

INCLUSIVE VALUE CHAINS: THE CASE OF SEAWEEDS FARMING IN ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA, PHILIPPINES

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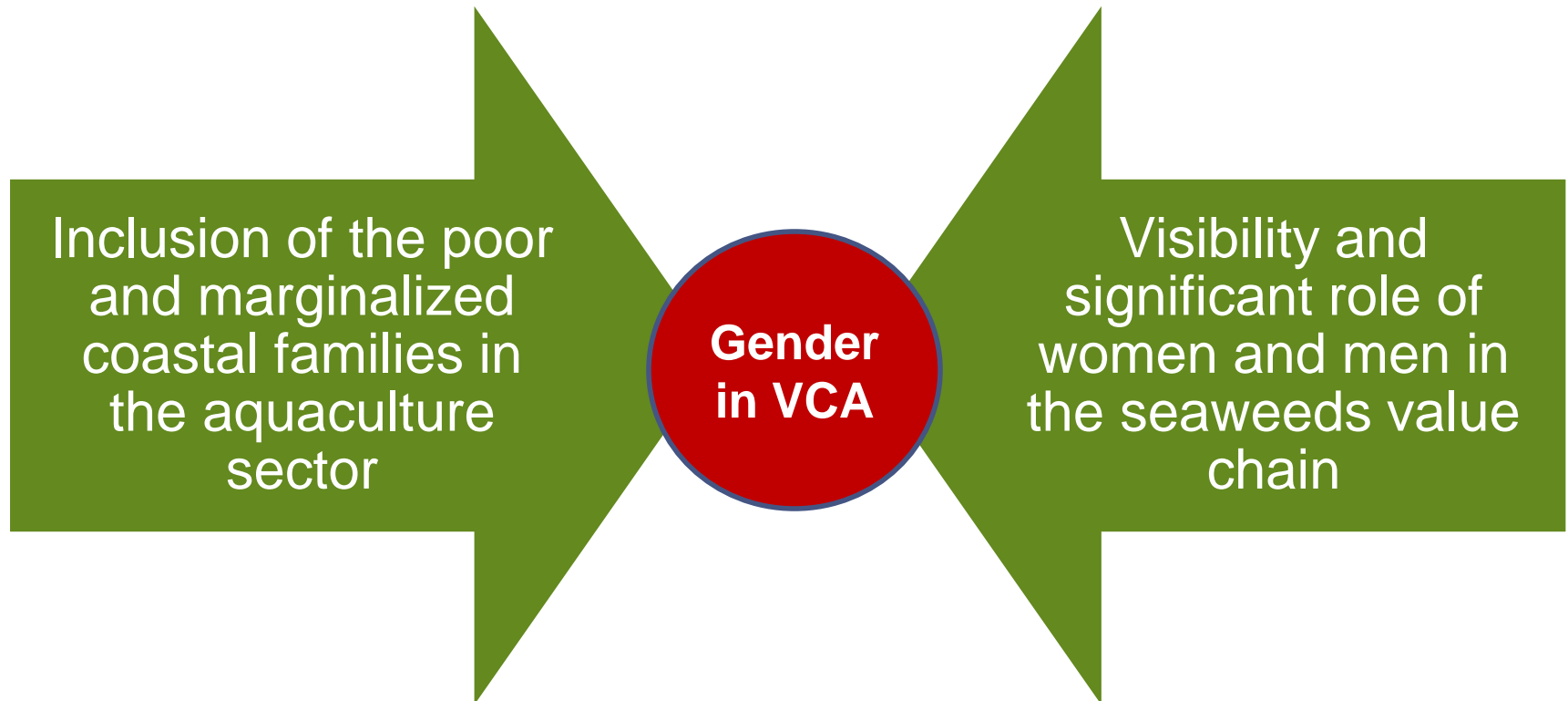
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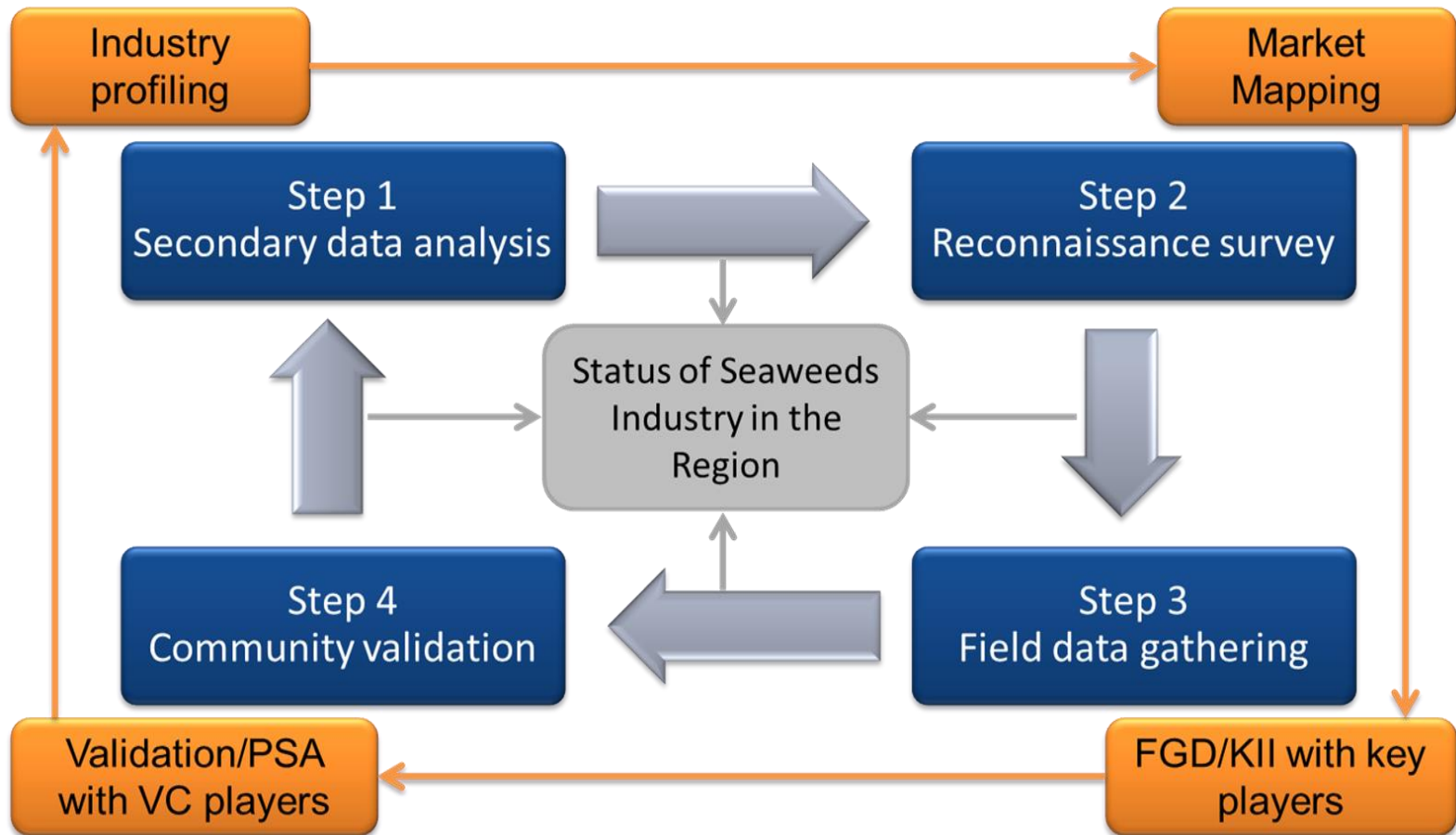


INTRODUCTION

- Seaweeds farming in the Philippines is a small-scale family venture
- The study highlights two important aspects of gender research in the context of doing value chains



FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY



The rapid appraisal of fisheries management systems (RAFMS) within the seaweeds value chain context (Adopted from Pido et al. (1996; 1997))

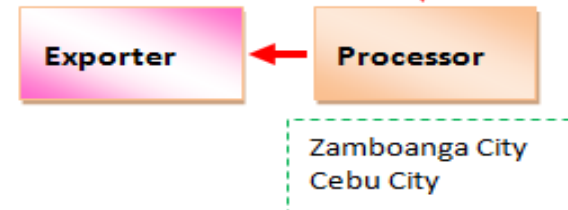
RESULTS

VALUE CHAIN MAPS



Zamboanga del Norte Chain

Chain 1



Zamboanga City Chain

Chain 1



Chain 2



RESULTS

Major Players	Roles
Nursery Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade seaweed stocks Propagate seaweed seedlings for farmers
Seaweed Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source quality planting materials and other inputs Manage the entire production process Responsible for harvesting and initial post-production activities
Local Traders/Assembler Traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy fresh or partially dried seaweeds straight from the farmers Clean, dry and sort consolidated RDS Supply to processors
Processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process RDS to alkali-treated chips, semi-refined and refined carrageenan for both domestic and international markets
Exporters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export RDS chips, carrageenan chips, semi-refined and alkali-treated chips abroad



Task	Zamboanga City		Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1. Production				
Selection of Seedlings	✓✓	✓✓		✓✓✓
Tying and Cutting of Seedlings	✓✓✓		✓✓✓	
Farm Preparation		✓✓✓		✓✓✓
Planting		✓✓✓		✓✓✓
Monitoring of Farms	✓✓✓			✓✓✓
Harvesting		✓✓✓		✓✓✓
Preparation of Food	✓✓✓		✓✓✓	
2. Post-Harvesting				
Cleaning	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Drying		✓✓✓		✓✓✓
Packing	✓✓	✓✓		✓✓✓
3. Marketing				
Contact buyer / traders		✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
Selling	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
Transporting of products		✓✓✓		✓✓✓
4. Repair and Maintenance				
		✓✓✓		✓✓✓

✓✓✓ - Exclusively done

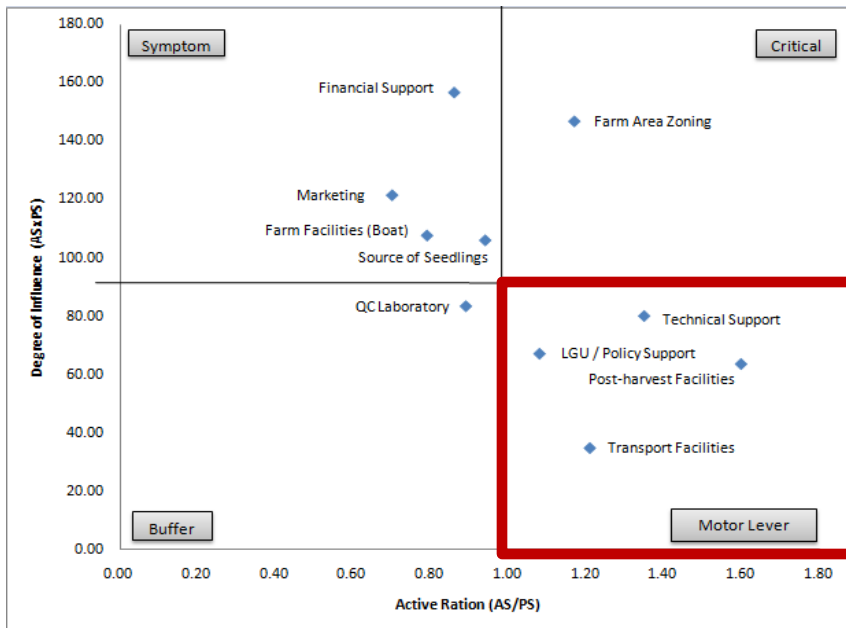
✓✓ - Equally performed

✓✓ and ✓ - Performed more than the other

RESULTS

VCA Results: Relatively lower share of seaweed farmers among value chain players

Nursery Operator	Seaweed Farmer	Trader	Processor / Exporter
Revenue per kg of SRC = 48.00*	Revenue per kg of SRC = 80.00**	Revenue per kg of SRC = 120.00**	Revenue per kg of SRC = 291.00
Cost of Inputs per kg of SRC = 31.20*	Cost of Inputs per kg of SRC = 62.00**	Cost of Inputs per kg of SRC = 84.00**	Cost of Inputs per kg of SRC = 174.60
Value Added per kg of SRC = 16.80	Value Added per kg of SRC = 18.00	Value Added per kg of SRC = 36.00	Value Added per kg of SRC = 116.40
Share to Total Value Added (%) = 8.97	Share to Total Value Added (%) = 9.62	Share to Total Value Added (%) = 19.23	Share to Total Value Added (%) = 62.18



PSA Results: Priority entry points for value chain development includes promotion/training on sustainable farming practices and access to post-harvest facilities (increasing volume and value)

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- Articulating the roles of women and men is essential in identifying specific/targeted entry points to upgrade (production and sustainability) the seaweeds value chain.
- The poor and marginalized sectors in the seaweeds value chain (farmers) have slim set of options because of their limitations in income, asset ownership, skills, access to information and networks.
- Considering both through gender integration in value chain development initiatives can support a more inclusive and equitable seaweeds industry.

THANK YOU.
