



**GAF9**

# **TRANSFORMING AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR GENDER JUSTICE**

**Analyzing gender roles and promoting equity in the marine  
capture fisheries sector  
of Khanh Hoa Province, Vietnam**

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# 01

## Background & Context

# Background

- Fisheries = vital livelihoods for millions worldwide.
- Women's roles often **invisible & undervalued**.
- Gender inequality appears in:
  - Access to resources.
  - Decision-making power.
  - Recognition of contributions.



# Context of Khanh Hoa

- Coastline: 385 km, abundant marine resources.
- In 2023:
  - **3,190 vessels.**
  - **101,243.5 tons yield.**
  - **23,165 workers** ( $\approx 50\%$  women).
- Women mainly in **logistics & post-harvest.**
- Men dominate **offshore capture fishing.**



# 02

## Research Objectives & Methodology

# Research Problem

- Women's labor remains undervalued.
- Lack of **sex-disaggregated data**.
- Limited prior research on gender roles in fisheries in Khanh Hoa.

# Research Objectives

1. Map gender division of labor in capture fisheries.
2. Assess access to & control over resources.
3. Identify influencing and constraining factors.
4. Recommend policies and programs for gender equity.

# Methodology

- . **Sample:** 293 workers (145 men, 148 women).
- . **Sites:** Nha Trang, Ninh Hoa, Van Ninh, Cam Ranh.
- . **Framework:** Harvard Gender Analytical Framework.
- . **Tools:** questionnaires, interviews, official reports.

# Sample Distribution

**Table 1. Statistics on the number of laborers in the capture fisheries sector in Khanh Hoa Province**

Locality	Nha Trang City	Ninh Hoa Town	Van Ninh District	Cam Ranh City	Entire Province
<b>Number of laborers in the capture fisheries sector</b>	13.598	2.564	4.088	2.915	23.165

The survey sample (Table 2) was calculated from the total number of laborers (Table 1) using Yamane's formula:  $n = N / (1 + N \cdot e^2)$

**Table 2. Number of survey samples of female and male laborers in the capture fisheries sector in Khanh Hoa Province**

Locality	Nha Trang City	Ninh Hoa Town	Van Ninh District	Cam Ranh City	Entire Province
<b>Male</b>	49	7	41	48	145
<b>Female</b>	50	8	42	48	148
<b>Total</b>	99	15	83	96	293

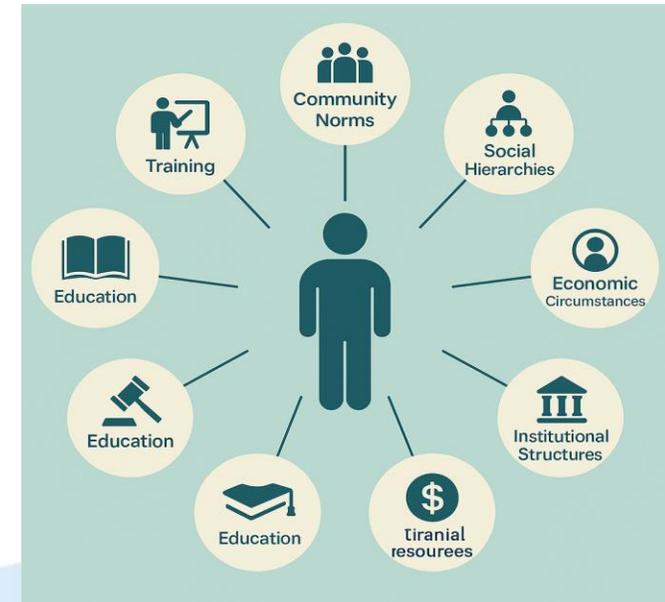
•Gender balance  $\approx 50\%$  men /  $50\%$  women.

# Harvard Framework

**Tool 1:** Activity Profile → who does what.

**Tool 2:** Access & Control → who owns, who decides.

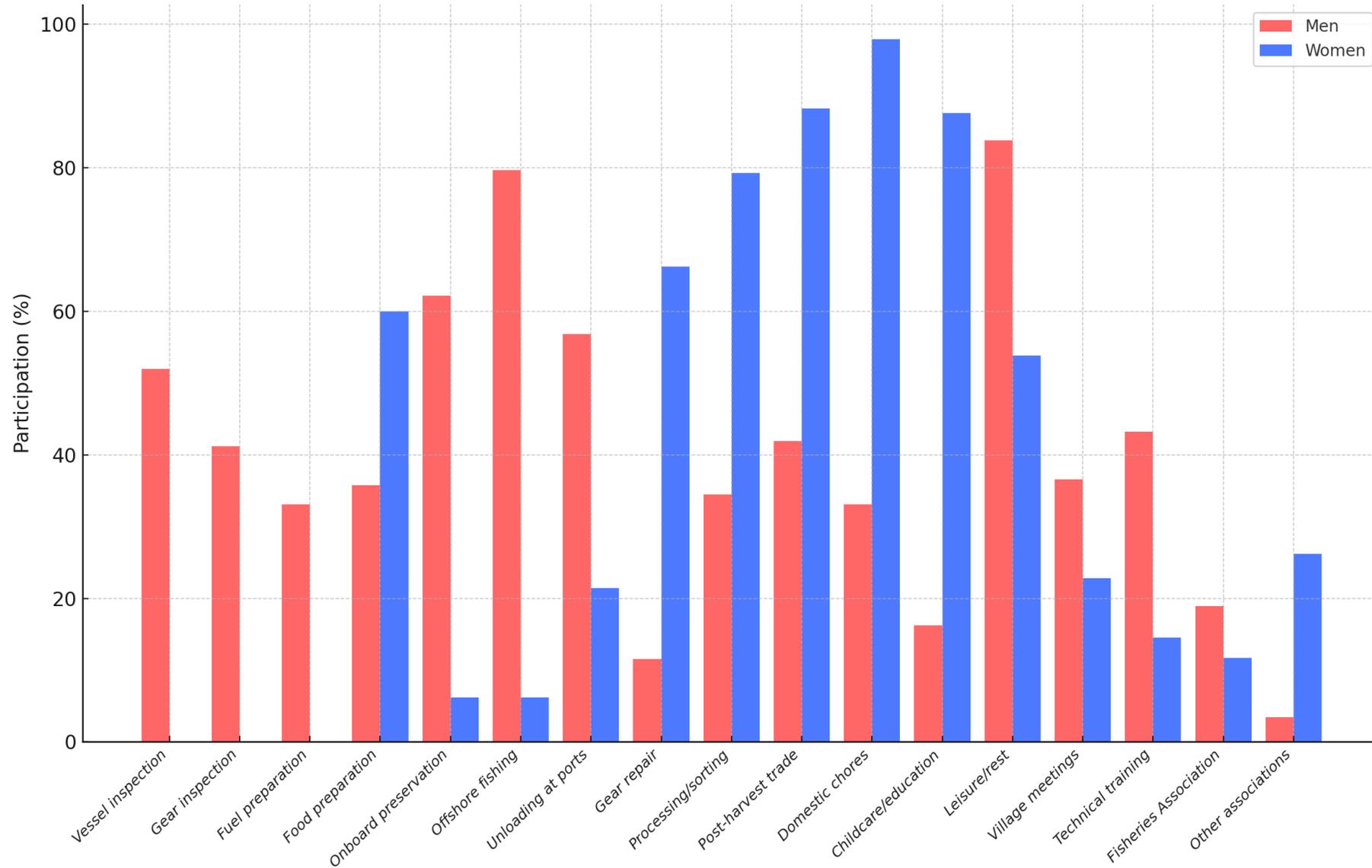
**Tool 3:** Influencing Factors → norms, economy, institutions.



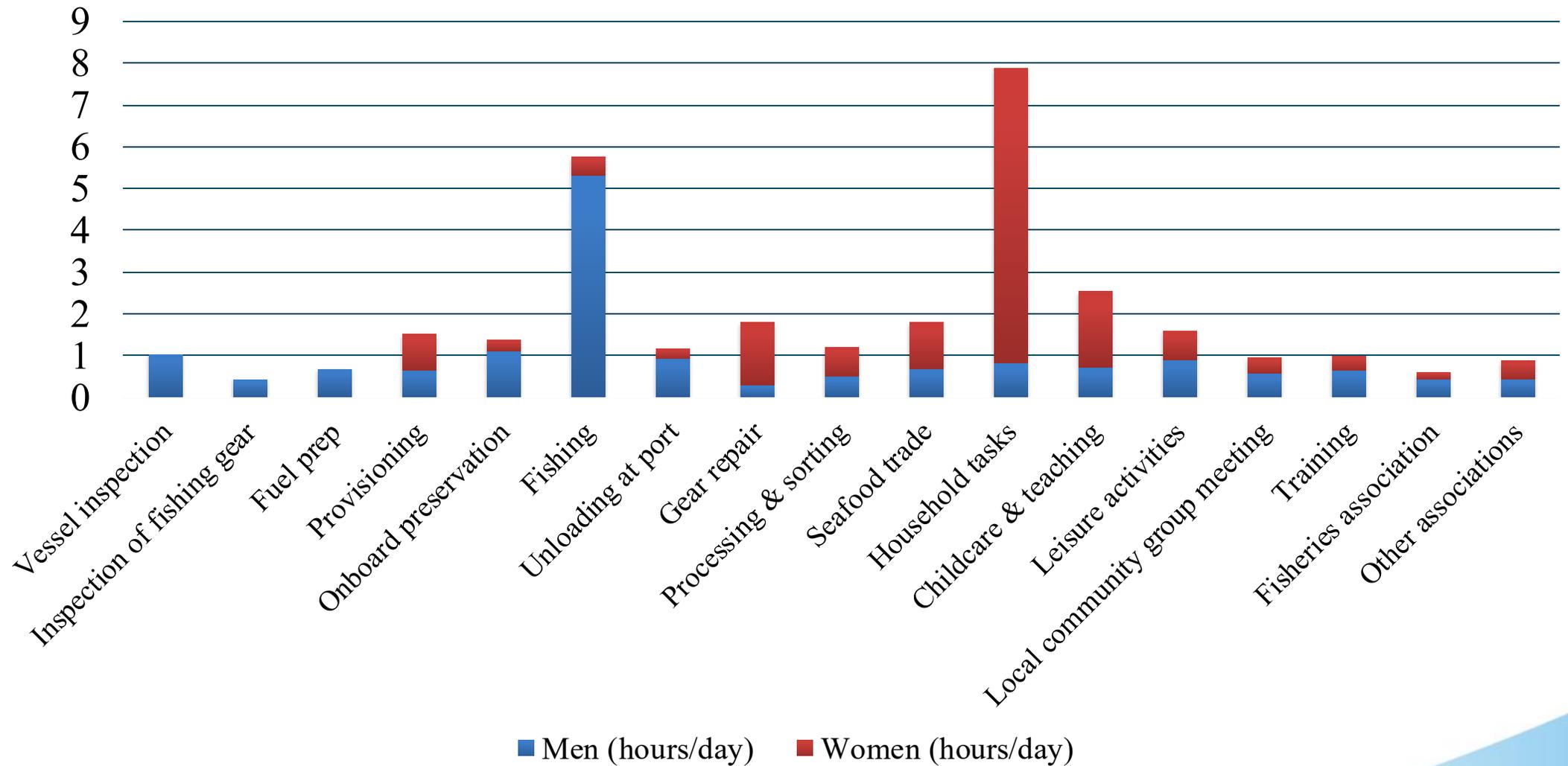
# 03

## Gendered Division of Labor

# Gendered Division of Labor



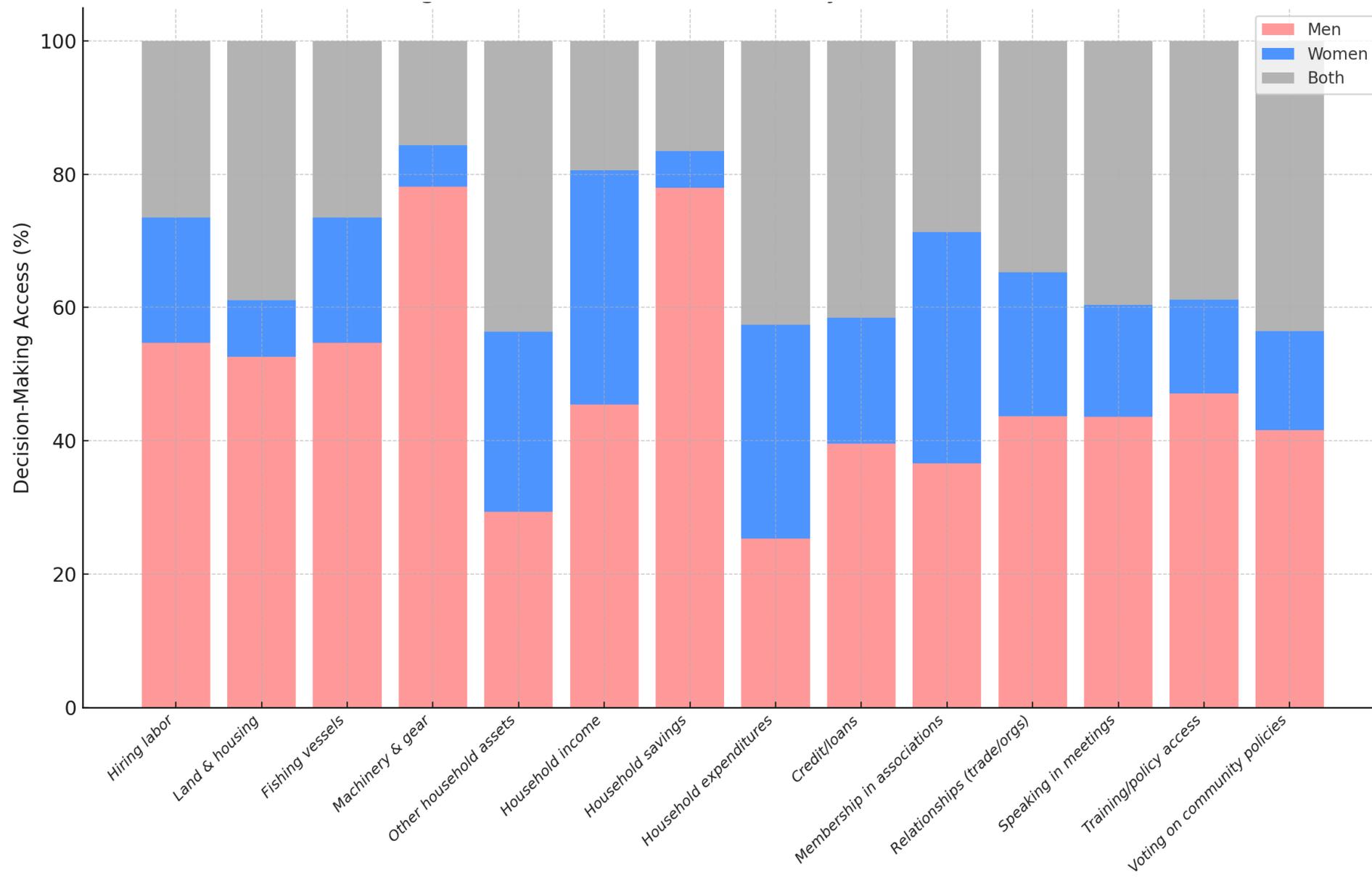
**Figure 1. Participation of Men and Women in Fisheries-Related Activities** [www.ntu.edu.vn](http://www.ntu.edu.vn)



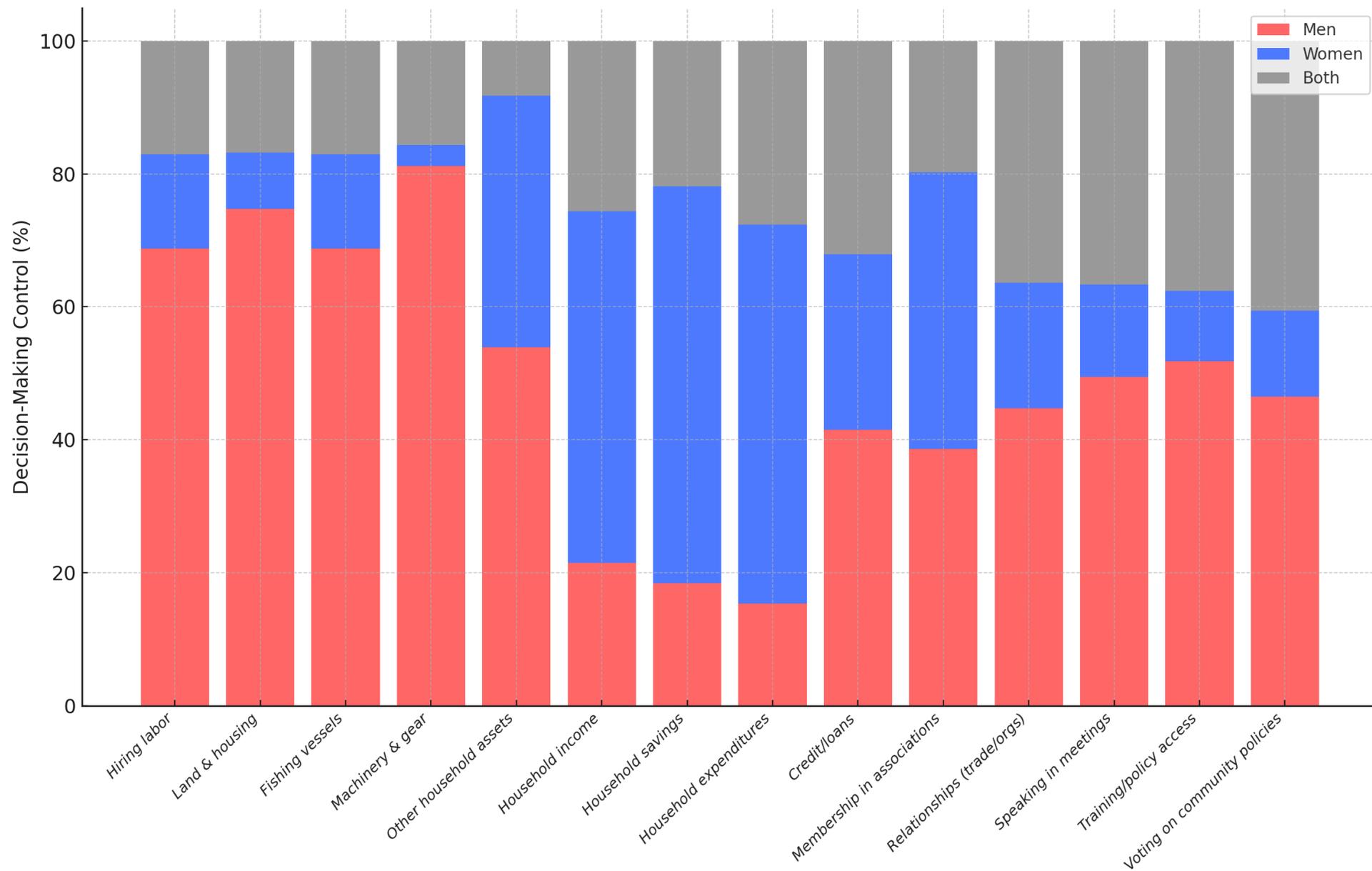
**Figure 2. Time allocation of men and women for various activities within 24 hours per day (excluding sleeping time)**

# 04

## Access, Control & Resources



**Figure 3a. Access to Resources by Gender**



**Figure 3b. Control over Resources by Gender**

# 05

## Influencing & Constraining Factors

# Influencing Factors

**Table 3. Factors influencing the participation of men and women in capture fisheries**

No.	Influencing Factors	Men (%)	Women (%)
1	Community norms and social hierarchy	52	77,2
2	Training and education	67	57,9
3	Institutional structure	52,7	51,7
4	Demographic factors (gender, age, occupation, education, marital status, experience)	48	37,2
5	Economic factors (income, access to capital, asset ownership)	64,9	55,9
6	Political factors (participation in organizations, support policies)	12,2	8,3
7	Legal factors (ownership rights, access to resources)	55,4	42,1

# Constraining Factors

**Table 4. Constraining Factors**

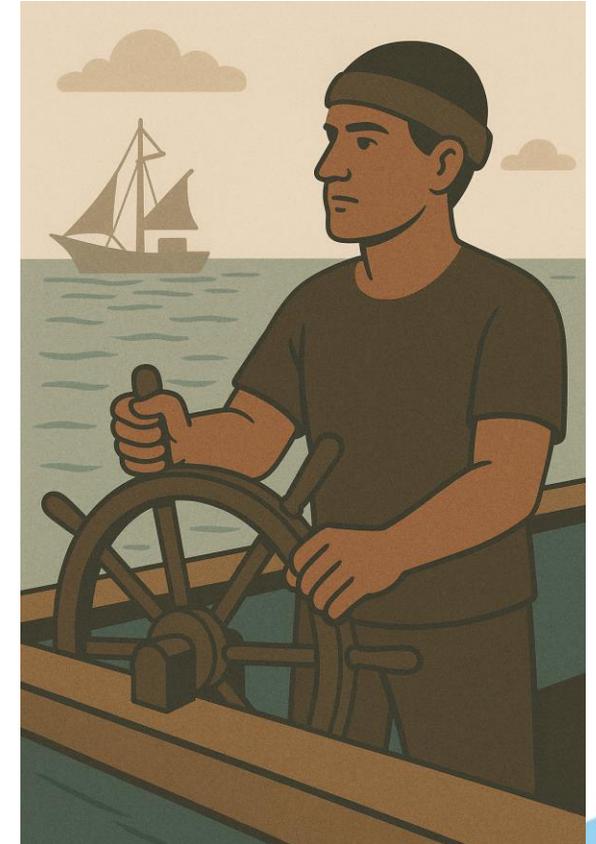
No.	Constraints	Men (%)	Women (%)
1	Lack of specialized fisheries training	8,1	6,2
2	Lack of updated information and technical advice	3,4	4,8
3	Burden of family responsibilities	17,6	84,8
4	Limited asset ownership and collateral capacity	23,6	78,6
5	Inadequate institutional support	25,7	30,3
6	Cultural/traditional influences on gender roles	19,6	90,3

# 06

## Conclusions & Recommendations

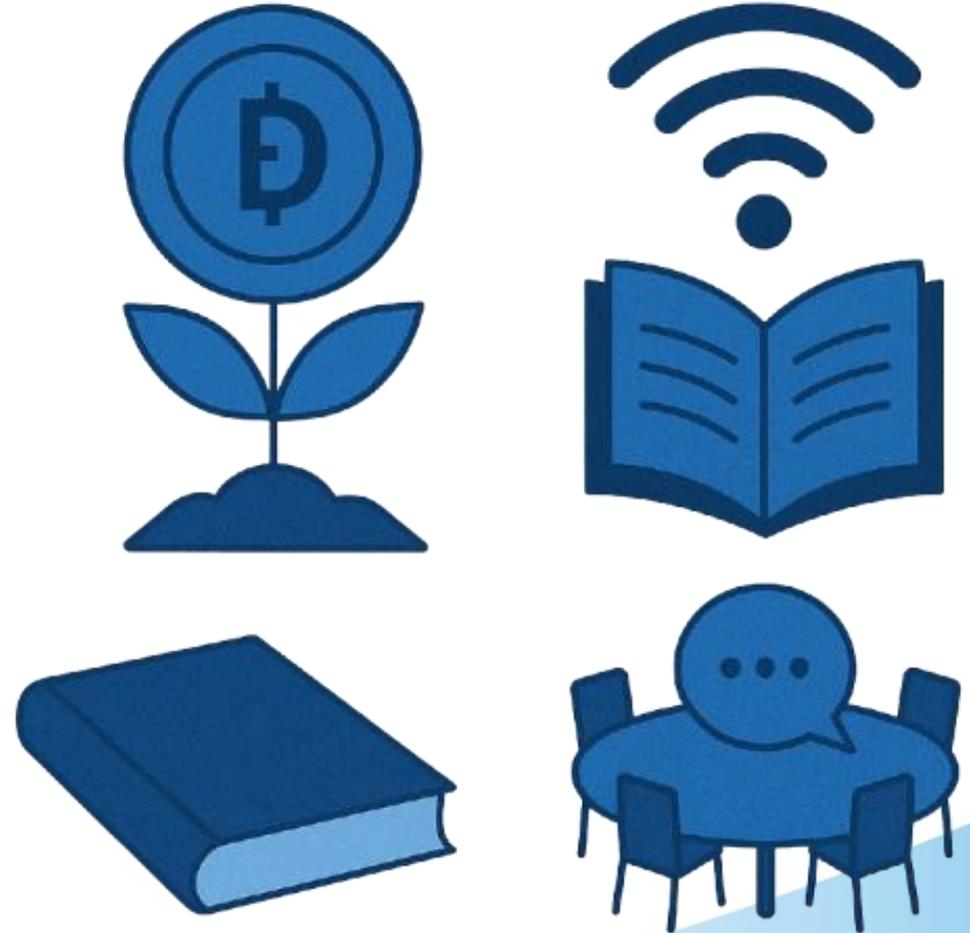
# Conclusions

- Women: highest in household (97.9%) & post-harvest trade (88.3%).
- Men: dominate offshore fishing (79.7%).
- Gender gap in access/control: men dominate land, vessels, machinery; women stronger in household income (52.9%).
- Women affected more by social norms (77.2% vs 52%).
- Gender inequality persists, but women play a key role in financial management.



# Recommendations

- Improve women's access to land, credit, skills, and information.
- Enhance women's participation in decision-making at household & community levels.
- Promote awareness & communication to reduce stereotypes.
- Expand research beyond Khanh Hoa for broader insights.



# Thank you!

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