



Women in Fisheries
Network-Fiji



Rapid Care Analysis Report for Navolau and Nakorotubu Districts 2019





ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report has been produced by the Women in Fisheries Network – Fiji (WiFN-Fiji). Oxfam in Fiji (OiF) is acknowledged for its funding and technical guidance on the Rapid Care Analysis methodology. Special thanks to our Executive Board Member, Mereseini Bower for her leadership over the Rapid Care Analysis (RCA) piloted by WiFN-Fiji and to the RCA team – Talatoka Tamani, Ilaisa Rokotuisiga, Joeli Bili and Una Vuli. Special thanks also to Joeli Bili and to Ilaisa Rokotuisiga for the first draft of the report. Thanks to Shirley Tagi for the feedback and inputs on earlier versions of the report. Stakeholders in the villages of Namuaimada, Navolau 1, Navolau 2 and Nakorokula as well as the Ra Provincial Council are acknowledged for their important role in the process – informing and validating the report.

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Published by the Women in Fisheries Network - Fiji

Suva
Fiji
November 2019
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FOREWORD



As the Chair of the Women in Fisheries Network-Fiji, I am fortunate to have Ms Mereseini Bower as an executive board member. It is through Mereseini's support, passion, meticulous nature and leadership that this work on unpaid care in the Province of Ra has eventuated.

Women in homes and communities around the world are responsible for the majority of unpaid care and domestic work which is not often valued. Such work enables other family members to live comfortably and contributes to their well-being. Finding ways to change social norms so deeply engraved in our customs and practices in Fiji is challenging let alone explaining modern participatory methods and terms in vernacular?

Raising awareness to the Ra communities that care work can be viewed as paid work was an eye-opener in itself. If you are a woman, you can totally relate to the time-use stories of the women in Navolau and Nakorotubu districts where leisure is only a small part of their lives. This exercise enabled both men and women in these districts to reflect on themselves and their individual participation in unpaid work and helped them realize that setting an example for the next generation is important to them.

We are proud as a Network to have taken the first step towards shifting power and voices in the communities' in Ra, share the many lessons learned in doing so and plan for the way ahead in making a difference for the better.

Cherie Morris
Chair
Executive Board





1. INTRODUCTION



1.1 Background

Navolau and Nakorotubu districts are two of the twenty districts in the Ra province. There are four villages in the Navolau district and five in Nakorotubu. Their main sources of livelihood are in the informal sector - fishing, farming root crops, craft production as well as formal employment in the sugar cane and hotel industries and public sector.

Women in these villages are engaged in economic activities. For some of the women, they are the main income earners for their families. In Namuaimada village, women are engaged in sea grape harvesting and home-based canteens. **Income derived by the women has been instrumental in the economic and social development witnessed in the village – most significant are increased household income and improved education, housing and sanitation.** In Navolau 1, Navolau 2 and Nakorokula, women are mainly engaged in mat weaving for the community. In addition, the women of Navolau 2 also sell dried pandanus leaves (voivoi) on the road side as a source of income. In Saioko village, women make and sell traditional and contemporary art & craft as well as cut voivoi (pandanus) or kuta (reeds), trim, boil, roll, and eventually weave the treated plant material into fine mats. Fishing by the women of Saioko is mainly for subsistence while for the men the fish caught is sold at the market as a source of income. Paid labour and services in the two districts are limited. Only 39 participants in Navolau (34%) and 20 in Nakorotubu (16%) are engaged in such employment. [See Annex 1 for individual village profiles].

All four villages in Navolau district are located alongside the Kings Road (highway) within close proximity of each other as well as by the sea - making district level collaboration and economic projects attractive. These allow easy access for the villagers to commute and transport products for market to Rakiraki town, Korovou town and to Suva City. Their location is also ideal for potential future exports given its proximity to Lautoka for shipping and Nadi for air freight.

There are 1460 residents in the two districts with 894 (426 females and 468 males) in Navolau and 566 (267 females and 299 males) in Nakorotubu. A total of 115 villagers comprising of 76 females (66%) and 39 males (34%) participated in the RCA. In Navolau district, 84 villagers comprising of 55 females (65%) and 29 males (35%) participated in the RCA conducted in all four villages starting with Navolau 1, Navolau 2, Namuaimada and then Nakorokula. The RCA was then conducted in Saioko in the district of Nakorotubu where 31 villagers from Saioko and the two neighbouring villages of Verevere and Nadavacia, participated – 18 females (58%) and 13 males (42%).







Income derived by the women has been instrumental in the economic and social development witnessed in the village – most significant are increased household income and improved education, housing and sanitation.



1.2 Study Context and Host Programme

The WiFN-Fiji is a membership based group of scientists, gender practitioners, interested individuals, organisations and community members. It facilitates networks and partnerships enabling opportunities for women to be informed in all aspects of sustainable fisheries in Fiji. It also works to increase the meaningful participation of women in decision-making and all levels of management of sustainable fisheries.

Based on the work undertaken to date by the WiFN-Fiji in Namuaimada village, an independent evaluation it commissioned in September 2018, revealed that:

-  A shift in the power and voices of women within their households and in the communities is occurring. Unlike men, women as the main income earner in the family promote the sharing of power within their households with their husbands including decision making on the sharing of income. Women do not keep all the power to themselves.
-  Sustainable fishing practices – to avoid over harvesting of sea grapes are being considered. Women fishers have stopped harvesting on one of the two existing locations to allow for re-generation of sea grapes. A third site was identified for harvesting.
-  Women fishers are making new connections and networking with the private sector. They have a better understanding of key success factors of business such as sound financial management.
-  Almost 100% of all women fishers in Namuaimada village own or have access to smart phones. Such access is an opportunity for the WiFN-Fiji to explore the use of technology including digital to connect women to markets and improve the income generated by women fishers and their families. It also enables service offerings to address economic and social issues including reducing and redistributing care work.

The WiFN-Fiji as a member of the Oif Socio-Economic Empowerment Design (SEED) - Shifting Power and Shifting Voices (SPSV) Coalition of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) agreed to be one of the NGOs piloting the RCA in Fiji across three sectors and provinces (agriculture in Nadroga, fisheries in Ra and handicraft in Ba). The WiFN-Fiji agreed to conduct the RCA in Ra and to focus on the fisheries sector because of its work with its members in Namuaimada village in Navolau District, who are largely engaged in sea grape harvesting.

The WiFN-Fiji decided to conduct the RCA in all four villages of the Navolau District (Navolau 1, Navolau 2, Namuaimada and Nakorokula) – making the findings representative of the district. The WiFN-Fiji also decided to conduct the RCA in a village where women were engaged in two sectors (fisheries and handicraft), thus the selection of Saioko village in the district of Nakorotubu in the Ra Province. These would allow the WiFN-Fiji and the SPSV Coalition to identify differences, if any, in care work in such communities – a single economic activity community relative to a dual economic activity community.



1.3 Objectives of the RCA

The RCA is aimed at achieving four key objectives:

1. Explore relationships of care in the community.
2. Identify unpaid and paid work activities performed by women and men and create a rough estimate of average weekly time spent on each category of work by men and women.
3. Document care for women, men, girls and boys at a household level, changes in care
4. Map care support services and infrastructure, identify and prioritise options for reducing and/or redistributing care work.

These align with the WiFN-Fiji's Strategic Plan and in particular Priority Area 1: to create awareness on sustainable fisheries and to improve the livelihoods of women fishers in Fiji and Strategic Plan Outcome: Women in fisheries sector have projects, funding and resources they need to achieve sustainable fisheries.

The WiFN-Fiji recognises that in principle, evidenced-based policies are anchored and backed by appropriate science and reliable relevant data. Baseline data is critical for measuring any transformational change and impacts of policy and programme reforms/interventions. Therefore, the WiFN-Fiji is currently establishing a national baseline on the number of women engaged in fisheries.

At the same time, it is using the RCA as a tool to broaden its understanding of the nature of women's engagement in fisheries beyond the number of women engaged in fisheries as an economic activity. The RCA key findings will allow WiFN-Fiji members, women fishers and their communities to understand care work in their households and community, the implications of unpaid care work on their livelihoods and economic activities including in fisheries and to find holistic solutions to problematic care tasks and patterns of care.

In conducting the RCA, the WiFN-Fiji emphasized to the RCA Team and stakeholders that the RCA: a) does not go in depth – not a detailed analysis of social norms, power relations or advocacy; b) does raise awareness - but does not try to address gender relations; c) it is not an intervention itself, not intended to be the transformation; and d) it is an assessment – a diagnostic tool.



2. RAPID CARE ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The RCA, a one-day programme covering eight exercises was guided by a member of the WiFN-Fiji Executive Board member and facilitated by an RCA Team of four comprising of a female and male facilitator, documenter and assistant, recruited by the WiFN-Fiji. The one-day programme was conducted using plenary sessions where women and men collectively worked together in selected exercises and a combination of collective and separate female and male focus groups in some of the exercises such as Exercise 2 on 'time-use'.

The session plan for villages commenced with a traditional ceremony to the chiefly village in each district followed by a similar ceremony in each village.

The RCA proper started with an introduction of the RCA Team and the participants, and discussion of the term 'care work'. The facilitators delivered the RCA in sequence from Exercise 1 to 8 and utilised all the recommended tools from the RCA Methodology Toolbox of Exercises. Saioko village was the only exception where some exercises were dropped due to time constraints. Exercises were adjusted where participants exceeded numbers planned and where participants found it slightly difficult to comprehend the exercises within the time allocated.

A mix of internal and external sources of data and reports were used to inform the analysis and assessments made in this report. These are drawn from a combination of literature review, questionnaires, interviews and the RCA exercises.

Limitations to the methodology for all the villages included:

Loss in Translation – translating the RCA Toolbox (8 Exercises) into vernacular such as the i-Taukei language runs the risk of losing its real meaning because of an absence of an equivalent word in the local language.

Risk of participants giving incorrect information – participants may provide incorrect information especially for Exercise 2 when they provide data on one-day recall;

Complexity of RCA exercises – due to the level of education and knowledge retaining capabilities, some of the participants had difficulties in working through the RCA exercises especially Exercise 2.

Limited Time Allocation for RCA exercises – the facilitators noted that the timing of exercises needs to be reviewed specifically Exercise 2 where it is allocated 60 minutes. While facilitating the exercise it was noted that it may take 3 to 4 hours to complete Exercise 2.

Suite of tools maybe creative but not best use of time – stickers if not the right size can cause a lot of frustration for participants when using them for various exercises. Simple symbols that can be quickly drawn by participants are a better option.



3. MAIN FINDINGS



3.1 Introduction: Understanding care work

The translation of care work into vernacular (Fiji native language – i-taukei language using the Bau dialect) was well understood by the participants. Most participants were unaware that care work could be categorised as actual work.

As part of the WiFN-Fiji RCA pilot, our aim was to identify potential RCA facilitators from the five villages whom we could train and assist us in future RCAs, if WiFN-Fiji decided to do more of them in other fisheries communities. Two men and two women have been identified and initial discussions held during the RCA. They had a good understanding of care work, tertiary educated and excellent communicators in the i-Taukei language and English.



3.2 Exercise 1: Care roles and relationships

Most participants understood the care roles and relationships. Categories of work identified by the participants are highlighted in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Categories of work

Village	What is Care Work?		What is Not Care Work?
	Household Chores	Community Work (Unpaid)	
Namuaimada	Caring for grandchildren.		
Navolau 1	Fishing	Gardening	
Navolau 2	Looking after the extended family.		
Nakorokula	Caring for the children. Harvesting sugarcane. Fishing.		
Saioko	Caring for sick family members and taking them to the doctors.		
Verevere	Looking after family.	Assist the community health worker	
Nadavacia		Visit widows. Clean the school. Help with communal obligations.	



When the question “define care work” was posed to the participants, their responses were a clear indication that they value care work. Participants agreed that there are also challenges associated with care work. Specific responses during the exercise portray the different perspectives on care roles and relationships and values, as follows:

Namuaimada

Male participant, Joseva Ratu (63 years old) said “I look after my grandchildren every day. Apart from that, I attend to community callings on a weekly basis and religious callings on a monthly basis.”

Navolau 1

“Household Chores and Gardening,” said 35-YEAR-OLD Asenaca Tuivavalagi
“Fishing,” said 32-YEAR-OLD Niumai Tolo
“Community Work,” said 59-YEAR-OLD Apisalomi Banuve
“It is a God given responsibility to me as a man of this village,” he added.

Navolau 2

“Looking after the extended family that might need help,” said 63-YEAR-OLD Amele Tavualevu.
Katarina Naeva added that she is proud of the work she performs at home.
“I just want to say that my care work is paramount. I am never tired of my duties at home,” said the 36-YEAR-OLD

Nakorokula

“Care work is quite general. However, in the village, our responsibilities are quite clear. The men have their chores and the care work inside our homes is reserved for women. Unlike in urban areas, where there is shared responsibilities, the men in the village do their own chores and so do women. Now some of the women are harvesting sugarcane. Before, the women only fish with the net. Now, the women are also diving” replied 46-YEAR-OLD Viliame Nauludugua

“There will come a day when the children are well educated and they will have formal employment” said 48-YEAR-OLD Eseta Soro

Saioko

“At home, I look after my husband and my child who is seventeen years old is sickly and I have to take him to the hospital every three weeks or monthly to have check,” said 56-YEAR-OLD Maria Kaukitoga.

For Exercise 1, the symbols depicted in the tool box (Table 2) were used in Navolau 1. Difficulties faced by participants in peeling and sticking the very small stickers resulted in new symbols created (Table 3) that participants could easily draw which were then used in the remaining four villages.

Table 2. Categories of work and symbols representing different kinds of work

Categories of work	Symbol used (agreed with participants)
Work to produce products for sale	
Paid labour, paid services	
Unpaid care work	
Unpaid work producing products for home consumption	
Unpaid community work	
Non-work	

Table 3. Categories of work and symbols representing different kinds of work

Categories of work	Symbol used (agreed with participants)
Work to produce products for sale	
Paid labour, paid services	
Unpaid care work	
Unpaid work producing products for home consumption	
Unpaid community work	
Non-work	



Collective summary of responses on whom participants care for.

Table 4.1 Navolau district

	Women			Men*		
	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly
Daily	38/55	48/55	10/55	12/24	15/24	2/24
Weekly	17/55	38/55	20/55	11/24	15/24	9/24
Monthly	16/55	33/55	23/55	9/24	13/24	10/24

* 5 men did not complete this exercise as they arrived late (1 Namuaimada; 1 Navolau and 3 Nakorokula)

Table 4.2 Nakorotubu district

	Women			Men*		
	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly
Daily	16/17	13/17	8/17	10/11	9/11	4/11
Weekly	5/17	4/17	5/17	1/11	4/11	4/11
Monthly	6/17	10/17	4/17	4/11	4/11	2/11

*1 woman and 2 men from Saioko did not complete this exercise

Daily CARE for children and adults is undertaken by both women and men. However, a greater percentage of women than men undertake this work. It must be noted that not all the women undertake care work for adults and the elderly. Fewer participants also care for their elderly. On a daily basis, care for nuclear family members is the main focus.

Weekly CARE is at similar levels for women and men. Understandably, care work that happens on a weekly rather than daily basis is for participants' extended family and/or for communal obligations. For instance, weekly activities were for the church, the village as a whole, women's group, widows and helping the community health worker.



Monthly CARE for adults is higher for women than men as women take care of other adults – in their extended families as well as the community at large. Women are engaged in communal activities such as Women's Organisation (Soqosoqo Vaka Marama) visits to widows and the sick, assisting the zone nurse on visits to the village, caring for the children by cleaning the school and caring for the members of the village during community obligations. Men's monthly CARE work involves communal activities like cleaning the village surroundings and seafront.

For weekly and monthly CARE participants from **Navolau 2** did not specify who they cared for in terms of their relationships but mentioned social, cultural and traditional institutions that they provide unpaid care work for. For instance, weekly CARE that encompassed activities involving the church, village as a whole, women's group, single mothers, prison visits, and community health worker.

Fifty-YEAR-OLD Suliana Waqalala shared her story and her different involvements in the community, family and school committee.

"I reside in Vitawa settlement. I have 4 children and 2 grandchildren. I always make sure that my childrens' uniforms are neat and tidy because I believe this is a reflection of me. In terms of weekly care work, I attend to church and community work especially visiting widows and fishing. The fish that we collect are also distributed to the widows of the village. At church, I am the women's group leader. Every month, I attend to the call of the vanua. Additionally, when there is a function or visitors to the village or school, we as women are involved in preparing their meals where I am also part of the committee" Waqalala said.

For **Navolau district**, none of the men from Navolau 2 and Nakorokula had monthly care roles.

For **Nakorotubu district**, there was at least 1 man out of the 11 who completed the exercise, had a monthly care role. All five participants from Nadavacia who attended the RCA at Saioko were females. While all the five women care for children on a daily basis, fewer women do so, on a weekly and monthly basis. [See Annex 2 for individual village tables.]



3.3 Exercise 2: Time Use

Navolau District

Table 1. Categories of work

Categories of work: WOMEN	Main		Simultaneous		Supervision	
	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7
	3, 1, 5, 1, 6, 6, 12, 6, 1, 4, 4, 6, 6, 7, 2, 2, 1, 4, 2, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 6, 1, 5, 3, 109/55 = 1.98 ≈ 2	14	1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 14/55 = 0.25	1.78 ≈ 2		
	8, 2, 2, 8, 8 = 28/55 = 0.509 ≈ 0.5	3.5 ≈ 4	1, 3 = 4/55 = 0.072	0.509 ≈ 1		
	10, 10, 9, 9, 7, 9, 10, 4, 6, 13, 7, 9, 9, 7, 5, 4, 10, 7, 7, 10, 10, 11, 10, 14, 10, 11, 4, 9, 7, 5, 7, 13, 10, 11, 11, 10, 9, 10, 13, 12, 9, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 15, 4, 15, 12, 1, 12, 12, 11, 12, 523/55 = 9.509 ≈ 9.5	66.5 ≈ 67	4, 3, 2, 3, 2, 6, 4, 6, 6, 1, 4, 8, 5, 3, 3, 1, 9, 5, 6, 5, 4, 10, 7, 5, 5, 6, 5, 4, 5, 11, 9, 9, 8, 12, 9, 6, 12, 17, 12, 3, 13, 14, 2, 10, 10, 1, 10, 3, 16, 9, 7, 1, 4, 345/55 = 6.272	43.979 ≈ 44	5, 2, 2, 2, 10, 2, 5, 4, 1, 5, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 59/55 = 1.072 ≈ 1	7
	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 3, 2, 4, 2, 7, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 41/55 = 0.74 ≈ 0.75	5.25 ≈ 5	1, 3, 1, 3, 5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 23/55 = 0.418	2.92 ≈ 3		
	2, 1, 7, 1, 2, 3, 3, 16, 19, 1, 54/55 = 0.98 ≈ 1	7	3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 7/55 = 0.12	0.89 ≈ 1		
	11, 12, 10, 14, 10, 8, 14, 7, 10, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 13, 13, 10, 11, 7, 10, 8, 10, 8, 10, 10, 13, 12, 11, 13, 11, 12, 8, 13, 10, 12, 11, 11, 11, 6, 12, 13, 12, 12, 11, 11, 8, 4, 9, 12, 4, 10, 12, 8, 8, 561/55 = 10.2 ≈ 10	71	2, 3, 1, 1, 4, 7, 8, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 1, 4, 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 6, 9, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 94/55 = 1.709	11.96 ≈ 12		
TOTALS	24	168	9	63	1	7



Table 5.2. Men's group summing table of hours (per week)

Categories of work: MEN	Main		Simultaneous		Supervision	
	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7
	6, 3, 1, 8, 0, 0, 18/24 = 0.75 ≈ 1	7	1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 3/24 = 0.125 ≈ 0	0		
	0, 8, 10, 4, 6, 10, 38/24 = 1.583 ≈ 1.5	11	0, 4, 4, 0, 8/24 = 0.33333 ≈ 0.5	3.5		
	6, 3, 6, 5, 2, 7, 3, 8, 5, 1, 6, 6, 5, 5, 1, 5, 8, 2, 9, 1, 5, 3, 102/24 = 4.25	30	2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 6, 3, 4, 2, 2, 6, 1, 8, 14, 8, 8, 2, 1, 73/24 = 3.04 ≈ 3.0	21	6, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 2, 0, 1, 6, 24/24 = 1	7
	3, 4, 4, 2, 2, 7, 6, 5, 5, 4, 1, 5, 0, 1, 49/24 = 2.04 ≈ 2	14	1, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 10/24 = 0.41 ≈ 0.5	3.5		
	3, 13, 6, 13, 2, 2, 0, 39/24 = 1.625 ≈ 1.6	12	0, 1, 0, 0, 1/24 = 0.0416 ≈ 0	0		
	15, 15, 12, 15, 9, 13, 19, 14, 12, 12, 9, 13, 13, 13, 11, 14, 14, 18, 11, 15, 19, 11, 24, 321/24 = 13.375	94	2, 3, 2, 1, 9, 2, 6, 2, 4, 1, 6, 1, 1, 3, 1, 4, 4, 15, 67/24 = 2.79 ≈ 3	21		
TOTALS	24	168	7	49	1	7



Table 5.3. Consolidated summing table of hours (per week)

Categories of work	Main			Simultaneous			Supervision		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
\$	14	7	21	2					
8	4	11	15	1					
♥	67	30	97	44	21	65	7	7	14
🏠	5	14	19	3					
○	7	12	19	1					
X	71	94	165	12					
TOTALS	168	168	336	63	21	65	7	7	14

Nakorotubu district

Table 5.4. Women's group summing table of hours (per week)

Categories of work: WOMEN	Main		Simultaneous		Supervision	
	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7
\$	1, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2 12/17 = 0.705 ≈ 1	7	1, 1, 1, 1 4/17 = .2353 ≈ 0	0		
8	1, 1 2/17 = 0.1176 ≈ 0	0	0	0		
♥	13, 13, 13, 14, 5, 11, 12, 12, 10, 6, 11, 11, 11, 13, 15, 12, 12 194/17 = 11.41 ≈ 11.4	80	4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 7, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 2, 3, 6, 3, 2 48/17 = 2.823 ≈ 3	21	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3 12/17 = 0.706 ≈ 1	7
🏠	1, 1, 2, 1 5/17 = 0.294 ≈ 0	0	0	0		
○	0	0	0	0		
X	9, 10, 11, 10, 15, 13, 11, 11, 14, 15, 11, 11, 13, 10, 9, 12, 10 195/17 = 11.47 ≈ 11.5	81	1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2 8/17 = 0.4706 ≈ 0.5	4		
TOTALS	24	168	3.5	25	1	7

Table 5.5. Men's group summing table of hours (per week)

Categories of work: MEN	Main		Simultaneous		Supervision	
	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7	Average hours spent on this activity	Multiplied by 7
\$	2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2 14/10 = 1.4	9.8 ≈ 10	2, 1, 1 4/10 = 0.4 ≈ 0	0		
8	0	0	0	0		
♥	7, 2, 10, 12, 11, 11, 1, 7, 3, 3 67/10 = 6.7 ≈ 7	47	6, 1, 4, 6, 11, 6, 2, 5, 2 44/10 = 4.4 ≈ 5	31.5	6, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 2, 0, 1, 6 24/24 = 1	7
🏠	9, 1, 1, 3, 6, 1 21/10 = 2.1 ≈ 2	14		3.5		
○	2, 0 2/10 = 0.2 ≈ 0	0		0		
X	15, 13, 13, 11, 11, 13, 16, 14, 15, 18 139/10 = 13.9	97	2, 4, 1, 3 10/10 = 1	7		
TOTALS	24	168	6	42	1	7

Table 5.6. Consolidated summing table of hours (per week)

Categories of work	Main			Simultaneous			Supervision		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
\$	7	10	17	0					
8	0	0	0	0					
♥	80	47	127	21	32	53	7	7	14
🏠	0	14	14	0					
○	0	0	0	0					
X	81	97	178	4					
TOTALS	168	168	336	25	32	53	7	7	14

Table 5.7. Consolidated summing table of hours (per week)

Village	Average Weekly Unpaid Care Work Female	Average Weekly Unpaid Care Work Male	Average Weekly Non Work Female	Average Weekly Non Work Male
Namuaimada	56	35	77	98
Navolau 1	63	28	70	77
Navolau 2	77	49	70	105
Nakorokula	77	14	63	126
Saioko	84	56	77	91
Verevere	63	28	91	112
Nadavacia	84	0	77	0
Total	504	210	525	609
Average	72	35	75	102

District	Average Weekly Unpaid Care Work Female	Average Weekly Unpaid Care Work Male	Average Weekly Non Work Female	Average Weekly Non Work Male
Navolau	67	30	71	94
Nakorotubu	80	47	81	97

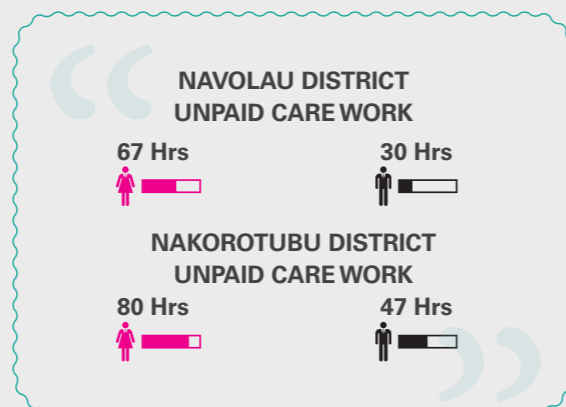
On average a woman in Navolau district spends 67 hours on unpaid care work per week compared to 30 hours for a man.

In Nakorotubu district, on average, a woman spends 80 hours per week on unpaid care work while a man spends 47 hours.

For non-work, on average, a woman in Navolau district spends 71 hours per week on non-work (leisure and sleeping hours) compared to 94 hours for a man.

The average non-work hours for a man in Nakorokula is high due to a male participant being bed-ridden on the day of recall hence 24-hours were recorded as leisure and sleep. If his time-use was excluded, thus only 3 male participants for Nakorokula, on average, a man in Nakorokula spends 21 hours on unpaid care work, 42 hours on paid employment (labour and services) and 105 hours per week on non-work (leisure and sleeping). The unpaid care work and paid employment increase while the non-work hours decrease.

The figures for Navolau as a district would also change in a similar fashion.



In Nakorotubu district, on average, a woman spends 81 hours on non-work compared to 97 hours for a man.

In both districts, while women perform a significantly greater load of unpaid care work, their time for leisure and sleeping is significantly lower than for men.

In some villages like Navolau 2, the hours a woman uses on unpaid care work per week is almost double that of a man. The hours (70) a woman spends on non-work are only two thirds of the time (105 hours) used by a man, however, a woman spends almost the same hours as a man for sleeping. The difference is mainly in leisure time – a man uses more time on leisure than a woman.

“For us women, we realised that we also had the same amount of sleeping hours as men which is also a good thing. Because the more we rest our bodies, the better it is for our unpaid care work,” said 29-YEAR-OLD Patricia Kaukitubou of Navolau 2.

She also added, *“Maybe because we live in the village, we are more focused on unpaid community work that is given for free rather than work to produce products for sale.”*

“We are grateful for this exercise so we could reflect and improve. With the consecutive deaths and funerals, the (women) have been quite busy especially with weaving mats to be presented during the functions,” said 59-YEAR-OLD Apisalomi Banuve of Navolau 1.

“The women are complaining that it is a burden but for us men we would say otherwise. For example, weaving is something that we can easily do as men,” he added.

“We have been using time and we thought all this time that most of times were spent on our family. However, today we realised that most of the time are spent on leisure and it is a food for thought and lesson for me,” said 33-YEAR-OLD Jonasa Vunibola of Navolau 2.

Out of the 14 women that participated in Navolau 2, four women sell pandanus leaves and mats to earn a living for their families. The four women were the few who were economically active whereas the other female participants were economically inactive.

Jone Tute, a 22-year old, was the only male participant engaged in paid employment as a miner.

More men in Navolau 2 had unpaid care work simultaneously with their main activities. Supervision of children and the elderly was solely undertaken by men in some families like the Vunibolas.

In terms of community work in the village, the responsibility was shared equally by both men and women. During the plenary discussion, the male participants agreed that the exercise was a learning point for them.

It is evident from Tables 5.3, 5.6 and 5.7, that regardless of whether a community has a single economic activity (villages in Navolau district) or dual economic activity community (Saioko and Verevere in Nakorotubu district), a woman spends close to double the hours per week on unpaid care work compared to a man.



3.4 Exercise 3: Distribution of Care Roles

Distribution of Care Roles by Sex and Age

Table 6.1 Namuaimada

Care activities	Sub-categories of care activities	Girl	Boy	Middle- aged woman	Middle- aged man	Elderly woman	Elderly man
Preparing meals	Collecting firewood	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scraping coconut	..	..	..	..	..	.
	Washing the dishes	...	...	...	..	..	.
CARE for the sick	Attending to the Sick	.	.	...	..	..	..
	Buy Medication	..	..	.	.	.	.
	Prepare Meal	..	..	.	.	.	.
Cleaning the House	Disposing rubbish	...	...	..	..	..	..
	Sweeping	...	..	...	..	..	.
	Cleaning the compound	..	..	...	..	..	.
Preparing Clothes	Collecting Water	.					
	Washing	.					
	Drying	...		...	.	.	.
	Ironing					.	.

Key: 3 dots = daily, 2 dots = sometimes/once a week, 1 dot = rarely/once a month, no dots = never

Table 6.2 Navolau 1

Care activities	Sub-categories of care activities	Girl	Boy	Middle- aged woman	Middle- aged man	Elderly woman	Elderly man
Preparing meals	Collecting firewood	...	..	..	...	.	..
	Scraping coconut	...	...	...	...	.	.
	Washing the dishes	...	.	...	..	...	.
CARE for the sick	Attending to the Sick	..	..	...	...	...	.
	Buy Medication	...	...	...	...	.	.
	Prepare Meal	...	..	...	...	.	.
Cleaning the House	Disposing rubbish	...	...	...	...	..	.
	Sweeping	...	..	...	..	...	.
	Cleaning the compound	...	...	...	...	..	..
Preparing Clothes	Collecting Water	...	...	...	...	.	.
	Washing	...	..	...	..	.	.
	Drying	...	..	...	.	..	.
	Ironing	...	..	...	..	.	.

Key: 3 dots = daily, 2 dots = sometimes/once a week, 1 dot = rarely/once a month, no dots = never



Table 6.3 Navolau 2

Care activities	Sub-categories of care activities	Girl	Boy	Middle- aged woman	Middle- aged man	Elderly woman	Elderly man
Preparing meals	Collecting firewood	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scraping coconut	..	..	..	..	.	.
	Washing the dishes	...	..	...	..	.	.
CARE for the sick	Attending to the Sick	..	.	..	..	..	.
	Buy Medication	...	..	..	..	.	.
	Prepare Meal	..	.	...	..	.	.
Cleaning the House	Disposing rubbish	...	...	..	..	.	.
	Sweeping	...	..	...	..	..	.
	Cleaning the compound	..	..	...	..	..	..
Preparing Clothes	Collecting Water	...	...	...	...	..	.
	Washing	...	..	...	...	..	.
	Drying	...	.	...	.	..	.
	Ironing	...	..	...	..	..	.

Key: 3 dots = daily, 2 dots = sometimes/once a week, 1 dot = rarely/once a month, no dots = never

Table 6.4 Nakorokula

Care activities	Sub-categories of care activities	Girl	Boy	Middle- aged woman	Middle- aged man	Elderly woman	Elderly man
Preparing meals	Collecting firewood	..	..	..	..	.	.
	Scraping coconut						
	Washing the dishes	...	.	...	..	.	.
CARE for the sick	Attending to the Sick						
	Buy Medication						
	Prepare Meal	...	..	...	..	.	.
Cleaning the House	Disposing rubbish	..	..	..	.	.	.
	Sweeping	..	.	...	..	.	.
	Cleaning the compound						
Preparing Clothes	Collecting Water						
	Washing	..	.	...	.	.	.
	Drying						

Key: 3 dots = daily, 2 dots = sometimes/once a week, 1 dot = rarely/once a month, no dots = never



This exercise was not undertaken in Saioko due to the 3 hours delay in starting, hence no table for Saioko village and main findings for Nakorotubu district.

In all the villages in the Navolau district, middle-aged women perform more care roles on a daily basis.

Young girls also play a key role as they perform almost all of the same unpaid care work duties as the adult women. This implies a major time burden on unpaid care work for young women and girls relative to adult men, young men and boys in the same communities.

Collecting water and firewood and disposing household rubbish in the village rubbish pit are some care roles performed by both young girls and boys.

Elderly men and women perform limited CARE roles due to their physical status. They were not involved in daily care activities but on monthly basis as needed. Some elderly women were still engaged in daily care activities in one community.

“Sometimes we are unhappy about our chores,” said 30-YEAR-OLD Milika Waitabu of Navolau 1.

“When my wife goes out fishing, what I do to ease the burden for her is to peel the cassava ready before she returns,” said 59-YEAR-OLD Apisalomi Banuve of Navolau 1.

The importance of setting a good example for the children was stressed in Nakorokula.

“We have to teach them (children) their responsibilities,” said 48-YEAR-OLD Eseta Soro



3.5 Exercise 4: Social Norms

3.5.1 Perceptions of Care Work

Table 7.1 Namuaimada

Tasks (Which ones are 'work?')	Female			Men		
	Enjoyable/ desirable?	How important? (compare with paid work)	Requires skills?	Enjoyable/ desirable?	How important? (compare with paid work)	Requires skills?
Meal preparation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fetching water/ Collecting firewood	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Cleaning house	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Washing clothes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Childcare	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Caring for the sick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No



Table 7.2 Navolau 1

Tasks (Which ones are 'work?')	Female			Men		
	Enjoyable/ desirable?	How important? (compare with paid work)	Requires skills?	Enjoyable/ desirable?	How important? (compare with paid work)	Requires skills?
Meal preparation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fetching water/ Collecting firewood	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Cleaning house	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Washing clothes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Childcare	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Caring for the sick	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

Table 7.3 Navolau 2

Tasks (Which ones are 'work?')	Female			Men		
	Enjoyable/ desirable?	How important? (compare with paid work)	Requires skills?	Enjoyable/ desirable?	How important? (compare with paid work)	Requires skills?
Meal preparation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fetching water/ Collecting firewood	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Cleaning house	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Washing clothes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Childcare	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Caring for the sick	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

Table 7.4 Nakorokula

Tasks (Which ones are 'work?')	Female			Men		
	Enjoyable/ desirable?	How important? (compare with paid work)	Requires skills?	Enjoyable/ desirable?	How important? (compare with paid work)	Requires skills?
Meal preparation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fetching water/ Collecting firewood						
Cleaning house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washing clothes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Childcare	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Caring for the sick	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes



The participants all agreed that daily care work is not a burden because it is important for a family’s daily living.

Women and men in Namuaimada village agreed that while daily care work is equally important as paid work, it requires minimum skills. Meal preparations especially for high level government dignitaries require a certain level of catering where some training and skills are necessary.

The Namuaimada women also believed that they were naturally equipped to look after children while the men said they will need extra assistance.

Some activities were viewed as enjoyable, while others were at times, not always enjoyable, especially when the participants felt that they were lazy.

“As for washing clothes, sometimes I enjoy it, and sometimes I am lazy”, said 47-year-old Suliasi Mocevakaca of Namuaimada.

Fetching/collecting water was identified by the women of Navolau 1 as challenging. However the men questioned the claim resulting in a disagreement on who should carry out certain tasks in the community and why are they viewed as a burden. The women replied that if men helped when things were busy, this would not be as much of a burden.

A shift in stereotypical thinking or attitude could be noted.

For example, 33-year-old Filipe Dakunimata of Nakorokula said, “We (men) have to say that we really do enjoy cooking, washing dishes, and cleaning the house”.

“Yes, it’s always great to have the house clean. The cleanliness of the house speaks volumes of the house owners. Even some men are hired from outside to come and decorate the community halls during functions”, said 46-YEAR-OLD Viliame Nauludugua of Nakorokula.

Also, men were championing the need for men to be faithful husbands and for parents to take their parental roles more seriously.

Men in leadership roles were also applying and sharing the knowledge gained from Government and legal training they received on child protection laws.

“I just want to raise the point to all the villagers that we should understand in the legal context, if we can’t perform our duties as a parent, we can end up in jail”, said 59-YEAR-OLD Apisalome Banuve of Navolau 1.

“The care of children must be both, father and mother. If the mothers are not assisted in a household, there would be family breakdown”, said 30-YEAR-OLD Milika Waitabu of Navolau 1.

“I just want to say that I was referring to the supervisor of the child”, responded Mr Banuve.

The female participants in Namuaimada identified catering for visitors as one where training on catering skills was needed for the community, and in Nakorokula participants identified the need for necessary skills to care for the sick and mentally ill.



3.5.2 Impact of Social Norms

This aspect of the exercise was only conducted for the RCAs in three villages – Namuaimada, Navolau 2 and Nakorokula. Hence, tables were not completed for Navolau 1 and Saioko.

Table 7.5. Namuaimada

Norms	Impact on care work	What needs to be done
Absence of Corporal Punishment	Children are disobeying parents and do not want to accept responsibilities delegated by parents	

Table 7.6. Navolau 2

Norms	Impact on care work	What needs to be done
Women should serve	Villagers are of the view that women were born to serve families particularly men	Shared responsibilities between men and women

Table 7.7. Nakorokula

Norms	Impact on care work	What needs to be done
Disciplining children	Children will have a better understanding of their expected roles	Parents to be role models for their children

The impact of social norms created a lot of discussion for the villagers of Navolau 2 in which there were varying responses.

“The bible says that we are born to serve”, said 63-YEAR-OLD Amele Tavualevu.

“It is our upbringing that has taught us all these things”, shared 36-YEAR-OLD Katarina Naeva.

“In the bible, it preaches that men are supposed to be doing everything. It is the women’s role to complement men”, said 56-YEAR-OLD Setaita Tagi.

“If the bible says that men are supposed to be the head of the household and women are to complement men than it clearly means that women can do anything that men can”, said 48-YEAR-OLD Asenaca Bui.

“Men are the head of households, if they are not strong, than there women won’t be”, said 33-YEAR-OLD Jonasa Vunibola.

“The bible says that we should eat from our sweat”, shared 50-YEAR-OLD Suliana Waqalala



3.5.3 Exceptions – women and men not fulfilling expected roles

Table 7.8. Namuaimada

Women		Men	
Exceptions – still respected	Why	Exceptions – still respected	Why
Pregnant women/ elderly women/people with disabilities	Nature of pregnancy conditions and their mental and physical capacity	Elderly men	Due to nature of their mental and physical capacity
Disabled			
Exceptions – not respected	Why	Exceptions – not respected	Why
N/A		N/A	

During this exercise, participants were asked the question, on whom they thought should be exempted from fulfilling their expected roles. The Turaga-Ni-Koro and a youth responded as to whom they thought should be exempted. There were no objections or further exemptions added by the villagers.

“Those are the disabled people and the elderly who are over eighty years of age. We also had people in the village that have had either their legs or one leg amputated. Additionally, for those that are sick as well,” said 63-YEAR-OLD Usaia Rawaidranu

“The elderly women and the pregnant women,” said 27-YEARS-OLD Losena Tagi.

Table 7.9. Navolau 1

Women		Men	
Exceptions – still respected	Why	Exceptions – still respected	Why
N/A		N/A	Due to nature of their mental and physical capacity
Exceptions – not respected	Why	Exceptions – not respected	Why
N/A		Men who are having extra-marital affairs	It takes a village to raise a child and they are there because of the upbringing in the village.

On exceptions relating to men who are not fulfilling their roles, a male participant responded that men who are involved in extra-marital affairs should not be respected.

“It’s saddening that some of our men are having extra marital affairs and thus are not able to fulfill their duties in a household,” said 33-YEAR-OLD Filipe Dakunimata.



Table 7.10 Navolau 2

Women		Men	
Exceptions – still respected	Why	Exceptions – still respected	Why
Elderly	Nature of pregnancy conditions and their mental and physical capacity		
People with disabilities	Physical and Mental Capacity	Exceptions – not respected	Why
Working Women	Because of their vow during marriage they should still contribute	Working Men	It takes a village to raise a child and they are there because of the upbringing in the village.

“Yes, there are some people that are disabled that are not able to fulfill their duties,” said 49-YEAR OLD Joana Navola.

“I believe that women who work should still perform other duties in their household because as women it is our responsibility to still look after the affairs of the home,” said 36-YEAR-OLD Katarina Naeva.

“Women should still look after their family because it is their vow during marriage,” said 48-YEAR-OLD Etonia Kelei Banuve.

“Yes, they should still fulfill their duties. Working people should always remember that it takes a village to raise a child and they are there because of the upbringing from the village,” said 33-YEAR-OLD Jonasa Vunibola.

The only disagreement that occurred was on who should be exempted from contributing to the village. It was between schoolteacher Patricia Kaukitubou and the eldest of the participants, Amele Tavualevu.

“Can the women tell me if their spouses share their income with them?,” asked 29-YEAR-OLD Patricia Kaukitubou.

“For women who are working, they should never use paid employment as an excuse not to contribute to the village. They should still look after their family,” said 63-YEAR-OLD Amele Tavualevu.

It was apparent that the question posed by Patricia was completely interpreted by Amele from a different angle. Patricia’s question was to emphasise the reason why women would like to earn their own income. It was also intended to help understand and unpack the power dynamics within a home, driven by men’s earning capacity and lack of interest or willingness to share their income with their wives.

Table 7.11. Nakorokula

Women		Men	
Exceptions – still respected	Why	Exceptions – still respected	Why
Elderly Women	Nature of pregnancy conditions and their mental and physical capacity		



Interestingly, villagers who resided in urban areas were also being exempted.

“We have the annual Nakorokula fundraising. However, we have asked the elders to relax as we the young ones do the fundraising”, said 46-YEAR-OLD Viliame Nauludugua

“For those that are working, we will spare them from village duties. The Provincial Council has set its rules but it’s just come down to us at village level”, said 58-YEAR-OLD Vunisa Leadro



3.6 Exercise 5: Changes in Care

Seasonal differences in care work – particularly capturing shifts in heaviness and inequality of specific care tasks

With the exception of Saioko, discussions were held in all five villages. However, tables were only fully completed in two villages – Navolau 1 and Nakorokula.

Fetching water and supervising children were care work that changed in volume in the month of August for the villagers in **Navolau 1**. Even though, none of the members of the 10 households (30 people) in the village without access to piped-water supply attended the RCA, participants raised the issue of water collection as a challenge with seasonal occurrence in 8 months of a year. It demonstrated the villagers shared concern for their fellow villagers. As expected, all the women identified August and December as “childcare” months mainly due to their children being at home during the school holidays.

Sugarcane harvesting which is seasonal increased the volume of care work for a female participant in **Navolau 2**. During the sugarcane harvesting season, her work involving preparing and taking the meals for the sugarcane farmers in the sugar cane fields, intensified. The purchase of a new family vehicle providing her with transport reduced her work burden as she did not need to walk long distances.

Human rights including children’s rights have hindered the way they perform their care roles, according to the **Nakorokula** participants. They viewed their parental roles and responsibilities as more challenging because children in exercising their rights increasingly disobeyed their parents.

The introduction of technology, specifically mobile phones and increased access to internet were regarded by the men of Nakorokula as having an adverse change on women’s care work – women are not at home in the evenings attending to their responsibilities because they are at their neighbours’ homes watching movies and Filipino TV series.

Government E-Ticketing cards assistance for children attending school was seen as a positive change. It provided financial relief to parents and households with children attending school.

A lot of problematic care activities were highlighted in **Saioko**. However, not all were appropriate answers. Unpaid community work, fishing, the lack of a fully operational ice-plant and print screening materials were responses received.

“For us after Winston, most of us relied heavily on seafood as sources of income and nutrition. We had limited boats and women have to hire boats from us (men) which is quite costly”, said 63-YEAR-OLD Tomasi Daunivucu

We (Saioko) also have a project in the village with recycled paper and jewellery. However, we can’t proceed further because we lack resources to aid our painting and printing. We have the market but unfortunately don’t have the raw materials”, said 41-YEAR-OLD Lanietia Tunakau

Proposals for assistance has also been made, however, the response has not been positive.

“We had asked some organisations but to no success such as Friends and Oxfam. We had asked the government for fishing boats as well”, said 63-YEAR-OLD Tomasi Daunivucu

“I believe from previous years when we didn’t have the ice plant and then post ice-plant, there is still no change. They (government) are still not meeting our demands”, said 47-YEAR-OLD Tevita Rakai

Table 8.1 Navolau 1

Care categories	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Water collection												
Firewood collection												
Childcare												
Meal preparation												
Cleaning												
Care of dependent adult												

Table 8.1 Navolau 1

Care categories	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Water collection							✓	✓	✓			
Firewood collection			✓							✓		
Childcare	✓		✓					✓				
Meal preparation						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Cleaning												
Care of dependent adult						✓	✓	✓	✓			



Table 8.3 Navolau 1

Event:			
Care categories	Before	During	After
Fishing (Meal Preparation)	Abundance in fish supply	Climate Change occurrence	Depletion in fish stocks
Household Chores (Childcare, Cleaning, Caring of Dependent Adults)	There was very minimal access to technologies	Introduction of Technologies (TV, Mobile Phones and internet)	Distraction for women from their household chores.

In this exercise, the villagers identified climate change as a hindrance to their food supply. According to the villagers, they used to fish close to their shore many years ago. However, that is no longer the case as they face the brunt of depleting fish supply. As a result, the women have to travel an hour away from the village to fish.

“We have been asking the government to help us with putting up a seawall. There is also an issue of deforestation in which some of us have been enlightened on. We are unable to do some work our elders did, because of climate change. Before, they used to set light on the vegetation and use that for manure,” said 59-YEAR-OLD Apisalome Banuve

“Before we were blessed with an abundance of fish (Katia), now we have to hire a boat and go out to other places,” said 32-YEAR-OLD Niumai Tolo

Additionally, the introduction of television and mobile phones has diverted a lot of time away from performing care work in the family said one man. Two women agreed.

“Now that we have television, the women are leaving their chores and looking for the TV set closest to their homes to watch Filipino movies,” said 59-YEAR-OLD Apisalome Banuve.

“Now with the evolution of technology, we are using a lot more time on online applications (Apps) such as Facebook etc. On the other hand, having a mobile has been fruitful to connect us to our clients,” said 30-YEAR-OLD Milika Waitabu

Table 8.4 Navolau 2

Event:			
Care categories	Before	During	After
Washing Clothes	Hand washing of clothes was a norm	Bought a washing machine	Clothes are washed using washing machine

Most of the villagers of Navolau 2 did not own a washing machine before. Now, with access to electricity and use of washing machines, washing clothes as unpaid care work is no longer a burden.

“Before we use to fetch water but now water is just in our houses. Additionally, some of us used to wash our clothes by hand. Now with the help of washing machines, we can just wash our clothes through it,” said 63-YEAR-OLD Amele Tavualevu.



Table 8.5 Nakorokula

Event:			
Care categories	Before	During	After
Childcare	Corporal Punishment	Strengthening of Child Rights	Changing in discipline methods
Human Rights	Communal work in the village was common	Education on Human Rights	Individual are valuing their rights more than their responsibilities
Technology	Less ownership of gadgets	Introduction of Gadgets	More time from unpaid care work are now spent on leisure
E-Ticketing Bus Cards	No provisions of E-ticketing cards or assistance	Introduction of E-Ticketing Cards and Assistance	Free bus fare for school students in primary and secondary education

Human rights and the introduction of new technology was raised and widely discussed by participants as having hindered, changed or shaped the way the villagers perform their care roles today.

Balancing the needs of the individual family/household with communal obligations and community needs appeared to be a struggle for some. It was evident that participants had diverse views. Participants who wanted more commitment and joint effort from village members emphasized the problem of a lack of adherence and obedience to village elders’ and women leaders’ calls for collective care work. Participants who wanted to focus on the individual family highlighted that the family needs come first – before the village or communal obligations.

“Before, when the women’s group leader calls, we have people coming. Nowadays, when we have a call by the women’s group, the same people that we see last week, come again next week, we will see the same faces,” said 48-YEAR-OLD Eseta Soro.

“Some women will view their family as of higher importance such as fishing for food. It does not mean that they are disobedient, it just means that they need more attention to their family,” said 50-YEAR-OLD Kiti Tuisea.

“For me it’s about the spirit and patriotism that we have for the village. Of course, we cannot ignore our family duties but we can manage our time so that we could also attend to our village duties,” said 55-YEAR-OLD Josefa Uluibua

It was clear that the introduction of E-Ticketing cards assistance came as a relief to those that still send their children to school. However, it did not fully address the burden of caring for children including financing their education beyond free tuition and bus fare.

“Before \$500 was for tuition only and that does not include uniforms etc. Additionally, we had few that scored marks that would qualify them to these schools (QVS) but they are unable to accept because they cannot afford to attend school,” said 46-YEAR-OLD Viliame Nauludugua



3.7 Exercise 6: Problematic Care Activities

The main purpose of this exercise was for participants to identify problematic care work.

Table 9: Problematic Care Activities

Village	Problematic Care Activity 1	Problematic Care Activity 2	Problematic Care Activity 3
Namuaimada	Diving for seagrapes	Waste management	
Navolau 1	Water collection	Proper fishing attire	Domestic farming
Navolau 2	Money	Education	Sugarcane harvesting
Nakorokula	Costruction of flush toilet	Preparing cloths (ironing)	Preparing meals for men
Saioko			
Nadavacia	Unpaid Community Work	Fishing	Ice plant
Verevere			

Diving for sea grapes and disposing of household garbage were the two main problematic care activities raised by the women of Namuaimada village. The male participants did not identify any problematic care activities unique to them. They concurred with the women and emphasized that the problematic care activities highlighted by the women directly affects their time, mobility and health.

The Turaga Ni Koro (village headman) stressed that women are fully engaged in sea grapes harvesting and selling to provide income for their families. However, at the same time, they have to spend a lot of time on unpaid care work (domestic work and direct care of children) with minimal rest. This may be a potential health risk for the women.

“I will speak because the women are not speaking. I believe women should also take precautionary measures especially from falling sick,” said 63-YEAR-OLD Usaia Rawaidranu

“I had also been organising regular health check-up but unfortunately none of the fisherwomen had been attending,” said 40-YEAR-OLD Reijieli Adilabalaba

The village rubbish dump in Namuaimada is a fair distance from the village and rather than adults performing this care activity, they task their young children (even under the age of 7) instead. In most cases, the children dump the household garbage well before the dump site, causing health problems for villagers living nearby.

Fetching water is the main problematic care activity in Navolau 1. The 10 households on the hilltop were not receiving water due to low water pressure at busy times. They had to resort to fetching water from low lying households. Due to the distance and steepness of the hill, it was hard for elderly women to fetch water and took them longer to do it.

For Navolau 2, the problematic care activities identified were not necessarily appropriate. However, during the ‘Feedback Visit’ whereby the draft report and key findings were validated by the participants, they highlighted three problematic care activities: a) youth not having much to do; b) health care due to non-use of village dispensary because it is not equipped and stocked with basic medicines; and c) fishing because the village does not own a boat hence difficult for women and men who wish to fish as a form of livelihood.

Cleaning and emptying sewerage due to absence of improved sanitation (proper toilet in their homes) and ironing clothes because of a lack of access to electricity in the house were two main problematic care activities in Nakorokula. While preparing meals for family, mainly dinner was initially raised by women during this exercise of the RCA it was withdrawn during the ‘Feedback Visit’ when validating the main findings. The participants agreed that while the concern for women was that they had to spend twice the amount of time on setting and cleaning up after dinner because men did not have dinner with their families and so the women would have to set the table and clean up twice, it was a problem that could be easily resolved within the home.

Proper storage of food and marine products for sale (fish) was a key problematic care activity for the villagers of Saioko. This was largely due to the nearby ice-plant not fully operational. This was also faced by the participants from Nadavacia and Verevere villages.

“For us after Winston, most of us relied heavily on seafood as sources of income and nutrition. We had limited boats and women have to hire boats from us (men) which is quite costly,” said 63-YEAR-OLD Tomasi Daunivucu of Saioko.

We (Saioko villagers) also have a project in the village with recycled paper and jewelleries. However, we can’t proceed further because we lack resources to aid our painting and printing. We have the market but unfortunately don’t have the raw materials,” said 41-YEAR-OLD Lanieta Tunakau

Proposals for assistance has also been made, however, responses received have not been positive.

“We had asked some organisations such as Friends and Oxfam but to no success. We had asked the government for fishing boats as well,” said 63-YEAR-OLD Tomasi Daunivucu

“I believe from previous years when we didn’t have the ice plant and then post ice-plant, there is still no change. They (government) are still not meeting our demands,” said 47-YEAR-OLD Tevita Rakai of Saioko.



3.8 Exercise 7: Services Available

The care diamond was discussed using a flowchart. Women and men had some shared and some gender specific responses. There were also differences between villages – possible reflection of level of development in each village, needs and priorities.

In **Namuaimada**, the women would like assistance with exploring/securing additional market ventures. Having ownership of the fishing boats themselves would boost their income from their fisheries activities. To date, there are 11 boats compared to only 2 some ten years ago. Although, only one woman owns her boat, made possible with the assistance of a micro-finance institution that operates in the village. More women owning their own boats is also part of the Turaga Ni Koro’s vision and plan for the village, in his capacity as the Village Headman.

Table 10.1 Namuaimada – Mapping of Services

Namuaimada Village	Female	Male
What they have?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Health Worker Turaga Ni Koro Access to Rakiraki Hospital Electricity Water Sky & Walesi TV Technology Bus (transport) SPBD 4G Network 	<p>*Similar responses to those of the women. Additional ideas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Church Religion Health Committee Land Sea / Qoliqoli
What they have but not using?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herbal Medicine Midwives Selling Nama and vegetables but they do not eat it at home Land- to plant so that they do not buy. 	<p>*Similar responses to those of the women.</p>
WISH List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readily available market for their produce mainly Nama and Fish. Fiber boat Sewing Machine WELLNESS community Better education of their children Health centre/Dispensary Development House Extension Be a business woman Travel the world Manage a supermarket Car 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiber Boat Water Tank Renovate the community Hall Spiritual Life development Health centre/Dispensary Development

For **Navolau 1**, while the women and men stated that there was an existing market for selling pandanus leaves, the men wished that there could be more market opportunities. The village has a village nurse but the dispensary centre was not operational because it was not equipped and no medicine stock. Therefore, the participants wanted the dispensary stocked with needed medicines and to be fully operational as the villagers did not have transport means to take their sick in the middle of the night to Vaileka Hospital near Rakiraki Town.

On the other hand, the women were provided with free sewing machines by the Government, but did not use them because no training was provided on how to sew using the machines. The women were also provided with bee keeping facilities but only few women pursued it while majority did not because of a lack of transparent management by the Committee for the Bee keeping initiative.

“We were supplied with beekeeping materials but we choose not to use it”, said 26-YEAR-OLD Asenaca Vosarogo

The men raised the need for proper road access to the farm. However, during the validation of the RCA key findings during the ‘Feedback visit’, the District Representative informed that the road which was strewn with huge tree logs and debris has now been cleared with only a few tree trunks remaining. The village if provided with a chain saw for communal work would be enabled to complete the road clearing. Hence the need for proper road access was no longer necessary.

Almost all participants identified the need for a seawall. It came as no surprise as the need was already laid out in the 5-Year Village Development Plan.

In order for the women and men to engage more in fisheries activities, they both said they needed assistance in purchasing fishing boat.

Table 10.2 Navolau 1 – Mapping of Services

Navolau 1	Female	Male
What they have?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Electricity Hospital Women’s Groups Youth Qoliqoli (Fishing Grounds) Land Market for Mats and Fish School Dispensary Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Electricity Provincial Office Mats and Pandanus Leaves Market
What they have but not using?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Services/Assistance Dispensary Centre Electronic Utilities Road Nursery Sewing Machines Market for Kava and Honey Business License Beehives Farm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welfare Assistance Medications Ministry of Agriculture Youth Group Dispensary Centre Land
WISH List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seawall Higher Education Employment Family-grown business Fishing Boat Tailor Gas Stove Water Tank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seawall Road access to farm Boat 4-Wheel Drive Road Hump Market opportunities for Pandanus leaves/Mats



In **Navolau 2**, having footpaths in the village was a need highlighted by women.

The men indicated a need for the village dispensary to have permanent personnel, fitted with basic health care equipment and basic medicines.

The men who are not engaged in fisheries also wished to be involved in aquaculture farming.

As expected, the earlier discussions on the high cost of living had the villagers hoping for more informal and formal employment opportunities particularly through the creation of hotels/tourism initiatives.

Table 10.2 Navolau 1 – Mapping of Services

Navolau 1	Female	Male
What they have?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispensary Centre • Hospital • Electricity • Water • Women’s Group • Police • Fire • Village Nurse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital • Village Nurse • Dispensary Centre • Electricity • Women’s Group
What they have but not using?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispensary Centre • Incinerator • Bee Farm • Poultry Farm • Land • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Fisheries • Educational Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goat Farm • Poultry Farm • Sheep Farm • Youth • Beehive Farm • Ministry of Fisheries • Educational Institutions
WISH List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boat • Ice Plant • Tertiary Education • Community Hall Kitchen • Footpath • Hotel • Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture Farming • Community Hall Kitchen • Hotel • Employment • Boat • Dispensary Centre Personnel • Medications



3.9 Exercise 8: Proposed Solutions

Solutions proposed by the participants were as follows:

(i) **Namuaimada** – three key solutions were proposed: a) appropriate suits for women to wear when harvesting nama (sea grapes) for long hours in the water during cold season; b) business ventures to assist women-led work; and c) improved communication which is dependent on an individual’s daily management of time and the a healthy relationship between husband and wife to enable communication and the sharing of responsibilities within the home. Overall, the participants agreed the proposed solutions were achievable.

For 48-YEAR-OLD Vulori Nateru, she goes fishing 4-days a week and mentioned that they long for appropriate clothing.

“Wearing the appropriate clothes,” she answered.

These prompted some discussions by the villagers who said precautionary measures should be taken.

“I believe as soon as we are sick, we should visit the hospital and not wait until later,” said 40-YEAR-OLD Rejieli Adilabalaba

“What the men can do is to prepare a cup of hot water when the ladies get back from fishing,” said 63-YEAR-OLD Usaia Rawaidrana

The third solution was replaced with the need for improved household waste management, during the feedback visit in November 2019 where the draft report and key findings were validated by the RCA Participants. The proposed solution is long-term in nature – in that the village wishes to explore the possibility of its household waste being collected and disposed at the Naria Landfill which is in close proximity to the village. The Turaga Ni Koro (village headman) advised that since the August RCA, he has formally written to the Rakiraki Town Council to request the Council to consider collecting household waste from the village. However, the Council itself is inadequately resourced - only one rubbish truck to service residents in Rakiraki town. The RCA team suggested that the village writes to the Lautoka Divisional Office to explore a feasible solution.



(ii) **Navolau 1** – Access to water, a fishing boat and proper fishing attire/gear and market for women’s sale of pandanus leaves were the proposed solutions submitted by the villagers. The villagers unanimously agreed that these were achievable.

It was interesting to note that participants were of the view that the water issue may receive little support socially because it affected only a small number of households. Clarification on this issue sought by WiFN-Fiji during the ‘Feedback Visit’ revealed that:

- 10 out of the 73 households or 30 people out of the 302 village population resided on the higher part of the village without access to piped water;
- Since the 1970s, the village except for two families has stopped sourcing water from a second source – an old pond. The district representative believes the old water source could be revived and connected to the existing water source at Batini Wai for use by the village. It would help address the water shortage experienced by the village mainly due to an increase in the number of people and flush toilets as well as change in weather and poor maintenance of water piping;
- Some villagers are of the view that the old water source should not be revived. Instead a water source from another village (Nabotolu) should be used as it already services the village school; and
- Current actions taken to date are in pursuit of both options. The district representative has requested the Water Authority to conduct a survey that will help him cost the project to revive the old water source. The villagers have also requested approval from the village committee for the water source from Nabotolu to be extended to the 10 households without piped water as well as an additional source for the entire village.

WiFN-Fiji requested that the village considers the problematic care activities related to water when designing the water project. In addition, the specific needs of women and girls in terms of access to water within the home.

Female participants shared that women’s involvement in fisheries was still not socially accepted by all men. Because the women do not own a boat or are unable to hire one, they have to walk long distances from the village to the fishing spot where they use nets. Concern for the women’s safety is the main reason why some men do not permit their wives to go fishing.

“We have resistance,” whispered the 43-YEAR-OLD fisherwoman Raijieli Yaco.

“They (women) are very much appreciated for their fishing activities,” said 59-YEAR-OLD Apisalome Banuve.

There is also ongoing debate or discussion between the men and women on what is deemed appropriate clothing for women when going fishing.

“Before, they (women) used to wear appropriate clothes while out fishing. However, today they are wearing inappropriate clothes. Luckily, they are fishing themselves,” he added.

Men defined appropriate and inappropriate clothes as: sulu and jamba (dress and sarong) or long skirts and long sleeved shirts.



Women defined appropriate and inappropriate clothes as: tights and shorts and t-shirt as more comfortable but to be worn under a long skirt or sarong when leaving the village. Once in the water, they should be able to wear the more comfortable clothing.

In addition and during the report validation, the women indicated that their request to the district in the recent meeting at Namuaimada village, to establish a Navolau District Women Fishers’ Association has been endorsed by the district Chief. The women requested WiFN-Fiji’s assistance to help them set up their Association. WiFN-Fiji also offered to organize training for the district on the laws and regulations regarding obtaining a fishing license and its use.

For this final exercise, there was a collective discussion as opposed to a focal group discussion suggested in the RCA Methodology.

(iii) **Navolau 2** – Unfortunately, due to the participants’ and facilitators’ misunderstanding of what was required in Exercise 6 and 8, the problematic care activities and proposed solutions are not in line with expectations of the methodology. Money, education, farming and sugarcane harvesting were amongst the proposed solutions submitted by the villagers. As expected, there were varying responses due to participants’ different socio-economic status. Nonetheless, the problem care activities identified and solutions proposed by the participants provide useful information.

“In the village, we have different sources of income and standard of living because for us they don’t work we don’t have a fixed date for income payment. Whereas for those that fish, it depends on the weather,” said 47-YEAR-OLD Merelita Loganimoce.

Discussions on farming as a solution attracted varying responses from the participants. The women in this village are evidently empowered because they openly responded to questions and the proposed solutions, freely and without much hesitation.

“I say 3 stars because we can’t really do much about the pigs,” said 56-YEAR-OLD Setaita Tagi.

“I would say 2 stars cause of the effects of climate change to our crops especially cassava,” said 47-YEAR-OLD Merelia Loganimoce.

“If the issue of food security is resolved than we will definitely avoid conflicts in our homes,” said 29-YEAR-OLD Patricia Kaukitubou

During the ‘Feedback Visit’ whereby the draft report and key findings were validated by the participants, they proposed a) establishing a youth group; b) village dispensary is equipped and stocked with basic medicines; and c) 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 a village man has a fishing license.

The village chief highlighted three additional needs of the village: kitchen and dining room for the village hall which will reduce the problematic nature of catering, a role mostly done by women; a water tank for the other half of the village to enhance the water pressure; and the need to construct footpaths in the village to help the mobility of the elderly and those living with disabilities.

(iv) **Nakorokula** –Three key solutions were highlighted. Firstly, the construction of new toilets and upgrading of existing ones would lessen the burden of cleaning toilets and improve village and family hygiene. They recommended that each household should have its own toilet. Secondly, the villagers raised the need to follow-up with Energy Fiji on the progress of the village electrification project. According to the villagers, there are still some households with no access to electricity due to the incomplete village electrification project possibly due to resource constraints. The absence of electricity was a burden to those who wished to iron their clothes especially uniforms for school children. Lastly, there were calls for men to be present during evening meals to avoid double work (unpaid care) for the women preparing meals, etc.

During the 'Feedback Visit' whereby the draft report and key findings were validated by the participants, they agreed that the third solution proposed during the RCA is one that each family can resolve and implement. They further proposed that the purchase of a fishing boat, training on laws and regulations on obtaining a fishing license and its use are much needed. It was encouraging to hear a youth confidently propose the need to establish a village bakery. However, most of the women indicated that many bake at home and bread is sold at the shops at affordable prices, hence were not fully supportive of the idea of a village bakery. During the visit, more women became members of WiFN-Fiji as a first step to becoming women fishers as a main economic activity.

(v) **Saioko, Nadavacia and Verevere** – Purchase of a fishing boat was a priority for the participants, as was a fully operational ice-plant in Saioko village and raw materials for screen printing. In exploring the four solutions to address the problematic care activities prioritised by the participants, they indicated that all were financially feasible and socially acceptable, but the concern is that this might not be the case. Firstly, the villagers believed that the provision of new boats will increase their fishing capacity. However, they have not been able to yet raise the one-third contribution required by government to qualify for government assistance. The women who are members of the village tie-dye group had received seed funding to start an initiative. However, they have been unable to make a level of profit to keep the initiative going. The women need basic business and financial literacy and management training, and better access to markets and value chain analysis, before embarking on any further micro-small business venture. Finally, the district representative said that the best solution for raising funds is through community based fundraising or "solesolevaki". However, the villagers highlighted the fact that most households can only contribute to the community fundraising after they have met their own household needs. At the moment, many of them are not able to meet their household needs. Hence, in reality, the proposed solution may not be feasible, after all and there will be a need for more multi-stakeholder work to ensure feasibility gaps are identified and filled.

A 'Feedback Visit' to share and validate the draft report and key findings did not take place for Saioko, Verevere and Nadavacia due to the village having other commitments in the month of November. Hence the key findings and proposed solutions remain the same.



3.10 Achievement of the RCA Objectives

Overall, the WiFN-Fiji achieved all four key objectives of the RCA with (1) and (2) fully achieved and (3) and (4) partially achieved.



Objective 1: Relationships of care in the community and frequency (daily/weekly/monthly) were better understood by the 115 participants (76 females; 39 males). Through Exercise 1, they were able to identify who they provided care work for and their relationship.



Objective 2: Unpaid and paid work activities performed by women and men were identified. It became apparent to participants that unpaid care work was unevenly distributed - women carried a heavier load than men. These critical insights were made possible through Exercise 2 on 'time-use' activity. Participants reflected on their use of time and for some men a recognition that they needed to contribute more to the care activities critical for their families' well being. The participants, village elders and WiFN-Fiji are able to use these average weekly estimates as baseline data - representative of a woman or man in each village and district.



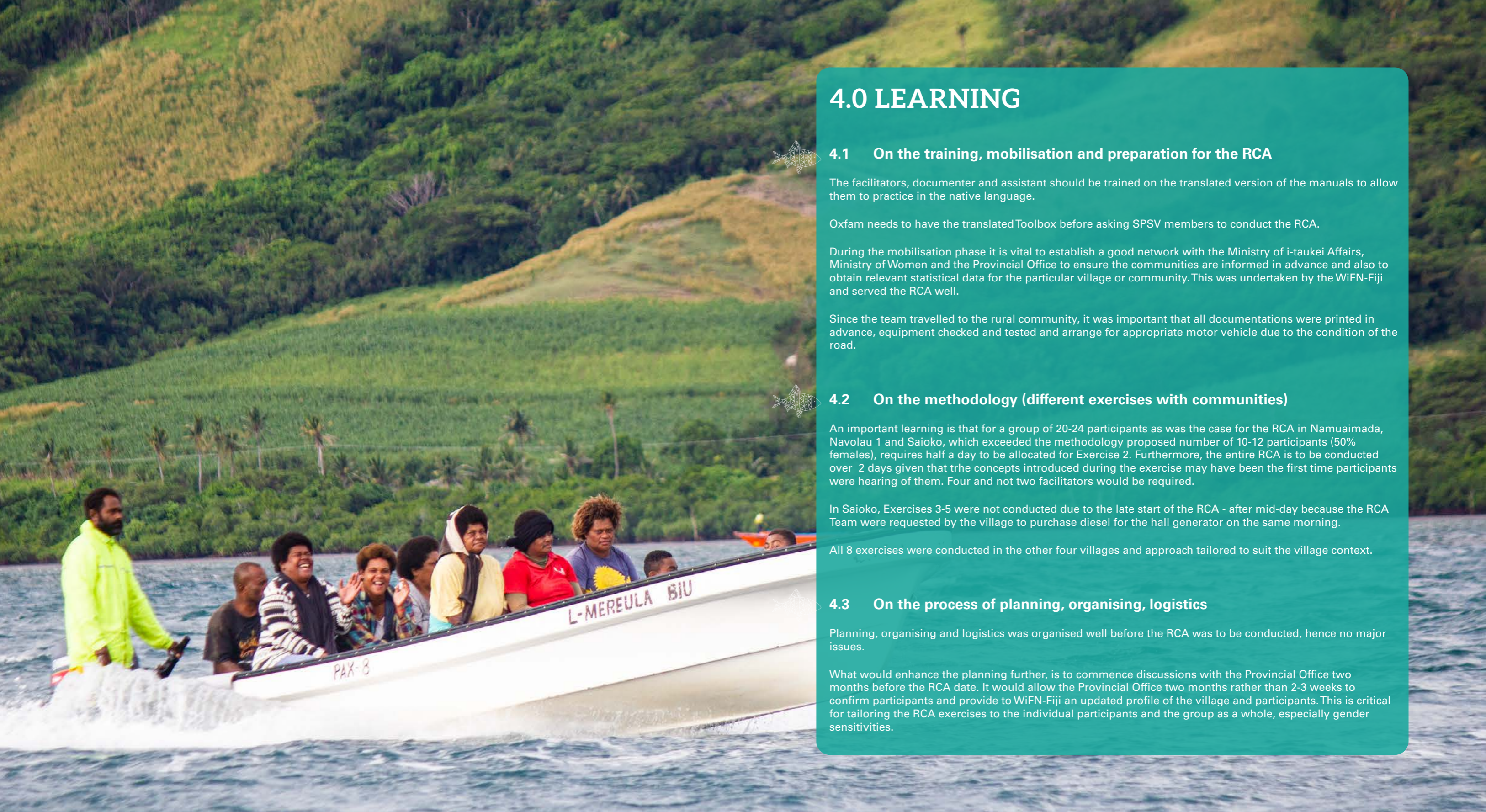
Objective 3: A glimpse of care for women, men, girls and boys at a household level and changes in care was made possible and documented when conducting Exercises 3 to 6. However, participants did not fully comprehend the 'changes in care' concepts introduced and discussed. The WiFN-Fiji and RCA Team ensured that sensitive issues including those gender-based social norms that limited women's voice and role were shared and discussed with the participants during the 'RCA Feedback Visit'. The village elders and participants appreciated the nuanced yet open manner in which WiFN-Fiji raised these issues with the village elders and participants. It was emphasised that change in terms of the sharing or redistribution of unpaid care work from women to men, girls to boys and the village to the district or government when families, households, the village and district take ownership of the implementation of necessary solutions/actions.



Objective 4: Care support services and infrastructure were discussed but not mapped. However, from the plenary discussion, options for reducing and/or redistributing care work were identified and prioritised. These are presented in Section 3.8.

For WiFN-Fiji the key findings from each of the eight Exercises provide critical information on the nature of engagement of women in fisheries. The RCA key findings are already broadening WiFN-Fiji's understanding of the nature of women's engagement in fisheries beyond economic, allowing its members, women fishers and their communities to understand care work in their households and community, the implications of unpaid care work on their livelihoods and economic activities in fisheries, dried pandanus leaves and craft production and to find holistic solutions to problematic care tasks and patterns of care.

These will inform how the WiFN-Fiji designs future programmes/interventions to expand the women's participation and income derived from fisheries under its Strategic Plan Priority Area 1 on creating awareness on sustainable fisheries and to improve the livelihoods of women fishers in Fiji. In the medium to long-term, it will contribute to the achievement of the WiFN-Fiji Strategic Plan Outcome on women in fisheries sector having projects, funding and resources they need to achieve sustainable fisheries.



4.0 LEARNING

4.1 On the training, mobilisation and preparation for the RCA

The facilitators, documenter and assistant should be trained on the translated version of the manuals to allow them to practice in the native language.

Oxfam needs to have the translated Toolbox before asking SPSV members to conduct the RCA.

During the mobilisation phase it is vital to establish a good network with the Ministry of i-taukei Affairs, Ministry of Women and the Provincial Office to ensure the communities are informed in advance and also to obtain relevant statistical data for the particular village or community. This was undertaken by the WiFN-Fiji and served the RCA well.

Since the team travelled to the rural community, it was important that all documentations were printed in advance, equipment checked and tested and arrange for appropriate motor vehicle due to the condition of the road.

4.2 On the methodology (different exercises with communities)

An important learning is that for a group of 20-24 participants as was the case for the RCA in Namuaimada, Navolau 1 and Saioko, which exceeded the methodology proposed number of 10-12 participants (50% females), requires half a day to be allocated for Exercise 2. Furthermore, the entire RCA is to be conducted over 2 days given that the concepts introduced during the exercise may have been the first time participants were hearing of them. Four and not two facilitators would be required.

In Saioko, Exercises 3-5 were not conducted due to the late start of the RCA - after mid-day because the RCA Team were requested by the village to purchase diesel for the hall generator on the same morning.

All 8 exercises were conducted in the other four villages and approach tailored to suit the village context.

4.3 On the process of planning, organising, logistics

Planning, organising and logistics was organised well before the RCA was to be conducted, hence no major issues.

What would enhance the planning further, is to commence discussions with the Provincial Office two months before the RCA date. It would allow the Provincial Office two months rather than 2-3 weeks to confirm participants and provide to WiFN-Fiji an updated profile of the village and participants. This is critical for tailoring the RCA exercises to the individual participants and the group as a whole, especially gender sensitivities.



Important to recognise that there maybe unforeseen circumstances such as the shortage of diesel for the hall generator in Saioko, hence the need for responsiveness, flexibility and understanding on the part of the RCA Team and participants.



4.4 What worked well (in discussions, in facilitation, with partners / country team / colleagues)?

Oxfam in Fiji bringing together SPSV Coalition members for RCA strategic thinking and training helped the members to draw on each others' strengths to complement their own. For example members who had vast experience working with communities were able to inform the preparations of those who had little experience. It helped with the effective piloting of the RCA.

During discussions, allowing ample or more time for women to share their views worked well. The sharing of exercises between the female and male facilitators and drawing on the entire RCA Team's capacity to assist participants and contribute/respond to participants' ideas and questions during discussions also worked well.

Increasing the time allocated for Exercise 2 in Navolau 2 compared to Navolau 1, improved the accuracy of the work. Having smaller groups with more RCA team members facilitating the sessions worked better.



4.5 What did not work well? What were the challenges (e.g. illiteracy, venue, facilitation, men's participation, etc.)?

The use of flip charts rather than using power point via multi-media projector made it difficult for participants to see what was being presented.

Moreover, the village norms contributed to participants' reluctance to move to the front of the village hall, limiting their view of what was being discussed, their learning and comprehension.

A main concern for Navolau 1 village was the men and those in leadership over powering the conversations at certain stages of the discussions as well as domineering when women voiced their thoughts.

Punctuality of participants was an issue in a number of villagers, children joining their mothers during the training and male participants being over powering at certain stages of the discussions did not work well.

There were concerns about the venue at Namuaimada Village as it was an old building and too open for the discussions held.



4.6 What would you do differently next time?

Hold the RCA exercise over a 2-day period and allocate half a day or four hours for Exercise 2.

Hold additional gender-specific sessions to deal with the issue of male participants over-powering women participants in the room.

Despite arranging for child minding, women in all five villages were not comfortable with leaving their children with someone else. Hence, for future RCAs and training, would organise activities for children in the same venue, possibly an adjacent room.



4.7 What discussions/questions would you add or encourage?

In-depth discussions on why men spend more hours on non-work compared to women and certain gendered definitions such as 'appropriate' and 'inappropriate'.

More specific facilitated discussion on gender and women's equality and human rights, and gendered norms, power and control in individual relationships, households and communities at some point in the RCA, even if just at the end for overall discussions, safer space to raise sensitive issues, then coming together again for final session. Also ensuring that facilitators are able to fully facilitate such discussions, using a human rights and gender justice framework.

5.0 CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS



5.1 Main conclusions from RCA

On average a woman in Navolau district spends 67 hours per week on unpaid care work compared to 30 hours for men.

In Nakorotubu district, on average, a woman spends 80 hours per week on unpaid care work and 47 hours for men.

On average, a woman in Navolau district spends 71 hours per week on non-work (sleep and leisure activities) relative to 94 hours for a man.

Similarly, in Nakorotubu district, a woman spends 81 hours per week on non-work compared to 97 hours for a man.

Two main conclusions therefore, can be drawn:

- I. On average, a woman in Navolau and Nakorotubu districts, spends double amount of hours per week on performing unpaid care work than a man, but has less time for leisure relative to a man.
- II. Regardless of whether a community has a single economic activity (villages in Navolau district) or dual economic activity community (Saioko and Verevere in Nakorotubu district), a woman spends close to double the hours per week on unpaid care work compared to a man.

Clearly, the distribution of unpaid care work in these communities is uneven - heavier for women than men.

While there is gender related inequality in unpaid care work, women in these communities highlighted that they enjoy performing these unpaid care roles and activities. Interventions to reduce or redistribute such work from women to men, to other household members, to the community and to the State would require the women having a critical role in their design.

Unequal power where men are overpowering or domineering towards women and girls is evident and more prominent in two of the five villages. This observation is one of concern and an opportunity for further research and engagement. A holistic approach is necessary, if the SPSV Coalition wishes to provide programmes of intervention to change gendered norms of care work, on how to redistribute care work more fairly, and to ensure more equitable leisure time for women and men in these communities.



5.2 Recommendations for project/organisation

The proposed solutions are the following;

- A. **Namuaimada** –The RCA team recommends that the WiFN-Fiji assists the village with:
 - I. Sourcing of diving suits for fisherwomen;
 - II. Linking the fisherwomen with relevant State, CSO and private sector players for potential markets only after ensuring more community training in value-chain analysis, and more gender and human rights in development/social inclusion;
 - III. Arrangements for ecological sound, sustainable household waste management, with the Naria Landfill as the proposed disposal site. The WiFN-Fiji should try to get the village to include this in the village development plan;
 - IV. Training to include addressing current unsustainable practices of sea grape harvesting; and
 - V. Conducting of a capacity strengths and needs assessment and gender, human rights and social inclusion training, and on gender, power negotiation and violence against women, before any further community assistance is provided.
- B. **Navolau 1** –The RCA team recommends that the WiFN-Fiji assists the village in:
 - I. Proposing gender responsive features for the water project with the Fiji Water Authority whereby the 10 households currently without piped water will have access;
 - II. Providing training on time use and re-distribution of unpaid care work in the household and community.
 - III. Facilitating the creation of a Navolau District Women Fishers’ Association, organizing a suite of training including on the governance and management of the Association, laws and regulations regarding obtaining a fishing license and its use, business entrepreneurship and raising funds for purchase of a fishing boat.
 - IV. Conducting a capacity strengths and needs assessment and gender, human rights and social inclusion training, and on gender, power negotiation and violence against women.
- C. **Nakorokula** –The RCA team recommends that WiFN-Fiji:
 - I. Assists Nakorokula conduct a capacity strengths and needs assessment in basic business including financial literacy and management.
 - II. Facilitates a series of training on Fiji’s Laws and Regulations on obtaining and using a fishing license and assists the women in raising funds for purchase of a fishing boat, in partnership with the Fiji Environment Law Association (FELA).
 - III. Conducts a multi-sectoral workshop on gender, human rights and social inclusion training, and on gender, power negotiation and violence against women.
- D. **Saioko, Nadavacia and Verevere** –The RCA team recommends that WiFN-Fiji:
 - I. Assists Saioko by conducting a capacity strengths and needs assessment and facilitating a basic small to micro-business as well as a financial literacy and management training.
 - II. Conducts a multi-sectoral workshop on gender, human rights and social inclusion training, and on gender, power negotiation and violence against women.



5.3 Next steps

The next steps for the WiFN-Fiji are to:

1. Discuss findings with Oxfam in Fiji and explore areas which could be programmed into SEED and other annual and medium-term plans.
2. Discuss the key findings and recommendations by the RCA team at the WiFN-Fiji Executive Board meeting in December 2019 or January 2020 and confirm decisions for the WiFN-Fiji Secretariat to implement.
3. Organise meetings with representatives from the I-Taukei Affairs Board, Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation to share and discuss the findings of the RCA in particular potential collaboration on proposed solutions and recommendations by the RCA team that WiFN-Fiji may provide technical assistance.
4. Meet with all project partners for joint discussions on findings to date, and propose some internal and external issues facing joint activities, to support and accompany each other on this work, in ways that are mutually useful.



LIST OF ACRONYMS

CC	Climate Change
MFI	Micro-Finance Institutions
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
OiF	Oxfam in Fiji
OiP	Oxfam in the Pacific
PCDF	Partners in Community Development
RCA	Rapid Care Analysis
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEED	Socio-Economic Empowerment Design tool
SEEP	Social Empowerment and Education Programme
SPSV	Shifting Power Shifting Voices
UN	United Nations
WiFN-Fiji	Women in Fisheries Network - Fiji



ANNEX 1 VILLAGE PROFILES

NAMUAIMADA

Women and girls of Namuaimada make up the majority of the population with 254 females. There were 214 men. Namuaimada Village is the chiefly village of the Navolau District in the Ra Province. It is well known for its sea grapes and is the largest village by population of the four villages in the Navolau district. In 2016, the village faced the brunt of TC Winston and recovered through assistance from government and humanitarian responses. Telephones lines damaged during the cyclone have yet to be fixed; therefore the villagers have had to rely on mobile phones. Ninety per cent of the villagers have access to mobile phones which can be reached from anywhere in the world. Furthermore, the villagers source majority of their income from the harvesting of seagrapes undertaken by the women in nearby Malake Island.

Home to 468 villagers, it has 93 families which includes 11 people living with disabilities. Six are children under the age of 15 years (3 females; 3 males) who were born with disabilities. Five are adults (100% males) – one has both legs amputated while the others have one leg amputated. The village does not have a health centre or dispensary. However, it has a village nurse who attends to the needs of the village on a daily basis as well as the monthly visit by the nurse based at Vaileka Hospital. The villagers are predominantly Christians with a large majority attending the Methodist Church which is the only church to be housed in the village. Not far from the church is the community hall which is used for multi-purposes such as workshops, village meetings, religious meetings etc.

NAVOLAU 1

Women and girls make up more than half of the population of the coastal village of Navolau 1, a predominantly fishing community and one of the two largest villages in the Navolau District of Ra. Females comprise of 49.8 per cent of the population of 229, youth comprise of 15% (21 females; 15 males) and those living with disabilities are close to 2 per-cent. Forms of disability include 2 villagers (1 female; 1 male) who are mute; 1 adult male recovering from a stroke and 1 female (over 60 years old) who is in a wheel chair due to aging, high sugar and high blood pressure. Navolau 1 has a kindergarten and primary school. Villagers have access to piped water, electricity and 3 fibre glass plus 3 wooden boats for water transport. However, 10 (30 people) of the 302 households do not have access to piped water. Navolau 1 is the second largest village in the district and most women are engaged in fisheries activities.



NAVOLAU 2

Women and girls make up almost half of the population of the village of Navolau 2, with ages ranging from 1 to over 80 years old. Home to 229 villagers living in 70 households, Navolau 2 is situated on a hilltop beside the Kings Rd. It is a five minutes' drive away from Navolau 1 to the east and neighbouring Nakorokula to the west. With more than a third of the population in the 15-49 age range, the village is in the productive age and could be engaged in more income-generating livelihoods and formal employment. Only 12 per cent are aged 60 and above. There are 37 children under the age of 15 including 2 infants with gender parity.

According to the villagers, the first settlers arrived from neighbouring Navolau 1 village about 52 years ago thus the similarity in names. The village has its own church. Villagers have access to basic utilities such as electricity and piped water. The village also has a dam which supplies water to the village as well as the neighbouring village of Nakorokula. Navolau 2 has a water tank in the village which enables an easy flow of water to the village households. The village has an underutilised dispensary centre and unused incinerator.

Navolau 2 is predominantly a fishing community. Women are also involved in cutting pandanus leaves (voivoi) or reeds (kuta), trimming, boiling, rolling, and eventually weaving the plant material into fine mats. The mats or dry pandanus leaves are sold at the road side.

The RCA is a useful tool for the village to understand care work in their households and community, and to find practical solutions to problematic care tasks and patterns of care.

A total of 18 participants from Navolau 2 village attended the RCA held at the village community hall. There were 14 female participants (78%), of whom 11 were engaged in fisheries. Female participants' ages ranged from 29 to 63 while for men, ages ranged from 17 to 48. Two of the female participants, were only in the village for a short period of time. 29-YEAR-OLD school teacher Patricia Kaukitubou was spending the holidays in the village. Additionally, 50-YEAR-OLD Suliana Waqalala's husband works as a carpenter for the village church and has her permanent residence in Vitawa Settlement in the neighbouring Ba. The youngest (17 years old) was a secondary school student.

Unlike other villages, Navolau 2 villagers had a collegial spirit, were prompt and organised, had good comprehension and numeracy skills and had their exercises completed as per schedule.



NAKOROKULA

The women of Nakorokula have minimal to no engagement in fisheries. Out of the four villages in Navolau District, Nakorokula is the smallest. Unlike other villages in the Navolau District, Nakorokula has only a small number of people who are engaged in fisheries. Situated in the village are a community hall, dispensary centre and a Methodist Church. There are 53 females and 54 males in the village with 2 women living with disabilities. The village has access to piped water and electricity and two fibre boats for water transport.

SAIOKO

Women and girls comprise close to 50 per cent of the total population (107) of Saioko Village. It is one of the five villages in Nakorotubu District. The other villages are Nadavacia, Namarai, Nawaicobau and Verevere. Saioko villagers have access to solar and diesel energy, community water supply, a primary and kindergarten school. Currently, there is only one hall which is used by both the Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) Church. The nearest health centre is located at the neighbouring Namarai Village.

VEREVERE

Women and girls comprise of 49 per cent of the total population (133) of Verevere village. It is one of the five villages in Nakorotubu District. There are a total of 36 households with the majority of the households or more than 50% having a total number of household occupants less than 3. Verevere is within walking distance to Saioko.

NADAVACIA

Nadavacia is a small village with a population of 54 people (22 females; 32 males). More than 50% of the population are under the age of 30. There are a total of 13 households with most having 3-4 occupants.

ANNEX 2 COLLECTIVE SUMMARY OF RESPONSES ON WHOM PARTICIPANTS CARE FOR - BY VILLAGE.

Namuaimada

	Women			Men		
	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly
Daily	9/15	14/15	0/15	3/7	0/7	0/7
Weekly	2/15	8/15	0/15	2/7	2/7	0/7
Monthly	1/15	8/15	1/15	0/7	1/7	0/7

Navolau 1

	Women			Men		
	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly
Daily	8/12	12/12	3/12	4/9	7/9	2/9
Weekly	8/12	12/12	8/12	6/9	9/9	6/9
Monthly	10/12	10/12	11/12	9/9	9/9	9/9

Navolau 2

	Women			Men		
	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly
Daily	10/14	12/14	2/14	1/4	4/4	0/4
Weekly	5/14	12/14	7/14	2/4	3/4	1/4
Monthly	4/14	11/14	7/14	0/4	2/4	1/4

Nakorokula

	Women			Men		
	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly
Daily	11/11	10/11	5/15	4/4	4/4	0/4
Weekly	2/11	6/11	5/15	1/4	1/4	2/4
Monthly	1/11	4/11	4/15	0/4	1/4	0/4

Saioko

	Women			Men		
	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly
Daily	8/8	6/8	4/8	7/8	6/8	2/8
Weekly	3/8	4/8	1/8	1/8	2/8	1/8
Monthly	2/8	4/8	1/8	3/8	2/8	0/8

Verevere

	Women			Men		
	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly
Daily	3/4	3/4	2/4	3/3	3/3	2/3
Weekly	0/4	0/4	1/4	0/3	2/3	3/3
Monthly	2/4	2/4	1/4	1/3	2/3	2/3

Nadavacia

	Women			Men		
	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly	Children (<19 years)	Adults	Elderly
Daily	5/5	4/5	2/5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Weekly	2/5	0/5	3/5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Monthly	2/5	4/5	2/5	n/a	n/a	n/a

ANNEX 3 COLLECTION OF PHOTOS

(all with participants' prior and free consent provided)



Figure 1 Villagers of Namuaimada working on an exercise led by the RCA Female Facilitator, Talatoka Tamani



Figure 2 RCA Research Assistant Unaisi Vuli assisting participants complete Exercise 2 on Time-Use Management



Figure 3. Male Facilitator Ilaisa Rokotuisiga presented the sevusevu upon the RCA team's arrival at Navolau 1



Figure 4. Participants in Navolau 1 completing Exercise 2 on 'Time-Use' Management



Figure 5. Participants in Navolau 2 actively listening to the WiFN Facilitators



Figure 7. Viliame sharing the key headlines from the results for the male participants for Exercise 2 on 'Time-Use' Management



Figure 6. Amelia Tavualevu receives her certificate from the WiFN-Fiji Executive Board Member during the certificate ceremony in Navolau 2



Figure 8. 55-YEAR-OLD Josefa Uluibua sharing his insights during the discussion in Nakorokula



Figure 9. Executive Board Member Mereseini Bower providing clarification during a session for the RCA in Nakorokula



Figure 10. Participants from Nakorokula during a group photo taken before morning tea



Figure 11. Mothers prefer to have their children with them while participating during the RCA discussions at Saioko. Unaisi and her daughter Akanisi



Figure 12. Participants from Saioko, Verevere and Nadavacia with their certificates



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