



Women in Fisheries  
Network-Fiji

## WOMEN IN FISHERIES NETWORK - FIJI



### Financial Assistance for Women in Fisheries in Fiji Affected by COVID-19

REWA, TAILEVU, RA AND BA PROVINCE

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This project was supported by funding from OXFAM in the Pacific (OiP) under the Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP).

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Cover photographs: Women during registration for the COVID Cash Assistance Program.

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Layout and Design: Exclusive Graphic Design

Citation: WiFN-Fiji (2021 Financial Assistance for Women in Fisheries in Fiji Affected by COVID-19. Women in Fisheries Network – Fiji. Suva, Fiji

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Published by the Women in Fisheries Network – Fiji, Suva Fiji December 2021 Copyright © 2021 Women in Fisheries Network - Fiji

## Acknowledgement

This report has been produced by the Women in Fisheries Network – Fiji (WiFN-Fiji). We acknowledge Oxfam in the Pacific (OiP) for its funding and ADRA for their technical guidance in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. A special thanks to our Chairwoman of the Board, Cherie Morris for her leadership over the COVID-19 Financial Assistance to Women Fishers, piloted by WiFN-Fiji and to the team. Special thanks as well to the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, the iTaukei Affairs Board, Vodafone Fiji Ltd, Post Fiji Pte Ltd, the Town Councils, FBC and CFL for their important roles in the process. Our utmost thanks go out to the women fishers who continue to shoulder the responsibility of looking after our future generations and for giving WiFN-Fiji the privilege of serving them.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The global COVID-19 pandemic has affected Fijians beyond public health, in profound ways. The indirect effects of the pandemic in Fiji are especially centered around social and economic issues, presenting individuals, organizations, and communities with livelihood challenges for years to come. With the enforcement of curfew hours, time spent by fisherwomen on obtaining food for their families have been disrupted, and food insecurity has increased. Displaced individuals and households are becoming refugees of the COVID-19 crisis. Some businesses (specifically Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises) are closing, while others are suffering losses, with workers being laid off. Fijian households, including both indigenous families and those of Indian descent, face uncertainties and the already vulnerable are turning into extremely vulnerable community members, not withstanding, women fishers.

Women are one of the most vulnerable groups with disparate impacts in disaster and emergency situations. Women have different priorities and needs, and face different challenges in both responding to disasters and coping with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic notwithstanding.

“The COVID-19 pandemic underscores society’s reliance on women both on the front line and at home, while simultaneously exposing structural inequalities across every sphere, from health to the economy, security to social protection. In times of crisis, when resources are strained and institutional capacity is limited, women and girls face disproportionate impacts with far reaching consequences that are only further amplified in contexts of fragility, conflict, and emergencies. Hard-fought gains for women’s rights are also under threat. Responding to the pandemic is not just about rectifying long-standing inequalities, but also about building a resilient world in the interest of everyone with women at the centre of recovery.”(UN, 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has brought about damaging impacts across all sectors, not least within the fisheries sector. This prompted Women in Fisheries Network - Fiji to conduct an assessment on the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on women market vendors within the fisheries sector. A total of 100 market vendors were interviewed on the 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th of May 2020 at Suva, Nausori and Laqere municipal market. These interviewees were mostly from the province of Tailevu, Rewa and Ra.

An analysis of the responses identified financial assistance as the most popular option that would assist in the recovering from the impacts of COVID-19. Some of the findings from the COVID-19 market vendor assessment for women fishers included decrease in sales, decrease in seafood and freshwater produce and paying extra transportation cost. The COVID-19 restrictions such as curfew hours being implemented resulted in fisher women having limited area to fish from, due to time constraints. The lockdown also contributed to paying extra costs for transport from the border whilst forcing the vendors to sell their produce at a lower price since there was an abundance of produce but buyers turning out in the market due to the lockdown. These findings by WiFN-Fiji secured funding from Oxfam in the Pacific (OiP) under the Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP) on a project to provide financial assistance to women fishers in an attempt to assist in the recovery from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

*“This assistance was very helpful for the rural community especially for the women in the village who can't speak at village meetings. As a woman, I am empowered when I receive money because I am able to cater for the family, fund church and vanua functions. We can only speak or be heard if there is money in our pockets”*

*Sulueti Raqoli, Naimalavau Tailevu*

Such is the reality for women in rural settings. Only when there is “money in their pockets” then the women feel they can speak. This very sentence underpins the fabric of a woman’s world in the rural set-up. It emphasizes how under-appreciated, undervalued and unrecognized women’s contribution to the sustaining of a family’s livelihood is within the rural setting. This project was in recognition of the average fisherwomen’s role in being a bread winner for their individual families. The focus on fisher women is to enable them to raise their voices and contribute to sustainable management of fishing areas, which they do not often get the opportunity to do (as is illustrated in above quote). Iqoliqolis or customary fishing areas lie in the inshore coastal area of the country, totaling only 3.4% of the country’s marine area of 1.29 million km<sup>2</sup>. Women more commonly undertake inshore fishing in comparison to men, therefore it is only crucial that their voices be empowered so that a holistic approach to sustainable management of resources is taken.

This report provides information on COVID-19 Financial Assistance to Women Fishers in Fiji. The project was a response to provide financial assistance to women fishers who participated in the WiFN-Fiji COVID-19 market survey in May, 2020. Women fishers who have been engaged in past WiFN-Fiji projects, trainings and Network members from communities. It was anticipated that the money received would assist with transportation and market costs as well as buying basic food items, amongst others. The target Provinces included Rewa, Tailevu, Ra and Ba province. WiFN-Fiji worked closely with Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, iTaukei Affairs Board and municipal markets to deliver the registration form to beneficiaries.

## 1.2 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the project is to provide financial assistance to women fishers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Particularly targeting communities who have been engaged in past projects and training by the Women in Fisheries Network-Fiji, Network members from communities, market vendors who were interviewed in previous projects and other women fishers in the four target provinces.

The objectives are to:

1. Financially assist women who rely on fisheries produce for their livelihood
2. Contribute to partners and government’s efforts in assisting those affected by COVID-19 in Fiji
3. Determine the fisheries catch of women
4. Conducting an evaluation to determine how the cash assistance was used

<sup>1</sup>ROBYN JAMES, “ENGAGING WOMAN FOR ENDURING CONSERVATION”

## 1.3 PROJECT PARTNERSHIP

Partners include government agencies from the Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of iTaukei Affairs (Provincial Office), Ministry of Women as they respectively take the lead in fisheries, indigenous and women sector. Local Municipalities and Ministry of Rural Development was engaged as they are agency to verify information provided in the withdrawal form assistance for women fisher market vendors. Fiji Women Fund as a donor of WiFN-Fiji assisted in MEL and visibility of the project. WiFN-Fiji is a member of the FSLC (Food Security Livelihood Cluster) which is led by the Ministry of Agriculture and other government agencies and NGO. Findings from the project were shared with the mentioned partners and/or will be shared accordingly.

TABLE 1: PROJECT PARTNERS

PROJECT NAME	RELATIONSHIP	TYPE OF ORGANIZATION
MINISTRY OF I-TAUKEI AFFAIRS (PROVINCIAL OFFICE)	NON-FUNDED WITHOUT AGREEMENT	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES	NON-FUNDED WITHOUT AGREEMENT	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES	NON-FUNDED WITHOUT AGREEMENT	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR
FIJI WOMEN’S FUND	NON-FUNDED WITHOUT AGREEMENT	INTERNATIONAL NGOS (INCLUDES REGIONAL NGOS)
LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES COUNCIL	NON-FUNDED WITHOUT AGREEMENT	SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ACTOR (LOCAL-AUTHORITIE)
FOOD SECURITY LIVELIHOOD CLUSTER	NON-FUNDED WITHOUT AGREEMENT	OTHER, SPECIFY
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	NON-FUNDED WITHOUT AGREEMENT	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR

## 2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

### 2.1 Methodology

This project was carried out in 3 different stages.

#### a. Registration

Women in Fisheries Network-Fiji liaised with the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs and iTaukei Affairs Board as the targeted beneficiaries are those who live in the villages, settlements or any other towns in the 4 provinces and are involved in fishing. With the help of the MiTA & iTAB, WiFN-Fiji was able to register a total of 4151 women across 4 provinces. (Rewa – 934, Tailevu – 1223, Ra – 969 and Ba – 1025)



## 2.3 PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

The project directly assisted women fishers which eventually will also have benefitted girls, boys and men who are reliant on these women. Women are a vulnerable population as most of their contribution in the fisheries sector is not captured, therefore undervalued and underappreciated. In addition, women fisheries face a certain degree of vulnerability given the number of hours spent in catching their produce and transporting this produce to their respective markets while leaving behind their children to the care of other family members.

Details of project participants is listed below;

Table 3: Project Beneficiaries Without Disabilities

Age	Direct				Indirect			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	target	actual	target	actual	target	actual	target	actual
Girls								105
Boys								92
Women				933				
Men								800
Total				933				997

Table 4: Project Beneficiaries with Disabilities

Age	Direct				Indirect			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	target	actual	target	actual	target	actual	target	actual
Girls								3
Boys								3
Women				17				
Men								7
Total				17				13

## 3.0 BENEFICIARIES DATA ANALYSIS

### 3.1 Ethnicity

There was 99.05% Itaukei, 0.74% Indo Fijian and 0.2% of other ethnic backgrounds which made up the 950 beneficiaries. The graph also indicates the fairly large amount of Itaukei women receiving the assistance as was expected given that the COVID-19 cash assistance effort was focused on rural provinces (Figure 1).

People with disabilities: Persons who have (episodic or long-term) physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

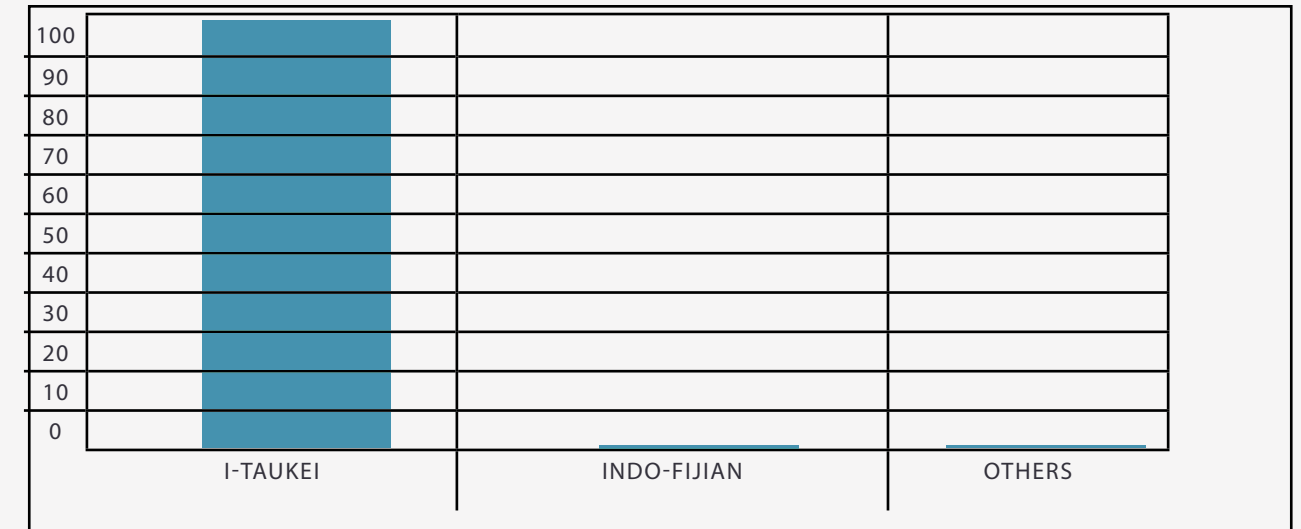


Figure 1: Ethnic Diversity

### 3.2 Type of Fishing Activity

The most popular response within the 4 provinces of Rewa, Tailevu, Ra and Ba for fishing activity is semi-commercial (76.53%) i.e., partly for subsistence and partly for sale, although a small number of people still only fish for subsistence use (18.63%) (Figure 2).

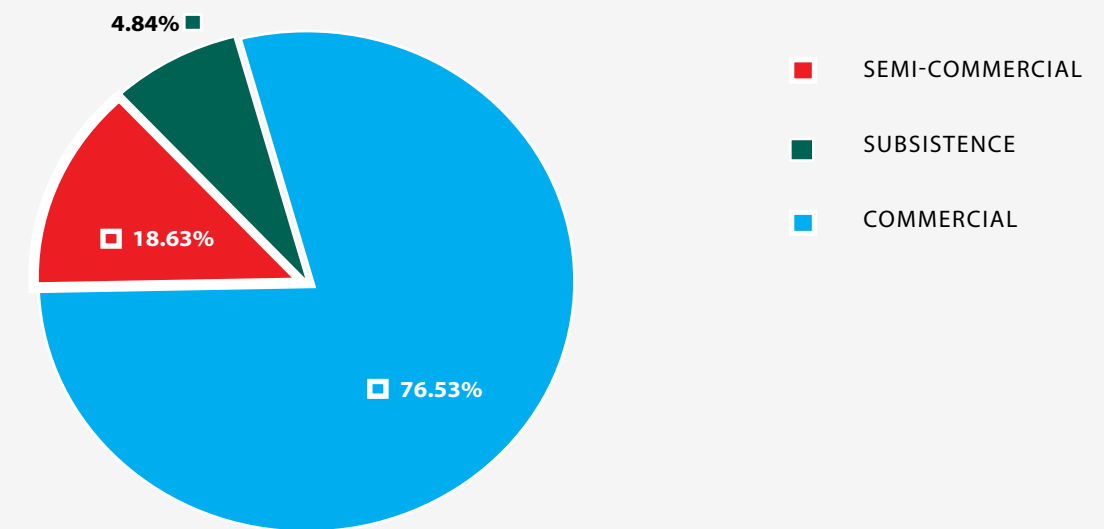


Figure 2: Types of Fishing Activity employed by the fisherwomen

### 3.3 Types of Fishing technique

Different types of fishing techniques are used by the women of Rewa, Tailevu, Ra and Ba. Most of the women use multiple types of methods depending on the type of catch targeted. The most popular method is the hand gathering / collecting method (otherwise known as gleaning) as it is the least expensive. Netting is the second most common method as it is the most effective i.e., mass capture. The more traditional methods of spear fishing diving and trapping are becoming less popular given the amount of effort vs capture value as compared to the more modern method of netting (Table 5).

\*935 out of the 950 beneficiaries answered this question. 15 were without answers

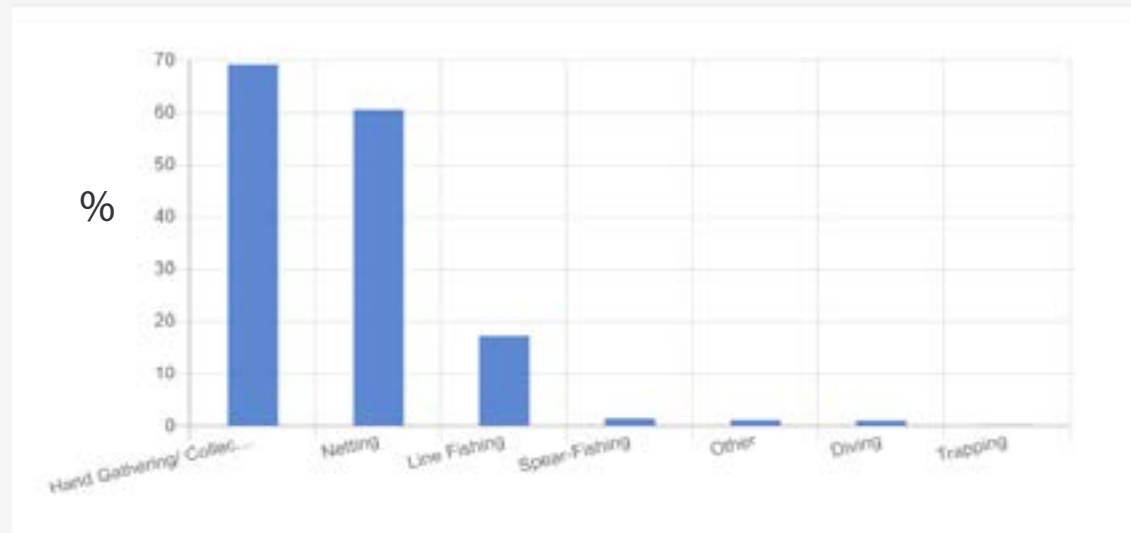


Figure 3 Preferred fishing techniques employed by the women beneficiaries.

### 3.4 Form of Produce

Majority of the respondents prefer to sell their catch fresh. Below is a breakdown of the preferred forms of produce by women from the four different provinces of Rewa, Tailevu, Ra and Ba.



Figure 4 Form of produce as reported by the women of the Province of Rewa, Tailevu, Ra and Ba

Women from the four provinces all prefer selling their catch fresh. This may be sold from road-side markets, special allocated spots within the village boundaries, selling to middlemen or transported straight the municipal markets.

### 3.5 Persons Living with Disability

The following table showcases the frequency of people living with disability amongst the 950 beneficiaries. There were 17 PLWD (1.79%)

VALUE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
NO	933	98.21
YES	17	1.79

Income earned by the 950 women beneficiaries was impacted or interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic in ways that were not only detrimental to the livelihoods of these women, but to those who are dependent on these women. Out of the 950 women beneficiaries, there were an additional 997 individuals' (family members) who benefitted indirectly from the unconditional cash transfer that was designed to offer relief in the stifled economy caused by the pandemic. In addition, 17 women who are living with some form of disability had 13 dependents. Given that fishing activity was for semi commercial as well as subsistence purposes, the lockdown and movement restrictions caused by the pandemic not only affected fisherwomen's source of livelihood but food security was destabilized. Women beneficiaries reported not being able to stay out for long enough periods to catch an adequate amount of seafood to sustain their families due to the curfew hours.

### 4.0 The Covid-19 Pandemic - through the eyes of the fisherwomen

The Fisheries Sector accounts for 3% of Fiji's GDP. 16% of export earnings from the fisheries industry is through artisanal fisheries which is the traditional fisheries involving fishing households using relatively small amount of capital and energy, relatively small fishing vessels (if any), making short fishing trips, close to shore, mainly for local consumption. The fisheries sector is subject to impacts of the pandemic through changing consumer demands, market access and movement restrictions due to containment areas, curfew and reduced business hours from March – September 2021, which has influenced major traditional markets. This in turn affects fish women's' livelihoods, as well as their food security and nutrition especially those relying heavily on fish for protein. Women fishers were affected in ways never before experienced in global history due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The curfew hours which meant reduced amount of time to harvest seafood and sell to earn income for their livelihood meant unprecedented challenges.

Within the different provinces of Rewa, Tailevu, Ra and Ba, majority of the recorded respondents sell fresh inshore fisheries catch as a means of income generation. These fresh produce selling constituted of municipal market selling, road side stall selling as well as home based deep freezer selling.

The fisherwomen's catch varied from finfish to invertebrates. Numerous writings have discussed about the traditional roles of women collecting invertebrates while men catch fish beyond the reef. However, there is recognition of the new culture of fisheries due to evolving technology. (Vunisea, 2019)

Difference provinces show different preference in catch. Women from the province of Rewa showcase a high interest in prawns. According to (Vunisea, 2019), Prawns are a main protein source in some coastal communities and is a delicacy for people in the Rewa delta area. It is fished predominantly from within mangroves and river/creek locations. During low tide, tidal pools in or near mangrove areas hold water that women bail out to catch prawns using hands or small nets. Women also use their hands or small nets to catch prawns in creeks or river tributaries. The second most popular choice for the Rewa women fishers was the mangrove crab. The mangrove crab fishery in Fiji is reportedly very lucrative and market produce are mostly sourced from Rewa where there are large mangrove forests.

The fisherwomen beneficiaries of Ra reported a heavy reliance on the sale of nama. or seagrapes *Caulerpa* spp. which is an edible seaweed, hand collected on subtidal areas whereby women free dive to gather, depending on the site. The women of Ra have a long standing tradition of harvesting and selling nama some having been doing this for 30 years or so. Nama is one of the most common species that is regularly harvested for consumption and sale in Fiji. It is predominantly collected by women and stored in flour/potato sacks before being transported to market. Other seaweed types which include *Hypnea cornuta* (lumi cevata), often sold cooked and *Hydropuntia edulis* (lumi wawa) which is collected and sold in domestic markets almost exclusively by women from coastal communities in Fiji. The women of the four different provinces also engage in the harvesting of various other invertebrates. Sea urchins (cawaki), giant clams (vasua), octopus (kuita), freshwater mussels (kai), sandfish (dairo), painted spiny lobster (urau) are a few of the invertebrates the women fishers of these provinces listed as a produce. Sea urchins are collected by women and are eaten raw. Octopus is a seasonal species sold by women in the Tailevu and Ra Provinces when in season from April to October. Octopus is also sold cooked as part of packed lunches in municipal markets.

Forty-six percent of the fisherwomen beneficiaries reported that the cash assistance helped in a range of operational costs for their seafood business. This included, the restart and/or continuation of the running of their businesses - re-purchase of fresh produce and transport hire to markets such as the borders. Thirty-one percent reported that the cash assistance was used for the purchase of new fishing gear. Majority of this group indicated that the purchase of gill nets was their highest priority when they were informed of the cash assistance. These ladies use the gillnet passively (allowing fish to swim in) and in their opinion is the most efficient fishing gear in comparison to the fishing line, spear method or hand collecting method as it allows for the most catch. Twenty-three percent of the beneficiaries utilized the cash assistance in the purchase of essential goods for the family. This indicated that survival during the pandemic was priority for some fisher women.

## 4.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES



Figure 6. Women of Rewa province queue in the Rewa Provincial Council Office at Lomanikoro, Rewa as they wait to receive their forms.



Figure 7. Women of Rewa Province with their Village Headman (Turaga ni Koro), assisting the women with their forms before lodging.



Figure 8. Women of Tailevu province queue at the registration center to receive their forms at Ratu Cakobau House carpark in Nausori.





Figure 9. Women of Tailevu province fill their forms outside the Ratu Cakobau House in Nausori.



Figure 11. Nanukuloa as they await the registration team for day 1 of registration in Ra.



Figure 12. The registration team of WiFN-Fiji, Oxfam and iTAB during a short briefing at the Ra Provincial Hall, Nanukuloa, Ra.

## 6.0 POST EVALUATION ANALYSIS

### 5.1 How did you hear about the financial assistance program by WiFN-Fiji?

Flyer	Word of mouth at the market	TNK	Radio	WiFN Fiji Member/Participants
23.0%	7.6%	53.8%	7.6%	7.6%

### 5.2 What do you think worked well during the implementation of this program (awareness, venue, timing, staff, etc.)?

Form was easy to fill	Registration worked well	Everything was ok	Encouraging in business running
23.07%	7.6%	23%	46.1%

### 5.3 How did the fund assist you (as a woman fisher and your family)?

Supporting me a lot in running of my business and helped my families in this time of crisis	Purchase of fishing gear	Purchase of essential goods for the family
46.15%	31%	22.85%

### 5.4 What are some of the challenges you faced while registering for this assistance (venue, timing, etc.)?

Overcrowded Venue	Overcrowded Venue	No water
53%	38%	9%

### 5.5 What would be some of your recommendations for future or ongoing financial assistance program by the organization or any other organization?

Ongoing financial assistant program	Prefer cash for this type of assistance over vouchers and others	Vouchers would be better instead of cash assistance	Better Venue Next time
54%	15%	8%	23%

## 7.0 CHALLENGES

- The unexpected turn out overwhelmed our staff, volunteers and partners as the registrant ratio was greatly imbalanced, leaving most registrants without proper guidance on the registration process.
- Beneficiaries not having proper bank accounts nor registered phone numbers -making it harder to reach beneficiaries.

- Telegraphic money order (TMO) recipients not being able to access their cash due to the movement restrictions and requesting WiFN- Fiji to redirect their cash assistance.

#### 8.0. LESSONS LEARNED

- Better planning in terms of registration duration and vetting as these were time consuming
- Organize better venues to avoid the issue of overcrowding and to ensure registrants get the proper guidance they need in filling out forms
- Have trusted contact points in districts and villages (Women’s Representative/ Turaga ni Koro/ Mata ni Tikina) and explore the possibility of disseminating large cash deposits to these contacts and they can roll out the cash assistance in their own village or districts.

#### 9.0 CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 cash assistance project, in assisting women who rely on fisheries for their livelihood, not only eased up access to food, income and resources for these affected fisherwomen, but also to members of their families and communities. In contributing to partners and governments efforts in assisting those affected by COVID-19, this project brings relief amidst a background of hard-fought gains for women’s rights which is always under threat in any given disaster. The project in managing to assist women, also determined the status of the fisheries catch and fisher women details within the targeted areas, namely Rewa, Tailevu, Ra and Ba Provinces. Fishery-related livelihoods are often complex, dynamic and adaptive. Fishing might be engaged in full-time for subsistence, as part of a semi-commercial livelihood, or for commercial purposes. The Cash income generated by the sale of fish \ give fisherwomen and their families access to basic goods and services such as education, health, food and other services. Therefore, timely interventions such as the COVID-19 Cash Assistance Programme enabled them to continue to access goods and services for food security and livelihoods. Fisheries contributes to economic and food security and at the same time is vulnerable to external influences such as the COVID-19 pandemic

ANNEX 1: TABLE 8: RISKS AND MITIGATION

RISKS	RISK LEVEL	MITIGATION	RISK LEVEL AFTER MITIGATION
Applicants applying for the funding and they are not really market vendors or women fishers. Discuss and formulate questions in the template to be able to see who really is affected by COVID-19	M	In fact, there are several sections in the application form which can determine whether they are women fishers who need the funding. Engagement in fishing activity, sections on participation with WiFN-Fiji or alternative, if they are women fishers, whereby they provide proof being engaged in fishing activity.	L
Applicants raising their complaints or querying on their payment status to Provincial Council since they will be our contact point. How will this be avoided.	H	A disclaimer note will be added on the application note. Also, during the awareness, women fishers will be advised, as well as their reps, the roles of Provincial Council.	L
Unsuccessful applicants sending complaints as to why they were not successful	H	They will be advised on number of beneficiaries liable for funding and outlined on criteria of funding	L
Participating members from other provinces which do not qualify at all for the assistance	H	Criteria for applying and target province will be included in the awareness	M
Applicants which are women fishers, but only for leisure and household use. Do not engage in commercial fishing or are not market vendors	H	Sections in the application form will determine whether they do qualify for assistance	L
Applicants wishing to become members during the application phase	M	Details will be taken down and recorded in database and contacted after assistance or membership form will be given to those interested to be members	L

RISKS	RISK LEVEL	MITIGATION	RISK LEVEL AFTER MITIGATION
Applicants advising that they still have not received any payments on the date allocated.	M	Crosscheck with banks or if amount rebounds back, will advise applicant accordingly	L
Applicants information provided incorrect, but applicant is successful, unable to continue application and when contacted unable to get through to applicant.	L	Before payment is made to an applicant, they are to be contacted	L
Inquire why applications is confined to women fishers only and not women who sell root crops, vegetables, etc	H	Emphasis will be done during awareness and in the awareness brief that our target group are women fishers.	L
Applicants who hail from the target province but reside/married in other provinces requesting to apply for assistance.	H	Applicant will be advised of target province and of various sections in the application form that will not apply to them. For instance, writing down their residential address and verification section by Turaga-ni-koro.	M
Women receiving funds very late.	H	Applicants will be advised constantly of reasons and reassure them every week.	L
Applicants will be advised constantly of reasons and reassure them every week.	M	Follow up with banks or Vodafone to try and resolve issue	L

ANNEX 2: TABLE 9: COMPLAINTS

DESCRIPTION	MODE OF COMPLAINT	SEVERITY LEVEL	OUTCOME OF COMPLAINT	OUTPUTS
Beneficiary complaint via SMS regarding the process of the funding	PHONE CALL	L	Process of funding fully explained to complainant.	Complainant understandsthe process clearly
Son of the beneficiary requesting reasons as to why beneficiary did not receive the funding when all the requested documents were provided (SMS)	PHONE CALL	L	Process of selection fully explained to complainant.	Complainant understanding the selection process.
Beneficiary raising concerns as to why funds took so long to be processed when they were promised 2 weeks (SMS)	PHONE CALL	L	Process of selection fully explained to complainant.	Complainant understanding the selection process.
Beneficiary complained as to why not actual women fishers were assisted and others were instead, request on the criteria of selection process.	PHONE CALL	L	Process of selection fully explained to complainant.	Complainant understanding the selection process.
Beneficiary verbally complaining during the registration days that not enough forms and time was given to them to be given a chance to apply for the assistance.	Verbal complains to project staff	L	Process of selection fully explained to complainant	Complainant understanding the selection process.

ANNEX 2: TABLE 9: COMPLAINTS  
TABLE 10: PROJECT OUTCOME/OUTPUTS

A. AHP COVID indicator code	B. Outputs	C. Describe your target 'population' and relevant inclusion information (e.g., relating to gender and disability)	D. How did you identify your target population, and the size of this population? (e.g., through needs assessment, census data etc.)	E. Target per implementing NGO (for your quantitative output – not for the COVID indicator), and Location (Province)
<p><b>OUTCOME STATEMENT 1:</b> By the end of this project, targeted households in rural, semi-urban and urban locations who have been economically affected by COVID19, will have a more sustainable livelihood contributing toward food security in Fiji. Achievement: 31% beneficiaries reported that the purchase of tools helped sustain their livelihood using the cash assistance.</p>				
L.05	Women fishers supported with cash initiatives	Women fishers who utilize the local markets, village roadsides and middle women in the towns in the provinces of Ra, Tailavu, Rewa, Ba.	The target population for Women in Fisheries were identified through an initial survey following the lockdowns in Lautoka and Suva.	Oxfam: L.05; 950 Women in the Province of Tailavu, Rewa, Ra and Ba to directly benefit, of which 17 are women with disabilities.
<p><b>OUTCOME STATEMENT 2:</b> By the end of this project, women who rely of fisheries produce for the livelihood will be financially assisted Achievement: 950 fisherwomen financially assisted with a cash injection of \$140 each.</p>				
<p><b>OUTCOME STATEMENT 3:</b> By the end of this project, WiFN-Fiji will be part of partners and governments effort in assisting those affected by COVID-19 Achievement: WiFN-Fiji partnered with the Ministry of I-Taukei Affairs (Provincial Office), Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, Fiji Women's Fund Local Municipalities Council in a holistic effort in trying to rich the most vulnerable of fisherwomen for this project.</p>				

**OUTCOME 4:**

By the end of this project, we will be able to source information of women affected by COVID in the fisheries sector and analyses the impact of this financial response. Achievement: Through the Post Evaluation Survey, WiFN-Fiji was able to gauge the impact this financial assistance had on the fisherwomen beneficiaries.

**OUTCOME 5:**

By the end of this project, we would be able to contribute to the WiFN-Fiji baseline which is currently being established Achievement: WiFN collected and collated data on 4151 women fishers and now have a baseline from which the 950 women beneficiaries were chosen – by gauging the effects the COVID-19 pandemic has had on their livelihoods.

ANNEX 4: FLYER



ANNEX 5: REGISTRATION FORM



COVID-19 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN FISHERS

REGISTRATION FORM

**Registration Checklist:**

- A photo ID (e.g., voter registration card, joint card, valid driver's license, or passport).
- Fill all sections of the registration form (if Section D(ii) applies to you, ensure that either a support letter from your middleman/women or a support letter from the Turaga-Ni-Koro or a statutory declaration, is attached with your registration form)

\*Please ensure that you have all the requirements stated in the checklist before submitting this form. Your registration may be deemed incomplete if the mandatory documents are not submitted.

Section A: Personal Details

TITLE: MS / MISS / MRS

FULL NAME: (AS PER YOUR BIRTH CERTIFICATE)

DATE OF BIRTH: (DD/MM/YY)

ETHNICITY:

PHONE CONTACT:

EMAIL CONTACT:

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS (PLEASE SPECIFY DISTRICT AND PROVINCE):	POSTAL ADDRESS:
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY		NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY WITH DISABILITY	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
BETWEEN 18-59 YEARS OLD				
>60 YEARS OLD				
TOTAL				

ALTERNATIVE CONTACT PERSON:

NAME:

INDICATE RELATIONSHIP (SPOUSE, PARENT, ETC.)

PHONE CONTACT:

EMAIL CONTACT:

## SECTION B: DETAILS OF FISHING

i. Please tick (✓) which of the following applies to you:

- Subsistence fishing – fishing for the sole purpose of household use
- Semi-commercial – fishing for both family needs and income
- Commercial – fishing for sale of fish

ii. Please fill the table below:

Type of fishing method/technique involved (e.g., netting, gathering or hand collecting)	Type of Product		Form (fresh/frozen/cooked)	Number of years engaged in fishing activity
	Fish (e.g.kabatia, maleya, etc.)	Non finfish (e.g., crabs, urchins, prawns, shellfish, seaweed (nama/lumi)		

iii. Please tick (✓) which of the following applies to you:

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## SECTION C: IMPACTS OF COVID 19

What are some of the impacts of the pandemic on:

1. Your household

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2. You as a woman fisher

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## SECTION D: PROOF OF WOMEN FISHER VENDOR

Tick which of the two below applies to you:

- I have participated in a Women in Fisheries Network - Fiji activity; training, workshop, survey, awareness or member of the Network (please fill Section D(i) below)
- I have NOT participated in any Women in Fisheries Network - Fiji activity (please fill in Section D(ii) below and attach the relevant documents)

### SECTION D (I):

✓ Tick and specify those that you have attended and/or are involved in:

- Training (list below training(s) attended and year

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- Workshop – Name of workshop(s) and year

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- Member of Women in Fisheries Network- Fiji.

State Year(s) \_\_\_\_\_

- Interviewed in the COVID-19 Market Survey, May 2020

Market Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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**SECTION I: FOR OFFICIAL USE**

Form Lodgment

Registration Received By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Vetting

- COMPLETE Comment: \_\_\_\_\_
- INCOMPLETE Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**PAYMENT APPROVAL**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Authority: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_