane or bamboo
 - wood
 - reeds for matting
 - wool or cotton
 - other

- Are these resources being fully exploited?
 - by fisherfolk
 - by others

- Are any imported materials for manufacture easily available at reasonable cost?

- Is the local economy able to absorb more or new non-fisheries activities?
 - manufacture of consumer goods
 - trade
 - services

- What are the major needs/demands in these areas?
 - locally
 - nationally

- Do local moneylenders, merchants, etc. control the market and credit? If so, will they create obstacles for women who try to enter the market independently?

- Are institutional credit facilities available for women?

checklist 8

Assessment of the current situation

35

- Do government price policies favour or inhibit manufacturing activities?

- How much time or energy do women have to engage in non-fisheries activities?

- Do women manage/control whatever income they earn?

- Are there social constraints that prevent women from engaging in some/all non-fisheries income-generating activities?

- Are women by custom or habit restricted in their movements or activities beyond the household?

- Do local traditions assign low status to certain occupations or activities?

- Do women engage in traditional manufacturing enterprises? If so, can the economy absorb increased production?

- Are there manufacturing activities that are traditionally for men but in which women could also be involved?

- Are women engaged in non-fisheries trade or services?

- What marketing/distribution services are available? Do women have access to them?

- Do women possess traditional skills that are not being fully utilized?

- What activities, food or income-producing, appeal to women?

- Are women involved in non-fisheries cooperative activities?

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- Does the project make full use of available physical resources?
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- Do proposed activities depend on imported materials that are expensive or difficult to obtain?
-
- Do proposed activities take into account local economic patterns, structures and facilities?
-
- Do proposed activities address local or national consumer needs?
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- Have women been actively involved in project planning and in setting project priorities?
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- Is credit available to women for these activities?
-
- Do proposed activities take into account women's traditional work patterns, skills and interests?
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- Do these activities require special training? If so, is the training being provided?
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- Does the project include assistance in the formation of cooperative enterprises for women?
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