



# On making dried fish matter

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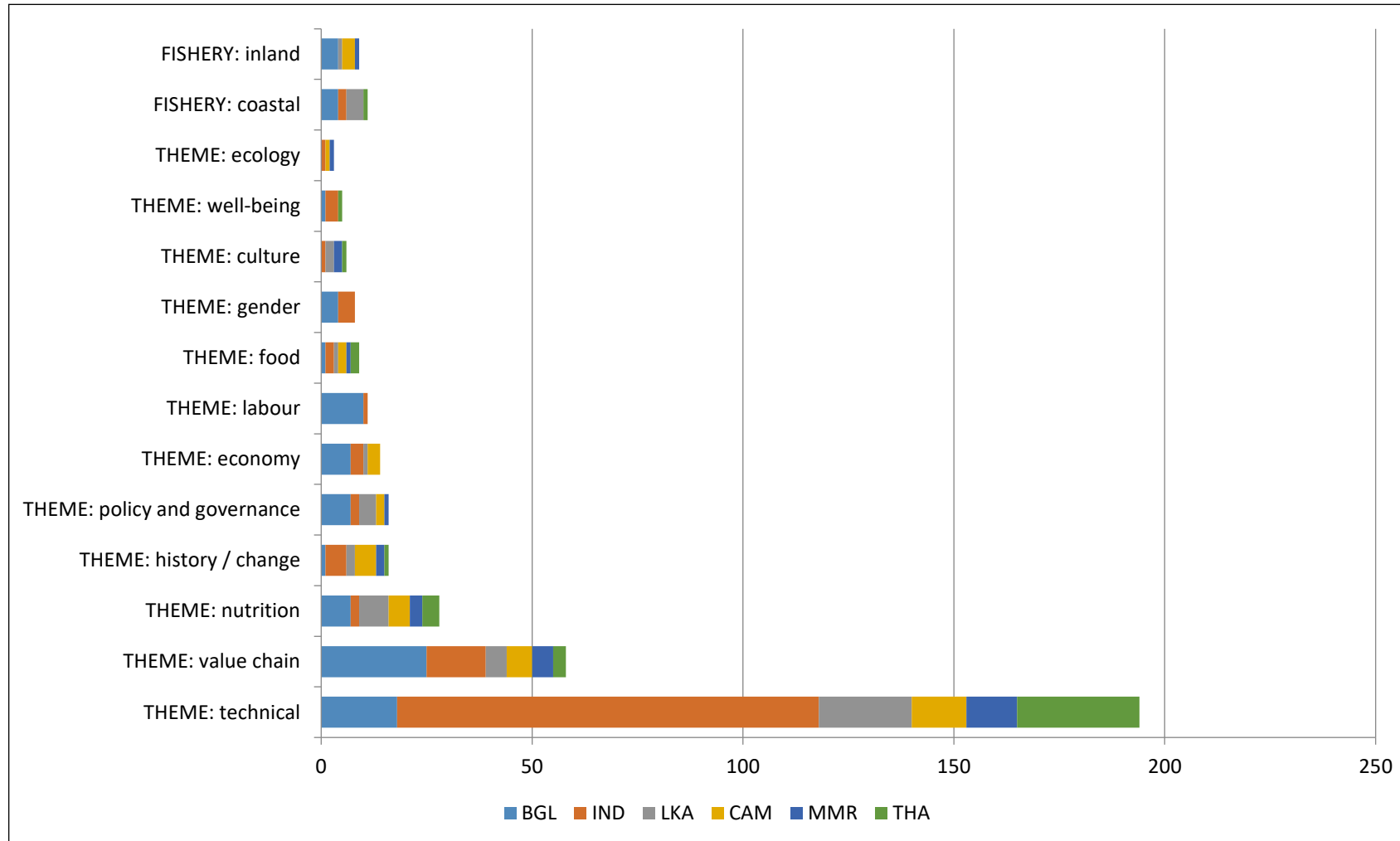
# Why make dried fish matter?

Its distinctive materiality

- Portable and lasting
- Accessible to poor populations
- Critical to nutrition security
  - E.g. 34% fish consumed in Myanmar dried; 25% in Bangladesh (Belton et al. 2015; 2018)
- Culturally important

Yet, dried fish's relative neglect:

# The shape of knowledge and shaping knowledge of dried fish



# Presentation structure

1. Dried Fish Matters background and knowledge production
2. Methodology:
  - mapping the social economy
  - awkward collaborations
3. Conclusions

# `What is the project?

Dried Fish Matters: Mapping the Social Economy of Dried Fish in South and Southeast Asia for Enhanced Wellbeing and Nutrition

What

Where

When

Who

How

Four components:

1. Macro-economic geography
2. Studies of rich variability
3. Food and nutrition contribution of dried fish
4. Development and policy interventions

# The project

## *Dried Fish Matters*

What

Where

When

Who

How



# The project

Dried Fish Matters: Mapping the Social Economy of Dried Fish in South and Southeast Asia for Enhanced Wellbeing and Nutrition

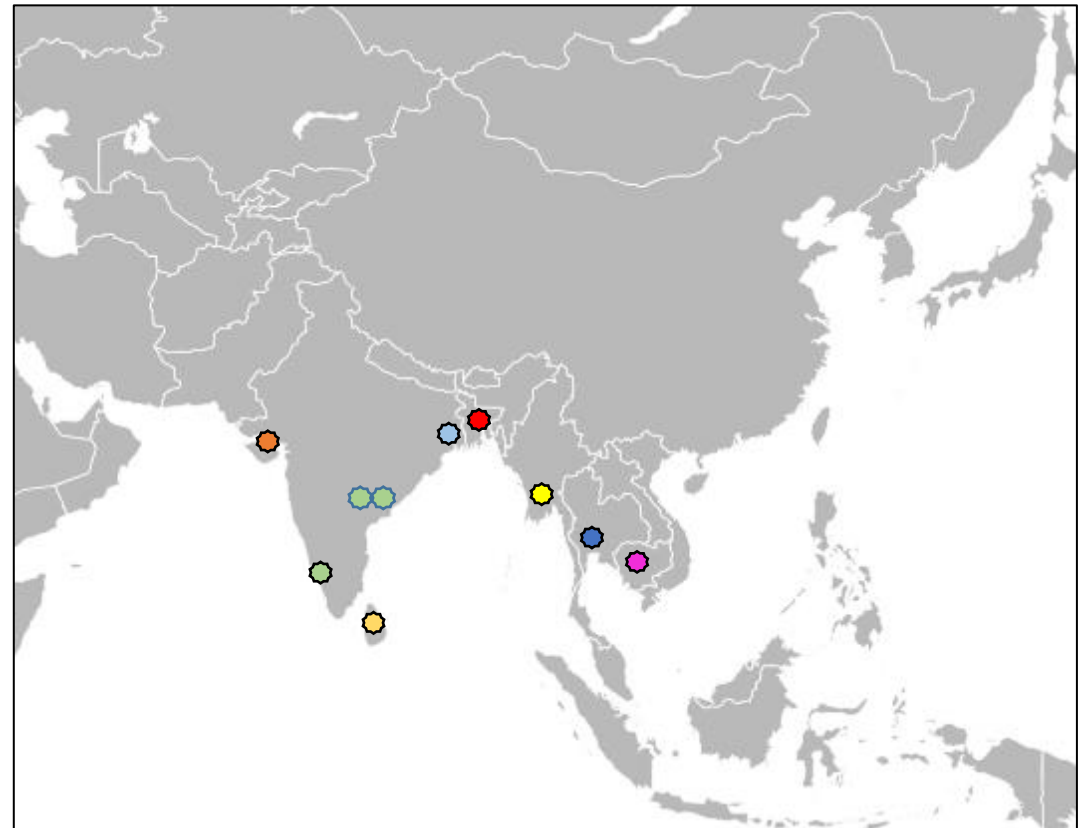
What

Where

When

Who

How



# The project

Dried Fish Matters: Mapping the Social Economy of Dried Fish in South and Southeast Asia for Enhanced Wellbeing and Nutrition

What

Where

When

Who

How



Project duration: 2018-2026

Coverage: Ethnographic present and archival past



# The project

Dried Fish Matters: Mapping the Social Economy of Dried Fish in South and Southeast Asia for Enhanced Wellbeing and Nutrition

What

Where

When

Who

How



21 partners

50+ co-applicants and collaborators

5+ allied projects

# The project

Dried Fish Matters: Mapping the Social Economy of Dried Fish in South and Southeast Asia for Enhanced Wellbeing and Nutrition

What

Where

Why

When

Who

How

Two phases:

1. Scoping 2019-2021
2. Intensive 2022-2026

Interwoven with student research and external collaborations

# The project: knowledge production

Dried Fish *Matters*: Mapping the Social Economy of Dried Fish in South and Southeast Asia for Enhanced Wellbeing and Nutrition

What

Where

When

Who

How

A relational epistemology

- Materiality
- Mapping the social economy
- Awkward collaborations

# Mapping the social economy of dried fish

## Methodological reflections

1. Mapping as a metaphor for knowledge production
  - Mapping as wayfaring?
2. Social economy and relational value

# Mapping the social economy of dried fish

Method: the Stacked Value Chain approach

- Two stage
  - Scoping
  - SVC surveys
- Structure, conduct, performance



Relational values?

# Mapping the social economy of dried fish in Cambodia: fragments of a narrative



	SPECIES	PRICE	processing notes	marine/in-land	where
Sun-dried	- dried fish - split - swollen		split and separated		
Smoked	Trey riel Kris Using outfit				
fermented marm pork				pieces	
paste prahoc kapik	any fish sm. shrimp + krill	relatively cheap but varies by species + origin cheap but variable Kampot authority	bone-in fish not fish not as used in practice - split - household and commercial (?) - park	always in-land	Toule Sap, Mekong could be in probably all
Sauce					
other					

Fig. 1 Prahoc Cha-eang processing



Norng et al, 2011: 38



# Awkward Collaborations and careful equivocation (Yates-Doerr 2019)





30 31  
2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
23 24 25 26 27 28 29  
Islamic Bank  
Bangladesh

# Driedfishmatters.org

Belton, B., Hein, A., Htoo, K., Kham, L.S., Nischan, U., Reardon, T., Boughton, D. (2015). Aquaculture in Transition: Value Chain Transformation, Fish and Food Security in Myanmar. International Development Working Paper 139. Lansing, Michigan State University.

Belton, B., et al. (2018). Labour, identity and wellbeing in Bangladesh's dried fish value chains. Social wellbeing and the values of small-scale fisheries. D. Johnson, T. G. Acott, N. Stacey and J. Urquhart,