

Gender Role in Coastal Community: Case Study at Mairoot, Klong Yai Sub-districts Trat Province, Thailand

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Abstract

I. Introduction

Gender is one form of social difference (others are: class, caste, age, ethnicity, race, etc). Gender specifically refers to society's perception of appropriate roles, obligations, behaviors, activities, and status that considers appropriate for men and women, based on existing norms of femininity and masculinity. *Gender Roles, Responsibilities, Time and Lived Experiences* Information on the norms that influenced men and women's behavior, and also structures the type of activities they engage in, their social status, the importance assigned to their work, roles and responsibilities. This dimension captures information on men and women's different roles, the timing and place where their activities occur, their capacity to participate in different types of economic, political and social activities, and their decision-making. (Time, space and mobility, Household and community division of labor, Participation rates in different activities, and Roles). This domain also explores their lived experiences and emotional dimensions of their livelihoods and their reproductive lives. Working with environmental resources requires relationship with people, nature and institutions, the challenges they possess, which are sometimes uneasy, uncertain, and fraught with stress and anxiety. This is to collect information about the emotional experiences of different social groups of women and men (e.g. loss, nostalgia, insecurity, defiant in the face of threat, protective, stress, worry, shame, shock, and so on) when they recall or refer to the use of resources and the power relations around this.

II. Methodology

The study will use the gender analysis guide/toolkit for coastal resource dependent communities which included the key domains. The methodologies is Individual interview (IDI) to the fishermen in six (6) coastal fishing villages of Mairoot, Klong Yai Districts, Trat Province, Thailand.



Fig. 1 Six fishing villages in Mai Root Sub-district

III. Results

3.1 Reproductive activities

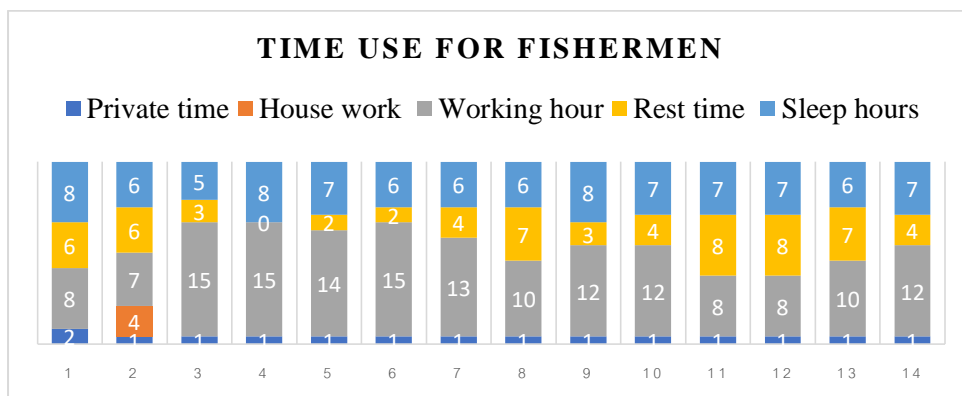
Reproductive roles	Men (%)	Women (%)	Both (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Both (%)
Child care	5.97	34.33	59.70			
Care for elderly and sick family members	11.11	47.22	41.67			
Cooking	5.19	70.13	23.38		1.30	
Cleaning	5.41	71.62	21.62		1.35	
Fuel collection or energy production	33.33	66.67				
Food security & nutrition (e.g. home gardening, livestock, and gleaning)	28.57	23.81	38.10	4.76	4.76	4.76
Grazing for animals/livestock	28.57	14.29	57.14			
Community activities	20.90	38.81	40.30			
Building a house	75.76	75.76	1.52	22.73		
Fish processing	60.00	20.00	20.00			

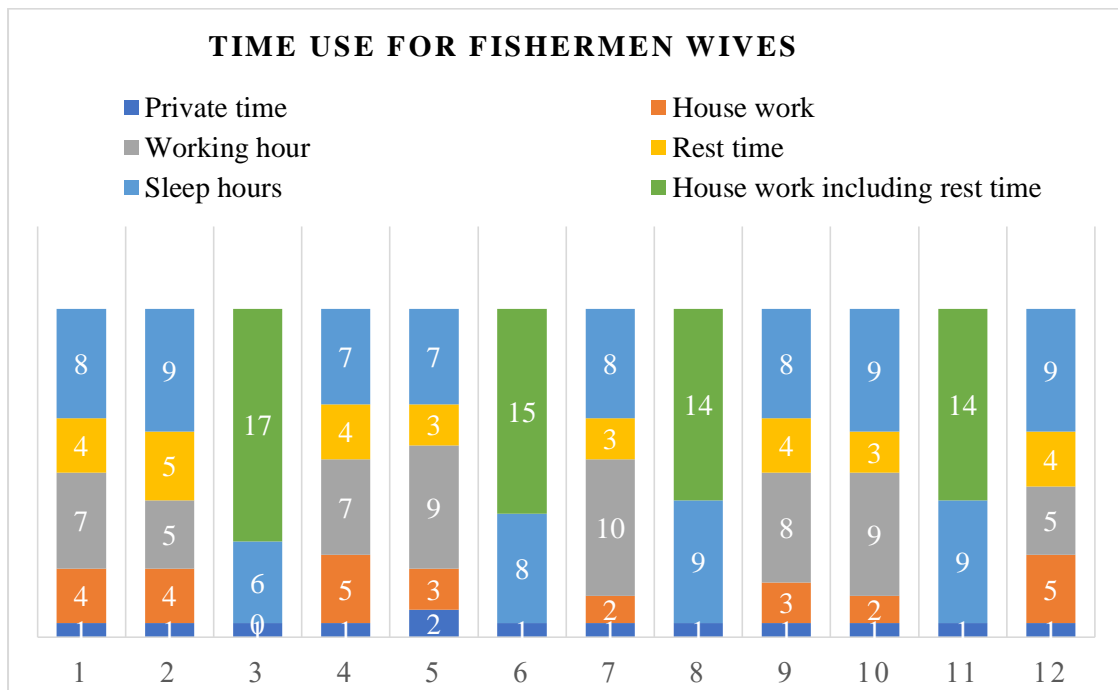
3.2 Productive activities

Livelihood activities	Men (%)	Women (%)	Both (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Both (%)
Farming (commercial crops/crop production)	31.58	21.05	36.84	5.26	5.26	
Fishing (commercial/local or external market) - Capture fisheries (caught fish,	59.38	15.63	21.88		3.13	

Livelihood activities	Men (%)	Women (%)	Both (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Both (%)
prawns, crabs, or shellfish)						
Gleaning/hand-collection from wetland areas (e.g. snails, frogs, crabs, etc)	37.50	12.50	50.00			
Fish processing / post harvest production		43.75	43.75		12.50	
Aquaculture			100.00			
Collecting Non Timber Forest Products (this can also include aquatic plants) or Forest user (e.g. gathering non-timber forest products)	33.33	11.11	55.56			
Marketing/Selling (fish, vegetables, rice, forest products, other)	35.29	35.29	29.41			
Preparing fishing gear	74.19	9.68	16.13			
Clean fishing gear/aquaculture equipment	90.32	3.23	6.45			
Fishing gear maintenance	66.67	9.09	21.21		3.03	
Livestock for sale	100.00					
Salary / wage employment	40.00	60.00				
Eco-tourism; e.g. tour guide, boat operator, cooking, cleaning	75.00 100.00 50.00 50.00	25.00	25.00 50.00			
Informal employment	20.00	26.67	53.33			
Remittance from relatives	6.67	53.33	40.00		13.33	

3.3 Time use





IV. Conclusion

Roles of men and women on fisheries in Mairroot Sub-district are divided physically by sex and time, it links to time to participate in community activities that more women participated than men. Hence when we need men to participate in our program must concern about time that men are available. Women have capability to engaged in conservation or livelihood promotion group because they always at home, ready to be part of the community activities.