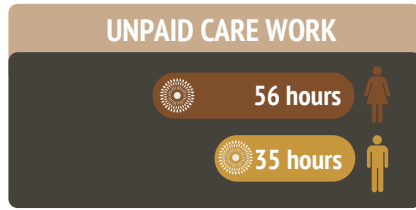


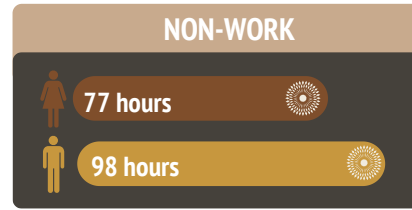
# Rapid Care Analysis for Namuaimada



## TIME-USE

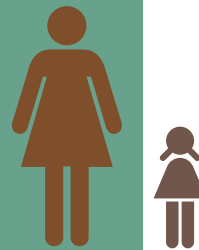


- A woman on average spends 56 hours per week on unpaid care work
- A man, on average spends 35 hours per week on unpaid care work



- A woman, on average spends 77 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep
- A man, on average spends 98 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep

## Distribution of Care Roles by Sex and Age



Middle-aged women and girls perform most of the care work and all activities related to washing clothes and collecting water.

## Perceptions of Care Work - Social Norms

**Care Work**

Females and males, both regard care work such as meal preparation, fetching water, collecting firewood, cleaning the house, washing clothes, childcare and caring for the sick and vulnerable - as enjoyable and as important as paid work.

**Caring for the sick**

Caring for the sick is an areas where women state they require skills.

**Preparing meals**

Preparing meals and childcare are areas men state they require skills.

**Social Norms**

Absence of corporal punishment, a social norm has had an impact on children. They are disobeying parents and do not want to accept responsibilities delegated by parents.

**Special Considerations**

Pregnant women/elderly women/people with disabilities should be exempted from care work and still respected - female perspective.

**Special Considerations**

Elderly men should be exempted from care work and still respected - male perspective.

## Problematic Care Activities

Diving for sea grapes and managing household waste were two major problematic care activities. These were raised by women and agreed by the men as they directly affect their time, mobility and health.

### 3 proposed solutions

- Appropriate suits for women to wear when harvesting nama (sea grapes) for long hours in the water during cold seasons;
- Business ventures to assist women-led work; and
- Improved communication which is dependent on an individual's daily management of time and the healthy relationship between husband and wife to enable communication and the sharing of responsibilities within the home.



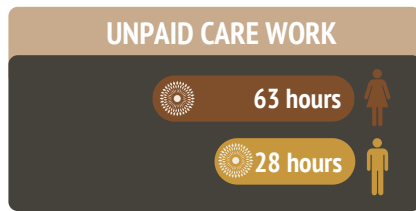
**PROPOSED SOLUTION**



# Rapid Care Analysis for Navolau Dua



## TIME-USE

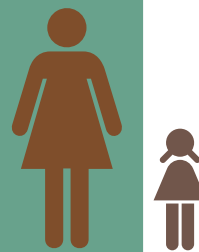


- A woman, on average, spends 63 hours per week on unpaid care work.
- A man, on average, spends 28 hours per week on unpaid care work.



- A woman, on average spends 70 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.
- A man, on average spends 77 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.

## Distribution of Care Roles by Sex and Age



Middle-aged women, middle-aged men, girls and boys perform most of the care work including collecting water, washing, drying and ironing of clothes.

## Perceptions of Care Work - Social Norms



### Care Work

Females regard care work such as meal preparation, cleaning the house, washing clothes, childcare and caring for the sick and vulnerable - as enjoyable and as important as paid work. However, they did not enjoy fetching water and collecting firewood.



### Caring for the sick

Females and Males did not feel they required skills for any of the care work discussed.



### Preparing meals

Males regard care work such as meal preparation, fetching water, collecting firewood, cleaning the house, washing clothes, childcare and caring for the sick and vulnerable - as enjoyable and as important as paid work. Although they did not see washing clothes as important as paid work.



### Social Norms

Men who have marital affairs are exempted from care work because they are not at home - but not respected. It takes a village to raise a child and they are there because of the upbringing in the village.

## Problematic Care Activities

Fetching water is the major problematic care activity. The 10 households on the hilltop were not receiving water due to low water pressure at busy times. Women whose roles were to fetch water had to resort to fetching water from low lying households. Due to the distance and steepness of the hill, it was difficult hard for elderly women to fetch water and took them more time to perform the activity.

### 2 proposed solutions

a) Access to water, a fishing boat and proper fishing attire/gear; and

b) Market for women to sell their pandanus leaves.



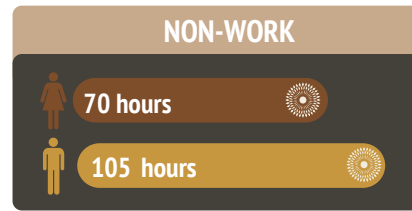
## PROPOSED SOLUTION



# Rapid Care Analysis for Navolau Rua



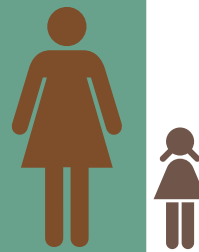
## TIME-USE



- A woman, on average, spends 77 hours per week on unpaid care work.
- A man, on average, spends 49 hours per week on unpaid care work.

- A woman, on average spends 70 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.
- A man, on average spends 105 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.

## Distribution of Care Roles by Sex and Age



Middle-aged women and girls perform most of the care work with significant contribution by middle-aged men and boys.

## Perceptions of Care Work - Social Norms

**Care Work**

Females and males, both regard care work such as meal preparation, fetching water, collecting firewood, cleaning the house, washing clothes, childcare and caring for the sick and vulnerable - as enjoyable and as important as paid work.

**Caring for the sick**

Females and males did not feel they required skills for any of the care work discussed.

**Preparing meals**

Women see their roles as to serve as a social norm. Impact - villagers are of the view that women were born to serve families particularly men.

**Social Norms**

Change required for shared responsibilities between women and men.

**Special Considerations**

Working women and men are exempted from care work but not respected. Because of their vows during marriage, the women felt that working men and women should still contribute.

**Special Considerations**

Elderly people and those born or living with disabilities are exempted from care work and still respected.

## Problematic Care Activities

Fetching water is the major problematic care activity. The 10 households on the hilltop were not receiving water due to low water pressure. Caring for youth, health care and fishing are the major problematic care activities. Unemployed youth in the village have nothing to do, health care is problematic because the village dispensary is not equipped or stocked with basic medicines, hence villagers have to travel to Vaileka Hospital in Rakiraki town which is highly problematic at night with limited transport options and absence of a fishing boat or gear makes fishing difficult for both women and men who wish to fish as a form of livelihood.

### 3 proposed solutions

- Establishing a youth group;
- Village dispensary is equipped and stocked with basic medicines; and
- Purchase of a village boat for fisher women and men accompanied by training on laws and regulations relating to obtaining and using a fishing license. Basic business and financial management training would also be useful. Currently, only one of the villagers has a fishing licence.



**PROPOSED SOLUTION**



# Rapid Care Analysis for Nakorokula



## TIME-USE



- A woman, on average, spends 77 hours per week on unpaid care work.
- A man, on average, spends 14 hours per week on unpaid care work.

- A woman, on average spends 63 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.
- A man, on average spends 126 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.

## Distribution of Care Roles by Sex and Age



Middle-aged women and girls perform most of the care work with some contribution from middle-aged men and boys with care activities related to washing of clothes.

## Perceptions of Care Work - Social Norms



## Problematic Care Activities

Cleaning and emptying sewerage and ironing clothes are major problematic care activities. An absence of improved sanitation (proper toilet in their homes) and lack of access to electricity in some houses made these care activities, problematic.

### 3 proposed solutions

- Construction of new toilets and upgrading of existing ones allowing each household to have its own flushed toilet and improving village and family hygiene;
- Village electrification project - need to follow-up with Energy Fiji on project status; and
- Men to be at home during evening meals to avoid double work (unpaid care) for the women in setting the table and cleaning up after their husbands later in the evening when they return from drinking grog.





**PROPOSED SOLUTION**





## TIME-USE



-  A woman, on average, spends 84 hours per week on unpaid care work.
-  A man, on average, spends 56 hours per week on unpaid care work.



-  A woman, on average spends 77 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.
-  A man, on average spends 91 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.

## Problematic Care Activities

Cleaning and emptying sewerage and ironing clothes are major problematic care activities. An absence of improved sanitation (proper toilet in their homes) and lack of access to electricity in some houses made these care activities, problematic.



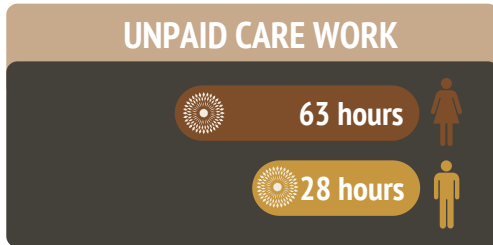
### Proposed solutions



- a) Purchasing a fishing boat; constructing a fully operational ice-plant; and provision of raw materials for women's screen printing.



**PROPOSED SOLUTION**

## TIME-USE



-  A woman, on average, spends 63 hours per week on unpaid care work.
-  A man, on average, spends 28 hours per week on unpaid care work.



-  A woman, on average spends 91 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.
-  A man, on average spends 112 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.

## Problematic Care Activities

Fishing due to lack of a fishing boat.



### Proposed solution

- a) Purchasing a fishing boat.



## PROPOSED SOLUTION



## TIME-USE



 A woman, on average, spends 84 hours per week on unpaid care work.



 A woman, on average spends 77 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.

## Problematic Care Activities

Fishing due to lack of a fishing boat.



**Proposed solution**  
a) Purchasing a fishing boat.



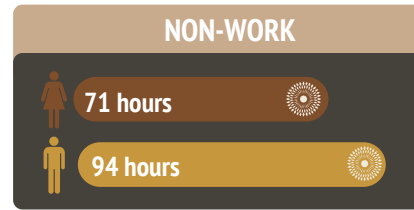
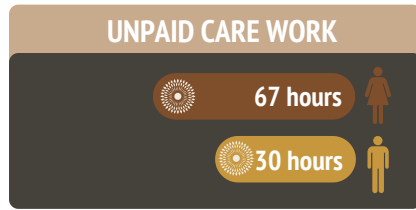
**PROPOSED SOLUTION**



# Rapid Care Analysis for Navolau district



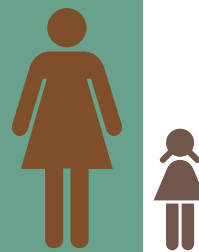
## TIME-USE



- A woman, on average, spends 67 hours per week on unpaid care work.
- A man, on average, spends 30 hours per week on unpaid care work.

- A woman, on average spends 71 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.
- A man, on average spends 94 hours a week on non-work including leisure and sleep.

## Distribution of Care Roles by Sex and Age



Middle-aged women perform more care roles on a daily basis. Young girls also play a key role, performing almost all of the same unpaid care work duties as the adult women.

## Perceptions of Care Work - Social Norms



### Care Work

Females and males, both regard care work such as meal preparation, fetching water, collecting firewood, cleaning the house, washing clothes, childcare and caring for the sick and vulnerable - as enjoyable and as important as paid work.



### Caring for the sick

Caring for the Sick is an area where women state they require skills.



### Preparing meals

Preparing meals and childcare are areas men state they require skills.



### Social Norms

Absence of corporal punishment, a social norm has had an impact on children. Parents are of the view that the children knowing their rights are disobeying their parents and refuse to accept responsibilities delegated to them, by their parents.



### Social Norms

Disciplining children is necessary so that children will have a better understanding of their expected roles. Parents need to be role models for their children.



### Social Norms

Women should serve is a social norm that has an impact on the villagers. They are of the view that women were born to serve families particularly men. There is a need to for responsibilities to be shared between women and men.



### Special Considerations

Pregnant women/elderly women/people with disabilities should be exempted from care work and still respected - female perspective. Elderly men should be exempted from care work and still respected - male perspective. Men who have extra-marital affairs should not be respected - male perspective. They have a role to play in raising their children but are absent.

## Problematic Care Activities

Diving for sea grapes, limited market access and business opportunities, fetching water, fishing, cleaning toilets and ironing clothes were the five major problematic care activities. These were raised by women and men as they directly affect their time, health and their livelihoods.

### 6 proposed solutions

- Appropriate nama (sea grape) harvesting suits for women during cold season;
- New business ventures and market access to assist women-led work and sale of pandanus leaves;
- Access to piped water;
- Fishing boat;
- Improved and clean sanitation by constructing new toilets and upgrading of existing ones so that each household has its own toilet; and
- Energy Fiji to complete village electrification project.



PROPOSED

SOLUTION

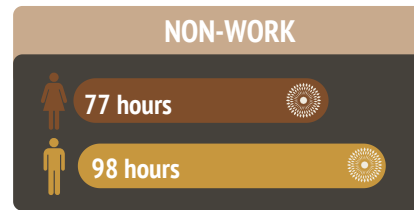
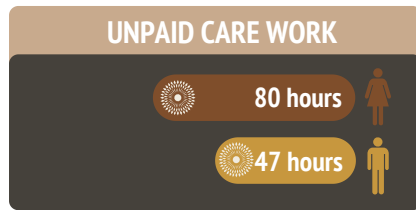




# Rapid Care Analysis for Nakorotubu district



## TIME-USE



A woman, on average, spends 80 hours per week on unpaid care work.



A man, on average, spends 47 hours per week on unpaid care work.



A woman, on average spends 81 hours per week on non-work including leisure and sleep.



A man, on average spends 97 hours a week on non-work including leisure and sleep.

## Distribution of Care Roles by Sex and Age



Middle-aged women and girls perform most of the care work and all of the care activities related to washing clothes and collecting water.

## Problematic Care Activities

Unpaid community work, fishing and storage of catch and women's handcraft were four main problematic care activities. While unpaid community work was raised by both women and men, fishing and storage of catch were raised by men as they were mainly involved and women's handcraft was highlighted by women.



### Proposed solutions

- a) Village and district fundraising;
- b) financial assistance to purchase a fishing boat;
- c) A fully operational ice-plant in Saioko village and
- d) Raw materials for women's screen printing.



**PROPOSED SOLUTION**

