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Mapping Gender-Focused Research in Fisheries and Marine Ecosystem Conservation



A Scientometric Review (1950–2025)

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Introduction to Gender in Fisheries



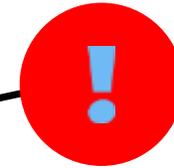
Gender perspectives are **vital in fisheries** and marine conservation (Frangoudes & Gerrard, 2019).



Women and marginalized genders contribute significantly to livelihoods, food security, and community resilience (Biswas, 2017; Torell et al., 2019).



Historically, their roles have been undervalued and under-documented (Williams, 2008).



Why **Gender** Matters in Marine Conservation?

- ❗ Women engage in **post-harvest processing, marketing, and small-scale aquaculture** (Harper et al., 2013; Weeratunge et al., 2010).
- ❗ Gender equity **improves resource governance** and **conservation outcomes** (Kleiber, Harris, & Vincent, 2015).
- ❗ **Ignoring gender dimensions** can lead to incomplete or **ineffective policies** (FAO, 2017).



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Research Gap



- ! **Gender research** remains **fragmented across disciplines.**
- ! **Limited integration** into mainstream fisheries science.
- ! Lack of gender-disaggregated data **restricts informed policymaking.**

Objectives of the Study

! Trace the **evolution of gender-focused research** (1950–2025).

!! Identify thematic areas and research networks.

!!! Highlight gaps and recommend future directions.



Methodology

Source: **Dimensions.ai**
database (global &
Indian)

Keywords: **fisherwomen,
women in fisheries,
aquaculture, conservation**

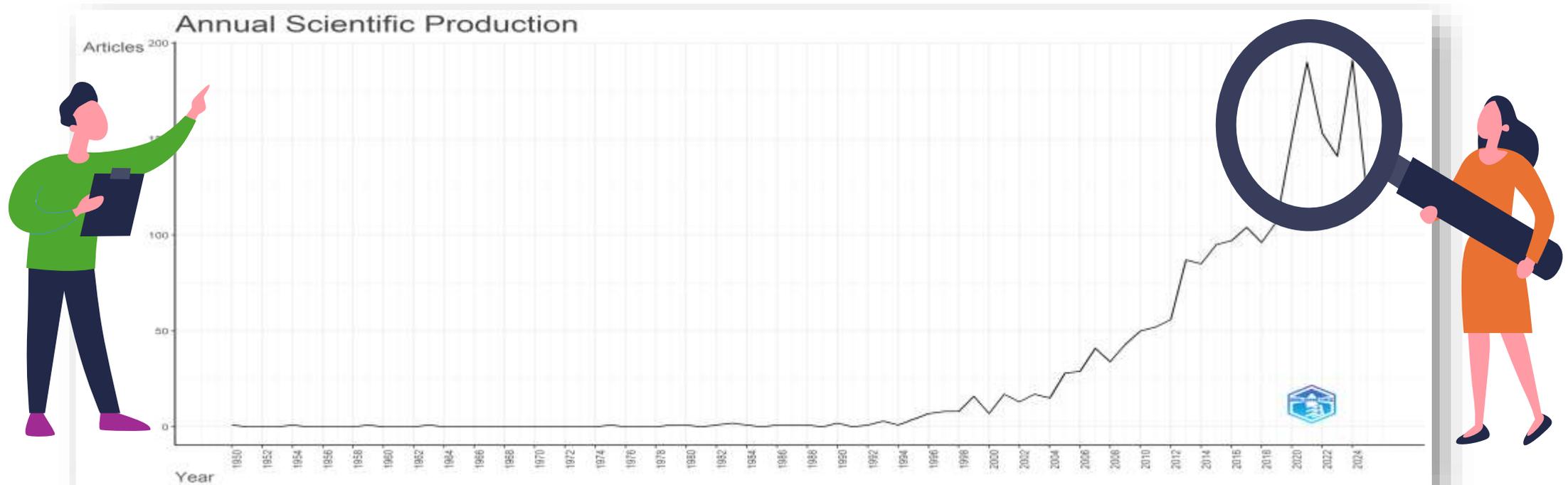
**Scientometric
analysis** of global
literature



Final dataset: **2,486**
publications after
screening

Publication Trends

- ! Sparse work before 1992; **sharp rise after Rio Summit.**
- ! Annual growth rate: **6.56%**.
- ! Average of **~151 publications per year** in the last 7 years.



Citations and Impact

! **Average citations**
per article: **19.7** since
2000s

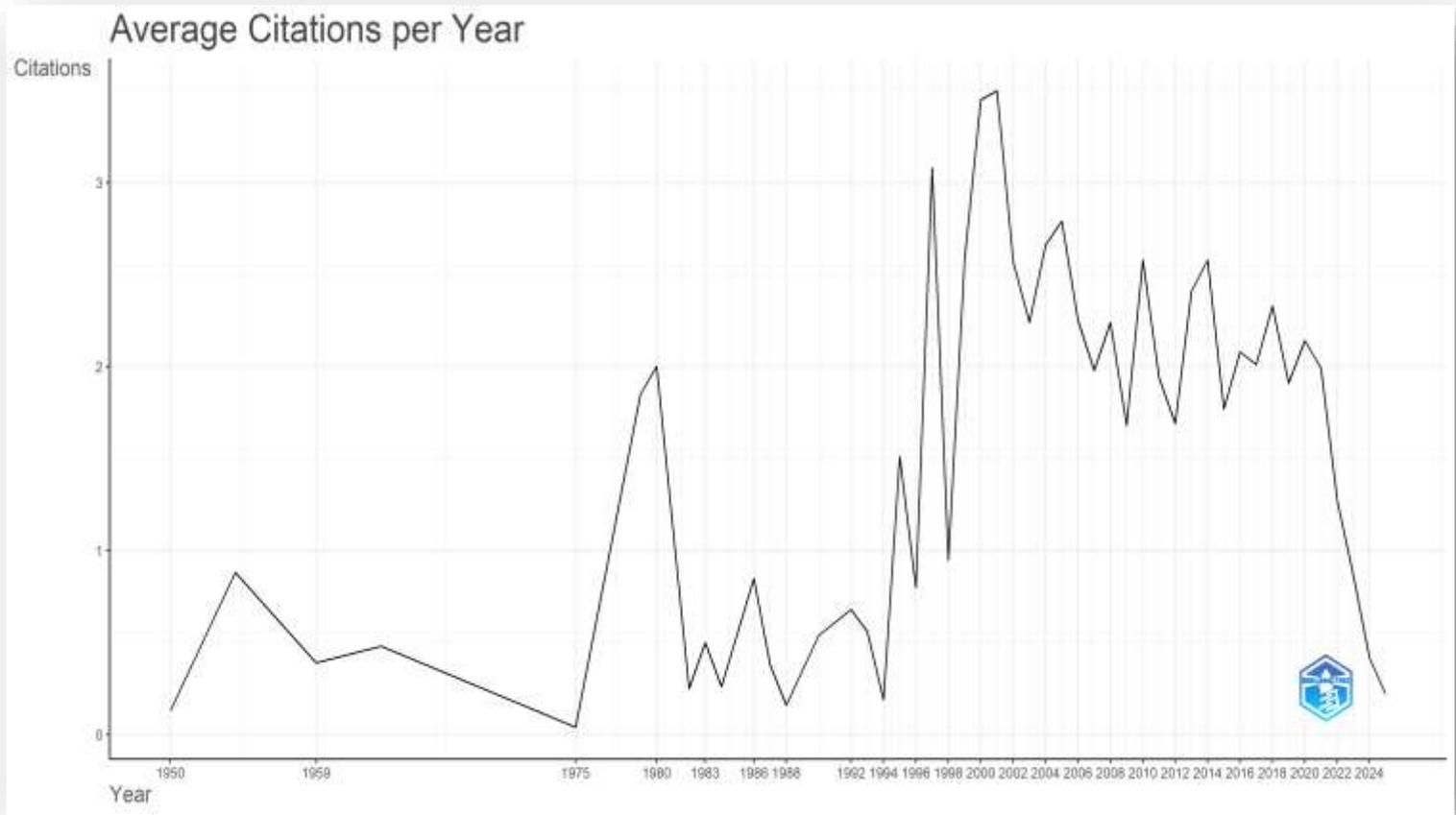
1

! Highly cited studies
influenced gender
equity policies

2

! **Growing**
acknowledgment of
gender in
sustainability debates

3



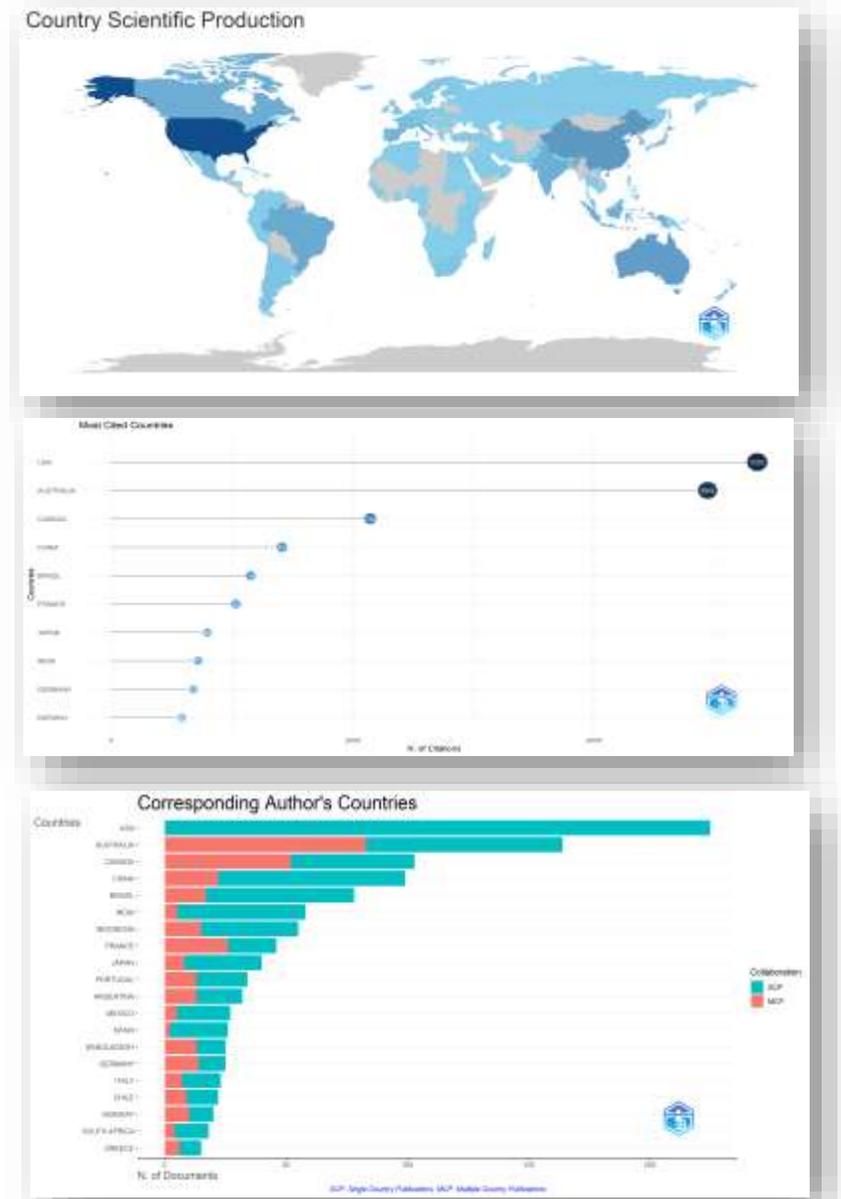
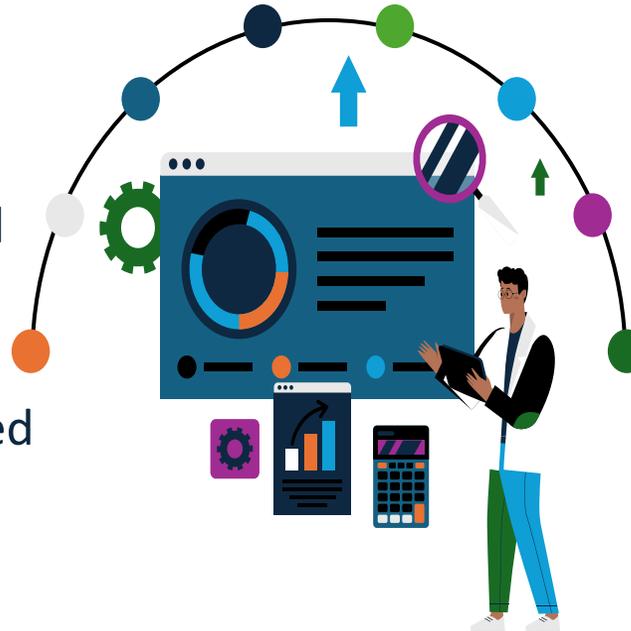
Key Journals and Publishers

- **PLOS ONE: 90** publications.
- **Fisheries Research: 75** publications.
- Also prominent: **Marine Policy, World Development** Reflects multidisciplinary engagement.



Geographical Distribution of Research

- A** 99 countries and 3,752 institutions contributed
- B** US, Australia, Canada, China, Brazil, and India = **51% of total**
- C** Global South underrepresented despite high dependence
- D** Greater inclusivity is needed.



Keyword and Thematic Analysis

- Frequent terms: **female**, **male**, **conservation**, **resources**.
- Core themes: **equity in governance**, **small-scale fisheries**, **Indigenous knowledge**.
- Gender framed in relation to sustainability challenges.

Authorship and Institutional Leadership

- **7,962 authors** contributed **globally**.
- Most prolific: **Dr. Godley B.J. (UK)** with **31 publications**.
- Leading institution: **Ecolibrium Inc. (USA)**.
- **Collaboration networks** remain concentrated in the **Global North**.

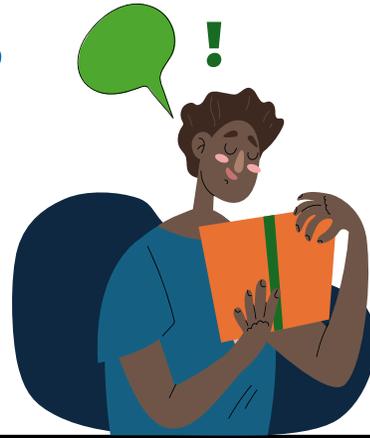
Insights and Contributions

- Research on gender in fisheries is expanding
- Yet engagement remains uneven across regions
- Gender often treated as secondary, but attention is increasing

Challenges in Gender-Focused Research

- **Persistent data gaps** on gender roles
- **Concentration** of research in a few institutions
- **Limited translation of findings into policies**

Future Directions



1

Adopt **intersectional approaches** (class, caste, ethnicity)

2

Improve gender-disaggregated datasets

3

Prioritize Global South and underrepresented regions

4

Foster inclusive, transdisciplinary collaboration

5

Incorporate local and Indigenous knowledge

Conclusion

Research is expanding
but still uneven



Gender is central
to fisheries
sustainability

Inclusive, context-specific
approaches will enable
equitable marine governance.

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Thank you !!

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