



**FWRM**

**FIJI WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT**

**2010**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

**When women are  
denied the opportunity  
to better themselves  
and their societies, we  
all lose.**

Ban Ki-moon  
UN Secretary-General

## Our Mission

The Fiji Women's Rights Movement is a multiethnic and multi-cultural non-governmental organisation committed to removing discrimination against women through institutional reforms and attitudinal changes. By means of core programmes, as well as innovative approaches, the FWRM practice promotes democracy, good governance, feminism and human rights. It strives to empower, unite and provide leadership opportunities for women in Fiji, especially for emerging young leaders.

## Our Objectives

- To publicly address all issues affecting women's human rights, status and opportunity within Fiji including cultural, domestic, legal and social, health, economic, employment, religious and political situations;
- To advocate improved policy and legislation on issues affecting women's rights;
- To promote equal access to services by women and equal opportunity through appropriate enabling actions;
- To ensure the Movement remains a well-managed and sustainable organisation, giving leadership opportunities to women, networking and sharing experience with others in the Pacific, regionally and internationally.

## Our areas of work

- Advocacy and Lobbying
- Law/policy reform
- Research
- Human Rights Training
- Young Women in Leadership
- Gender and Transitional Justice

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# Reflections

## Virisila Buadromo

Executive Director

In 2010 the Fiji Women's Rights Movement experienced threats, harassment and prosecution due to the work we do in the area of human rights, all the while struggling to secure funds to sustain the Movement and continue advocating for the women's human rights in Fiji. Nationally several decrees were introduced that further restricted our work – this was namely the Media Industry Development and the Crimes Decrees.

The clear impact that this had on women's rights advocacy was that non-governmental organisations (NGO's) such as FWRM were not able to publicly hold the regime accountable to any of its actions because the media were not publishing any criticism against them. Added to that, many women's NGOs were also self censoring or not publicizing their criticisms against the regime.

Also this year, control by the military regime was not only limited to the media but also included the targeting of women human rights defenders. In February, the Executive Director of the Citizen's Constitutional Forum, Reverend Akula Yabaki and FWRM's Executive Director were threatened on national radio by Commodore Voreqe Bainimarama for

their advocacy during Fiji's Universal Periodic Review in Geneva.

The regime also started using the legal system to harass women human rights defenders. FWRM founder and board member, Imrana Jalal was charged by the anti-corruption body for operating a restaurant without a license from Suva City Council. Ms Jalal has been outspoken about the military coup, and has been singled out for prosecution despite following local practices and procedures in applying for a restaurant license. During her trial, FWRM joined other observers to bear witness. These feminist activists were from Fiji, the Asia Pacific Women Law and Development (based in Thailand) and Women Living under Muslim Law. FWRM was grateful for their commitment and solidarity.

This year also saw one of FWRM's long term partnerships slowly come to an end. Oxfam New Zealand, one of our oldest partners and funders, decided to no longer fund the Movement's Young Women and Leadership Programme, as well as our Transitional Justice Programme, due to the change to New Zealand's policy on Aid. Despite this bad news, Oxfam committed to assist FWRM during the transition in terms of bridging funds

but also find FWRM new funders to support our work.

On a positive note, after almost five years of rewriting and consolidating, FWRM was finally able to publish its legislative lobbying toolkit "Changing Laws". The project arose out of the United Nations global "Lessons Learned Project" in which FWRM and the Pacific Regional Rights Resource Team examined the application of human rights based approach to legislative reform using the Fiji Family Law Act. As a result of examining how civil society mobilised to reform the law in this case, it was thought that this experience be shared widely through the development of a " toolkit" which would assist both civil society as well as government partners in how law reform takes place and their role in it. The toolkit was launched at the 11th Triennial in Noumea in September. FWRM also moved office in 2010, saying farewell to 21 Knolly Street and hello to 76 Gordon Street. While the new office is a lot smaller than what we are used to, the team has settled in quite well. Farewells and well wishes were also made to our Young Women's Officer (YWO) at the time, Michelle Reddy who moved to Leadership Fiji as its executive officer. Also departing the nest was FWRM's



Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Research Officer, Susan Naidu.

The new recruitments to FWRM included two graduates of our programme, the Emerging Leaders Forum - Filomena Tuivanualevu as the new YWO and Shazia Usman as the new Communications Officer. The Movement also welcomed one of its new Research Officer's, Mereoni Robinson and its first male staff

member, Kameli Tuitoga as the Finance and Administration Assistant.

On behalf of the management team and the staff, I wish to thank the FWRM Management Board for their guidance and support through another tumultuous year.

In solidarity  
Virisila Buadromo

# Reflections

## Gina Houng Lee

FWRM Management Board Chair

The year 2010 saw the consolidation of our key programs and strengthened partnerships. Partnerships have been key for FWRM and 2010 saw the reaffirmation of critical partnerships. One key partnership has been with Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (FWCC). This partnership goes back a long way, from the establishment of FWRM. As in all partnerships, sometimes the path is smooth and sometimes it is rough. I am glad that the commitment to the principles of democracy and the rule of law has seen FWRM and FWCC united in its position.

2010 also saw the physical departure of FWRM Management Board member Imrana Jalal. Imrana left Fiji under trying circumstances. We missed her physical presence in the second half of 2010 but she continues to remain on the Board as a founding member. We welcomed new Board members: former head of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's Women's Bureau and former parliamentarian Sivia Qoro, environmentalist and academic Patrina Dumaru, trade specialist Roshni Sami, and lawyer Shoma Devan.

I am also reminded of the evolution of the governance of FWRM, from a collective decision making structure to that of a more hierarchical board.

An organisation is only good as its people and in this regard I would like to acknowledge the wonderful women and men who work at FWRM.

The early collective meetings in the late 1980s were monthly and saw a wide range of discussion from policy to operation. The agenda would consist of the strategy on women's empowerment as well as the functional problems such as the need for a new photocopier. As we grew it became apparent that we had to move to a different type of structure; a structure that allowed for collective decision making but also allowed senior management to make operational decisions. A more formal board became institutionalized in the late 1990s. The current 11-member Board (including the Executive Director) consists of a diverse group of women from a variety of backgrounds and expertise. The board has also made a conscious effort to include both young women

as well as retain longer serving board members to maintain institutional memory. However we continue to allow input from partners and our key stakeholders through regular meetings and feedback into our strategic planning. Thank you to the Board members for your input, your advice and commitment to FWRM.

An organisation is only good as its people and in this regard I would like to acknowledge the wonderful women and men who work at FWRM. They have worked tirelessly in 2010 - giving up precious weekends to undertake research and to deliver programs, communicating the cause and message of women's human rights, undertaking community interventions and seeking new ways of delivering the programmes





Under the capable leadership of Viri,  
thank you for your hard work in 2010.

We look forward to next year when  
FWRM celebrates its 25th anniversary;  
an opportunity to look back and see  
how the organization has fared since it  
began in 1987 and a chance to reflect  
on our struggles, our gains and our  
challenges.

Keep strong in the spirit of solidarity.

Gina Houg Lee  
Board Chair



# Young Women in Leadership Programme

For the first time trans-women have been included in the activities of the Young Women in Leadership Programme. The inclusion of trans-women stems from the vision that in empowering them and providing them with a safe space we increase their ability to articulate their needs and opinions. In so doing, FWRM supports them in advocating for their rights and needs.

## Summary

In 2003, FWRM developed its Young Women in Leadership Programme (YWLP) which was funded by Oxfam NZ. This programme was targeted at developing and enhancing young women's leadership and capacity to create positive change in their communities. There are three components of the YWLP:

### *Component One - Emerging Leaders Forum and the Alumni*

The Emerging Leaders Forum (ELF) is a year-long training programme for 18-25 year old women in Fiji. The training consists of workshops and retreats aimed at developing young women's ability to critically analyze issues and develop advocacy skills. Topics such as gender, feminism, human rights, trade, the economy, the environment, gender based violence, sexual reproductive health and rights and women's

participation in decision-making are discussed and analysed using a feminist and human rights based approach. By the end of 2010, a total of 59 young women had graduated from this training programme and are now active members of the ELF Alumni

### *Component Two - Young Girls Empowerment Program*

Since 2007 FWRM has linked the celebration of International Women's Day to an event that targets girls between the ages of 10-12 years. FWRM has used innovative means to engage girls of this age group - with activities such as Picture This, Day Camps and using art as a form of activism. These activities have been very successful and have served two purposes; one to celebrate International Women's Day and also pilot activities that can begin to engage young girls in human rights education.

### *Component Three - Regional Training and Networking*

A third component of the current YWLP involves FWRM collaborating with regional women's organisations in Tonga, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea to facilitate regional feminist literacy and feminist advocacy training.

## Achievements

For the first time trans-women have been included in the activities of the Young Women in Leadership





Programme, beginning with the fifth intake of the Emerging Leaders Forum in August 2010. The inclusion of trans-women is based on the rationale that they face various layers of discrimination, even from within the women's movement. Additionally the inclusion of trans-women also stems from the vision that in empowering them and providing them with a safe space we increase their ability to articulate their needs and opinions. In so doing, FWRM supports them in advocating for their rights and needs.

A highlight for the ELF Alumni in 2010 was the awarding of the Pacific Regional Rights Team (RRRT) and Fiji Women's Crisis Centre Individual Human Rights award to Jacque Koroï who is a pioneer ELF graduate. Ms Koroï was selected from nominations around the Pacific region, and was recognised for her dedication to human rights and youth development.

Another significant achievement was the implementation of the Girls in Action project where 12 girls participated in the screen printing of t-shirts on the International Women's Day theme. These girls used creativity to express their issues of concern. The messages developed by the participants were as follows: *Love Me, Women as one, Girls and boys have the same power, Go for your dreams, We are all equal, no one is different, I love to help others, Everybody has a purpose, I have the right to speak my mind, Give me a 2nd Chance, Singing + Playing = Happy, I have the*



*right to say NO, We are all special. Participants also shared their reasons for choosing the messages they individually came up with:*

*Eleven-year old Senibici Khan's message was: "We are all equal no one is different". She chose this message because although we have different languages and cultures we are still the same and no one is different.*

*Skylar Corrie, 10, chose to say: "Go for your dreams". She chose this message because when people dream they wish their dreams will come true one day.*

*The t-shirts were launched on March 8th at the MHCC foyer in Suva, to celebrate International Women's Day. The launch was attended by the participants, their families and friends, FWRM partners, such as the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre and Aids Task Force Fiji, and others. It also attracted members of the general public, especially school students, and FWRM received queries about purchasing the t-shirts.*

#### Case Study



A young woman born with disabilities joined the ELF programme with the expectation of building her leadership capacity to advocate for the rights of persons living with disability. In November 2010 Monisha (pictured above) used radio to create awareness on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), along with other forms of media. After the completion of the training, Monisha said the ELF has made her a better advocate and she hopes to remain in close partnership with the Movement as she moves to Labasa to set up and coordinate the Fiji Disabled People's Association office for the Northern district of Fiji.



## Challenges

The introduction of the Media Industry Development Decree and the Public Emergency Regulations (PER) posed considerable challenges to the activities of the YWLP. Since the introduction of the PER and the Media Decree there have been ongoing threats to the activities of the programme as well as the security of the staff of FWRM and participants.

For example, following the announcement of the Media Decree there was a notable drop in the ELF Alumni members' media advocacy campaigns such as using the 'Letters to the Editor' sections of local newspapers. Between August and December this year, an average of 1.6 letters was published. This was both due to self-censorship by the alumni,

due to perceived security threats, and censoring of the media.

Another challenge for the YWLP is its inability to institutionalize the knowledge and skills being offered so that sustainable YWLPs can be implemented regionally. Also, having only one staff member in FWRM specifically working on the YWLP has been challenging.

## The year ahead

In 2011 the YWLP will look at the participation of 10-12 year old girls around Gender and Climate Justice. This activity will bring together 15 girls who will undergo a number of workshops around climate change before embarking on a tree planting exercise with members of the public on International Women's day.







# Transitional Justice for Fiji Project

In the challenging environment following the 2006 coup in Fiji, FWRM's strategy has been to strengthen partnerships within civil society that support the principles of democracy, rule of law and human rights; as well as monitoring and documenting human rights violations

## Summary

This year marks the end of the second year (to June 2010) and beginning of the third year of work carried out under the Transitional Justice for Fiji Project. FWRM has been working in the area of transitional justice since 2008 - strengthening the upholding of human rights, democracy and rule of law principles, particularly regarding women's human rights, among rights holders and duty bearers. The first phase of the project began with strengthening the NGO Coalition on Human Rights (NGOCHR) and working with community stakeholders to increase awareness of the importance and indivisibility of these principles. The activities carried out in the first two years of this programme have laid strong foundations, particularly at the community level.

In the challenging environment following the 2006 coup in Fiji, FWRM's strategy has been to strengthen partnerships within civil society that support the principles of democracy, rule of law and human rights; as well as monitoring and documenting human rights violations. The Transitional Justice for Fiji Project has been funded by Oxfam NZ since 2008 and fits in with FWRM's strategic goal for the next five years (2008-2012), which calls for "a legal, social and cultural framework that empowers women and guarantees women's human rights based on a democratic system of governance".

In 2010, the first phase of the planned community dialogues was completed. There have been four divisional dialogues with a total of 87 participants, made up of 41 women and 46 men. In addition, there have been two rounds of follow-up meetings with the participants of these divisional dialogues. The second round of follow-up dialogue involved one-on-one interviews with participants who were identified by their groups. From the interviews we were able to evaluate how the participants used the tools learnt from the dialogue, and to gauge how effective the tools were. It was clear from discussions during the dialogues that participants are able to highlight the importance of the rule of law, human rights and democracy. The community dialogues have achieved the overall goal of enhancing the recognition of democracy, rule of law





and human rights among rights holders and duty bearers. As a result of the community dialogues, participants have gone on to utilise the tools that they have learnt from to assist their own organisations and communities. However, there is still a need to continue monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of the community dialogues. FWRM will continue working with Dialogue Fiji on this strategy.

FWRM, in partnership with the Pacific Centre for Peace-building (PCP), has also trained 26 security-sector personnel on gender and human rights. During the training, it became clear that there was a great need to continue this work with the security sector to reinforce gender and human rights issues.

The project also worked to strengthen solidarity amongst members of the NGOCHR, helping reinforce their commitment to human rights. This was done at a retreat held at the Lagoon Resort, Pacific Harbour, from 22-23 January, 2010. Six organisations attended the retreat. It was an opportunity for the long-standing members of the NGOCHR to reflect on and share the history of the Coalition with newer members. It was also an opportunity for the members to look ahead together and strategize on certain issues.

Established in May 2007, the third component of the Transitional Justice for Fiji Project is the human rights violation documentation project.



Funded by AusAID since its inception, the project started with the daily monitoring and documentation of human rights violations. Over the years, however, it has evolved to include human rights analysis; regional and international submissions; and advocacy and lobbying. Due to the expansion of the project, another research officer was hired in September 2010 and the two-member team implement this project. Currently, the project is focusing on monitoring and documenting human rights violations; analyzing policies and decrees; preparing human rights situational analysis; conducting advocacy and lobbying; and analysing Fiji's implementation of the international human rights conventions it has ratified.

## Achievements

Participants from the divisional dialogues conducted in 2010 reported that they were able to use the tools learnt from the dialogue process in their areas of work. For example, in the Western division, 21 percent of the participants indicated that they found dialogue to be an important tool in their workplace. Seventy-nine percent reported that they have used dialogue towards personal empowerment or growth. For example, a group in Ba organised an inter-faith prayer session for Fiji. Some of the organisations present at the prayer session included the Fiji Muslim League, the Catholic Church, and the Shree Sanatan Dharam Sabha. This is one example



of how participants began networking after the divisional dialogues, and managed to organise small activities to bring about positive change in their community. These activities did not have any direct input from FWRM, but were independent initiatives by the participants, drawing on the skills they had learnt from our project.

Strengthening of the NGOCHR was also successful, as the Coalition worked together to prepare for the Universal Periodic Review of Fiji. The Review was held in Geneva in February 2010, where the State appeared before members of the UN Human Rights Council to discuss the human rights situation in Fiji. Two members of the NGOCHR were also present, to lobby around the Coalition's submission to the UPR process. The UN Human Rights Council made 103 recommendations for Fiji to adopt, of which the State accepted 97. Areas covered by

the UPR recommendations include the return to democracy and constitutional rule, the independence of the judiciary and the Fiji Human Rights Commission, the rule of law, the Public Emergency Regulations and censorship, and the protection of human rights defenders.

NGOCHR members also collaborated with the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) NGO Committee and prepared a CEDAW Shadow Report for the UN-CEDAW Committee. Representing 16 organisations, an FWRM/FWCC delegation attended Fiji's appearance before the UN-CEDAW Committee in New York in July 2010. They highlighted the areas of concern and issues faced by women in Fiji under military dictatorship and absence of adherence to human rights in Fiji. This representation helped the UN-CEDAW Committee understand

the reality of the situation facing women in Fiji, despite claims by the State that much has been done to advance women's rights. It is hoped this lobbying will help influence the State to comply with CEDAW recommendations.

Another achievement of 2010 was the preparation and dissemination of monthly human rights situational analysis reports, as well as urgent alerts. During her visit to Fiji, FWRM briefed the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Margaret Sekagya. FWRM also coordinated and briefed international observers during the course of human rights activist Imrana Jalal's trial, part of a wider pattern of using the Courts against human rights defenders.

#### Case Study

Based on the information documented and analysed through this project regarding human rights violations, FWRM prepared a submission to the Universal Periodic Review process. The information derived from this project also formed the basis of the lobbying material used during the reporting of Fiji to the Human Rights Council in Geneva. As a result, the recommendations made by the Council reflected many of the issues that FWRM was lobbying around. This ensured the State was held accountable to a global body for human rights violations.

## Challenges

Uncertainties in funding have been of serious concern to this project in 2010. We have observed a radical shift in donor funding towards projects related to climate change and economic sustainability. As such, FWRM's work in the area of women's human rights has found difficulty in securing funding, creating a level of uncertainty for the Movement's work in the area of transitional justice. Consequently, FWRM has been allocating a considerable amount of time towards drafting proposals seeking new partnerships in this area.

Another major issue for FWRM has been the uncertain political climate in the country. Since 2009, individuals and organisations in Fiji have had to apply for permits to hold any meeting of more than three people, under the Public Emergency Regulations. Due to the tedious and inconsistent application of the PER, FWRM has had strategize ways to conduct activities that would not require a permit. An example of inconsistency is the police stopping the annual NGOCHR Human Rights Day march in 2010, despite having earlier issued a permit.

It has also been a challenge to recruit a researcher with a feminist/economic background to conduct a study the Movement has been planning on the economic status of women in Fiji. As a result, the research deadline has been extended to 2011.

One of the weaknesses of the Transitional Justice for Fiji Project has been the lack of equal representation of women, people living with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, and LGBTQI persons. Although the project sought to have diverse representation in its activities, this has been difficult to achieve. This could be linked to the lack of resources available, such as a lack of disability-friendly infrastructure, accessibility and funds. However, FWRM will continue to work towards ensuring that there is participation from these groups in future activities.

This year the workload of the third component of the project increased and with only one Research Officer (till the third-quarter of the year) it was difficult to manage the project. The methodology of the monitoring and documentation of the human rights situation was also limited. The lack of availability of human resources to draft the human rights report has been a challenge as well. To counter this, FWRM strengthened its network-building within the community and with other civil society organisations to be able to have access to information on violations in a more reliable and sustainable manner.

## The year ahead

FWRM envisages strengthening its outreach to the community in terms of participation and ownership of the dialogue process. The Movement intends to undertake this in

### Case Study

Due to the environment of fear present within Fiji it was difficult to monitor and document human rights violation through primary sources (that is, directly from survivors and witnesses). As a result, the Movement monitored cases via the media - although this method provided only limited information and the verification of information was difficult. Furthermore, the censorship of the media also inhibited the extent of monitoring.

collaboration with Dialogue Fiji by continuously monitoring the smaller project work initiated by the district participants and providing feedback on the progress of the work. Working with the security sector will also be an area of focus - to rebuild relationships with like-minded people in the security forces to create awareness on gender and human rights.

FWRM intends to prepare a shadow report on the follow-up concluding observations of the CEDAW Committee. The Movement also plans to complete a Human Rights Report by hiring a researcher or getting a volunteer to write the report. FWRM will be participating in more regional and international forums to continue holding the State accountable for human rights violations and the lack of respect for human rights.

# Management & Staff

as at December 2010

## Management Board

Gina Houg Lee (Chair)  
Priscilla Singh (Vice-Chair)  
Judy Compain  
Imrana Jalal  
Avelina Rokoduru,  
Daiana Buresova  
Paulini Turagabeci (Young Women's Representative)  
Shoma Devan  
Sivia Qoro  
Roshni Sami  
Patrina Dumaru

## Trustees

Helen Tavola  
Lisa Apted  
Wame Baravilala

## Staff

Virisila Buadromo	-	Executive Director
Naeemah Khan	-	Programme Manager
Neomai Maravuakula	-	Human Rights Training Officer
Shabina Khan	-	Human Rights Training Officer
Roshika Deo	-	Research Officer
Mereoni Tavakaturaga	-	Research Officer
Filomena Tuivanualevu	-	Young Women's Officer
Shazia Usman	-	Communications Officer
Ekta Singh	-	Finance Officer
Kameli Tikoitoga	-	Administrative Assistant



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2010

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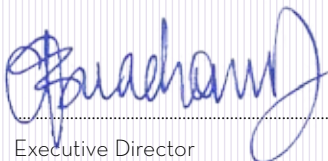
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## Statement By The Management Board

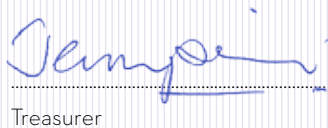
On behalf of the management and the management board of the Fiji Women's Rights Movement, we state that in our opinion:

- (i) the accompanying statement of income and expenditure is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the results of the association for the year ended 31 December 2010;
- (ii) the accompanying balance sheet is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of the association's affairs at 31 December 2010;
- (iii) the accompanying cash flow statement is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the cash flows of the association for the year ended 31 December 2010; and
- (iv) the accompanying statement of movements in accumulated funds is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the movement in accumulated funds for the year ended 31 December 2010.

Dated at Suva on the 5th day of December 2011.



Executive Director



Treasurer



## Independent Auditors Report

To the Members of the Fiji Women's Rights Movement

### Scope

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fiji Women's Rights Movement (the 'Movement'). The financial statements comprise the balance sheet of the Movement as of 31 December 2010 and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of movements in accumulated funds and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set on pages 18 to 27.

### Management Board and Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management Board and Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Fiji Accounting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair representation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### Auditor's Responsibility

This report is made solely to the Movement's members, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Movement's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Movement and the Movement's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amount and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by executive committee members and management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Opinion

In our opinion

- (a) proper books of account have been kept by the Movement, so far as it appears from our examination of those books, and
- (b) the accompanying financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Fiji Accounting Standards:
  - (i) are in agreement with the books of account;
  - (ii) to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
    - a. give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the movement as at 31 December 2010 and of the profits, changes in accumulated funds, and cash flows of the movement for the year ended on that date;
    - b. give the information required by Fiji Accounting Standards in the manner so required.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

Suva, Fiji  
7 December 2011

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Chartered Accountants

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# Statement of Income and Expenditure

for the year ended 31 December 2010

	Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
<b>Income</b>			
Grants & donations	9	662,327	391,568
Other income		6,675	9,225
Staff costs		(214,813)	(235,158)
Depreciation	4, 6, 7	(12,382)	(11,984)
Workshop expenses	10	(209,476)	(179,023)
Other operating costs	4	(169,442)	(178,902)
<b>Surplus / (deficit) for the year</b>		62,889	(204,274)
Accumulated funds at the beginning of the year		121,857	326,131
<b>Accumulated funds at the end of the year</b>		\$184,746	\$ 121,857

The income statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 22 to 27.



FIJI WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT

# Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2010

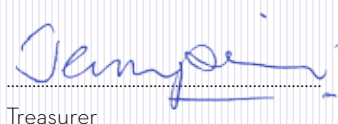
	Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS</b>			
Balance at beginning of the year		121,857	326,131
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year		62,889	(204,274)
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS</b>		<b>\$ 184,746</b>	<b>\$ 121,857</b>
Represented by:			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash at bank	3	469,846	287,850
Receivables and prepayments	5	7,388	29,355
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>477,234</b>	<b>317,205</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Fixed assets	6	50,881	34,469
Grant-in-aid	7	-	(8)
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>50,881</b>	<b>34,461</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>528,115</b>	<b>351,666</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Accruals	8	41,134	61,975
Grants received in advance		302,235	167,834
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>343,369</b>	<b>229,809</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>\$ 184,746</b>	<b>\$ 121,857</b>

The balance sheet is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 22 to 27.

These financial statements have been approved in accordance with a resolution of the Management Board.  
For and on behalf of the Management Board



Executive Director



Treasurer

# Statement of Movements in Accumulated Funds

for the year ended 31 December 2010

	Accumulated Funds \$
Balance at 31 December 2008	326,131
Deficit for the year	(204,274)
Balance at 31 December 2009	121,857
Surplus for the year	62,889
Balance at 31 December 2010	\$ 184,746

The statement of Movement in member's funds is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 22 to 27.

FIJI WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT

# Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2010

	Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Grants and donations received		807,710	516,494
Subscriptions received		10	186
Interest received		8,721	12,106
Books, t-shirt sales and other income		30	1,590
Payments to suppliers and employees		(598,403)	(603,582)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		218,068	(73,206)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for purchase of fixed assets		(36,072)	(30,482)
Net cash used in investing activities		(36,072)	(30,482)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		181,996	(103,688)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		287,850	391,538
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	3	\$ 469,846	\$287,850

The cash flow statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 22 to 27.

# Notes to And Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2010

## 1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Movement is to improve women's domestic, social, legal, economic, health and political status in Fiji. It is a non profit organization registered as a charitable trust.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Fiji Women's Rights Movement are stated to assist in a general understanding of these financial statements.

### (a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements of Fiji Women's Rights Movement are prepared in accordance with Fiji Accounting Standards, and statutory requirements.

The accounts have been prepared on the basis of historical costs and except where stated do not take into account current valuations of non-current assets.

### (b) Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Movement and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income and expenditure during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Fixed assets are depreciated at the following rates on a straight line basis so as to write off the cost of fixed assets over their expected useful life:

Furniture	10%
Office equipment	15%
Computers	25%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

### (c) Income tax

Under the provisions of Section 17 (22) of the Income Tax Act, the Movement is exempt from income tax.

### (d) Grants

Grants from donor organizations are recognized in the Statement of Income and Expenditure over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which the grants are intended or when the right to receive payment is established.

It is not practicable for the Movement to establish controls over sources of income prior to receipt.



# Notes to And Forming Part of the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2010

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### (e) Grant in aid assets

The grant is recognized as income over the life of the depreciable asset by way of a reduced depreciation charge.

### (f) Receivables

Provision is raised for any doubtful debts based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year end. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

### (g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash at bank and short-term liquid investments.

### (h) Employee entitlements

The amounts expected to be paid to employees for their pro rata entitlements to annual leave and other benefits are accrued at current wage rates.

### (i) Accruals

This represents liabilities for services and goods provided prior to the end of the financial period which remain unpaid.

### (j) Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

### (k) Reporting currency

All figures are reported in Fiji currency.

# Notes to And Forming Part of the Financial Statements

(continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010 \$	2009 \$
<b>3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
Cash at bank and petty cash	385,284	181,112
Term deposits	84,562	106,738
	\$ 469,846	\$ 287,850
<b>4. NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)FOR THE YEAR</b>		
Net surplus / deficit for the year has been determined after:		
<b>(a) Crediting as revenue</b>		
Interest	6,635	7,450
<b>(b) Debiting as expense</b>		
Auditors' remuneration for		
- auditing services	3,906	6,882
Annual leave	(1,501)	616
Depreciation	12,390	12,035
Less: Grant in aid charges against depreciation	8	51
Net depreciation	12,382	11,984
<b>5. RECEIVABLES &amp; PREPAYMENTS</b>		
Other debtors	300	7,177
Interest receivable	2,570	4,656
Grant receivable	-	10,982
Prepayments	4,518	6,540
	\$ 7,388	\$ 29,355

# Notes to And Forming Part of the Financial Statements

(continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010 \$	2009 \$
<b>6. FIXED ASSETS</b>		
Furniture - at cost	36,178	10,845
Accumulated depreciation	(10,777)	(8,509)
	25,401	2,336
Office equipment - at cost	17,662	17,662
Accumulated depreciation	(15,594)	(14,927)
	2,068	2,735
Computer equipment - at cost	100,598	97,129
Accumulated depreciation	(77,186)	(67,731)
	23,412	29,398
Total written down values	\$ 50,881	\$ 34,469

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of fixed asset at the beginning and end of the current year is set out below:

	Furniture \$	Office Equipment \$	Computer Equipment \$	Total \$
Carrying amount at 31 December 2009	2,336	2,735	29,398	34,469
Additions	25,333	-	10,739	36,072
Disposals	-	-	( 7,270)	( 7,270)
Depreciation	(2,268)	( 667)	(9,455)	(12,390)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2010	\$25,401	\$2,068	\$23,412	\$50,881

# Notes to And Forming Part of the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010 \$	2009 \$
<b>7. GRANT-IN-AID</b>		
Grants received by way of fixed assets	6,545	6,545
Accumulated depreciation charge against cost	(6,545)	(6,537)
	\$ -	\$ 8
Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of grant-in-aid asset at the beginning and end of the current year is set out below:		
Carrying amount at 1 January	8	59
Depreciation charge	(8)	(51)
Carrying amount at 31 December	\$ -	\$ 8
<b>8. ACCRUALS</b>		
Accrued expenses	32,468	51,808
Provision for annual leave	8,666	10,167
Total accruals	\$ 41,134	\$ 61,975
<b>9. GRANT INCOME</b>		
Grants received	807,710	516,494
Add: grant income received in advance prior year	167,834	130,255
Add: grant receivable current year	-	10,982
Less: grant receivable prior year	10,982	98,329
Less: grant income received in advance current year	302,235	167,834
Total grant income for the year	\$ 662,327	\$ 391,568
Grants received include grants from the following donors:		
Oxfam New Zealand	327,860	288,672
Global fund for women	19,674	-
APWLD	-	45,649
UNIFEM Pacific	13,318	9,493
Tide Foundation	-	9,920
UNDP	-	8,000
Global Fund USA	-	18,361
Ausaid	80,953	11,473
IWRAW Asia Pacific	220,522	-
Total grant income for the year	\$ 662,327	\$ 391,568



# Notes to And Forming Part of the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
<b>10. WORKSHOP EXPENSES</b>		
Emerging Leaders Forum	-	33,564
CEDAW	155,657	760
Transitional Justice - Round Table	-	65,620
APWLD	9,169	-
FLTP	737	17,008
Asia Pacific Forum	-	5,206
FLTP	-	56,865
HRVD	7,383	-
Oxfam New Zealand	36,530	-
	\$ 209,476	\$ 179,023

## 11. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at balance date (2009: \$ Nil).

## 12. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments as at balance date (2009: \$ Nil).

## 13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Since the end of the financial year, management board is not aware of any matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in the report or financial statements that has significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the organisation, the results of those operations or state of affairs of the organisation in subsequent financial years.

## 14. INCORPORATION AND REGISTERED OFFICE

Fiji Women's Rights Movement is duly incorporated under the provisions of the Charitable Trust Act and its registered office is located at:

76 Gordon Street  
Suva

FIJI WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT

# Detailed Statement of Income and Expenditure

for the year ended 31 December 2010

	Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
<b>Income</b>			
Book sales		30	1,589
Grants	9	662,327	391,568
Interest		6,635	7,450
Subscriptions		10	186
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>669,002</b>	<b>400,793</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Advertising		3,742	20,578
Accounting and audit fees		8,960	13,193
Bank charges		548	906
Booklets & brochures		4,305	31,731
Consultancy fees/consultants		1,567	33,959
Depreciation	6	12,390	
Less: Grant in aid charges against depreciation	7	8	
Electricity & Water		7,056	3,939
FNPF		13,089	16,045
General expenses		6,717	13,010
Hygiene		383	511
Insurance		11,884	13,811
Loss on disposal of fixed asset		-	2,094
Phone/fax/it expenses		15,857	30,162
Postage		1,704	910
Printing/stationery		7,751	8,891
Workshop expenses	10	209,476	179,023
Rent		33,255	22,000
Repairs & maintenance		15,633	820
Security - monitoring cost		4,079	17,021
Subscriptions		752	1,768
Salaries & wages		201,724	219,114
Travel expenses		42,576	(37,119)
Withholding tax		2,673	716
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>606,113</b>	<b>605,067</b>
<b>Surplus/ (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>\$ 62,889</b>	<b>(\$ 204,274)</b>



