

## Solomon Islands

This one-pager is part of a broader project<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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
<b>Total number of documents analysed</b>	43
<b>Number of documents with women/gender terms only</b>	3
<b>Number of documents with she/her pronouns only</b>	5
<b>Number of documents with both terms and pronouns</b>	1
<i>Qualitative assessments are based only on documents with women/gender terms (3), she/her pronouns (5), or both (1).</i>	
<b>Structural integration</b> <i>Low / Medium / High</i>	<b>Medium:</b> Gender considerations are embedded within national fisheries policies and sector strategies that incorporate gender-equitable objectives and implementation measures.
<b>Objective of gender integration</b> <i>Ecological / Economic / Social</i>	<b>Economic and Social (primary):</b> Measures aim to improve livelihood opportunities, market access, wage parity, and equitable participation across fisheries and aquaculture value chains. <b>Ecological (secondary):</b> Gender considerations are linked to sustainable fisheries management, including efforts to strengthen climate resilience and ecosystem-based management.
<b>Approach to gender integration</b> <i>Reach / Benefit / Empower / Transform</i>	<b>Reach and Benefit:</b> Gender measures are operationalized through livelihood-support programs, aquaculture initiatives, and institutional efforts to promote gender balance within fisheries programs.

# 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 metadata<sup>3</sup> document.

## Selected Fisheries Governance Documents for Analysis

Documents and key attributes are compiled in a project database<sup>4</sup>, with hyperlinks to original text where available.

*Fisheries (PNA Third Implementing Arrangement) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (Legal Notice No. 92).*

*Prohibited Activities (Fishing and Possession of beche-de-mer) Order 2021 (L. N. No. 226).*

*Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Corporate Plan 2020-2023.*

*Fisheries Management (Amendment) Regulations 2019 (L.N. No. 87 of 2019).*

*National Fisheries Policy 2019 – 2029.*

*Fisheries Management (Prohibited Activities) Regulations 2018 (L.N. No. 61 of 2018).*

*Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Strategy 2017-2019.*

*Fisheries Management Regulations 2017 (L.N. No. 2 of 2017).*

*Tuna Management and Development Plan.*

*Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Corporate Plan 2015 – 2018.*

*Fisheries Management Act (No. 2 of 2015).*

*Fisheries (Beche-de-mer) (Amendment No.2) Regulations 2014 (L.N. No. 112 of 2014).*

*Fisheries (Clam) (Amendment) Regulation 2014 (L.N. No. 10 of 2014).*

*Fisheries (Fee) (Amendment) Regulation 2014 (L.N. No. 12 of 2014).*

*Fisheries (Test Seining Light Fishing Operation) Order 2014 (L.N. No. 11 of 2014).*

*Fisheries (Beche-de-Mer) (Amendment No.2) Regulations 2013 (L.N. No. 23 of 2013).*

*Fisheries (Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2013 (L.N. No. 94 of 2013).*

*Fisheries (Prohibition of Export of Dolphins) Regulation 2013 (L.N. No. 89 of 2013).*

*Fisheries (PNA Third Implementing Arrangement) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (L.N. 109 of 2012).*

*Fisheries (PNA Third Implementing Arrangement) Regulations 2012 (L.N. 62 of 2012).*

*Fisheries (Vessel Day Scheme) Regulations 2012 (L.N. 63 of 2012).*

*Guadalcanal Province Fisheries Ordinance 2009 (L.N. No. 14 of 2011).*

*Fisheries (Sale of Beche-de-Mer) (Amendment) Order, 2010 (L.N. No. 166 of 2010).*

*Fisheries (Sale of Beche-de-Mer) Order, 2010 (L.N. No. 157 of 2010).*

*Temotu Province (Fisheries and Marine Protection) Ordinance 2010 (L.N. No. 25 of 2010).*

*The National Plan of Action on Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security.*

*Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 2009 (No. 6 of 2009).*

*Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations (13B) 2009 (L.N. No. 54 of 2009).*

*Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations (13A) 2009 (L.N. No. 33 of 2009).*

*Fisheries (Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (L.N. No. 4 of 2007).*

*Fisheries (Local Fishing Vessels) (Amendment) Regulations 2005 (L.N. No. 50 of 2005).*

*Fisheries (Prohibition of Export of Dolphins) Regulation 2005 (L.N. No. 124 of 2005).*

*Fisheries (Sale and Export etc. Of Sand Fish) Order 2000 (L.N. No. 35 of 2000).*

*Fisheries Act 1998 (Act No. 6 of 1998).*

*Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations 1995 (L.N. No. 54 of 1995).*

*Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations 1995 (L.N. No. 85 of 1995).*

*Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations 1993.*

*Fisheries (Foreign Fishing Vessels)(Amendment) Regulations 1983.*

*Fisheries (Local Fishing Vessels) Regulations, 1981.*

*Fisheries (Foreign Fishing Vessels) Regulations 1981.*

*Fishery Limits Act 1977.*

*Fisheries Act, 1972.*

*Fisheries Regulations, 1972.*

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**Citation:** Cutting, A., & Wabnitz, C.C.C. (2026). Gender and Fisheries Governance: Country Analysis – Solomon Islands. 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.



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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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>