

別添 1 : プロジェクトプロポーザル (ラドル団員作成)

Some Preliminary Notes Regarding a Project to Prepare Training and Field Manuals on Gender in Fisheries

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SUMMARY

“Scientific Knowledge” is a universal. At the village level worldwide there also exists “Local (sometimes called “traditional”) Knowledge. These two bodies of knowledge are complementary in everyday practical life.

Within local knowledge there exists “male knowledge” and “female knowledge”. There are bodies of knowledge discriminated by age group.

There have been few studies of women's fisheries and their associated local knowledge. As a result, resource managers and development practitioners are usually either totally unaware of the rich lode of local knowledge that resides with women, or, if they are aware of it, are unwilling to countenance the **empowerment of women** that would result from the practical application of their knowledge in development projects and resource management. The consequences of this for the formulation of "development" and "assistance" projects are often disastrous.

This should be changed because it is

unscientific,

wasteful,

further degrades women and their children, and

it is absolutely unjust and unfair

In the brief notes that follow below I present the rationale for and outline of a “Gender in Fisheries Project” that could be launched by JICA in an attempt to change the lamentable situation described in the paragraphs above.

The last thing that JICA or any other such agency needs to do is implement yet another course for women in fish processing, *kameboko* and *surimi*-making! With respect to the general topic of “Gender in Fisheries”, it is high time to do something creative. JICA could become a world innovator in this respect.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

For a long time I have been working on traditional (or local) knowledge and traditional community-based systems of fisheries management in various parts of the world (see list of references at the end of this document). It is now apparent that local knowledge is empirical and practical, combining information on fish behavior and habitats and marine physical environments into taxonomies for regular successful harvesting and resource sustainment. Despite intense pressures that often have caused massive change and loss, local knowledge can still provide important information, especially on:-

- Traditional Management Methods,
- Resource and Environmental Conservation,
- Fish Stock Assessments,
- Environmental Impact Assessment,
- Local Hydrography,
- Marine Mapping,
- Fishing Methods and Technologies, and
- Fish Systematics and Biology.

But during the 20+ years of my research on the topic, it quickly became clear that the knowledge held by women and the role of women in marine resource management is

neglected almost everywhere. This is so despite the major role that women make in many parts of the tropical world to fishing for household subsistence.

However, in-depth research demonstrates that the knowledge held by women is generally complementary to that held by men. So it is therefore important to understand women's local knowledge and use it together with that of men in small-scale fisheries development and management projects.

Similarly, local knowledge also differs according to age-group. Commonly, in any given fishing village there will be 6 sets of local knowledge *all of which are complementary* (Table 1).

Age Group	Male	Female
Young	1	2
Middle Years	3	4
Older People	5	6

GENDER ISSUES IN LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

Local knowledge is "gendered". This is because men and women usually have:-

- different and often complementary economically productive roles,
- different resource bases, and
- face different sets of social constraints.

As a result, some local fisheries knowledge is exclusive to the female domain. If this is not comprehended and integrated into general local knowledge, then our understanding of fisheries management systems will be seriously deficient. Both consideration of logical structures of total systems of local knowledge and an awareness of gender and age roles in rural society makes it self-evident that gender considerations are important in understanding local knowledge in fishing communities.

There are at least main four types of gender difference in local knowledge systems, men

and women having:-

- different knowledge about similar things;
- knowledge of different things;
- different ways of organizing knowledge; and
- different ways of preserving and transmitting knowledge.

Some bodies of local knowledge may have complementary male and female components. Both must be understood to comprehend particular aspects of fishery production. For example, knowledge of aggregations for a number of fish species includes that on spawning behaviour, especially that important for capture. Among the Marovoans of the Solomon Islands, for example, women have an extensive knowledge of the lunar and seasonal rhythms in the occurrence of eggs and milt in many species, as they usually gut the fish brought home by men. They thus assist in the decision-making regarding the use of particular fishing locations. Mainly women, the usual collectors of these resources, also possess an intricate knowledge of seasonal variations in the occurrence of crustaceans and molluscs. They know intimately the timing and locations of aggregations of land crabs, mangrove crabs, mobile molluscs, as well as factors such as "red tide" that influence the edibility of molluscs. Similar knowledge, though limited to fewer species, is possessed mostly by those men who dive for commercial shells such as trochus, pearlshell, greensnail and the tabu shell, and for bêche-de-mer.

In contrast, other bodies of arcane knowledge are possessed only by one gender or age set. This pertains to the cultural roles of one gender, and often may not be available to the other. Further, in some societies only particular office holders hold specific bodies of knowledge. This occurs, for example, among fisheries "magicians", such individuals also often being religious leaders. Often, their position in society is inherited.

Although other bodies of knowledge are common to both genders, specific research is required ascertain that. What is certain is that significant bodies of local knowledge are overlooked when research focuses on just male heads of households or on active male fishers.

In tropical fishing communities women - and to a lesser extent children and old persons - play important roles in fish production, processing, preservation, preparation, and marketing, as well as performing complementary farm work and other economic activities. But there have been few studies of the role of women in fisheries, especially in fisheries production, and even fewer of their fisheries and marine environmental knowledge.

That there have been few studies of women's fisheries and their associated knowledge is a consequence of deeply entrenched stereotypes held by men of women, which have inhibited both understanding and practical application of women's knowledge of resources and environments.

Thus over much of the world, regardless of their major and often dominant contribution to household economies, women are perceived as having few if any economic roles.

As a result, centrally-based resource managers and development practitioners are usually either totally unaware of the rich lode of local knowledge that resides with women, or, if they are aware of it, are unwilling to countenance the empowerment of women that would result from the practical application of their knowledge in development projects and resource management. The consequences of this for the formulation of "development" and "assistance" projects are often disastrous.

I strongly believe that something should be done very quickly to change this state of affairs. I believe this because:-

- from the practical point of view it is totally unscientific and leads to an inaccurate and partial understanding of bodies of local knowledge,
- it usually leads to an extreme waste of money in failed development/assistance project,
- it further worsens the conditions of woman (and by extension of their children),
- and it is absolutely unjust and unfair!

One does not have to be either a feminist or a fashionable “New Man” to understand this. It is just simple *Common Sense!*

I strongly believe that if JICA, representing Japan, a country that is always perceived by foreigners to be extremely male dominated and female repressed, took the initiative and launched such a project, it would bring both a great deal of positive international attention and gain JICA a great deal of credit.

A Brief (and Tentative) Outline of Project Design and Implementation

Final Products

Since there are almost no useful guidelines, this project should seek to produce two reference manuals:-

- (1) A **Training Manual** for use in teaching/training courses and seminars on womens’ knowledge; and
- (2) A **Field Manual** oriented to field surveys and in-depth research to collecting primary data in the field on womens’ local knowledge.

STEPS & SEQUENCING

- (1) A carefully selected group of participants should be brought to JICA Kanagawa for a joint study on the preparation of the two manuals (**Output** is 2 preliminary drafts of manuals).

While at Kanagawa the groups members also design an implementation project for their home countries. (**Output** is implementable and funded project)

- (2) The Group returns to home country and implements (with JICA assistance) a field

project to test and revise the manuals according to their own country's requirements. (Countries should be selected where there are known to be plenty of female fishers and one or more women who have worked and published on fisheries. This is because nothing succeeds like success, and this project must succeed from the very beginning. (**Output:** Results of Study lead to revision of and "worked examples" for the manuals.)

- (3) The results of the in-country studies and revised manuals are followed by JICA seminars in each country (or selected countries) and not in Kanagawa Center. I believe this would help each in-country project become disseminated more widely and quickly. (**Output:** Local consensus on acceptability and involvement in project; agreement on continuity; agreement on contents of draft manuals)
- (4) A small group returns to Kanagawa Center, and works with project leaders and other JICA specialists to rework, accept and officially release the 2 manuals for worldwide application. (**Output:** Two very useful practical and scientifically accurate manuals for use in all JICA's projects worldwide, as well as by other institutions and individuals.

References (to my own work on the topics)

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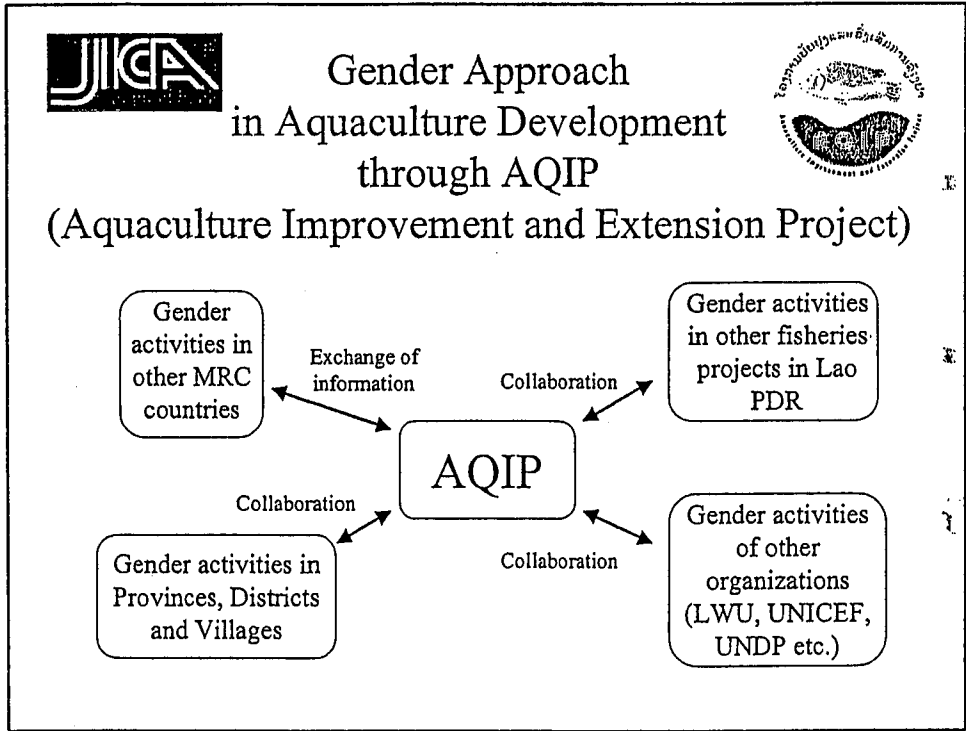
別添 2 : ラオス「淡水養殖振興計画」におけるジェンダーアプローチ
 別添 2-1 : ラオス帰国研修員のプレゼンテーション資料

**Gender Approach in
 Aquaculture Development
 in Lao PDR**

Nouhak LIEPVISAY

Third Annual Meeting
 of the National Coordinators of the Network
 for Women and Gender in Fisheries Development in the Mekong Region

5-7 March 2002, Hanoi, Vietnam



Outline of AQIP

Implementing Agencies:

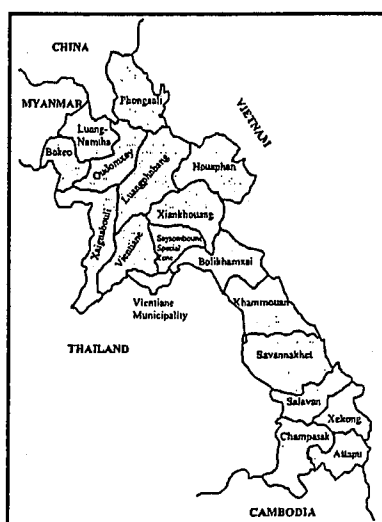
- Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Lao PDR
and
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan

Project Period:

- February 2001 – February 2004
(preparatory phase)
- Full scale phase will follow.

Target Area:

- All of 17 provinces in Lao PDR



Overall goal:

- To enhance activities for aquaculture technology improvement and extension throughout the country.

Project purpose:

- To establish the National Aquaculture Center and to develop the capability of counterparts for technology improvement and extension.

Key-words in AQIP Implementation

(1) Small scale aquaculture

The main target area of extension is rural agriculture villages, where only small and subsistence scale aquaculture can be possible.



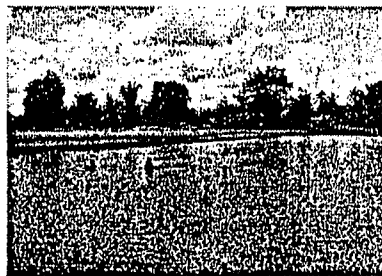
Backyard fish farm in Borikhamxai Province

(2) Diversity in aquaculture conditions

Ethnicity, natural conditions, economic conditions are widely diversified in Lao PDR.



Bokeo, mountainous north



Savannakhet, flat south-west

(3) Gender consideration

Women play important roles in family based or community based aquaculture activities in rural area.



Owner of a fish farm in Xiangkhouang Province

Gender Approaches in AQIP

(1) Nationwide information collection

Village level



Interview survey in Savannakhet Province



Interview survey in Borikhamxai Province

Province level



Discussion at provincial office in Savannakhet Province

District level



Discussion at district office in Hinheup Distirct, Vientiane Province

(2) Monthly survey on aquaculture and catching fisheries at two study villages in Vientiane Province

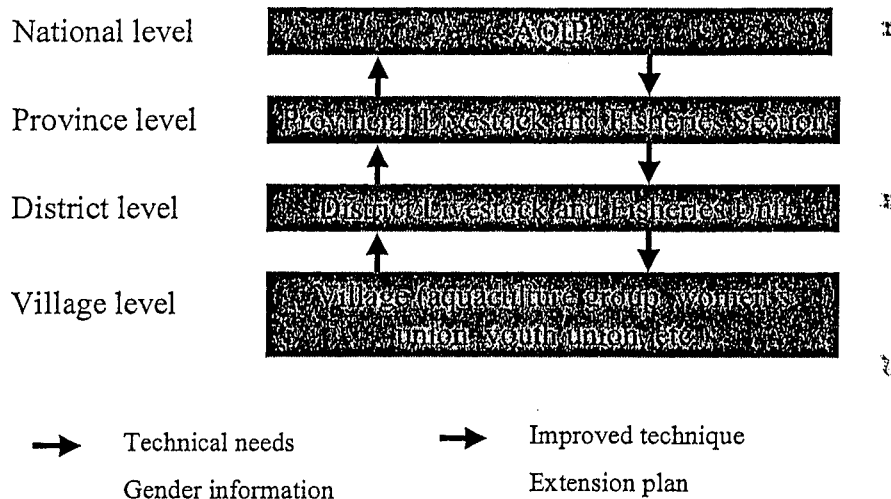


Explanation on questionnaire at Namgnam Village



Explanation on questionnaire at Napheuy Village

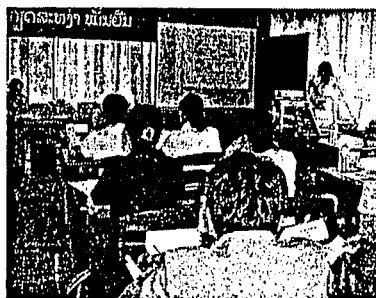
(3) Strengthening national-provincial-distinct collaboration network



(4) Strengthening Aquaculture Extension System

Organizing workshop, meeting and training course

- Gender workshop
- Regional technical meeting
- National technical meeting
- Technical training course



Gender workshop held on 16 August 2001 in Vientiane

Formulation of aquaculture extension plan

Napheuy (September 2001-January 2002)

Catching fisheries group

(1) Monthly fish catch

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Khambone	16.0	15.0	14.0	6.0	12.0	12.6
Chandeuang	22.4	14.8	14.0	10.0	13.6	15.0
Somsanouk	21.2	31.0	13.2	41.5	26.9	26.8
Noulong	37.0	35.5	17.5	35.0	14.0	27.8
Leokham	21.0	17.0	9.0	10.0	12.0	13.8
Boungnuay	23.7	3.0	20.0	36.0	21.2	20.8
Total	141.3	116.3	87.7	138.5	99.7	116.7
Average	23.6	19.4	14.6	23.1	16.6	19.5

(2) Monthly fishing day

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Khambone	14	12	10	14	13	12.6
Chandeuang	17	14	11	9	14	13
Somsanouk	13	24	29	21	17	20.8
Noulong	25	24	11	12	14	17.2
Leokham	18	10	10	11	12	12.2
Boungnuay	30	4	16	31	31	22.4
Total	117	88	87	98	101	98.2
Average	19.5	14.7	14.5	16.3	16.8	16.4

(3) Monthly catch per day

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Khambone	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.0
Chandeuang	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
Somsanouk	1.6	1.3	0.5	2.0	1.6	1.4
Noulong	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.9	1.0	1.7
Leokham	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Boungnuay	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9
Total	7.5	7.5	6.9	8.5	6.2	7.3
Average	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2

(4) Monthly fishing day for woman

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Khambone	14	10	10	12	9	11.0
Chandeuang	3	0	0	0	0	0.6
Somsanouk	0	10	0	0	0	2.0
Noulong	5	0	0	2	0	1.4
Leokham	2	7	?	?	0	?
Boungnuay	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	24	27	?	?	9	?
Average	4.0	4.5	?	?	1.5	?

(5) Monthly fishing day for men

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Khambone	14	10	0	0	13	7.4
Chandeuang	11	9	11	9	14	10.8
Somsanouk	16	12	27	18	13	17.2
Noulong	12	8	3	2	14	7.8
Leokham	14	8	?	?	12	?
Boungnuay	30	0	16	31	31	21.6
Total	97	47	?	?	97	?
Average	16.2	7.8	?	?	16.2	?

(6) Monthly fishing day for children

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Khambone	0	0	0	0	9	1.8
Chandeuang	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Somsanouk	3	4	3	6	5	4.2
Noulong	19	23	3	11	0	11.2
Leokham	2	1	?	?	0	?
Boungnuay	0	4	0	0	0	0.8
Total	24	32	?	?	14	?
Average	4.0	5.3	?	?	2.3	?

(7) Monthly fishing day for cast net

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Khambone	0	6	0	2	0	1.6
Chandeuang	0	2	0	1	0	0.6
Somsanouk	0	0	0	4	4	1.6
Noulong	15	1	6	9	8	7.8
Leokham	13	8	6	5	6	7.6
Boungnuay	0	0	7	3	1	2.2
Total	28	17	19	24	19	21.4
Average	4.7	2.8	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.6

(8) Monthly fishing day for gill net

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Khambone	14	7	0	7	1	5.8
Chandeuang	5	4	5	3	2	3.8
Somsanouk	14	12	22	18	14	16.0
Noulong	0	0	0	1	0	0.2
Leokham	0	0	0	5	0	1.0
Boungnuay	30	4	9	28	31	20.4
Total	63	27	36	62	48	47.2
Average	10.5	4.5	6.0	10.3	8.0	7.9

(9) Monthly fishing day for spear

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Khambone	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
Chandeuang	2	1	2	1	0	1.2
Somsanouk	3	0	0	0	0	0.6
Noulong	0	16	0	0	0	3.2
Leokham	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Boungnuay	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	5	17	2	1	1	5.2
Average	0.8	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9

(10) Monthly fishing day for hook and line

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Khambone	1	0	1	5	0	1.4
Chandeuang	10	6	4	4	12	7.2
Somsanouk	6	6	4	3	5	4.8
Noulong	4	4	1	4	11	4.8
Leokham	4	0	4	3	7	3.6
Boungnuay	7	0	0	0	0	1.4
Total	32	16	14	19	35	23.2
Average	5.3	2.7	2.3	3.2	5.8	3.9

(11) Monthly fishing for lift net

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Khambone	14	0	10	3	0	5.4
Chandeuang	0	2	0	0	0	0.4
Somsanouk	1	10	3	0	0	2.8
Noulong	11	21	4	12	0	9.6
Leokham	3	8	0	0	0	2.2
Boungnuay	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	29	41	17	15	0	20.4
Average	4.8	6.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	3.4

(12) Monthly average fishing day by fishing gear

Fishing gear	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Cast net	4.7	2.8	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.6
Gill net	10.5	4.5	6.0	10.3	8.0	7.9
Spear	0.8	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9
Hook and line	5.3	2.7	2.3	3.2	5.8	3.9
Lift net	4.8	6.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	3.4

(13) Fishing gear operation by sex (%)

Fishing gear	Man	Woman	Boy	Girl
Cast net	75.9	12.5	5.4	6.3
Gill net	82.3	11.1	0.4	6.2
Spear	51.6	3.2	29.0	16.1
Hook and line	70.7	14.1	5.1	10.1
Lift net	23.1	38.0	28.1	10.7

Namngnam

Catching fisheries group

(1) Monthly fish catch

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Sailo-cha	12.0	2.0	7.5	1.0	0.5	4.6
Lo Po-lo	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Thai-cha	3.3	0.0	4.0	1.0	?	?
Chealong-cha	4.7	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
Mai-vong	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
Total	69.4	24.0	11.5	2.0	?	?
Average	13.9	4.8	2.3	0.4	?	?

(2) Monthly fishing day

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Sailo-cha	9	3	5	1	1	3.8
Lo Po-lo	1	0	0	0	0	0.2
Thai-cha	6	0	1	1	?	?
Chealong-cha	8	7	0	0	0	3.0
Mai-vong	12	0	0	0	0	2.4
Total	36	10	6	2	?	?
Average	7.2	2.0	1.2	0.4	?	?

(3) Monthly catch per day

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Sailo-cha	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
Lo Po-lo	24.9					
Thai-cha	0.6		4.0	1.0	?	?
Chealong-cha	0.6	3.1				
Mai-vong	2.0					
Total	29.4	3.8	5.5	2.0	?	?
Average	5.9	1.9	2.8	1.0	?	?

(4) Monthly fishing day for woman

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Sailo-cha	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lo Po-lo	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Thai-cha	0	0	0	0	?	?
Chealong-cha	1	0	0	0	0	0.2
Mai-vong	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	1	0	0	0	?	?
Average	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	?	?

(5) Monthly fishing day for man

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Sailo-cha	7	3	5	1	1	3.4
Lo Po-lo	7	0	0	0	0	1.4
Thai-cha	5	0	1	1	?	?
Chealong-cha	6	7	0	0	0	2.6
Mai-vong	12	0	0	0	0	2.4
Total	37	10	6	2	?	?
Average	7.4	2.0	1.2	0.4	?	?

(6) Monthly fishing day for children

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Sailo-cha	9	0	0	0	1	2.0
Lo Po-lo	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Thai-cha	0	0	0	0	?	?
Chealong-cha	4	0	0	0	0	0.8
Mai-vong	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	3	0	0	0	?	?
Average	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	?	?

(7) Monthly fishing day for cast net

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Sailo-cha	4	0	0	0	0	0.8
Lo Po-lo	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Thai-cha	0	1	0	0	?	?
Chealong-cha	0	3	0	0	0	0.6
Mai-vong	6	0	0	0	0	1.2
Total	10	4	0	0	?	?
Average	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	?	?

(8) Monthly fishing day for gill net

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Sailo-cha	0	0	4	0	0	0.8
Lo Po-lo	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Thai-cha	0	0		0	?	?
Chealong-cha	6	1	0	0	0	1.4
Mai-vong	1	0	0	0	0	0.2
Total	7	1	4	0	?	?
Average	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	?	?

(9) Monthly fishing day for spear

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Sailo-cha	7	3	0	0	0	2.0
Lo Po-lo	7	0	0	0	0	1.4
Thai-cha	5	0	0	0	?	?
Chealong-cha	5	5	0	0	0	2.0
Mai-vong	7	0	0	0	0	1.4
Total	31	8	0	0	?	?
Average	6.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	?	?

(10) Monthly fishing day for hook and line

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Sailo-cha	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lo Po-lo	2	0	0	0	0	0.4
Thai-cha	0	0	0	0	?	?
Chealong-cha	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mai-vong	1	0	0	0	0	0.2
Total	3	0	0	0	?	?
Average	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	?	?

(11) Monthly fishing day for scoop net

Name	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Sailo-cha	0	0	1	1	1	0.6
Lo Po-lo	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Thai-cha	0	0	0	1	?	?
Chealong-cha	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mai-vong	1	0	0	0	0	0.2
Total	1	0	1	2	?	?
Average	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	?	?

(12) Monthly average fishing day by fishing gear

Fishing gear	September	October	November	December	January	Average
Cast net	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	?	?
Gill net	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	?	?
Spear	6.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	?	?
Hook and line	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	?	?
Scoop net	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	?	?

(13) Fishing gear operation by sex (%)

Fishing gear	Man	Woman	Boy	Girl
Cast net	68.8	0.0	31.3	0.0
Gill net	71.4	7.1	21.4	0.0
Spear	81.4	0.0	18.6	0.0
Hook and line	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scoop net	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0

別添3： 2001年度のセミナー概要

JICA 集団研修「漁村における女性指導者養成」セミナーの概要

1. コース名：漁村における女性指導者養成セミナー
2. 研修期間：平成13年11月1日～平成13年12月16日
3. 研修参加国：インドネシア、フィリピン、カンボディア、中国、パキスタン、マレーシア、タイ、ラオス、ネパール、スリランカから7名の研修員が参加予定
4. コースの背景・目的：

近年、開発途上国の経済開発における女性の役割（WID/GAD）の重要性についての認識が高まりつつある。水産分野でも女性の役割の重要性については、FAO（国連食糧農業機関）の Bay of Bengal プロジェクトなどで実証されている。また日本においても、漁業地区における女性の役割は、水産加工などに直接関与しているものから、海浜清掃や合成洗剤追放といった漁業協同組合の婦人部活動まで幅広く、女性が水産分野で果たしている役割を無視することはできない。このように、世界的にも国内的にも、水産分野における女性の役割が重要であると認識されているにもかかわらず、国際協力事業団では現在まで水産分野の女性の役割に焦点を当てた研修コースは実施していなかった。

このような状況の中、国際協力事業団は開発途上国からの強い要請を受け、昨年度から漁村女性の活動を支援する中央／地方政府職員及び非政府組織（NGO）職員を対象にした研修コースを開始した。本コースを通じて研修員は、効果的な漁村女性の活動支援方法を学び、各国の漁村女性の地位向上に役立つ活動を実施し、漁村の生活改善、所得向上や適切な漁業資源の管理利用の促進に資する事を期待されている。一口に女性の地位の向上と言っても漠然としているが、本コースでは、漁村における男女間の役割を再検討し、年齢性別に関係なく全漁民の生活向上につながるような施策を実現できるような能力を身につけることが本コースの目的である。

5. 研修内容：
 - ① 漁村に関するジェンダー（社会的、文化的に決められている男女間の役割）、WID/GADを理解する。
 - ② 漁村女性の地位向上に関して各国の問題点を分析し検討する。
 - ③ 日本の漁業地区を視察し、その地域の状況及び女性が果たす役割を理解する。
 - ④ 「Country Report」及び「Study Report」を作成し発表する。

別添3-1: セミナーカリキュラム

平成13年度 JICA 漁村における女性指導者養成セミナー 研修日程表

月日	曜日	研修科目及び内容	講師	宿泊
11/1	木	研修員来日		新宿NCH
11/2	金	ブリーフィング		新宿NCH
11/3	土	午前：都内バスツアー		新宿NCH
11/4	日	フリー		新宿NCH
11/5	月	午前：移動、東京→KIFTC、研修センター案内 午後：長井町視察、カントリーレポート（C/R）説明 17:00：開講式、18:00：ウェルカムパーティー	JICA職員	KIFTC
11/6	火	午前：コースガイダンス 午後：個人面談、 19:00-21:00：日本語夜間講座	JICA職員 森本直樹	KIFTC
11/7	水	講義1. 世界と日本の水産業の現状と問題点 講義2. 長井町漁協婦人部の活動 19:00-21:00：日本語夜間講座	小島仲治 川名政子	KIFTC
11/8	木	講義3-1. プロジェクトサイクルマネジメント（PCM）	石田健一	KIFTC
11/9	金	講義3-2. プロジェクトサイクルマネジメント（PCM）	石田健一	KIFTC
11/10	土	日本語課外授業（鎌倉散策）		KIFTC
11/11	日	フリー		KIFTC
11/12	月	カントリーレポート発表会 19:00-21:00：日本語夜間講座	コメンテーター	KIFTC
11/13	火	講義4-1. 社会ジェンダー分析—ジェンダーの視点 に 立ったプロジェクト立案を学ぶ 19:00-21:00：日本語夜間講座	三輪敦子	KIFTC
11/14	水	演習1-1. 社会ジェンダー分析—ジェンダーの視点 に 立ったプロジェクト立案を学ぶ	三輪敦子	KIFTC
11/15	木	演習1-2. 社会ジェンダー分析—ジェンダーの視点 に 立ったプロジェクト立案を学ぶ 19:00～：長井町漁協婦人部との交流	三輪敦子 川名政子	KIFTC
11/16	金	講義5. 社会ジェンダー分析—日本のWID/GADの概要 講義6. 日本の都市型漁村の事例	三輪敦子 伊勢田涼子	KIFTC
11/17	土			
11/18	日	午後：視察1 横浜市漁業協同組合	伊勢田涼子	
11/19	月	演習2-1. FAOによるアジアの漁村における WID/GAD事例研究	Ms. Adele CRISPOLDI- HOTTA	KIFTC
11/20	火	演習2-2. FAOによるアジアの漁村における WID/GAD事例研究	Ms. Adele CRISPOLDI- HOTTA	KIFTC

11/21	水	演習 2 - 3. FAOによるアジアの漁村における WID/GAD事例研究	Ms. Adele CRISPOLDI- HOTTA 小島仲治	KIFTC
11/22	木	午前：視察旅行ブリーフィング 午後：桜台中学校視察	足立久美子 JICA職員	KIFTC

平成 13 年度 JICA 漁村における女性指導者養成セミナー 研修日程表

11/23	金	講義 7. 住民参加による沿岸地域社会開発	富田祥之亮	KIFTC
11/24	土	フリー		KIFTC
11/25	日	午前 移動 KIFTC→京都 午後 京都観光		京都
11/26	月	午前 講義 8. 丹後地方の漁村における女性の役割 午後 講義 9. 途上国におけるジェンダーと海洋資源の知識	三輪敦子 Dr. Kenneth RUDDLE	京都
11/27	火	移動 京都→丹後、天橋立見学 視察 2. 京都府立丹後郷土資料館 講義 10. 写真で見る丹後の女性	森本孝 井之本泰	橋立BH
11/28	水	視察 3. 伊根漁協一定置網乗船 視察 4. 伊根湾クルージング 視察 5. 京都府水産事務所		橋立BH
11/29	木	視察 6. 湊漁協		橋立BH
11/30	金	視察 7. 蒲入漁協		橋立BH
12/1	土	移動 丹後→KIFTC		KIFTC
12/2	日	フリー		KIFTC
12/3	月	演習 3-1. PCM手法によるアクションプランの作成	石田健一	KIFTC
12/4	火	演習 3-2. PCM手法によるアクションプランの作成	石田健一	KIFTC
12/5	水	スタディレポート作成	森本直樹 足立久美子	KIFTC
12/6	木	スタディレポート作成 昼食: 長井小学校	森本直樹 足立久美子	KIFTC
12/7	金	午前: スタディレポート作成と提出 午後: アクションプラン発表準備	森本直樹 足立久美子	KIFTC
12/8	土	フリー		KIFTC
12/9	日	移動 KIFTC→東京		東京
12/10	月	視察 8. 築地卸売市場 視察 9. 海の幸に感謝する会・ウーマンズフォーラム 魚講義 11. ウーマンズフォーラムの活動について	白石ユリ子	KIFTC
12/11	火	アクションプラン発表準備	森本直樹 足立久美子	KIFTC
12/12	水	アクションプラン発表会	コメンテーター	KIFTC
12/13	木	AM: 長井保育園見学 (09:00-11:00) PM: 評価会・閉講式・1600-フェアウェルパーティー		KIFTC
12/14	金	移動. KIFTC→TIC		TIC
12/15	土	フリー		TIC
12/16	日	研修生帰国		TIC

KIFTC ; 神奈川国際水産研修センター

TIC ; 東京国際センター

橋立 BH ; 橋立ベイホテル

別添3-2： コースコンテンツ

研修科目コース・コンテンツ

講義 1. 世界と日本の水産業の現状と問題点	講師	小島仲治
目標： 日本と世界の漁業の現状と問題点の理解を促す。さらに、途上国における漁業の状況を各研修生へ認識させる。		
内容： 世界の漁業； 1. 世界の漁業の現状と将来の展望。 2. 抱えている問題点。 3. 水産業と農林畜産業との違い。 日本の漁業； 1. 最近の生産高の推移と輸入増大と自給率の低下。 2. 捕獲量の増大から管理型漁業への転換。 3. 日本に特有な漁業権制度。 4. 日本漁業が抱えている問題点。		

講義 2. 長井町漁協婦人部の活動	講師	川名政子
目標： 長井町漁協婦人部の組織、歴史及びその活動について理解させる。		
内容： 1. 長井町漁協・漁協婦人部の概略 2. 婦人部の組織と活動内容（魚職普及、高齢化問題、地域の活性化） 3. 漁協と婦人部の連携 4. 神奈川国際水産センターと婦人部の関係		

講義 3-1,3-2, プロジェクトサイクルマネジメント 演習 3-1,3-2 PCM手法によるアクションプランの作成	講師	石田健一
目標： ジェンダー配慮を考慮した漁村振興を計画するために必要な具体的な計画手法（PCM手法）を学び、実際にPCM手法を用いて活動計画案の作成及び運営が可能となる基礎的な能力を持たせる。		
内容： システマティックに計画立案する手法であるプロジェクトサイクルマネジメント（PCM）手法を紹介し、研修者独自の課題につき計画立案をする。講義時間中は、講師によるPCMの論理、手順、背景などが説明され、それぞれの立案ステップでは演習を行い、より理解を深めるものとする。		

講義 4-1, 演習 1-1, 1-2 社会ジェンダー分析ー ジェンダーの視点に 立ったプロジェクト立案を学ぶ	講師	三輪敦子
目標： ジェンダー配慮を踏まえた漁村女性の活動支援と漁村振興を計画実施するための具体的な方策としてのジェンダー社会分析について、その理論と手法を理解させる。さらに、ジェンダー社会分析といってもひとつのパターン化したアプローチがあるのではなく、プロジェクトの対象となる地域の社会文化的条件や、人々の経済的特質、プロジェクトの達成目標などを考慮したさまざまな手法が開発されていることを理解させる。		
内容： ジェンダーの定義や一人一人のジェンダー意識の洗い直しにある程度時間を割いた後、ジェンダーと開発の基本的な考え方、ジェンダー分析の概念や諸手法について学び、ジェンダーの視点に立ったプロジェクト立案を考えられるように研修生を導く。基本的にワークショップ形式を進めるため、参加者の積極的な参加が重要となる。参加者の多様性が生きるような、また気づきのプロセスを重視したセッションとする。		

講義 5. 社会ジェンダー分析ー 日本の WID/GAD の 概要	講師	三輪敦子
目標： 日本のジェンダー政策・問題とその背景にある社会要因を認識する。		
内容： 政府の政策・方針を伝えるだけでなく、研修生が今まで感じた日本のジェンダー状況について、わかりやすく説明する。 1. 日本のジェンダー政策の概要。 2. 社会背景から生じるジェンダー問題の現状。 3. 潜在・健在的なジェンダー問題について。		

講義 6. 日本の都市型漁村の事例	講師	伊勢田涼子
目標： 都市型漁村に分類される横浜市漁業協同組合の歴史的変遷・現状と家業である漁業における女性の役割（シャコ漁の場合）を理解させる。		
内容： 視察先である柴地区の特徴として「半農半漁」であることを見極め、農業と漁業それぞれにある男性・女性の役割分担を認識する。そしてこの地区独特の状況を理解する。また、研修生が視察調査を行うにあたり、どの様な点に注意を払い、調査視察する必要があるかを学ぶ。 1. 歴史的背景。 2. 高度成長期の東京湾埋め立てと漁業との関係。 3. 家業としての漁業のありかた。 4. 家業（シャコ漁業）における女性の役割。		

講義 7. 住民参加による沿岸地域社会開発	講師	富田祥之亮
目標： 漁村振興・活性化を進めるにあたり、住民参加型開発計画が主流となりつつある。そのために必要な、組織作り・ファシリテーター等の重要性について理解する。		
内容： フィリピン農村生活改善研修強化計画では、二つの沿岸村で住民参加による村づくりが行われた。講義では、農村生活改善とは何か、住民参加による村づくりのプロセス、住民参加を促進するための方法（ファシリテーション・スキル）、村落開発におけるジェンダー視点の必要性、生活資源カタログ調査などを実際の事例に即して参加者と検討する。		

講義 8. 丹後地方の漁村における女性の役割	講師	三輪敦子
目標： 視察先である丹後地区の漁村、そしてそこで生活する女性の活動・仕事等について、事前に状況を把握させ、視察への導入とする。		
内容： 視察先の漁村における女性の状況・役割の概略を解説し、視察調査において漁村女性から活動内容・目的・問題等の様々な情報を得るために、どの様な点に注意を払い、調査視察する必要があるかを学ぶ。		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 各漁村における女性組織活動の説明。 2. 各組織の活動内容・目標など。 3. 視察時の注目すべき内容への導入。 		

講義 9. 途上国におけるジェンダーと海洋資源の知識 - Gender, age and marine resources knowledge	講師	Dr. Kenneth RUDDLE
目標： To make participant aware of the importance of women role in the use and transmission of local fisheries knowledge		
内容： <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Usually understood roles or women in fisheries (processing, marketing, fisheries extension and as fisheries officers etc) 2. Women as Fishers (commercial and household subsistence roles) 3. Other major and less well known roles of women in fisheries (money lenders, boat owners, financiers) 4. The role of Local (Traditional) Knowledge in Fisheries 5. Types of Knowledge, Knowledge by Gender, Knowledge by Age group 6. The complementary Roles of Gender and Age- based Knowledge 7. The transmission of Knowledge among Generations and he role of Women 8. The Status of the Literature 9. Essential Research Tasks 		

講義10. 写真で見る丹後の女性、「生活と その労働」	講師	井之本泰
目標： これから訪問する丹後地区への導入として、丹後地区の特徴、特に女性の役割・生活の変遷を理解させる。		
内容： 当日資料館において、「写真で見る丹後の女性」写真展が開かれている。その写真の解説と、昔から女性の役割であった機織（色々な織物がある）と、特に丹後地区独特の織物である「丹後縮緬（ちりめん）」の変遷を説明する。		

講義11. 海の幸に感謝する会・ウーマンズ フォーラム魚の活動目的について	講師	白石ユリ子
目標： 市民レベルの会の発足までの道のり・活動目的・目標等を理解し、組織作りの現状と具体例を認識する。		
内容： 1993年5月12日に発足したウーマンズフォーラム魚（略称WWF）の活動を中心に話を進める。本組織の活動テーマは、「海・魚・環境」であり、消費者・漁業者・行政・研究者が一体となり活動している。 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 発足までの道のり。 2. 活動目的、目標。 3. 具体的な活動の事例。 4. 海外での活動について。 		

別添 3-3 研修員リスト

Seminar on Women's Activities in Fishing Villages

漁村における女性指導者養成セミナー

研修員名簿 List of Participants

November - December 2001 平成13年11月1日～12月16日



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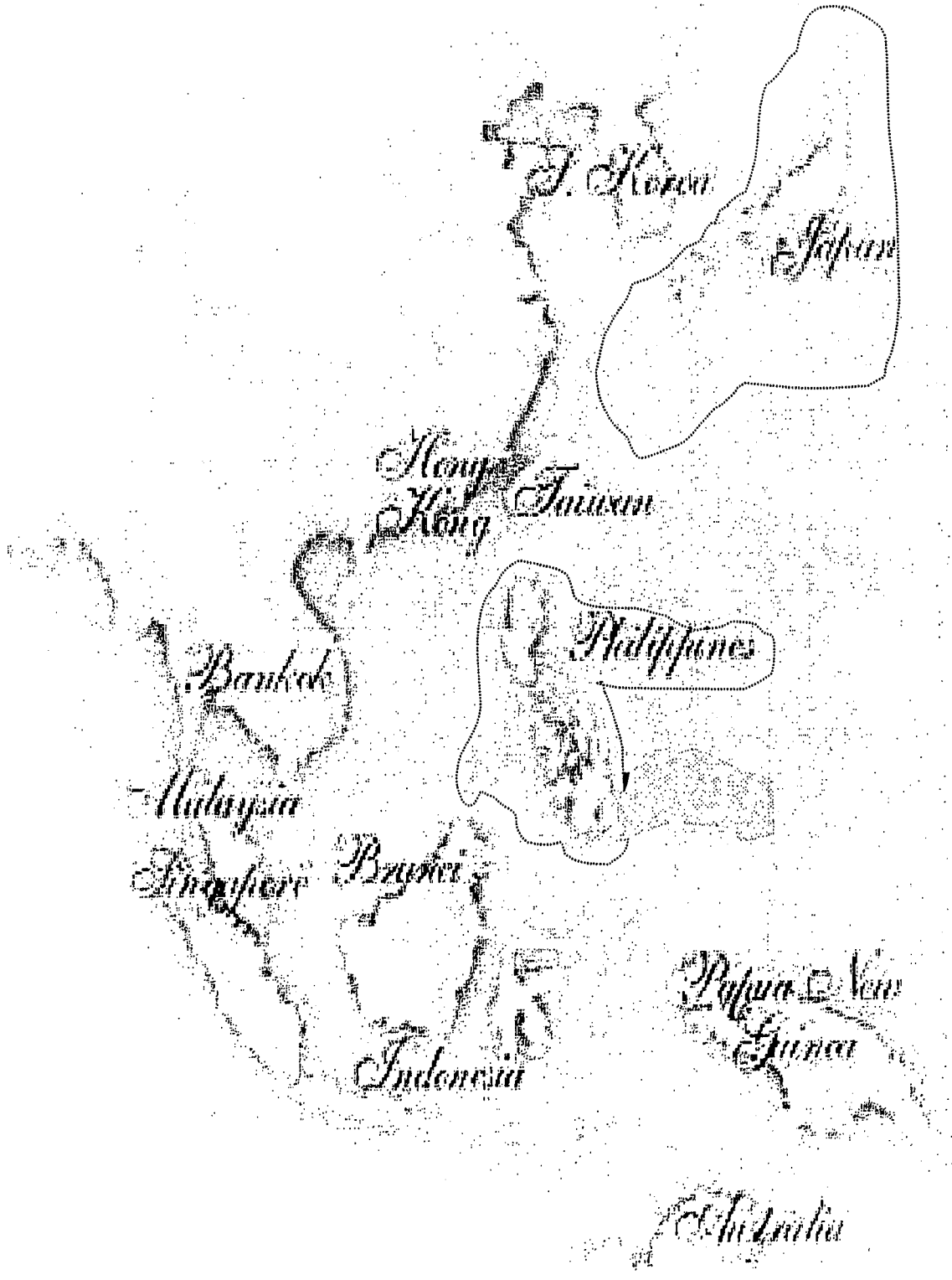
Photo 写真	Name 名前	Country 国名	Age 年齢	Present Post 職業
	Ms. <u>Tahmina Begum</u> タヒミナ	Bangladesh バングラデシュ	40	Senior Assistant Secretary, Rural Development and Co-operatives Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Co-operatives. 地方自治体・農村開発・協同組合省、農村開発協同組合局、次長
	Ms. <u>Hap Navy</u> ナビー	Cambodia カンボディア	37	Socio-economist, Project for the Management of Freshwater Capture Fisheries of Cambodia, Dept. of Fisheries, Min. of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, 農林水産省、水産局、淡水漁獲漁業管理計画、経済担当官
	Dr. <u>Bondugula Sarala Devi</u> サララ	India インド	40	Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries, State of Andhra Pradesh アンドラプラデシュ州水産局、次長
	Ms. <u>Pingkham Lasasimma</u> ピンカム	Lao PDR ラオス	40	Senior Official, Department of Livestock & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry 農林省、畜水産局、上級職員
	Ms. <u>Jessica Asne Dator-Bercilla</u> ジェシカ	Philippines フィリピン	34	Assistant Professor, University of the Philippines in the Visayas フィリピン大学ヴィサヤス校、助教授
	Ms. <u>Reodica Teresa Nieva Biluan</u> ニエバ	Philippines フィリピン	56	Municipal Vice Mayor, Municipality of Magdalena, Province of Laguna ラグナ州、マガダレナ市助役
	Mr. <u>Amal Lenard Warnakulasuriya</u> アマル	Sri Lanka スリ・ランカ	29	Private Secretary (Deputy Minister) Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 漁業・水産資源開発省、副大臣私設秘書官
	Mr. <u>Mohamed Ali Sulaiman Thayoob</u> タユブ	Sri Lanka スリ・ランカ	47	Assistant Director, Dept. of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources, Mannar District, Min. of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development, 漁業・水産資源開発省、マンナー県水産事務所、部長
	Ms. <u>Uholratana Suntornratana</u> ウボラット	Thailand タイ	40	Fisheries Biologist, Udonthani Inland Fisheries Development Center, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperative 農業協同組合省、水産局、ウドンタニ内水面漁業センター、水産生物技官

**Seminar on Women's Activities in Fishing villages
November 1 - December 16, 2001**

**STUDY REPORT AND ACTION PLAN
ON THE
PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM FOR
WOMEN AND MEN OF FISHING VILLAGES IN
SOUTHERN ILOILO, PANAY ISLAND, PHILIPPINES**

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Introduction

As earlier mentioned in the country report, the Philippines is an archipelago with approximately 7100 islands and with a rising population of 76.5 million as of May 2000. It is a country with 26.6 million hectares of coastal area with approximately 17,460 kilometers in coastline¹. Such geographic features accounts for fishing as a major industry and a primary source of livelihood in many rural communities.

However, over the years, the utilization of Philippine coastal resources resulted to threats to its sustainability and, thus, poses a threat to those communities largely dependent on coastal and fishery resources for their livelihood. More than ever, fisherfolk have grown impoverished due to declining income from fishing-related activities. Thus, women and men in fishing households are faced with the problem of insufficiency of income to meet the family's basic needs.

A case to point is that of the women and men in the fishing villages in the Southern Iloilo Area where prior gender analysis have been previously conducted to draw knowledge on the current status of gender relations and state of life of fisherfolk. Of the minimum 13 study areas in two out of the 5 municipalities examined by the field research class in psychology in the third quarter of 2001, insufficiency of income to meet the family's basic needs in foremost in the concern of men and women in fishing households. The following report presents the gender issues related to fisherfolks' insufficiency of income in the Southern Iloilo area and observations and learning experiences from the study visits to Japanese fishing communities particularly in the Tango peninsula area, north of Kyoto prefecture.

¹ Siason, Women in Fisheries, www.cgiar.org/iclarm/Pubs/wif/N4-06-Siason.pdf, 2001, accessed on 31 August 2001.

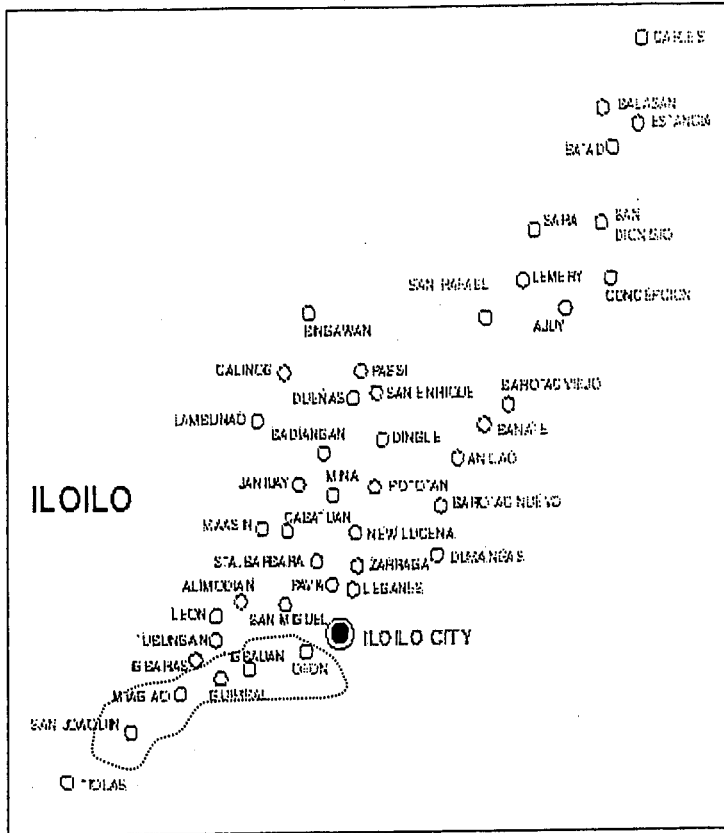
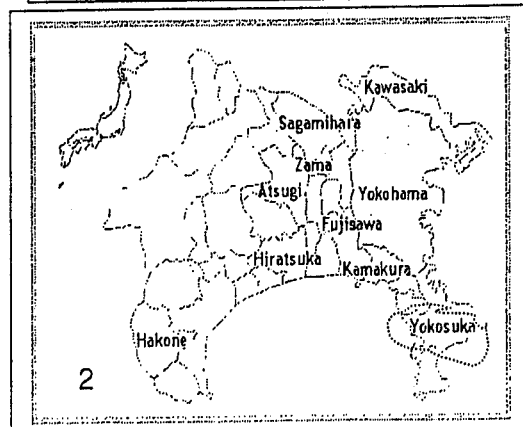
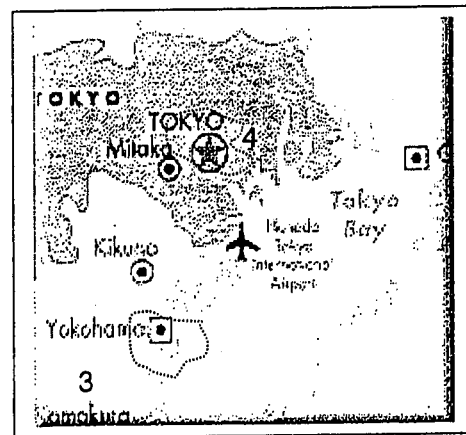
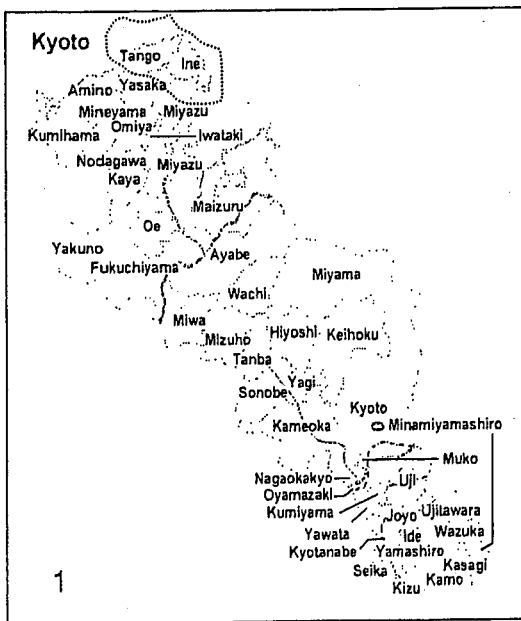


Figure 1. Study Areas and Proposed Project Sites in Southern Iloilo, Panay Island, Philippines

Figure 2. Study Areas in (1) Kyoto Prefecture, (2) Shiba in Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, (3) Nagai in Yokosuka City, Kanagawa, (4) Ginza in Tokyo - Honshu Island, Japan



Study Areas

There are interesting points of similarities between the two study areas, one in Philippines and another in Japan, which makes comparison possible. Both study areas are known for their accessibility to fishing grounds. Hence, numerous fishing villages have been established in the study areas.

While the fishing villages in Japan have also been known as sites of early settlement, so are the areas in Southern Iloilo. The cultural history of the latter forms one of the earliest in the island of Panay and the earlier in the area of Northern Japan. Both are located in geographical locations that allow production diversity in the fishing villages. While both study sites are coastal, the fisherfolk have also access to agricultural land and can, thus, engage in agricultural activity. It may also be interesting to point out that there are villages in both study sites have been known for their weaving industry. In Japan, the Tango area has been known for its silk weaving industry and the unique quality of the fabric they produce for the traditional Japanese *kimono*. In the Philippines, the town of Miag-ao in Southern Iloilo has also been known for the woven fabric used in the traditional skirt of the Iloilo province known as *patadyong*.

In both study sites, access to more urbanized areas by many fisherfolk in the villages studied are possible. Thus, making employment in offices and industries in the urban centers a productive option for the women and men in the fishing villages. And while this may bring positive outcomes in terms of employment opportunities, this same factor poses a threat to the sustainability of fishing as chosen field of primary occupation.

There are, however, interesting points of differences between the study sites in terms of their demographic characteristics, migration patterns of the members of the village population, and the sustainability of the fishing communities. The latter revolve around issues relating to the succession to fishing as a major source of livelihood, exploitation of resources and the role of fishery cooperatives and women's organizations in the survival and sustainability of fishing communities. Summarized in the table below are the points of similarities in the two study sites that may warrant the succeeding comparison made on gender relations.

Table 1. Similarities between the Study Areas in the Philippines (Southern Iloilo, Panay Island) and Japan (Tango Peninsula, Honshu Island)

Japan	Points of Comparison	Philippines
	<i>Physical characteristics</i>	
Houses in Japan are mostly more permanent structures (made of wood and cement)	<i>Housing structures</i>	Housing vary from unstable (nipa and bamboo) , semi-permanent to permanent structures depending on economic status of the household
Cemented	<i>Road Network</i>	Coastal areas are often not cemented.
Accessible through the highway and railway systems	<i>Accessibility</i>	Accessible through the highway system
	<i>Cultural and social characteristics</i>	
Early settlements	<i>Cultural history</i>	Early settlements
Unity facilitated by the FCA Relative unity due to geographic location	<i>Social organization</i>	Cooperative organizations are relatively unstable Less unity among community members due to livelihood patterns
Presence of women's group's engaged in fishery-related activities in most fishing villages	<i>Women's organizations supportive of fishery-related activities</i>	Absence of women's groups engaged in fishery-related activities in most fishing villages
Very limited possibility for in-migration because of rights-based fisheries	<i>Migration patterns</i>	In-migration possible because of open access fishing in the Philippines
No drastic change because fisherfolk in the village have almost similar income levels	<i>Social mobility</i>	Dependent on the change in economic status as a result of higher income levels of household members working overseas
	<i>Social Facilities</i>	
Day care centers and access to primary schools	<i>Education</i>	Often there are day care centers and primary and secondary schools accessible to fishing village residents
Absence of health care centers though regular government health checks are available	<i>Health Center</i>	Health centers may exist although lacking in basic health facilities. Community health workers provide primary health care in the area on a regular basis.
Available in/to almost all households	<i>Communication facilities</i>	Not available to most fishing households due to lack in financial capability and absence of electric and phone lines in the fishing villages

Japan	Points of Comparison	Philippines
	<i>Economic Characteristics</i>	
Most fishing households hold middle income status	<i>Economic Status</i>	Most fishing households live below the Philippine poverty line
Dependent on fishing but tends to diversify depending on the availability of agricultural resources	<i>Livelihood</i>	Dependent on fishing but tends to diversify depending on the availability of agricultural resources and accessibility to other employment opportunities
Silk cloth for traditional <i>kimono</i>	<i>Weaving industry</i>	Woven cloth for traditional skirt <i>patadyong</i>
Mechanized/handlooms used		Traditional handlooms used
	<i>Access to resources</i>	
Relative accessibility to fishing grounds	<i>Access to fishing grounds</i>	Traditionally known for its relative accessibility to fishing grounds
Access to urban centers possible for fishing villages	<i>Accessibility to the urban centers</i>	Access to urban centers possible for fishing villages
Possible. Fertility of land for crop diversification is not so much of a problem.	<i>Access to agricultural lands</i>	Possible although not all available lands are fertile enough to allow diversity in crops
	<i>Sustainability of the community</i>	
Rising proportion of elderly population	<i>Demographic characteristics of population</i>	Younger members of the population are at a steady growth rate
Very unlikely if not for the strong tradition of inheritance of fishing rights	<i>Succession to fishing as a major occupation</i>	Unlikely if children get higher education and other employment opportunities
Relative security in the area because of fishing rights, cooperative fishing and marketing activities, initiatives for the production of value-added fishery products.	<i>Viability of fishing as a major source of livelihood</i>	Rising insecurity because of open access fishing. Lack of cooperative organizations engaged in cooperative fishing and marketing activities. Lack of knowledge to initiate production of value-added fishery products.
Early attempts at coastal resource management thus resource utilization are more moderate	<i>State of fishery resources</i>	Heavily exploited until more recent attempts at coastal resource management
Done through and by the FCA, its support groups (e.g. women's groups) and marketing network.	<i>Marketing of fish</i>	Commercial fisherfolk use middlemen Small-scale fisherfolk normally sell directly in the market or to the consumers and seldom use middlemen.

Gender Relations

Our lectures and observations on the Japanese culture in fishing villages have taught us that men are also perceived to have a more dominant status in fishing villages. As their productive capacity increases more value is given to their status in their sub-culture. The same is true with the status of men in Philippine fishing villages. Women's status in fishing villages is greatly diminished by the perceived low productive output from women. Thus, the value of women and men in fishing villages is pegged on their productive capacity. Moreover, women's role in fishing villages is deemed supportive to that of men in both Philippines and Japan.

It is, however, interesting to point out that while the productive value of men and women in both Japanese and Filipino society shape or determine their social status in fishing villages, it is this same value given to productive capacity that sets the difference between Japanese women and Filipino women. The access of the Japanese fishing villages to better post-harvest technology allowed women to participate actively in ensuring added value on fish products their men catch. Thus, the women's productive capacity and perceived productive contribution increased. In contrast, although Filipino women participate actively in post harvest fishing activities, there is very little added value on the fishing products that men catch when it lands on the market. Thus, it is perceived that women's contribution to the income of fishing communities is minimal. Nevertheless, whether the women's contribution to the economy is high or low, women's status in both countries is still subordinate to that of men.

The economics of fishing is also a significant variable in the way gender relations is being transformed in both countries. The Japanese fishermen have created sophisticated fishing cooperatives that serve as a support group for many activities of fishermen (e.g. resource management, fishing) and also provide them with a good marketing system that ensures that the fish they catch fetch a high value in market. The higher market value of the fish caught coupled with the added value the fish get after processing, allow the fishermen and women to get higher incomes. In fact, according to a seminar lecturer Dr. Iseda, Ryoko, statistics show that the income of fisherfolk in Japan is only slightly lower than the national average. Higher income levels and four to five-day fishing rule that some fishing cooperatives uphold, freed most of the labor time of man and women from fishery-related work and allowed them to engage in social activities.

The following table summarizes critical learning experiences on the nature of the productive relationships in Japan as compared to that of the Philippines:

Table 2. Gender Issues in the Productive Relationships among Men and Women in the Philippines and Learning Experiences from Japan

Gender Issues in the productive relationships of men and women in the Philippines	Observation in Japan	Learning experience from Japan	Reflection from the study trip and discussions with women in
Insufficient family income requires additional burden on women to look for alternative sources of income	The situation is the same	Women's participation in livelihood activities is made possible by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relative freedom they have from childcare; • a husband who supports their income generating initiatives 	Shiba Kamanyu Taiza Nagai
Unavailability of alternative sources of income	Availability of alternative income sources	The choice to engage in alternative livelihood activities is facilitated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training provided by the government extension worker; • a supportive FCA; • government and FCA subsidy. 	Shiba Kamanyu Minato
Low income levels	High income levels especially for women	The Japanese culture gives a high value manual labor. Capacity to develop value-added products and to market the products on a large-scale basis. Supportive and facilitative extension workers. Good marketing system.	Shiba Kamanyu
		Economic independence that women get from increased income levels.	Kamanyu
Low status of women as compared to that of men	The situation is the same	The productive contribution of women is always seen as subordinate to that of men even if women make significant financial contributions	Kamanyu Ine

Gender issues in the productive relationships of men and women in the Philippines	Observation in Japan	Learning experience from Japan	Reflection from the study trip and discussions with women in
Uncertainty of income from fishing	Relative certainty of income from fishing	<p>The relative certainty from fishing income in Japan is made possible through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing cooperatives • Fishing rights given to fisherfolk • Regulation on number of days of fishing • Efficient marketing system 	Ine Kamanyu Shiba
Collaborative efforts of women and men in productive efforts related to fishing are very minimal.	Collaborative efforts of women and men in productive efforts related to fishing are more enhanced and institutionalized.	<p>Women's groups engage in the following in support of men's productive fishing activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine when men can go fishing (e.g. Taiza) • Food processing • Marketing of fish and fish products (e.g. market campaign, direct selling, vending, participate in fish auction, act as "middlemen") • Beach cleaning • Campaign to use environment-friendly soap • Fish-eating campaign • Unceasingly innovate on development of new products from fish <p>On the other hand, men in return:</p> <p>Give subsidies to women's activities through the FCA</p> <p>FCA employs women for fish processing and other clerical jobs</p>	Nagai Ine Minato Kamanyu Taiza Kamanyu

		And may directly financially support fish processing and marketing initiatives as part of FCA activities	
Insufficient family income	Sufficient family income	<p>Sufficiency in family income allows women and men provide well for household needs, children's education, etc. and allows women and men to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have leisure hours • Spend time to realize self-actualization needs • Improve on gender relations 	Nagai Shiba



Weaving



Fish Vending

Farming

Figure 3. Some of the Productive Activities of Women in the Fishing Villages of Southern Iloilo

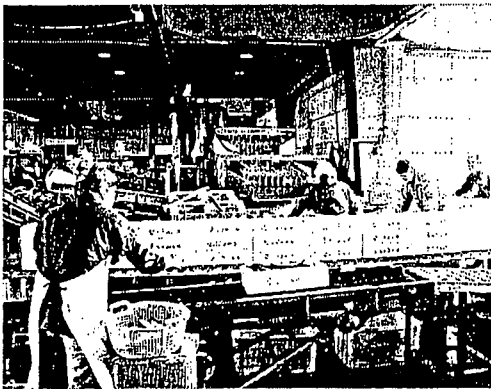
Figure 4. Some of the Productive Activities of Women in the Fishing Villages of Japan



Farming in Shiba Town of Kanaaawa Prefecture



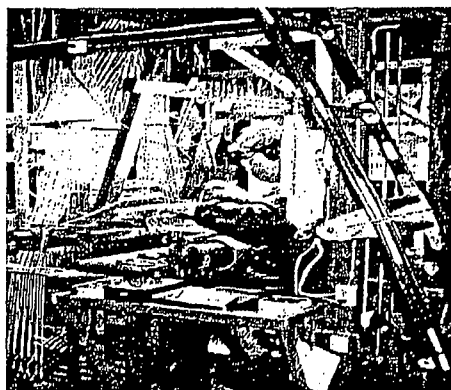
Fish processing in Kamanyu, Tango Area, Kvoto Prefecture



Oyster culture in Minato



Fish processing in Nagai Fishport, Kanaaawa Prefecture



Silk Weaving in Kamanyu, Tango Area, Kvoto Prefecture

Moreover, the study trips also allowed us to have a deeper reflection on the nature of reproductive relationships in Japan. The following are the observations and points of reflections gained during the study trips.

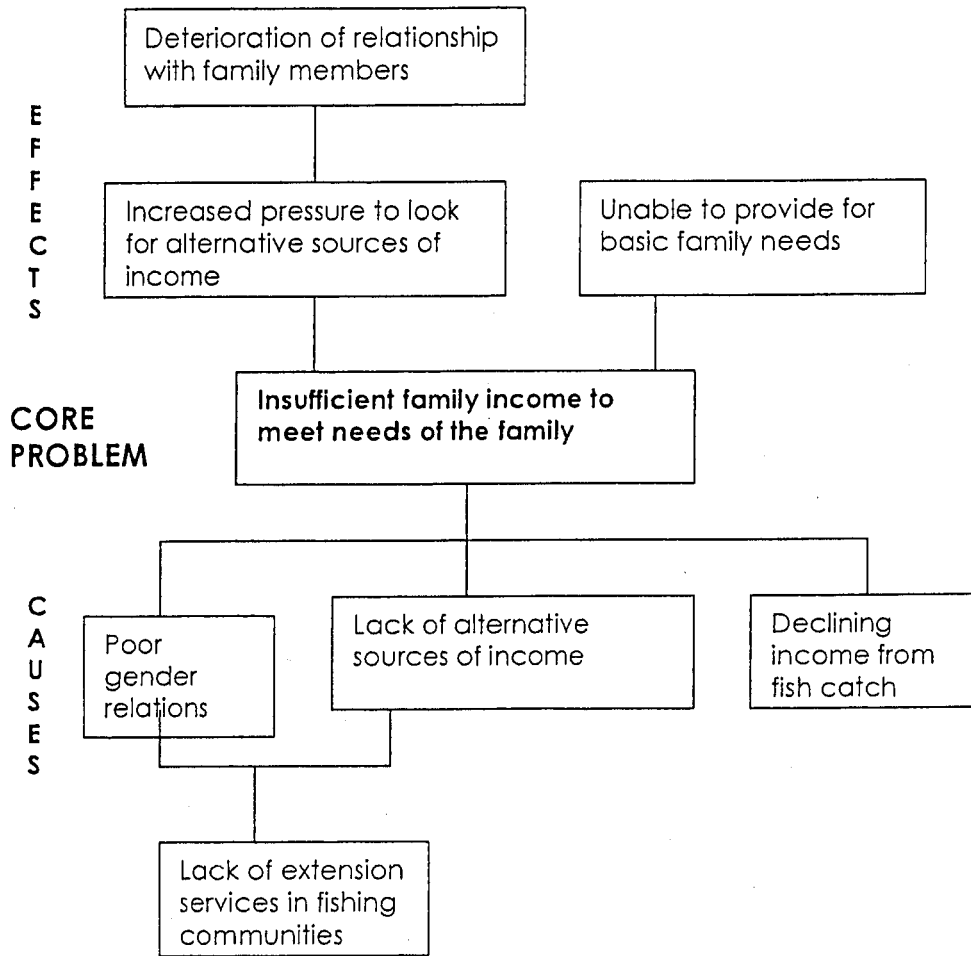
Table 3. Gender Issues in the Reproductive Relationships among Men and Women in the Philippines and Learning Experiences from Japan

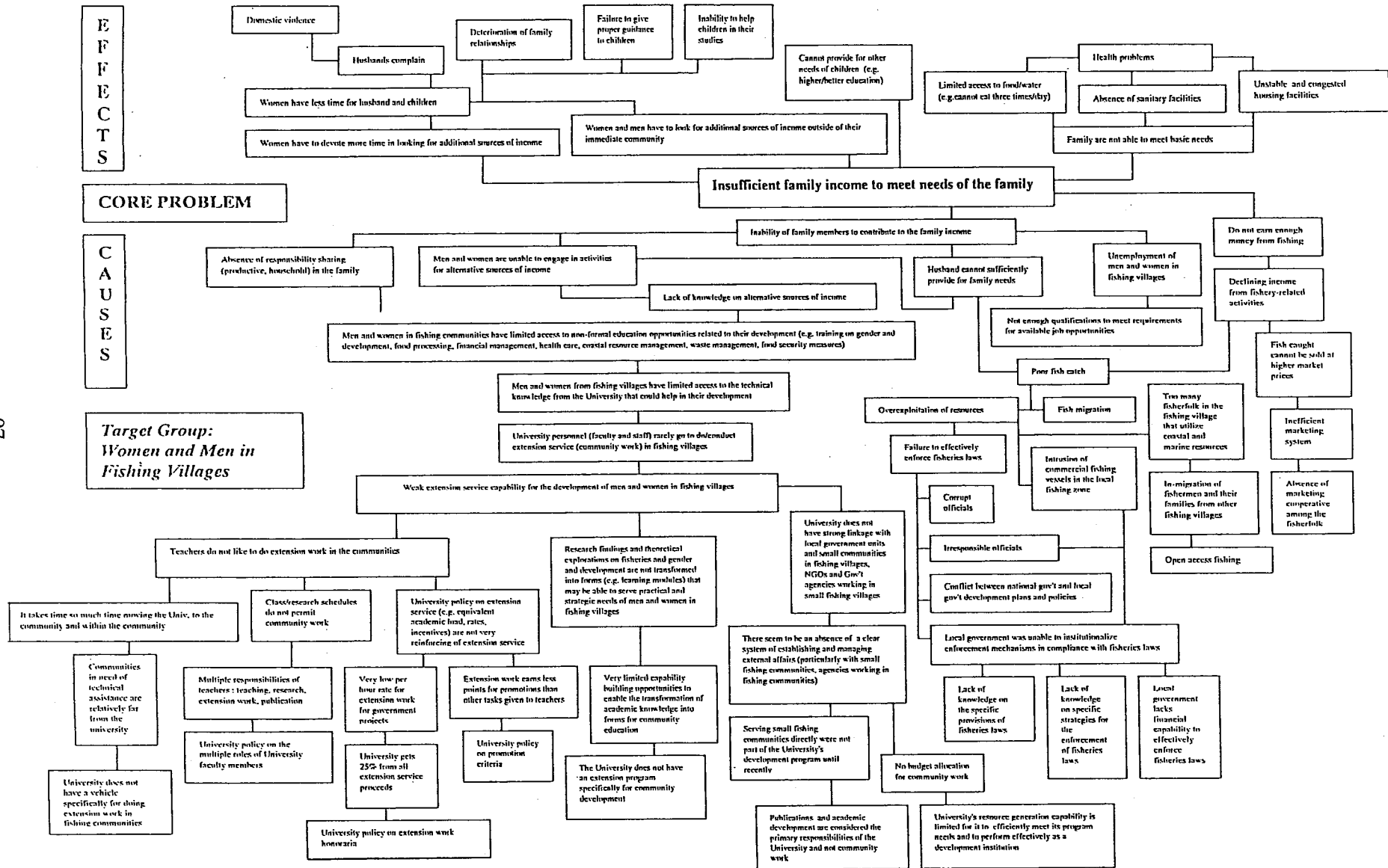
Gender Issues in the reproductive relationships of men and women in the Philippines	Observation in Japan	Learning experience from Japan	Reflection from the study trip and discussions with women in
Men occasionally help in reproductive/household tasks	Japanese men have the expectation that women will do all the household work and be supportive of their fishing activities as well (e.g. wake up early in the morning to prepare their meal prior to and/or during a fishing operation)	Customs and traditions are significant factors in any attempt at changing gender relations	Shiba Ine Taiza Kamanyu
	Household traditions can be changed through government intervention.	Family management agreement	Minato Kyoto Fisheries Prefecture Office
Women negotiate their entitlements ((i.e. attend meetings) through multiple means (e.g. doing a favor for the husband, completing household chores)	Women use dialogue as a means to negotiate entitlements	Japanese women can very well articulate their own wants and needs even if they are generally perceived as timid and reserved	Kamanyu
Inefficiency in financial management	Financial management are more efficient	Training assistance on financial management are given by women's group and extension workers	Nagai Kamanyu
Wives have greater responsibility in ensuring that the reproductive needs of the family members (e.g. food, clothing, education) are met.	Japanese culture provides that the males are the primary breadwinners in the family (e.g. finance food, education, etc.)	However, in actuality, women greatly contribute to the provision of household needs.	Kamanyu Ine
Women suffer greatly from multiple burden and rarely think about their self.	In Japan, freedom from childcare and child-related responsibilities allows women to seek for the satisfaction of their self-actualization needs.	When basic financial security needs are met, women are more able to take good care of themselves and seek out their own dreams and happiness.	Kamanyu Ine Taiza Shiba Nagai
Relative security for the elderly because of the custom of taking care of the elderly by family members	Economic needs can change traditions of taking care of the elderly	Healthcare support for the elderly.	Tango

Gender Issues in the community activities of men and women in the fishing Philippines	Observation in Japan	Learning experience from Japan	Reflection from the study trip and discussions with women in
Women's critical role in coastal resource management has not been given due attention in many fishing villages	Women are involved in coastal resource management initiatives which are not directly related to catching fish	Beach cleaning Campaign against the use of detergents in the fishing communities	Ine
		Although, the women actively participate in activities for coastal resource management, they have very limited decision-making powers in the community's policy-making bodies..	Ine Kamanyu
		Women are able to engage in community initiatives on coastal resource management when their responsibility from childcare and household has been reduced and their financial security has been assured.	Nagai Ine Shiba
	Whereas, fishermen focus on coastal resource management practices that related to fishing activities.	Four-day fishing Establish links with research institutions to find answers and solutions to problems related to fishing	Ine Shiba
Inter-generational sustainability of fishing as a livelihood and lifestyle has not been given due attention	Women have taken the initiative and primary responsibility of ensuring that fishing as a livelihood and source of the nation's sustenance and health is appreciated	Fish eating campaign Women's groups tackling issues the affect fishing as an industry and fish as a resource	Nagai Kamanyu Women's Forum at Ginza
	The FCA, women's group and the Japanese government through JICA have institutionalized a system that allows children of Japan to appreciate fishing as an industry and fish as a resource	Exposure trips of children to fishing villages and fishing activities Fish eating campaign	Kyoto Prefecture Fisheries Office

Given these above reflections, I have come to the opinion that men and women will be able to improve gender relations and improve family synergy if they are more certain that they can sufficiently provide for family needs. In the same light, their financial sufficiency can in turn bring better gender relations in fish households that would allow the growth of each and every family as persons. Moreover, the sense of financial security they get allows them to be of better service to the greater interest of their fishing cooperatives in particular and fishing community in general. Thus, the problem of insufficient family income to meet family needs has become the focus of this study report and project design matrix.

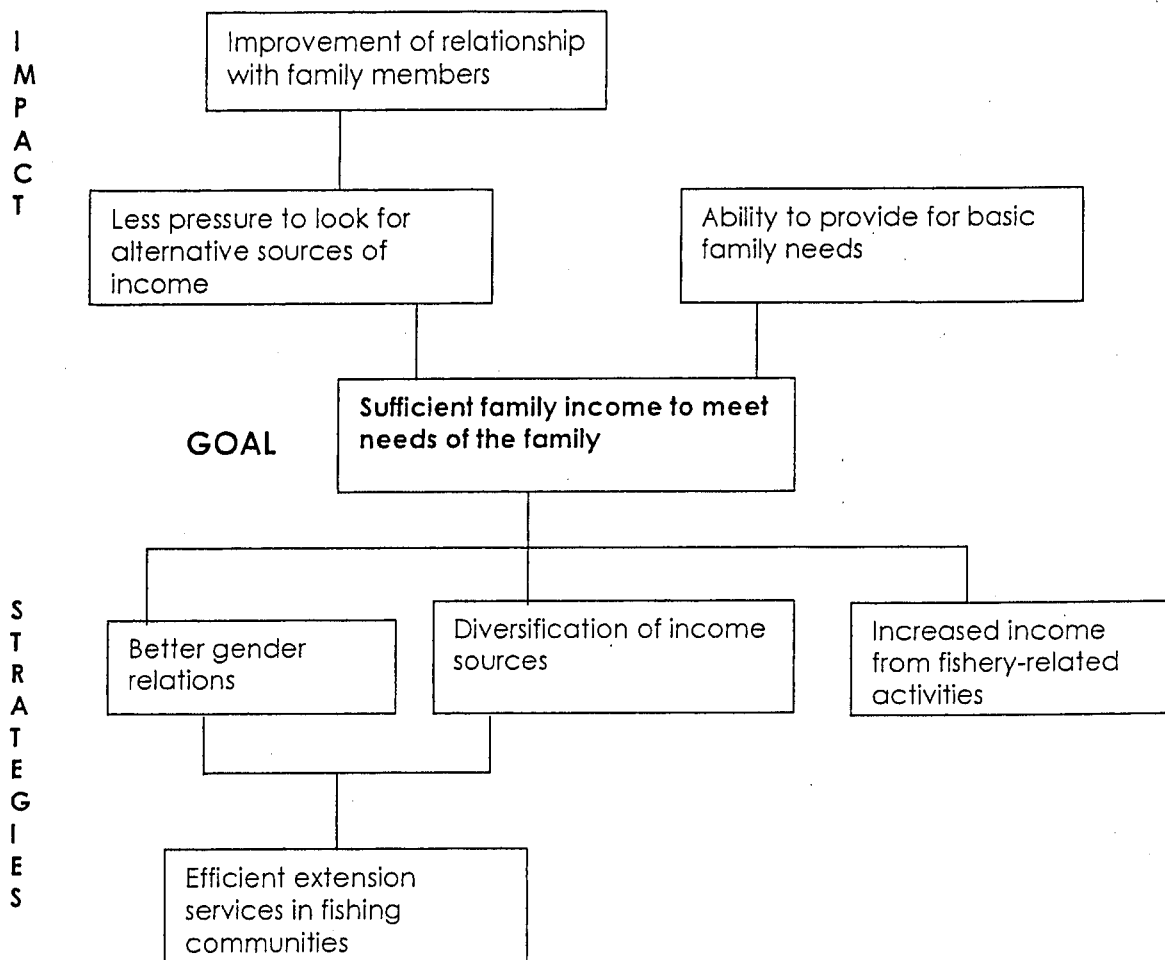
SUMMARY FIGURE OF PROBLEM TREE





*Target Group:
Women and Men in
Fishing Villages*

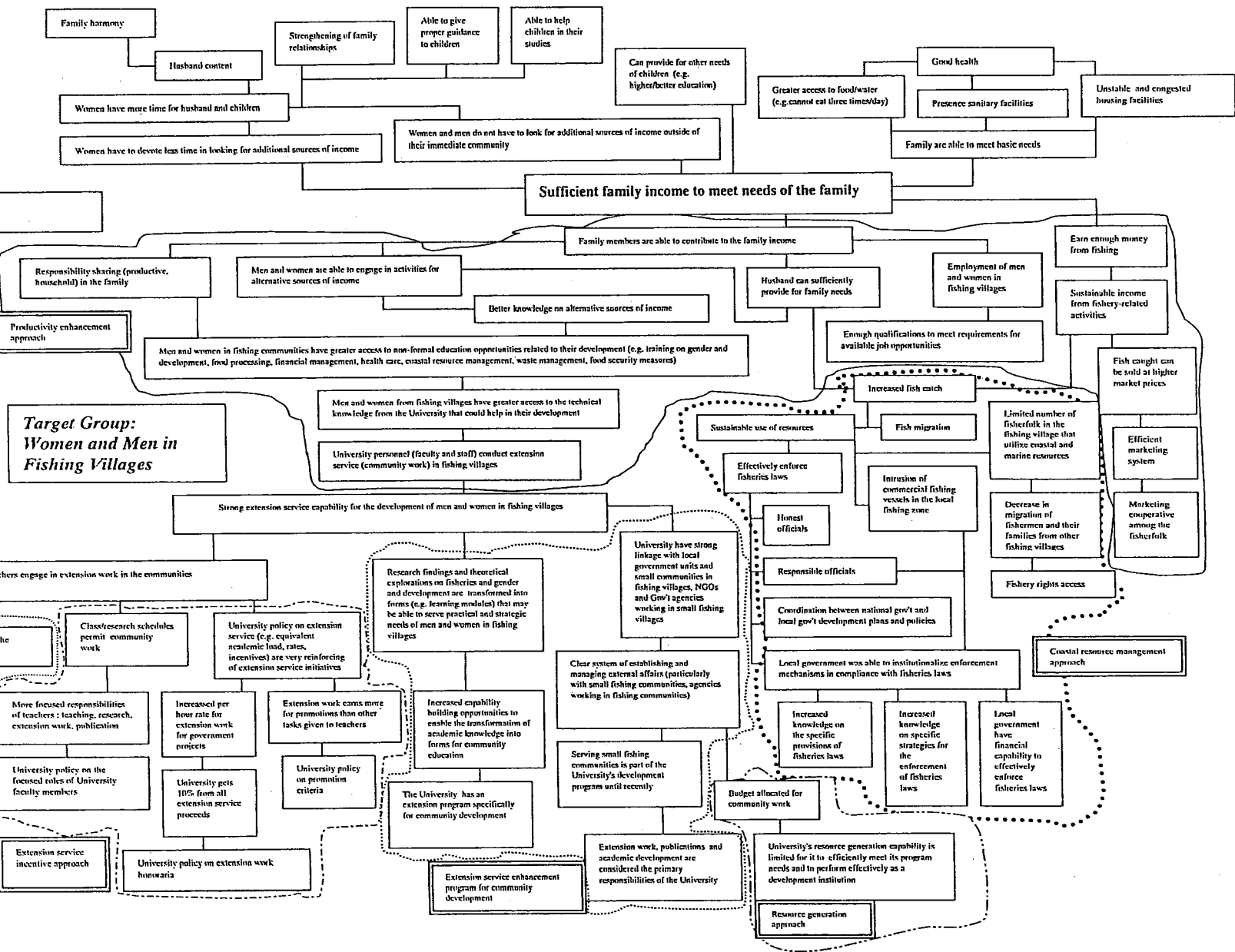
SUMMARY FIGURE OF OBJECTIVE TREE



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GOAL

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PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA

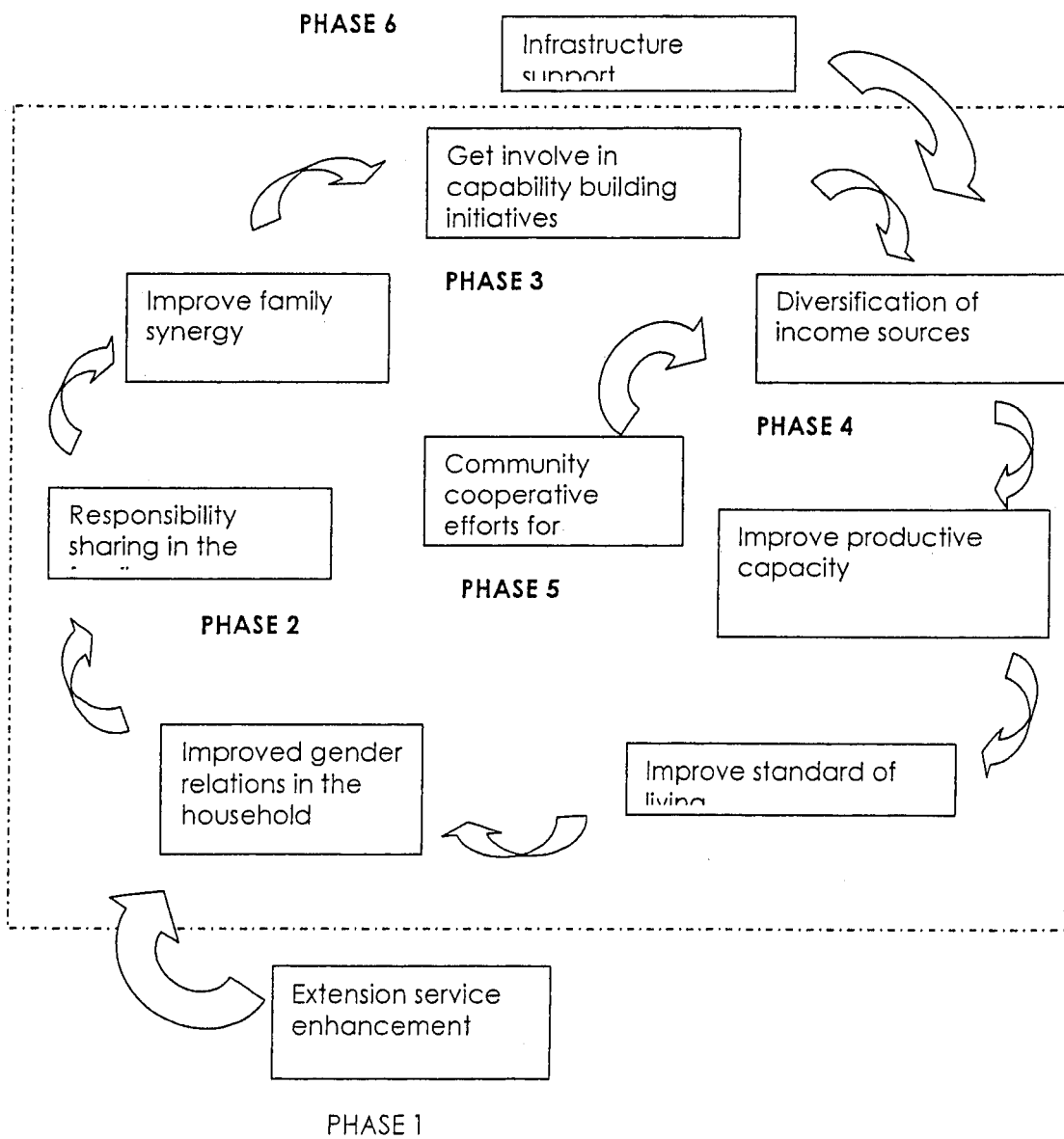
CRITERIA	Improving family synergy	Productivity enhancement	Coastal resource management	Extension service incentive program	Community service transportation approach	Extension service enhancement for community development	Resource generation for community extension services
ECONOMIC COST	1	3	2	3	3	2	1
SOCIAL COST	3	3	3	3	1	3	1
ENVIRONMENTAL COST	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
TECHNOLOGY	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
SOCIAL RISK	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
IMPACT ON GENDER RELATIONS	1	1	2	3	3	2	3
CULTURAL CONSTRAINTS	3	2	3	1	1	2	2
TARGET GROUP SIZE	1	1	3	3	1	3	1
TIME NEEDED TO ACCOMPLISH GOALS	2	2	3	3	1	2	3
FEASIBILITY*	1	2	2	3	3	2	2
APPROPRIATENESS OF TECHNOLOGY*	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
NEEDS OF TARGET GROUP MET*	2	1	2	3	2	2	3
POSSIBILITY OF IMPROVING INCOME LEVELS*	1	1	2	3	3	1	3
DONOR PRIORITY*	2	1	1	3	2	2	3
LOCAL GOVERNMENT PRIORITY*	3	1	1	3	3	3	3
UNIVERSITY PRIORITY*	3	2	1	3	3	3	2
DUPLICATION OF DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	29	29	33	40	31	33	32

LEGEND:

		With asterisk	
1	Low cost/impact-high benefit	1	Higher feasibility/appropriateness/priority/probability of meeting objectives
2	Average cost-average benefit	2	Average feasibility/appropriateness/priority/probability of meeting objectives
3	High cost/impact - less benefit	3	Lower feasibility/appropriateness/priority/probability of meeting objectives

DECISIONRULE: The Lower the TOTAL SCORE, the more beneficial, less costly, more feasible, appropriate, and efficient in meeting objectives.

PROGRAM FRAMEWORK



Project Name: Productivity Enhancement Program for Women and Men in Fishing Villages

Project Area: Pilot fishing villages/sitios of the Southern Iloilo Area

Duration: July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2007

Submission Date of Proposal: December 7, 2001

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>Increase productive capacity of men and women in the fishing villages</p>	<p>15% increase in income levels on the 3rd year of implementation and 5% incremental increase in the remaining 3-year period of the project</p>	<p>Book of accounts</p>	<p>Women and men are able to diversify income sources.</p> <p>Number of members in the family household do not increase within the 5-year period.</p>
	<p>Engagement of men and women in activities leading to alternative sources of income.</p>	<p>Socio-economic survey output in the monitoring and evaluation phase of the project.</p>	<p>Women and men are willing to engage in non-formal education.</p> <p>Local government units and line agencies of the government will allow access of the 5% of their respective budgets for gender and development initiatives in fishing communities.</p>
	<p>Increased development of fish, rice, beans, nuts, and/or fruit by-products for selling</p>	<p>Socio-economic survey output in the monitoring and evaluation phase of the project.</p>	<p>Teachers in the academe are willing to undertake extension work in fishing villages.</p> <p>Local government units and line agencies of the government will allow access of the 5% of their respective budgets for gender and development initiatives in fishing communities</p>
	<p>Improved responsibility sharing (productive and household) between men and women in fishing households</p>	<p>Family agreements and gender analysis (e.g. time allocation) during monitoring and evaluation phase of the project.</p>	<p>Women and men in the community have attended gender sensitivity training.</p> <p>There are men and women in the households of target project participants.</p>
	<p>Decrease in informal credit dependence of by 20% on the 3rd year of implementation and an incremental decrease of 5% in the remaining period of project implementation.</p>	<p>Book of accounts.</p>	<p>Diversification of income sources in fishing households</p> <p>Women and men in fishing households had access to informal credit prior to the project.</p>

	Increase in food spending by 15% on the 3 rd year of implementation and an incremental increase of 5% in the succeeding years.	Book of accounts.	Diversification of income sources in fishing households.
Project Purpose Improve income levels of men and women in fishing villages to enable them to sufficiently meet family needs	The income levels of men and women will increase by at least 25% by June 30, 2007.	Book of accounts	Number of members in the family household does not increase within project duration. Diversification of income sources in fishing households
	Family financial sufficiency levels have increased.	Survey on levels of financial sufficiency in fishing households	Number of members in the family household does not increase within the project duration.
Outputs			
1. Diversification of income sources of women and men in each household.	20% of fishing households engage in fish/food processing and/or other non-fishery related livelihood other than exclusively engaging their customary fishery-related activities during the project duration.	Socio-economic survey during monitoring and evaluation phase of the project.	Trained men and women through non-formal education will be alive, will not migrate during the project duration.
2. Women and men do not have to look for additional sources of income outside of the their immediate community (town/province)	Women and men do not migrate for livelihood during the project duration. Women and men still live with their households during the project duration.	Socio-economic survey during monitoring and evaluation phase of the project.	Target fishing households consider the project site as their permanent place of residence.
3. Lesser dependency on informal credit	Decrease in informal credit accessed by women and men in fishing households by 30% on June 30, 2007.	Book of accounts.	Women and men in fishing households had and have access to informal credit.
4. Women and men open and maintain bank accounts.	Bank accounts opened during the project duration.	Presence of active bank accounts.	Men and women in the target fishing households do not yet have bank accounts. A bank is accessible to the residents of the fishing village.
5. Can send children move on to higher education levels.	Children have moved to the next educational level on a yearly basis during the duration of the project.	Report cards/diploma of children.	Target project participants have children in their formative/education years.

	during the duration of the project.				
6. Lower morbidity rate in fishing households	Lesser incidence of morbidity by 50% by June 30, 2007.		Data from the barangay health worker.		Incidence of and data on morbidity rates among target participants exist.
Activities	Inputs Required (for 5 pilot sites in 5 municipalities)				
<i>Preparatory Activities</i>	Japan (JICA)		Philippines		
Extension Service Enhancement			(University/Local and National Government Counterpart)		
Community visits and consultation	Personnel	Value in Yen	Personnel	Value in PhP	Community in target pilot areas gives consent to undertake the project
Selection of pilot areas for project	Program leader	1.5M	Program coordinator	300T	The University of the Philippines in the Visayas and line agencies for rural development agree to undertake extension work in fishing villages
Getting community consent	Program coordinator	.7M	Extension specialists	2M	Trained women and men in fishing villages do not migrate to other areas.
Enter a memorandum of understanding between community and the university providing extension service	Resource persons (Short-term experts/extension specialists)	3M	Community development workers	1M	
Preparation of learning modules	Community Development Workers	3M	Administrative staff	600T	
Training for extension workers	Capability building	2M	Training facility Use	1M	
Community preparation	Equipment	3M	Equipment maintenance	300T	
<i>Commencement of project activities on pilot areas</i>	Infrastructure support	2M	Production of learning modules	1M	
Improving Gender Relations	Production of learning modules	2m			
Gender sensitivity training	TOTAL	15.2M	TOTAL	6.2M	
Enter into family agreement					
Improvement of family synergy exercises					
Saving scheme					
Capability Building for Value-added Production					
Training on improving post-harvest technologies for fishing					
Training on food processing					
Contest on product development					

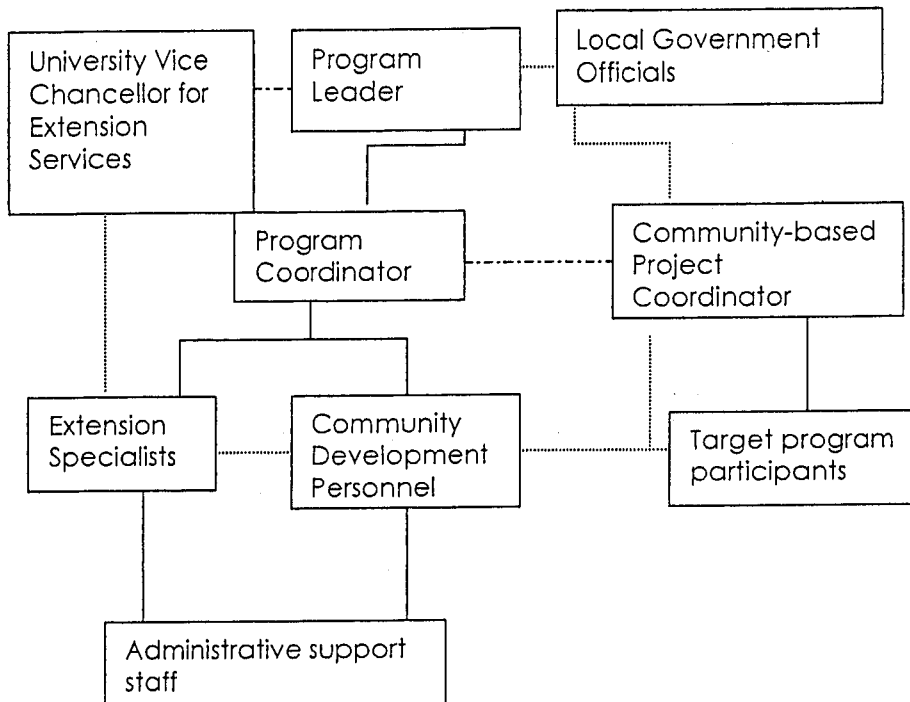
Training on quality control					
Training on waste management					
Training on packaging					
Training on marketing					
Contest on product development					
Marketing of value-added fish products					
Training on financial management/Bookeeping					
Strengthening fisherfolk organization					
Organizational development of fisherfolk organization					
Study trip/training on organized fishing and marketing					
Improvement of fishing facilities					
Building of mini-fishport to facilitate fish catch landing					
<i>Project monitoring</i>					
<i>Project evaluation</i>					
					<p>Preconditions</p> <p>Fishing community, local government unit, and the University of the Philippines/line agencies concerned do not renege on the agreed upon memorandum of understanding.</p>

ACTIVITY PLAN

Activities	Expected Results	Schedule (Year)					Person in Charge	Implementer	Equipment	Cost (in PHP)	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5					
<i>Preparatory Activities</i>											
Extension Service Enhancement											
Community visits and consultation	Build community rapport	X					Project coordinator Community workers				
Selection of pilot areas for project	Pilot area chosen	X									
Getting community consent	Community consent document	X									
Enter a memorandum of understanding between community and the university providing extension service	MOU	X									
Preparation of learning modules	Learning modules for community education	X					Extension specialists	Computers Printers, Bindings Photocopyng machine, Cd writer, Zip drive	1M		
Training for extension workers	Extension workers skilled in community education	X					Extension specialists				
Community preparation	Community awareness on the project	X					Community workers				
<i>Commencement of project activities on pilot areas</i>											
Improving Gender Relations	Responsibility sharing in the household	X									
Gender sensitivity training		X						Extension specialists			
Enter into family agreement		X						Community worker			
Improvement of family synergy exercises		X						Community worker			
Saving scheme	Develop saving habit	X						Community worker			

Value-added Production			X				Project coordinator and Community worker		Vacuum sealer, dryer	TM	
Training on improving post-harvest technologies for fishing	Skills acquisition		X					Extension specialist			
Training on food processing	Skills acquisition		X					Extension specialist			
Contest on product development	Development of new product		X								
Training on quality control	Skills acquisition		X					Extension specialist			
Training on waste management	Responsible waste disposal practices		X					Extension specialist			
Training on packaging	Skills acquisition		X					Extension specialist			
Training on marketing	Skills acquisition		X					Extension specialist			
Contest on product development	Acquisition of new packaging and marketing skills		X								
Marketing of value-added products	Increased income		X	X	X	X					
Training on financial management/Bookkeeping	Responsible financial management		X								
Strengthening fisherfolk organization				X							
Organizational development of fisherfolk organization	Cooperative			X							
Study trip/training on organized fishing and marketing	Fishing and marketing cooperative activities			X							
Improvement of fishing facilities					X						
Building of mini-fishport to facilitate fish catch landing	Mini-fishport				X				Construction Equipments		
<i>Project monitoring</i>		X	X	X	X						
<i>Project evaluation</i>						X					

PROGRAM PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT TEAM
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



**Seminar on Women's Activities in Fishing villages
November 1 – December 16, 2001**

STUDY REPORT AND ACTION PLAN

ON

**Women staff development in
Department of Livestock and Fisheries**

Ms Pingkham LASASIMMA

**Senior official
Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**

**Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Center
(KIFTC)**

I. Background

1. **Gender issue in fishing community**

In Lao P D R, 90% of culture villages, some few number of fishing villages. The basic goal for women development is to make them equal partners, and productive and self-reliant participants, in the process of improving their own and their family's nutritional and living standard.

In rural area, the gender and socio-economic role of men and women in different forms of Lao aquaculture (pond, rice-cum-fish, mini-hatchery) have not been widely investigated. The rural people depend primarily on rice cultivation coupled to a wide variety of other agriculture (pigs, poultry, buffalo etc) and wild food foraging activities for their food security. Both captured and cultivated fish is widely consumed and commands a premium price in markets. Both women and men interest in raising fish for income earning, although each may have different role at different stages of the fish production cycle. Men are responsible for harvesting overall, women due responsible for harvesting fish for household consumption. Women control the household income and household expenditure, although consultation with their husbands. In Lao families mostly husband is head of household.

Majority fish farmer's the main problem is lacking of access to land, to water, to micro credit and technical knowledge improvement.

2. **Comparison to Japanese situation**

Japan is great economic power country among the great power countries in the world. Women's political participation is low percent. Women in government at ministerial level was only 5 % in 1999. that mean working in decision making. Most female is working under professional and technical field with over 46 % *(Ms Miwa Atsuko lecture).

Japan has plenty resource of marine fishing. Fishery Co-operative Associations (FCAs) are conducted in fishing activities. Prefectural Federations of Gyokyo-fujinbu (Women group in FCA) have 38 organizations. Gyokyo-fujinbu have 1,200 women's fishing communities, and have 112,000 women's members. Japanese women's group are very active in the community by cooperated with FCA. Women's groups are working with sea product processing, sorting by high technology, marketing and

culture (Oyster, Abalone and shell) . Japan government support high technology for them by extension worker. FCA and government support machine to processing. They got new idea to process high quality product like Ine FCA, Kamanyu FCA etc... They have good market system. Once village has one product.

Men and Women in fishing villages work hard together on peak season, and than also they earn a lot of money for family expenditure. Some family has mainly housework, plantation activities, fish processing activities and weaving activities. Than both person help together in household work, take care children, support education for children. Fishermen are also supporting their wife to participate in community work. In fishing village the families have high quality of life same than urban families.

In fishing women's communities have modern women, to taking for study case. Women have a lot experience about leadership, using new technology for processing, culture and extend knowledge to another member. Women's communities have useful social activities for member and society.

3. **Problem to be deal with**

Department of Livestock and Fisheries have both female and male officer work for the Laos rural development. The problem found in the basis development of Laos is the capacity in conducting the task is very limit especially for the women officer. Constrain for the women in working are lacking the access for capacity building. The main core problem for the women officer is the lack of priority for women staff development. In term of the limit of manpower to work for development, it is the strong need to build up capacity of the officer both men and women. Then, the organization will be getting more benefit to have more experience and skillful staff to work and strengthen the organization. This is leading to the successfulness and sustainable development of Laos.

II. Framework

1 Purpose of the project:

The purpose of the project is

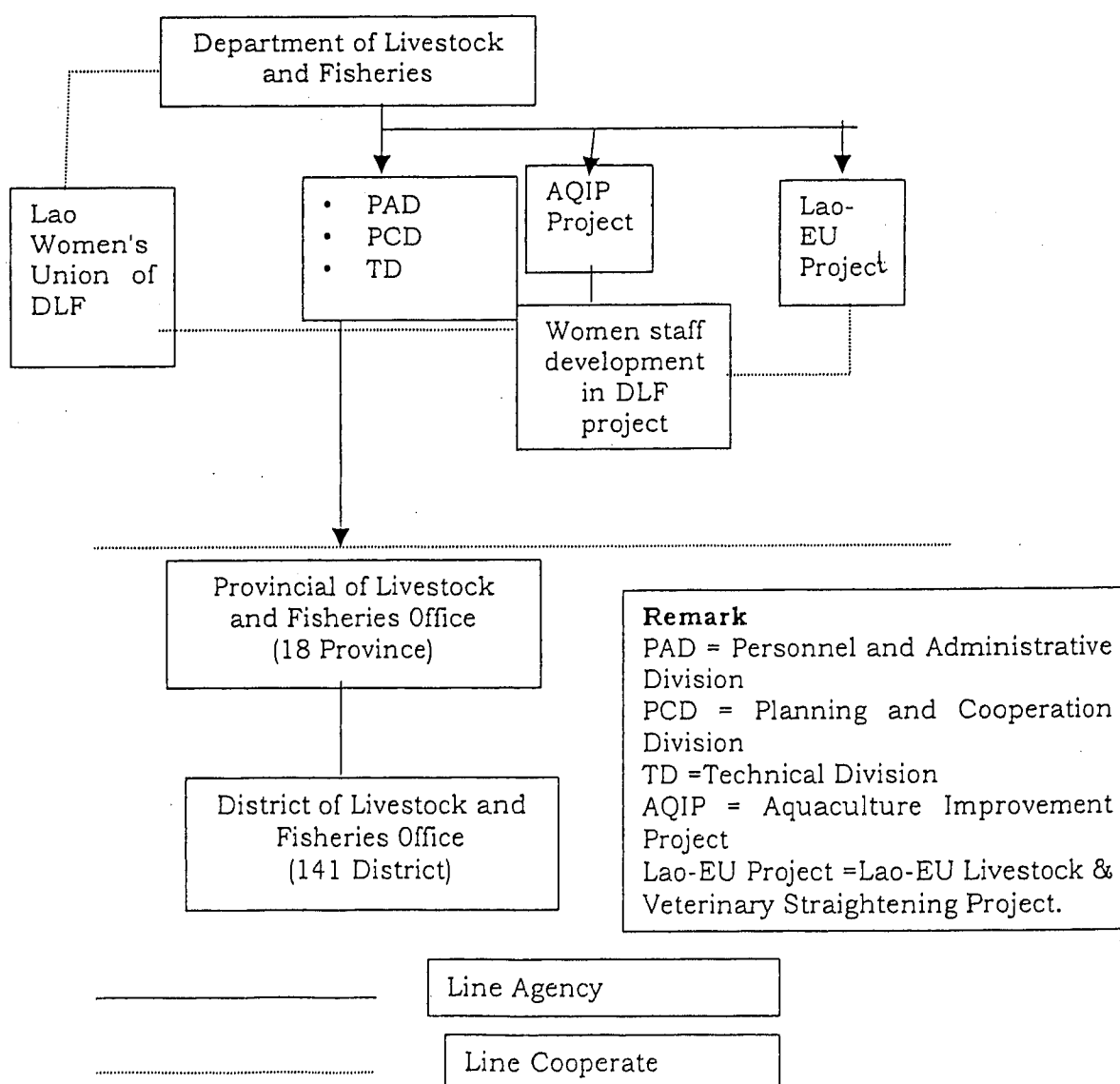
- (1) To develop technical skills of women staff.
- (2) Women staff can produce a qualify outputs.
- (3) Women staff understanding on gender issue.
- (4) Has data about women development in DLF.

2 Target group of the project:

The target group of the project is women staff from Livestock and Fisheries Sector.

3 Organization required for project implementation:

The project implementation is shown in the organizational chart. The Department of Livestock and Fisheries will be responsible for the implementation of this project.



4 Manpower required for project implementation:

- (1) Project Leader 1
- (2) Project Coordinator 2
- (3) Technical Expert 3
- (4) Support Staff 2

5 Technology required for project implementation:

Workshop, Training and Seminar will be provided to all women staff in DLF.

- (1) Technical knowledge
- (2) Gender issue
- (3) Management knowledge
- (4) Data collected knowledge and analysis

6 Facility and equipment:

Budget for training course

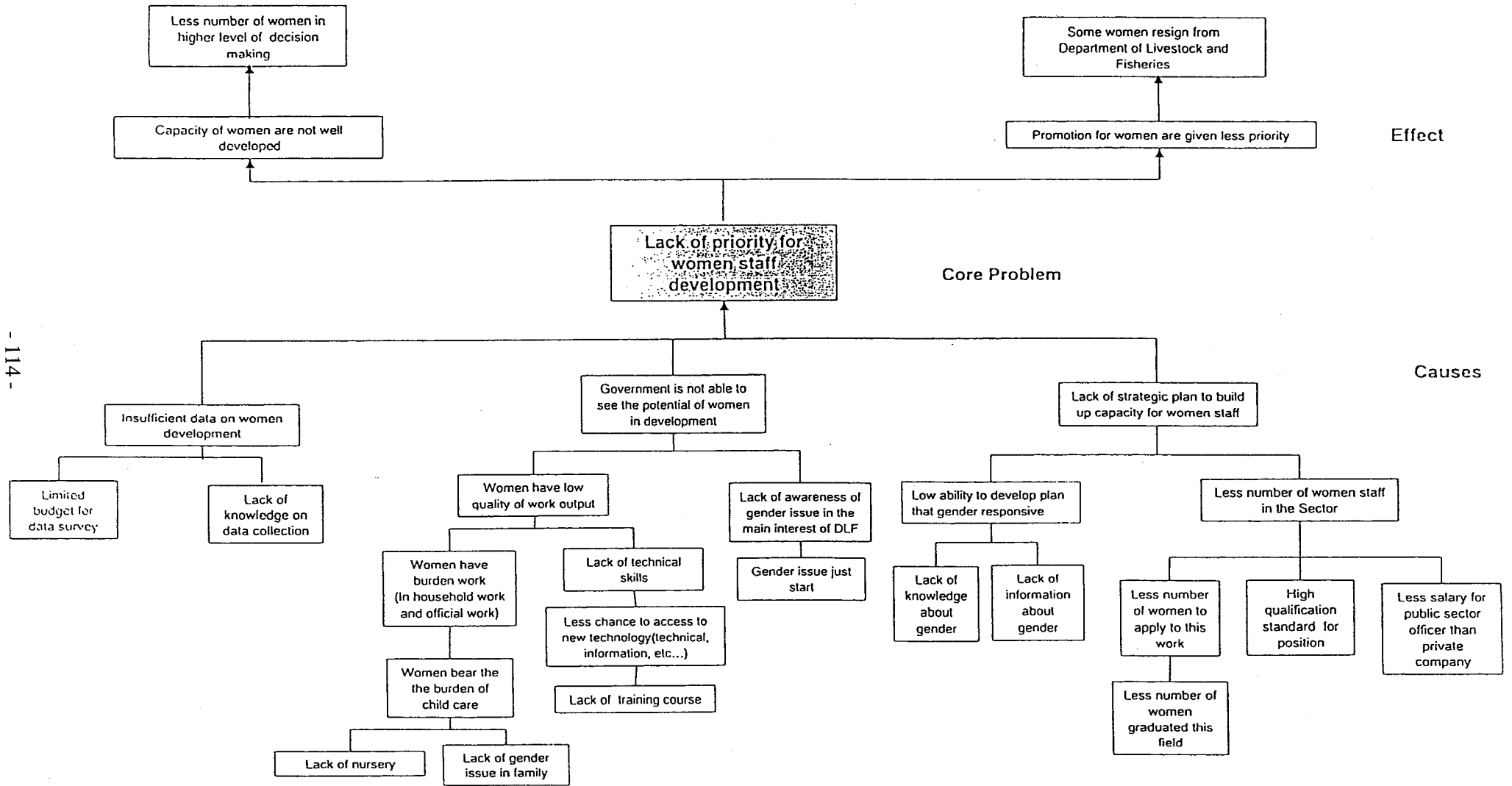
Training center (for use).

Office equipment: papers, Computer and Printer, Audio, Projector.

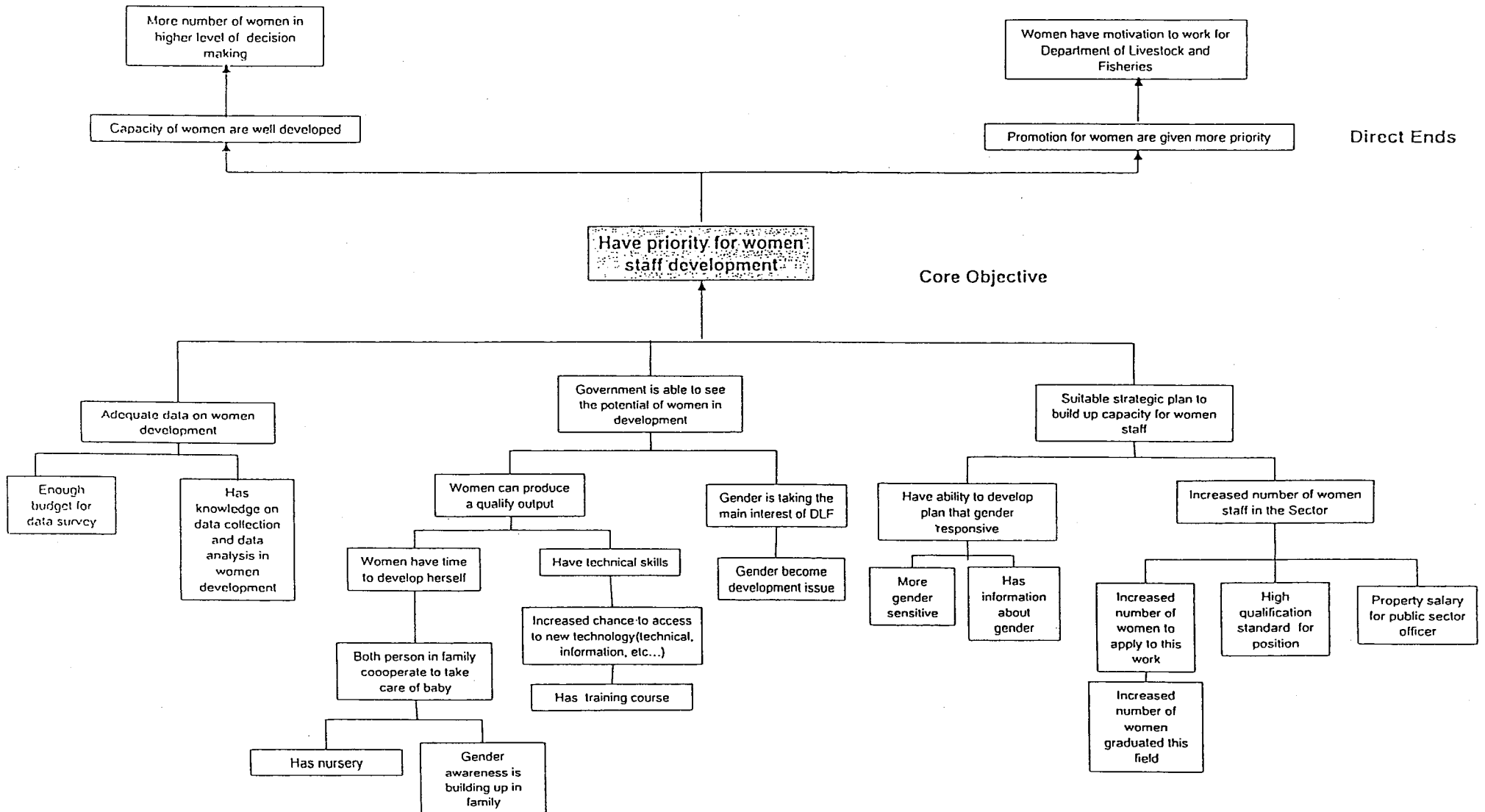
7 Foreign Assistance

This project requires budget for support the foreign expert.

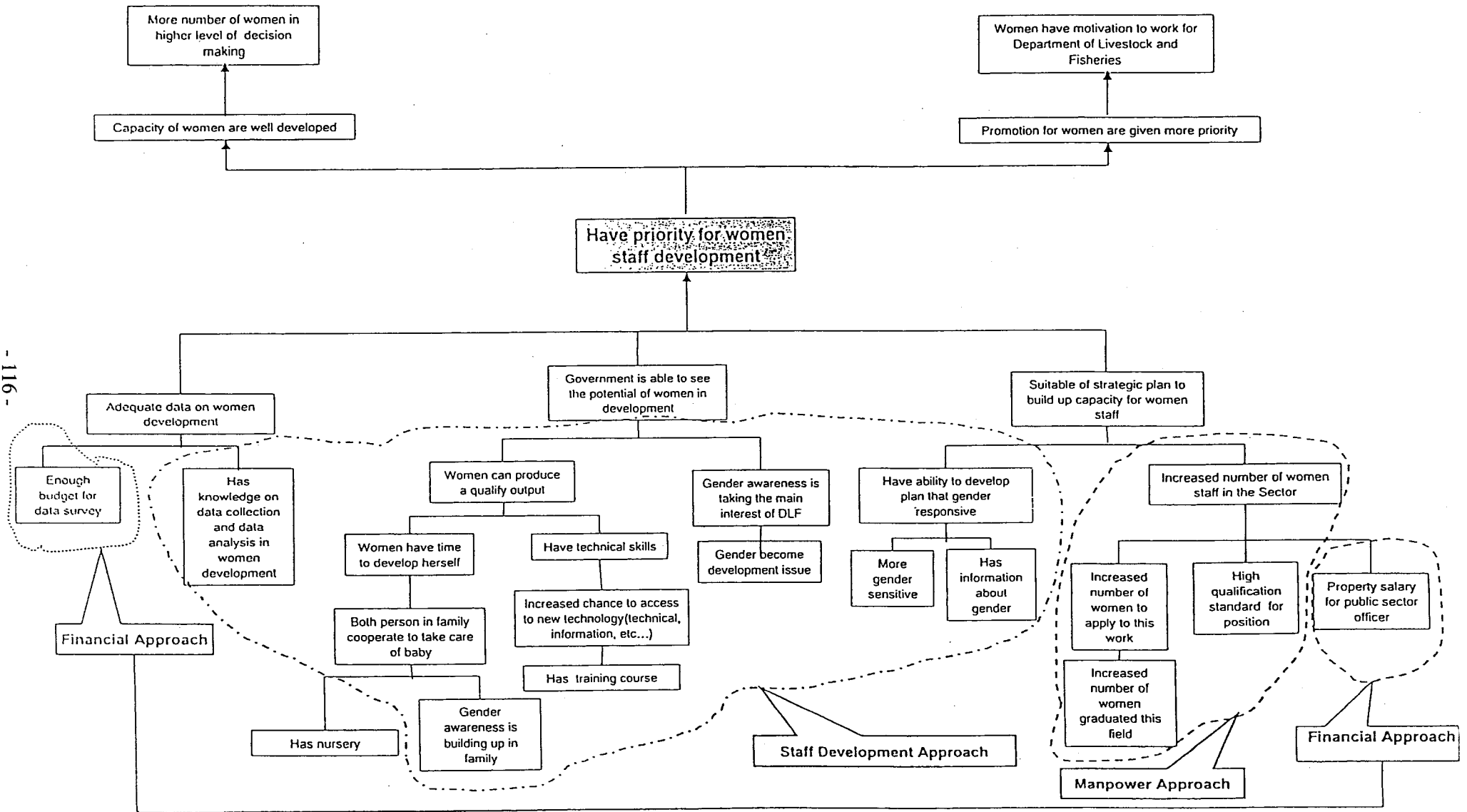
Problem Tree Analysis



Objective Tree Analysis



Section of Approaches: Women staff development in DLF



Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project name: Women development in Department of Livestock and Fisheries

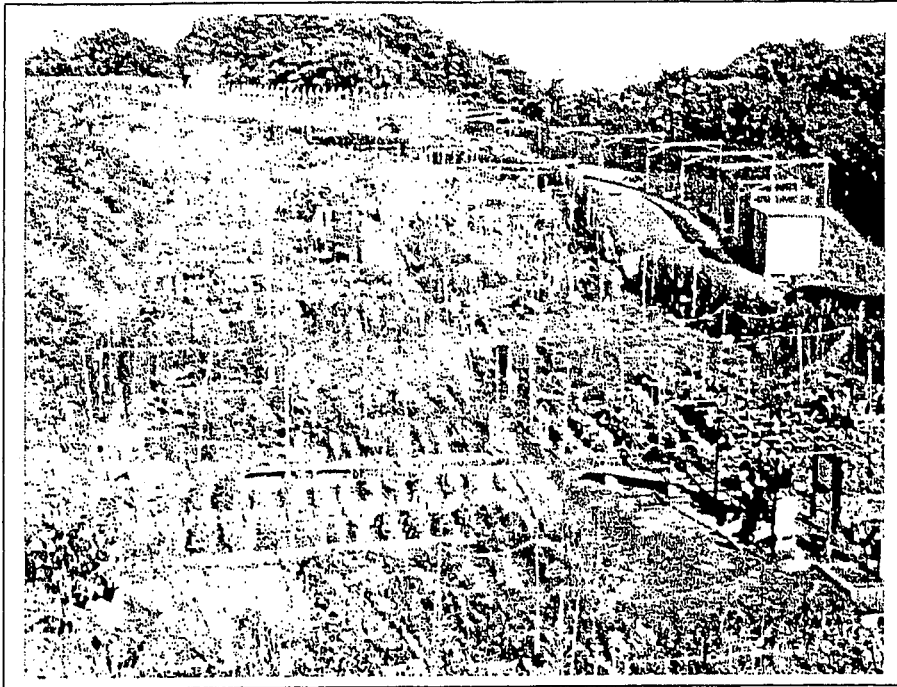
Project area: Department of Livestock and Fisheries

Target Group: Women staff in Department of Livestock and Fisheries

Duration: 4 Years (2002-06)

Date: 1/4/2002

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption		
<p>Overall Goal: The Department of Livestock and Fisheries have priority for women staff development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of women staff participation on the workshop, training course and study trip increase more than 50%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statistic ▪ Reports ▪ Compare with baseline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The higher officer should be understanding about gender issue. 		
<p>Project Purpose: Women staffs of Department of Livestock and Fisheries are develop.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase number of women staff participates of task in this work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Records ▪ Publication Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To unsure increased women capacity in gender issues. 		
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women staff have ability to develop technical skills 2. Women staff can produce a qualify outputs. 3. Women staff understanding gender 4. Have data about women development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase number of women staff participates of task in this work. ▪ Has folder once every three month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Records ▪ Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women are willing to take part in the activities in the Livestock and fisheries developed skills. 		
<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data collection survey and analysis. 2. Arrange workshop, training, and study trip about technical knowledge, gender issue, management knowledge. 3. Attend on workshop, training course, and study trip inside and outside country. 4. Evaluation. 	<p>Inputs</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Owner agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial support ▪ Priority support ▪ Manpower ▪ Training expert team ▪ Equipment and place </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Other agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial support to DLF ▪ Gender trainer expert ▪ Equipment and place </td> </tr> </table>			<p>Owner agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial support ▪ Priority support ▪ Manpower ▪ Training expert team ▪ Equipment and place 	<p>Other agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial support to DLF ▪ Gender trainer expert ▪ Equipment and place
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**Landowner (fishier folks) lent land for people
in Shiba town**



With extension officer in Minato FCA

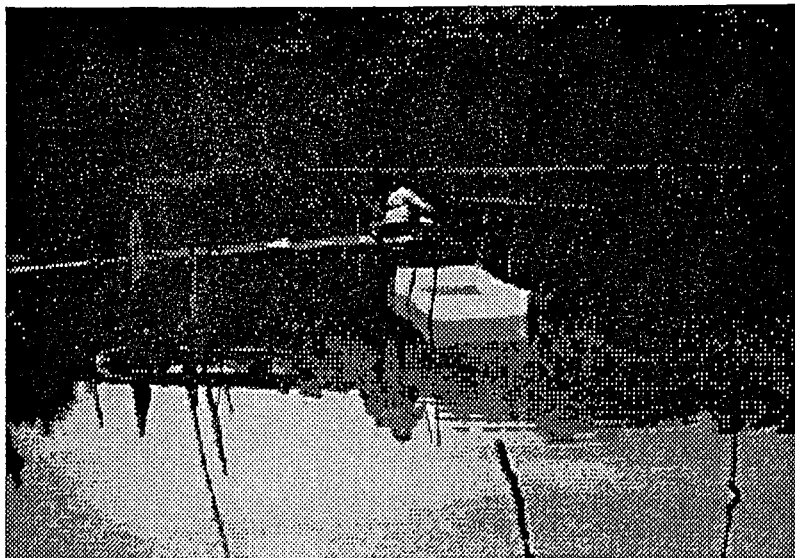


Research in Women group in Kamanyu FCA



Working women In Ine FCA

Men and woman officer in extension activity, Lao PDR



	JICA フィリピン事務所	NEDA	NCRFW	PRRM	U.P.V.
代表的なジェンダー関連一般の政策・活動	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・プロ技における、女性を対象とした農村開発 ・生活改善プロジェクト 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・海外スカラシップ研修プログラム ・TESDAのセンターでのジェンダープログラム。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ①基本政策 ②30年計画 ①雇用、②技術・能力開発、③女性参加、④決定権の形成 ・政策的側面強い。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ①女性指導者的能力の開発 ②会員の募集 ③定期的な集會開催 ④副収入獲得啓発活動 ⑤広域的な女性ネットワーク構築 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・コミュニティレベルの活動を考慮中。 ・①ジェンダーイシュー、②職員研修、③ジェンダー認識研修、が焦点。 ・カリキュラムの①改良、②研究、③拡充、を推進中。
代表的な漁村・水産業における政策・活動・調査	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・SEAFDEC 等との協力事業。 ・ボホール地区でのマングローブを対象とした環境保全プログラム。 ・セブ島でのマリンサンクチュアリ事業。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・イロイロ地域で、SEAFDECを中心に、養殖プログラムを実施。 ・水供給プログラム等。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ほとんどない。 ・農業関係のバックグラウンドを持つ担当者ならいる。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ①海岸地域にある町・村組織の連携強化 ②会員の募集 ③指導者的能力の開発 ④資源管理システムの構築 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・主要コース (①現今の海洋事情、②海洋・沿岸環境、③開発計画・管理、④沿岸資源管理評価、⑤海事法・海事政策、⑥地域社会に根ざした沿岸資源管理、等。) ・選択コース (①法規制と争議取扱、②沿岸海洋資源の環境評価、③開発交流管理、④船舶管理、⑤海洋輸送システム、⑥持続可能な観光業、等。)
漁村・水産業におけるジェンダー関連の活動・調査	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・今までは、あまり行われていない。 ・最近、プロジェクト立ち上げのニーズが高まってきている。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・漁村を対象としたジェンダーコースはない。 ・ミンダナオ島などの南部の一部の地域は、宗教的な問題もあるので実施が難しいと思われる。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ない。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ①魚類保護のパイロット地域の構築 ②マングローブ再生 ③不法漁業取締キャンペーン ④マニラ湾での商業漁業停止運動 ⑤環境に優しい持続可能な生活設計計画 ⑥融資・貸付事業 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ①漁獲物処理・水産加工研修、 ②ジェンダー研修、研究、頒布、教授、出版。 ・社会科学部では、ジェンダー促進の講義と漁村研究は始めているが、水産学部ではまだ行っていない。 ・ジェンダーと開発 (GAD) プログラムの事務所は、大学のピサヤ校、セブ校、タクロバン校に開設しており、ジェンダー研究に関連した資料を自由に閲覧できる。
組織内部での活動、ジェンダー認識	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・女性の管理職が多い。 ・男女差別はない。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・局長や一般職員、技術教育係等、女性が多い部署で活躍。 ・予算の5%をジェンダー関係に支出する義務。 ・職員の10%は、NGOから採用する義務がある。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・科学的な視点でGAD問題を考察できる人材が不足している。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・組織の構成メンバーには、定年退職した元政府職員もいる。 ・女性職員が軸になり企画・運営している。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・大学職員・講師の約70名が、何らかのジェンダー関連の会員である。 ・約30名がジェンダーに関して専門的な教授・研究可能。
漁業・水産業に関して他の組織との関連	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・SEAFDEC 等 ・プロジェクト計画は、中央政府よりも地方政府が主導である。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・フィリピン大学を代表としたアカデミックな連携を推進中。 ・外務省、教育省、社会福祉省等との連携 ・テレコミュニケーションやITに力を注いでいる。 ・E-ビジネスやIT教育を進めていく予定。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.P.V.にNGOのパートナーが在籍している。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・PRRMは、フィリピンで最も規模の大きいNGOのひとつである。 ・村落レベルで43の組合を組織。 ・NEDA、フィリピン大学、NCRFW等、ほとんどの組織・機関・協会・大学と連携を持つ。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・大学が中心となって、フィリピン漁村女性ネットワークを設立。 ・メコン委員会とも協力関係を構築中。 ・ドイツの援助で、漁業者女性を対象としたポストハーベストトレーニングを行ったことがある。
研修員の選考	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・研修員選考は、NEDAに一任している。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・G.I.は農業局から小規模なNGOにわたって渡している。 ・研修参加者は、政府職員90%、NGO10% ・帰国後、スタディーレポートの提出が義務付けられている。 ・男性参加者が欲しい場合は、その旨を明記すること。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・今回、初めて当セミナーがあることを知った。 ・研修員または講師として応募したい。 ・男性の参加がなければ、効果が少ない。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・NEDAからG.I.が送付されてくる。 ・一昨年度、女性のメンバーが参加し、研修の中でリーダーシップを発揮。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・NEDAからG.I.が送付されてくる。 ・昨年度、助教授が当セミナーに参加し、研修の中でリーダーシップを発揮。

別添4-1 フィリピン 各機関・団体・大学での調査表

<p>コースタイトルについて</p>		<p>・ Women's Activity と記されているので女性のためだけのコースと誤解する可能性大。</p>		<p>・ 男女共同参加型セミナーのようにわかりやすいタイトルに変更した方がよい。</p>	<p>・ Women's → Gender とした方がよい。</p>
<p>第3国研修について</p>		<p>・ イロイロ地域でSEAFDECを中心に、養殖コースなどの9カ国プログラムを実施している。 ・ 水供給プログラム等は、インカントリーで実施するケースが増加している。 ・ フィ国は、天然資源・環境管理・施設が他のアジア諸国に似ていて予算も少なくできるので良いと思う。</p>	<p>・ 協力していきたいが、水産のバックグラウンドはないので、ジェンダー関係一般の政策的・統計的・ワークショップ的協力になる可能性大。</p>	<p>・ 協力していきたい。</p>	<p>・ U.P.V.は、フィリピンの中でも漁村におけるジェンダーに関して、指導的立場にある。 ・ 関係する教授・講師陣や研究・資料の蓄積も多いので、第3国研修にもっとも通じた機関のひとつである。</p>
<p>ジェンダー一般に係る問題点や解決策について</p>	<p>①フィリピンでは、中流階級以上では、ジェンダー理解は広く浸透しているが、下層・貧困層では、教育レベルの低さもあって、一般に認識されていない。</p>	<p>①投入された後の効果が現れにくく認識されにくい。</p>	<p>①調査・情報・統計の欠如 ②女性の社会参加の機会の欠如 ③女性の能力開発機会の欠如 ④政府の水産局は、GADに対して無関心である。 ⑤ジェンダー認識を啓発してもあまり進歩がない。</p>	<p>①地域・村落ごとの特色や背景を考慮しなければ、悪影響を及ぼしたり、無駄になってしまう。 ②傘下の組織や組合の多くは、資金繰りができないので、バックアップが必要。</p>	<p>①ジェンダー認識や啓発だけで終わってしまうケースが多い。②単なるジェンダー認識で留まるだけでなく、副収入を得られることができるような研修・訓練とリンクさせる必要がある。③水産学部は、女子学生の比率が低い。④水産学部では、技術的研究・調査が主なテーマであるので、漁村研究というのは行っていない。⑤漁村に関するジェンダー研究は、社会科学部で行われている。</p>

	JICA ラオス事務所	農業畜産水産局	ラオス女性問題	GRID ジェンダー情報センター	UNDP ラオス事務所	メコン川委員会 ラオス事務所	AQIP 養殖普及改善計画
代表的なジェンダー関連一般の政策・活動	・農村での生活改善プロジェクト	・国家的なジェンダー政策ならある。	・母子保健、デイケアセンター ・農村女性、女性の地位向上、女性の参画研修	・ジェンダー開発のためのリソースの利用改善。 ・すべての開発計画段階におけるジェンダー認識推進。 ・開発計画の中で、あらゆる民族的側面を持つ女性の技術や社会参加の増進。	1995年～2000年を第1フェーズ、2001年～2005年を第2フェーズとして計画を推進中。 ・アジア太平洋地域におけるジェンダー平等推進計画に参加	・SIDAによる援助で行っている。	・プロジェクトを実行するため、3つのキーワードがある。そのうちの1つが、ジェンダー配慮である。
代表的な漁村・水産業における政策・活動・調査	・AQIPを中心とした淡水養殖プロジェクト	・AQIP中心の淡水養殖プロジェクト	・特になし。	・特になし。	・あまりない。	・メコン川流域の国を中心とした持続的資源管理プロジェクト	・小規模養殖を中心とした養殖普及の推進。(キーワード) ・魚種、文化、習慣等すべての多様性に対応する養殖普及を推進する。(キーワード) ・中央政府、県、郡における水産関連情報の収集。 ・中央政府、県、郡を対象にした情報交換会議の開催。
漁村・水産業におけるジェンダー関連の活動・調査	・特になし。	・特になし。 ・男女共同参加型技術研修コースならある。	・村民に対する母子保健、デイケアセンター ・農村で行ったような研修は過去に例がない。	・特になし。	・特になし。	・あまりない。	・ジェンダーワークショップの開催。 ・養殖活動におけるジェンダー状況の把握調査。
組織内部での活動 ジェンダー認識	・特になし。 ・一般的には、男女平等である。	・特に一般的でない。 ・職員もはっきりと認識していない。 ・誤解も多い。 ・認識したとしてもどう実行していけばよいかわからない。	・意識は高い。 ・婦人部で製作した各種服飾、民芸品等を適正価格で販売。	・意識は高い ・ジェンダーに関する図書館的、データ収集センター的機能	・意識は高い	・ジェンダー研修チームを3人で組織している。	・ジェンダー主流化
漁業・水産業に関して他の組織との関連	・AQIPが中心。	FAO-UNDP地方養殖開発計画 ・AQIP、SIDA、メコン川委員会、FAO、UNDP	・各種NGO、ユニフェム、ユニセフ、FAO、UNDP、AusAid	・UNDPなど。	・GRID、LWU、SIDA、各種NGO、政府機関	・LWUと共同で行うことが中心。	・各種NGO、政府機関、各種援助団体
研修員の選考	・特にしていない。	ラオス政府の窓口が一括して行っている。 ・フィリピンやタイで行ったのであれば、費用も安く、環境も似ているので良いと思われる。 ・日本で行うメリットも当然ある。	・当セミナーを初めて知った。	・当セミナーを初めて知った。	・当セミナーを初めて知った。	・参加したいがGIが入手できない。	・例年、選考に関する助言をしている。
第3回研修について	・フィリピンやタイで行うのであれば、費用も安く、環境も似ているので良いと思われる。	・フィリピンやタイで行ったのであれば、費用も安く、環境も似ているので良いと思われる。 ・日本で行うメリットも当然ある。	・コメントなし。	・コメントなし。	すでに、アジア地域の研修や共同研修に参加している。	メコン川流域の国等で実施中。	
ジェンダー一般に係る問題点や解決策について	・表面的には、ジェンダー認識さえほとんど行われていない。しかし、全体的に男女共同参画が確立されていると思われる。	・認識したとしてもどう実行していけばよいかわからない。 ・研修のための設備、データ、情報がほとんどない。	・都市部での低い教育水準 ・北部山岳部地域での文化的子育て義務 ・少数民族の文化的問題 ・山岳部での交通の未整備、低い就学率、安定した収入源の欠如。 ・女子学生のドロップアウトが高い。 ・男女は、一見平等に見えるが実際はそうではない。 ・社会慣習的、女性の発言の少なさ ・集会への参加は、夫の了解必要	・情報提供や発信のどのようになく推進していくかが課題。 ・女性の健康問題に関してどのように改善していくかが課題。	・社会文化的・慣習的問題の影響大。 ・女性は、家に留まる義務がある。 ・育児のため、社会参加少ない。 ・会合には、主として男性が参加。	・ジェンダーと開発(GAD)に関する修士以上のバックグラウンドを持った人は、ラオス政府職員内には3人程度である。 ・専門性を持った職員が必要である。	・安易に淡水養殖を普及させることが、女性への過重な労働を強いられないように調査していく必要がある。 ・地域特性に配慮した養殖普及を目指す。

別添4-2 ラオス 各機関・団体での調査表

QUESTIONNAIRE

Form1

(For ex-participant of JICA training courses)

Please complete the information below.	
Name: _____	
Age: _____	Sex: male / female
Present place of employment: _____	
Present Post: _____	
Name of the JICA training course that you participated:	Year of the course:
Seminar on women's activities in fishing villages	2000
_____	2001

1. If you have changed your job after completing training in Japan, please write down the reasons.

2. What are the most useful knowledge and/or technique that you obtained from the JICA training courses to carry out your work duties?

- (1) Gender concept & gender analysis techniques
- (2) Gender in fisheries development
 - 1. Income generation by fisheries activities
 - 2. Resource management / environment
 - 3. Community / family life improvement
- (3) Gender issues in Japanese Fishing villages
- (4) Project Cycle Management
- (5) Others: _____

3. How did the above-mentioned knowledge and/or technique improve your capacity to carry out work duties?

4. What are the problems that prevent you to apply obtained knowledge and/or technique from the JICA training courses.

① _____

② _____

③ _____

5. What are the biggest organizational and/or technical problems in your work or workplace at present?

① _____

② _____

③ _____

6. What kind of additional training would help you to solve the above-mentioned problems?

Subject of additional training	Necessary duration

7. Have you ever participated in training courses that were organized by other donor organizations?

Yes

No

- If your answer is "Yes", what was the most useful knowledge and/or techniques obtained from this training?

Donor	Most useful knowledge and/or techniques

8. If you have any other comments, please write down.

Thank you for your cooperation!

QUESTIONNAIRE

Form2

(For government officers responsible for nomination for JICA training)

Please complete the information below.

Name: _____

Present place of employment:

Present Post: _____

1. What are the specific reasons to send your staff to JICA for seminar on women s activities in fishing villages?

① _____

② _____

③ _____

2. Are the participants able to transfer their knowledge and/or techniques learned during the seminar to their colleagues?

Yes

Some Degree

No

- Please write the example and/or comment.

- If your answer was "No" in Question 2, what prevent the participants to transfer the knowledge and/or technique?

3. Which donor organizations provide your staff with training opportunities in the field of gender in fisheries ? (if any)

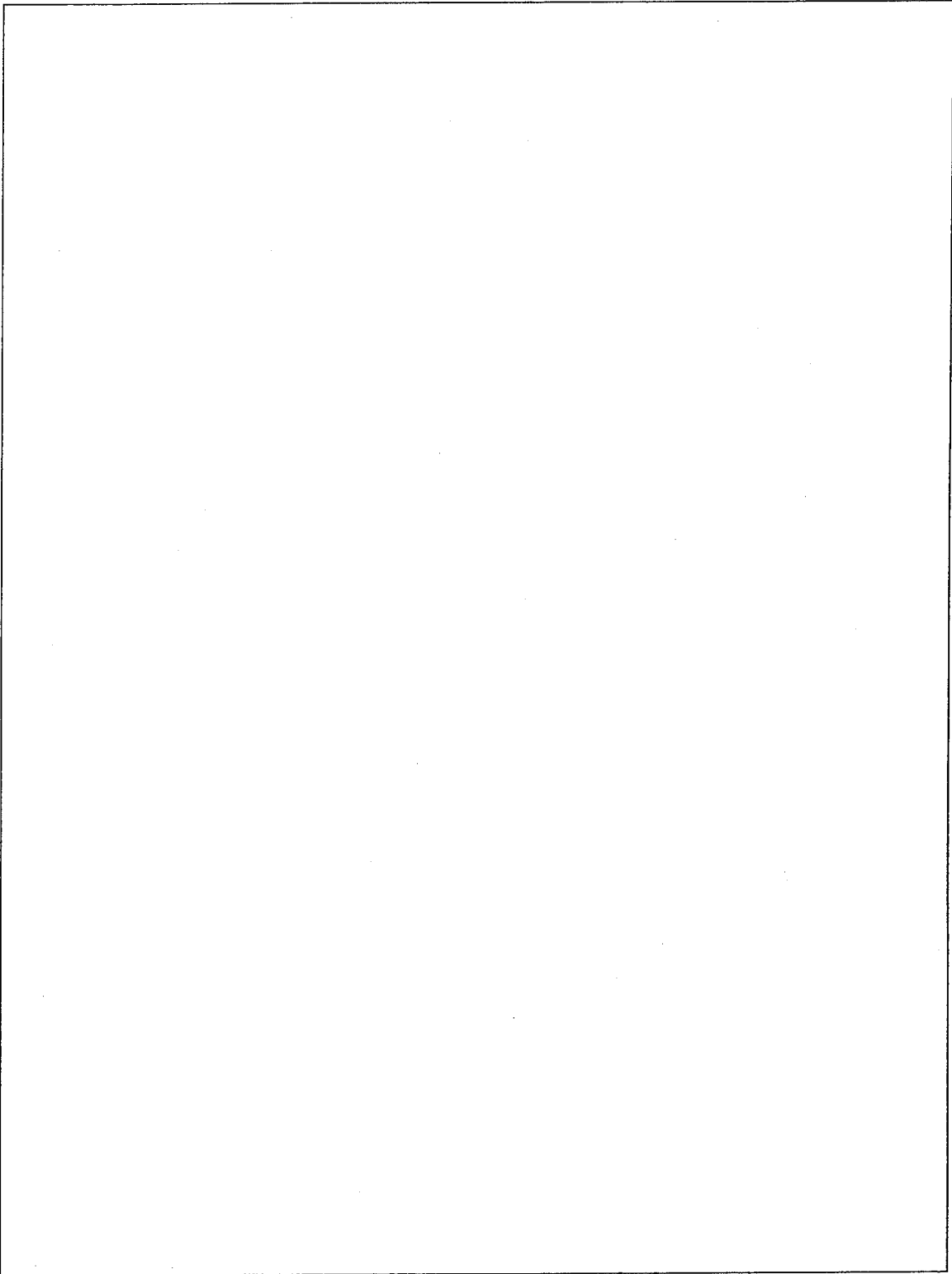
Donor	Field of training (WID, GAD, awareness of gender-responsive rural development ,and so on, in fisheries sector)	Duration of training (if known)

4. What are the other donor organization's advantages regarding training in the field of gender in fisheries ? (if any)

Donor	Training advantages

5. What is JICA's training advantage? (if any)

6.If you have any other comments, please write down.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the respondent to write any additional comments or feedback.

Thank you for your cooperation!

クエスチョネア集計内容

研修員名：

Ms. Vivian Dedase-Escoton	(FY 2000)	Philippines
Ms. Jessica Asne Dator-Bercilla	(FY 2001)	Philippines
Ms. Tresa Nieva B. Reodica	(FY 2001)	Philippines
Ms. Vilayphone Vorraphim	(FY 2000)	Lao PDR
Ms. Pongkham Lasasimma	(FY 2001)	Lao PDR

クエスチョネア集計（研修員）

集計数：5名

1 日本での研修後、部署や仕事内容が変わりましたか？

・部署の移動：1名 ・変更なし：4名

2 JICA の研修の中で、帰国してからの日常業務や活動において、最も有益であった知識や技術について（複数回答あり）：

- | | |
|-------------------------|----|
| (1) ジェンダー概念と分析技術： | 4名 |
| (2) 漁村開発におけるジェンダー： | 5名 |
| 1 漁業活動による収入について： | 3名 |
| 2 資源管理・環境： | 3名 |
| 3 コミュニティ・家族生活改善： | 1名 |
| (3) 日本の漁村におけるジェンダーイシュー： | 4名 |
| (4) PCM： | 4名 |
| (5) その他： | |
| ・日本の漁業管理プログラムの政策 | |
| ・有用な知識と技術 | |

3 研修で得た知識や技術は、どのように日常業務の中であなたの能力を向上させましたか？

- ・漁村の状況を分析するに於ける知識が増大した。
- ・すべてのコミュニティレベルの沿岸資源管理プログラムを計画する中で、女性のイシューを含めるようになった。
- ・他の女性ネットワークや組織と協力・活動できるようになった。
- ・女性と男性間のデータを分割して統計を取ることを始めた。
- ・コミュニティの漁業者の生活方法を改善するために、研修で得た知識や技術は、多大なる貢献を果たすということ信じ、また大いなる自信を持って、業務を行うことができる。
- ・研修で習得した知識は、所属する部署において、女性のための研修を計画することに貢献している。
- ・漁村開発において、ジェンダーに関する基礎的な知識を得た。

4 研修で得た知識や技術を運用する上で、障害となる問題は何ですか？

- ・コミュニケーションの問題
- ・必要な資金・予算の欠如（4名）
- ・サポート教材・器具・材料の欠如（3名）
- ・政府援助の欠如
- ・研修を評価するための基礎的なデータの欠如

5 現時点の職場や仕事上で、最も大きな組織的・技術的な問題は何ですか？

- ・女性のプログラムや活動を改善することを見いだすことが不可能。
- ・漁村における女性の職業技術獲得のための探求が必要。
- ・技術的な援助の欠如
- ・ジェンダーに精通した人材の欠如
- ・コンピューター環境の未整備
- ・情報源が改善されていないこと。
- ・農林業セクターの拡大による水産業セクターの衰退。

6 上記の問題を解決するためには、どのような種類の研修を付け加えるべきでしょうか？

- ・資金援助団体を含めた、女性のために組まれたプログラムの資金源（3ヶ月）
- ・技術、過程の探求（3ヶ月）
- ・漁業における女性のための広範囲な技術研修（3ヶ月）
- ・ジェンダーイシューのための人材育成（3ヶ月）
- ・情報技術管理の能力啓発（2ヶ月）
- ・漁村開発計画におけるジェンダー（6週間）

7 今までに、他のドナーが主催した研修を受けたことがありますか？

- ・はい 1名
- ・いいえ 4名

（“はい”と、答えた方は、）上記の研修で最も有益だった知識や技術は何ですか。

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| ・ UNDP | ワクチン生産 |
| ・ シンガポールーカナダ | 水産物販売 |
| ・ ラオスータイ 協力 | 淡水養殖 |

8 他に何かコメントがあれば記入してください。

- ・ JICA が帰国研修員にモニタリングを行うことは良いと思う。
- ・ 研修で作成したプロジェクト・プロポーザルをサポートして欲しい。
- ・ 研修終了後も、継続的に勉強会等を開き、研修で得た技術を効率良く適用し改善できるようフォローアップして欲しい。
- ・ このような興味深い研修を受ける機会を与えてもらってとても感謝している。
- ・ 漁村において生活や管理システム改善を行うことにより、女性のエンパワメントを擁護する、日本を高く賞賛したい。
- ・ 研修を受けることによって、技術面・資金面で効果が上がることを期待する。
- ・ 将来、より多くの研修が、JICAの協力により提案されることを期待する。
- ・ ラオス政府にとって、特に畜水産省にとって、日本の政府のスカラシップはとても有益である。
- ・ もし、JICA がより多くの日本での経験を積む機会をラオスの政府職員に提供してくれるなら、将来的には、ラオス政府職員自らの手によって満足のいく研修が作ることができるであろう。

クエスチョネア集計（上司）

集計数：4名

1 JICAの“漁村における女性指導者養成セミナー”にあなたの職員を選んだ理由は何ですか。

- ・研修コースが世の中の潮流に適したターゲットであるため。 2名
- ・知識や技術を適用するため。 4名
- ・漁村での女性活動を促進するため。 3名

2 セミナー参加者は、セミナーの期間中に習得した知識や技術を、同僚に紹介しましたか。

- ・はい 4名
- ・いいえ 0名

*紹介した例やコメントを記入してください。

- ・技術交流 4名
- ・研修コースについて 4名
- ・OJT研修 3名

3 他のドナー団体が、漁村におけるジェンダーについて、研修の機会をあなたの職員に提供したことがあれば記入してください。

- ・FAO/UNDP/MRC 養殖、魚の中間育成管理、種苗生産
漁獲物処理、水産物加工技術

4 他のドナー団体が漁村におけるジェンダー分野について、強みがあれば記入してください。

- ・FAO/UNDP/MRC 養殖、魚の中間育成管理、種苗生産

漁獲物処理、水産物加工技術

5 JICA の研修で有利な点があれば記入してください。

・コメントなし。

6 他に何かコメントがあれば記入してください。

- ・日本は、近隣の愛すべき国である。
- ・日本は、伝統的な側面からみてもとても優れた効果や効用を満たしているが、なおかつ最も進んだ芸術や技術的な面においてもとびきり優れた結果を生み出している。
- ・研修に参加した研修員のすべての国々で、それぞれの国々のニーズにそって、コースで得た知識や技術を生かせることを願う。
- ・コース概要の伝達等の取扱は、完璧である。
- ・ラオスでは、水産分野に携わっていたり、知識を持っている女性の数は、非常に少ないため、女性活動を促進していきたい。
- ・ラオスでの漁村開発において、女性のためのワークショップや研修を促進することをサポートしてくれるような国際的な援助を模索している。

別添 6 : 収集資料

- A Primer on the Foreign Scholarship and training Program / NEDA /2001
- Institutional Strengthening Project Phase 2 / NCRFW /2001
- State of Filipino Women Report 2001 / NCRFW / 2001
- Gender and Development Program / U.P.V. /2001
- The Regional Gender Resource Center Western Visayas / U.P.V. /2001
- Institute of Aquaculture / U.P.V. /2001
- Banate Bay Coastal Resource Management Program / BBRMCI /2001
- Save Banate Bay / BBRMCI /2001
- The Modified Fisheries Ordinances / BBRMCI /2001
- Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement Guide/ PRRM /2001
- Gender Resource Information and Development Centres Guide / GRID /2001
- Gender Statistics / GRID / 2001
- Aquaculture Improvement and Extention Project (AQIP) / JICA & D.L.F. / 2001
- Guidelines for Developing and Implementing Gender-Responsive Programs and Projects / CIDA & NCRFW / 1995
- Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development 1995-2025 / CIDA & NCRFW / 1995
- A Commitment Cast in Stone PRRM Anniversary Report 2000 / PRRM / 2000
- Starategic Reflection on PRRM GAD Mainstreaming, 24-25 October 2001 / PRRM /2001
- Gender Awareness Conference, 26-28 October 2001 / PRRM / 2001
- Gender Sesity and Awareness Course, August 2001 / PRRM / 2001
- TESDA Women's Center Guide / TESDA & JICA /2000
- Role of Women in Fish Processing and Marketing in Asia / Anselma S.

Legaspi / 1995

- Establishing a National Network on Women in Fisheries in the Philippines / Ida M. Siason / U.P.V. / 2001
- Gendering Resource Management through Participatory Rural Appraisal and Gender Analysis (PRAGEN) , A Case Study and Training Manual / Cristy Guzman-Ututalum Luz Lopez-Rodriguez / CIDA & LGSP/ 1998
- Community & Habitat, Development Discourses / PRRM / 2001
- Gender Disaggregated Community Profile of Brgy. Tioias, San Joaquin, Iloilo / U.P.V. / 2001
- A Gender Disaggregated Community Profile of Barangay Sta. Rita, San Joaquin, Iloilo/ U.P.V. / 2000
- Unfolding Women's Lives and Works in the Fisheries World / U.P.V. / 1999
- The Women Question in the Philippines / institute of Women's Studies / 1997
- Laws on Women , An Annotated List Volume1 / NCRFW / 2000
- Making government work for gender equality / NCRFW / 2001
- Provincial Aquaculture Development Project , socio-economics and Gender in Aquaculture / FAO / 1998
- Summary Report of the Second Regional Meeting of the National Coordinators of the Mekong Women in Fisheries Network / MRC Fisheries Programme / 2001
- Gender Concerns in Aquaculture in Southeast Asia / AIT / 2001
- Activity Report 2000 / AIT / 2000
- Activity Report 2001 / AIT / 2001
- Women in Rice Fields and Offices: Irrigation in Laos / Loes Schenk-Sandbergen, Outhaki Choulamany-Khamphoui / 1995
- The Women Question in the Philippines / Sr. Mary John Mananzan / OSB / Institute of Women's Studies / 1997

What are the general criteria for the selection of candidates?

The general criteria for the selection of a candidate are:

- The field of study where a candidate is nominated must be related to or in line with his/her current official functions;
- The candidate's undergraduate course must meet the requirement of the program that he/she is applying for; and
- The academic performance of the candidate in his/her undergraduate course, especially in the core subjects relating to the program being applied for, shall be at least on the average level.

What are the procedures for availment of a scholarship grant?

The following are the general procedures and guidelines to be strictly followed:

- The nominee shall be endorsed by the head or deputized official of the agency/organization both government/private sector.
- The nomination of candidates from regional agencies shall be coursed through its central office.
- The documentary requirements for nominees coming from Luzon and Metro Manila areas, shall be submitted to the SCS Secretariat, 2nd Floor, NEDA Bldg., Amber Avenue, Pasig Metro Manila or NEDA Regional Office in Cebu in the case of Visayas and in Davao in the case of Mindanao nominees, before the deadline indicated in the SCS invitation to the agency. These may be sent either through regular mail or messengers pouches.

- The date of personal interview is indicated in the SCS invitation letter. Nominees are required to confirm with the SCS or the Regional Screening Committee (RSC) the exact time two days prior to interview schedule.
- The nominee shall be informed immediately of the results on the same day of interview. Those who pass the SCS pre-selection process shall be required to accomplish and submit to the SCS the donor's nomination forms and other additional documentary requirements.
- Upon receipt of an Embassy Note Verbale on an acceptance or non-acceptance of a nominee to a scholarship grant, the nominating agency shall be officially informed by the SCS of its nominee/s acceptance upon the latter's receipt of notice from the donor's embassy. The accepted nominee shall then prepare his/her travel documents in coordination with the SCS Secretariat.

What are the obligations of the nominating agency and the scholarship awardees?

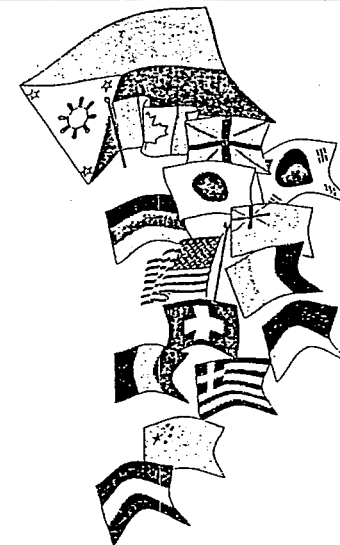
The nominating agency shall:

- provide the necessary travel documentations of the accepted nominee/s (i.e. issuance of foreign travel order, scholarship/service contract, etc.);
- provide financial entitlements and attendant benefits in accordance with the provisions under Executive Order No. 129, as amended by E.O. No. 367, (i.e. payment of awardee's salary for the duration of his/her training, clothing allowance, as necessary, and pre-travel expenses); and
- assist the SCS in ensuring scholar's compliance with return service obligations and submission of a post training report.

The awardee, on the other hand, shall sign and furnish the SCS Secretariat at NEDA a Scholarship/Training Service Contract prior to his/her departure which provide the following terms and conditions:

- observe proper behaviour befitting a Filipino representative abroad;
- return to his/her agency upon completion of the program;
- render the required number of months or years of return service to his/her agency corresponding to the duration of his/her training;
- submit a post training report to SCS-NEDA upon his/her return from training.

A Primer on the **Foreign Scholarships and Training Program**



For further information, write or call

The National Economic and Development Authority
Scholarship Affairs Secretariat

2nd Floor, NEDA Building, Amber Avenue
Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Telephone Nos. 631-21-64; 631-21-65
and 631-09-45 to 68 loc. 116

E-mail: sasec@nedamis.neda.gov.ph

SCHOLARSHIP AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

What is the Foreign Scholarships/Training Program?

The Foreign Scholarships/Training Program (FSTP) is a component of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) extended to the Philippines by foreign donor countries, the objective of which is to enhance the capabilities of institutions in accordance with the national development thrusts and strategies.

The FSTP is planned and negotiated annually with the donors based on the identified training needs of agencies/institutions. It consists of degree and non-degree, academic and non-academic short-term courses.

How is the Program administered?

The program is administered through an inter-agency body which is the Special Committees on Scholarships (SCS). The SCS derives its mandate from Cabinet Resolution, dated June 6, 1956. The technical and operational arm of the SCS is the Scholarship Affairs Secretariat (SAS) of the NEDA National Development Office (NDO)

The composition of the SCS is as follows:

- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), as chairman
- Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA);
- Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS);
- Civil Service Commission (CSC), and
- University of the Philippines as the present representative of the academic community, as members.

The main functions of the SCS are:

- Coordination and administration of foreign scholarship and training/study programs under bilateral and multilateral agreements, various technical cooperation programs, including other special programs;
- Formulation of policies and procedures, concerning scholarships availment, scholars benefits and entitlements, return service obligations, application for extension of awards, etc.;
- Pre-selection and nomination of the Philippine Government official candidates for foreign funded scholarships and training/study grants.

What are the sectoral priorities of the Program?

The Program adopts the following sectoral priorities identified in the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) in classifying scholarships and trainings:

- Macro Economic and Development Financing
- Agri-Industrial Development (*Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, Industry/Trade and Tourism & Development Diplomacy, Environment and Natural Resources, Science and Technology*)
- Human Development (*Health and Nutrition, Education, Social Welfare and Development and Housing*)
- Infrastructure (*Transportation, Communications, Energy and Power, Water Resources and Social Infrastructure*)
- Development Administration (*Local Government and Crime/Police Administration, Public Policy and Administration, International Relations, etc.*)

What kind of scholarship programs are offered under the FSTP?

These are regular and tailor-made programs which are classified into academic and non-academic courses.

The academic courses are long-term degree courses, the duration of which ranges from one year to three years. The non-academic courses, on the other hand are short-term specialized trainings usually ranging from 2 weeks to 7 months.

What are the existing scholarship programs and the respective donor countries under the FSTP?

Specific scholarship programs are classified into:

A. Colombo Plan

India and Singapore

B. Bilateral Program

Australia, Belgium, China, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Israel, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Thailand, The Netherlands, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States.

C. Special Programs

*United Nations Agencies
ASEAN/EC Scholarship Program
Japan Scholarship Fund for the ASEAN Youth (JSFAY) and other regional organizations.*

Who are the target beneficiaries of the Program?

The target beneficiaries of the Program are officials and employees of government agencies/institutions, private sector and accredited non-government organizations.

Who are qualified to avail of foreign scholarship grants?

All Filipino citizens employed in either the government or private sector institutions including those working with non government organizations may avail of foreign scholarship grants provided

1. The following basic requirements are met,
 - must not have any pending administrative or criminal charges;
 - must be physically and mentally fit to undergo training;
 - must have a permanent or regular status of appointment; except for project-related course;
 - must meet the educational requirements of the program;
 - must have at least two (2) years of working experience, the last year of which is with the nominating institution at the time of nomination;
 - must not have pending application for scholarships in another program or has completed the return service obligation from previous scholarship, if any.
2. The nominee passes the SCS pre-selection criteria;
3. The nominee meets specific donor country requirement.

NCRFW

The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women is a government agency under the Office of the President. It was established in January 1975, by virtue of Presidential Decree 633, in response to the United Nations' declaration of the International Decade of Women.

As a national machinery for the advancement of women, it advises the President and the Cabinet on the issues and concerns affecting Filipino women. The Commission leads in formulating policies and implementing programs for the full integration and mobilization of women in national development. Its mission: to make the government work for gender equality.

The NCRFW is tasked to regularly review and evaluate the extent to which women are integrated in all sectors of social, economic, political and cultural life at all levels on a basis of equality with men. It also takes measures to ensure that women and men enjoy full equality before the law.

To undertake its functions, the Commission has five major divisions:

- POLICY ANALYSIS DIVISION
- PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
- INFORMATION AND RESOURCE DIVISION
- MONITORING AND EVALUATION DIVISION
- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION

Aside from these five divisions, the NCRFW has a PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE (PMO) which manages the Institutional Strengthening Project Phase II or ISP II, operating under the assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

PROGRAM COMPONENTS

Policy Related System, Tools and Skills

- Database, Institutionalization of Gender Indicators and Statistics
- Training on Policy Analysis, Monitoring, Evaluation and Project Development for NCRFW and Partners Implementation
- Development of Tailor-Made Tools
- Policy Studies and Dialogues
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Training/Technical Assistance Strategy

- Assistance to selected regions
- Support for transfer of training delivery to other institutions
- Technical Assistance (Mentoring) to NCRFW key, line, and oversight agencies
- Trainings in GAD

Management Systems

- Review of NCRFW Human Resource and development of Human Resource plans
- Support for organizational change
- Training in management skills

Project Management

- Managing the ISP II



Institutional

Strengthening

Project Phase II

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN

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A project of the
NATIONAL COMMISSION
ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN
with funding assistance from the
Canadian International Development Agency



ISP

The **Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP)** is a project funded by the **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)** to support the **National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW)** in institutionalizing gender mainstreaming in government.

Now on its second phase, the ISP continues to help the NCRFW provide training-related services on Gender And Development as well as capacity-building programs on gender-responsive planning and project management to key government personnel. It has sponsored over 150 gender training sessions, all over the country from 1991 to 1996.

ISP Phase I laid the groundwork towards achieving the project goal.

GOAL

To support the full participation and integration of women in all aspects of Philippine national development, by enhancing the planning and implementation capacity of the NCRFW and all other key units tasked to carry out gender mainstreaming in government.

What the project hopes to achieve is that, ultimately, Filipino women will fully participate and be integrated in all levels of national development. ISP Phase II strives to reinforce the gains from initiatives in the first phase—sustaining the momentum of policy initiatives and assuring the compliance of gender-responsive policies in government.

PURPOSES

- *To build leadership, systems, capability, and skills in NCRFW and primary partners to lead and guide the operationalization of existing government policy on gender equality and equity*
- *To institutionalize gender capacity—the capacity to effectively integrate gender equality issues in planning, programming, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of government policies, programs and projects—into the structures, functions, processes and systems of key government institutions, priority line agencies, selected local government units and resource networks*

STRATEGY

The identified main strategy for ISP II is **GENDER MAINSTREAMING** with particular emphasis on tools development. The strategy will be for the priority client groups namely --

1. oversight agencies (NEDA, DBM, DILG, CSC)
2. line agencies (DA, DTI, DOLE, DENR)
3. Regions I, VIII, X, VI, XI, ARMM, CARAGA

EXPECTED RESULTS

- increased clarity and shared understanding of gender and development concepts
- development of NCRFW's capabilities to influence the implementation of related legislation, policies and programs, particularly at the regional level
- increased capacity of NCRFW to analyze policies and monitor the compliance of government agencies and local government units (LGUs)
- improved capacity of the government, its line agencies and LGUs in the planning process to ensure that gender issues are considered in medium-term and annual plans or budgets
- successful integration of Gender and Development into the internal training, research, and other programs of partner agencies
- increased capability of government oversight agencies to keep track of the gender-responsiveness of different sectoral development programs including the responsiveness of government organizations

State of Filipino Women Report 2001: Under GMA, women fared well in health, education, politics.

WERE Filipino women better off under another woman president? Just how good did life get last year for Filipino women who comprise half of the country's 76.4 million population?

Filipino women registered gains in the areas of health, education and politics, but poverty, limited economic options and violence against women remain issues to contend with. This, according to the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW), sums up the situation of Filipino women last year. The NCRFW has prepared a report on the State of Filipino Women in the year 2001 that looks into several indicators to show how women fared when it comes to human rights, economic empowerment and gender-responsive governance. The report is due for release end of this month.

Among the Commission's findings are:

- The life expectancy of Filipino women increased from 71 years in 1998 to 71.9 in 2001
- More women are using modern and traditional methods of contraception, from 47% in 2000 to 49.5% last year.
- While more males are enrolled in elementary school levels than females, more women stay on to finish college.
- The choice of courses remain divided on gender lines, with home economics, the service trades, education and teacher training, as well as medicine and allied professions being dominated by women.
- More women joined the labor force last year: from 11.7 million in 2000, to 13.2 million in 2001
- Women dominated such industry groups as education, health and social work, wholesale and retail and trade
- There are more female registered voters than males, although the voter turnout for both sexes declined in last year's elections as compared to the 1998 polls. The 2001 elections had 76.7% of registered female voters going to the polls compared to 87.1% in 1998.
- While there are fewer women senators, there is an increase in the number of women elected to Congress, as governor, vice-governor, board members, mayor, vice mayor and councilors.
- An increase in the number of women judges has been noted in the Court of Appeals, the regional trial courts as well as in the metropolitan and municipal trial courts

The report also indicated that more cases of physical injuries, wife battering and acts of lasciviousness were reported to the PNP, while reports on rape declined. Some rape cases, it seems, are being directly referred to other government agencies such as the DSWD, which reports an increase in the proportion of rape cases served over the total number of cases served (from 8.7% in 2000 to 11.6% in 2001).

NCRFW Chair Aurora Javate-De Dios observed that the fractious political climate last year, the peace and order situation in Basilan as well as the continuing economic crisis, have drawn government's attention from the often overlooked issues that concern women.

"It is for these reasons, that we have to intensify our information campaign on the situation of our women experiencing poverty, violence in the home and in the community. With this information, government agencies, NGOs and other institutions are encouraged to immediately direct programs and services to uplift the conditions of women and improve gender relations," says de Dios.

The NCRFW report also cites the September 11 terrorist attacks on New York as another factor that slowed down the economic gains among Filipino women. With the global economy and tourism held hostage by terrorist threats, investments dried up leading to massive lay-offs in the country, decline in the manufacturing sector and exports, an increase in prices of basic commodities and a rise in poverty incidence.

State of Filipino Women Report 2001: Under GMA, women fared well in health, education, politics.

Page 2

But De Dios says the setbacks are temporary and that the government is working to catch up and address the pressing concerns of Filipino women. The government, she adds, is set to implement this year the Framework Plan for Women 2001-2004, which focuses on three priority areas: promoting women's economic empowerment; protecting and fulfilling women's human rights, and ensuring their active role in governance. The Plan, in effect, becomes the main agenda of the Gender and Development (GAD) Budget of all government agencies, including Local Government Units.

"We will use the GAD Budget of all government agencies to translate the Framework Plan for Women into concrete positive changes in the lives of Filipino women and girls" says De Dios. Virtually, the cost of the Framework Plan for Women is the sum of all the GAD Budgets of all government agencies, and this is not a meager amount."

The Plan will push programs to encourage more women to go into micro-enterprises and SMEs, expand livelihood program for returning women overseas workers, offer just compensation for women laborers, and set up mechanisms that would put a monetary value on women's household work. It will also look into the system of land tenure and land distribution to allow more rural women to own farms they till, while offering them more training on technology and resource management.

Under the Plan, an inter-agency Committee on Violence Against Women has been organized to better protect the rights of women especially the most vulnerable, such as women in detention, women in situations of trafficking and prostitution as well as women workers and victims and survivors of violence against women. Already, the PNP reports that almost 100% of its precincts nationwide have Women's Desks that deal with complaints from abused women. As well, the Health Department has 44 hospitals with Women and Children Protection Units to see to the stricter implementation of the anti-rape law, among others.

Trafficking is another area of concern, according to the NCRFW, which expresses alarm at recent reports on the sale of Filipino women through the Internet. "Traffickers are becoming more and more cunning in their scheme on the sale of women," says De Dios. "They are capitalizing on the fact that the Internet is a pervasive and uncontrollable medium of communication."

The Commission thus, is calling for the immediate enactment of the anti-trafficking law which penalizes trafficking of persons especially women and children, imposes stiffer penalty against traffickers, strengthens R.A. 6955 against mail-order selling, and creates an Inter-Agency Council on Trafficking.

The government, says the NCRFW Chair, has many ongoing government programs and offers services that should jumpstart the gains of Filipino women this year. Aside from the Women's Desks in police precincts and the DOH's Women and Children Protection Units, there are crisis intervention units and shelters run by the DSWD and NGOs, NBI-run VAW desks as well as statistics offices that systematically document the number of women served.

De Dios adds that 11,000 women and men have registered their support for the Women Against Graft campaign, and that women heads of offices are leading the campaign through transparent and accountable governance.

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Web site: <http://www.ncrfw.gov.ph>

Filipino Women

Facts & Figures

March 2002

INDICATOR	LATEST AVAILABLE DATA	PREVIOUS DATA
ECONOMY		
Number of Filipinos joining the labor force (in millions)		
Females	13.2 (NSO, Oct 2001)	11.7 (NSO, Oct 2000)
Males	20.2 (NSO, Oct 2001)	19.2 (NSO, Oct 2000)
Labor force participation rate by sex		
Females	52.8% (NSO, Oct 2001)	48.4% (NSO, Oct 2000)
Males	82.3% (NSO, Oct 2001)	80.3% (NSO, Oct 2000)
Unemployment rates by sex		
Females	10.3% (NSO, Oct 2001)	9.9% (NSO, Oct 2000)
Males	9.4% (NSO, Oct 2001)	10.3% (NSO, Oct 2000)
Most commonly dominated occupation groups by women	(NSO, Oct 2001) professionals (68.5%) clerks (66.7%) gov't workers (58.1%)	(NSO, Oct 2000) sales (68.3%) professionals (65.7%) clerks (58.2%)
Most commonly dominated industry groups by women	(NSO, Oct 2001) education (74.0%) health and social work (72.0%) wholesale and retail trade (62.2%)	(NSO, Oct 2000) wholesale and retail trade (65.3%) community, social and personal services (55.8%)
Percentage of women in unpaid work	54.0% (NSO, Oct 2001)	52.4% (NSO, Oct 2000)
Percentage of newly hired women OFW	70.5% (POEA, 2000)	64.0% (POEA, 1999)
Most common occupation of deployed women workers		
Domestic helpers	39.3% (POEA, 2000)	
Choreographers and dancers	19.74% (POEA, 2000)	
Composers, musicians and singers	12.43% (POEA, 2000)	
Percentage of women in public and private ecozones	80.0% (PEZA, 2001)	
Percentage of women members in labor unions as		
Leaders	25.6% (DOLE, 2000)	
Members	34.2% (DOLE, 2000)	
Percentage of women in farmers cooperatives		
Leaders	21.2% (CDA, 2002)	
Members	35.0% (CDA, 2002)	
Percentage of women beneficiaries of individual EP/CLOA	26.9% (DAR, 2001)	
POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE		
Percentage of women government personnel by levels of position		
First level	34.6% (CSC, 1999)	34.1% (CSC, 1997)
Second level	71.9% (CSC, 1999)	72.3% (CSC, 1997)
Third level	34.8% (CSC, 1999)	32.5% (CSC, 1997)
Voter turn-out rate		
Females	76.7% (COMELEC, 2001)	87.1% (COMELEC, 1998)
Males	75.9% (COMELEC, 2001)	85.8% (COMELEC, 1998)
Percentage of women in the government elective posts	(COMELEC, 2001)	(COMELEC, 1998)
Senate	7.7%	16.7%
Congress	16.7%	9.62%
Governor	19.5%	16.7%
Vice-Governor	13.0%	11.5%
Board Member	16.5%	14.1%
Mayor	15.6%	14.9%
Vice-Mayor	12.4%	11.1%
Councilors	17.4%	16.6%
Percentage of women incumbent judges in Philippine courts	21.4% (Supreme Court, 2001)	18.1% (Supreme Court, 1999)

Filipino Women

Facts & Figures

March 2002

INDICATOR	LATEST AVAILABLE DATA	PREVIOUS DATA
POPULATION		
Population projection (in millions)		
Females	39.47 (NSO, 2002)	37.90 (NSO, 2000)
Males	40.03 (NSO, 2002)	38.45 (NSO, 2000)
Average household size	5.0 (NSO, 2000)	5.1 (NSO, 1995)
Percentage of female-headed households	12.2% (NSO, 1995)	11.3% (NSO, 1990)
HEALTH		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	172 (NSO, 1998)	200 (NSO, 1998)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
Females	32.3 (NSO, 1998)	32.9 (NSO, 1993)
Males	39.4 (NSO, 1998)	43.5 (NSO, 1993)
Life expectancy at birth (in years)		
Females	71.9 (NSCB, 2001)	71.0 (NSO, 1998)
Males	66.6 (NSCB, 2001)	64.8 (NSO, 1998)
Top three major causes of women's death (per 100,000 women)		
Diseases of the heart	32.8% (DOH, 1997)	31.2% (DOH, 1994)
Diseases of the vascular system	25.9% (DOH, 1997)	24.2% (DOH, 1994)
Pneumonias	21.7% (DOH, 1997)	19.4% (DOH, 1994)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	49.5% (NSO, 2001)	47.0% (NSO, 2000)
Modern methods	33.1% (NSO, 2001)	32.3% (NSO, 2000)
Traditional methods	16.4% (NSO, 2001)	14.7% (NSO, 2000)
Total fertility rate	3.7 (NSO, 1998)	4.1 (NSO, 1993)
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN		
Most reported cases to the police		
Physical injuries / wife battering	55.1% (PNP, 2001)	43.4% (PNP, 2000)
Rape	10.1% (PNP, 2001)	12.7% (PNP, 2000)
Acts of lasciviousness	6.9% (PNP, 2001)	7.5% (PNP, 2000)
Most commonly served cases by the DSWD		
Physical Abuse / Maltreatment / Battering	34.7% (DSWD, 2001)	42.4% (DSWD, 2000)
Trafficking	13.9% (DSWD, 2001)	11.9% (DSWD, 2000)
Rape	11.6% (DSWD, 2001)	8.7% (DSWD, 2000)
EDUCATION		
Simple literacy rate		
Females	94.0% (NSO, 1994)	93.3% (NSO, 1990)
Males	93.7% (NSO, 1994)	93.7% (NSO, 1990)
Enrolment rates		
Elementary		
Females	48.9% (DepEd, 1999-2000)	49.0% (DepEd, 1998-99)
Males	51.1% (DepEd, 1999-2000)	51.0% (DepEd, 1998-99)
High school		
Females	53.4% (DepEd, 2000-01)	51.4% (DepEd, 1997-98)
Males	46.6% (DepEd, 2000-01)	48.6% (DepEd, 1997-98)
College		
Females	51.8% (CHED, 1997-98)	59.8% (CHED, 1996-97)
Males	48.2% (CHED, 1997-98)	40.2% (CHED, 1996-97)
Courses most commonly dominated by women		
Home Economics	90.1% (CHED, 1997-98)	88.2% (CHED, 1996-97)
Service Trades	77.2% (CHED, 1997-98)	84.9% (CHED, 1996-97)
Education and Teacher Training	69.2% (CHED, 1997-98)	78.4% (CHED, 1996-97)
Courses least enrolled by women		
Engineering	20.6% (CHED, 1997-98)	20.0% (CHED, 1996-97)
Architectural and Town Planning	25.1% (CHED, 1997-98)	24.6% (CHED, 1996-97)
Law and Jurisprudence	42.1% (CHED, 1997-98)	41.1% (CHED, 1996-97)

deter sexual harassment and violence against women;

- sent faculty members to local and international gender-related trainings and conferences.

RESOURCES

Approved on April 17, 1997 by the University of the Philippines

Boar of Regents, the GDP holds office in Three UPV campuses: Iloilo City, Cebu City and Tacloban.

In line with its program thrusts, GDP has the following resources it would like to share with the public:

Human: About 70 GDP members are exposed to gender work. Around 30 can teach gender courses across the campuses. They are involved in advocacy, service, resourcing, and materials development. They have also done research. Because of their broad range of expertise and experience, they can be tapped as resource persons for gender-related activities.

Facilities: The three UPV campuses have a specialized library of materials that are gender-specific and readily available to users.

The main office of the GDP is located at the Iloilo City campus. Sub-offices are found in UP Cebu and UP Tacloban.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

For more information, please contact:

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UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE VISAYAS

ILOILO CITY

DESCRIPTION

The UPV Gender and Development Program is a newly-institutionalized program of the University which is focused on gender studies and extension. As an affiliate of the University Center for Women's Studies and as the former UPV Women's Desk, it was an aggrupation of women from the faculty, administrative and research and extension personnel (REPS) sectors of the UPV community whose interests ranged from women's studies to women's welfare.

Presently, the Program has the following functions:

- ✓ the formulation and implementation of gender sensitive and responsive programs for UPV and the Visayas Region;
- ✓ the mainstreaming of gender concepts and issues in the curricula and degree programs; and
- ✓ the information dissemination of these programs through trainings and advocacy, research and publication, and professional networking.



VISION

The GDP shares a vision of an improved status of women, both urban and rural, in and outside the formal school system, as well as a reformed social order that rids itself of the inequities, injustices and exploitative conditions which have disadvantaged and marginalized people, particularly women, within Ilonggo, Cebuano and Waray societies and sub-cultures.

OBJECTIVES

UPV GDP objectives are anchored on feminist and democratic ideals in support of the economic, political, social and cultural empowerment of women. They are pursued through three components:

- curriculum development
- research
- extension

SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The UPV GDP hosts UGSAD, The Regional Gender Resource Center for Western Visayas recognized by the National

Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW).

Among its achievements are:

- the integration of gender concepts in subjects like community development, humanities, political science, literature, psychology, history, communication and management;
- the development of gender-specific courses;
- the development of indigenous materials for teaching and training;
- the promotion of gender awareness and conduct of capability-building trainings on gender responsive planning conducted among academicians, government agency personnel and local government practitioners, non-government workers and people's organizations in urban and rural areas;
- the conduct of researches on women and gender-related issues; and women in literature, history and development;
- case studies about gender issues in development work;
- advocacy for women's reproductive rights and for the passage of laws to

COOPERATING AGENCIES

Academe

University of the Philippines in the Visayas (UPV)
University of St. La Salle (USLS)
University of San Agustin (USA)
West Visayas State University (WVSU)

Government Agencies

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)
Department of Agriculture (DA)
Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
Department of Education (DepEd)
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Department of Health (DOH)
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
Commission on Higher Education (CHR)
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
National Statistics Coordinating Board (NSCB)
Philippine National Police RO6 (PNP)
Population Commission (POPCOM)
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

Local Government Units

Provincial Government of Aklan
Provincial Government of Antique
Provincial Government of Capiz
Provincial Government of Guimaras
Provincial Government of Iloilo
Provincial Government of Negros Occidental

NGOs

Antique Development Foundation
PROCESS Foundation - Panay, Inc.
Save the Children Foundation
Woman Health Philippines

Special Projects

Antique Integrated Area Development (ANIAD)
Local Government Support Program (LGSP)

SUPPORTED BY

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW)
Selected NGAs, Academic Institutions, NGOs and LGUs in NCRFW priority regions
University Center for Women's Studies - UP (UCWS)
Women's Studies Association of the Philippines (WSAP)

Ugsad is the Hiligaynon term for "full moon". In Philippine lore, the moon is considered the female, the sun, the male, and the stars, the children. The moon illumines; it does not smother its children. Such is the female quality of brilliance, nurturance and protectiveness.

When the moon is at its fullest, it is the time that the children come out to play.

For us who are with the Center, the moon at its fullest signifies the peak of women's struggles for the attainment of a gender-fair society. And like the brilliance of the full moon, this commitment shall be shared and at the same time it shall draw out from among our peers, their creative spirit and energy.

For more information, contact:

The Coordinator

**Ugsad The Regional Gender Resource Center
c/o Gender and Development Program**

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The Regional Gender Resource Center - Western Visayas

The Establishment of the Ugsad Regional Gender Resource Center (Ugsad-GRC) in Western Visayas in July 1999 answers the need for a more focused and well-coordinated implementation of gender and development (GAD) programs and projects in Region VI.

Region VI is composed of the provinces of Iloilo, Antique, Guimaras, Aklan, Capiz and Negros Occidental.

As a major output of the project "Building GAD Capability of Regional Women's/ Gender Resource Centers", the center functions as a coordinating body to pool together efforts to assist government agencies, local government units, academic institutions and non-government organizations in gender mainstreaming.

VISION for the REGION

A gender-responsive region where women, men and children equally participate in development efforts and equitably share development resources, opportunities and benefits.

VISION of UGSAD

A locus of action, resources, information and support for all GAD mainstreaming efforts in the region."

MISSION

The Ugsad-GRC shall be a coordinating body of all efforts and resources in providing gender-responsive services and facilitate gender mainstreaming in national government agencies, non-government organizations, local government units, academic institutions and other entities.

OBJECTIVES

General:

1. To build capability in gender planning, gender monitoring and evaluation and gender-related policy information; and
2. To facilitate the mainstreaming and ensure the sustainability of GAD programs and projects in Region VI.

Specific:

1. To develop GAD resource pools to assist regional line agencies, academic institutions, LGUs and NGOs in mainstreaming gender concerns;
2. To develop GAD materials and tools that will address gender issues at the regional and local levels; and
3. To assist the monitoring and evaluation of immediate and long-term social impact of development programs.

SERVICES

Through its network of GAD trainers, consultants and advocates, the Center offers the following:

A. Resource Pool

- Trained academic and professional researchers in gender studies
- Trained GAD trainers
- Consultants on gender-related interventions

B. Training

- Gender Sensitivity
- Gender-Responsive Planning/ Project Management / Monitoring and Evaluation
- Gender Relations Analysis
- Feminist Counselling
- Trainers' Training
- Feminist Project Management

- Feminist and Gender Sensitive Research Methodologies
- Feminist and Gender Sensitive Research
- Mainstreaming GAD in Development Plans, Programs and Policies
- Domestic Violence/ Sexual Harassment
- Reproductive Health
- Mainstreaming Gender in the Curriculum
- Livelihood and Entrepreneurial Skills Development
- Instructional Materials Development
- Stress Management Tools and Techniques
- Advocacy and Lobbying Techniques

C. Information Dissemination/ Data Generation

- Generation and dissemination of region-based research data relevant to GAD mainstreaming efforts;
- Publication and documentation;
- Roundtable discussions, paper presentations and fora on gender-related topics like gender and sexuality, politics, women and history, and violence against women.

D. Research and Program Development

- Packaging of research proposals, training programs, and others;
- Conduct of gender-related research

E. Library

Housed at the Gender and Development Program Office of the University of the Philippines in the Visayas, the center is equipped with a collection of gender-related books, periodicals, researches and video materials. An anteroom is also available for meetings and small conferences.

Agency members have their own collection of gender-related materials.

IA FACULTY

AGUILAR, Riza O.
M.Sc. Marine Biology
Ph.D. Aquatic Biosciences

BALDEVARONA, Rodolfo B.
M.Sc. Fisheries (Aquaculture)
Ph.D. Marine Science (Biological Oceanography)

BAYLON, Carlos C.
M.Sc. Soil Science
Ph.D. Biology and Living Resources

CAIPANG, Christopher Marlowe A.
B.Sc. Fisheries (Inland Fisheries)

CAMACHO, Arsenio S.
Ph.D. Fisheries Management

CATEDRILLA, Liah C.
M.Sc. Development Communication

CORRE, Valeriano Jr. L.
M.Sc. Fisheries (Aquaculture)

DUREZA, Lourdes A.
M.Sc. Fisheries (Aquaculture)
Ph.D. Fisheries Management

DUREZA, Virgilio A.
M.Sc. Fisheries Management

FORTES, Norma R.
M.Sc. Fisheries Biology

FORTES, Romeo D.
M.Sc. Fisheries Management
Ph. D. Fisheries Management

GONZALES, Gaudiosa A.
M.Sc. Fisheries Management
Ph.D. Fisheries Management

LAURETA, Liberato V.
M.Sc. Fisheries (Aquaculture)
Ph.D. Marine Biology

MARASIGAN, Arnulfo N.
M.Sc. Fisheries (Aquaculture)
Ph.D. Planktology

MARASIGAN, Evelyn T.
M.Sc. Fisheries (Aquaculture)

RONQUILLO, Jesse D.
M.Sc. Fisheries (Aquaculture Physiology)
Ph.D. Fisheries (Marine Resources)

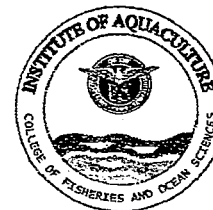
SACLAUSO, Crispino A.
M.Sc. Fisheries (Aquaculture)
Ph.D. Zoology (Fish Ecology)

SANARES, Roman C.
M.Sc. Statistics

SERRANO, Augusto Jr. E.
Master of Agriculture (Fisheries)
Doctor of Fisheries Science (Food Science)

TOLEDO, Nieves A.
M.Sc. Fisheries (Aquaculture Physiology)

Institute of AQUACULTURE



For further information contact:

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College of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
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College of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
University of the Philippines in the Visayas
Miag-ao 5023, Iloilo, Philippines

In response to the need to provide food for the growing Filipino population, the Philippine government has placed fish production, particularly, aquaculture, among its priorities.

The University of the Philippines in the Visayas through the Institute of Aquaculture (IA), College of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences implements academic, research and extension programs designed to produce well-trained technical manpower as well as generate technology for maximum sustainable fish production in the country.

FUNCTIONS

- To develop and implement curricular programs in aquaculture and inland fisheries that are relevant to the needs of the industry;
- To enhance the country's capabilities in aquaculture research for maximum production without degrading the environment;
- To generate aquaculture technologies for industrial and economic development;
- To implement extension programs aimed at packaging and disseminating appropriate technologies;
- To play a significant role in the management and conservation of aquaculture and inland fisheries resources; and
- To establish linkages with both local and international agencies for the development of aquaculture and inland fisheries.

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Ph.D. Fisheries (Aquaculture)

A Doctoral Degree program that requires a minimum of 28 units of core and elective courses, 2 units of seminar and 12 units of dissertation. Subjects include: *Aquaculture Management, Physiology of Aquatic Animals, Advanced Aquatic Ecological Concepts, Advanced Fish Genetics, Marine Biotechnology, Waste Management in Aquaculture, Coastal Resource Management,*

Advanced Aquaculture Engineering, Histology of Aquatic Organisms, Fish Energetics.

M.S. Fisheries (major in Aquaculture)

A 2-year M.Sc. program that requires a minimum of 24-units of course work and 6 units of thesis. Subjects include: *Aquaculture Management, Fundamentals of Experiment Designs, Advances in Fish Diseases, Advances in Hatchery Management, Pond Productivity, Advances in Fish Nutrition, Physiology of Aquatic Animals, Advanced Ecological Concepts.*

Master of Aquaculture

A one year and one summer non-thesis program that requires a minimum of 31 units of course work. Subjects include: *Seed Production, Pond Design and Construction, Pond Culture Methods and Practices, Pen and Cage Culture, Shellfish Culture, Seaweed Culture, Cultivable Species, Aquaculture Extension, Aquaculture Planning, Recirculating Systems, Stocking of Open Waters.*

B.S. in Aquaculture

A 4-year B.Sc. program that requires a summer practicum and special problem, or Undergraduate Thesis. Subjects include: *Ichthyology, Aquatic Ecology, Aquatic Invertebrates, Aquatic Physiology, Aquatic Flora, Nutrition of Aquatic Animals, Hatchery Management, Health Management in Aquaculture, Aquaculture Engineering, Fisheries Statistics, Aquaculture Technologies, Research Methodology & Scientific Writing, Fisheries Extension, Fish Genetics, Management of Aquatic Resources.*

RESEARCH PROGRAMS

- development and/or improvement of hatchery and culture techniques for commercially important finfish, shellfish, seaweeds and other aquatic organisms;
- fish health, nutrition and genetics; and
- conservation and management of inland and coastal waters.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

- Technology dissemination through community outreach services, institutional training programs, the Aquaculture Summer Institute (AQUASI); and
- Technology verification either in the production ponds or in cooperation with the private sector.

FACILITIES

The Institute has 3 stations with the following facilities:

➤ Brackishwater Aquaculture Center (BAC)

Multi-species Hatchery, fishponds (12 ha.), Wet Laboratory, Soil and Water Laboratory, Nutrition Laboratory, Microbiology Laboratory, Computer Room, Library, Dormitory, Cafeteria



➤ Batan Mariculture Station (BMS)

Fishpond Complex (30 ha.), Modified Mangrove Ecosystem, Demo Pond House, Liaison Office



➤ Freshwater Aquaculture Station (FAS)

Freshwater Hatchery, Fishponds (3.65 ha.), Wet Laboratory, S&T Laboratory



Other Facilities of the Institute in the Main Campus include: Multi-species Hatchery, Fishponds, Phycology Laboratory, Microbiology Laboratory, Fish Diseases Laboratory, Research Laboratory, Wet Laboratory, Microscope Room.

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Jane Ruth Martinez - Head, Research & Data Banking Unit
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Rene Arroyo - MPDC, Anilao
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Pio Apil - NGO, Rep., Banate, Anilao
Debbie Denila - NGO, Banate

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Ex-Mayor Rodolfo P. Sarrosa
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BANATE BAY COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

(PURSUING LOCAL GOVERNANCE THROUGH INTER-LGU PARTNERSHIP)



Implemented by the Municipalities of
Anilao, Banate and Barotac Nuevo
in the Province of Iloilo through the
Banate Bay Resource Management
Council, Inc. (BBRMCI)

BANATE BAY

Banate Bay is traditionally a rich fishing ground shared by the Municipalities of Anilao, Banate and Barotac Nuevo in the Province of Iloilo. Half-moon in shape, it is geographically located at the northwestern part of Panay Island and at the central part of Guimaras Strait. It covers an estimated area of 14,385 hectare from Magquil Point in Banate extending southward to Talisay Point in Barotac Nuevo. It has been the main source of sustenance to almost 30,000 people of the twenty-two (22) coastal barangays of the said municipalities.

Studies conducted in the early 90's confirmed that Banate Bay's coastal and marine resources were severely depleted. Massive conversion of magrove areas into fishpond areas in the 70's brought about the destruction of nursery grounds and constricting the major river systems.



THE PARTNERSHIP

It was in October of 1995 when Hon. Ramon Antiojo, then Municipal Mayor of Anilao initiated series of consultations with neighboring mayors of Banate and Barotac Nuevo of saving Banate Bay from further destruction. This started the forging of the three Municipalities into a partnership, the first LGU initiated CRM program in the Province of Iloilo. Together, the Local Chief Executives of the three municipalities and some municipal personnel created an Interim Ad Hoc Committee to draft a Preliminary Concept of the Plan that was finally presented and approved on January, 1996. This gave birth to the "Banate Bay Resource Management Agreement of 1996" which is mandated for the creation of the BANATE BAY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL, INC. (BBMCI), a non-stock, non-profit SEC registered organization tasked to implement the plans and programs of the three municipalities.

To date, the partnership have proven that despite limited resources, the LGUs could still make a dent in the delivery of their services. It is an amazing demonstration of innovation and excellence in local governance. The reason why in 1998, barely two years of operation, the partnership was chosen as one of the "Top Ten Most Outstanding LGU programs in the country" the first time in the Province of Iloilo.

Cited by the Asian Institute of Management (AIM) as one of the Gawad Galing-Pook Awardees in 1998, the program's most significant profile of success is the initiative of the individual LGUs to forge an inter-LGU program that is sustainable as it is affordable. Wisdom is displayed in prioritizing expenditure programs and in mobilizing the community. The display of political strength and discipline by the past and present leaders is totally unexpected. The reason why agreements with various national government agencies like DENR, DA-BFAR, DPWH, DLG, TESDA, SEAFDEC and the Academe (UP & USCOP) were facilitated. Most outstanding is the financial assistance from LGSP, Region VI for the Capability-Building activities and a trust fund from DA-BFAR for the various livelihood projects.

COMPONENTS AND STRATEGIES

The BBRMCI launched its CRM Program for Banatè Bay on five fronts; namely:

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT. To institutionalize the concept of development, the BBRMCI officials conducted massive information, education and motivation (IBM) campaign in the twenty-two coastal barangays including the school. Barangay Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (BFARNCs) were organized in the 21 barangays and 10 fishermen associations were organized. Various capability-building training and seminars were conducted for the different stakeholders in the Bay.

LAW ENFORCEMENT. This component is concerned with the management and supervision of the bay against illegal fishing. 78 were deputized as fish wardens in the three municipalities to enforce the fishery laws. A synchronized review and consolidation of the 3 Municipal Fishery Ordinances was undertaken by the 3 local sanggunians. Licensing was institutionalized in the respective Municipal Treasurers Office.

RESOURCE REGENERATION. This component includes activities on mangrove rehabilitation, upland reforestation, watershed rehab, management of reserve areas and sanctuaries, and the implementation of the zoning plan.

LIVELIHOOD. Various alternative livelihood projects identified by the fisherfolks and other sectors were established through the financial assistance from DA-BFAR, the Iloilo Provincial Government, DENR and TESDA.

RESEARCH AND DATA BANKING. Initiatives in research were conducted by cooperating agencies like SEAFDEC, UPV/ISCOF, PCAMMARD. Research studies were conducted in the Bay area by the post and graduate students.

"SAVE BANATE BAY"



Galing Pook Awardee '98

For more information, contact:

BBRMCI, Office, Poblacion, Banate, Iloilo
Tel. No. 3620-002; 3620-401; 3622-405

This publication is Funded By:
Local Government Support Program
Programme de soutien aux gouvernements locaux
Region VI, Western Visayas

VISION

"An ecologically balanced environment with a self-reliant and empowered fisherfolk working together for the improvement of their quality of life."

OBJECTIVES

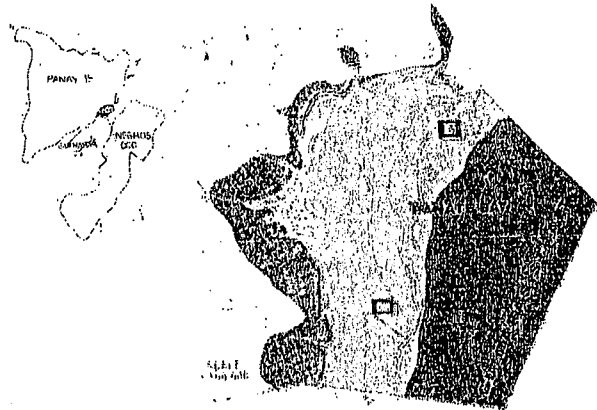
The BBRMCI shall be able to formulate and implement its long and medium term sustainable development plans in the restoration, preservation, creation of opportunities and saving the Bay from further deterioration by adopting management policies, practices and strategies to improve the income level of the small fishermen.







Specifically, the BBRMCI aims to achieve the following:

1. shall adopt policies and stricter measures for the following:
 - a. eradicate all forms of illegal fishing
 - b. ban the operation of commercial fishing boats
 - c. adopt a zoning scheme that shall eliminate the construction of illegal fish pens, fishponds and other structures along and within the area
 - d. ban indiscriminate gathering of sea shells and corals
 - e. adopt a "regeneration" program like mangrove reforestation, artificial reefs, upland reforestation and etc.
2. shall organize the small fishermen into associations or cooperatives
3. shall adopt information, education and motivation (IBM) program so as to develop the capability of the cooperatives
4. shall develop/coordinate with proper agencies in the installation of post harvest and other needed infrastructures
5. shall conduct continuous research studies
6. shall maintain a data banking system
7. shall identify resources and other sources of funds necessary for the operation and maintenance of the BBRMCI






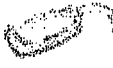




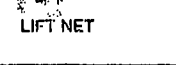



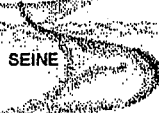
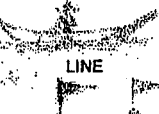

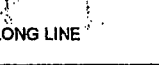



BANATE BAY INTEGRATED ZONING PLAN

This integrated zoning plan was incorporated in the respective Municipal Fishery Ordinances of the Municipalities of Anilao, Banate and Barotac Nuevo.



-  **Zone I - Freshwater Tributaries and Brackishwater Fishponds (4,585 hectares)**
This zone includes all river systems and its tributaries and brackishwater fishponds, developed or undeveloped.
-  **Zone II - Mangrove Areas (300.0 hectares)** Covers the area measuring a distance of not less than fifty (50) meters from the peripheral dikes of fishponds going seaward with or without vegetation.
-  **Zone III - Tidal Flats (1,000 hectares)** Includes all foreshore areas exposed during the lowest low tide excluding mangrove cover.
-  **Zone IV - Shallow Water Fishing Area (4,000 hectares)** Includes all areas with a water depth of 0.5 to 10.0 fathoms during lowest low tide.
-  **Zone V - Deep Sea Fishing Area (4,680 hectares)** Includes all areas with water depth of more than 10.0 fathoms during the lowest low tide.
-  **Zone VI - Reserved Areas** Includes all areas declared as sanctuaries, marine reserves and for the establishment of artificial reefs.

BBRMCI INTEGRATED ZONE PLAN

INLAND FISHERIES	ONSHORE FISHERIES / MUNICIPAL LICENSE	
<p>ZONE I Brackishwater Fishpond 4,585 has</p>  <p>FISHPOND-BANGUS</p>  <p>MUD CRAB CULTURE</p>	<p>ZONE II Mangrove Areas 75 has. 50 m. from the Peripheral dikes going seaward</p> 	<p>ZONE III Tidal Flats Sand Bars 1,000 has.</p>  <p>SAND CLAM CULTURE</p>  <p>BLOOD CLAM CULTURE</p> 
ONSHORE FISHERIES/ MUNICIPAL LICENSE	DEEP SEA FISHERIES	SANCTUARY
<p>ZONE IV 5-10 m Deep 4,00 has</p>  <p>FISH CORRAL</p>  <p>PUSH NET</p>  <p>CRAB POT</p>  <p>FISH POT</p>  <p>CASH NET</p>  <p>MUSSEL/ OYSTER</p>  <p>FISH CAGE</p>  <p>LIFT NET</p>	<p>ZONE V 10 m - Up 4,675 has.</p>  <p>SEINE</p>  <p>LINE</p>  <p>GILL NET</p>  <p>LONG LINE</p>	<p>ZONE VI Corals 25 has.</p>  <p>HIHOTCAN 25 has.</p>  <p>SEA GRASSES PASIL 25 has.</p>  <p>ARTIFICIAL REEFS.</p>

The Modified Fisheries Ordinances

- * Anilao
- * Banate
- * Barotac Nuevo



Galing Pook Awardee '98

Implemented in coordination with the
Banate Bay Resource Management Council Inc.
(BBRMCI)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

In previous years, Banate Bay had become a critical fishing ground because of rampant dynamite fishing, encroachment of commercial fishing boats, used of fine-meshed nets and conversion of mangrove areas into fishponds.

Finally, in 1996, this very critical state had been recognized by the municipalities covering the bay by creating the Banate Bay Resource Management Council, Inc. To facilitate regular monitoring, a Municipal Task Force or Bantay Dagat was organized in each of these municipalities. These task forces which is under the direct supervision of the Law Enforcement Unit is tasked to conduct regular patrolling and surveillance in order to ensure strict implementation of the policies approved by the respective Sangguniang Bayan Councils.

With the financial and technical support from LGSP, DA and the Provincial Government of Iloilo, two (2) batches of Fishery Law Enforcement Seminar were conducted in which 78 fish wardens were deputized. These deputized fish wardens were representatives coming from the fisher folks organizations, the BFAFMCs, the Barangay Council, the PNP and the Municipal Personnel.

To add more teeth to law enforcement, the Municipal Fishery Ordinances of Anilao, Banate and Barotac Nuevo were reviewed and harmonized into a uniform ordinance. The provisions of these ordinances were made uniform in all features including fees, permits, licenses and penalties. The review of these ordinances was made possible with the technical assistance of the fisheries division of the Iloilo Provincial Government and the Department of Agriculture.

A regular patrolling and surveillance is conducted by each task forces in coordination with the Law Enforcement Unit of the Council to apprehend violators especially commercial fishing boats encroaching the bay.

Under the Law Enforcement Unit, a new Licensing Procedure for the issuance of fishing permits was adopted. Bgy. FARMC Chairmen, Barangay Captains, and Heads of Local Task Forces were made to verify and countersign before a Fishing Permit is issued by the Municipal Mayor.

THE UNIFIED MUNICIPAL FISHERIES ORDINANCE PROHIBITED THE FOLLOWING:

- Section 22 - Fishing with out license/permit
- Section 35 - Prohibition of fishing boat operation/fishing activities within Fish Sanctuaries
- Section 36 - Closed Season prohibition of catching sardine, herring and mackerel from November 15 to March 15 of the succeeding year
- Section 37 & 38 - Prohibition of catching, selling, processing and transporting gravid crab and crablets less than 2 1/2 inches
- Section 41 - Prohibition on Baby trawl hul-bot (danish seine)
- Section 42 - Fine meshed Net
- Section 43 - Registration of Fishing Boats three gross tons
- Section 44 - Illegal fishing dealing in illegally caught fish or fishery products
- Section 45 - Prohibition the Operation of Commercial Fishing Boats more than 3 gross tons.

PENALTIES (imprisonment)

- Explosives - 12 to 25 years for possession of explosives
 - 2 to life if explosives is used
 - 25 years to life if it cause injury
 - 5 years to 10 if dealing in.
- Trawl fishing - 6 months to 6 years

ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

First Offense	P 1,000.00
Second Offense	2,000.00
Third Offense	2,500.00
or imprisonment	

PERMITS, LICENSES AND FEES

Fishing Operation:	
Fish Corral	800.00
Push net (salap)	20.00
Cash net (laya)	20.00
Pole and Line (Bunit)	20.00
With Bancas	
Crab lift net (bentol)	30.00
Crab pot (panggal) 50'	30.00
Fish pot (Bobo)	30.00
Handline (panagat)	50.00
Longline (labay)	50.00
Gill net (sevdrift)	100.00
Skimming Net (sungkit)	100.00
Encircling gill net (Kurantay)	200.00
Hulbot de mano (danish seine)	800.00
Sinsoro	500.00
Panabuan	300.00
Other not identified	200.00
Mayor's Permit	20.00
Auxiliary Invoices	5.00
	per 50 kilos for transporting fishery product

RENEWAL OF LICENSE

On the third week of January every year	
Registration of banca	
Granting of fishing license	
Reg. Banca without motor	50
Reg. Banca with motor	100

CREDO OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Go to the people.
 Live among them.
 Learn from them.
 Plan with them.
 Start with what they know.
 Build on what they have.
 Teach by showing.
 Learn by doing.
 Not a showcase but a pattern.
 Not odds and ends but a system.
 Not piecemeal but an integrated approach.
 Not to conform but to transform.
 Not relief but release.

THE FOUR-FOLD APPROACH

Education to combat ignorance
 Livelihood to fight poverty
 Health to fight disease
 Self-government to combat civic inertia

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 http://www.prrm.org

PHILIPPINE RURAL RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT



PHILIPPINE RURAL RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT

VISION

PRRM envisions a society of equity and sustainability. The future is one where ignorance, poverty, disease and powerlessness shall have been eradicated and development takes place within the environment's carrying capacity.

MISSION

To strengthen the capacity of local communities in self-government, in management of habitat and influencing public policy through the four-fold approach (education, livelihood, health and self-government) and natural resources management.

BEGINNINGS

PRRM was founded in 1952. It traces its roots to China where, in the early 1900s, the rural reconstruction movement was born, inspired and led by Dr. Y.C. James Yen.

PRRM, envisioned to be a movement committed to the cause of the Filipino peasant, began as a small group of prominent Filipinos led by Dean Conrado Benitez of the University of the Philippines.

PRRM inspired the formation of similar national movements in Colombia, Guatemala, India and Thailand. The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), set up by Dr. Yen in the mid-'60s, facilitated this process of globalization of the rural reconstruction movement.

BASIC STRATEGY

To demonstrate a sustainable model of development at the local level and work for policy reform at the national and global levels. This is PRRM's basic strategy to address the interlocking problems of poverty, environmental degradation and social conflicts that are rooted in a flawed development model.

The demonstration component is primary and aims to show that a model can work on a lower but critical scale. The policy advocacy aspect is supportive and helps broaden the space for local and community-based initiatives. They complement and reinforce each other.

MAIN PROGRAM

Area development is PRRM's core field intervention strategy. It is being pursued in nine sustainable rural districts (SRDs), three bays and three protected areas across 20 provinces nationwide. The goal is to effect structural change on a certain scale of sustainability.

The core element of PRRM is community empowerment. The programs are designed to bring about eventual shift of power to the people themselves. At every step, this process should translate in increasing capacity of communities for self-governance and management of resources and in state of governance that is accountable to the citizens.

PRRM's concept of an SRD is an area the size of a small province or district. Usually, this is a grid of about 1,500 square kilometers encompassing over 200 villages of about 50,000 households spanning a variety of natural and human support systems.

SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The primary task of area development is supported by policy research and advocacy. The thematic areas of policy include agrarian reform, sustainable agriculture and rural development, foreign debt, trade and ODA, human rights, peace and environment. The targets for advocacy and lobby are the national government, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and the corporate sector.

PRRM helps build networks and coalition within the country, in the Asian region and at the global level. This is necessary to strengthen advocacy for development alternatives.

MEANS AND RESOURCES

PRRM is organized both as NGO and membership institution. The first allows it to undertake programs at all levels. The second gives it the character of a movement drawing strength and resources from a broad professional base.

PRRM has a staff capacity of over 300 full-time and multi-disciplinary workers. It runs a continuing program for staff and career development appropriate to its basic strategy.

The financial resources of the institution are drawn from the outside as well as local sources. Its main funding partners are NGOs in the North like NOVIB, German Agro-Action, IPADE, and several others. It also gets project funding support from its members, in the form of dues, donations and technology extensions.

PRRM owns a 14-hectare training facility in the province of Nueva Ecija. This facility doubles as in-house training venue and income center when leased out occasionally to other agencies.

Community & Habitat is PRRM's regular publication. Occasionally, PRRM also publishes books and produces video documentaries relevant to development and environment, in addition to producing other development education and communication materials.

PARTNERS

NATIONAL

Bartay Kalikasan; Conference Against Poverty (CAP); Convergence for Community-Centered Area Development (CONVERGENCE); Freedom from Debt Coalition (FDC); National Partnership for Cooperative Development (NIPCD); NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR); NGOs for Integrated Protected Areas (NIPA); Philippine Network on Climate Change (PNCC); Social Watch Philippines.

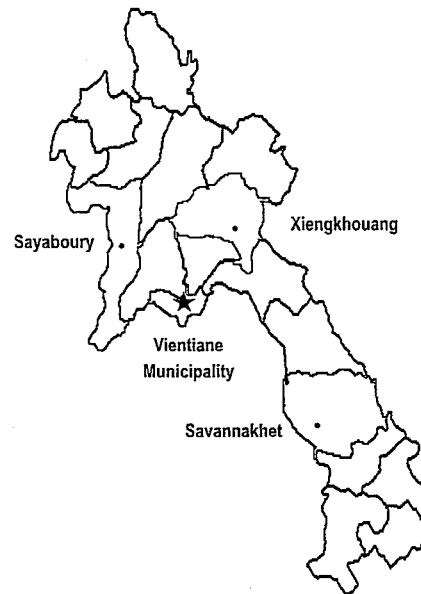
GLOBAL

Rural reconstruction family-International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) and the National Rural Reconstruction Movements (NRRMs) in Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Thailand and India. Other partners include: Asia-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education-International Council for Adult Education (ASPBAE-ICAE); Fundacion El Teller, Third World Network; International Network of

Alternative Financial Institutions (INAFI); International Conference of Asian Foundations and Organizations (ICAFO); World Rainforest Movement (WRM); Philippine Development Forum in the United States (PDF); Center for Research and Information on Low External Input and Sustainable Agriculture (ILEA); and the South-South Commission Reunions de Cotonou; People's Plan 21, Japan; People-to-People Aid Movement, Japan; Japan Tropical Forest Action Network (JATAN); ASCEND, Hongkong; CIVICUS; World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Asia-Pacific Civil Society Forum; Society for International Development; Development Innovations and Network; People's Alliance for Social Development; ADB-NGO Working Group; World Bank NGO Working Group; Social Watch; Climate Action Network-South East Asia (CANSEA).

Gender Statistics

Population of Lao PDR (1995)	4,574,848
women	50.6%
men	49.4%
Fertility rate (1994)	6.6
Maternal mortality rate (1988-1991) per 100,000	653
Maternal mortality rate (1995) per 100,000	85
Infant mortality rate (1995) under 1 year per 1000	104
age 1-5 years per 1000	170
Illiteracy rate (1995)	
women	52.1%
men	26%
Primary school education (1995)	
women	40%
men	60%
Secondary school education (1995)	
women	37%
men	63%
Post-graduate education (1995)	
women	10%
men	90%
Participation of Women in the Fourth National Assembly Fourth Legislature (1998)	
Total members of the National Assembly 99	
women	21
men	78
Vice-president of the National Assembly	
women	1
men	2
Member of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly	
women	2
men	5



Gender Resource Information and Development Centres

Vientiane	021-413 228
Savannakhet	041-213 694
Xiengkhouang	061-312 259
Sayaboury	074-211 110



Gender Resource Information and Development Centre (GRID)

Lao Women's Union Training and
Development Centre
Ban Sapanthong Kang
PO Box 59
Vientiane, Lao PDR
tel: (856-21) 413228
fax: (856-21) 416 343
e-mail: Gridvte@laotel.com

Women in the Lao PDR



GRID project signing ceremony on April 25, 1997 between the Government of the Lao PDR, UNDP and NORAD.

According to the constitution of the Lao PDR, women and men have equal rights in all aspects of society - political, economic, cultural, social and within the family. Gender equality is a policy of the Party and the Government of the Lao PDR and is promoted through the Lao Women's Union. This mass organisation reaches out to women at the national, provincial, district and village levels and includes all ethnic minority groups to help them contribute in the task of protecting and developing the nation.

However, women still face many challenges including poverty, low education and literacy, limited health services, high

infant and maternal mortality rates, and a high fertility rate of 6-7 children per woman. This indicates women are still underprivileged in many areas compared to men.

To develop the quality of life for both men and women, there is a need to raise awareness of gender issues in the society and to promote the status of women. Gender issues must be integrated into socio-economic development at all levels. There is also a need for gender disaggregated statistics and information.

Responding to these needs, the Prime Minister's Office approved a project cooperation agreement on April 24, 1997 between the Government of the Lao PDR, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Norwegian aid agency, NORAD to set up Gender Resource Information and Development (GRID) Centres. The Lao Women's Union is responsible for the implementation of the project and is coordinating with relevant ministries and experts. In the first three-year pilot phase, GRID Centers will be established in four locations - Vientiane Municipality, Savannakhet, Sayaboury and Xiengkhouang provinces.

Role of the GRID centres

The GRID centres will display and disseminate information on gender issues to the public and especially to planners, development workers, government officials and decision-makers at all levels.



The Third Lao National Women's Congress (1993)

Activities of the GRID centers

- ◆ information networking to share gender and development lessons in-country and abroad;
- ◆ promote gender knowledge and awareness through training sessions and mass media campaigns;
- ◆ train government officials in gender-sensitive data gathering, analysis and use of this information in development planning; and
- ◆ integrate and promote forms of gender-sensitive planning.

Objectives of the GRID project

The GRID centres main objectives are to:

- ◆ improve access to and use of resources on gender and development;
- ◆ promote gender sensitivity in development planning and implementation at all levels;
- ◆ increase skill and participation of Lao women of all ethnic backgrounds in the design and implementation of development projects.

Resource library

Each GRID centre will provide a resource library with books, magazines and brochures on gender issues. Special shelves with materials on gender will also be set up in the National Library, and the National University Library. These will include information on:

- ◆ Lao Women's Union
- ◆ women's role in socio-economic development
- ◆ poverty alleviation for women and families
- ◆ women and media
- ◆ reproductive health
- ◆ women and AIDS
- ◆ women and decision-making
- ◆ women in business
- ◆ women and credit and savings
- ◆ women in education and culture
- ◆ women entrepreneurs and income generation
- ◆ women and the preservation and promotion of handicrafts



Mrs. Onechanh Thammavong, President of the Lao Women's Union was newly elected as the Vice-President of the National Assembly (Fourth Legislature) in February 1998

Gathering gender statistics

In cooperation with the National Statistics Center, the GRID project will undertake the gathering of gender disaggregated data in Lao PDR. The objective is to gather and analyze both qualitative and quantitative data. Government officials and others will be trained in data analysis and in recording case studies on women's issues to enrich the pool of available gender information in Lao PDR.

ປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ສຸຂະພາບ
POPULATION AND HEALTH

ພົນລະເມືອງ 1995 Population	4 574 848
ຄາດຄະເນພົນລະເມືອງ 1998 Estimated Population 1998	4 966 926
ຄົວເຮືອນ 1998 Households 1998	799 289
ອັດຕາການເກີດລວມຕໍ່ປີ (ສ່ວນພັນ) Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000)	41.3
ອັດຕາການຕາຍລວມຕໍ່ປີ (ສ່ວນພັນ) Crude Death Rate (Per 1000)	15.1
ອັດຕາການເພີ່ມແບບທຳມະຊາດ(ສ່ວນຮ້ອຍ) Natural Increase Rate (Per 100)	25.0
ອັດຕາການຕາຍຂອງເດັກຕໍ່ກຳລັງເປັນລະດັບ Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000)	100
ອັດຕາການຕາຍຂອງເດັກອາຍຸ 5 ປີ ເສັ້ນສູນ 5-14 Mortality Rate (Per 1000)	170
ອັດຕາການຈະເລີນພັນລວມ Total Fertility Rate (1995)	5.7
ອັດຕາການຈະເລີນພັນສ່ວນສູນ Total Fertility Rate (1995)	5.5
ອາຍຸຍິນສະເລ່ຍ ປີ (1995) Life Expectancy	
ຍິງ Female	52
ຊາຍ Male	50



▼ **ແມ່ນຮູບຮ່າງພົນລະເມືອງຂອງເດັກທີ່ເປັນຜູ້ໃນອາດຮູບພາບ**
▼ **ແມ່ນຮູບຮ່າງພົນລະເມືອງຂອງເດັກທີ່ເປັນຜູ້ໃນອາດຮູບພາບ**
▼ **ແມ່ນຮູບຮ່າງພົນລະເມືອງຂອງເດັກທີ່ເປັນຜູ້ໃນອາດຮູບພາບ**



ແຫຼ່ງຂໍ້ມູນ: ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ສຳຫຼວດພົນລະເມືອງປີ 1998
Source: 1998 Population Census, National Statistical Centre

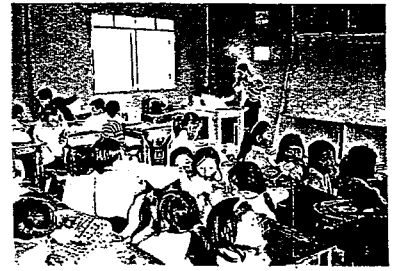
ການສຶກສາ 1996-1998
EDUCATION 1996-1998

	1996-1997		1997-1998	
	ຍິງ Female	ຊາຍ Male	ຍິງ Female	ຊາຍ Male
ນັກຮຽນ STUDENTS				
ປະຖົມ Primary	347 232	439 172	365 960	455 586
ມັດທະຍົມຕອນຕົ້ນ Lower Secondary	56 409	83 468	60 632	89 572
ມັດທະຍົມຕອນປາຍ Upper Secondary	19 070	30 288	22 752	34 551
ວິຊາຊີບຊັ້ນຕົ້ນ First Technical Level (Vocational)	551	859	620	1 093
ອາຊີວະຊັ້ນກາງ Middle Technical Level (Vocational)	2 189	3 524	2 860	4 835
ເຕັກນິກຊັ້ນສູງ High Technical Level	662	2 710	935	3 392
ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ University	1 755	3 526	2 128	3 838
ຄູສອນ TEACHERS				
ປະຖົມ Primary	10 914	15 440	11 338	15 044
ມັດທະຍົມຕອນຕົ້ນ Lower Secondary	2 779	4 050	3 152	4 737
ມັດທະຍົມຕອນປາຍ Upper Secondary	1 349	1 772	1 222	1 929
ວິຊາຊີບຊັ້ນຕົ້ນ First Technical Level (Vocational)	69	169	75	180
ອາຊີວະຊັ້ນກາງ Middle Technical Level (Vocational)	212	578	243	464
ເຕັກນິກຊັ້ນສູງ High Technical Level	109	323	114	367
ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ University	151	216	178	299

ແຫຼ່ງຂໍ້ມູນ: ກະຊວງສຶກສາ 1998 Source: Ministry of Education 1998

ລະດັບການສຶກສາ 1995
EDUCATION LEVELS 1995

	ຍິງ Female	ຊາຍ Male	ລວມ Total
ປະຖົມ Primary	781.1	406.9	1 188
ມັດທະຍົມຕອນຕົ້ນ (ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ) Lower Secondary (not completed)	437.2	550.2	987.4
ມັດທະຍົມຕອນປາຍ (ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ) Upper Secondary (not completed)	174.0	229.5	403.5
ມັດທະຍົມຕອນປາຍ (ສຳເລັດ) Upper Secondary (completed)	77.1	110.9	180.0
ວິຊາຊີບຊັ້ນຕົ້ນ (ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ) First Technical Level (not completed)	64.7	98.3	163.0
ວິຊາຊີບຊັ້ນຕົ້ນ (ສຳເລັດ) First Technical Level (completed)	19.2	32.2	51.4
ອາຊີວະຊັ້ນກາງ (ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ) Middle Technical Level (not completed)	31.4	56.7	88.1
ອາຊີວະຊັ້ນກາງ (ສຳເລັດ) Middle Technical Level (completed)	11.5	16.5	28
ເຕັກນິກຊັ້ນສູງ (ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ) High Technical Level (not completed)	11.6	23.3	34.9
ເຕັກນິກຊັ້ນສູງ (ສຳເລັດ) High Technical Level (completed)	5.6	14.8	20.4
ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ (ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ) University (not completed)	0.5	1.5	2.0
ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ (ສຳເລັດ) University (completed)	1.3	1.3	2.6



ແຫຼ່ງຂໍ້ມູນ: ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ສຳຫຼວດພົນລະເມືອງປີ 1995
Source: 1995 Population Census, National Statistical Centre

ແຮງງານ
EMPLOYMENT

	ສ່ວນຮ້ອຍ (%)		ຈຳນວນ (#)
	ຍິງ Female	ຊາຍ Male	
ລວມ Total			
ລັດຖະກອນ Civil Servant	27	73	77 000
ຕ້ອນກະຮວງການໃຫ້ລັດວິສາ State Enterprise	22	78	19 500
ຕ້ອນກະຮວງການໃຫ້ລັດວິສາ ທຳມະກິດປະສົມລັດ-ເອກະຊົນ State Private Enterprise	30	70	8 000
ຕ້ອນກະຮວງການໃຫ້ເອກະຊົນ Private Enterprise	35	65	51 700
ນາຍຈາກ Employer	26	74	5 400
ເຮັດວຽກໃຫ້ຕົນເອງ Self Employed	52	48	1 226 500
ເຮັດວຽກໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວບໍ່ໄດ້ Household (unpaid)	58	42	725 100
ລວມ Total	52	48	2 166 200

ແຫຼ່ງຂໍ້ມູນ: ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ການສຳຫຼວດພົນລະເມືອງປີ 1995
Source: 1995 Population Census, National Statistical Centre

• ສ.ປ.ປ.ລາວ ປະກອບມີ 11,600 ບ້ານ, 142 ເມືອງ, 17 ແຂວງ ແລະ 1 ເຂດພິເສດ. ມີຊາຍແດນຕິດກັບ: ສ.ປ.ຈີນ, ພູມສະຖານຈາກກາງ (ໄກຍ), ສ.ສ. ຫວຽດນາມ, ກະຣາມ, ກະຣາມສາມາຈັກ ໄທ.

The Lao PDR consists of 11,600 villages and 142 districts in 17 provinces and one special region, and shares borders with China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar.

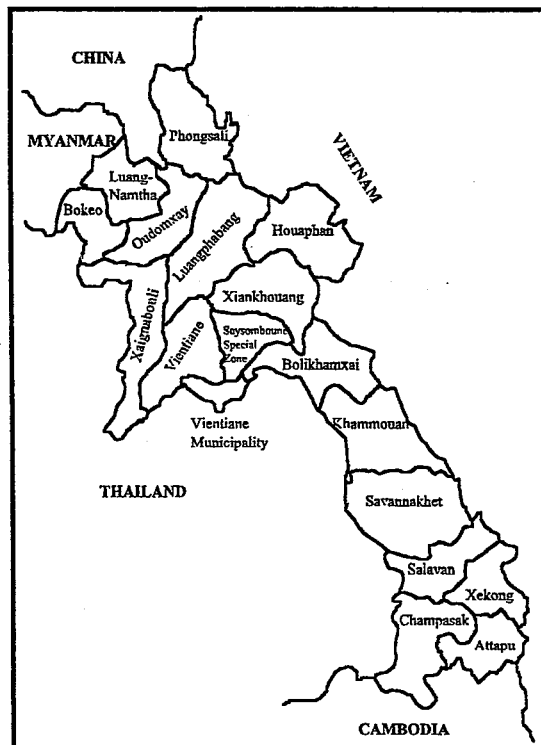
ສູນການສະໜັບສະໜູນຍິງລາວ
Lao Women's Union
ສູນຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານເມັດປາດຍິງ-ຊາຍເພື່ອການພັດທະນາ
Gender Resource Information and Development Centre
ຜູ້ປຸງແຕ່ງ ລຽນຈັນ, ສ.ປ.ປ.ລາວ
ໂທ: 856-211 41 2228, 41 6643, 4166 (856-211 41 2228)
FAX: 856-211 41 2228, 41 6643, 4166 (856-211 41 2228)
E-mail: gridvot@inet.com

7. Technical activities of the project

- (1) Information collection by field surveys throughout the country
 - Aquaculture production and development potential.
 - Aquaculture techniques and management skill of fish farms.
 - Aquaculture extension activities and gender aspects in them.
 - Manpower and ability of provincial and district livestock and fisheries offices.
 - Facilities, manpower, technical level, activities budget, etc. of provincial aquaculture stations.
 - Meteorological and demographical data.
 - Production of other Industries
- (2) Identification and improvement of technical problems in aquaculture
- (3) Making and up-dating provincial aquaculture profiles as a database.
- (4) Organizing training courses and technical meetings for provincial and district officers.
- (5) Organizing national aquaculture seminars.
- (6) Accepting trainees from universities and colleges

8. Future prospects of the Project

- Full scale technical improvement and extension enhancement activities in the next phase of the project.



Aquaculture Improvement and Extension Project
(AQIP)
Department of Livestock and Fisheries
P. O. Box 811 Vientiane, Lao P. D. R.
Tel/Fax: 856-21-223732
e-mail: aqip@laotel.com



Aquaculture Improvement and Extension Project (AQIP)

February 2001-February 2004



Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Lao P. D. R.

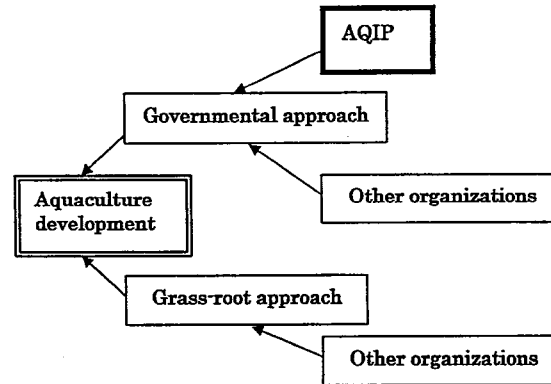
1. Background of the Project

- Government policy of national food security to increase per capita fish supply from present 10kg to more than 20kg by 2020.
- Strong fishing pressure on natural fisheries resources.
- Strong expectation for aquaculture by rural people.
- Low productivity of the existing aquaculture.

2. Constraints to be solved for aquaculture development in Lao PDR

- Insufficient supply of fish seed.
- Inadequate ability of technical improvement.
- Inadequate extension activities.
- Insufficient ability in information collection and analysis.
- Lack of manpower at national, provincial and district levels.

3. Project's role in aquaculture development assistance



4. Basic strategy of the project

Establishment of a national aquaculture development and extension center to conduct following activities with special consideration of sustainability:

- Improvement of existing aquaculture techniques.
- Up-grading ability of national, provincial and district officers.
- Collection and analysis of information on aquaculture situation throughout the country.
- Formulation of aquaculture extension plan.

5. Key factors in project implementation

- Extension of small scale aquaculture
- Diversity in natural and socio-economic conditions.
- Gender consideration

6. Project framework

- (1) Overall goal
 - To enhance activities for aquaculture technology improvement and extension throughout the country.
- (2) Project purpose
 - To establish the national aquaculture center and to develop the capability of counterparts for technology improvement and extension.
- (3) Outputs of the project
 - The national aquaculture center is constructed and its experimental facilities and equipment are fully established.
 - Aquaculture technology and extension capability of counterparts is improved.
 - A database on the aquaculture situation is established and the present status of aquaculture is clarified.
 - A methodology for technical training course for provincial and district officers is established.
 - The networks between the national aquaculture center and provincial and district officers, research and education institutes and donor agencies are strengthened.