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Fisherwomen's Contribution to the Small Scale Fisheries in Korea

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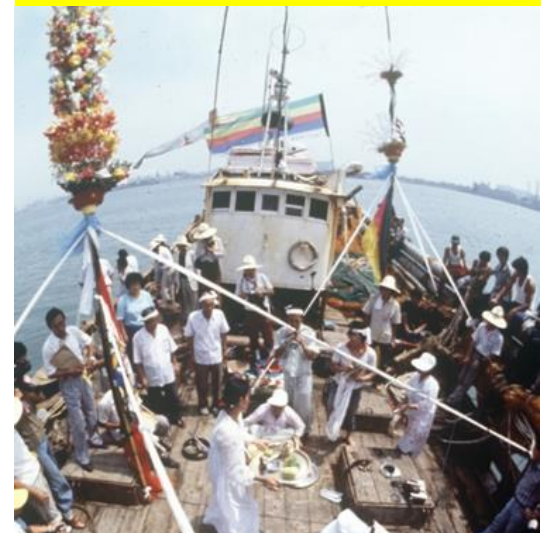
1.Introduction

Taboo for the fishery before 1970s: One of superstitious beliefs
Prohibition on board fishing vessel for the women
Capture fisheries has appropriated a male profession
No-go area for women

Traditionally No-go area for women in Korea



Ritual for a big catch of fish



Traditional women's labor in Korean fishing village

Dig out clams
Peel oyster

Putting and Packing and in Fish house
of the Cooperative Fish Market
Clean gut and dress a fish



supply of retail sales : Moving stall
Open a street stand



Recently transformation in gender roles

Recently women are becoming contributing members of fishing society
Husband and wife harmoniously manage small scale fisheries

: coastal gill drift net, coastal longline fisheries, coastal trap fishery

Net trim and sewing



Operating Fishery



What happen ?

- Comparison for the periods (1970s - 2010s)
and region (Eastern, Western, Southern Coastal area)
- Main Issue for the Change ? Fisheries Resources
Labor turnover
Fishing village economy

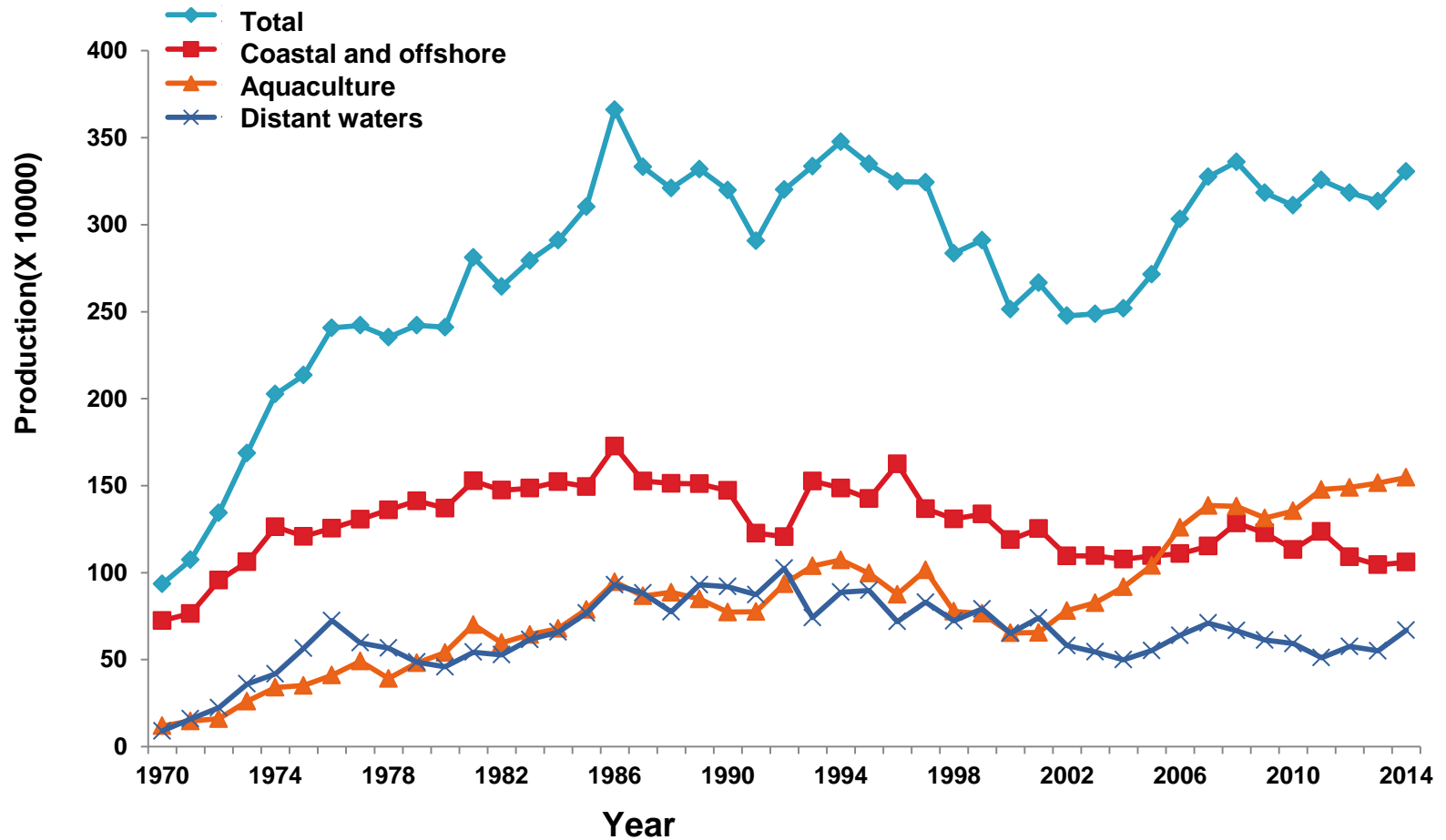
References

- S.W. Oh. 2000 Process of the change in the labor shape of fishing village
–Case study in Jukbyun. Historic Folklore 9, 379–400.
- I.H.Lee 2012 Change and continuation of the taboo for the women of
fishing village. Case study in W-ri of Chungnam. Culture and
Anthropology 45–2, 195–238.

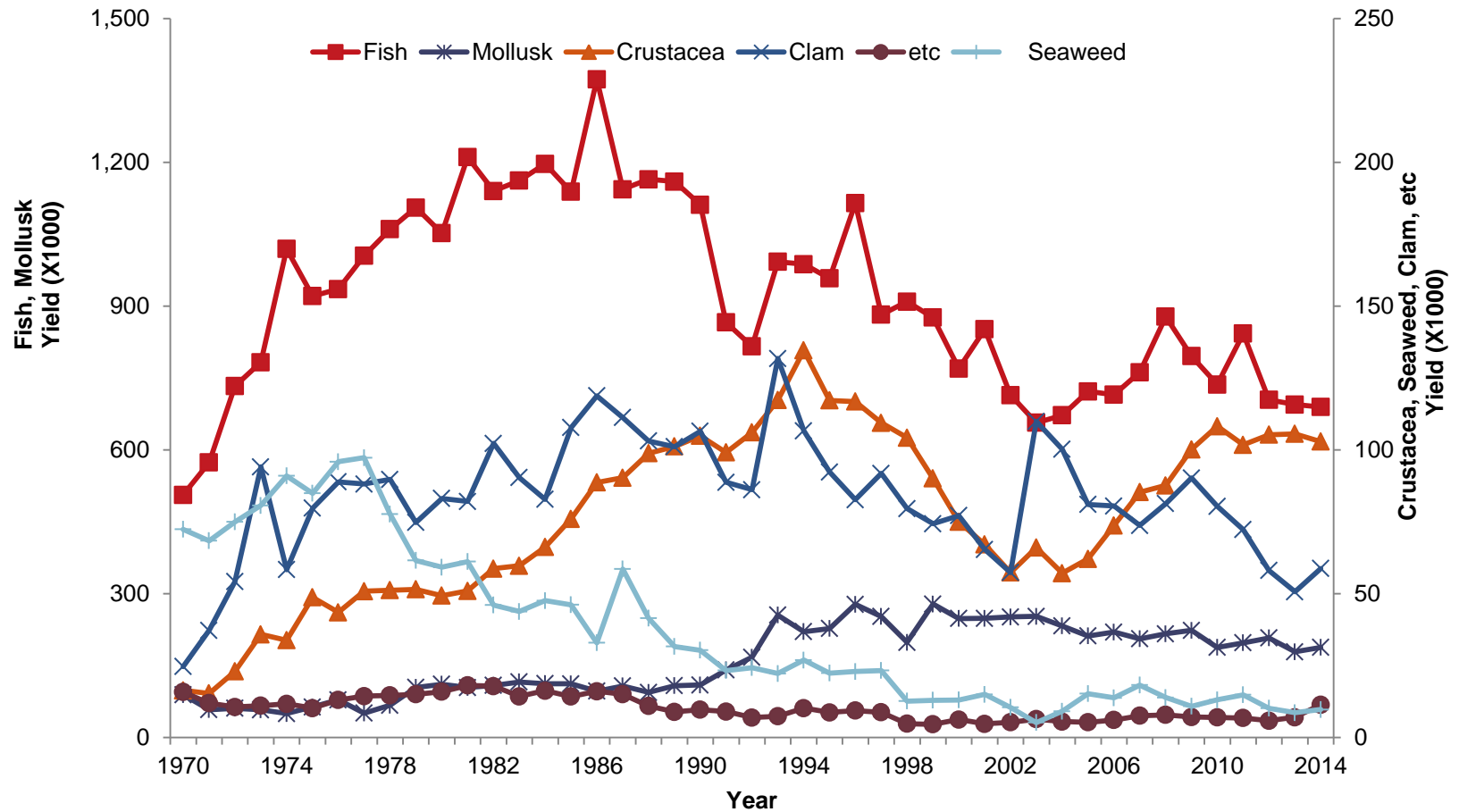
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2. Status of Korean Fishery

Yearly change of the fisheries production in Korea

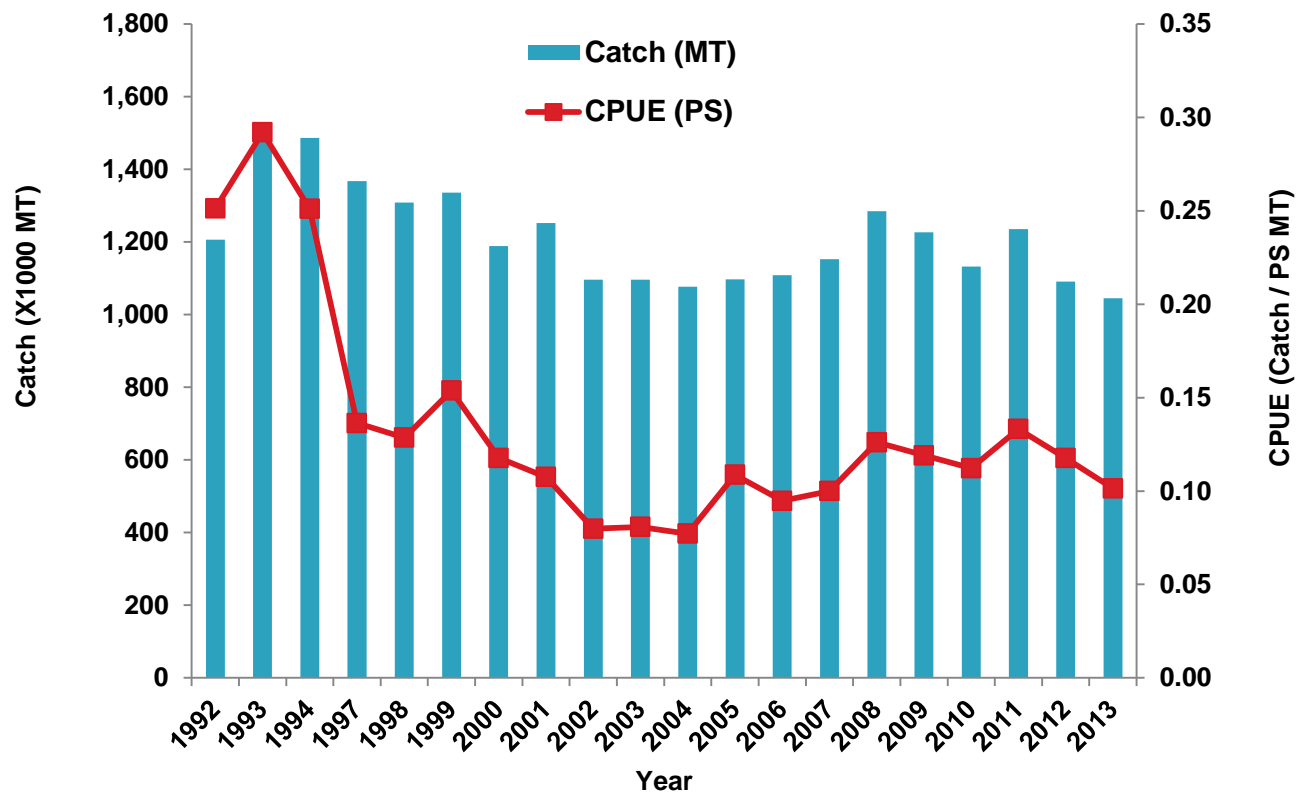


Yearly variation by Product groups in Korean fisheries

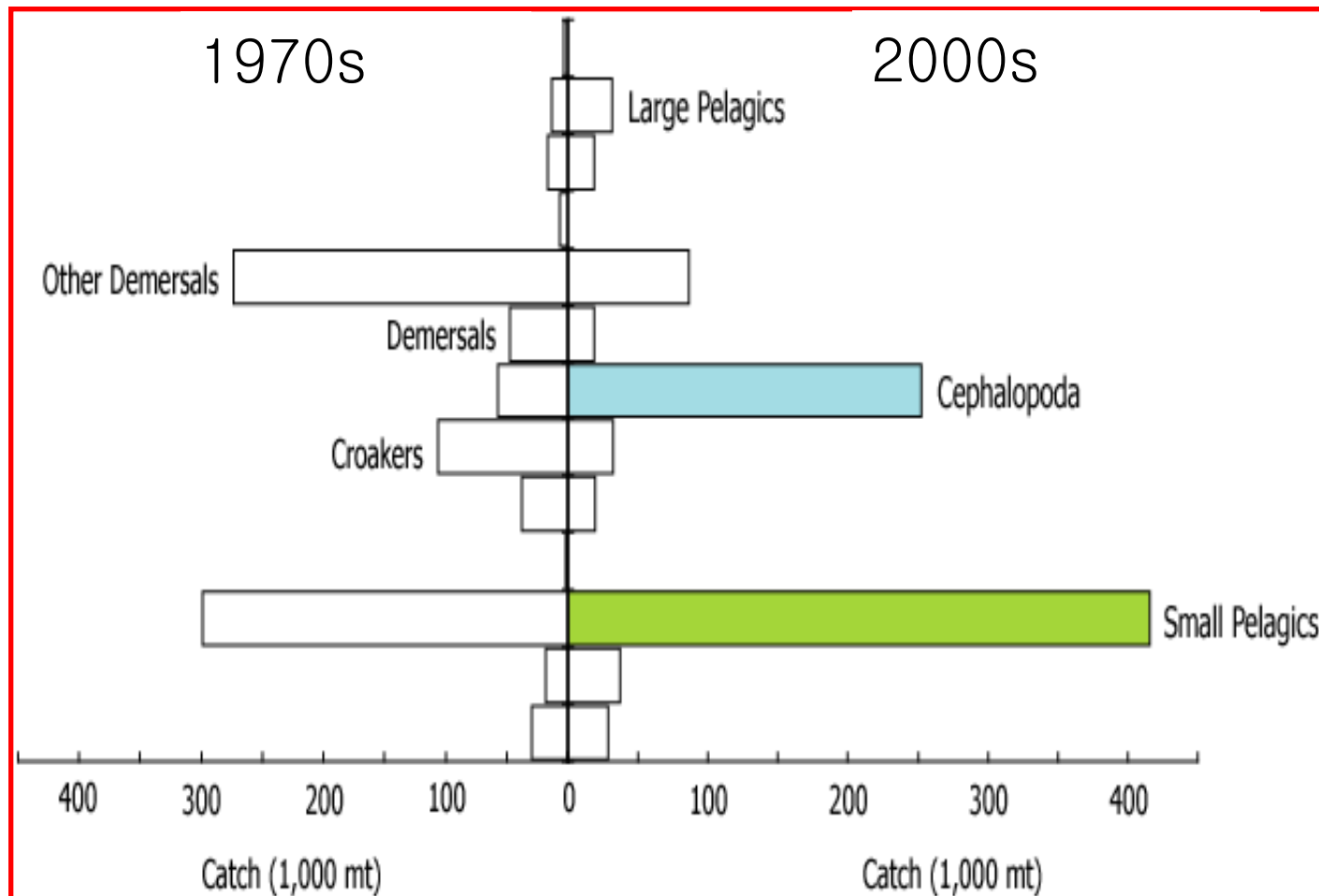


Current Status of Korean Fisheries

- Decreasing fishery capture : 150 M/T ('70~'80)⇒110 M/T('2014)
- Increasing fishery efforts : 0.7 MHP⇒16 MHP('2013)



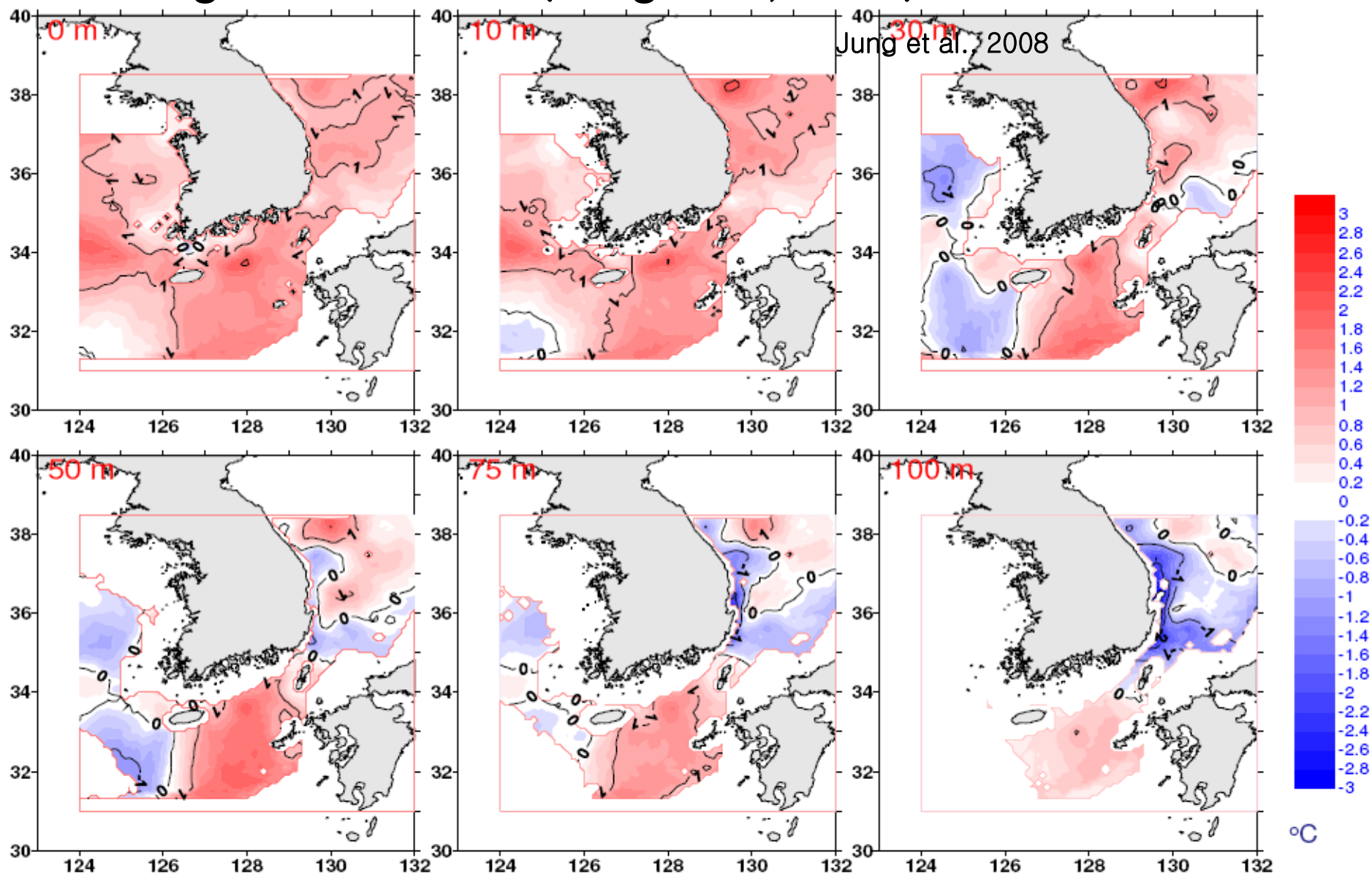
Main fisheries product by the periods 1970s and 2000s

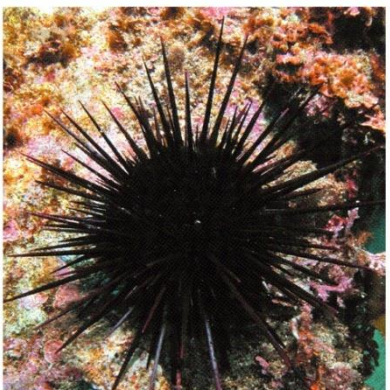


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3. Climate and Fish Distribution Change

Long term change of Sea temperature in Korean waters during 1960s–2010s (Jung et al, 2008)





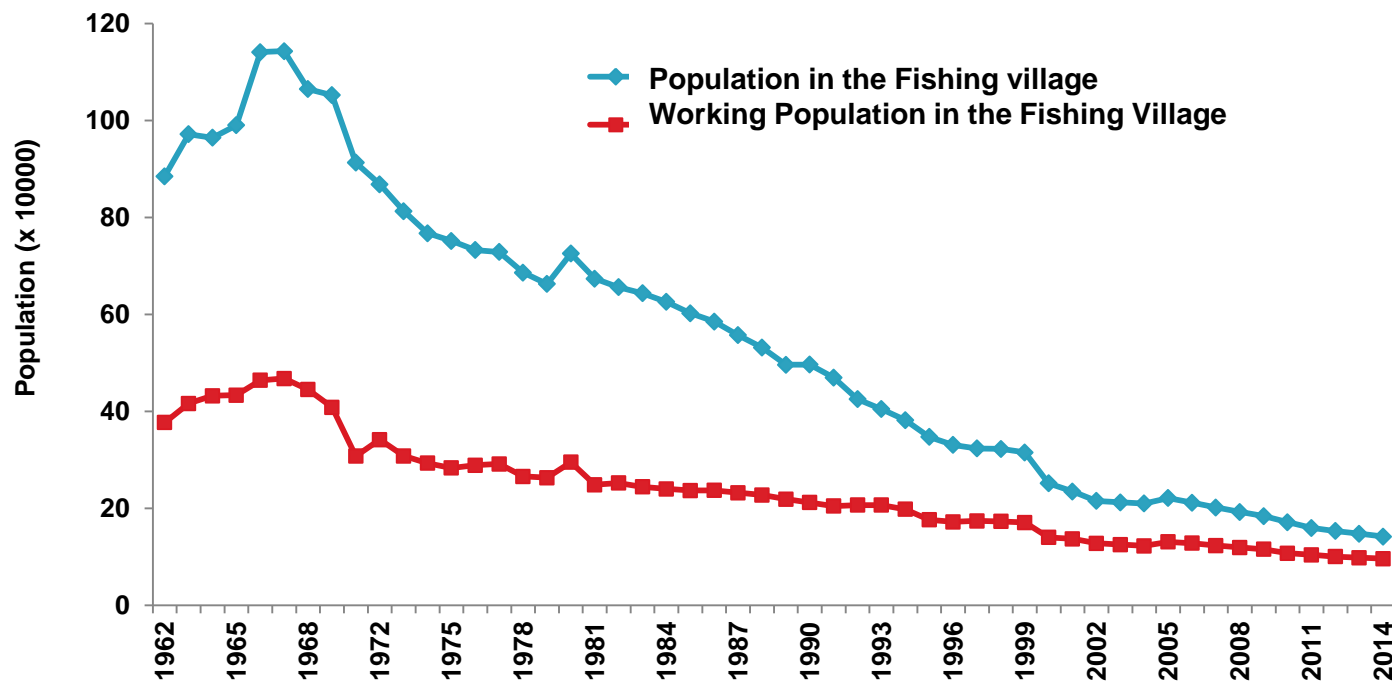
Centonardoa semiregularis (별강불가사리)

Aplysia kurodai (군소)

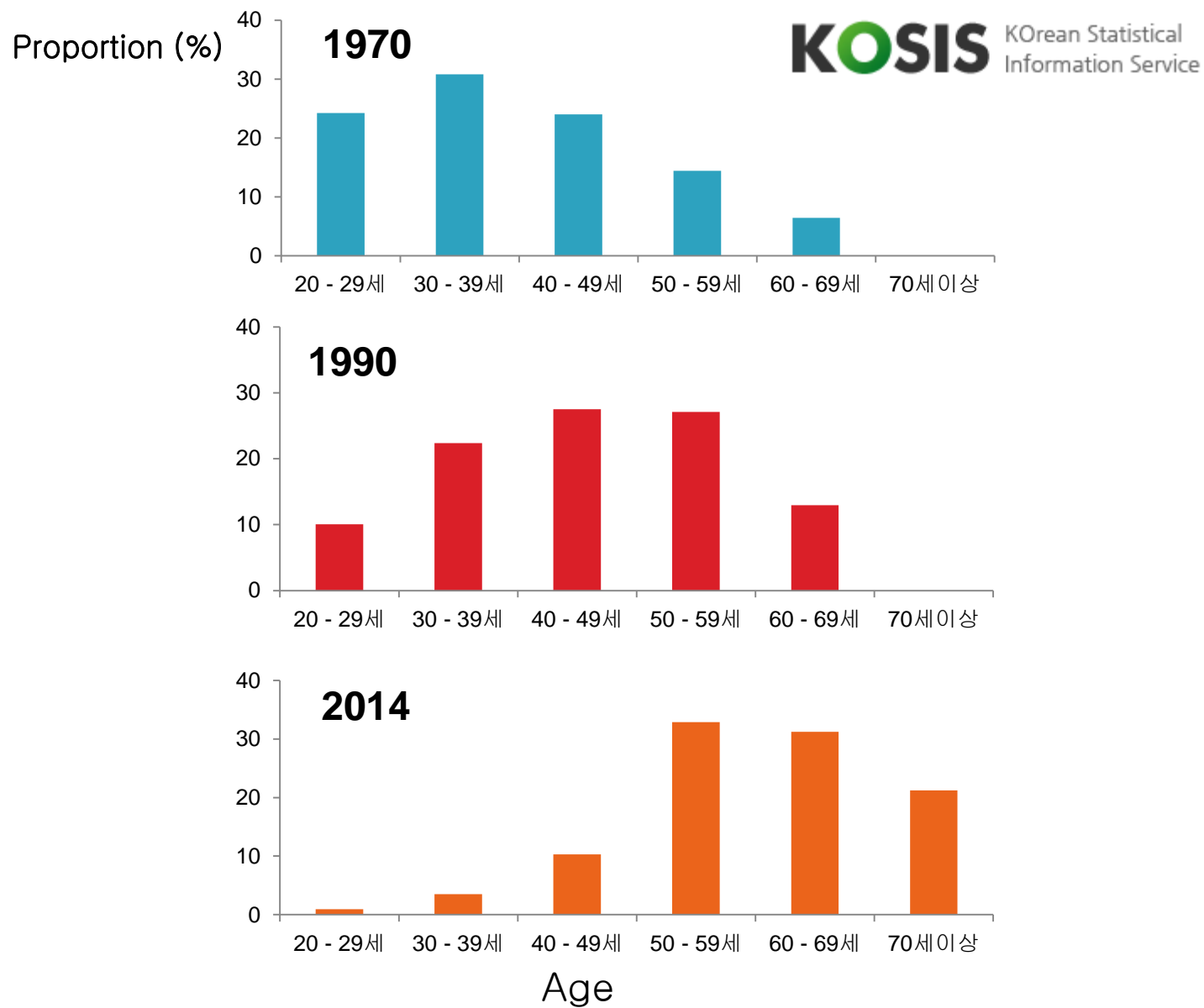
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4. Fishery labor and Women' s Contribution in Korea

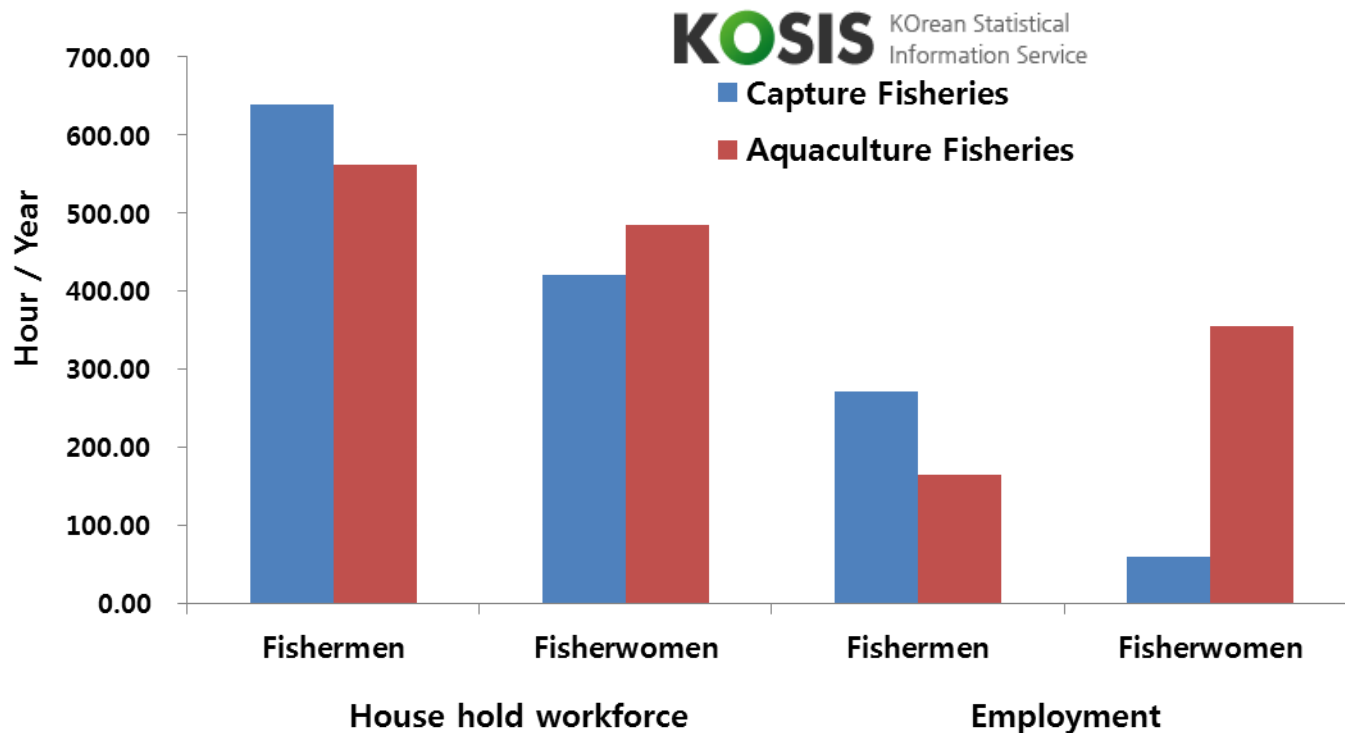
Population change in the fishing village



Age distribution of Fishermen/women in Korea

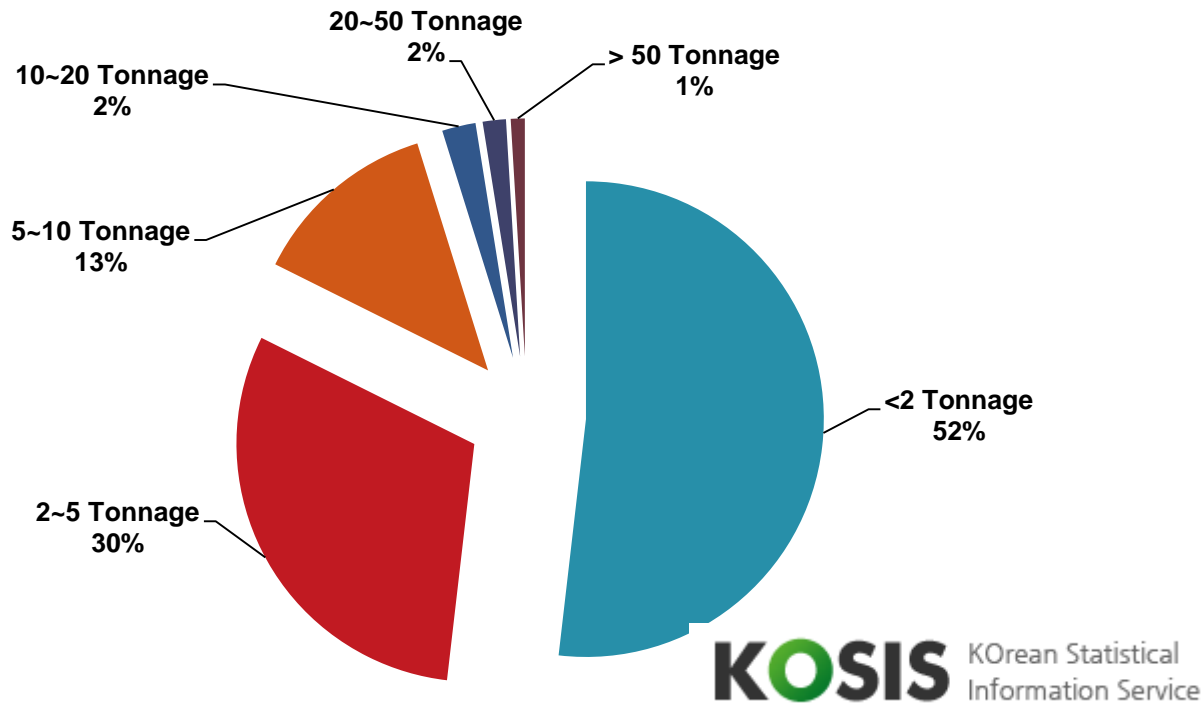


Labor strength for the fishermen/women of the household and employed workforce in the Korean fishing village during 2010s



Number of fishing vessel by tonnage range in the Fishery household in Korea, 2014

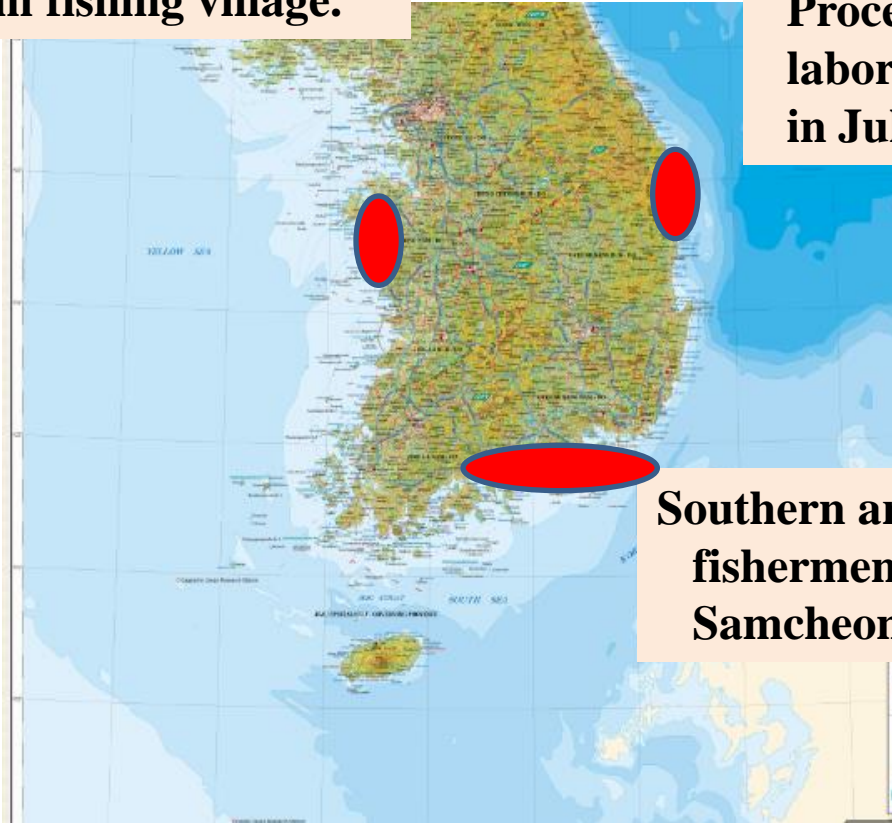
: Above 80 % in the proportion of Small Scale Fisheries below 5 tonnage



Case Study

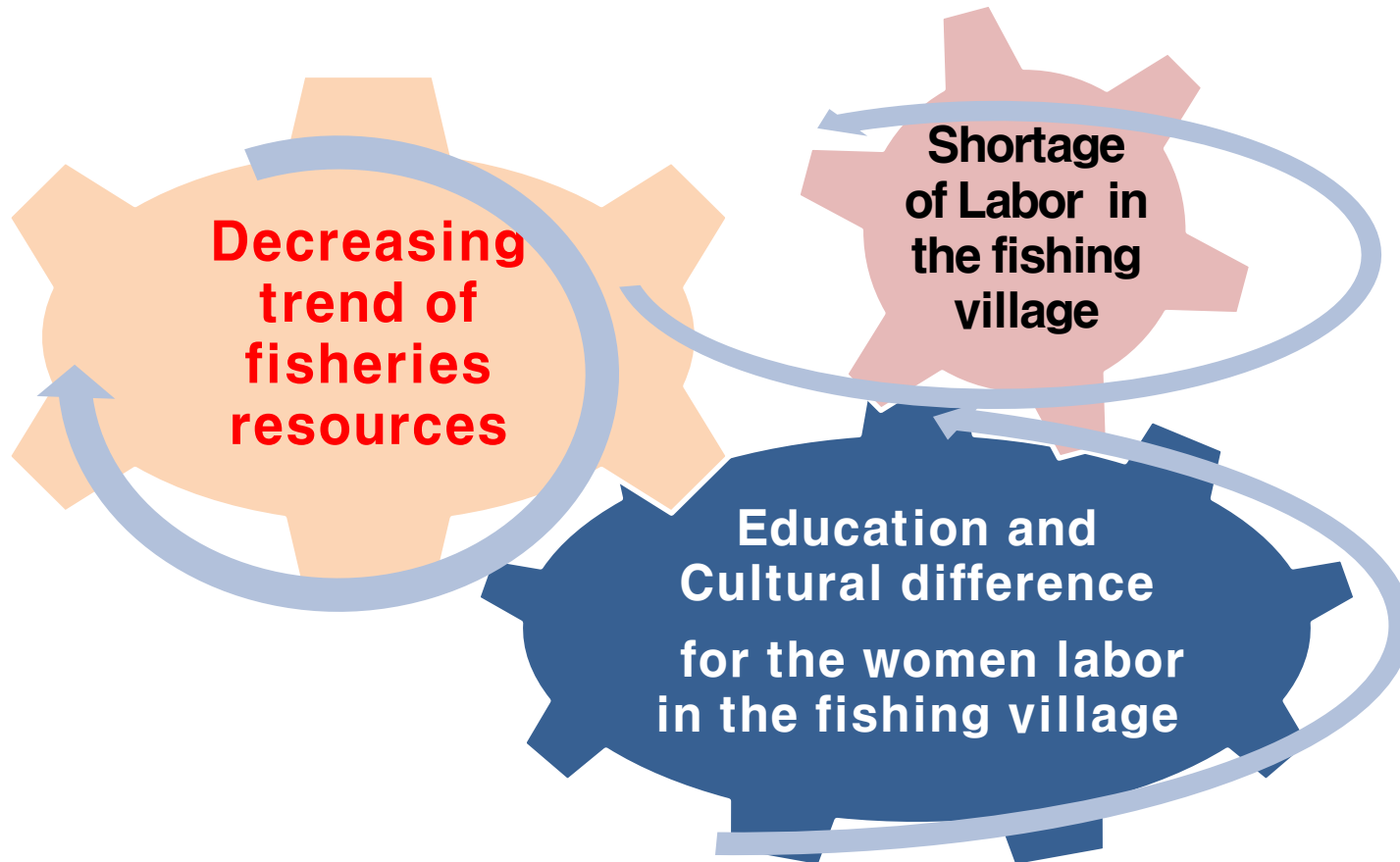
Western area : I.H.Lee 2012
Change and continuation of
the taboo for the women of
Chungnam fishing village.

Eastern area : S.W. Oh. 2000
Process of the change in the
labor shape of fishing village
in Jukbyun



Southern area : Interview with
fishermen /women in Yeosu,
Samcheonpo and Tongyoung

Factors for the change of fisherwomen's role in the Korean fishing village



Recently transformation in gender roles

- **It is a commonly emerging trend in the coastal long line, jigging and gill drift net fisheries of married fisher couples for husbands to drive a boat with operating fishing gear and for wives to support the netting and collecting of products on board in the fishing grounds.**
- **Fisherwomen are also mostly engaged in the village fishery, collecting major products such as manila clam, abalone, sea cucumber etc to the collaboration.**

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives Adoption of the Charter on the Fisherwomen



1996 The first meeting of the Women in fishing village by 5 Fisheries Cooperative

July 2011 The federation start off

June 2013 39 regional union include 7,702 fisherwomen

The Federation of Korean Fisherwomen hold a national conference

NFFC(Suhyup)

- develop fishing villages through a democratic and cooperative organization
- enhance the social and economic status of fishermen/women
- increase the incomes of fishing households and their capacity
- produce fishery products.

Female Farmers and Fishers Act [March 2013]

special act on the improvement of the womenfisher's status

Support the protection of rights and interests , professional women power

State and local governments

- support the political, economic, social and cultural development of fisherwomen skills in all areas and positions
- establish a comprehensive policy to improve the quality of life, financial support.

Construction of fisherwomen's technical training and management

education training systems, training personnel successor
fisherwomen, fisherwomen projects, such as training and
support for producer groups

Fisherwomen's participation in decision-making processes to improve the status,
career awareness / morale enforcement measures

Conclusion

Fisherwomen's labor force has an indispensable important role in Korean small scale fisheries

Issues

- the women's new perspective on the environmental, social, economic and livelihood changes from a fishing community
- the improvement of women's socioeconomic status related to the prospects for empowerment in the Korean coastal fisheries sector.

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