

Grenada

This one-pager is part of a broader project¹ examining how gender considerations are reflected in fisheries governance. A systematic content analysis of fisheries governance documents from 20 countries assessed how gender is addressed across policy language, institutional arrangements, objectives, and strategies. Project findings are intended to strengthen recognition of women's contributions across the sector and support equitable access to marine resources, share of benefits, and participation in decision-making.

Each one-pager summarizes key findings for a focal country, analysing fisheries governance documents as a collective policy bundle to identify system-level patterns. The analysis draws on documents collected up to July 2025, and the findings inform both this one-pager and the governance section of the corresponding country fact sheet.²

Taken individually or collectively across the 20 countries, these one-pagers aim to inform decision-makers, civil society actors, funders, and researchers by providing insights on gender considerations in fisheries governance.

Area of Analysis	Country Findings
Total number of documents analysed	13
Number of documents with women/gender terms only	0
Number of documents with she/her pronouns only	6
Number of documents with both terms and pronouns	0
<i>Qualitative assessments are based only on documents with women/gender terms (0), she/her pronouns (6), or both (0).</i>	
Structural integration <i>Low / Medium / High</i>	Low: Gender considerations appear only through the use of feminine pronouns and are not substantively articulated within fisheries governance frameworks.
Objective of gender integration <i>Ecological / Economic / Social</i>	None identified: Gender is not framed as serving ecological, economic, or social objectives within fisheries governance.
Approach to gender integration <i>Reach / Benefit / Empower / Transform</i>	Reach: The inclusion of feminine pronouns in legal and regulatory texts indicates formal recognition of women as eligible actors within the fisheries sector.

Methodology Snapshot

Qualitative Assessment Framework

Qualitative assessments reflect how gender considerations are articulated within the reviewed documents. They are derived from content analysis of texts referencing women, gender, or feminine pronouns. The categories below outline the criteria guiding this framework.

Structural integration (extent of institutional embedding)

- *Low* – Gender considerations appear in governance texts without shaping policy goals or structures.
- *Medium* – Gender considerations inform policy goals or institutional commitments without binding mandates.
- *High* – Gender considerations are embedded in binding mandates, quantified targets, or formal representation.

Objective of gender integration (intended aim)

- *Ecological* – Linked to sustainability or natural resources management effectiveness.
- *Economic* – Linked to livelihoods, income generation, or value chains.
- *Social* – Linked to equity, participation, or women's rights.

Approach to gender integration (mode of operationalization)

- *Reach* – Women are recognized, referenced, or included in consultation or governance processes.
- *Benefit* – Targeted resources improve women's access or material outcomes.
- *Empower* – Women hold decision-making representation or influence within governance processes.
- *Transform* – Institutional or structural reforms address underlying norms, power imbalances, or inequalities.

Governance Document Selection Criteria and Content Search

Document selection criteria were established to identify fisheries-specific governance instruments addressing:

- fisheries management and regulations;
- fisheries production systems and value chains, including pre-harvest, harvest, processing, and trade activities;
- broader development and economic strategies explicitly linked to fisheries-sector activities.

Key gender-related terms – including “gender,” “women,” “girls,” “mothers,” “she,” and “her” – were systematically searched across the selected documents and analysed in context. For full methodology, see the accompanying metadata³ document.

Selected Fisheries Governance Documents for Analysis

Documents and key attributes are compiled in a project database⁴, with hyperlinks to original text where available.

Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas) (Amendment) Order SRO. No. 10 of 2020.

Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 2014 (No. 12 of 2014).

Fisheries (Levera Beach Closed Area) Regulations (Cap. 108).

Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas) Order (Cap. 108).

Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas) Regulations (Cap. 108).

Fish and Fishery Products Regulations.

Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations 1996 (S.R.O No. 24 of 1996).

Fisheries (Fishing Vessels Safety) Regulations 1990 (S.R.O. No. 3 of 1990).

Fisheries Regulations 1987.

Grenada Fisheries Act, 1986 (Cap. 108).

Fisheries Loans Act (Cap. 109).

Fisheries Loans Regulations (Cap. 109).

Oyster Fishery Ordinance (Cap. 206).

Citation: Cutting, A., & Wabnitz, C.C.C. (2026). Gender and Fisheries Governance: Country Analysis – Grenada. Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance.

Funding: This project was supported by the Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA) and funded by the UK through the Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs.

The opinions, findings, and conclusions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the organisations listed above.



¹ Project website – <https://oceanrisk.earth/fact-sheets/>

² Country fact sheet – <https://oceanrisk.earth/fact-sheets/#grenada>

³ Metadata document – <https://oceanrisk.earth/fact-sheets/#supplementary-material-for-country-fact-sheets>

⁴ Zenodo database – Cutting, A., Wabnitz, C.C.C., Woodhead, A.J., & Norström, A. (2025). Database of Fisheries Governance Documents for Gender Equity Analysis [Data set]. Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15098509>