



# KEY SAFETY AND DISCRIMINATION ISSUES TO CONSIDER IN LOCAL MARKETPLACES



# SAFETY & DISCRIMINATION ASSESSMENT SUMMARY REPORT 2017:

## FIJI, SOLOMON ISLANDS AND VANUATU



Markets For Change Project  
Women's Economic Empowerment  
UN Women  
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UN Women's Markets for Change (M4C) project is a six-year, multi-country initiative that aims to ensure marketplaces in rural and urban areas of Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are safe, inclusive and non-discriminatory, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. A UN Women project, M4C is principally funded by the Australian Government, and implemented in partnership with UNDP.



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



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We also wish to thank our donor partner, the Australian Government, for its support and partnership in the Markets for Change project.

# List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DV	Domestic Violence
EVAW	Ending Violence Against Women
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FWCC	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre
FSC	Solomon Islands Family Support Centre
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDI	Gender-Related Development Index
KII	Key Informant Interview
M4C	Markets for Change
MCO	Multi-Country Office
MoW	Ministry of Women
MVs	Market Vendors
MVA	Market Vendors' Association
OH&S	Occupational Health & Safety
PA	Public announcement
PIM	Partners Improving Markets
VAW	Violence Against Women
VWC	Vanuatu Women's Centre
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNW	UN Women
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



Vanuatu Women's Centre Staff interviewing vendors in Luganville market during the Safety and Discrimination Assessment to Luganville. Photo: UN Women/Betty Zinner-Toa

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations from the rapid safety and discrimination assessments carried out in 22 market locations across Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The assessments revealed challenges faced by women market vendors around their personal safety. Safe, accessible and inclusive work places are critical for women's economic empowerment. The assessment results are meant to inform a range of Markets for Change (M4C) project stakeholders including UN Women M4C staff, local government and market management, market vendor associations and their members and other partners and stakeholders. This report will also be useful for development actors working in market spaces on issues of public safety.

In order to gain a better understanding of the experiences of women market vendors, UN Women supported rapid safety and discrimination assessments across the M4C focal countries, including Fiji (12 markets), Solomon Islands (2 markets) and Vanuatu (8 markets). In Fiji and Solomon Islands, the assessments were conducted by UN Women's Ending Violence against Women (EVAW) team and M4C staff in close consultation with national partners. In Vanuatu, the assessment was conducted by the Vanuatu Women's Centre. The assessments utilised a range of tools to collect information, including focus group discussions, interviews with key informants, "safety walks" through market spaces and observations. This report provides an overview of the common findings and recommendations from these rapid assessments.

The assessments revealed that women experience a range of personal safety issues in the marketplaces where they work. Safety issues included theft, harassment (including sexual harassment), bullying and discrimination. These issues were common across all market locations in the three countries. In some marketplaces, these issues have been addressed through improved management and infrastructure, including improved security services. The assessment found that safety issues were exacerbated by a number of infrastructure-related factors, including lack of secure fencing, safe access to washroom facilities, poor lighting and lack of access to lockable storage. In addition to infrastructure, management arrangements in the marketplace for security including having trained market attendants, security guards and other staff who are supportive and aware of these issues, made a difference in how women market vendors experienced safety.

Findings and recommendations of this report are grouped into common themes which are: personal security and safety and include theft, sexual harassment, discrimination and gender-based violence. Findings and recommendations also include the role of market management, security services and police and infrastructure. Recommendations are summarised in Annex A into four key areas: security management, market management and governance, services and infrastructure.

## ABOUT UN WOMEN

UN Women works for the elimination of discrimination against women and girls, the empowerment of women, and the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action, and peace and security<sup>1</sup>.

The Markets for Change (M4C) project is a key component of UN Women's Fiji Multi-Country Office (MCO) programming on Women's Economic Empowerment in the Pacific, covering Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. It is an eight-year (2014-2021) project, principally funded by the Australian Government as part of its Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative. Since 2018 the project partnership has expanded to include funding support from the Government of Canada. UNDP is a project partner. The goal of the project is to ensure that marketplaces in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are safe, inclusive and non-discriminatory, promoting the gender, social and economic empowerment of market vendors, with specific attention to the needs and aspirations of women market vendors.

## 1. ABOUT MARKETS FOR CHANGE

The M4C project officially launched in 2014 and builds on experiences gained through a series of pilot projects implemented by UN Women from 2009 to 2012. The project is supported by the Australian Government, which has contributed US\$17 million towards project activities. The project capitalises and builds on UN Women's already strong working relationships with local governments across more than 20 market sites in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

The M4C project is UN Women Fiji Multi-Country Office (MCO) programme for Women's Economic Empowerment in the Pacific, which aims to ensure that Pacific women advance economically, especially the poorest women, and that this results in improvements in women's well-being and economic growth.

M4C was developed as a Pacific Flagship project to advance women's economic empowerment. A key component of economic empowerment is to make sure work and public spaces are safe. M4C's development was informed by an evolving global movement to end violence against women and girls and draws on UN Women's experience of implementing its global initiative, Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces. This initiative looks at approaches and responses to sexual harassment and sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces across different contexts. Increasingly, there is recognition of the need to address violence against women (VAW) in public spaces, which include marketplaces. Markets serve as a place of employment for women in the informal economy and provide an important entry point for improving the economic and social lives of women.

<sup>1</sup> UN Women, Terms of Reference, Safety and Security Assessment, UN Women Markets for Change, 2017

## 2. BACKGROUND TO THE SAFETY AND DISCRIMINATION ASSESSMENTS

Markets for Change works within the context of women's challenges and barriers in advancing economically in the Pacific. Violence against women remains a key barrier for women in engaging in economic activities. The Pacific region has some of the highest rates of domestic violence in the world. The global average of intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence for women is 30%.<sup>2</sup> Pacific women report higher levels of violence than the global average, with Fiji (64%), the Solomon Islands (64%) and Vanuatu (60%) amongst some of the highest intimate partner violence levels in the region<sup>3</sup>. Findings from research on the gender equality outcomes of economic growth in the Pacific suggest that in semi-subsistence Melanesian communities in Solomon Islands and Fiji, cash in the hands of women can expose them to an increased risk of violence<sup>4</sup>.

Across the Pacific, between 75 - 90% of all market vendors are women.<sup>5</sup> Women market vendors play an important role in the economy of Pacific countries and in supporting their families, yet their work is often not valued due to cultural beliefs about gender and the role of women. Women market vendors have been traditionally excluded from many aspects of the planning, governance, management and operation of markets. This situation is now changing, with women market vendors forming and managing market vendor associations and working closely with market management across the majority of markets covered under these assessments. These assessments have been conducted to provide more information on the safety concerns of women, which can be used for advocating for, and planning improved market conditions.

In 2016 and 2017, UN Women Fiji MCO's EAW and M4C teams began conducting rapid "Safety and Discrimination Assessments" in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. In Solomon Islands, all research components were completed with a national partner, the Family Support Centre. In Vanuatu, the research was completely conducted by the national partner, the Vanuatu Women's Centre. In Fiji, the research component was conducted in two phases, with the second phase supported by the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, and the technical review provided by the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre.

## 3. PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the rapid assessment was to provide UN Women, market management and market vendors with information about personal safety. Work undertaken as part of the assessment supports two out of the four key areas of the M4C project which are:

**Outcome 3:** Local Government and market management are gender responsive, effective and accountable to women market vendor needs.

**Outcome 4:** Physical infrastructure and operating systems are improved to make markets more sustainable, resilient to disaster and climate change, safer and more accessible.

The UN Women EAW team worked with partners and stakeholders in developing and testing a standard methodology for the assessments, including interview tools. The materials drew from UN Women's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces global initiative. The assessment tools are designed to encourage women market vendors and market staff to discuss their experiences of 'being safe' or 'feeling unsafe' at their respective markets. The tools included focus group discussions and semi-structured interview guidelines, and detailed market safety audit walks that included questions about the physical environment and available infrastructure in each market. Participants in semi-structured interviews and focus groups were asked to nominate the three most important safety issues for women in the market and whether they had ever experienced or witnessed violence in the market and related areas such as accommodation centres. Participants were also asked to provide information about the availability and quality of support services such as security or social services and whether or not these services were meeting their needs.

Materials developed were modified to suit national conditions and allowed participants to identify risk and protective factors within and around their market spaces. The assessment exercise resulted in a strengthening of partnerships and linkages to national response and support networks and strengthening referral pathways to service providers. The approach has been designed to support women market vendors to identify their own safety priorities and constraints and take a problem-solving approach to issues raised during the assessment.

The assessment was not intended as academic research, rather as a rapid assessment to inform and improve project programming. This report groups findings according to common themes which emerged across all three countries. Recommendations were then divided under the four themes: security management, market management and governance, services and infrastructure.

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organisation (2016). Violence Against Women – Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Against Women- Fact Sheet

<sup>3</sup> Asian Development Bank (2016) Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor Leste

<sup>4</sup> Carnegie et al cited in Eves (R) and Crawford (J) (2014), Do no Harm: The Relationship between Violence Against Women and Women's Economic Empowerment in the Pacific, ANU, In Brief 2014/3

<sup>5</sup> UN Women, M4C Regional Brief, Updated 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015

## 4. METHODOLOGY

The assessment was completed in the following stages:

**Development of the methodology:** UN Women's ERAW team, in close consultation with M4C and national partners in each country, developed the planning matrix, question framework and interview tools to be used in all project sites. The assessment tools were drawn from UN Women's Global Safe Spaces work and include standardised interview guides for key informant interviews (KIIs) with vendors and market staff, focus group discussion (FGD) guidelines and safety audit walk guides. Materials developed were modified to suit national conditions, however the framework and questions remained standardised. Please refer to Annex D for copies of the assessment tools. The assessment process followed guidelines in the Partners for Prevention Ethical and Safety guidelines for research on Gender-Based Violence (GBV)<sup>6</sup>. UN Women briefed assessment teams, including partners, on the methodology and in particular, in applying practical strategies for responding to disclosures.

**Market assessments:** Assessments were completed with the following sites with national partners including, Fiji Ministry of Women (MOW), Solomon Islands Family Support Centre (FSC) and Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC). Dates and locations of the assessments can be found in Annex A. The market assessments utilised the following tools:

- **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):** In consultation with UN Women, the selection of key informants included representatives of the Market Vendors' Association (MVA), market fee collectors, market management, cleaners, security staff, police officers and women vendors. More than 75 women vendors and 35 market employees participated in KIIs.
- **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** A total of 37 FGDs were held with up to 350 women vendors participating in the process.
- **Safety audits:** The market safety audits (or safety walks) were an additional tool to elicit information about the physical environment of each market, allowing participants to point out locations in their markets where they felt safe or unsafe. A total of 19 audit walks were completed with 50 participants.
- **Observational data:** Some assessment teams included observational data and post trip assessment reports with interview transcripts, however this was not the case across all markets. Where the information was provided, it was used to complement interview data.

**Data analysis:** All responses received were collated and recorded by a consultant to identify commonalities or gaps in information. Recommendations were then matched against key issues raised by informants. Additional findings identified through interviews but not directly linked to questions, were also recorded.

**Reporting:** One template was developed for all three country reports. After analysing the findings for each market, reports were drafted for each country. M4C country teams reviewed drafts to identify any gaps or inconsistencies. These reports were then finalised based on feedback. Information from the individual country reports informed this regional summary.

**Limitations to the Assessments:** There were a number of limitations in the implementation of the Safety and Discrimination rapid assessments across the three countries. In each country there were different teams involved, consisting of various partners and staff. As a result, the interpretation and application of tools varied in consistency and approach. This resulted in data that was not uniform across all sites. Similarly, transcripts and data collection varied, resulting in challenges in interpretation. This was particularly true for the safety audits, resulting in limited information on infrastructure. A separate climate vulnerability and natural disaster risk assessment, previously published by M4C, provides more in-depth understanding of the resilience of market structures and amenities<sup>7</sup>.

Persons with disabilities were not consulted as a separate group as part of this assessment but were represented within the general group of market vendors, which included vendors with mobility issues and sight impairments. According to UNESCAP, approximately 17% of people in the Pacific have some form of disability. M4C market assessments indicate that a small number (2.6%) of vendors self-reported as having a disability<sup>8</sup>. Lack of accessible infrastructure prevents the inclusion of people with physical disabilities from participating in economic activities. UN Women has strict accessibility requirements for infrastructure development so that market buildings are made with fully accessible spaces for all vendors. These infrastructure requirements are being used by national partners to improve existing markets and in developing new ones.

Positive aspects of this process included the involvement of a variety of partners and stakeholders which ultimately led to greater partnerships and relationships between vendors and national service providers. Because of this, vendors' views on safety and discrimination were more effectively collected and analysed, providing valuable information that will improve programming. These were verified through the consistent findings across all locations.

Given the sensitivity of the information collected, alongside the limitations, the results of the country assessments will not be disseminated publicly but will be utilised by UN Women internal information to guide programming.

<sup>6</sup> Ethical and Safety Guidelines for research on Gender Based Violence (GBV), [www.partnersforprevention.org](http://www.partnersforprevention.org)

<sup>7</sup> Refer to: <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/01/building-market-resilience-to-climate-change-vanuatu/country>

<sup>8</sup> UN Women Markets for Change Vendor annual survey 2017 – Vendors self-report on having a disability (Fiji 4%, Vanuatu 1% and Solomon Islands 3%) based on use of the Washington Group questions on disability.



Safety assessment for Namaka Market vendors in Fiji. Photo: UN Women/ Mouna Peters

## 5. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section covers the major findings across all market sites. In some sections, these are organised per country. Detailed recommendations are located in **Annex A**.

In all three countries all forms of personal safety threats or problems, including gender-based violence, were experienced by women market vendors. Assessment data confirms that women face multiple safety and discrimination challenges, including experiencing abuse and gender-based violence from: customers, other vendors, market authorities and security personnel, and intimate partners. Work environment safety issues were also mentioned in the assessments. Market environments are challenging for women market vendors. The hours are long, conditions can be crowded and hot and, in some cases, unsanitary. In some locations, market infrastructure does not sufficiently cater for the numbers of women, nor their specific health and safety needs.

Across all three countries participants reported experiencing the following:

- Being victims of theft, including theft from market stalls and through “pick-pocketing” items from vendors’ personal belongings;
- Discriminatory practices towards women or specific ethnic groups;
- Sexual harassment from customers, including unwanted touching and comments of a sexual nature;
- Bullying by customers to lower prices;
- Controlling behaviour by husbands or intimate partners in the marketplace, including stalking or intimidating behaviour such as standing over the market vendor’s tables;
- Arguments between vendors over space to sell goods and competition over prices;
- Arguments between vendors and market staff such as fee collectors over the charging of fees and accusations of favouritism and harassment;
- A lack of responsiveness by security staff, or inadequate staffing to manage security issues;
- A lack of visibility of police in the market;
- Being harassed by men under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, or persons perceived as experiencing mental health issues;
- Infrastructure problems that contribute to an unsafe environment, including hygiene issues, poor water supply, lack of perimeter fences and inadequate lighting;
- Child protection concerns including children unsupervised in markets and unsanitary conditions for young children;
- Mistreatment, or perceived mishandling of issues by market management, security staff and revenue collectors in some markets.

### 5.1 PERSONAL SECURITY AND SAFETY

#### THEFT

Theft was reported by market vendors as one of the top safety issues in each assessed market and is particularly an issue in the larger, over-crowded markets such as Honiara, Port Vila and Suva. According to the vendors, petty theft is a common problem which they feel is increasing. The vendors reported that theft commonly takes place from vendor’s tables and is sometimes done openly. Some vendors reported in Fiji that they were reluctant to report cases of theft as the market by-laws stated that personal belongings were the responsibility of vendors.

Vendors stated that they did not report to market managers, who they said were aware of the issues, but lacked the resources to address security problems such as theft in the market. The risks of being pick-pocketed were also high in markets where there was overcrowding. Few of the markets had on-site lockers or lockable cupboards, and few had lockable storage for securing produce left overnight. CCTV cameras exist in some markets, mainly in Fiji, but the range is limited, and some were reported to not be working at the time of the assessment.

According to the vendors, the absence of security and police patrols was considered a factor in the high rate of theft across the markets. Most markets were reported as having security staff, but the numbers were often not sufficient to guard produce left overnight. Violent theft such as armed robbery appears to be rare in Fiji and Vanuatu, however Honiara police reported during the interviews that there were cases in Honiara Central Market involving perpetrators with knives.

#### SEXUAL HARASSMENT (VERBAL AND PHYSICAL HARASSMENT)

Sexual harassment refers to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature (including touching and/or obscene comments)<sup>9</sup>. Sexual harassment may also include coercion or the inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favours. Sexual harassment was widely reported across all markets and amongst all ethnic groups. The perpetrators included customers, male vendors, persons under the influence

<sup>9</sup> Please refer to: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/whatish.pdf> for the full definition of sexual harassment.

of drugs or alcohol and, in some cases, market staff including security staff and revenue collectors. These reports from vendors were also substantiated by key stakeholder interviews with police and market staff. Sexual harassment occurs across all sites in the market including at vendor tables, in common market areas such as entrances and nearby bus stops. Most victims of harassment reported that they didn't feel safe to defend themselves and, if they verbally responded, they were at increased risk of further harassment or threats.

Spaces where people consume alcohol or use drugs were places where vendors reported that violence and harassment frequently took place. It was also observed that these behaviours increased on payday. In general, security services and police could not adequately address the problem, particularly controlling persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol from entering markets and harassing vendors. Some market staff stated that although they understood the responsibility to keep vendors safe, they did not have sufficient capacity to deal with social issues such as public intoxication or persons perceived as experiencing mental health issues.

## BULLYING AND DISCRIMINATION

Bullying refers to an ongoing misuse of power through repeated verbal and/or physical threats<sup>10</sup>. Across all three countries, women provided examples of bullying and discriminatory practices including aggressive behaviour such as abusive language, intimidation and threats. Vendors interviewed reported being bullied by customers, male vendors and sometimes market staff.

Discrimination includes any distinction or exclusion based on race, colour, sex or other status which restricts or impairs equality of individuals<sup>11</sup>. Ethnic discrimination and tensions between ethnic groups were raised in assessments in several markets in Fiji, Honiara, Solomon Islands and Port Vila, Vanuatu. In Fiji, 70% of Indo-Fijian women interviewed felt they were subject to harassment based on ethnicity. Vendors in Port Vila reported some bullying between vendors from different regions. In Honiara, police interviewed as part of consultations stated that ethnic tensions were a cause of many of the disputes in the market.

Women interviewed also reported being fearful of standing up to gender discrimination and aggressive behaviour by male vendors as well as to customers due to the fear of reprisal, including physical assault. In all three countries, women reported that male vendors sometimes called away their customers and they felt powerless to do anything about it. Vendors described aggressive behaviour from customers, including customers who demanded free produce or a reduction in the price of their produce. Women stated that they often felt too afraid to say no.

Women vendors also reported experiencing verbal abuse from revenue collectors. In some markets, vendors perceived that revenue collectors treated some vendors favourably, including exempting them from paying fees. Many women interviewed did not feel empowered enough to raise their issues for fear of being victimised or facing reprisals for complaining. Cited examples of punishments from market staff included being moved to the back of the market, or losing their stalls completely. While many markets have complaints handling procedures, according to the interviews, many women are not aware of the procedures in place, or fear they may be victimised for raising issues. The introduction and strengthening of Market Vendors Associations (MVAs) since the start of M4C has improved complaint handling in many markets and, since the assessment data was collected, there is evidence that the working relationships with some market's management has improved.

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Women reported experiencing or witnessing controlling behaviour by intimate partners in all three assessed countries. Common examples of controlling behaviour in the market environment included: men following their partners to work, forcing them to work in the market and controlling of finances. Women reported being forced to work even when they were sick. Another example of controlling behaviour included women reporting having to fight with their husbands to allow them to go to work. Incidences of controlling behaviour by a husband or intimate partner were reported during the rapid assessments in both markets in the Solomon Islands, in all markets in Vanuatu and in 50% of the markets in Fiji.

In Vanuatu, respondents reported that husbands or partners perpetrate financial abuse and want to control or remove money earned by women vendors. Women who are experiencing violence at home may come to work to escape it, however, examples of husbands coming into the market to intimidate their partners into providing them with their finances were common. Incidents of domestic violence, including physical violence, were witnessed by vendors as well as children in major markets in the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu and reported in several markets in Fiji. In Vanuatu, when a violent incident occurred, women reported that they often fled their stalls out of fear. Unfortunately, this also meant that stall produce was left unattended, increasing the risk of theft. These statements were also substantiated by the market staff interviewed.

<sup>10</sup> Refer to: <http://www.workplacebullying.org/individuals/problem/definition/> Workplace Bullying is the repeated, health-harming mistreatment of one or more persons (the targets) by one or more perpetrators. It is abusive conduct that is: threatening, humiliating, intimidating, or work interference — sabotage — which prevents work from getting done, or verbal abuse.

<sup>11</sup> ICCPR — discrimination is understood to imply any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference which is based on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by all persons on an equal footing of all rights and freedoms.

<sup>12</sup> In Fiji and Vanuatu markets are governed by market by-laws. In Solomon Islands they are governed by ordinances.

## 5.2 THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT, SECURITY AND POLICE

### MARKET MANAGEMENT

Comparisons between key informants' feedback and interviews with vendors demonstrated that market management and council staff were not always aware of the issues faced by vendors. The reasons for this are complex. In some cases, it appears that vendors are reluctant to report issues or are unaware as to what issues can be brought to management and staff. Management also expressed concerns about having to address issues that were not directly related to market management such as personal and domestic issues which they saw as "women bringing problems from home to work." There was a willingness of some market managers to work more closely with vendors to make the markets safer but there was also an acknowledgement of limited capacity, particularly in dealing with broader social problems such as conflict between vendors or violence in the market. In some markets, staff are playing informal roles by undertaking security functions alongside their usual role due to a lack of security staff.

The assessment revealed consistent feedback from all stakeholders interviewed that the numbers of police patrols were infrequent in all the markets assessed. In many markets, police posts were located outside the market but were not always able to patrol them. Those police officers who were interviewed acknowledged limitations in current policy and law as well as the need to educate the public about market ordinances and by-laws<sup>12</sup>. For example, in Honiara police stated that there was a need to improve the market ordinance to better protect women and girls in the market and that their job was largely focused on enforcement rather than prevention. Closer liaison and building stronger relationships between market management, vendors and police is recommended to address ongoing security concerns.

The number of security staff and police interviewed as part of the assessment was limited. It is recommended that further consultations would be useful to understand the challenges that security officers and police face in managing market security. One issue that emerged was a lack of understanding of council ordinances and by-laws, indicating that more training is required to enable staff to do their jobs. The performance of security officers was raised as an issue in some markets in Fiji and the Solomon Islands. Claims of misconduct were made against security officers who engaged in activities such as chewing betel nut and smoking on market grounds during office hours as well as allowing people to drink kava<sup>13</sup>, which is in breach of market by-laws. Vendors who slept overnight in the market in Fiji also complained about the alleged behaviour of security guards, including actions such as refusing vendors entry to accommodation facilities.

A major problem cited across the three countries was public intoxication (drug/alcohol use) and the behaviour of some individuals which is a challenge for police and security officers<sup>14</sup>. Market staff were often called in to assist with evicting or managing those under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the market, putting staff at risk. In Fiji, some market by-laws forbid consuming kava in the market (normally in some sections of the market), but the enforcement of these rules varied. Market managers described being under pressure to ignore the mixing and drinking of kava in some Fiji markets where previous market managers may have allowed this behaviour, regardless of contravening market by-laws.

## 5.3 CHILD PROTECTION

In all countries, some vendors were bringing children to the market with them. The market is a public space, as well as a place of employment and does not specifically cater for child care and protection<sup>15</sup>. The market vendors perceive the markets as unhygienic for young children, particularly if they are from rural areas and are staying for multiple days and sleeping there. Mothers are forced to bathe children in buckets and use toilet facilities which may be crowded and unclean and may expose children to risks. For example, the Vanuatu interviews reported that sexual activity was taking place around public toilets. Where families need to sleep in the market, there are concerns about child protection issues when children sleep in the open. Markets with on-site accommodation facilities are reported to not cater for children and families and there appears to be a lack of clarity regarding policies about allowing infants and children in these centres. There are child protection risks with having children sleep in accommodation facilities that are not designed as child safe spaces.

Concerns reported included children exposed to and witnessing violent incidents in the market (such as domestic violence) and concerns about unsupervised children in the markets. Markets currently do not have child protection policies and corresponding facilities such as for nursing mothers or changing infants. UN Women intends to conduct a further assessment on child protection which would provide recommendations for managing child protection risks.

<sup>13</sup> Kava is a traditional drink which is mildly intoxicating. Other names for kava are yaqona and grog.

<sup>14</sup> This was noted in interviews as "anti-social behaviour" and is interpreted as some individuals who may be difficult to manage. This might also have been a reference to individuals who were experiencing mental health issues.

<sup>15</sup> UNICEF uses the term 'child protection' to refer to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices (see [https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/What\\_is\\_Child\\_Protection.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/What_is_Child_Protection.pdf))



Beds at Nadi Market. Photo: UN Women/ Kristy Nowland

## 5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure can play a large role in creating safe and accessible workplace conditions to improve women's safety. Improvements in fencing, storage and lockable cupboards, security features, adequate lighting and access to washrooms and even placement of women's tables and stalls all contribute to overall safety and security. Specific issues for women include access to well-lit and safe washroom facilities, accommodation facilities for women who need to stay overnight at markets and adequate security including fencing which helps protect women from harassment and theft. This section of the report highlights some of the infrastructure related information that arose from the assessments across the countries.

### ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

Accommodation facilities are available currently in some Fiji market locations. In the other countries and locations, women either stay with a relative or friend. In some cases there are rooms that women can rent close to the market, or even women's centers that provide this service. In other cases, women stay overnight at the market with their produce. Accommodation centers provide safe and secure places to sleep and store valuables for rural women whose only other option is to sleep in the marketplace.

**In Fiji**, great progress has been made through the provision of dedicated accommodation centers in Suva, Nadi, Ba and Labasa markets with accommodation centers currently being built in Rakiraki, Nausori and Namaka markets. As accommodation centers are a relatively new facility, some concerns arose regarding the clarity of rules and processes. A common issue raised was women being "locked out" (or not allowed access) and forced to sleep outside. Women reported being locked out of accommodation facilities after 8pm in Nadi, Suva and Labasa markets. This is problematic as many vendor-farmers travelling from other locations arrive late in the evening and miss the curfew. In one assessed market, women were locked inside overnight and unable to get out. Women also complained of men drinking alcohol outside the accommodation centers all night, keeping them awake. Market management also noted that women were using the centers as accommodation whilst going out in the evening which is not in line with the purpose of the centers.

**In Vanuatu**, vendors and their children were reportedly sleeping overnight in some market locations, making them vulnerable to assault<sup>16</sup>. A new accommodation block is being considered for Marobe market which can accommodate both men and women.

**In Solomon Islands** there is no on-site accommodation available for overnight stays in either Honiara or Auki market. Due to security issues, including a limited number of security guards and the lack of perimeter fencing, the Honiara market is accessible to individuals who are seen in the market during the night. HCC does not issue market stall permits, as no vendors are registered. The market operates on a "first come, first served" basis. This may contribute to market vendors choosing to stay overnight to secure a good market stall. Market vendors also stay overnight to ensure their goods for sale are secure. Currently only Auki market has lockable cupboards for market vendors, however these are not sufficient to store produce. It is recommended that, where appropriate, markets should be fully-fenced to stop people from entering at night.

<sup>16</sup> ibid

<sup>17</sup> UN Women & UNDP, Fiji Markets for Change Proposed Project Document, 2014

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Personal health and safety issues, including poor water and sanitation (toilet) facilities were frequently cited as a primary concern for vendors. Issues such as washroom cleanliness, inadequate numbers of toilets for the number of women vendors, and toilets which are frequently blocked, broken or unusable. Women reported a reluctance to use the facilities with some avoiding them altogether. Access to adequate water and sanitation is a basic health issue and, where facilities are not adequate, women vendors linked this to health and safety concerns. At the time of the assessments, none of the markets had vendor-only toilets, and therefore vendors are sharing facilities with the public.

Safety audits identified broken lights around toilets which makes them unsafe after dark. One of the major issues raised about toilets was related to activities around toilet blocks, including men consuming alcohol/drugs and loitering. In many of the markets assessed in Fiji, it is the common areas around the toilets where men were found drinking (kava/alcohol) and smoking. Vendors in Vanuatu revealed that toilets in the markets were a common site for sexual activity.

The provision of water supplies was raised as a problem in most markets. Vendors reported issues including not enough taps, causing long lines to use the taps from certain vendors (juice sellers, cooked food sellers) which caused conflict in some locations. A lack of hand washing facilities was also reported, as well as the poor positioning of taps, leading vendors to carry water through the market, resulting in spillage making market floors slippery and hazardous.

## FLOODING

Vendors reported that the lack of adequate drainage, combined with blockages in drainage and poor sanitation was a contributing factor to market flooding as refuse blocked drains during heavy rains. In many markets, vendors reported that during rain, roofs were leaking causing sections of the market to flood. This forces vendors to sit on wet floors and benches while selling produce. The assessment indicated that many markets are in locations prone to flooding which corresponds with the information gathered in the disaster risk assessments conducted by UN Women.

## MARKET CAPACITY AND SPACE

Insufficient space for vendors was raised as a problem in the larger sites and in approximately 70% of assessed markets. For vendors sitting on the periphery of markets, this is particularly a problem as they and their produce are exposed to the elements. The assessment highlighted safety issues regarding proximity to roads and vehicles. In addition, overcrowding is one of the contributing factors to women sleeping overnight in some markets as they are arriving and sleeping overnight in order to secure a space for the next day's trading. Recommendations stemming from these findings include developing a management plan that addresses overcrowding and access to market stalls for casual/weekend vendors.

## LIGHTING

Safety audits in all locations revealed issues with lighting related to security in and around markets. Inadequate lighting and broken lights were commonly cited, resulting in women sometimes selling in the dark. This issue included broken and/or inadequate lights in and around accommodation and toilet facilities. Security lights are in place in some, but not in all markets assessed.

## SECURE FENCING

Many of the assessed markets are completely open with no lockable fence around the perimeter to deter people from entering the premises at night. Some market fences are poorly maintained with large holes allowing people to crawl through at night. Limiting access points will help deter people entering and improve security. It should be noted that any changes that limit access should also consider emergency evacuation procedures. Fencing is a challenge in some markets where women store their produce or sleep at night. The majority of vendors participating in audits requested that security cameras be installed in areas identified as hot spots, for example around entrances. The feasibility of this will need to be further investigated by individual market councils.

## MARKET CLEANLINESS

Market cleanliness, relating to health and safety, was also raised in the assessment findings. Women vendors' concerns regarding general market cleanliness were highly variable across the twenty sites included in the assessment. Many vendors described improvements in cleanliness, while others indicated that many market facilities, including toilet facilities, were not clean, particularly during the day in markets where cleaning was conducted after the market closed. Rubbish collection was also poor in many markets, where piles of rubbish, including food refuse, collected inside the markets. Refuse was also blocking drains, contributing to market flooding. Vendors and market staff also complained about the food handling and hygiene practices of some vendors and called for health awareness training.

<sup>18</sup> UN Women, Markets for Change: Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu Market Profile, August, 2014.

## 5.5 MARKET MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Market management and staff were essential in supporting these assessments. Market staff all agreed that making markets safer was a priority. Market staff interviewed as part of the assessment acknowledged the challenges and limitations to their roles, including enforcement of by-laws/ordinances, lack of resources, issues regarding security and waste management as well as communication with vendors.

Some of the challenges of enforcing by-laws/ordinances included difficulties for managers who were trying to make changes but faced resistance from market users. For example, one market manager reported that women had complained to him about men congregating around the 'grog (kava) bowl' which made them uncomfortable. However, this manager felt that he couldn't stop it because his predecessor had allowed kava drinking in the market. As the behaviour had been ignored for a long time, he felt unable to address it.

Some market staff acknowledged that it was difficult for women to discuss some issues with men, for example if they were experiencing personal hardship. Some market staff felt it would be beneficial to have female staff for vendors to speak to. Interviews with female vendors confirmed this statement, with women stating they were uncomfortable to raise certain issues with the market management. The gendered relations of power in the marketplace were not recognised during interviews with market staff. Some staff interviewed perceived that women had equal status in the market because women vendors were the majority in number.

During the assessment, women vendors commented on market management performance including individual attitudes. Findings related to the performance and attitude of market managers were only noted in the assessment in regard to safety and discrimination. Market vendors' perceptions varied depending on the location, with some respondents stating that the market manager was approachable and supportive. Others raised concerns regarding market management including situations where it was perceived that the market manager displayed favouritism towards particular vendors, in some cases based on ethnicity. There was a diversity of views on market management with some vendors acknowledging the assistance of market management and others alleging discrimination through the abuse of power by market revenue collectors. As noted above, vendors varied in responses with some stating that they have raised these issues, and some stating that they do not raise issues due to fear of reprisal or lack of confidence.

Much progress has been made with the growth and development of both the Market Vendor Associations (MVAs) and their relationship with market management in all three countries. MVAs are playing a key role in conflict resolution as well as engaging in solution-driven approaches to management issues. Both MVAs and management would benefit from training on the various forms of harassment and violence against women in order to strengthen their roles.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Working to ensure safety for women and girls in public and private spaces is essential to improve the economic and social status of women. Policies and institutions support the creation of enabling environments. The scope of this assessment report is to hear feedback from women and key informants and, based on this feedback, make recommendations to improve the safety of market vendors that can be implemented in the short to medium-term. Women market vendors contribute enormously to the financial and social wellbeing of their families and communities and to local economic development. Women have the potential to contribute more if the social, physical and economic conditions of the marketplace are gender-responsive and enabling. Where there are unsafe conditions of employment, coupled with a lack of participation in management and governance, the potential of women vendors will remain restricted, preventing women from contributing further to local economies.

The safety and security assessments conducted in each country have identified gender-based safety and discrimination issues for each market. The M4C project, in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and partners, can assist with providing information to market vendors to help them access relevant local services such as accommodation support, health and domestic violence support services. The recommendations (Annex A) also focus on practical measures that can be put in place by responsible councils with the support of local partners and MVAs that address the physical environment in the market and the institutional and management systems to support safe and inclusive markets.



Participants at the Make Markets Safe campaign. Photo: UN Women/Kristy Nowland

## ANNEX A: TABLE OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Tables below outline issues that are consistent in all three countries. Recommendations are for market management consideration.

Security Management		
Issue	Recommended action	Evidence / gaps
1. Security staff: performance and attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review security numbers and where needed, hire more (maintain 24-hour on-site security)</li> <li>- Security staff and police to be sensitised to women's issues through training on: gender equality, VAW</li> <li>- Put in place performance plans for security staff</li> <li>- Strengthen relationships between market councils, law enforcement and vendors through regular meetings</li> <li>- Include market vendor associations in the supervision or management decisions around security as appropriate</li> <li>- Ensure a feedback mechanism/complaints system for vendors to raise issues regarding security staff performance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No security staff on site during periods of the day</li> <li>- Security contravening ordinances e.g., allowing kava drinkers in the market/police not always responding to problems e.g., theft</li> <li>- Security staff accused of harassing vendors in some markets</li> <li>- Complaints about performance of security staff</li> </ul>
2. Police: presence and visibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase the numbers of police patrols</li> <li>- Make police more visible in markets</li> <li>- Build relationships between law enforcement officers, police and market vendors/vendor associations</li> <li>- Equip police to respond to issues of GBV through training, partnerships with women's organisations</li> <li>- Work with law enforcement in developing crime prevention programs that involve market management and market vendors/vendor associations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police not always present on site</li> <li>- Police patrols infrequent</li> <li>- Police have an enforcement rather than prevention approach</li> </ul>
3. Ordinances /By-Laws: on alcohol and other drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the enforcement of bans on alcohol/kava/ drugs and other substance use in the markets</li> <li>- Increase police patrols</li> <li>- Enforce market ordinances/by-laws with harsher penalties including on the spot fines</li> <li>- Support security staff to respond swiftly to breaches of ordinances/by-laws</li> <li>- Performance manage market staff/security who do not enforce by-laws/ordinances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Men drinking and selling alcohol illegally, harassing vendors</li> <li>- Men drinking kava during the night disturbing women around accommodation centres</li> <li>- Intoxicated individuals fighting in the market</li> <li>- Men drinking around women's toilet, blocking access</li> <li>- Intoxicated individuals harassing women</li> <li>- Reports of illicit drugs being sold in some markets</li> </ul>
4. Theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigate options to improving security including the installation of CCTV cameras particularly in crowded areas</li> <li>- Install lockable drawers or lockers on-site</li> <li>- Increase numbers of night time security staff</li> <li>- Install night time sensor lights/fix perimeter fencing</li> <li>- Review market ordinance regarding theft and protection of assets</li> <li>- Clean up market space to make theft more difficult i.e., cut back long grass, clear pathways, improve visibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Frequent theft from stalls.</li> <li>- Vendors being sold stolen goods</li> <li>- Pick-pocketing of customers and vendors</li> <li>- Produce stolen overnight</li> <li>- Market management unable to/unwilling to respond. Market by-law/ordinance states responsibility for personal items is vendor responsibility yet security not sufficient to protect assets</li> </ul>

<p>5. Vendor harassment by members of the public, other vendors, fee collectors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase police and security presence;</li> <li>- Training of security staff and market staff as well as market vendor association representatives on gender equality, GBV and women's empowerment</li> <li>- Update market ordinance to specifically address VAW including bullying and publicly advertise zero tolerance to VAW</li> <li>- Management to respond to complaints quickly</li> <li>- Put in place official complaints processes</li> <li>- Support management through increasing security and with harsher penalties for perpetrators of abuse (e.g., future bans from entering the market/ trading)</li> <li>- Investigate price policy to address bullying over price</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women experience frequent sexual harassment, verbal abuse and threatening language, unwanted touching</li> <li>- Women's complaints not followed up or addressed</li> <li>- Claims in some markets of harassment by fee collectors</li> <li>- Women fearful of individuals who are intoxicated or may be experiencing mental health issues</li> <li>- individuals who physically/verbally abuse vendors</li> <li>- Women are bullied to drop prices</li> </ul>
<p>6. Market ordinances/ by laws do not specifically address violence against women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update market ordinances/by laws and put in place harsh penalties for harassment and violence against vendors</li> <li>- Training for management and staff on Family Protection Act, GBV and raise knowledge/awareness of existing support services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vendors report they are tolerating violence and feel powerless to stop it</li> <li>- Stakeholders including market staff report that market ordinance/ bylaws need to address VAW specifically</li> </ul>
<p>7. Child protection risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Undertake further child protection needs assessment</li> <li>- Identify and develop formal links with child protection services and market councils to develop and implement child protection policies</li> <li>- Child protection training for all staff conducted by local service provider</li> <li>- Formalise links with local police and child protection services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children left unattended</li> <li>- Child protection issues raised, no formal reporting mechanism in place/no child protection services in the market</li> <li>- No facilities in the market to accommodate children</li> </ul>
<p>8. Women sleeping overnight at markets; risk to safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review management of accommodation centers where they exist, particularly regarding curfew policies and practices</li> <li>- Look into options for local accommodation/ essential service providers to assist in areas with no accommodation centers</li> <li>- Ensure night time security on-site where accommodation centers are being used</li> <li>- Ensure perimeter fences fully enclosed to prevent the public from entering at night</li> <li>- Improve lighting in and around markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women being locked out of accommodation centers after 8pm</li> <li>- Some accommodation facilities are on site in some markets but poor system in place to manage them</li> <li>- Women sleeping in the open/ under tables</li> <li>- Children sleeping in the markets</li> <li>- Women being robbed overnight</li> <li>- Reports of women being sexually harassed while sleeping in the open</li> </ul>
<p>9. Reported incidents of domestic violence occurring in markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Educate law enforcement staff on relevant legislation on domestic violence</li> <li>- Include specific clauses on VAW in market ordinance</li> <li>- Set up information and referral services within markets to assist women victims of DV</li> <li>- Establish formal links to local service providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of women being stalked, intimidated, physically abused at market</li> <li>- Market staff not well equipped to deal with issues of VAW in market</li> <li>- Women unsure of available services, referral pathways</li> </ul>

## Management and Governance

Issue	Recommended Action	Evidence/ gaps
10. Markets are over-crowded and registration poorly managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review current structure and investigate options for registration and vendor stall allocation system (linked to fee payments)</li> <li>- Review current fee structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some markets do not have system for allocating stalls</li> <li>- Claims of engaging in corrupt practice by some revenue collectors as fees not linked to registration</li> <li>- Vendors being double charged or no clear tiered system for casual and permanent vendors.</li> <li>- Some markets are not designed for the growing numbers of vendors</li> <li>- Vendors selling outside/ overcrowding inside</li> </ul>
11. Market staff performance issues (management, revenue collectors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manage staff performance through training in:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Customer service</li> <li>✓ Staff and people management</li> <li>✓ Managing complaints</li> <li>✓ Understanding of market ordinance</li> <li>✓ Gender awareness/ GBV</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Need to encourage and support women's participation. Review of market ordinance to ensure they are inclusive and address VAW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports that revenue collectors abusing their role</li> <li>- Complaints that staff do not address problems in the market such as conflict between vendors</li> <li>- Staff ignoring problems such as market maintenance</li> <li>- Complaints of staff behaving unprofessionally</li> <li>- Gender based discrimination of female staff and vendors</li> </ul>
12. Vendors lack skills and knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M4C to support training programs on               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ food handling,</li> <li>✓ customer service</li> <li>✓ health and hygiene</li> <li>✓ conflict management</li> <li>✓ financial management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vendors and management requested training / identified gaps/ weaknesses in their own skills</li> <li>- Need to improve efficiency and business management skills of vendors</li> <li>- Need to improve general cleanliness of market and reduce conflict in the market</li> </ul>

## Services and infrastructure

Issue	Recommended Action	Evidence/ Gaps
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
13. Improve WASH facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fix water supply where needed</li> <li>- Install lights near toilets</li> <li>- Ensure regular maintenance and cleaning schedule of toilet facilities</li> <li>- increase the numbers of toilets for women</li> <li>- Increase numbers and locations of taps</li> <li>- Ensure toilets accessible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not enough toilets for vendors, no vendor only toilets</li> <li>- Toilets dirty and not maintained</li> <li>- Reported frequent blockages of toilets and drainage</li> <li>- Not enough taps, poorly located</li> </ul>
14. Improve market lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Replace broken lights</li> <li>- Install more lights including sensor or security lights at entrances/exits and accommodation facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not enough lights</li> <li>- Areas in market poorly lit, poor visibility</li> <li>- Women fearful around public spaces including toilet blocks after dark</li> </ul>
15. Ensure market perimeter fully fenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upgrade or install fence so that the entire perimeter is fully fenced; put barbed wire on top of fence</li> <li>- Investigate CCTV cameras</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Markets open at night and people able to enter after closing time</li> <li>- Many markets unable to be secured, multiple access points</li> <li>- Holes in fences</li> <li>- Difficult for security to patrol</li> </ul>
16. Decrease flooding risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upgrade drainage</li> <li>- Increase cleaning schedule to address blockages</li> <li>- Put in place maintenance schedule</li> <li>- Enforce market ordinance regarding waste disposal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flooding due to poor drainage and waste disposal practices</li> <li>- Broken roofs</li> <li>- Not enough cover</li> </ul>
17. Improve Disability Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complete an assessment specific to disability needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Was not comprehensively reviewed as part of assessment but audit revealed no ramps, poor accessibility in almost all markets</li> </ul>
18. Formalise links between local service providers to assist women vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UN Women to undertake mapping with support of EVAW team and provide links/brokering support with local services</li> <li>- Councils to formalise relationships with service providers and investigate on-site clinics, monthly visits</li> <li>- Investigate options for women and their partners to do training in areas including: successful relationships/ communication/ negotiation (UN Women to liaise with experienced local service providers)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women are not aware of services provided by organisations</li> <li>- Women need to be supported in addressing, responding to DV, VAW and where to go</li> <li>- Women experience domestic violence, stalking, forced to work in the market by husbands, husbands take earnings</li> </ul>



From top left clockwise: Washroom facility at Honiara Central Market, Solomon Islands before Renovations. Washroom facility at Honiara Central Market, Solomon Islands after Renovations. Signs at Nadi Market, Fiji. Photo: UN Women/Kristy Nowland

# ANNEX B: OVERVIEW OF ASSESSED MARKETS

## FIJI

M4C Fiji currently works with 12 markets spread across the 3 main divisions. Under the current management structure, each town council has a special administrator who oversees policy and decision-making, including chairing the market committee for any municipal market that falls within their region. The market master is responsible for day-to-day administration and operations.

**Ba:** The Ba Market is located in the western division of Fiji and the management is the responsibility of the Ba Town Council. The market building was constructed in 2009. Most women vendors at the Ba Market buy their produce wholesale. Wholesalers either sell their produce at the market or sell to vendors direct from the farm. The trading between wholesalers and vendors takes place in the market car park<sup>19</sup>.

**Labasa:** The Labasa Market is located on the bank of the Labasa River, in Labasa town. It is the main produce market on the island of Vanua Levu. The management of Labasa market is the responsibility of Labasa Town Council. The traders at Labasa market include a mix of wholesale producers from outlying rural areas and off-shore islands. Women account for around 70% of fresh produce vendors at Labasa market.

**Lautoka:** Lautoka market is located immediately north of the central business district of Lautoka. The management and security of Lautoka market is the responsibility of Lautoka City Council. Vendors from all provinces converge on Lautoka market although the majority are from the northern districts. Women are around 70% of the fresh produce vendors at Lautoka<sup>20</sup>.

**Levuka:** Levuka market is located in the town of Levuka on the eastern coast of Ovalau. It is a small market operated by the Levuka Town Council on the main street of Levuka town alongside the ocean. Between 80 and 100 vendors mainly from Ovalau and Moturiki Islands operate at the market and many are farmers selling their own produce. Vendors are housed in small tents selling a variety of fresh produce including fruit and vegetables<sup>21</sup>. This market was included in the project in February 2016 after the market was damaged by Tropical Cyclone Winston.

**Nadi:** Nadi market is located on the eastern side of the Nadi central business district, Viti Levu. The management and security of Nadi market is the responsibility of Nadi Town Council. The majority of the market vendors are women from the Nadi area and villages along the west coast of Viti Levu. The majority of the fruit and vegetable vendors at the market have acquired their produce wholesale from farmers in the Sigatoka and Lautoka districts<sup>22</sup>. Women constitute around 75% of fresh produce vendors at Nadi market.

**Namaka:** The Namaka Market is located in Namaka Town which is approximately 5 kilometres away from the Nadi main town centre. The market was established in 2005, with an extension constructed in 2010. The market is the only market in Fiji which is open every day, from 7am to 19hrs. It caters for 780 stalls. Approximately 75% of vendors are women. The Namaka market plays a vital role in providing fresh fruits and vegetables, and seafood to people residing in the greater Namaka area.

**Nausori:** The Nausori market is located on the east bank of the Rewa River and south of the main commercial centre at Nausori, Viti Levu. The Nausori market was originally established in the mid-1940s and has grown substantially over the years. The Nausori market site attracts more vendors than it is designed for and can safely accommodate with more than 500 vendors currently located there. The market represents a major fresh food outlet for residents in the heavily populated Suva-Nausori corridor and its rural hinterland.

**Rakiraki:** The Rakiraki municipal market was built prior to Rakiraki being declared a town and the market facility has recently been extended. The management of the Rakiraki Market is the responsibility of the Rakiraki Town Council. Most women vendors at the Rakiraki market buy their produce wholesale. Wholesalers either sell their produce at the market or sell to vendors direct from the farm.

**Savusavu:** Savusavu municipal market is a small market located on Vanua Levu. This market was included in the project in February 2016 after the market was damaged by Tropical Cyclone Winston. The Savusavu market houses the fresh produce vendors, cooked food vendors and the handicraft vendors (Savusavu being a tourist town) all under 1 roof. Planning for constructing an accommodation centre is ongoing between the Savusavu Town Council and the Ministry of Women.

<sup>19</sup> UN Women and UNDP, Fiji Markets for Change Proposed Project Document, January 2014.

<sup>20</sup> ibid

<sup>21</sup> [http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/May\\_2\\_2017](http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/May_2_2017), Accessed January 2018

<sup>22</sup> ibid

**Sigatoka:** Sigatoka market is located in the centre of the Sigatoka business district and the management and security of Sigatoka Market is the responsibility of Sigatoka Town Council. There are 400 stalls in the Sigatoka Market and around 60% of the vendors are women who are increasingly diversifying their produce to include kava<sup>23</sup>, grocery items and handicrafts in addition to fruit and vegetables. Like many other markets in Fiji, there are many more vendors in the Sigatoka market than the building was designed to accommodate.

**Suva:** The Suva Market is located in the Capital City of Suva in the Central Division of Fiji. The management of Suva Market is the responsibility of Suva City Council. The market is the second highest revenue earner for the Council, after city rates<sup>24</sup>. The current market was built in the 1950s and it occupies a double storey building. The stalls are mostly occupied by regular stallholders and most women vendors at the Suva Market buy their produce wholesale. Women make up approximately 65% of all stallholders with representatives from all provinces. The Suva market plays a vital role in providing fresh fruits and vegetables; and seafood to people residing in the greater Suva area.

**Tavua:** The management of the Tavua market is directly under the responsibility of Tavua Town Council. The market was extended in 2004 and proper stalls constructed. Most women vendors at the Tavua market buy their produce wholesale. Due to its location in the central business district of Tavua, the market receives a steady flow of customers from office workers and nearby restaurants and businesses.<sup>25</sup>

## Solomon Islands

**Honiara Central Market:** is a significant economic hub for HCC and for the Solomon Islands. A 2010 World Bank report estimated that the annual turnover at the Honiara Central Market is between USD\$10-16 million, with women responsible for about 90% of the marketing activity as bulk buyers from farmers and as retailers.<sup>26</sup> Honiara Central Market has between 600-700 regular vendors and due to no formal registration or limit to number of vendors, it can grow to an estimate of up to 1,000+ vendors at peak times. The Honiara Central Market is also a social hub, and often there is one key vendor at each stall, accompanied by relatives, visiting friends and sometimes children. Increase in vendors and informal stalls within limited space leads to overcrowding, making walkways difficult to navigate and exits difficult to access. A high level of cash handling for the collection of market fees, non-registration of market stalls and vendors and lack of transparency of market fee rates and calculation can also increase the risk of corrupt practice and overcharging market vendor fees.

**Auki Central Market:** is in the town of Auki, which is the provincial headquarters of Malaita Province. The market was funded and constructed by JICA in 2012 and is open from 6am to 6pm, Monday to Saturday<sup>27</sup>. The market is the responsibility of the Malaita Provincial Government and sits within the Auki Town Council. A critical challenge for Auki market vendors is the limited customer base since the population of Auki is only 5,105. Many women vendors make the trip to Honiara central to sell excess goods<sup>28</sup>. Women vendors travel at night to get to the market which is a safety and security risk.

## Vanuatu

**Marobe Market:** is in the Bladinere area, on the outskirts of Port Vila town on the main island of Efate. It is situated approximately 500 metres off the main road and up a further 200-metre-long driveway. It is hoped further development of the market will provide an alternative to the overflowing Port Vila Central Market. Originally established as a livestock market, Marobe market has been expanded for those selling fresh produce and the market now sells root crops, vegetables, clothes, cooked food and handicrafts. Vendors predominantly travel from outer islands, especially from Epi, including Tanna, Ambae, Maewo and Pentecost and stay at the market from 2 days to a week at a time<sup>29</sup>.

**Port Vila Central Market:** is situated along the main street of Port Vila city. The market hosts between 100 and 150 vendors per day. The market is open 24 hours a day except Sundays. The daily fees paid by vendors are 450VT. Stalls sell fresh produce such as fruits, vegetables, and fish, as well as cooked food, and other household items including flowers, firewood and handicrafts.

**Luganville Market:** is located on the main street of Luganville on Espiritu Santo Island. The Luganville market is open 7 days closing at 4 pm on Fridays and 2pm on Saturdays. The market is situated at the western end of the commercial centre on the north bank of the Sarakata River, proximate to the port, and therefore able to serve cruise passengers. The management and security of Luganville market is the responsibility of Luganville Town Council, which employs a full-time Market Manager and three part-time cleaners.

**Roadside Markets:** Five roadside markets were included in Vanuatu consultations. Road side markets are typically located close to the main road around the island to take advantage of passing trade and to service those villages close by that do not have their own markets.<sup>30</sup> As villages are small - approximately 100 households each - and the marketplaces small, one vendor sells on behalf of several other women. On average, there are around five vendors at the markets at any one time.

<sup>23</sup> Kava is a traditional drink in Fiji and other parts of the Pacific. Kava is a mild sedative and is often referred to as "yagona" or even "grog". In this report it will be referred to as kava.

<sup>24</sup> ibid

<sup>25</sup> ibid

<sup>26</sup> IFC, 2010, Economic Opportunities for Women in the Pacific, p1.

<sup>27</sup> UN Women, Solomon Islands Markets for Change Proposed Project Document, 2014.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid

<sup>29</sup> M4C Project in Vanuatu: Project sites, UNWomen Brief.

## ANNEX C: DATES OF COUNTRY ASSESSMENTS

Fiji	Dates	Assessment team
Ba	5 – 6 September 2017	UN Women
Labasa	24 – 27 May 2016	UN Women
Lautoka	1-3 August 2017	UN Women and MOW
Levuka	16 – 17 September 2017	UN Women
Nadi	19 – 21 July 2017	UN Women
Namaka	1 August 2017	UN Women
Nausori	14 – 15 August 2017	UN Women
Rakiraki	23 – 24 August 2017	UN Women
Savusavu	26 – 27 July 2017	UN Women
Sigatoka	16 – 17 June 2016	UN Women
Suva	12 – 16 July 2017	UN Women and MOW
Tavua	4 September 2017	UN Women

Solomon Islands	Dates	Assessment Team
Auki	19-21 July 2016	UN Women and FSC
Honiara	26-28 July 2016	UN Women and FSC

Vanuatu	Dates	Assessment Team
<b>Permanent Markets</b>		
Luganville	30 January – 1 February 2017	VWC
Marobe	25-27 January 2017	VWC
Port Vila	23-25 January 2017	VWC
<b>Roadside Markets</b>		
Beverly Hills	10 February 2017	VWC
Emua	6 February 2017	VWC
Epau	13 February 2017	VWC
Mele maat	9 February 2017	VWC
Paunangisu	7 February 2017	VWC

## ANNEX D: ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Note: In all countries these standardised assessment tools were provided and then tailored to the local context.

UN Women EVAW-M4C MARKET SAFETY ASSESSMENT		
Country: Market: Date: Time of walk: Duration of walk: Audit led by:		Names of participants (optional):
Issue	Questions to consider	Responses and Comments
FIRST IMPRESSIONS	What is your reaction to this market?	
	What 3 words best describe the area?	
	What kind of situations here have happened or could happen here that have made or would make you feel unsafe?	
	What kind of situations here have happened or could happen here that have made or would make you feel safe?	
LIGHTING: SEE AND BE SEEN	What is the lighting like? <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Very poor	
	Is the lighting evenly spread out across the market? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Are there spaces that are poorly lit?
	Are the lights all working? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	If not, where?
	Is there adequate lighting of the market at night and in the evenings? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
	Are you able to identify the face of a person 25 metres away? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Is the lighting obscured by any structures? Trees, posts, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	How is the lighting at the entry and exits?	Does this make you feel safe/unsafe? Why?
	How is the lighting in the walkways and stairwells?	Does this make you feel safe/unsafe? Why?
	Can you see clearly ahead? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If not, why? <input type="checkbox"/> Bushes, trees <input type="checkbox"/> Walls <input type="checkbox"/> Corners <input type="checkbox"/> Other Mark obstacles on map with letter O
	Are there any spaces where people could hide without being seen? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Between rubbish bins <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned machinery and tables <input type="checkbox"/> Alleys or paths <input type="checkbox"/> Doorways or entrances <input type="checkbox"/> Overgrown bushes, weeds <input type="checkbox"/> Others Mark possible entrapment sites on map with letter E
	What would make it easier to see in this market?	<input type="checkbox"/> Transparent materials (e.g. glass) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Cut back trees/bushes <input type="checkbox"/> Install security mirrors <input type="checkbox"/> Other

<b>BUSY AREAS AND ISOLATED SPACES</b>	Can you see and hear people around you and do you feel you could be seen and heard by others?	
	Are there a lot of people using the market?	
	What are people's main activities?	
	When are the busiest times of the day?	<input type="checkbox"/> Morning <input type="checkbox"/> Afternoon <input type="checkbox"/> Evening (until 11pm) <input type="checkbox"/> Night (after 11pm) <input type="checkbox"/> Other
	Do the busy spaces make you feel safe/unsafe? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Why?
	Are there any spaces that feel empty and unsafe? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Why?
<b>INTIMIDATING GROUPS OF PEOPLE</b>	Are there particular groups of people hanging around who make you feel unsafe? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, who are they? (e.g. groups of young men, drug or alcohol abusers, other)
	Why are they hanging around?	
	Why do they make you feel unsafe?	
<b>POSSIBLE ASSAULT SITES</b>	Are there specific areas around the market where you feel more vulnerable?	
	Are there any areas where someone could hide from view?	
<b>GETTING TO &amp; FROM THE MARKETS</b>	How easy is it to predict the path you take every day? <input type="checkbox"/> Very easy <input type="checkbox"/> Easy <input type="checkbox"/> Not very easy <input type="checkbox"/> No way of knowing	
	Can you take alternative routes that are well lit? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
	Can you take alternative routes that are well travelled? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
	Are there buses or other forms of transport that you use to get to your market? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Please describe how you get to your market
	If you use buses or minivans etc, how often do they run?	During the day:  During the night:
	If you are arriving during the dark (very early in the morning or after sunset), will drivers stop somewhere that feels safe/close to the market or your home? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>SIGNAGE</b>	Are there signs or maps identifying where you are? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, are they easy to read, see and understand?
	Are there signs indicating where to seek assistance in the case of an emergency? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, are they easy to read, see and understand?
	What is your overall impression of the signs and information available about this market? <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Very poor	
	Are there any signs that should be added or changed?	If so, which ones?

<b>HEAR AND BE HEARD</b>	What is outside/surrounding the market?	<input type="checkbox"/> Factories <input type="checkbox"/> Offices <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant land <input type="checkbox"/> Rural/farming area <input type="checkbox"/> Streets with busy traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Streets with no traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Comments:
	Could someone hear you if you called for help? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	If yes, How far away is the nearest person that could hear you if you were to call for help? Specify distance – metres, blocks, etc.	
<b>SECURITY AND SURVEILLANCE: GET HELP</b>	Is the area patrolled by police or security? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	If yes: How frequently? <input type="checkbox"/> Every hour <input type="checkbox"/> One visit per evening/afternoon <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know  Are police or security male or female?  Do they make you feel safe or unsafe?  Would you feel comfortable asking them for help?	
	Are there other staff or authority figures present?	If yes:  Are they female or male?  Do they make you feel safe or unsafe?  Would you feel comfortable asking them for help?	
	Are there staff trained to handle different situations – is there anyone you could go to if there was a problem – who could appropriately respond to your needs? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	If yes, please describe	
	How easy would it be to escape to a safe place if you needed to? <input type="checkbox"/> Very easy <input type="checkbox"/> Easy <input type="checkbox"/> Not very easy <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		
	Is there more than one escape route? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		

<b>DESIGN, MAINTENANCE, ACCESSIBILITY</b>	What is your impression of the overall design of this market? <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Very poor	
	If you weren't familiar with this market, would it be easy to find your way around? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Is the market space accessible for people with disabilities?	E.g. Are there wheelchair ramps?
	As it is now, does this market allow you to carry out the activities for which it was built? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	How well is this market maintained? <input type="checkbox"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> Very well <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Poorly <input type="checkbox"/> Very poorly	
	Is there rubbish lying around? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Is there graffiti and/or racist/sexist slogans or images on the walls? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, please describe and identify locations.
	Are there any signs of intentional damage or destruction anywhere in the market?	If yes, please describe and identify locations.
	From your experience, how long do repairs take from the time they are reported? <input type="checkbox"/> Quickly <input type="checkbox"/> A long time <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
<b>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>	Are there toilets? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Are the toilets safe and easily accessible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If not, please describe any hindrances (physical or perceptible) to using the bathroom and washing facilities
	Are there adequate hand and vegetable washing facilities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Is this safe and easily accessible?

WORKING TOGETHER	Are there social and cultural activities that take place in your market? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, please describe
	Who participates in these activities?	
	Of these activities, which make you feel safe?	Please describe
	Of these activities, which make you feel unsafe?	Please describe
	Are there any community organisations or groups that use the market space? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	If yes, please describe
	Are there any community organisations or groups that are concerned about the wellbeing of people in the markets? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	If yes, please describe
	Do you have friends within the market that you can count on in an emergency or if you need help? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	If yes, please describe
	Are there people with disabilities or special needs who have trouble getting around?	<input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Visually impaired <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing impaired <input type="checkbox"/> People in wheelchairs or using other aids <input type="checkbox"/> Other Comments:
WHAT COULD BE BETTER?	What safety improvements would you like to see made to the market?	
	What kinds of improvements would you like to see in relation to the types of organisations or groups that engage with people in the market?	
	Would or could you contribute personally to your suggestions?	

## SAFETY IN THE MARKETS: INTERVIEWS WITH MARKET MANAGERS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, STAFF

1. What do you think are the three most important safety issues are for women in your markets?

1. Do you see violent behaviour occurring in your market?

For example:

- Bullying (e.g. being forced to lower price/having to give goods away)
- Intimidation, blackmail and theft
- Stalking/being followed
- Being forced to work at the market, being told not to work
- Harassment – comments about your bodies etc.
- Physical or sexual violence
- Discrimination – mistreated due to age, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender

If yes (prompts):

- Are certain groups targeted or affected more than others? E.g. age, gender, ethnicity, disability
- Who is carrying out this behaviour?
- Are they strangers or do you/vendors know them?
- Do they act individually or in groups?

2. How often do situations like this happen?

a. Is it more common at certain times of the day, week or months in the year?

3. Why do you think these events happen?
  - a. Norms – e.g. it’s just how people behave; we don’t see this as out of the ordinary.
  - b. Physical space – e.g. crowded of hidden parts of the market that are unsafe
  - c. Insufficient legal protection or safety services (police & security)
  - d. Alcohol, homebrew or other drugs
  - e. Use of weapons (knives, guns, wood, coconuts or other)
  - f. Lack of education or public awareness e.g. around the issue of violence against women.
4. How do vendors respond to harassment/violence?
  - a. How do they cope?
5. How do you respond when you see or hear about market vendors, staff, cleaners, or customers experiencing harassment/violence?
  - a. What do you do? What kind of help do you provide?
  - b. Do you think it’s your job to intervene if violence happens in the market while you are working there?
6. Which rules, legislation or policies are in place that address preventing violence in the market?
7. Are women involved or consulted on safety policies and planning?
  - a. Can you provide examples of where women have been consulted?
  - b. Who was consulted and what difference did it make?
  - c. What are the main barriers to consulting women in planning?
8. Which other organisations are responsible for prevention of violence/service provision?
  - a. What types of services are available/provided in the market?
9. What more can be done to prevent violence against women and girls taking place in this market space? Who could be responsible for this?

## SAFETY IN THE MARKETS - QUESTIONS FOR INTERVIEWS & FOCUS GROUPS WITH WOMEN MARKET VENDORS<sup>31</sup>

1. Can you tell me about your market?
2. What brings you to work at this market? Do you enjoy working here?
3. What do you think are the three most important women’s safety issues in the market space? Why?
4. Do you see violent behaviour occurring in your market?
 

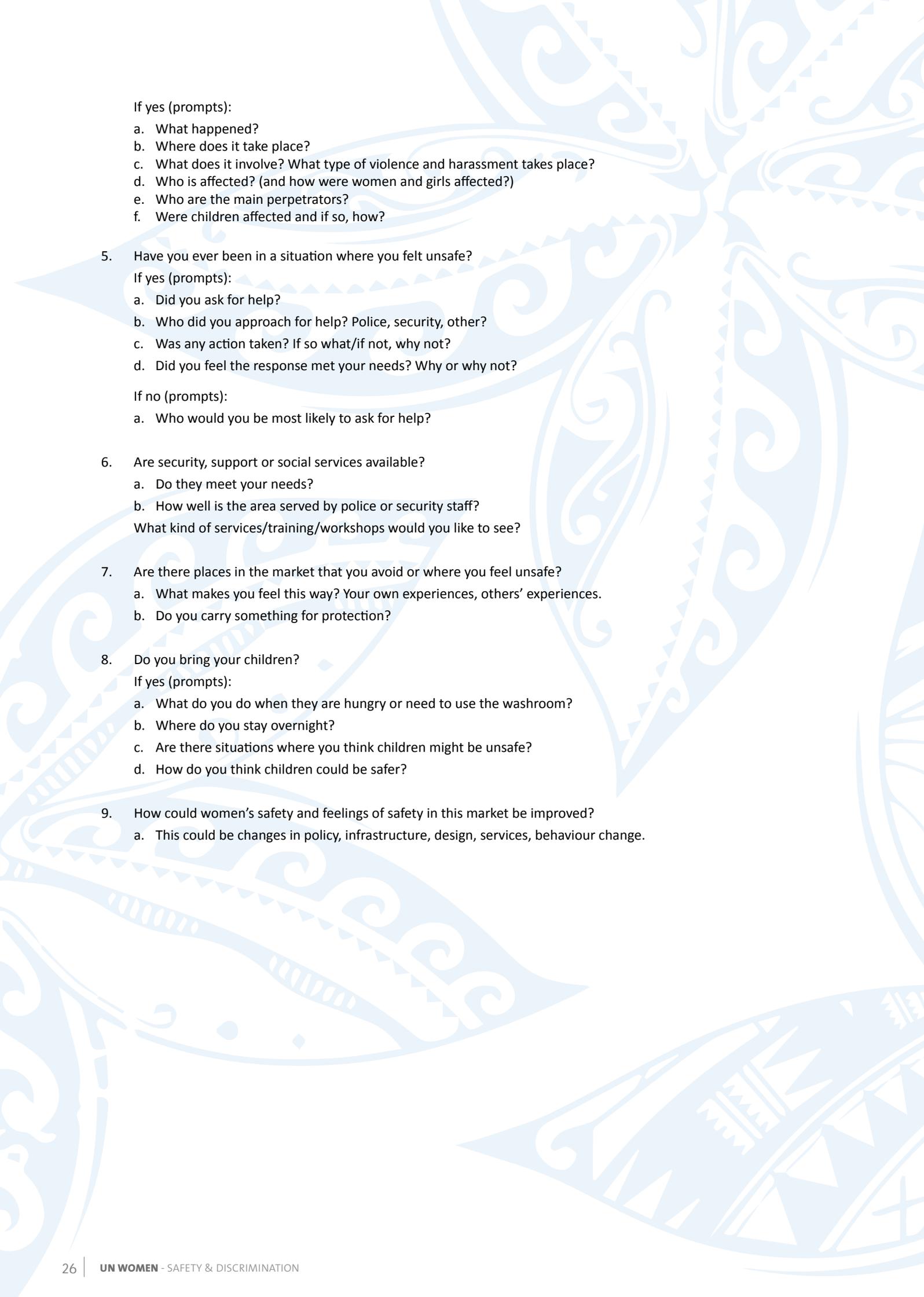
For example:

  - Bullying (e.g. being forced to lower price/having to give goods away)
  - Intimidation, blackmail and theft
  - Stalking/being followed
  - Being forced to work at the market, being told not to work
  - Harassment – comments about your bodies etc.
  - Physical or sexual violence
  - Discrimination – mistreated due to age, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender

<sup>30</sup> M4C Project in Vanuatu: Project sites, UNWomen Brief

<sup>31</sup> Questions drawn from: *Women in Cities International, Learning From Women to Create Gender Inclusive Cities and Making cities and urban spaces safe for women and girls: Actionaid safety audit participatory toolkit*

In Fiji and Vanuatu markets are governed by market by-laws. In Solomon Islands they are governed by ordinances. Kava is a traditional drink which is mildly intoxicating. Other names for kava are yaqona and grog.

- 
- If yes (prompts):
- a. What happened?
  - b. Where does it take place?
  - c. What does it involve? What type of violence and harassment takes place?
  - d. Who is affected? (and how were women and girls affected?)
  - e. Who are the main perpetrators?
  - f. Were children affected and if so, how?
5. Have you ever been in a situation where you felt unsafe?
- If yes (prompts):
- a. Did you ask for help?
  - b. Who did you approach for help? Police, security, other?
  - c. Was any action taken? If so what/if not, why not?
  - d. Did you feel the response met your needs? Why or why not?
- If no (prompts):
- a. Who would you be most likely to ask for help?
6. Are security, support or social services available?
- a. Do they meet your needs?
  - b. How well is the area served by police or security staff?  
What kind of services/training/workshops would you like to see?
7. Are there places in the market that you avoid or where you feel unsafe?
- a. What makes you feel this way? Your own experiences, others' experiences.
  - b. Do you carry something for protection?
8. Do you bring your children?
- If yes (prompts):
- a. What do you do when they are hungry or need to use the washroom?
  - b. Where do you stay overnight?
  - c. Are there situations where you think children might be unsafe?
  - d. How do you think children could be safer?
9. How could women's safety and feelings of safety in this market be improved?
- a. This could be changes in policy, infrastructure, design, services, behaviour change.

## SOURCES:

Making Port Moresby Safer for Women and Girls - Safe City for Women and Girls Programme - UN Women. <http://www.unwomen.org/~media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2014/8/making%20port%20moresby%20safer%20for%20women%20and%20girls%202014.ashx>

Making cities and urban spaces safe for women and girls - Actionaid safety audit participatory toolkit  
[http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/actionaid\\_safety\\_audit\\_participatory\\_toolkit.pdf](http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/actionaid_safety_audit_participatory_toolkit.pdf)

Cities without violence against women, safe cities for all. UNIFEM – Latin American Women and Habitat Network – AECID  
[http://www.redmujer.org.ar/pdf\\_publicaciones/safety\\_audits\\_checklist.pdf](http://www.redmujer.org.ar/pdf_publicaciones/safety_audits_checklist.pdf)

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> UN Women, Terms of Reference, Safety and Security Assessment, UN Women Markets for Change, 2017
- <sup>2</sup> World Health Organisation (2016). Violence Against Women – Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Against Women- Fact Sheet
- <sup>3</sup> Asian Development Bank (2016) Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor Leste
- <sup>4</sup> Carnegie et al cited in Eves (R) and Crawford (J) (2014), Do no Harm: The Relationship between Violence Against Women and Women’s Economic Empowerment in the Pacific, ANU, In Brief 2014/3
- <sup>5</sup> UN Women, M4C Regional Brief, Updated 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015
- <sup>6</sup> Ethical and Safety Guidelines for research on Gender Based Violence (GBV), [www.partnersforprevention.org](http://www.partnersforprevention.org)
- <sup>7</sup> Refer to: <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/01/building-market-resilience-to-climate-change-vanuatu/> country
- <sup>8</sup> UN Women Markets for Change Vendor annual survey 2017 – Vendors self-report on having a disability (Fiji 4%, Vanuatu 1% and Solomon Islands 3% ) based on use of the Washington Group questions on disability.
- <sup>9</sup> Please refer to: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/whatish.pdf> for the full definition of sexual harassment.
- <sup>10</sup> Refer to: <http://www.workplacebullying.org/individuals/problem/definition/> Workplace Bullying is the repeated, health-harming mistreatment of one or more persons (the targets) by one or more perpetrators. It is abusive conduct that is: threatening, humiliating, intimidating, or work interference — sabotage — which prevents work from getting done, or verbal abuse.
- <sup>11</sup> ICCPR – discrimination is understood to imply any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference which is based on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by all persons on an equal footing of all rights and freedoms.
- <sup>12</sup> In Fiji and Vanuatu markets are governed by market by-laws. In Solomon Islands they are governed by ordinances.
- <sup>13</sup> Kava is a traditional drink which is mildly intoxicating. Other names for kava are yaqona and grog.
- <sup>14</sup> This was noted in interviews as “anti-social behaviour” and is interpreted as some individuals who may be difficult to manage. This might also have been a reference to individuals who were experiencing mental health issues.
- <sup>15</sup> UNICEF uses the term ‘child protection’ to refer to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices (see [https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/What\\_is\\_Child\\_Protection.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/What_is_Child_Protection.pdf))
- <sup>16</sup> ibid
- <sup>17</sup> UN Women & UNDP, Fiji Markets for Change Proposed Project Document, 2014
- <sup>18</sup> UN Women, Markets for Change: Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu Market Profile, August,2014.
- <sup>19</sup> UN Women and UNDP, Fiji Markets for Change Proposed Project Document, January 2014.
- <sup>20</sup> ibid
- <sup>21</sup> <http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/May> 2 2017, Accessed January 2018
- <sup>22</sup> ibid
- <sup>23</sup> Kava is a traditional drink in Fiji and other parts of the Pacific. Kava is a mild sedative and is often referred to as “yagona” or even “grog”. In this report it will be referred to as kava.
- <sup>24</sup> ibid
- <sup>25</sup> ibid
- <sup>26</sup> IFC, 2010, Economic Opportunities for Women in the Pacific, p1.
- <sup>27</sup> UN Women, Solomon Islands Markets for Change Proposed Project Document, 2014.
- <sup>28</sup> Ibid
- <sup>29</sup> M4C Project in Vanuatu: Project sites, UNWomen Brief.
- <sup>30</sup> M4C Project in Vanuatu: Project sites, UNWomen Brief
- <sup>31</sup> Questions drawn from: *Women in Cities International, Learning From Women to Create Gender Inclusive Cities and Making cities and urban spaces safe for women and girls: Actionaid safety audit participatory toolkit*  
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