



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Region III**

DMGC, Maimpis, City of San Fernando, Pampanga

**Regional Mapping of Legal Referral Mechanism on Gender Based Violence  
(GBV):**

***Focus Group Discussion:***

*Situation of women fisher folks and women and girls at risk of  
trafficking and other forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV) during  
the Covid-19 Pandemic.*

*17 September 2020*

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## **Introduction**

The Commission on Human Rights, as Gender and Development Ombud under the Magna Carta of Women undertakes regular monitoring of women's human rights, especially women in the marginalized sectors. Since the establishment of its Center for Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights Center, sectoral monitoring of women, girls, and LGBTQI human rights have been undertaken. Initial situationers were released on indigenous and rural women, women with disability, LGBTQI, girl-children, women in detention, urban poor women, and older women. From these sectoral monitoring, policy recommendations are forwarded to key government agencies. Reports drawn from women's insights and identified issues also inform submissions to human rights treaty bodies and inputs to reports of human rights mandate holders.

One of the key sectors identified by the Magna Carta of Women are women fisherfolks. While they are amongst the most vulnerable, the Commission has not focused on their specific issues and situation. It has been emphasized that the Philippines, being an archipelago, has fisheries as one of its key industries – and yet despite this, fisherfolks, and most especially women fisherfolks are among the poorest. With the COVID-19 pandemic with its vast economic impact, fisherfolks are among those affected, and yet, as always often invisible in the public discourse. With this, the Commission on Human Rights, with its 16 regional offices, which serve as Gender Ombud in their areas of jurisdiction, will be undertaking sectoral monitoring focused on women fisherfolks, including women and girls at risk of trafficking in areas considered as fishing communities.

## **Executive Summary**

The focus group discussions were conducted to provide the CHR with insights on general experiences and situations specifically on women fisherfolks before and during the COVID-19 outbreak. The discussion mainly focused on their roles, participation, recognition, their socioeconomic impact and small-scale fisheries needs. This discussion also covers women and girls conflicts, safety and security related issues, availability and access to information, government services and support, and undocumented reports of violence survivors who did not seek assistance.

This discussion can be used for studies and revision of existing or planned GBV-specific activities and interventions in the respective areas.

## **Objectives of the Sectoral Monitoring**

- Establish a baseline pertaining to the roles and participation of women in small scale fishing, and of the issues of women fisherfolks including trafficking and GBV, the implementation of MCW provisions on women fisherfolks, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Gather regional data on women fisherfolks and GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic, establish and enhance coordination with communities and CSOs, and strengthening CHR regional office's situation monitoring on women in the marginalized sectors as Gender Ombud in respective regions.

## **Specific Objectives**

1. To render visible and document the roles and tasks undertaken by women fisherfolks in the household and in the community.

2. To monitor the implementation of MCW provisions on women fisherfolks by analyzing their roles, economic participation and recognition, access to information and resources, impact on food production, experiences of marginalization and discrimination, and gender based violence.
3. To document the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women fisherfolks.
4. To document awareness and availment of government programs in response to COVID-19 by women.
5. To gather recommendations from the ground.

## **Methodology**

The CHR Representatives introduced the projects and guidelines to the participants which also includes CHR mandate as Gender Ombud, consent form and a list of focus group questions for women fisherfolks and government service providers. This focuses on the importance of marginalized sector such as women fisherfolks and the general objectives of the activity.

The questions for each FGD session were derived using the following key factors below:

### **Women fisherfolks:**

1. Roles
2. Economic Participation and Recognition
3. Access to information, resources, and food production
4. Experiences of Marginalized, Stigma, Discrimination
5. Trafficking and Gender-based Violence
6. General Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic

### **Government service providers:**

1. Situationers of Women Fisherfolks
2. Policies and Programs;
3. Covid-19 Impact and program

The FGD conducted at Municipality of Iba, Zambales was organized by CHR Region III with the support of local government unit (LGU). Despite the pandemic, invitation and coordination with the LGU was done smoothly. And because of the COVID-19 pandemic, guidelines and protocols were observed during the discussion.

## **Demographic**

Two (2) focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted at the same day where twenty-four (24) women fisherfolks attended and twenty-two (22) from government service providers, a total of forty-six (46) participants. Each discussion lasted for 3 hours.

The first group discussion involves 23 women fisherfolks, Majority age of the respondents were between 32-51 years old, and nearly all of them are married. Most of the respondents has educational background of high school level. Respondents were very knowledgeable and skilled in various level of small scale fishing process such as pre-production work, sewing fishing nets, preparing and processing dried fish goods (example: *pagitinapa*, *daing*, *tuyo* etc.), selling of fishes and other seafood at the market and nearby barangay (*rolling store*).

The second group participants were 13 representatives from various government agencies, namely: DA, DILG on COVID response, PNP, DSWD, GAD focal of LGUs, and Barangay VAWC Desk Officers.

## Discussion

### Women Fisherfolks

Below are the summaries of responses to each guide questions being raised during the discussion.

#### 1. Roles

- What is the nearest ocean, river, fish pond to you? What livelihood and other important things can the community obtain from the water resources (fishing, aquaculture, tourism, transport etc.)  
*(Anong dagat, lawa, ilog, fish pond etc, ang malapit sa inyo? Ano – ano ang mga pinagkakakitaan o ibang kahalagahan ang nakukuha ng komunidad sa mga yamang tubig na ito? (fishing, aquaculture, tourism, transport etc)*

*All of the respondents answered that they patronize the nearby ocean and rivers at Iba, Zambales for fishing activities. Fishing and selling fishery products highly contributes on women fisherfolks income. Fishing and selling are the main source of their income and their livelihood.*

- In your family, what are the benefits you get from the (body of water) fisheries? (Livelihood, job, sources of food, leisure etc.)  
*(Sa iyong pamilya, ano ang pakinabang ng mga anyo ng tubig sa inyo – pinagkakakitaan/trabaho, pinagkukunan ng pagkain, pahingahan etc.)*

*Majority of the respondents agreed that the fishery is their main source of family income. They catch fish and collect edible shellfish for home consumption or to be sold at the market.*

- Being a woman who lives in a fishing community, what does your typical day look like? What are things you do inside and outside your house?  
*(Bilang babae na nakatira sa isang fishing community, ano ang typical na araw sa iyo? Ano ang iyong mga ginagawa sa bahay at sa labas ng bahay? (Note reproductive work, pre-production work and processing work, and other community work).*

*Most of the respondents expressed that their typical day is waking up early in the morning to prepare for their families and do fishing thereafter. After their morning fishing activities, half of the respondents agreed that they clean and preserve the fishes that were caught to be sold as fresh or dried goods directly to external vendors. As for the other half of respondents agreed that they sell their own fresh goods as vendors on various places.*

*Most of the respondents explained that when they spend time at home, they fulfil their roles as a daughter, a housewife and a mother. They are mostly occupied with childbearing, child rearing, housekeeping and doing common household activities after their normal fishing activities or day off.*

- Do your husband, daughter and son does fishing as well? What are their functions? How much did they earn from it?

*(Ang asawa, anak na babae o anak na lalaki mo ba ay nasa pangisda din? Ano ang kanilang ginagawa? Magkano ang kanilang kita dito?)*

*Only three of the respondents who have a family responded that their husband participates on their day to day fishing activities and selling of fisheries. Respondents did not really emphasize on monetary amount on their income. Most of the respondents agreed that their income is highly correlated on the fishes they catch daily and the COVID quarantine lockdown has negatively played a significant factor where fishing has been suspended during Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) until the quarantine lockdown were eased.*

- Do you call/consider yourself as a women fisherfolk? If yes, why? If no, why and what do you consider yourself as?

*(Tinatawag mo ba ang sarili mo na kababaihang nasa pangisda? (women fisherfolk) Bakit oo? Bakit Hind? (ano ang tawag mo sa sarili?)*

*Majority of the respondents claimed that they consider and called themselves as women fisherfolk as they have been actively involved on fishing. However, a few of the respondents has identified themselves also as wholesale vendor where they directly purchase fishery products from fisherfolks right after they reached the shore.*

- During COVID-19 pandemic, did anything change in your activities with your husband? Or with your family?

*(Sa panahon ng COVID-19 may nagbago ba sa iyong mga gawaing mag-asawa? Pamilya?)*

*Majority of the response were due to the COVID-19 pandemic, they have spent more time with their family and noticed that their husband and children were taking up more household responsibility. Their family also found an alternate source of income such as vegetation and venture out on e-commerce.*

## **2. Economic Participation and Recognition**

- Who is the recognized as a companion when fishing in your community? Are there any women involved on fishing? What are their roles in fishing? Where do they fish and what are the equipment used?

*(Sino ang kinikilalang kasama sa pangisda sa inyong komunidad? May mga babaeng nasa pangisda ba? Ano ang ginagawa nila (role in fisheries)? Saan nila ginagawa? (space) Ano ang mga gamit nila (equipment)?*

*The respondents mentioned that most of their family members are involved on their daily fishing activities. All of the respondents focused on answering the question on equipment being used during fishing. They ensure that they are properly equipped with fishing gears before sailing out to fish.*

- As a fisherfolk, what is your average daily earnings? How was it spent?  
*(Sa iyong ginagawa sa pangisda (pre-production, during, post) – magkano madalas ang iyon kinikita? Saan napupunta ito?)*

*Most of the respondents agreed that their average income is highly based on their catch and their income is mostly spent on basic needs and education of their children.*

- How much does your husband earn in fishing? Where does his earning go?

*(Ang iyong asawa, magkano kinikita nya sa kanyang ginagawa sa pangisda? Saan naman napupunta ang sahod nya?)*

*Only three participants have husband fisherfolks. Their earnings mostly spent on the basic needs of their families and the education of their children.*

- Are you listed as woman fisherfolk in the government records? (BFAR or DA) Which in the family is listed? Are you a member of 4Ps?  
*(Ikaw ba ay nakalista bilang woman fisherfolk sa tala ng gobyerno (BFAR or DA)? Sino sa pamilya ang nakalista? Ksama ba kayo sa 4Ps?)*

*All of the respondents answered that they were not listed as woman fisherfolks in the government. Majority of the respondents are members of 4Ps.*

- Is there any organization about fisheries in your community? Is there any sea guard or warden? Do you know any member? Is there any women in the said organization?  
*(May organisasyon ba ng pangisda sa komunidad? O mga bantay dagat? Mga fish warden? Sino – sino ang mga miyembro nito? May mga kababaihan ba?)*

*All of the respondents answered that they do not know any fishery organization and they are not a member of any organization involving fishing activities. They mentioned that there are no sea guard or warden.*

- In the organization, what are the roles of women? Does women involved in decision making?  
*(Sa mga organisasyon ng pangisda – ano ang ginagampanan ng mga kababaihan? Bahagi ba ang kababaihan sa desisyon/pagpapasya?)*

*All of the respondents answered that currently they have no knowledge of any organization for women fisherfolks.*

- Do you think that women fisherfolk received adequate attention from the fisheries sector? Why?  
*(Sa tingin mo ba sapat ang attensyon na binigay ng sector ng mga mangingisda sa mga kababaihan? Bakit?)*

*All of the respondents agreed that since they are not member of any organization, they have not been given recognition and has not received any support from the sector as women fisherfolks.*

### **3. Access to information, resources, and food production**

- Do you have knowledge on the rights and laws of fisherfolks?  
*(May kaalaman ka ba sa mga karapatan at mga benepisyo sa batas ng mga mangingisda)*

*All of the respondents mentioned that they have lack of knowledge about their rights and laws as fisherfolks.*

- Do you know the rights of women in fishing industries stated in Magna Carta of Women?  
*(Nabasa o alam mo ba ang mga karapatan ng mga kababaihan sa pangisda na nasa Magna Carta of Women?)*

Example:

*Hal: pagkakapantay-pantay sa pag-access, pag-manage, pag-talaga bilang bantay ng mga yamang tubig ng ancestral domain/komunidad; pagkakapantay-pantay sa mga benepisyo na nakalaan para sa pangisda (lease agreements, stewardships), pagkakaroon ng 'women friendly and sustainable agriculture technology through consultation; Karapatan ukol sa production at post-production (marketing etc.)*

*As per question above, all of the respondents claimed that they have lack of knowledge about the rights as women in fishing industries stated in MCW.*

- How can this information be obtained? If answer is uncertain, why? Do you have a chance to attend a meeting?

(Saan nanggagaling ang mga kaalamang ito? Kung walang alam – bakit kaya di mo ito nalaman? Wala ba pagkakataong makadalo ng meeting etc?)

*The respondents answered that they have no knowledge on the rights of women in fishing industries stated on Magna Carta of Women. They have been lightly briefed by CHR during the discussion.*

- Have you received assistance from the government as women fisherfolks? How about your husband?

May nakukuha ka bang benepisyo sa gobyerno bilang kababaihan sa pangisda? Ang iyong asawa? (look for access to benefits – kanino nakapangalan?)

*All of the respondents answered that they have no knowledge of any benefits of being a woman fisherfolk and has not received any assistance from the government as woman fisherfolk. The respondents who are married answered that their husband has not received any benefits as a fisherfolk.*

- Do you know of any financial assistance/benefits program that the government provides during the Covid 19 pandemic? Have you received any assistance program from the government? If yes, what are they?

(Ngayong COVID-19 Pandemic – anong mga benepisyo o ayuda ng gobeyrno para sa sector ang alam mo? Nakatanggap ba kayo ng ayuda sa gobyerno? Ano ang mga ito? Sapat ba?)

*Most of the participants received financial assistance from Department of Social Welfare and Development under Social Amelioration Program known as SAP.*

#### **4. Experiences of Marginalization, Stigma, Discrimination**

- Does your source of income suffice for the basic needs of the family? Were you able to eat three time a day?

(Sapat ba ang kinikita ng pamilya para sa pangangailangan? Nakakakain naman ng 3 beses isang araw sa lahat ng pagkakataon?)

*Most of the respondents answered that prior the COVID-19 outbreak, their income they earned is sufficient most of the time to provide food daily on the table. However, the COVID-19 outbreak has greatly affected their household income due to restriction of fishing activities where they are only able to eat once or twice a day.*

- Are you satisfied with the LGU or government agencies services when availing the benefits or inquiring on fisherfolks benefits?  
(*Maayos ba ang trato sa inyo ng barangay, ng gobyerno, ng mga ahensya ng gobyerno kung kayo ay nagtatanong o nag aavail ng mga benepisyo para sa mga mangingisda?*)

*Several of the respondents answered that the government has been providing fair and significant assistance whenever they are approached. However, some of the respondents has experienced that the local government units were being bias on providing assistance or aid.*

## 5. Trafficking and Gender-Based Violence

- Before the pandemic, have you encountered any form of violence in your community? If yes, what kind of violence?  
Example: (a) domestic violence?; (b) are there any trafficking, prostitution of women and children? (sex exchange to money or other benefits?); (c) rape or any form of sexual abused?; (d) online sexual violence/cybersex, dens; (e ) oppressive treatment-labor without payment. Payment of debt etc.

*(Bago pa man ang pandemya, may naririnig na ba kayong karahasan laban sa kababaihan sa inyong komunidad? Ano ang mga porma nito?)*

*Hal: (a) may pambubugbog ba ng asawa? (b) may nagaganap ba na trafficking o prostitusyon ng mga bata o babae? (sex kapalit ng pera o bagay o iba pang benepisyo); (c) panggagahasa o ibang pang aabusong seksual?; (d) online sexual violence/cybersex dens; (e ) pang-aalila – pagtrabaho na walang bayad. Pambayad utang atbp.)*

*All of the respondents attested that there was no domestic violence, harassment or any form of violence occurred in the community during that period.*

- What do you think are the roots of violence? How these events occur?  
(*Ano sa tingin nyo ang ugat ng karahasan? Ba 't sya nangyayari?*)

*Some of the respondent answered that should the event occur, it will be due to property disputes, family issues or financial issues.*

- How the community and the government respond to any form of violence?  
(*Paano tinutugunan ng komunidad at pamahalaan ang iba't ibang porma ng karahasan?*)

*All of the respondents explained that the local authorities will take action by rescuing the victim and enforce the law accordingly.*

- Are there any violence that occured during the pandemic? If yes, please elaborate.  
(*May mga anyo ng karahasan ba na nangyari sa panahon ng lockdown? Ano ang mga ito?*)

*All of the respondents answered that they have no such knowledge of violence that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.*

## 6. General Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

- As fisherfolk, how had the COVID-19 pandemic affected your fishing activities?  
(*Paano kayo, bilang manginigsda, naapektuhan ng pandemya?*)

*Majority of the women fisherfolks stated that the Covid-19 has greatly affected their livelihood due to strict community quarantine. They are not allowed to fish and sell. They shared that sometimes they were not able to eat regularly.*

- Has your household activities been affected since the start of pandemic? If yes, how were your daily household activities during the pandemic?

*(Kumusta ang gawain mo sa bahay sa panahon ng pandemya, gumaan ba o bumigat?)*

*All of the respondents explained that their household activities were lightened because their family members help them accomplish the daily tasks.*

- Has any harassment or violation of human rights occurred in the community during the lockdown or ECQ? Are there any women fisherfolks involved?

*(May naranasan ba ng mga panghaharass, paglabag ng karapatang pantao sa komunidad sa gitna ng lockdown o ECQ? May naapektuhan bang mga kababaihan sa pangisda?)*

*Majority of the women fisherfolks confirmed that they have no knowledge of such incidents.*

- Did the LGU or government promptly responded back to you on the benefits or assistance concern? Are you satisfied with benefits claimed/provided?

*(Sapat ba ang pagtugon at ayuda ng gobyerno?)*

*Half of the respondents argued that the assistance given by the government is insufficient while the other half stated that the assistance were enough to survive the pandemic.*

- How did the family overcome the difficulties caused by pandemic? How did the fishing communities help each other?

*(Paano nalampasan ng pamilya ang kahirapan na dulot ng pandemya? Paano nagtulongana ng komunidad ng mga mangangisda?)*

*All of the respondents agreed that looking for alternatives such as planting and selling and helping one another can help them survive the pandemic.*

## **Government Service Providers**

### **1. Situationer of women fisherfolks;**

- Does the office have sex disaggregated data of fisherfolks in the region? How many are the recorded women fisherfolks?

*The representative from Department of Agriculture confirmed that there is a sex disaggregated data of fisherfolks in the municipality. He explained that he was not familiar with the figures of women who are fisherfolks but he mentioned that he will revise the data which will be emailed to CHR.*

- Based on agency data, what is the current state of fisherfolks in the region? (explore kinds of fishing, numbers, income of the sector)

*Majority of the participants answered that fisherfolks were unable to send their children to schools due to the low income from fishing. Most of their children were unable to complete their studies and started their venture as fisherfolks to survive. A Sanggunian Bayan*

*representative also mentioned that there is no current organization to provide a voice specifically for women who are part of the fishing industry.*

- What issues of fisherfolks are particular to the region? What about women fisherfolks? are they recognized as fisherfolks independent from their fisherman husbands?

*Majority of the participants agreed that women fisherfolks were overlooked and was not given adequate recognition.*

- Does the agency have data on GBV/trafficking in fishing communities? What are the identifiable trends?

*The representative from MSWDO mentioned that they have no data for fishing communities that involves GBV and trafficking. She also said that there were few reported cases of trafficking in the municipality a year ago but no women fisherfolks were involved.*

## **2. Policies and Programs;**

- Is there any policy adopted by the agency pertaining to fisherfolks? Does it also focus women fisherfolks?

*The representative from DA explained that they have policies in placed for fisherfolks but not specific to women fisherfolks.*

- Are there any specific programs for women fisherfolks in accordance with the MCW?

*According to DA and MSWDO representatives, there is no specific program for women fisherfolks but they have programs for fisherfolks in general.*

- Does the sector currently benefit (in terms of program and benefits) from the GAD budget of the agency?

*The MSWDO representative answered that women received assistance but not limited or specific to women fisherfolks, she also indicated that there is about five percent budget allocated for GAD program.*

## **3. Covid 19 Impact and program**

- During ECQ, what programs are developed to assist fisherfolks during crisis? How many beneficiaries are there to the programs?

*All the participants answered that currently there is no program that has been developed to assist the fisherfolks during the crisis.*

- What are impacts of the pandemic on the fishing sector have you documented?

*Most of the participants expressed that the documentations were made by the barangay on the impact of the pandemic were about the family issues such as separation, financial support and etc.*

## **Key Findings**

Through this FGD, participation of the women fisherfolks and government agencies representatives identified several issues, concerns, and conflicts related to their current situation before and during the Covid-19 pandemic that immediate attention and solution. Moreover, the FGD has also implied several efforts needed to be implemented in the near future, all of which focusing on the process of establishing organization for women fisherfolks. The following details below are the several issues and concerns raised:

- Poverty or women's multiple burden while there are only very limited support services for reproductive work.
- Lack of knowledge and access to information, law, and rights of the women fisherfolks.
- Lack of awareness and promotion about Gender-based violence.
- Lack of representation in fisheries association which usually excluded from decision making, particularly for the type of decisions that affect the resource they depend on.
- No adequate attention and recognition to women fisherfolks.
- Lack of particular support from the fishing industries/sector.
- Deprived of modern equipment for fishing,
- No sufficient capital for processing (*tinapa, daing and other dried fish*).

## **Recommendation**

The following details below are the recommendations from women fisherfolks and government agencies representative:

- To fully enhance women's roles in fishing industries (e.g. by being owners of boats and gear, participation and involvement in fisheries organizations and by having a more active role in decision-making at all levels). It is necessary to the development and in capacitating women in different links of the value chain and to find ways to overcome and challenge institutional and socio-cultural barriers. Importantly, establishing an association or organization for women fisherfolks fully supported by the local government unit.
- To have assembly of fisherfolks facilitated by the DA or BFAR.
- Provide training and seminar to women fisherfolks related to the rights of women fisherfolks, awareness of trafficking, to have a better understanding of gender-based violence and any form of violence, and for effective involvement and decision making in a fishing organization or community.
- To be a part of decision making related to the fishing programs and policies.
- To have cooperatives where they can have access with the resources of the organization.
- To establish a livelihood project that would address the needs of women fisherfolks for additional income.
- To improve gender-related data in the sector, especially in small-scale fisheries. This can be achieved by specifying in more detail information related to men and women involved in fisheries.

## **Conclusion**

The women fisherfolks of Iba, Zambales plays a crucial role in every link of the value chain in small-scale fisheries and community livelihood. Although their best-known roles are in processing and marketing of fish and other fishery products. Their contributions often go beyond post-harvest activities, such as pre-harvest operations (e.g. preparing nets, boats, capturing bait and fry).

Many of women's roles and contributions to the fishing sector has not been recognized and undervalued up to date, resulting in women remaining in a marginalized position and excluded from decision-making mechanisms.

The necessary recognition of their role is important where appropriate support can be provided effectively through establishing organizations or government programs specifically to women fishefolks where facilitating and conducting proper trainings and proper recognition of their activities can directly affect women's own perceptions about their work and take pride of and belongings, boosting their greater sense of collective self-worth.

It has been noted that women fisherfolks lack knowledge of their rights as fisherfolks and gender-based violence cases or issues. Women fisherfolks and government service providers are lobbying for the establishment of an organization that focuses on the sector of women fisherfolks. By organizing themselves as fishery associations, women are able to gain more recognition and obtain support to improve their participation in decision making and improve their livelihood and financial situation.

To conclude, most participants of the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) recognized the importance of this activity. For example, the women fisherfolks participants described the FGD as a "learning and sharing opportunity," while other participants expressed that this activity will be an eye opener for the government to hear their voices as a women fisherfolks.

## Appendix 1 – Consent Form

### Information and Consent Form:

THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS REGION \_\_\_\_  
Situation of Women Fisherfolks and Women and Girls at risk of GBV and trafficking  
during COVID-19 Pandemic and New Normal

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Pangalan:  |  |
| Edad:  |  |
| Status:  |  |
| Trabaho (kasama ang trabaho sa pangisda – pangangalap, pagtutuyo etc)                      |  |
| Trabaho ng Asawa (sa pangisda ba?  |  |
| May pag-aari ba na bangka or iba pang gamit sa pangisda? Sino ang nakapangalan na may ari? |  |
| Bilang ng anak:  |  |
| Address:   |  |
| Pinakamalapit na dagat/ lawa/ tubig:   |  |
| Contact Number:  |  |

1. Naiintindihan ko na ako ay makikilahok sa isang pag-uusap patungkol sa mga mekanismo patungkol “Sitwasyon ng mga Kababaihang nasa pangisda at mga kababaihan vulnerable sa karahasa at trafficking” (situation of Women Fisherfolks and Women and Girls at risk of GBV and Trafficking)
2. Ako ay nagbibigay ng aking kusang pahintulot sa gagawing pag-uusap at naiintindihan ko ang mga layunin nito;
3. Na ipinaalam sa akin na sa kabila ng pagrerekord, ang gagawing pag-uusap ay magiging kompidensyal. Ang recording ay pangangalagaan hanggang sa maisulat pagkatapos ay buburahin.

4. Na ipina-alam sa akin na ang mga datos na makukuha sa pag-uusap na ito ay gagamitin lamang sa pagbuo ng report na may pamagat na "*Situation of Women Fisherfolks and Women and Girls at risk of GBV and Trafficking*" ng Komisyon ng Karapatang Pantao.
5. Na alam ko na ang pag-uusap na ito ay naglalayon na alamin kung ano ano ang iba't ibang isyung kinakahanrap ng mga kababaihan sa pangisda, pagpaptupad ng Magna Carta of Women, at pagdokumento ng karahasan at iba pang manipestasyon ng marginalization ng mga kababaihan at mga batang kababaihan sa pangisda; Kasama din ng pag-uusup ang paglikom ng gma ekomendayson
6. Pinaalam din sa akin na itatago ang pangalan at identidad at pagkakakilanlan ng mga kasali sa pag-uusap na ito at maari lamang isisiwalat sa pamamagitan ng paghingi ng pahintulot sa indibidwal na kinauukulan.

Pangalan ng Humingi ng verbal na pagpayag:

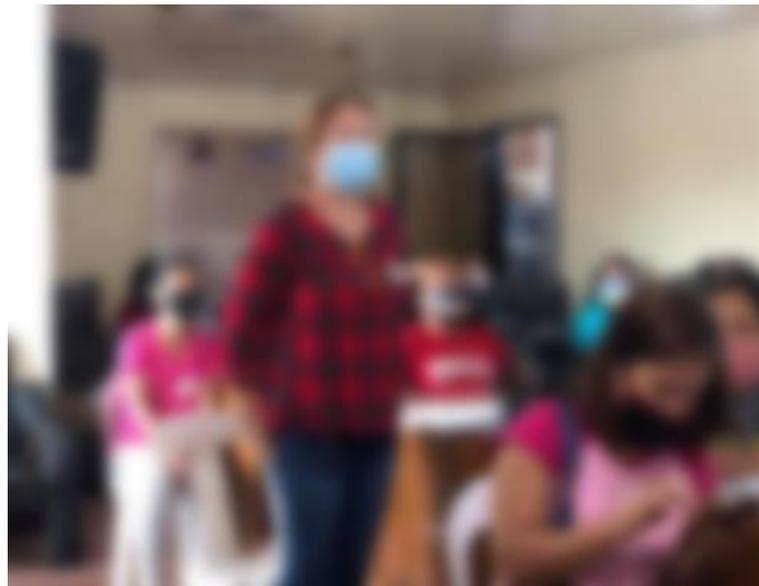
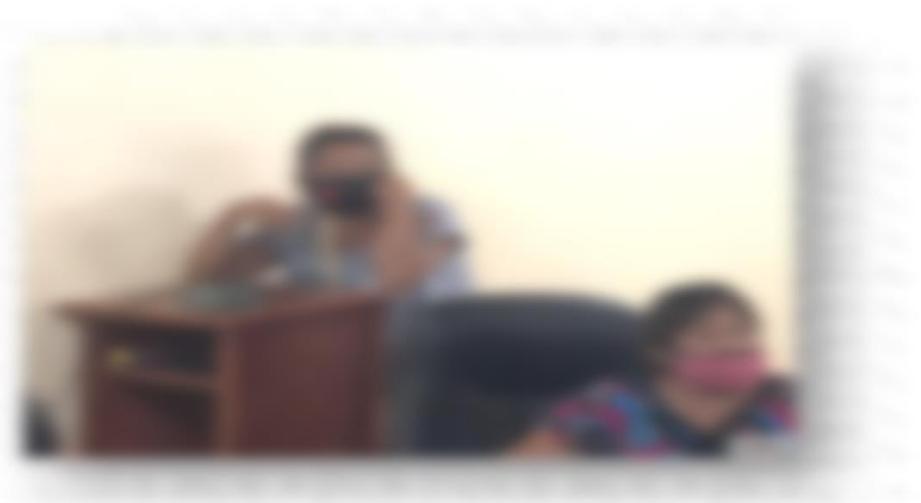
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Petsa ng paghiling ng consent:

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**Appendix 2 – Photo Gallery  
(Women fisherfolks)**



## Government service providers

