



FY2014 Seminar for Gender Equality Officers and  
Women Leaders in the Asia Pacific Region

## Country Report

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### 1. Country Overview

- The socialist republic of Viet Nam
- Capital: Hanoi/ population: 90 million (2013)
- Major language: Vietnamese
- Monetary: Viet Nam Dong
- Location: in South East Asia, share border with China, Lao, Cambodia.
- Weather: Vietnam lies entirely within the tropics
- People: there are up to 54 different ethnic groups in habiting in Viet Nam (Kinh: 86% and ethnic minority groups: 14%)



## 2. Gender Equality Policy

- Governmental managing gender equality: Gender equality Department – Molisa
- 2013 Constitution
- Gender Equality Law (2006): to stipulate gender equality in all aspects of life
- Marriage and Family Law (2007)
- National Strategy on Gender Equality 2011–2020 mentions some national targets in terms of gender equality in Viet Nam by 2020

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## 2. Cont.

- National Program on Gender Equality 2011-2015  
Build some projects and models to promote gender equality in many fields: employment, politic, economy, etc,...
- Resolution 11-NQ/TW of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam dated 27/4/2007 on the Work for Women in the Period of Accelerating Industrialization and Modernization
- The Decree No. 56/2012/ND-CP, prescribing responsibilities of ministries, sectors and People's Committees at all levels for ensuring the participation in the state management by the Vietnam Women's Union at all levels

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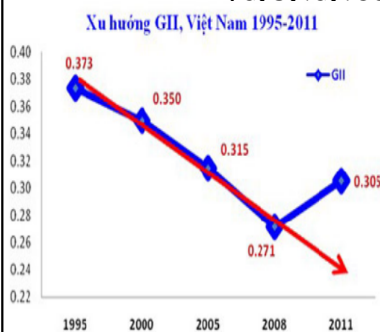
"With their heartfolt efforts, our women - both young and old - have built and woven the country of Vietnam to make it even more beautiful."

President Ho Chi Minh

## Vietnam Women's Union

- A political – social organization
- Founded in 1930
- Members: over 15 million
- Operating through out Vietnam at: central, provincial, district and commune
- Mandated to take care women rights and promote gender equality
- VWU's mission is to take care women's spirits and promote equality for women

### 3. Current Situation of Gender Equality in the county and salient features)



#### Labour force

	Women (%)	Men (%)
Literacy	92.2	96.2
Secondary school	24.7	28

The trend of GII in Viet Nam

Source: UNDP

## Cont.

### General statistics on women in Vietnam:

<b>Female population</b>	<b>50.52%</b>
<b>Women in leadership</b>	
National Assembly (2011-2016)	24.4%
Provincial Peoples Council (2011-2016)	25.2%
District People Council (2011-2016)	24.6%
Communal People Council (2011-2016)	21.7%
<b>Female entrepreneurs</b>	
25%	
Processing industry, manufacturing	52.3%
Finance, banking and insurance	52.9%
Science and technology	30.8% <sup>7</sup>

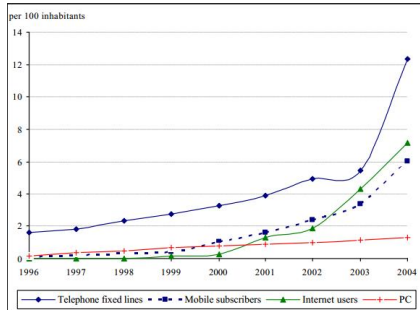
## Cont

	Total	Of which	
		Rural area	Urban area
2007	111.6	112.7	111.3
2008	112.1	114.2	111.4
2009	110.5	110.6	110.5
2010	111.2	108.9	112.0

Gender rate of newly born babies  
(boys/100 girls)

## 4. Overview of ICTs • Media and Gender in the country

Densities of selected ICT equipments in Viet Nam.



Number of employees in computers, Population Census 2002

Unit: person, except (1)/(2)

	Total	Hardware	Software	Data processing	Other <sup>9</sup>
Males (1)	2,684	137	724	166	1,657
Female (2)	1,154	55	326	137	636
(1)/(2)	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.83	0.38

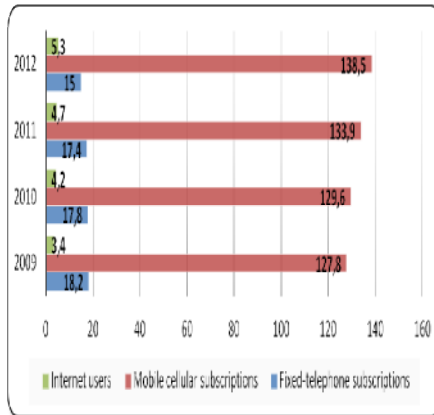
- The percentage of female workers in the telecommunication sector is increasing with their improved capacity and qualification. women account for 42% labor force in this sector with 38,7% having university and other higher education qualifications ( Vietnam post and telecommunication – VNPT 2012)
- Women engaged in IT teaching at universities is on the increase. female lecturers account for 26% IT lecturers
- The percentage of urban women having access to mass media is higher than that of rural women. 38,3% of urban women access to 3 basic type of media, whereas 15,5 of rural women do so

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## VWU WITH ICT

- Vietnamese and English website
- Open several training courses on computer
- Provide women access to computer
- Provide computers to women
- E-management of credit program
- Starting e-business transaction

### The number of internet users, mobile cellular subscriptions and fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2009-2012



In 2012, Vietnam ranked 83<sup>th</sup> among 190 countries in the world and 4<sup>th</sup> in the SEA in terms of e-government development index by United Nations.

In terms of communication and information technology development, in 2012, Vietnam ranked 81<sup>th</sup> among 155 countries in the world in a study by ITU.

Vietnam is also categorized as one of the top ten countries most dynamic in IT development by ITU.

Source: MIC

MIC (2013) Information Technology Application Report 2012

## 5. Case Analysis

- In 2010, MOLISA and MOGEF, The republic of Korea organized a training workshop “Women and friendly environment to access internet and media” at national level for Board of Advancement of women in provinces and ministries:
  - + Raise awareness on the important of ICT for women
  - + Call for attention on women and ICT
- MOLISA, Youth Union and MOST organize a annual ceremony for the “Award for outstanding female students in IT”

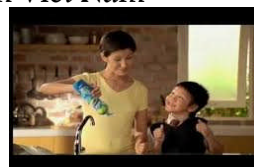
## 6. Best Practices : How to make media gender-responsive and to enhance inclusion of women and girls in information society

- Raising awareness of people in charge of managing ICT about gender equality
- Increasing number of media agencies to create opportunities for women to participate and broadcasting positive image of women
- Having incentives for girls to study in ICT sectors
- Having a training class for women to guide women to use computer, access to internet, etc, especially for rural women and women ethnic minorities
- Gender mainstreaming in making ICT policies, programs, strategies, etc,....
- Proper punishment for any kinds of action to prohibit women and girls access to ICT sectors

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## 7. Major Obstacles to reduce gender gaps in access to ICTs and to overcome gender-bias in the media

- The percentage of women in leadership positions in the information and culture sector remains low
- Women have less access to IT than men, due in part to the lack of time, burdens of work within the family and limited education levels
- There are still negatives images of women including gender stereotypes in various forms of media using modern communication technology
- There has not yet been a large-scale study on images of women and gender equality in the media in Viet Nam



## 8. Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

1. Women should be engaged in ICTs sectors: in ICT labor force; access to media,...
2. Media is crucial tool to change awareness of people in term of gender equality. So, advertisement on internet or on television and other medias should be evaluated under gender lens before releasing
3. The Government's investment in IT infrastructure has assisted women in improving their access to IT.
4. ICT Legal system should be gender sensitive mainstreaming to meet needs of women.
5. Developing budget for ICT and women's empowerment.
6. Networking ICT institutes/organizations in the region.

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THANK  
YOU SO  
MUCH!