

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



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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)

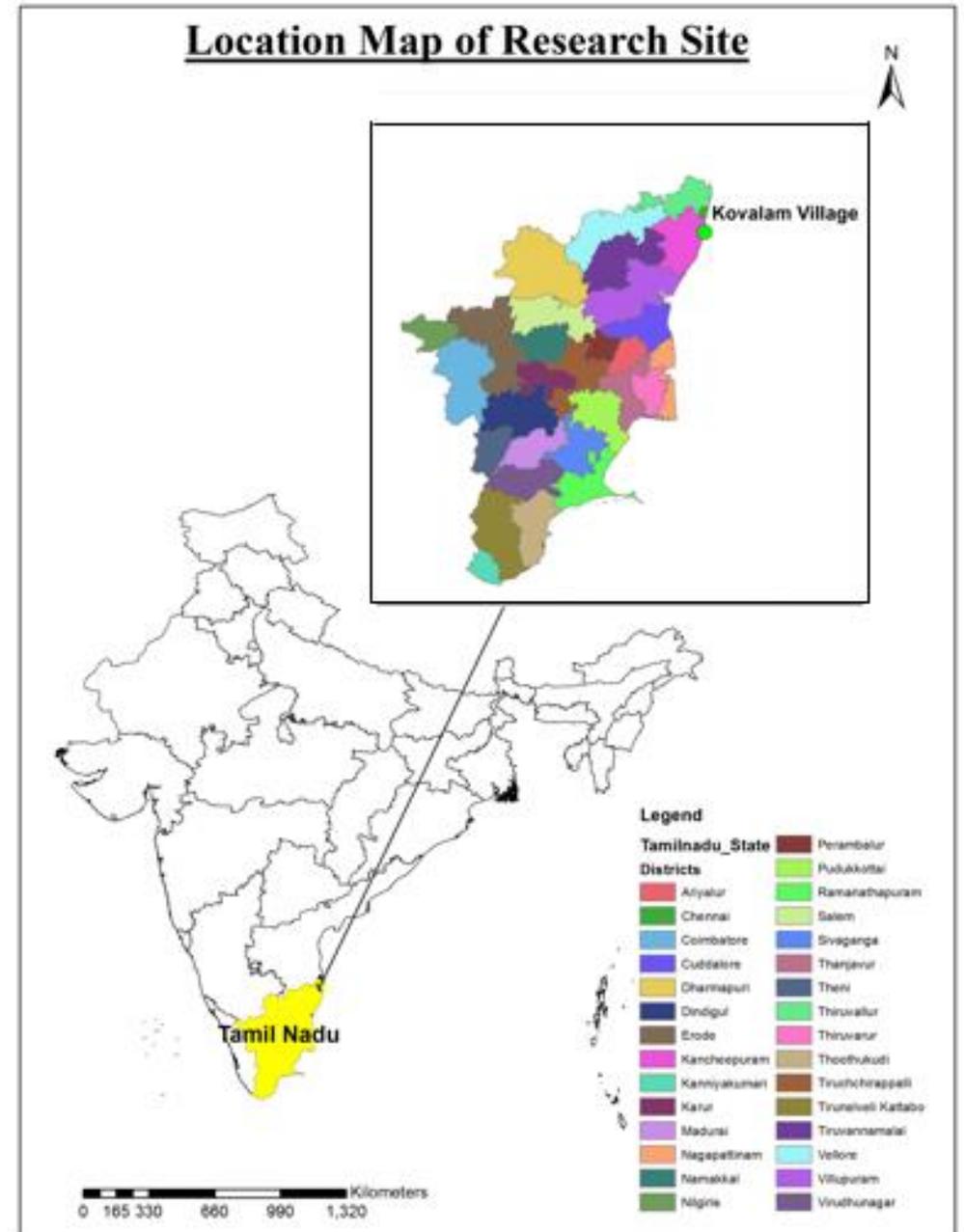
Block Name : Thiruporur

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).

❖ Review of related literature

- 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).

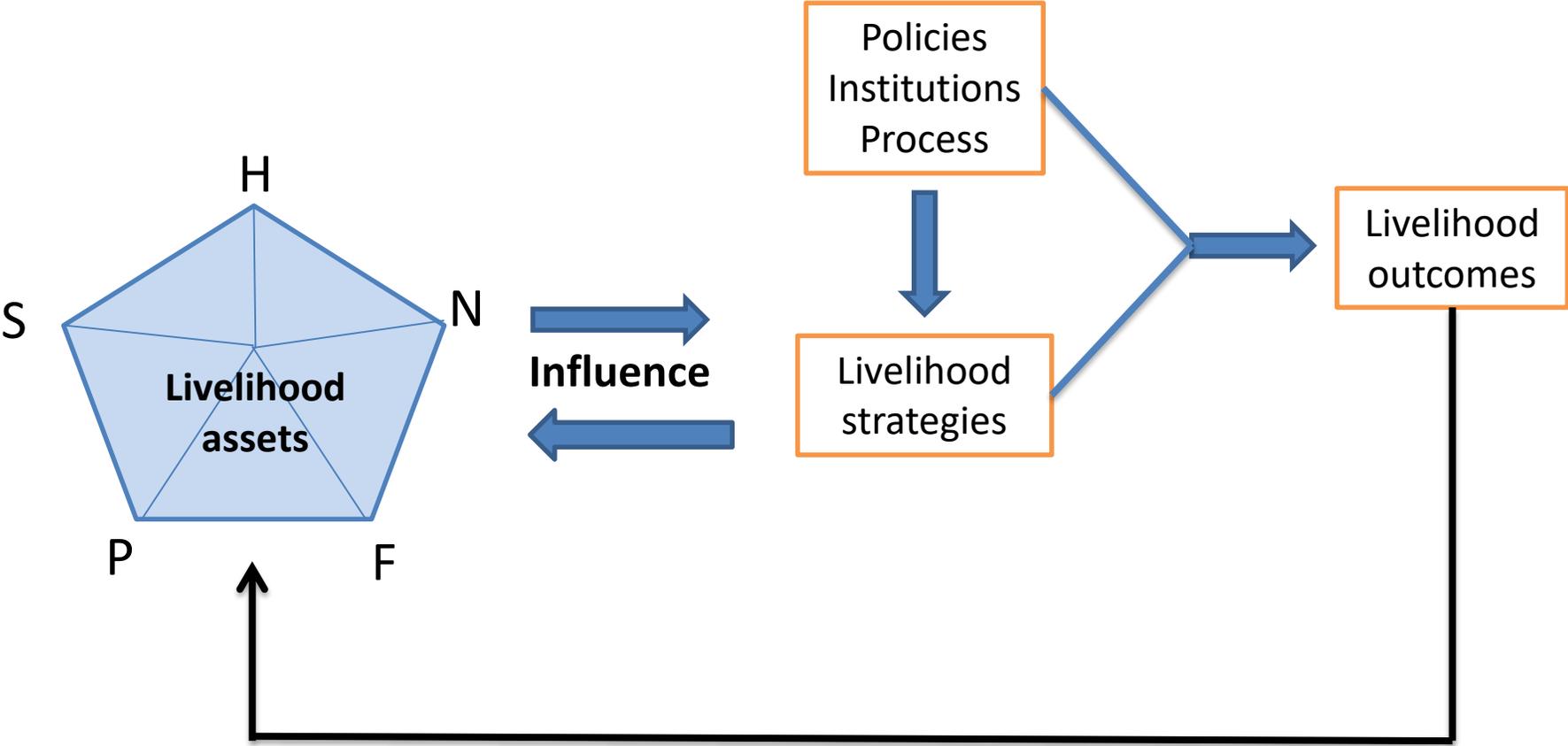
❖ Primary Objective of Study

- 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



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

Source: Adopted and modified from DFID 2002

❖ Research Methodology- Understanding of Conceptual Framework

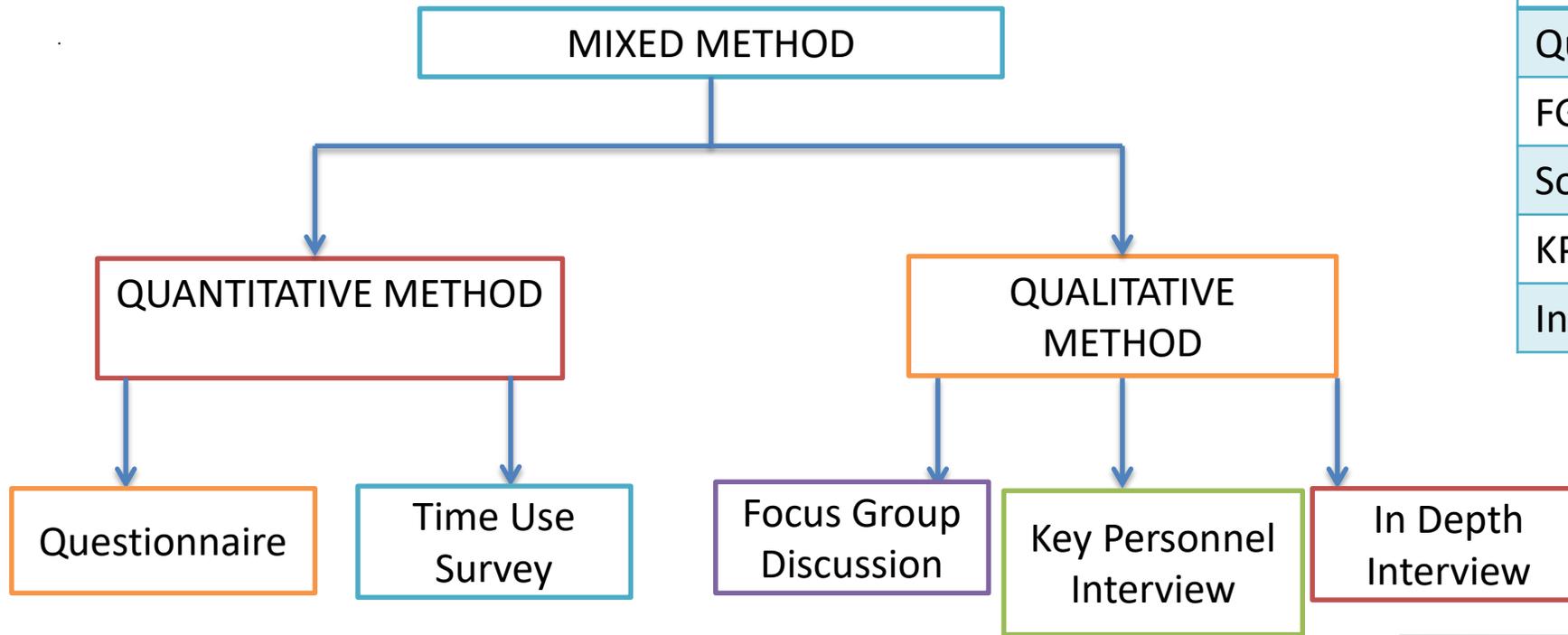
Livelihood Assets

Assets	Indicators
Human Assets	Skills, Education, Experience
Physical Assets	Building, Car, TV, Boat
Financial Assets	Cash, Jewelry
Social Assets	Social connections
Natural Assets	Land, Forests

Livelihood Strategies

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

❖ Research Methods and Tools



Methodology	
Questionnaire survey	20
FGD	1
Social mapping	3
KPI	2
In- depth interview	3



❖ Research Methods- Sampling Techniques



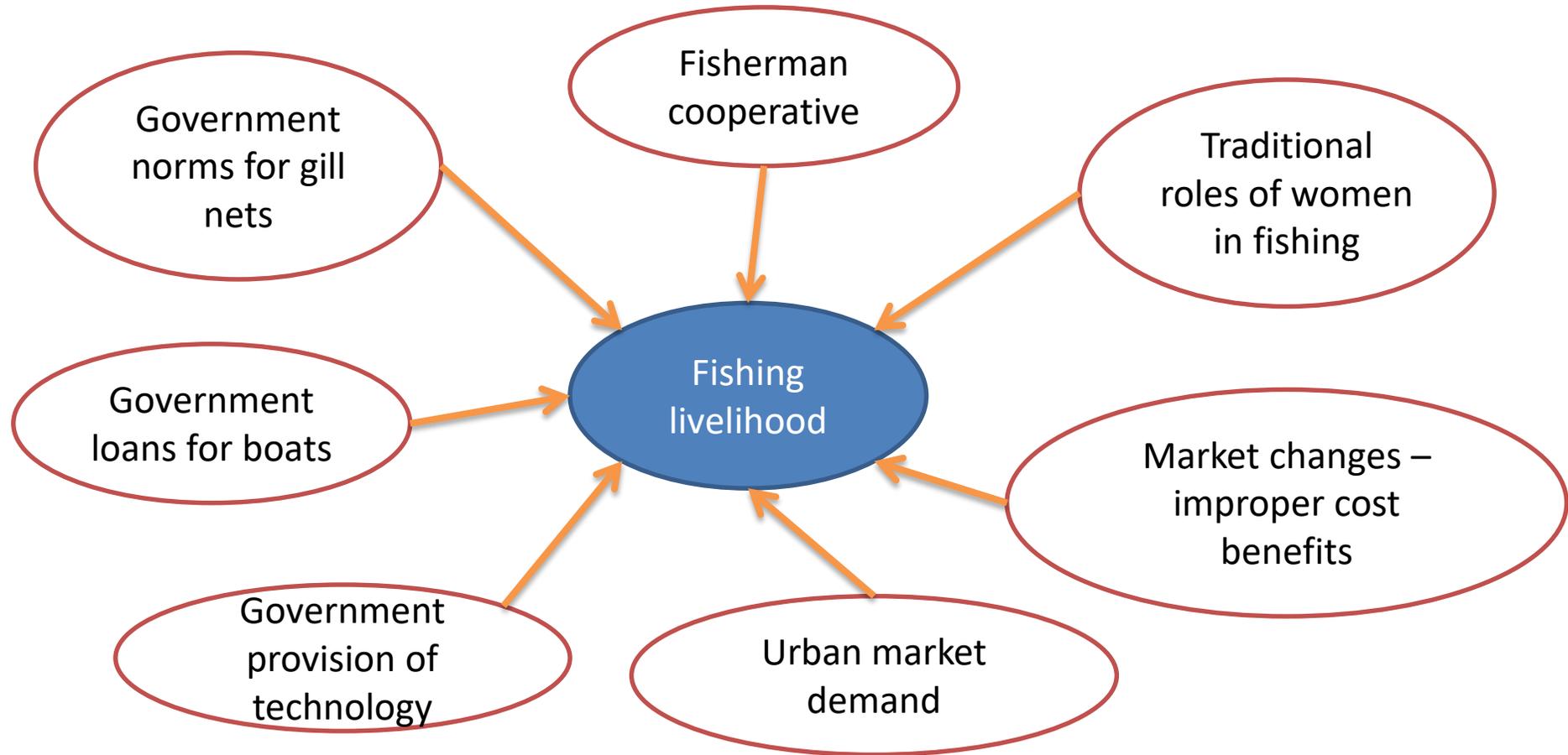
Analysis of Occupation Structure in Kovalam Village

Occupation diversity

- ✓ Fishing
- ✓ Fishing Related Activities
- ✓ Small Business
- ✓ Services
- ✓ Labor
- ✓ Others

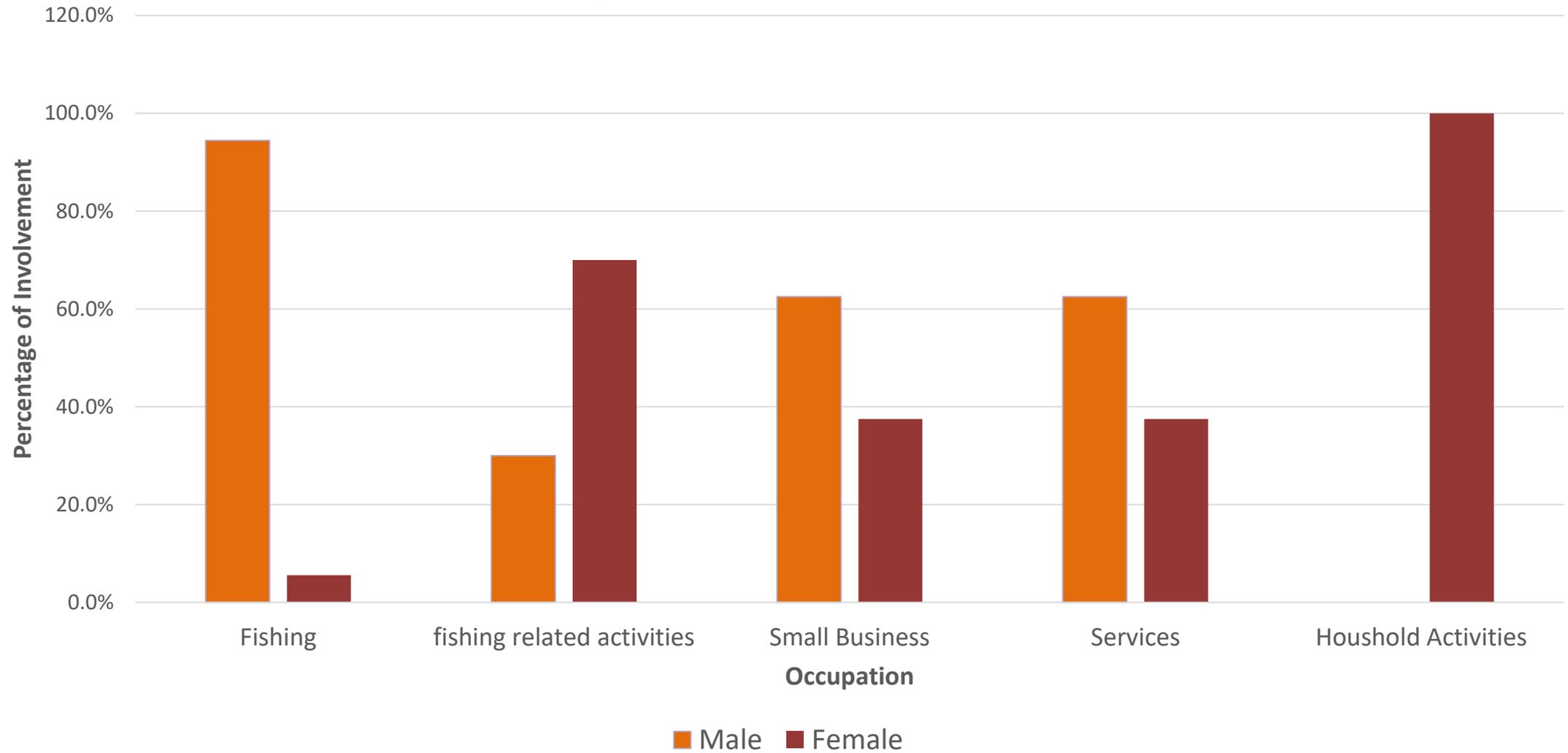


Institutional factors affecting livelihoods: A case of Fishing Livelihoods (FGD with Fishermen)

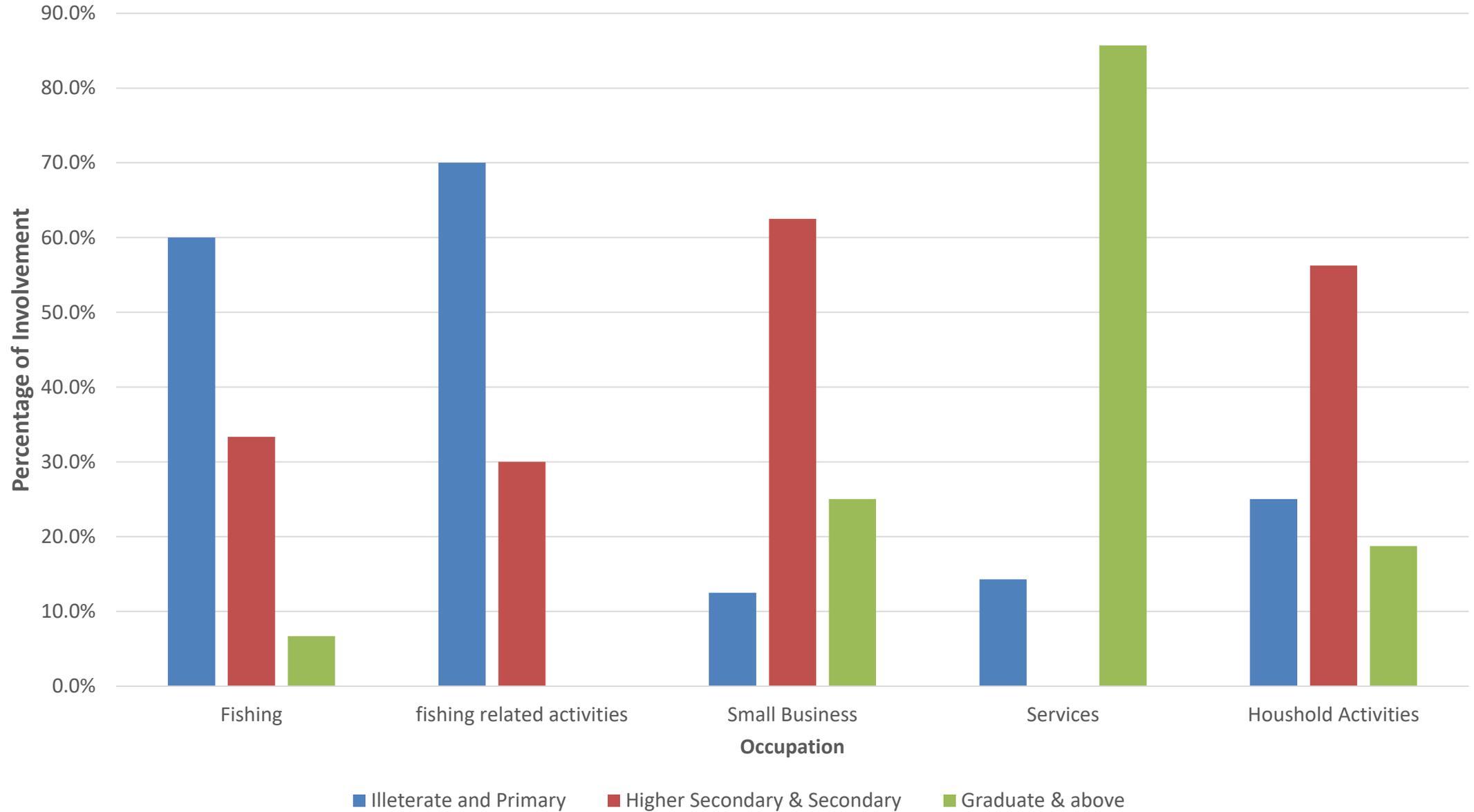




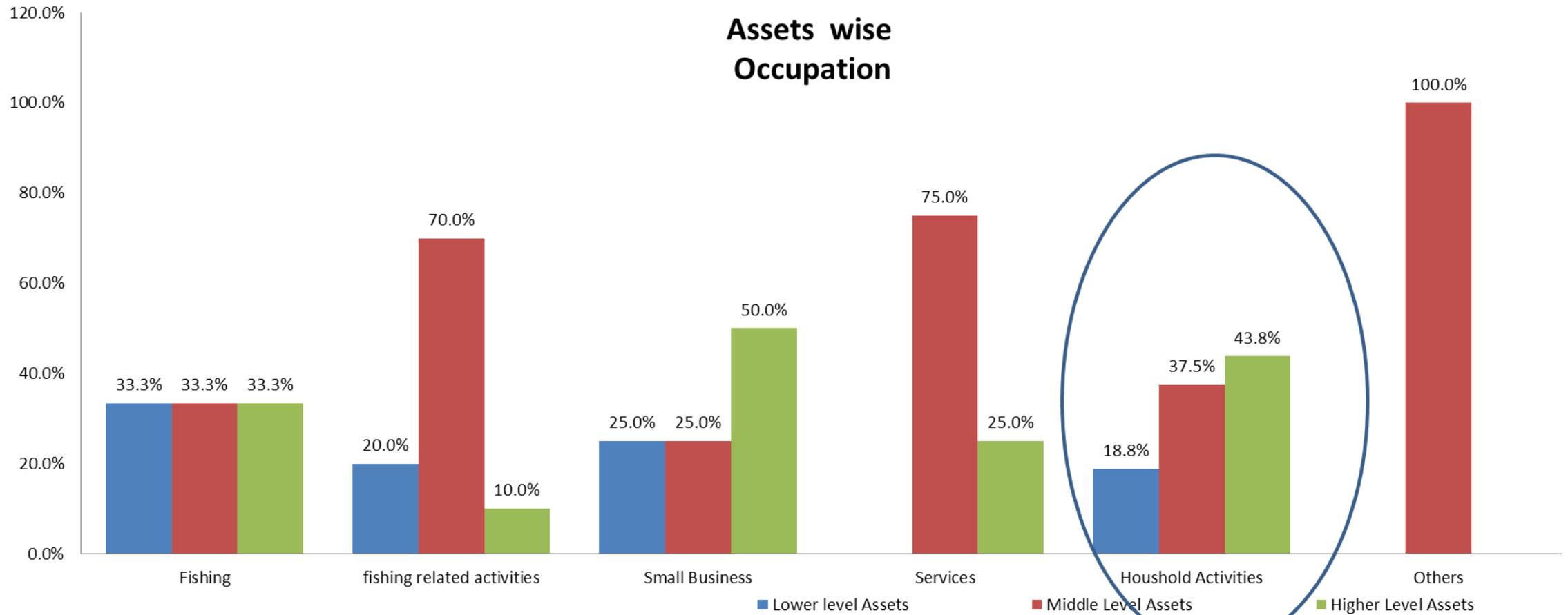
Sexwise Occupation Difference



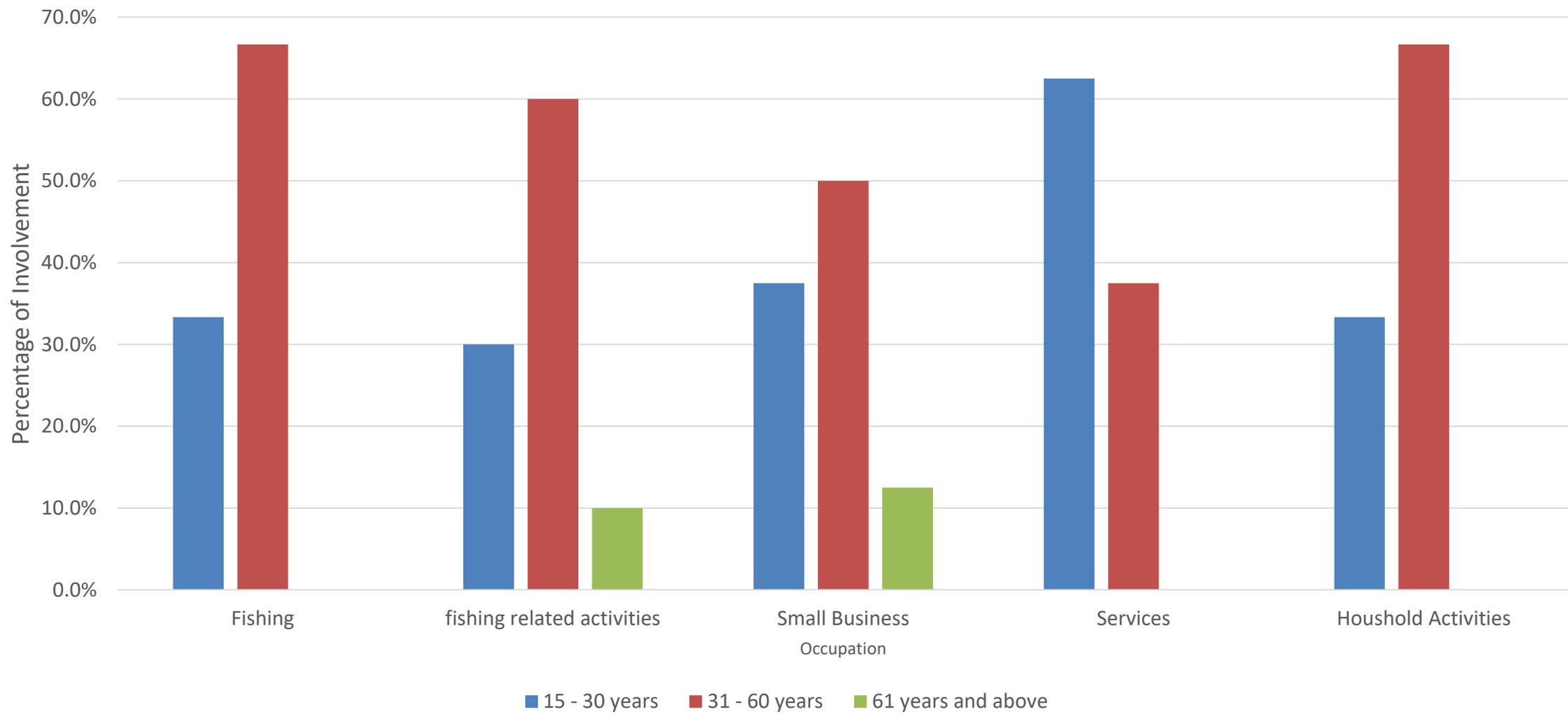
Education wise Occupation



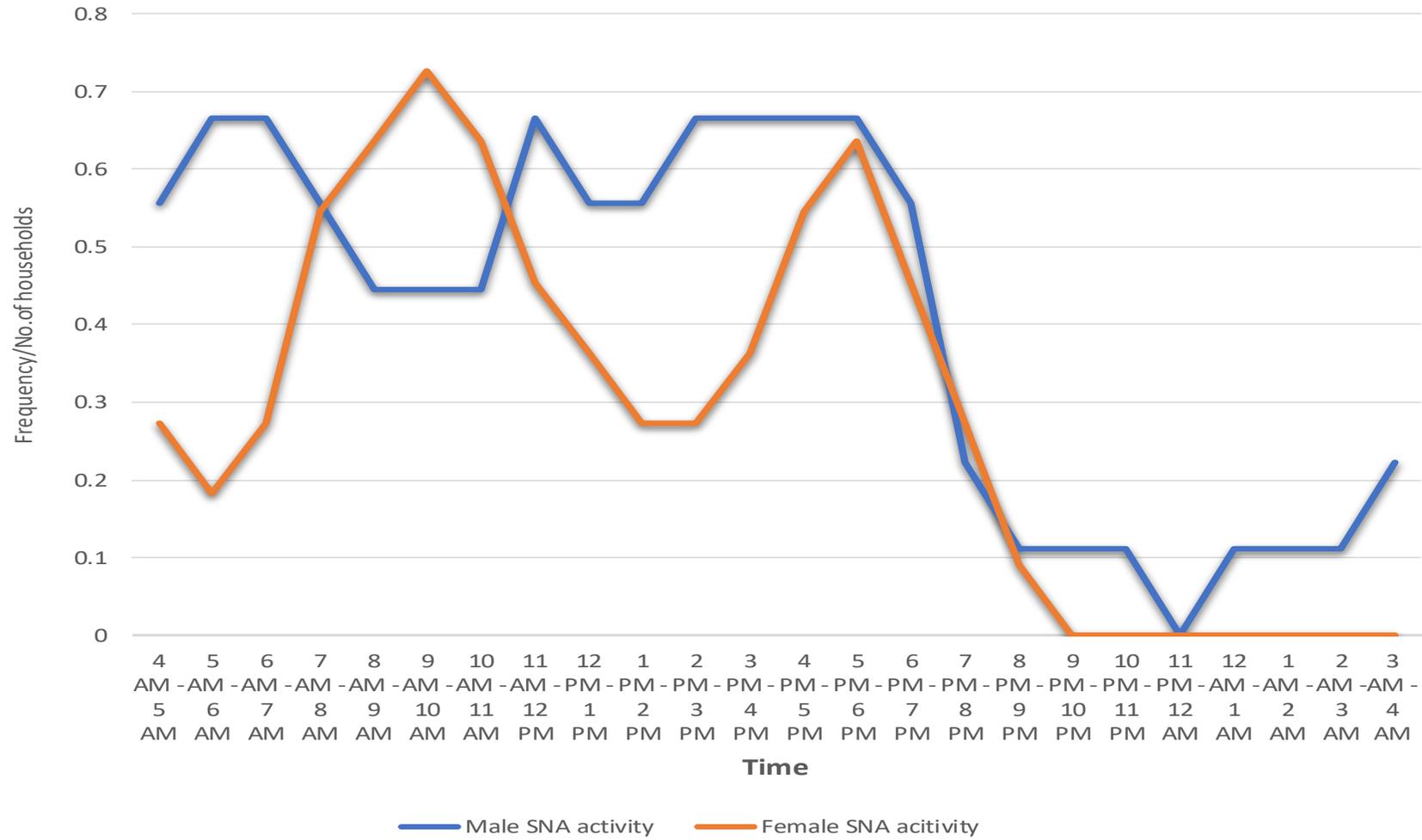
Assets wise Occupation



Agewise Occupation Difference

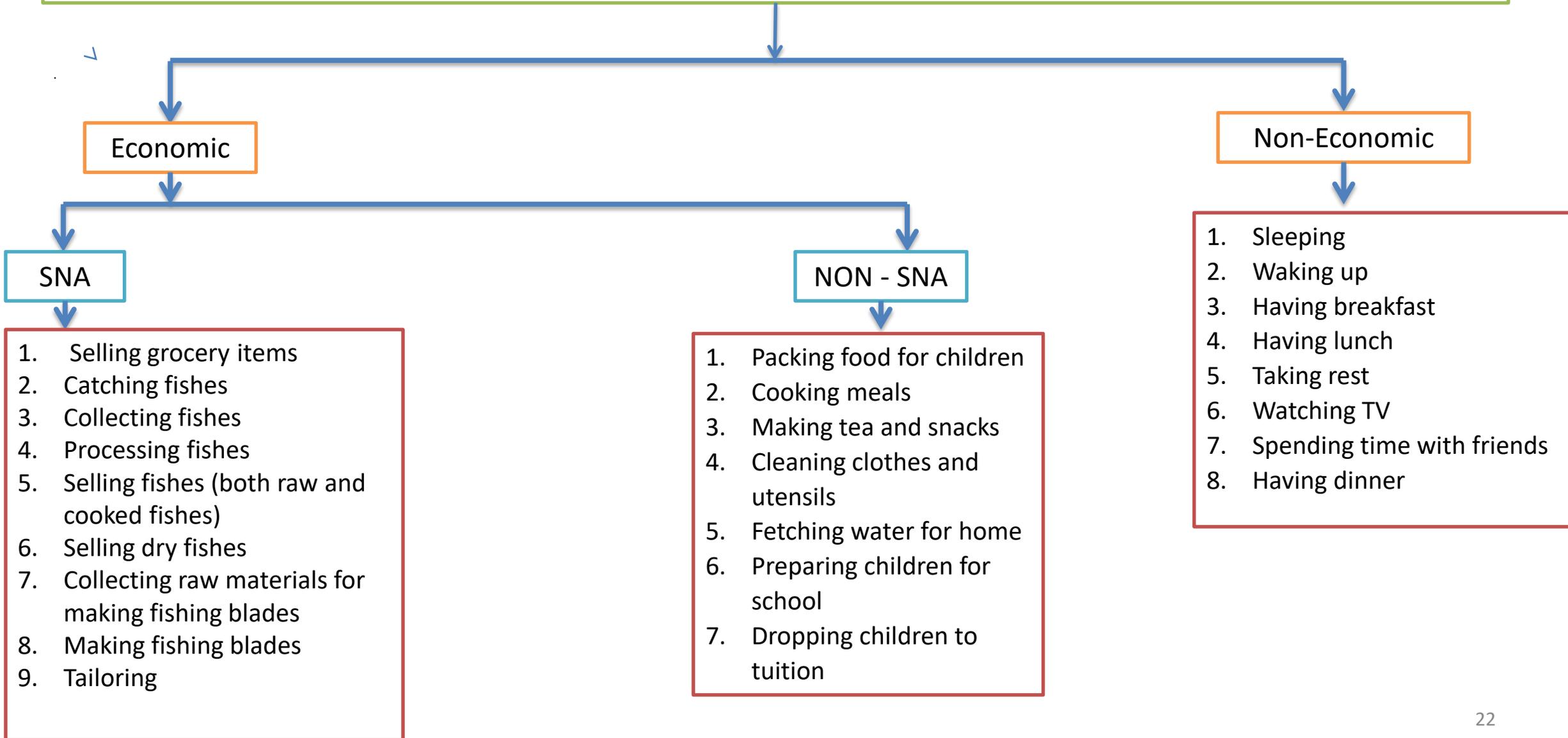


SNA Activities among Men and Women

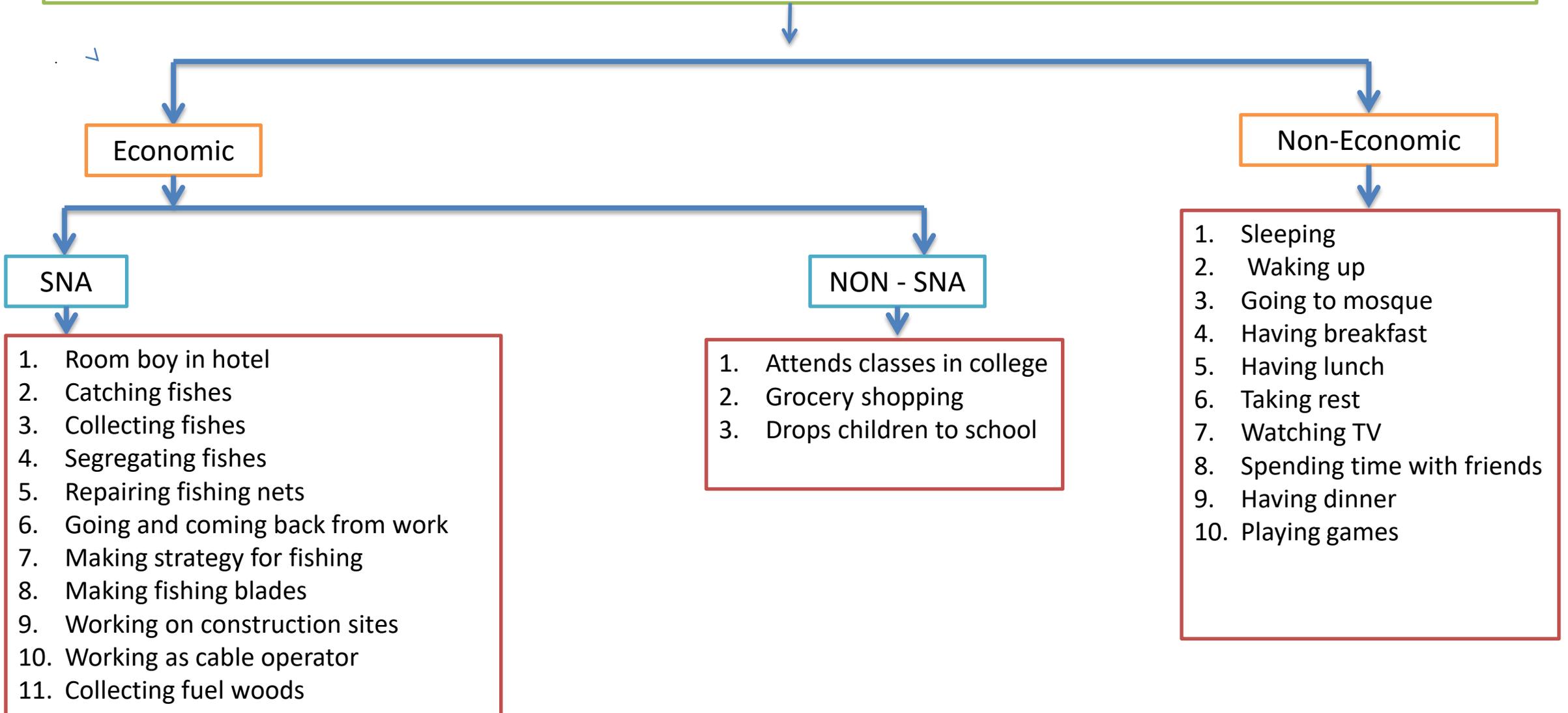


Livelihood Strategies

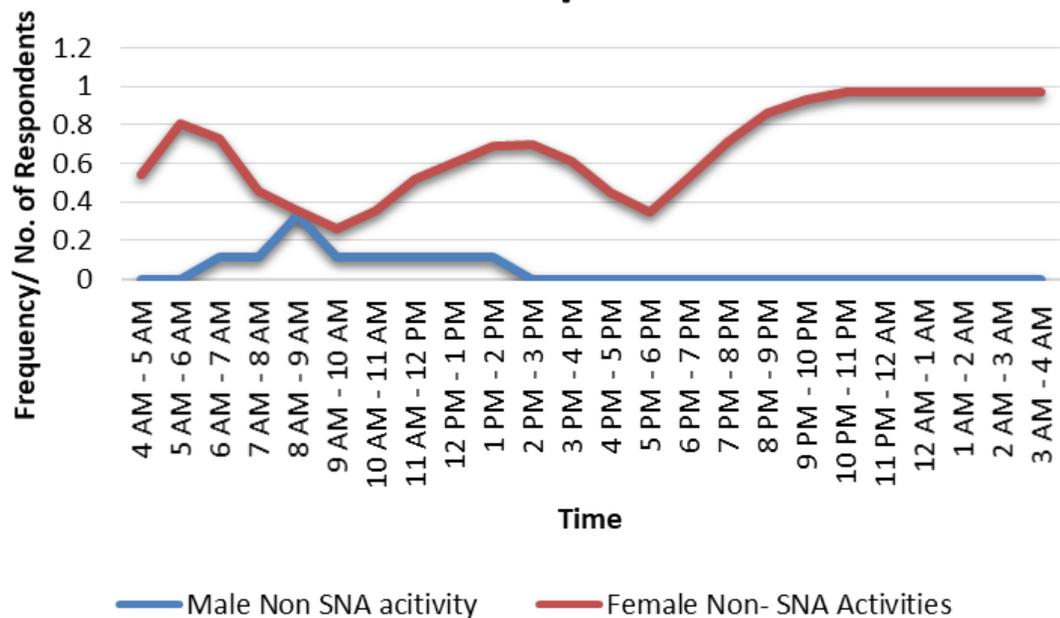
All activities (for female respondents)



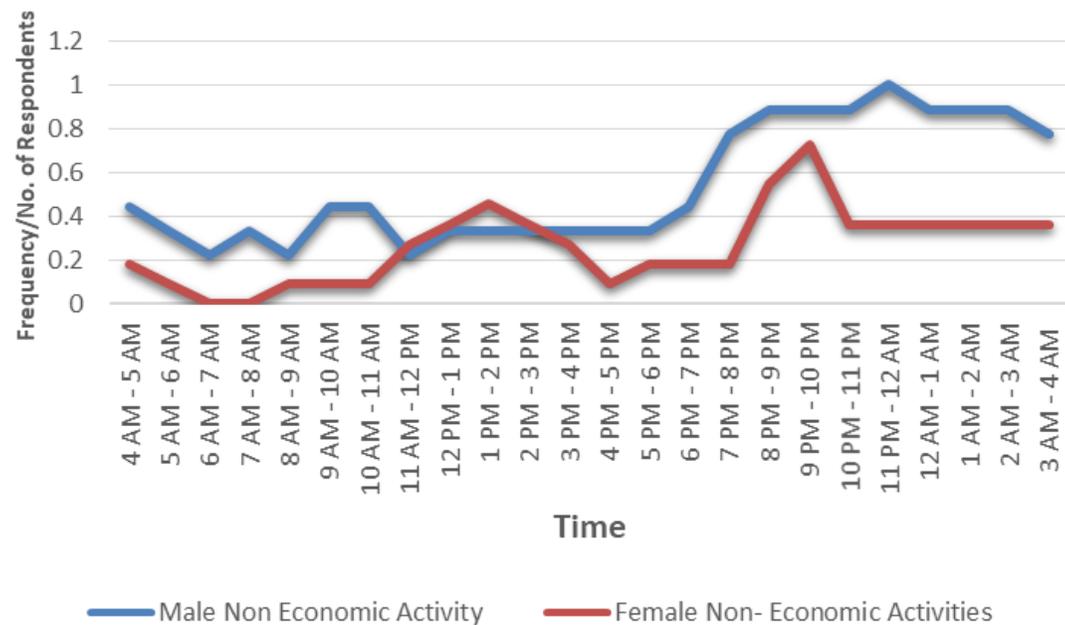
All activities (for male respondents)



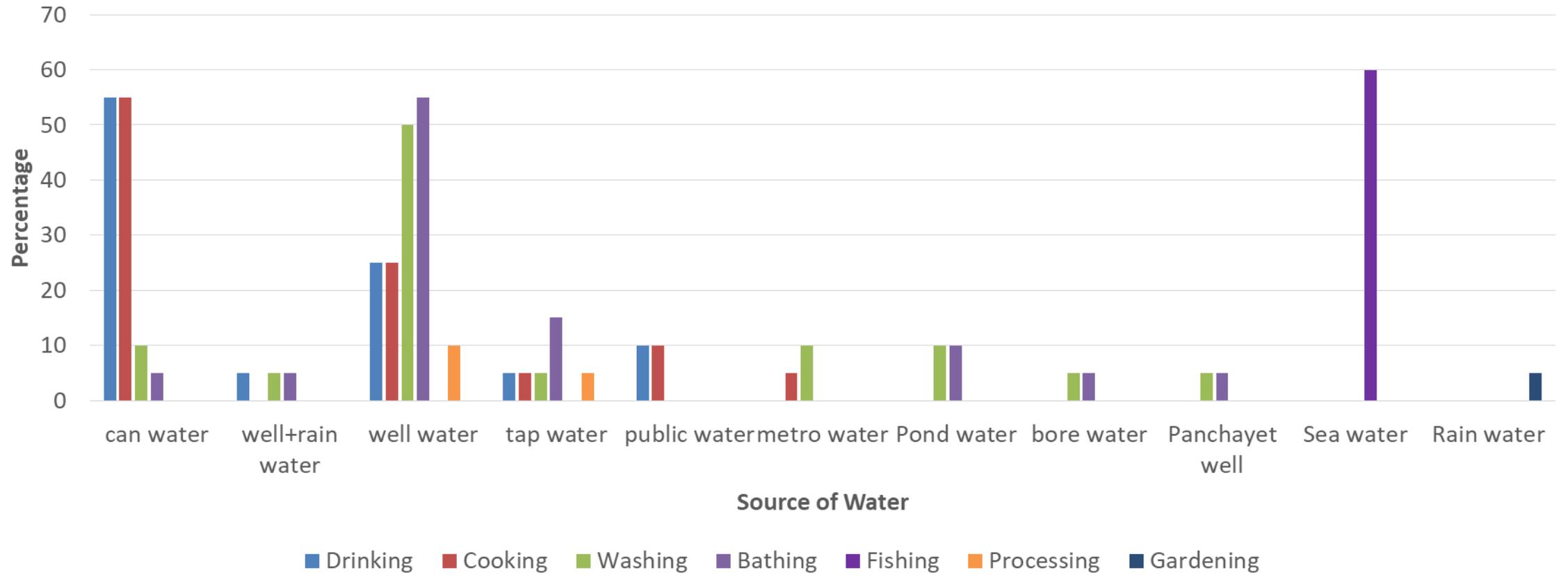
Non SNA Activities among Men and Women Respondents



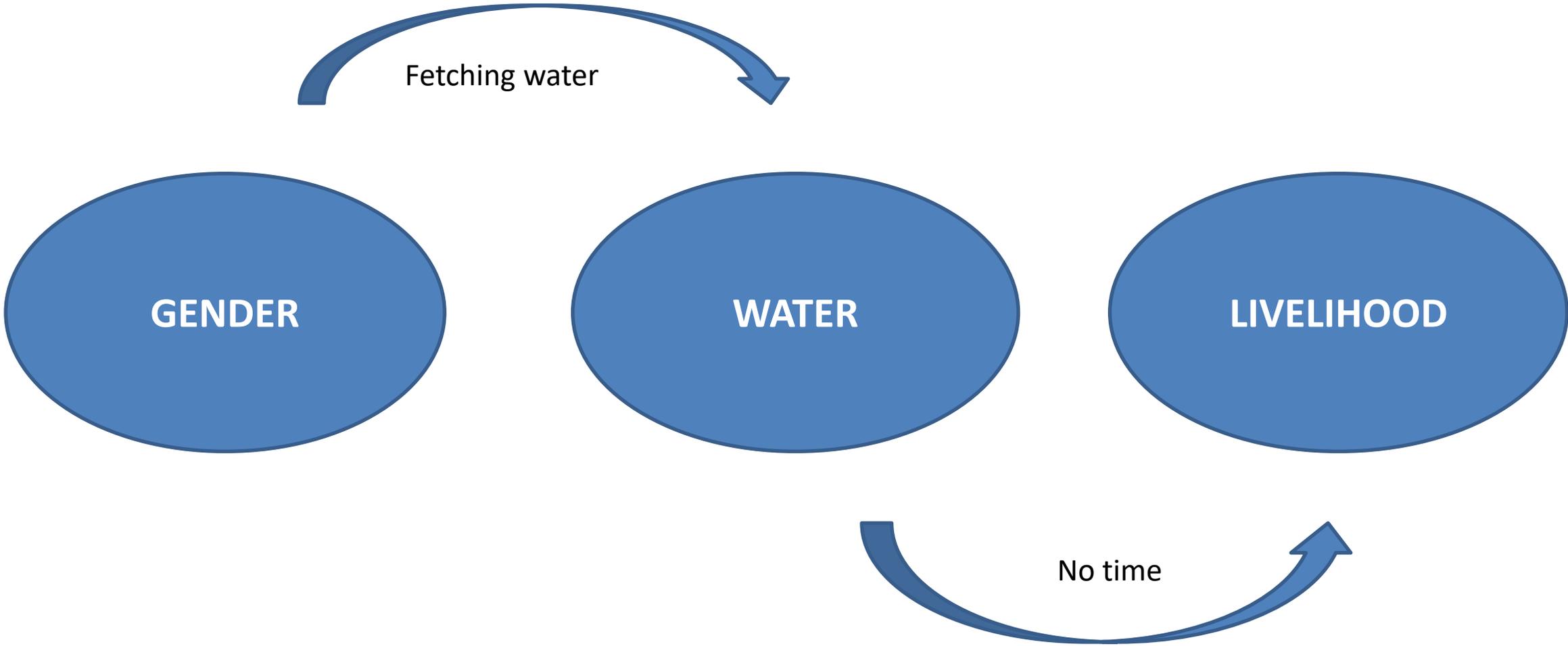
Non Economic Activities Among Men and Women Respondents



Percentage of Usage with Respect to Water Sources







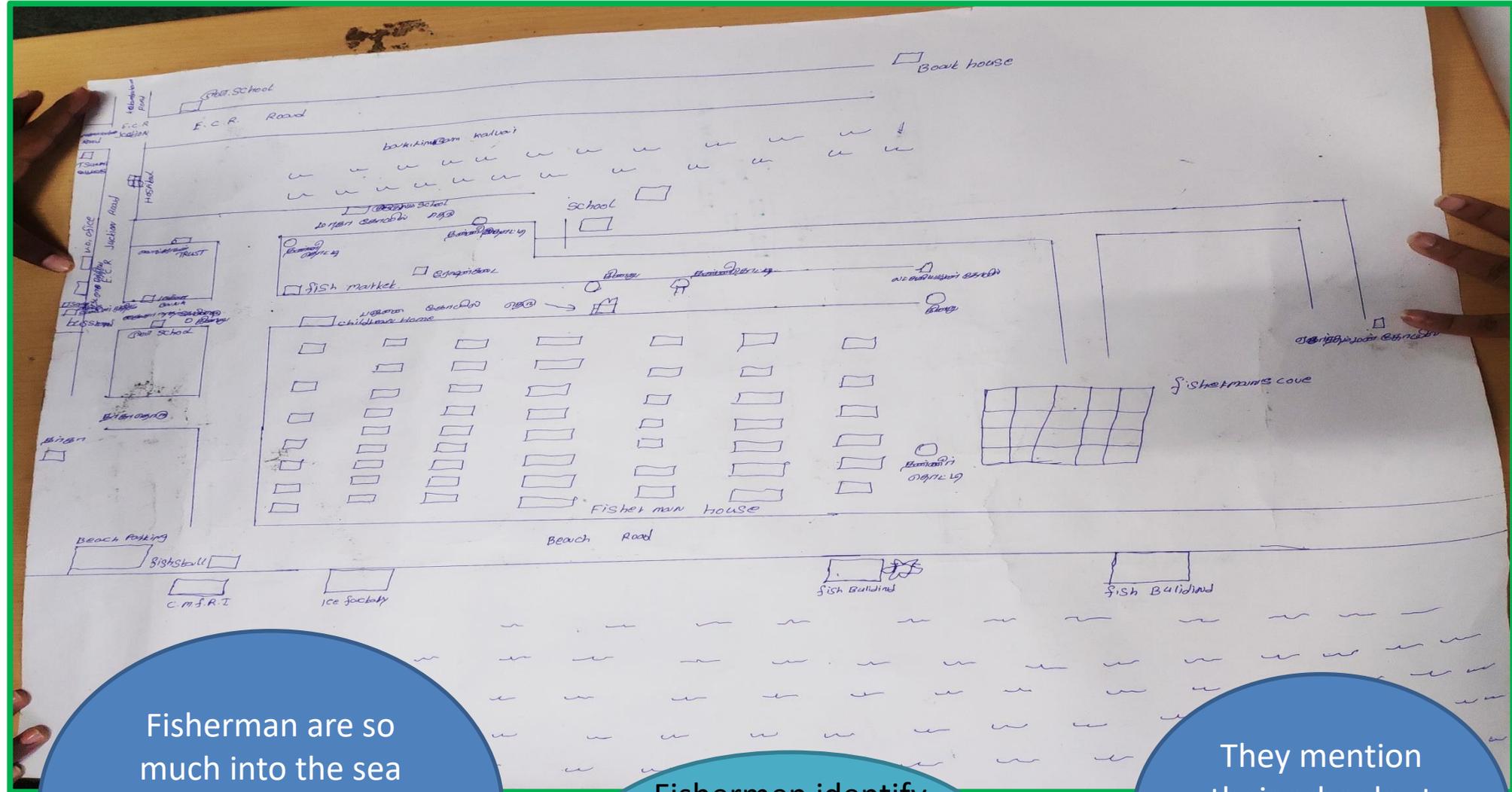
❖ Livelihood Burdens

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.

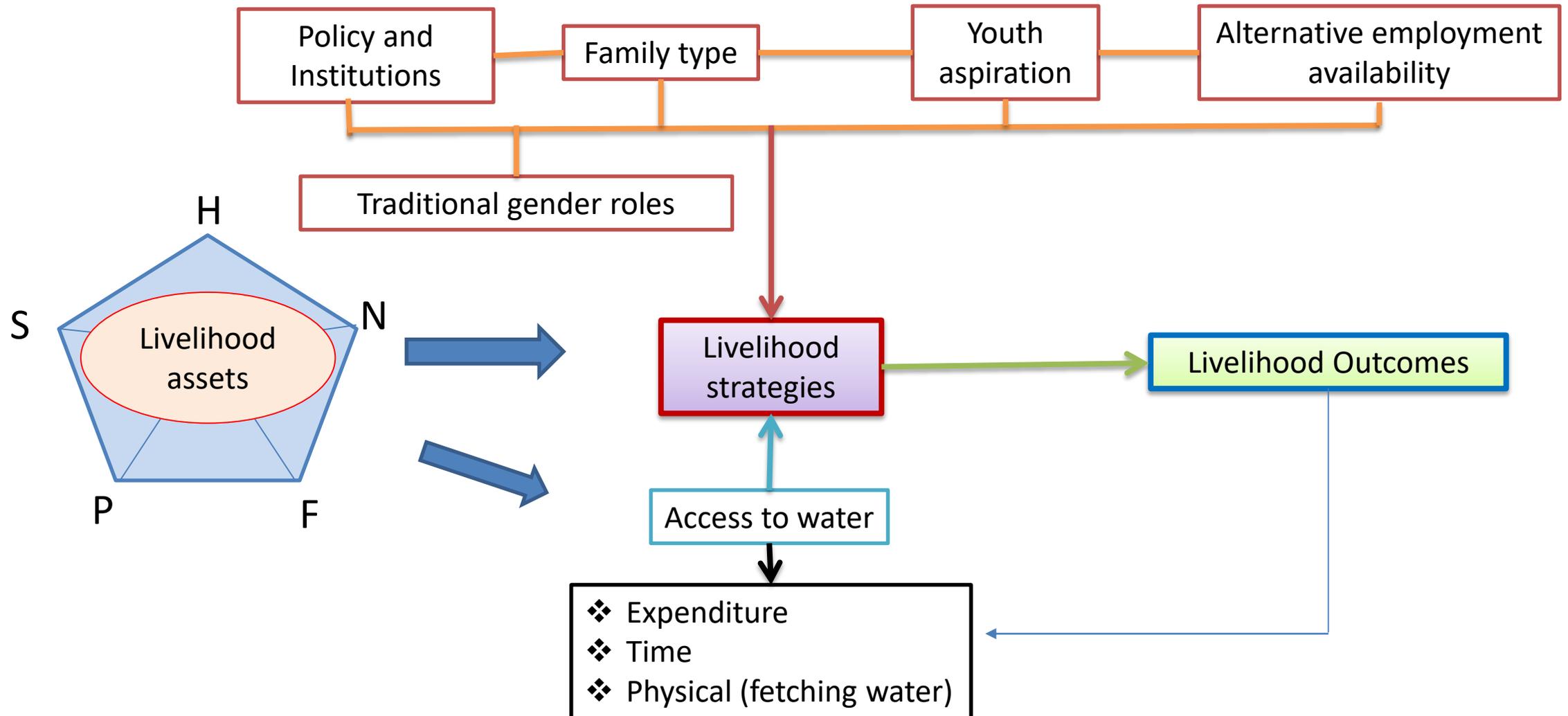


Fisherman are so much into the sea shore line, highway and major social services

Fishermen identify areas resources beyond the village interior

They mention their schools at the beginning of drawing

❖ Outcome Framework



❖ 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.
- Eder, J. F. (2008). *Migrants to the Coasts: Livelihood, Resource Management, and Global Change in the Philippines*. Cengage Learning, Wadsworth.
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- Salayo, N., Garces, L., Pido, M., Viswanathan, K., Pomeroy, R., Ahmed, M., Siason, I., Sengh, K., and Masaei, A. (2008). Managing Excess Capacity in Small-Scale Fisheries: Perspectives from Stakeholders in Three Southeast Asian Countries. *Marine Policy* 32: 692–700.

Thank You!!