Socioeconomic in Fishery Communities and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Fisheries

เศรษฐกิจสังคมประมง และมิติหญิงชายและทุกกลุ่มคนในภาคการประมง

Objectives of the session

To understand the Socioeconomic aspect

To impart gender equality and the Social Inclusion concept

To introduce the tools for data collection with the community on socioeconomic

To practice data collecting planning and collecting

Outlines

- Socioeconomic
- Tools for data collecting
- Gender equality and the Social Inclusion concept and Gender in Fisheries
- Planning for the data collection

Fisheries Management

Sustainability

meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The United Nations Brundtland Commission defined

Sustainable development

Good Environmental
Rich Resources

Social well-being
Economic well-being
Healthy

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

People: 1-5, Prosperity: 7-11, Planet: 12-15, Peace: 16, and Partnership: 17

Socioeconomic (เศรษฐกิจและสังคม)

People are Part of the Ecosystem

Social science is critical to understanding people's role in the use, management, and protection of the environment

Representing their rights, cultures, values, and livelihoods

Achieving better conservation outcomes for **ecosystem services** and **human well-being**

Humans may be threats, but they are also benefactors and part of the solution

What is Socioeconomic data?

"Socioeconomics combines two words, social and economic, it is the study of the social, cultural, economic, and political conditions of people, groups, communities, and organizations."

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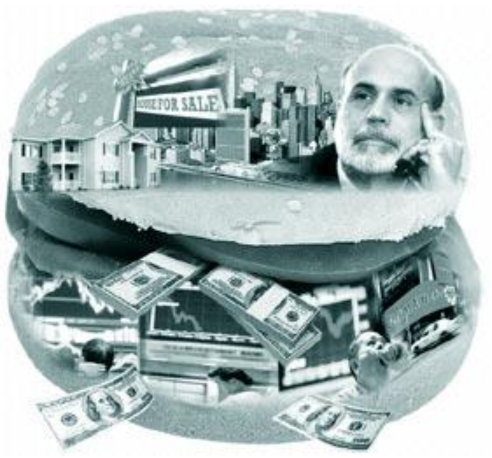


Source of data: Secondary data and survey/study

socio-economic information in fisheries

You can use this data to report

- Baseline information for project planning and evaluation
- Research paper
- Project monitoring

Socio-economic understanding of people

People as diverse **individuals** with different **personal characteristics**

- Women/men
- Young/middle-aged/old
- Class
- Ethnic group
- Religious group
- History/background

People as groups

- Households
- Neighborhoods
- Communities
- Ethnic or religious groupings
- Class groupings

Define and scope of study

1. Topic Identification: Before setting the objective, the name of the project or research on data collection should be given. And then the objective can be defined after the topic is named. The topic can be;

- Came from an interesting issue
- Clear and easy to understand, short sentences that represent the main data collection
- indicated the data that we want to correct

2. Objectives Identification: The objectives will scope the task on data collecting and be relevant to your topic.

- Objectives should tell what you are going to do.
- It can have more than one, and no need for too much, also because if too much means you have to correct too much data and spend time on an interview.

Define and scope of study

Example;

- **Topic**: Household livelihood survey in the coastal area in Thailand
- **Objectives;**
- To describe the profile of the fishers and their households using selected human capital, social capital, and financial capital characteristics.
- To study the Social Analysis of Coastal Communities

Socioeconomic Data Elements

Demographics: Population and Household Characteristics

Livelihoods and Economy: Fishery & its related

Gender and Social: Gender dynamics

Additional Consideration: Special/Current issues and Environmental & resource challenges

Socioeconomic Data Elements

Demographics

Age
sex/genders
Ethnicity
Marital status
Social structure (religion)
Education
Main and additional occupation
Household size and composition (children and elderly)
Individual income from fishing and other occupations (average, range)
Household income (average, range)
Expenditure household (average, range)
Saving and loan (source of loan and accessibility)
Asset ownership and household goods (land size, value of house, cars, motorcycles, etc.)
Household facilities (water supply, electricity, sanitation (toilet), etc.)
Number of family members who are working on fisheries and non-fisheries

Socioeconomic Data Elements

Livelihoods and Economy

Fishing, aquaculture, and related activities (fish processing)
Fishing operation (day/month, day/trip, etc.), gear, boat, catch species, fishing season, fishing areas
Fishing status (owner or worker)
Cost & earnings from fishing (production/trip, price of fish, operational cost and fixed cost, depreciation, fish size/kg, etc.)
Fish consumption (buying from the market or catch)
Payment system for market and labor
Market channel (direct or middle persons)
Labor (no. of labor employed, nationality, part-time or full-time, etc.)
working experience in fisheries
Fish handling onboard
Resource availability

Socioeconomic Data Elements

Gender and Social

Reproductive and productive roles
Time use
Access and control (fishing activities, household, employment)
Community groups and community network (position/status)
Participation in the decision-making process
Involvement in management program (enhancement, etc.)
Access to services (financial, insurance, social welfare programs, technology, etc.)
Affordability of communication access
Challenges faced in these occupations
Conflict management (how to minimize the conflict?)
The existence of community empowerment programs

Socioeconomic Data Element

Additional Consideration

Safety at sea/inland
Impacts of climate change and human activities
Impacts of alien species (invasive species)
Disaster preparedness (adaptation)
Attitude & perceptions (management, etc.)
Beach access

Type of data collecting

Quantitative data

It is a systematic approach that quantifies data and applies statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques to analyze it. It is primarily used to test hypotheses, identify patterns, measure variables, and generalize findings from a sample to a broader population (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

Qualitative Data Collection Tools

- In-depth interviews: One-on-one conversations to gain in-depth insights.
- Focus Groups: Group discussions to explore collective views.
- Observations: Watching and recording behaviors in natural settings

Type of data collecting

Qualitative data

Qualitative data collection differs depending on the relationship and interaction between the data collector and the respondent or respondents (Thaweesak, 2005). There are three main standard methods for qualitative data collection.

Quantitative Data Collection Type

- ➢ Questionnaire/ Survey from
- ➢ Structure interview
- ➢ Scales (e.g., Likert, semantic differential)
- ➢ Rating forms (e.g., service satisfaction, product evaluation)

Tools

- ▪ Paper forms
- ▪ Digital platforms: Google Forms, Microsoft Forms, SurveyMonkey, KoboToolbox, Qualtrics

Population

Types of Populations

1. **Target Population**: The group a researcher aims to study and draw conclusions about — e.g., "all women working in fisheries in Southeast Asia."

2. **Accessible Population**: The segment of the target population that a researcher can realistically reach for data collection.
Example: "Women in fisheries from three coastal provinces in Thailand."

3. **Finite vs. Infinite Population**

- Finite Population: A population with a known, countable number of units (e.g., registered voters in a city).

- Infinite Population: A theoretical or very large population that is impractical to count (e.g., all potential customers for a global product).

Sampling Decides: Sampling method

Types of Nonprobability Sampling: Nonprobability sampling is a method where not all individuals have a known or equal chance of selection, often used in exploratory research for its flexibility, despite potential bias due to non-random selection.

Convenience Sampling: Participants are chosen for their convenience, such as nearby students, making the method quick and low-cost but potentially unrepresentative.

Purposive Sampling: Researchers deliberately choose participants with specific characteristics relevant to the study, making this method suitable for qualitative or expertise-focused research.

Quota Sampling: Participants are selected to meet quotas for specific subgroups, such as ensuring equal numbers of men and women.

Snowball Sampling: Participants recruit others they know, forming a referral chain often used to reach marginalized or hard-to-access populations.

Sampling Decides: Sampling method

The key types of probability are a method where every population member has a known, equal chance of selection, ensuring a representative sample and minimizing bias for valid, generalizable results.

Simple Random Sampling : Each population member has an equal chance of selection, typically using random numbers or a lottery method.

Systematic Sampling : A starting point is randomly selected, and participants are chosen at regular intervals (e.g., every 10th person on a list).

Stratified Sampling : The population is divided into strata based on shared traits, and random samples are drawn from each to ensure representation.

Cluster Sampling: The population is divided into clusters (e.g., by geography or institution), from which entire clusters are randomly selected for study, either in full or in part .

Sampling Decides: Sampling size

1) The population size is available

1.1) Using percentages if you know the total population by

- The total number of populations in a hundred samples should be 25% at least.
- The total number of populations in a thousand samples should be 10% at least.
- The total number of populations in 10 thousand samples should be 5% at least.
- The total number of populations in 100 thousand samples should be 1% at least.

Sampling Decides: Sampling size

1) The population size is available

1.2) Formular

- Taro Yamane's formula is used for finding sample size with the number of total samples from 500 at 95% significance

Where: $$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

n = Sample size
N = Population size
e = Level of precision or sampling of error that can accept

- Krejcie & Morgan's used for identifying sample size at 95% significance for number of samples from 10

$$n = \frac{X^2NP(1-p)}{e^2(N-1) + X^2p^{(1-p)}}$$

Where:

x^2 = The table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (x^2 = 3.841)
n = Sample size
N = Population size
e = Level of precision or sampling of error that can accept
p = The population proportion that you are interested to study

Sampling Decides: Sampling size

2) The population size is not available

- **Cochran's formula** was used to identify sampling size when you do not know the exact number of the population, but you know its high amount

  - When you know the proportion of the population.

$$n = \frac{p(1-p)Z^2}{e^2}$$

  - When you don't know the proportion of the population.

$$n = \frac{Z^2}{4e^2}$$

Where:

n = Sample size
e = Level of precision or sampling of error that can accept
p = the population proportion that you are interest to study
Z = standard normal distribution at your level of confidence significant

- if your level of confidence is 95% or significant is 0.05, Z = 1.96
- if your level of confidence is 99% or significant is 0.01, Z = 2.58

Qualitative data tools

- ✓In-depth interviews: One-on-one conversations to gain in-depth insights.
- ✓Focus Groups: Group discussions to explore collective views.
- ✓Observations: Watching and recording behaviors in natural settings

Sample size determination for qualitative data collection for the research depends on Data saturation and Data sufficiency (Sutheewasinnon & Pasunon, 2016).

Semi-structured interviews

- This method is a useful way to explore key questions as well as follow up on topics raised by other PRA methods and tools
- Individual interview/ Household interview
- No. of respondent decide by statistic

Key informant interview

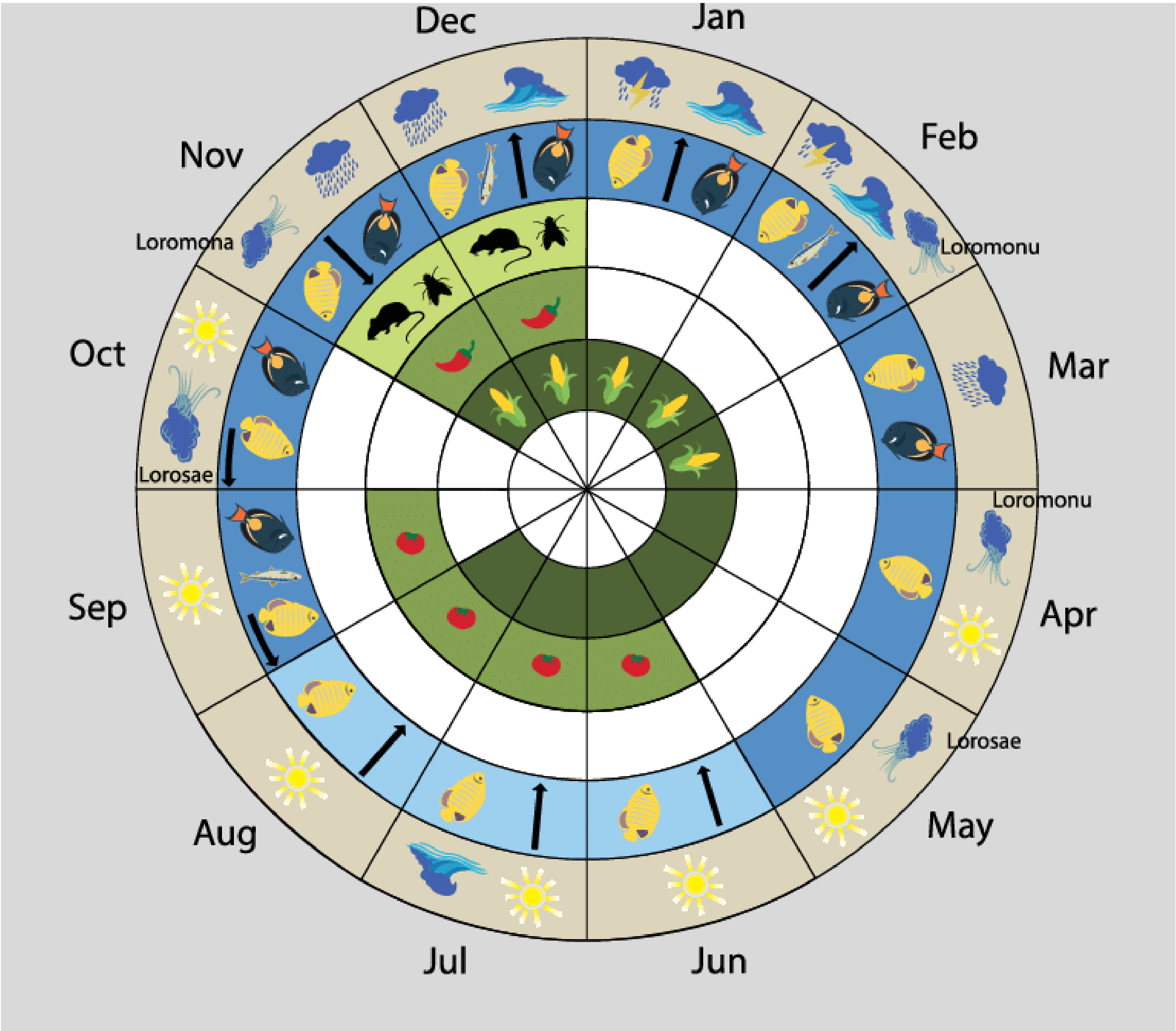
- Key informant interviews are a useful way to bring up sensitive issues that may be hard to address in a group scenario
- Respondents are key persons as head of villages or groups, Old persons who know about the history of resource use in the community, and so on

Focus Group Discussion

- It is a good method for responding to unexpected learning opportunities that often arise during PRAs
- No. of respondent can be 4-6 persons

Seasonal Calendar

- To learn about a community and its resource base

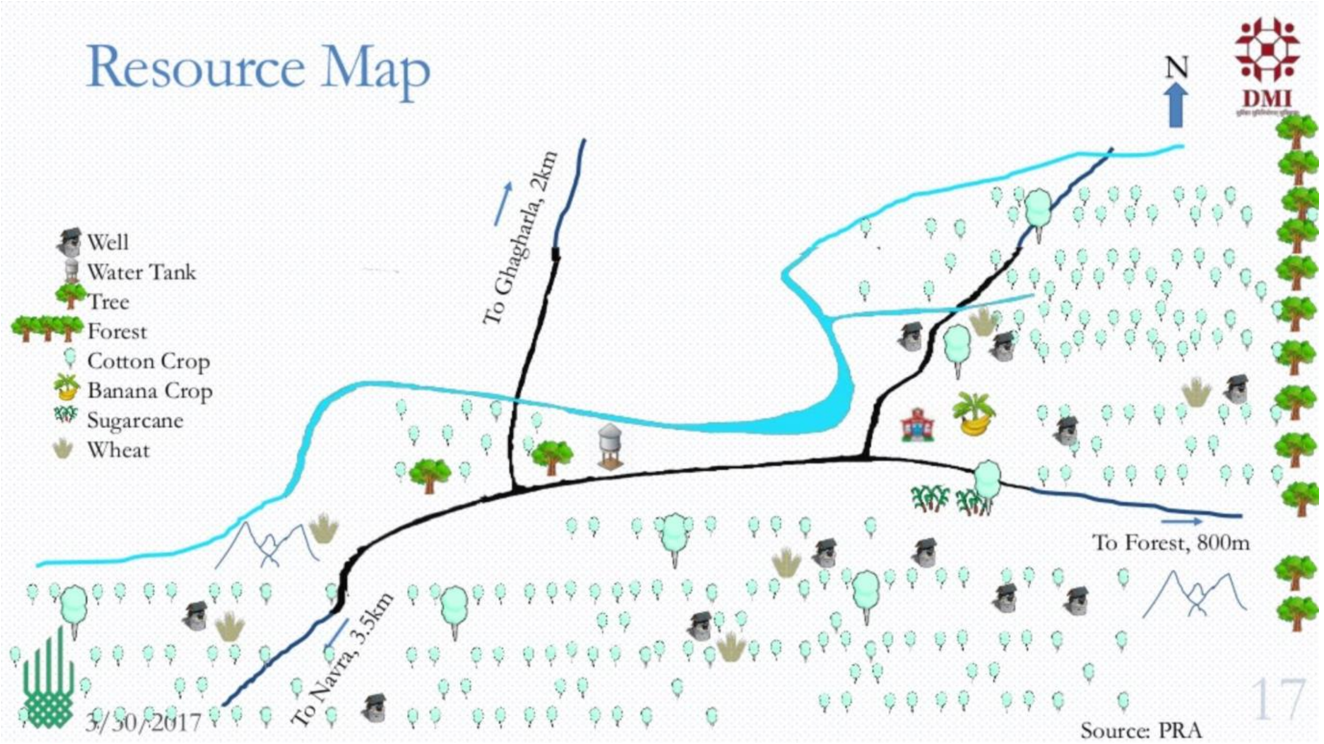


Timeline for small-scale fisheries

- Establishment of the fishing village or settlement
- Introduction of new fishing gears or boat types
- Changes in target species or fishing areas
- Formation of fishers' groups, cooperatives, or local organizations
- Government regulations or policy changes affecting fishing activities, market expansion or shifts in fish prices and trading systems
- Major development projects (e.g., port construction, aquaculture promotion)
- Environmental changes such as coastal erosion, mangrove loss, or water pollution
- Natural disasters (e.g., storm surge, monsoon damage, flood, drought) and their impacts
- Conflicts or cooperation among fishers and other resource users
- Social or livelihood transitions (e.g., migration, adoption of new income sources)
- Others

Resources mapping

- a tool used to explore seasonal changes over the period of a year. This tool can show what happens in different seasons such as seasonality of fishery resources, employment opportunities, alternative livelihood opportunities, income and expenditure, and so on



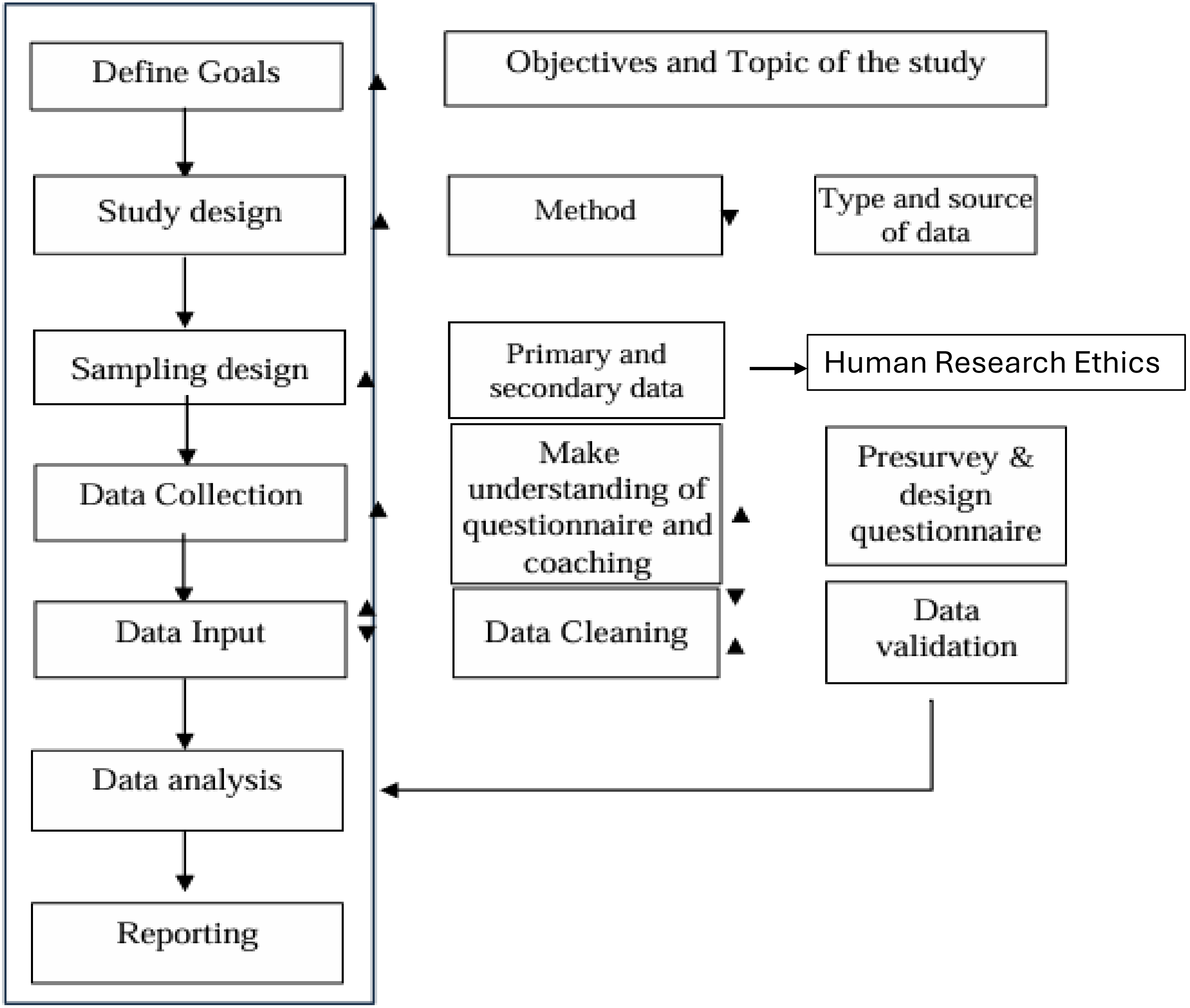
Problem Identification

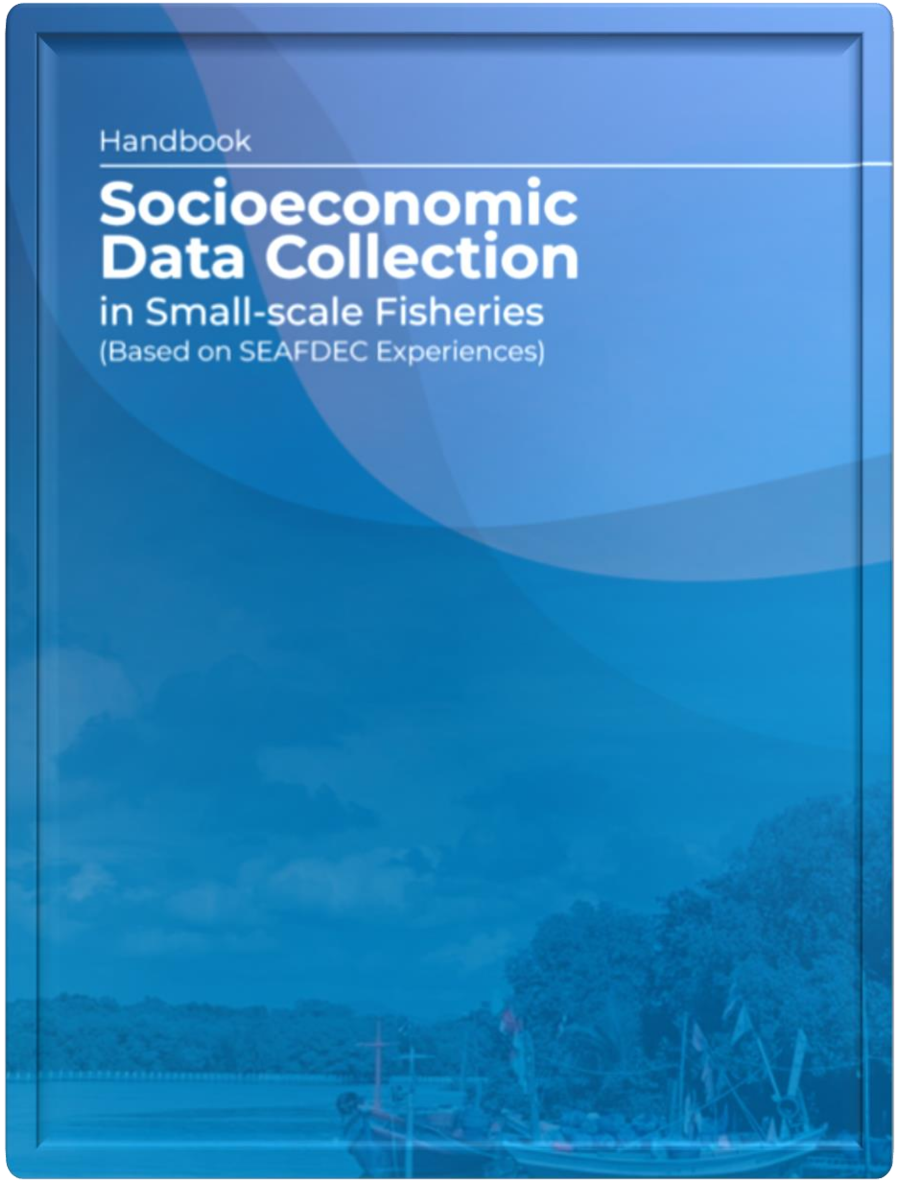
- **Pairwise ranking** is a method used to prioritize issues by “comparing items in pairs” to determine which issue is more important than the other. Pairwise ranking is suitable for use in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) or questionnaires to help fishers prioritize problems, needs, or development approaches.

Problems	Unstable Fish Prices	High Fuel Costs	Limited Market Access	Lack of Capital
Unstable Fish Prices	-	High Fuel Costs	Unstable Fish Prices	Unstable Fish Prices
High Fuel Costs		-	High Fuel Costs	High Fuel Costs
Limited Market Access			-	Limited Market Access
Lack of Capital				-

Then, count the number of times each issue was selected.

Step in socioeconomic data collection





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Gender equality and the Social Inclusion concept (ความเท่าเทียมทางเพศและทุกกลุ่มคนในสังคม)

Sex and Gender

Sex	What’s women and men look like ?	What’s women and men can do?
Women		
Men		

Traditional Gender stereotype

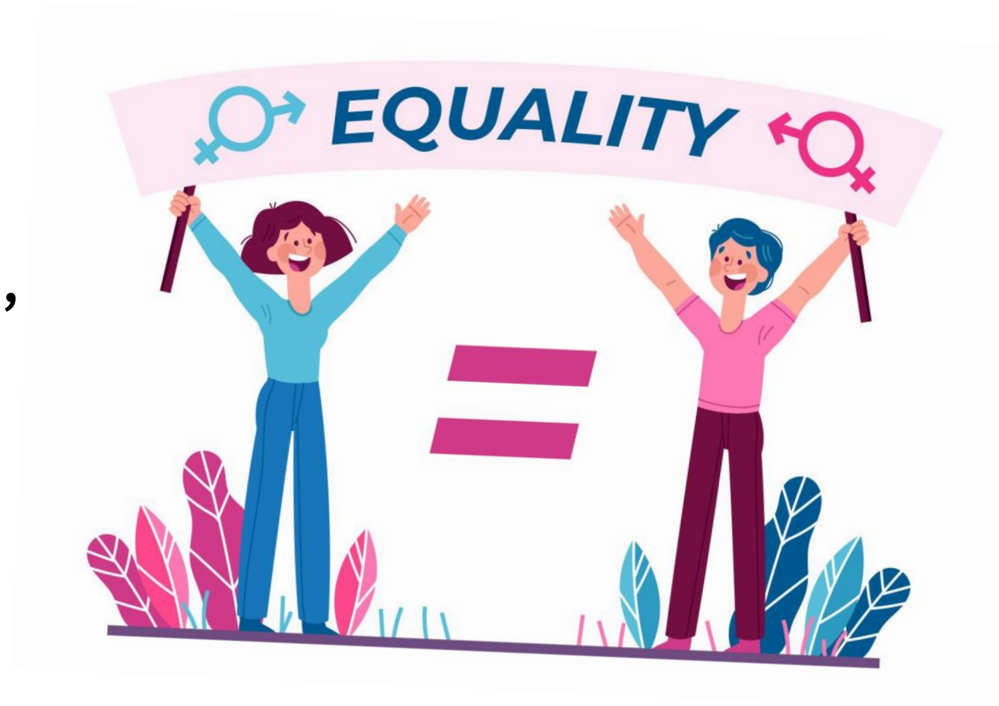
Feminine	Masculine
Not aggressive	Aggressive
Passive	Active
Home-oriented	Worldly
Talkative	Not at all talkative
Gentle	Tough
Emotional	Logical
Nurturing	Not nurturing

Inequality

- Stereotype
- Discrimination
- Violence
- Harassment

Gender Equality

Refers to providing equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities to all genders. It means ensuring that men, women, and individuals of diverse gender identities have access to the same opportunities and are treated equally under the law and in society, without discrimination



Sources of picture: freepik

Social Inclusion

- **Social Inclusion** is the process of improving the terms of participation in society for people who are disadvantaged based on:
  - **Age**
  - **Disability**
  - **Race, Ethnicity, or Religion**
  - **Sexual Orientation & Gender Identity (LGBTQIA+)**
  - **Geographic location (e.g., rural/urban)**
  - **Economic Status**
- It is about creating environments where **everyone feels valued, respected, and supported.**

https://youthnetworks.net/selection-results-social-inclusion-common-values/

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

- **GESI** are critical components of sustainable development and human rights frameworks.
- The United Nations has long emphasized that gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but also a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world (UN Women, 2020).
- Social inclusion, conversely, ensures that marginalized groups, including women, people with disabilities, and ethnic minorities, have equal opportunities to participate in economic, social, and political life (World Bank, 2013).

GESI: Refers to an integrated approach aimed at promoting fairness and addressing systemic inequalities that affect marginalized groups, particularly based on gender, ethnicity, age, disability, and socio-economic status. This framework seeks to ensure that all people, regardless of their gender or social identity, can access opportunities, participate in decision-making, and benefit from resources and services.

Gender Mainstreaming

(การบูรณาการเพศภาวะให้เป็นกระแสหลัก)

It is **__the Strategy to Integrate Gender Consideration__** as an integral dimension of the **__Designing, Implementing, Monitoring, and Evaluation of the Policies, Programs/Projects in All Fields__** so that they benefit women and men equally.

As signatories to the Beijing Declaration, adoption of the Beijing Platform of Action by the Governments implies a commitment to a strategy of mainstreaming gender perspectives throughout policy and planning processes

Source: Dr. Maytinee Bhongwej

Beijing Platform for Action

✓ 1995, the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing called for Governments' commitment to raise the status of women – identified 12 areas of concern:

1. Women and Poverty (สตรีและความยากจน)
2. Education and Training of Women (การศึกษาและการฝึกอบรม ของสตรี)
3. Women and Health (สตรีและสุขภาพ)
4. Violence against Women (ค ว า ม รุ น แ รง ต่ อ ส ต รี)
5. Women and Armed Conflict (ความขัดแย้งที่มีการใช้อาวุธ)
6. Women and the Economy) (สตรีและเศรษฐกิจ)
7. Women in Power and Decision-Making (อ านาจและการตัดสินใจของสตรี)
8. Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women (กลไกเชิงสถาบันเพื่อความก้าวหน้าของสตรี)
9. Human Rights of Women (สิทธิมนุษยชนของสตรี)
10. Women and the Media (สตรีกับสื่อมวลชน)
11. Women and the Environment (สตรีกับสิ่งแวดล้อม)
12. The Girl-child (เด็กผู้หญิง เช่น ความยากจน ความไม่เท่าเทียม ความไม่เสมอภาค และการที่ สตรีถูกกีดกันมิให้ได้รับโอกาสในด้านต่

Gender Analysis (GA) Framework

Gender analysis studies differences in the conditions, needs, participation rates, access to resources, and development, control of assets, decision-making power, etc. between women and men and their assigned gender roles. (European Commission, 1998)

The GA usually focus on three main areas

1. **Gender Division of Labor** *to identify gender's roles, responsibilities, experiences, knowledge, skills, problems, needs, interests, etc. regarding to* Productive work, Reproductive work, and community work

2. **Access and Control Profile** *to identify level of women and men participation and decision making*

***3.* Examining of Influencing Factors:** *social-cultural, economic, political, etc. to identify the opportunities and challenges, etc.*





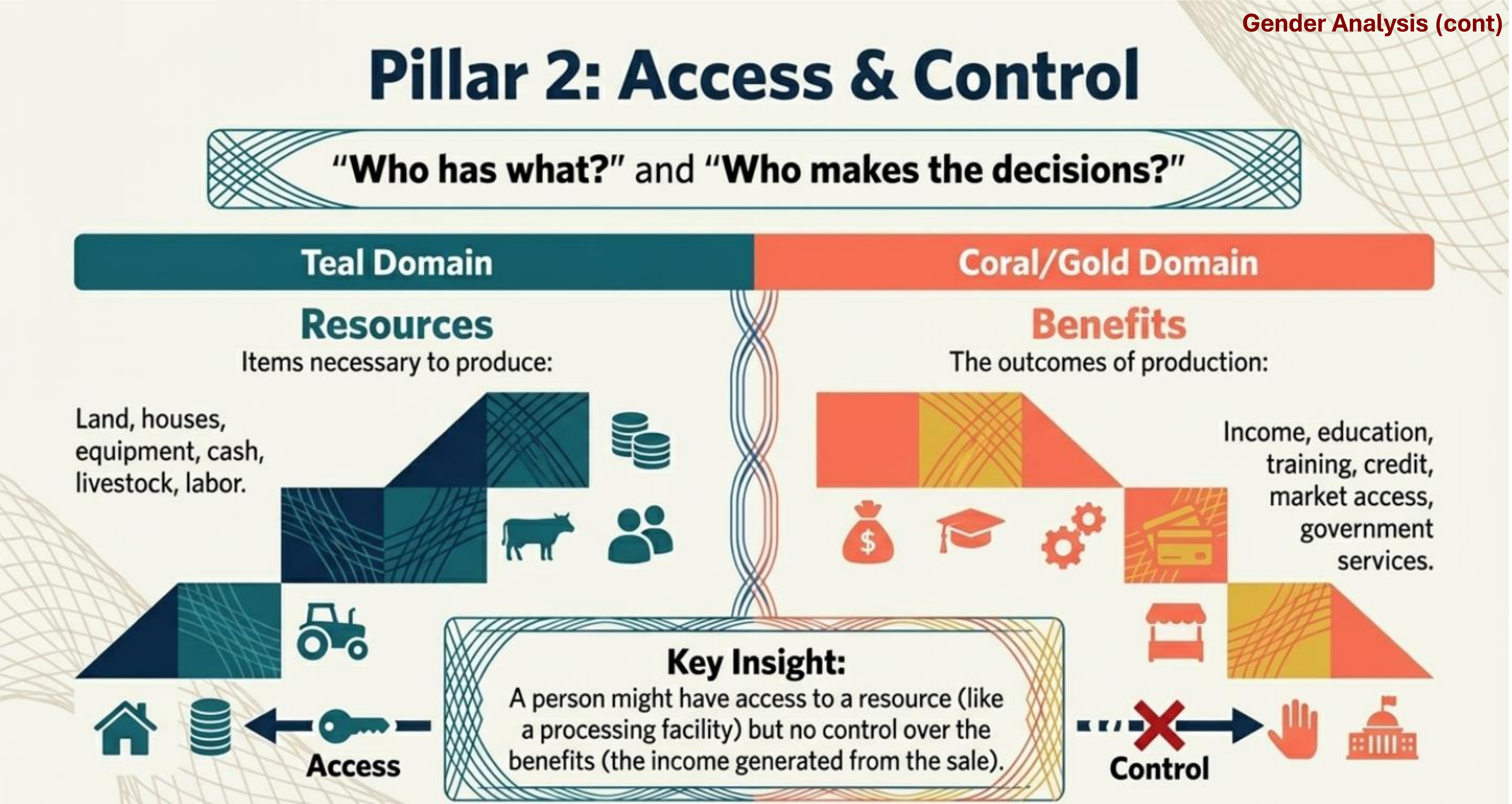
Pillar 1: The Division of Labor

Core Question: Who does what, when, and where? (Men, women, boys, girls, elders).

Productive Roles	Contributing to income and economic welfare. e.g., fishing, fish processing, employment.
Reproductive Roles	Care for household and essential daily services. e.g., childcare, cooking, cleaning.
Community Roles	Activities intended for the welfare of others. e.g., village meetings, ceremonies.

Gender Division of Labor (Cont.)

Activity	F	M	G	B	When	Where
a. *Productive Activities* * Agriculture * Fishing/Fish processing/income generation… * Employment * Others						
b. *Reproductive and household activities* * Pregnancy, Childbirth, Breastfeeding * Child care, cleaning, … * Cooking, * others						
c. *Social and Community* * Village Meeting * Project activities * Village ceremony * others						


Pillar 2: Access & Control
"Who has what?" and "Who makes the decisions?"
Teal Domain
Coral/Gold Domain
Resources
Items necessary to produce:
Land, houses, equipment, cash, livestock, labor.
Benefits
The outcomes of production:
Income, education, training, credit, market access, government services.
$
Key Insight:
A person might have access to a resource (like a processing facility) but no control over the benefits (the income generated from the sale).
Access
Control

Access and Control Profile (cont)

	W/A	M/A	W/C	M/C
Resources ✓ Land ✓ House ✓ Equipment ✓ Cash ✓ Etc.				
Benefits ✓ Outside income ✓ Development Program/Projects ✓ Government ✓ Laws and policies ✓ International and regional cooperation ✓ etc.				


Pillar 3: Examining Influencing Factors
Contextual Ring
International Issues
Regional membership, trade requirements.
National Regulations
Policies, laws, and development plans.
Culture
Beliefs and traditional practices.
The Fishing Community
Infrastructure
Roads, irrigation, markets, and buildings.
Public Health & Education
Modern services, local knowledge, training access.
Objective
To identify macro-level opportunities and constraints to draw up actionable recommendations.
International Issues
Regional membership, trade requirements.

Sex-disaggregated Data

- Its the Quantitative Data, which shows the separate numbers of males and females in the same table.
- It can provide information about the status, problems, and needs of men and women.
- It was clearly defined in the Beijing Platform for Action that the SDD is significant in measuring the level of women's empowerment.

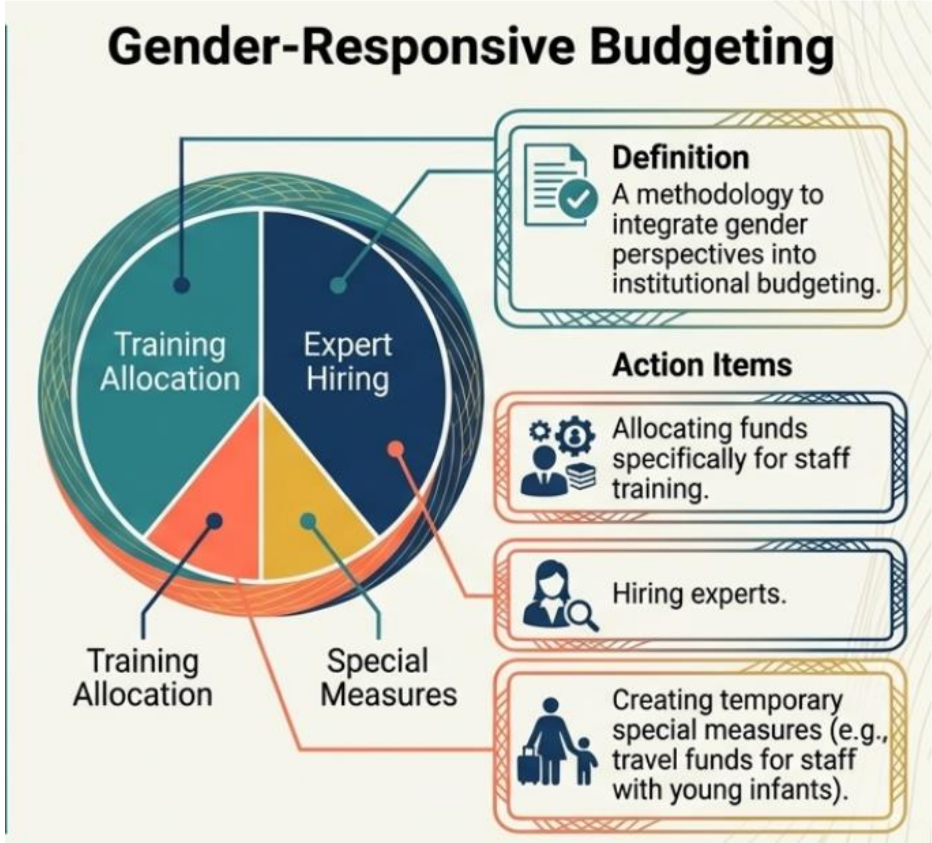
Activity	**Men**	**Women**
Fishing / Harvesting	85%	15%
Gear Preparation	40%	60%
Fish Processing	20%	80%
Marketing / Selling	30%	70%
Decision-Making Roles	75%	25%

"Sex-disaggregated data reveals the hidden roles of women in fisheries, supports targeted policies and training programs, improves resource allocation and value chain efficiency, and strengthens inclusive co-management and governance."

Reference : Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) & Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), *Gender in Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management*, 2018

Gender need

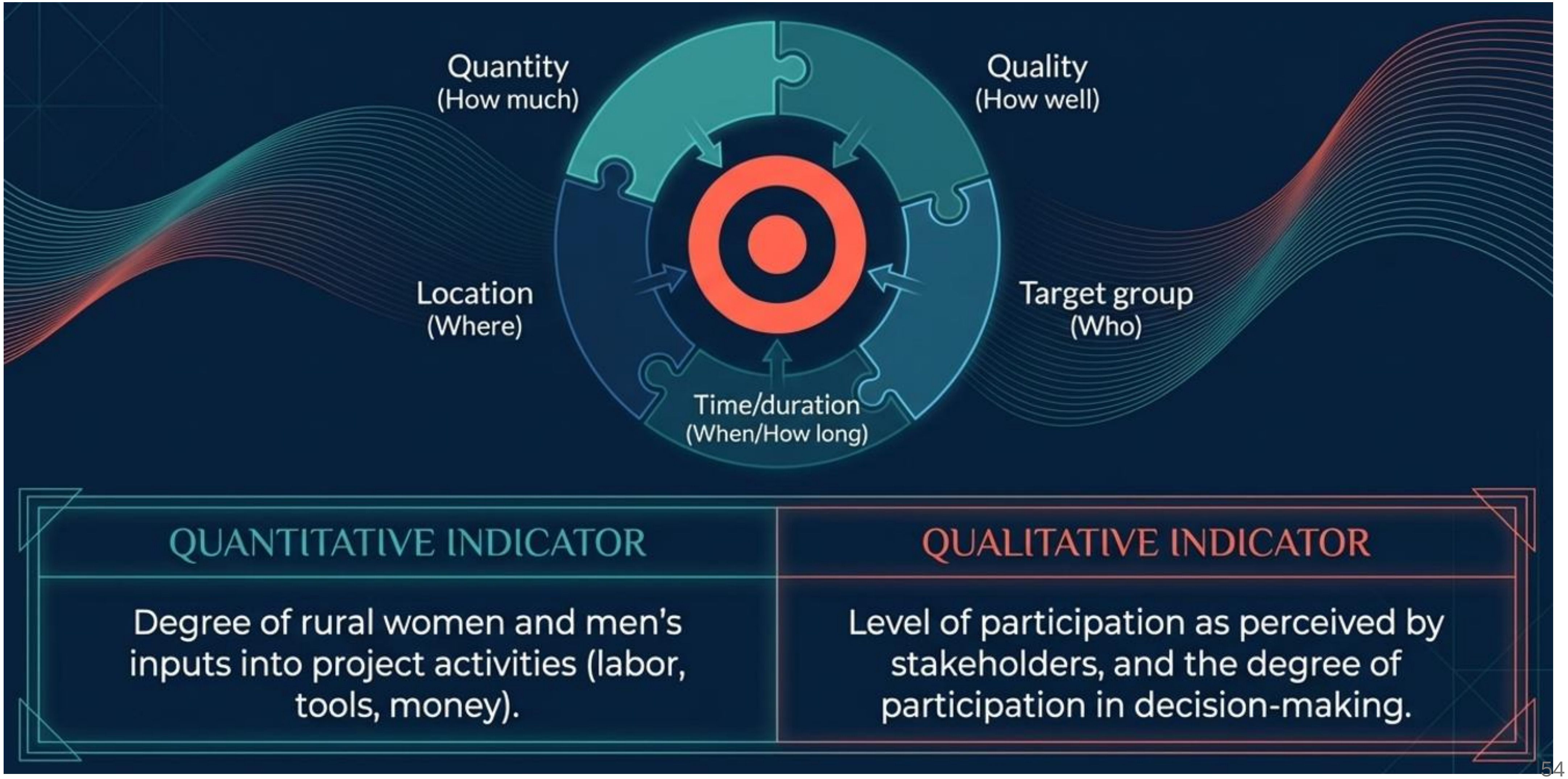
	Practical Needs	Strategic Interests
Nature	Immediate, short-term, material conditions.	Long-term shifts in position and status.
Focus	Relates to assigned responsibilities in the current gender division of labor (e.g., child care, subsistence marketing).	Equalizing disparities and challenging the balance of power between men and women.
Example Evaluation	Providing a scholarship program for girls to attend school.	Adopting laws for equal education, changing shared domestic labor, and empowering decision-making.



Gender Budgeting

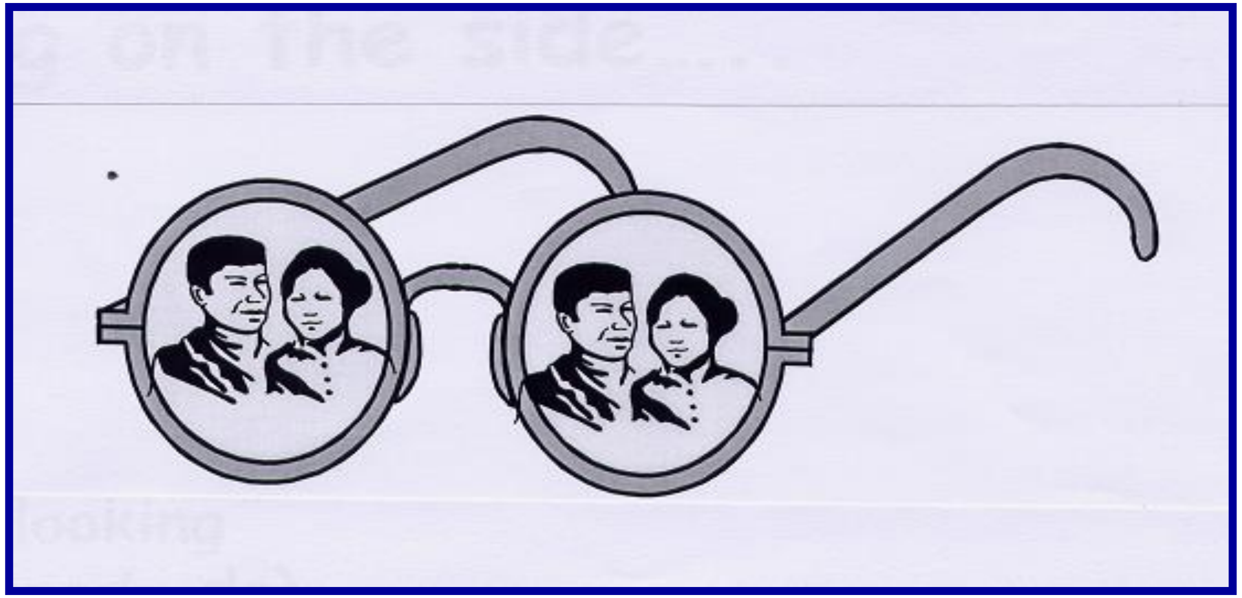
Gender Responsive Budgeting: A methodology and a set of tools to assist governments and organizations/institutions in integrating gender perspectives into budgeting.

Gender Sensitive Indicators



Gender Lens

✓ Gender is not a separate issue from other things, it is how to look at every thing in a new way: **as to concern both men and women in every thing** at every level (whatever the society or community had prioritised) and analyze the impacts of those things on men and women.



Gender in Fisheries

The Fisheries sector is often seen as male dominant



While women are mainly considered in post-harvest and market, no one pays attention to this work

Gender in Fisheries

Fisheries sector (การประมง)

- ✓ Food security (ความมั่นคงทางอาหาร)
- ✓ Income generation (สร้างรายได้)
- ✓ Livelihoods depending on the sector (วิถีชีวิต)
- ✓ Capture fisheries (การจับสัตว์น้ำ)
- ✓ Post harvest and Marketing (กระบวนการหลังการจับและการตลาด)
- ✓ Small scale fisheries(การประมงขนาดเล็ก)
- ✓ Poverty and vulnerability (ความยากจนและความอ่อนไหว)
- ✓ Half of people employed in SSF are women (ในการประมงขนาดเล็กมีผู้หญิงเกี่ยวข้องถึงครึ่งนึง)

Gender and Fisheries (มิติหญิงชายกับการประมง)

- ✓ Sector traditionally consider a male domain for management (ผู้ชายมีบทบาทที่เด่นชัด)
- ✓ Focus on resource production (สนใจเรื่องผลิตภัณฑ์จากทรัพยากร)
- ✓ Lack of a value chain approach (ขาดการสนใจเรื่องห่วงโซ่คุณค่า)
- ✓ Lack of sex disaggregated data (ขาดข้อมูลแยกเพศ)

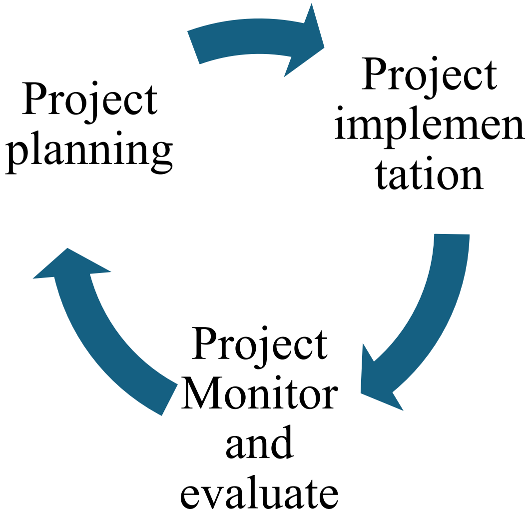
(Angela Lentisco and Enrique Alonso, RFLP, FAO)


Gender integration is needed in support of equal opportunities should be promoted to ensure better recognition and enhancement of the roles of women at regional, national, and local levels, including governments, communities, and the private sector in the process. And Value everyone’s work for human dignity.

Recommendation to Integrate Gender in Fisheries

Gender Analysis (GA) For Fisheries Management

GA is can identify from Gender analysis to create s for mainstreaming gender equality in development cooperation projects
ใช้การวิเคราะห์มิติหญิงชายในการหา ความต้องการ
โอกาส ที่พัฒนาให้ เกิด ความเสมอภาคทางเพศ

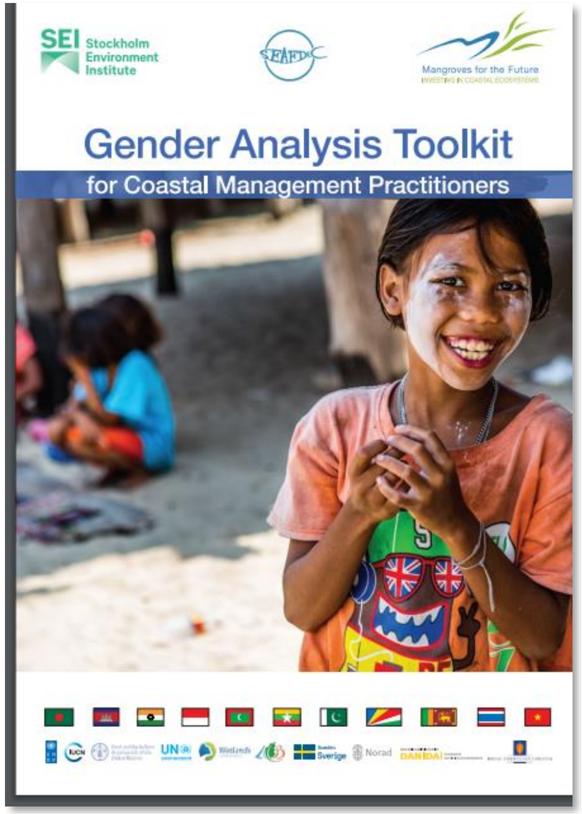


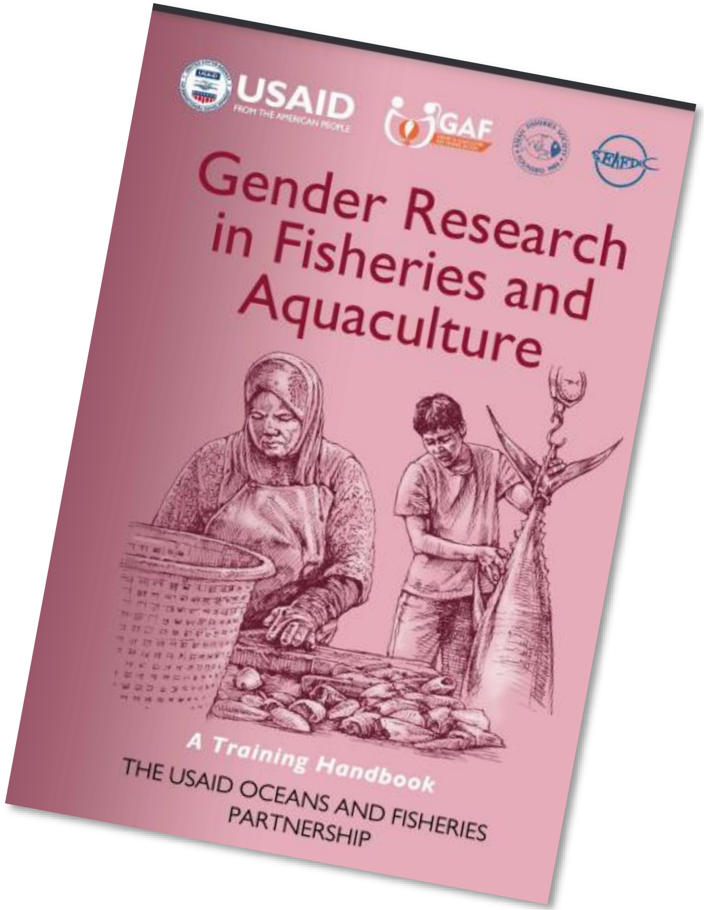
Implement the intervention to promote gender equality for better livelihood
ดำเนินกิจกรรมที่ต้องการสร้างความเสมอภาคทางเพศเพื่อ
คุณภาพชีวิตที่ดีขึ้น

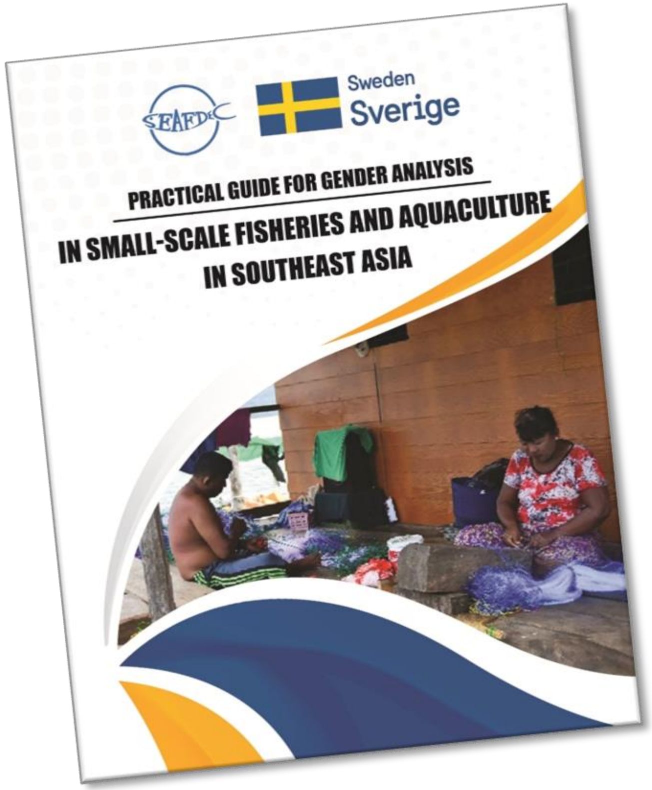
GA help to set the Gender Indicators for project monitoring and evaluation
การวิเคราะห์มิติหญิงชายจะช่วยในการกำหนดตัวชี้วัดเพื่อการประเมินและ
ติดตามผลโครงการ (sex-disaggregated data)

To be gender responsiveness project to approach gender equality
เพื่อให้เป็นโครงการที่มีมุ่งสู่ความเสมอภาคทางเพศโดยมีความรับผิดชอบเรื่องมิติหญิงชาย

Gender analysis guide







Planning for the data collection in Ban Khun Samutchin, Lamphapa, Prasamut Chedi, Samut Prakan, Thailand

Ban Khun Samut Chin, Samut Prakan Province (บ้านขุนสมุทรจีน)

- A historic coastal community located in Phra Samut Chedi District, Samut Prakan Province
- The community's livelihood depends on small-scale fisheries, mangrove forests, and coastal resources.
- Well known for the "submerged temple" at Wat Khun Samut Awat, affected by severe coastal erosion.
- Faces serious impacts from coastal erosion and climate change.
- The community actively participates in mangrove conservation, coastal restoration, and eco-tourism development.
- Serves as an example of a fishing community adapting to strengthen resilience and promote sustainable coastal resource management

Group Members Name

Group No.1 : Demographic information

Group No. 2 : Seasonal calendar for small-scale fisheries

Group No. 3: Timeline for small-scale fisheries

Group No. 4 : Resource mapping for small-scale fisheries

Group No. 5 : Gender Analysis

Group No. 6 : Problem Ranking for Small-Scale Fisheries

Prepare for data collecting in the

Thank you for your attention