

GENDER AND PROTECTION: FIELD PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT PACK



Vanuatu Humanitarian Response



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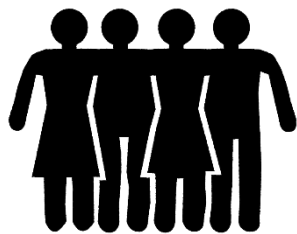
1. INTRODUCTION

Why are gender and social inclusion important in disaster response and protection activities?

- During disasters, women, girls, boys and men face a broad range of protection challenges which can affect them differently. Protection refers to the prevention of, and response to exploitation, abuse, violence and injury to others.
- Vanuatu has shown trends of sharp increases in domestic violence cases following disasters with reports showing up to 300% increases in cases.¹
- All people have the right to safety and freedom from exploitation and abuse, so it is important to make sure that everyone, including vulnerable people are protected from harm. Vulnerable people may include women and men, girls and boys, people with disabilities and older people. It all depends on their personal, family and community circumstances. And importantly this is not static – vulnerability can and does change over time in different emergencies.
- Twelve percent of people in Vanuatu have a disability². People with disabilities face increased challenges and incidence of inclusion challenges and are often targets of increased violence.
- Understanding the needs and challenges of vulnerable people, involving them in disaster response and targeting them for protection measures helps the whole community recover faster from disasters and build resilience.
- It's important to capture the voice of the affected communities in all our response efforts; women, girls and other vulnerable groups have information, perspectives, knowledge and skills to share. They are not simply victims.

For all these reasons and more, it's important that there is a focus on gender and protection in all emergency responses and across all sectors.

Included in this resource kit is a collection of resources that responders will find useful when deploying to the field. Please note however these are generic resources and should be supplemented with more specific and specialist material as necessary and as determined by particular roles and terms of reference.



Who is this kit for?

This Pack is a pre-deployment briefing pack and is designed specifically for use by anyone being deployed by the Gender and Protection Cluster. However noting that gender and protection is a cross cutting issue many of the resources and information in this pack may be useful to any of the other clusters, members or agencies who are deploying to a disaster affected location across Vanuatu.

Why is this kit important? This kit provides for the minimum gender and protection standards, guidelines and information about how one should conduct themselves and their activities while on deployment. This is important for ensuring risk minimisation, prevention, referral, protection and response mechanisms are adhered to in a consistent way and that no one is left out of the loop when it comes to providing response activities with a gender and protection centred focus.

¹ World Humanitarian Summit Pacific Consultation Position Paper: Gender Equality and Pacific Humanitarian Response from; https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WHS%20paper_final%20for%20submission_PDF.pdf and Rapid Gender Analysis Cyclone Pam Vanuatu, Care, 7 April 2011 from; <https://care.ca/sites/default/files/files/RGA%20Cyclone%20Pam%20Vanuatu%207%20April%202015.pdf>

² Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2009 National Population and Housing Census, from; <https://vnso.gov.vu/index.php/census-and-surveys/censuses>

2. KEY MESSAGES

Gender and Protection: Principles

Please note that these principles apply to all aspects of your work in an emergency, and should be used as a guide throughout your deployment.

Under the Gender and Protection Principles, States have the primary responsibility to protect all individuals within their jurisdiction in accordance with international and national legal provisions. However, the Vanuatu Gender and Protection Cluster, as an integral part of the Government of Vanuatu's disaster preparedness and response framework, works closely with the Government, communities and with other humanitarian and protection actors in Vanuatu and the Pacific region to provide a coherent, coordinated, accountable, and comprehensive response to the protection needs of individuals affected by natural disasters.

The work of the Gender and Protection Cluster will conform to key protection principles:

- ✓ Do no harm
- ✓ Non-discrimination
- ✓ Identifying the most vulnerable and their specific needs with attention to age, gender, disability and other relevant aspects of diversity
- ✓ Safe and dignified access to basic services
- ✓ Community participation and empowerment
- ✓ Identifying and strengthening existing positive community protection strategies

Gender and Protection: Why does gender and protection matter in disaster response?

- Natural disasters don't affect everyone in the same way. Social structures, customs and roles mean that people are affected differently, some worse than others. More vulnerable people may include women, girls and boys, people with disability and older people, pregnant and lactating women, people with chronic illness, and members of the LGBTIQ community.
- A disaster response can keep community members safe, help maintain their dignity and provide protection (i.e. prevent and respond to exploitation, abuse, violence and injury).
- People have different needs and capacities, and face different risks during and after a disaster. All people have a right to assistance in and following a disaster so it is important to make sure that everyone, including vulnerable people, have their needs assessed and addressed by disaster responses.
- Involving women, children/youth and people with disability in disaster response helps the whole community recover faster and build resilience. They have important information to share that can shape the response efforts.

(Excerpt from the Vanuatu National Child Protection Policy 2016-2026)

- Every child has the right to a safe, happy childhood free from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.
- Some children may need focused attention because they are made more vulnerable (e.g. because of disability, family situation/separation, etc.)
- The protection of children is a collective and shared responsibility that falls on all members of society
- The best interests of the child as reflected should be taken into consideration in all decisions.
- The influencing and positive role that some religious and kastom practices and systems can have on children's protection and long term development in Vanuatu should be supported, as long as they are keeping with these guiding principles and are in line with the national laws and international obligations.
- Do no harm
- The meaningful and relevant participation of children is critical to ensuring their own protection.
- Efforts to address gender and power inequities that underpin the low status of Ni-Vanuatu women and children are critical.



Additional Learning:

- Find out more about **gender and protection in emergencies** on the IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) website: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/>
- Read the Handbook for **Gender and Humanitarian Action**: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/gender-and-humanitarian-action/content/iasc-2017-gender-handbook-humanitarian-action-english>
- Check out the **Vanuatu National Child Protection Policy**: https://mjcs.gov.vu/images/policy/Vanuatu_National_Child_Protection_Policy_2016-2026_FINAL_Nov16.pdf
- Vanuatu Family Protection Act 2008: <https://dwa.gov.vu/images/policies/FamilyProtectionAct2008.pdf>
- Vanuatu National Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019: <https://dwa.gov.vu/images/policies/NationalGenderEqualityPolicyJuly2015.pdf>
- For key messages and guidelines regarding gender and protection mainstreaming in other clusters and sectors, contact the **Gender and Protection Cluster**. Many key documents and resources can be found on the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) website: <https://ndmo.gov.vu/resources/clusters/88-clusters/91-gender-protection>

3. HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS

The four humanitarian principles: humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence are the foundations for humanitarian action. They are essential to delivering safe and effective aid to affected people in any sort of emergency. Promoting and ensuring compliance with the principles are essential elements of effective humanitarian response coordination.



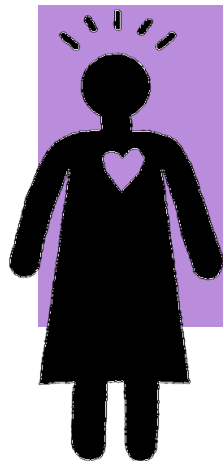
Adapted from:

<https://corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard>

4. ABOUT THE GENDER & PROTECTION CLUSTER

The Gender and Protection Cluster (G&PC) was first formed in 2014 just prior to Tropical Cyclone (TC) Lusi. In light of how frequent and severe disasters can be in Vanuatu, the G&PC has been an ongoing and permanent coordination mechanism from then until now.

The G&PC is led by the Vanuatu Government, the Department of Women's Affairs (Ministry of Justice and Community Services), with CARE International and Save the Children fulfilling the co-lead role. Its membership is made up of Government representatives from national ministries, UN agencies, international national NGOs, Vanuatu Red Cross Society, and other organisations with a focus and interest in gender and protection issues.



G&PC members are expected to:

- ✓ Regularly participate and engage in gender and protection response plans;
- ✓ Regularly share information including the 4W's (who, what, when) for situation reports;
- ✓ Be proactive in exchanging information and reporting, highlighting needs, gaps, and duplication, mobilise resources (financial, human, material), engage with affected communities, and build capacity;
- ✓ Share responsibility for G&PC activities, including assess needs, developing plans, policies and guidelines.

As part of the National Disaster Management Office's coordination structure, the G&PC contributes to improving preparedness for responding to natural disasters in a gender-and protection-sensitive manner, and ensuring that timely, effective and coordinated assistance is provided to persons affected by natural disasters in Vanuatu during emergency operations.

The G&PC has four sub-working groups: child protection, disability, gender based violence, psychosocial support (led by the Ministry of Youth and Sports Development). The objectives of these groups are to:

- **Increase Knowledge and Skills:** Develop knowledge and understanding of gender and protection issues in Vanuatu through advocacy, raising awareness, capacity building and technical advice for relevant stakeholders.
- **Operational Support:** Actively encourage other Clusters/Sectors of the humanitarian community to mainstream gender and protection into their planning and activities, and to provide technical support for this process.
- **Influence and Advocacy:** Identify protection issues and gaps (in times of preparation for and response to emergencies) and advocate to relevant authorities and other actors for action to address them.
- **Operational Coordination:** Play the lead role in the coordination of agencies involved in gender and protection activities to share information and respond to identified gaps.

In preparation, response and recovery the G&PC has continued to refine and develop its tools, processes and systems. It has developed and implemented training packages that have in turn improved knowledge and skills within the G&PC and the wider Cluster system. It has continued to advocate for improvements to the way in which gender and protection initiatives are both mainstreamed and targeted across the full cycle of disaster preparedness, response and recovery plans and activities.

5. HOW TO USE REFERRAL CARDS AND POSTERS

Using referral cards:

The Gender and Protection referral cards are designed to help emergency responders with a quick reference in ways to identify, support and refer a person who may be experiencing gender based violence.

Below is a referral cards sample that has been provided in your pack.

FRONT:

Gender and Protection Referral Card

If you meet a survivor of gender based violence...

1. **Do not try to solve the problem yourself.**
2. **Use words that comfort the survivor** and show respect.
3. **Inform the person that you can refer** them to someone who may be able to advise or assist them.
4. **Maintain confidentiality** and **respect their wishes.**
5. Encourage the survivor to **access health services** immediately.
6. **Always seek consent** before referring to a support service, and if the person is highly vulnerable, offer to accompany them.
7. **Listen but never judge**, and **don't record their personal data.**

Gender and Protection Cluster

BACK:

To refer a


- ⇒ **GBV SURVIVOR**
- ⇒ **CHILD AT RISK**
- ⇒ **PERSON LIVING WITH DISABILITY IN NEED OF IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE**

for help,

If there is an immediate risk, contact the Family Protection Unit in the local Police Post, or ask a local leader to help

Otherwise, refer them to the local Committee Against Violence Against Women (CAVAW), who can link them with legal and medical services, counselling and safe place to stay. The counsellor on duty at Vanuatu Women's Centre can be reached on 7754628, or the person can report to the hospital.

If you are a responder and need more advice, contact Louise Nasak on 5499000 or 7749900



Vanuatu Gender and Protection Cluster

Using referral posters and resources:

Additional resources such as posters are available to educate about protection and advocate support for people experiencing gender based violence.

The three posters (as shown) can be provided for distribution in the community and on community notice boards:

- What to do for a survivor of violence
- Expect Respect from people helping communities
- What evacuees need to be safe during evacuation + settlement

Copies of full-size posters available via the Gender and Protection Cluster or emergency operation centres.

WHAT TO DO for a survivor of violence

1 LISTEN
A person who has survived violence may need a listening ear. Be empathetic and respectful, but don't offer advice or try to solve the problem.

2 OFFER HELP
Ask if you can help them find someone who can provide counselling, medical care or other help.

3 RESPECT
Keep your conversation confidential and understand that it is the survivor's decision about whether to seek further help—unless the survivor is a child, and then all cases of violence should be reported to police.

Call the helpline: 24000

CONTACT

- Hospital /Health Clinic
- Penama Counselling Centre: 7313952
- CAVAW member
- Police Post

GENDER & PROTECTION CLUSTER
Australian Aid
CAVAW

EXPECT RESPECT From people helping communities

People providing help to communities should never misuse their position to get sex or anything else for themselves.

REMEMBER!

AID IS FREE
You should never need to exchange anything, including sexual favours, money, employment or goods, to get assistance.

SEXUAL ABUSE IS PROHIBITED
Emergency responders from government, NGOs, churches or anywhere else must follow rules that ban sexual abuse or exploitation.

ABUSE SHOULD BE REPORTED
People receiving aid have the right to report sexual abuse and exploitation. Responders **MUST ALWAYS** report if they see or suspect sexual abuse and exploitation by other responders.

REPORT TO

- + Local police
- + Local CAVAW
- + Church leaders
- + Chief
- + VWC 24-hour helpline: 24000

GENDER & PROTECTION CLUSTER
Australian Aid
CAVAW

WHAT EVACUEES NEED

to be safe during evacuation + resettlement

INFORMATION + COUNSELLING



People know what is being planned and when, and where to access services. Counselling should be available for people who have experienced violence and trauma, with a special focus on at risk people like women and children.



VULNERABLE PEOPLE PRIORITISED

People with disabilities, elderly, pregnant women, children and very sick people should be identified, supported and kept with their carers, mobility devices and belongings.



SAFETY + DIGNITY

Accommodation should have good lighting, accessible toilets, safe places for children and privacy to minimise risk to at risk people like women and children.



REGISTRATION

Information about men, women, boys, girls and disability should be recorded and accessible by all authorities and responders.



SPACE TO STORIAN

Communities should be kept together and be supported to discuss their concerns and plan for the future.



GENDER & PROTECTION CLUSTER



6. WHO TO REFER AND HOW

Referral for gender-based violence, children at risk and people living with disabilities

Affected people have a right to safety and dignity.



People who experience **gender based violence** (such as rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, exploitation, stalking, verbal abuse) should be referred for appropriate assistance, for their safety, health, and psychological wellbeing.



Children (people under age 18) at risk of harm should be referred for care and protection. Interviewing or documenting their situation should only be done by trained people, in the presence of an adult or caretaker chosen by the child.



After disasters, **people living with disabilities** can be extremely vulnerable, especially if they are separated from their carer. To protect their safety and dignity, a people living with a disability in need of urgent assistance should be referred for help.

GUIDELINES FOR RESPONDERS

Always observe **CONFIDENTIALITY, SAFETY, RESPECT, and DIGNITY**

- No decision is made without the **INFORMED CONSENT** of the person in need
- Have discussions in private settings with same-sex staff
- Be patient, be a good listener, and don't judge
- Don't press for information the person in need doesn't want to share
- Ask only relevant questions, don't make the person in need repeat their story
- Do not laugh, show disrespect or disbelief; **NEVER** blame the survivor
- At all times, prioritize the safety and security of the person in need as well as involved staff, volunteers and service providers
- As a responder you can make a referral yourself.

Informed content means the person agrees to seek assistant, understanding what is involved, and the benefits and risks

Benefits in seeking assistance:

- Access to medical care within 5 days for emergency contraception and prevention of sexually transmitted infections, and to have injuries treated
- Access to emotional and psychosocial support
- Survivor can request a forensic report be made and file a case with police

Risks of seeking assistance:

- Safety risk from exposure to further risk of harm
- Compromised privacy and confidentiality
- Possible inappropriate treatment by service providers
- Incident reported to others without consent (police, community leaders etc.)

IF THE SURVIVOR HAS GIVEN INFORMED CONSENT FOR REFERRAL:

IF THERE IS AN IMMEDIATE RISK TO THE SAFETY OF THE PERSON IN NEED:

PRIORITISE SAFETY & SECURITY

- If there is a local Police Post, contact them (Family Protection Unit)
- If not, contact the local chief, community or church leader to intervene

FOR SEXUAL AND/OR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE:
Ensure immediate access to health services (within 5 days, or 120 hours)

FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN NEED, INCLUDING WOMEN, CHILDREN AND PLWD:

CONTACT THE HELP LINE ON 24000

Alternatively, refer them to the local **Committee Against Violence Against Women**, the **Vanuatu Women's Centre** on 7754628, or the **hospital**.

They will know what to do to assist the survivor, such as accessing safe spaces for women and girls, health services, psychosocial support, police and legal services as appropriate and available.

If you are a responder and need more advice, contact Louise Nasak on 5499000 or 7749900

7. RULES ON SEXUAL CONDUCT FOR HUMANITARIAN WORKERS

The **rules on sexual conduct for humanitarian workers** outlines explicit guidelines on unacceptable behaviour and relationships in relation to sex in the context of work as a humanitarian worker.

This is important information to guide your conduct in the field and the conduct of your colleagues and peers. Please share this information with others

Copies of full-size posters available via the Gender and Protection Cluster or emergency operation centres.

Rules on sexual conduct for humanitarian workers

Humanitarian workers can be disciplined – even fired – for unacceptable behaviour in relation to sex. These are the rules they must comply with:

- Humanitarian workers are not allowed to have sexual relationships with anyone under the age of 18, even if it is legal in their country. Saying they did not know the person's true age is not a valid excuse.
- Humanitarian workers are not allowed to pay for sex with money, employment, goods or services – including goods and services intended as aid to people in need. They must not use promises of these things to make other people accept any kind of behaviour that humiliates or exploits them. This includes paying or offering money for sex with a prostitute.
- Humanitarian workers have influence over who receives goods and services. This places them in a position of power in relation to people who need assistance. For that reason, humanitarian organizations strongly encourage staff not to have sexual relationships with anyone affected by a humanitarian emergency. Such relationships make humanitarian action seem less honest and credible.
- If a humanitarian worker is worried or suspects that anyone in their organization or another aid organization may be breaking humanitarian rules on sexual conduct, they must report it, following procedures set up by their agency.
- Humanitarian workers must create and maintain a work environment which prevents unacceptable sexual behaviour and encourages staff to behave as set out in their codes of conduct. All managers are responsible for supporting and developing systems which maintain this environment.

The IASC principles on sexual exploitation and abuse are available here:
http://www.pse-taskforce.org/uploads/tools/sixcoreprinciplesrelatingtosea_iasc_english.doc
This plain-language version was developed in collaboration between the IASC Task Team on Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Translators without Borders

8. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS



Last updated: August 2018

Next update: August 2020 or previous in accordance to any major changes in Vanuatu legislation or relevant international legislation

Introduction

All humanitarian workers and disaster responders are personally and collectively responsible for upholding and promoting the highest standards of ethical and professional conduct.

Implementation of the Code of Conduct

You will be required to read, understand and sign a copy of this Code. If you have any questions regarding this information, please discuss them with your direct line manager, or your Human Resources team. A staff member has a duty to report any breach of this Code to the appropriate person within your agency.

All reports and concerns will be properly considered and treated with discretion.

Standards of Conduct

As a humanitarian worker or emergency responder I commit to:

Ensure that my personal and professional conduct is, and is seen to be of the highest standard. This means:

- ✓ I will treat all people fairly, with respect and dignity;
- ✓ I will ensure the protection of children;
- ✓ I will observe local laws and be respectful of local customs;
- ✓ I will not work under the influence of alcohol or be in possession of illegal substances;

Avoid involvement in any criminal activities, activities that contravene human rights or those that compromise the work of emergency response. This means:

- ✓ I will not participate in any forms of illegal activity;
- ✓ I will observe Vanuatu legislation and be respectful of local customs when there is no conflict with international standards in humanitarian response and gender and protection principles;
- ✓ As a citizen of Vanuatu, I may engage in political activity in country at my own discretion but this will not be done in the context of humanitarian response and no humanitarian response will be used for political gain.

Refrain from any form of harassment, discrimination, physical or verbal abuse, intimidation or exploitation. This means:

- ✓ I will fully abide with the requirements to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and follow the rules for sexual conduct of humanitarian workers. I will not engage in sexual behaviour with beneficiaries;
- ✓ I will not engage in any form of sexual behaviour with a minor. A minor is taken to be anyone under 18 years of age;
- ✓ I will not engage in any form of sexual harassment towards anyone including community members, disaster affected people and other humanitarian responders. Sexual harassment is any unwanted or unwelcome sexual behaviour. It has nothing to do with mutual attraction or friendship.

Examples of this behaviour may include, but are not limited to:

- unnecessary familiarity, such as deliberately brushing up against a person or unwelcome touching;
- suggestive comments or jokes;
- insults or taunts of a sexual nature;
- intrusive questions or statements about a person's private life;
- sending sexually explicit emails or text messages;
- repeated unwanted requests to go out on dates;
- requests for sexual favors; and
- behavior that may also be considered to be an offence under criminal law, such as physical assault, indecent exposure, sexual assault, stalking or obscene communications.

- ✓ I will not request any service or sexual favour from participants of emergency response programs, beneficiaries, children or others in the communities in which I work in return for protection or assistance, and will not engage in sexually exploitative relationships;
- ✓ I will not exchange money, employment, goods or services for sex, including sexual favours or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour.
- ✓ I will not engage in any exploitative, abusive or corrupt relationships.

Perform my duties in a manner that avoids conflict of interest or corruption.

- ✓ I will not accept any cash, money, financial gain or other material benefits or favours, personal relationships and associations;
- ✓ I will not abuse the advantage of my position for private purposes, or obtain or direct financial benefits for myself or my family/friends, or solicit or accept gifts, rewards or benefits which might compromise, or be seen to compromise my integrity;
- ✓ Conduct all official duties with integrity, free from any dishonesty or corruption, including not engaging in any act of favouritism, nepotism, cronyism, or bribery.

Statement of receipt

I have received, understood and read the copy of Gender and Protection Cluster Code of Conduct

(PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE)

(POSITION TITLE)

(DATE)

9. CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN WORKERS VISITING VANUATU

It is vital that the principles of **'Do No Harm'** are foremost in everything that you do. Neither your expertise nor your mandate absolve you from the possibility of having a potentially negative impact, and you must be wary of the notion that 'the end justifies the means' when engaged in humanitarian work. It is rather the means which perhaps carries the greater likelihood of sustaining positive outcomes in the long term. Integrity of process while working on outputs is just as important as the quality of the outcomes.

Common cultural stereotypes of the Vanuatu people:

- Social organisation may be in line with various commonalities or themes other than nationality. Status within these groups is important;
- Place more importance upon interpersonal relationship, family, culture (*kastom*) and church than the instrumental business of day-to-day life and individuality that tends to predominate in the West;
- May interpret/respond to questioning very literally, any may not always extrapolate your ultimate objective from questions that do not explicitly outline what you are trying to achieve. This can sometimes appear to be a lack of willingness and/or ability to problem solve;
- Moderate composure in public and avoid overt displays of emotion. It is unusual for members of the opposite sex to be alone in a non-public space if not married;
- Adhere to a modest dress code.

Many locals see expatriate workers as having an air of superiority. Your achievements and expertise have a lot to offer the context to which you are deployed; however, focus primarily on deepening your understanding of the local context and listening to local insights on what works and why. Getting to know your local team is a critical first step. Experienced humanitarian workers suggest that having an approach that focuses on establishing relationships with the people you work with and learning about the country and the culture is more appreciated and will lead to better results. Conversely, inadequate cross-cultural and/or interpersonal competency is a leading cause of negative partner feedback and lack of effectiveness.

Some commonly accepted points on Ni-Vanuatuan etiquette:

- Handshaking is the customary form of greeting between members of the same sex;
- Socially, women greet other women that they know with a kiss on each cheek, or a handshake if they don't know each other well;
- Take time to identify and understand the social groupings present where you are working; these may have been formed along more complex lines than simple geographical collocation. Engaging with such groups will likely be the most effective way of leveraging change, particularly if looking to engage women in the community. Ensure you pay respect to any community or social group elders identified in this process and separate groups of women and men in discussions so that women may speak freely;
- Learn some Bislama (the *lingua franca*); this will help with the important process of social engagement;
- If asking questions or explaining plans, take the time to describe short-term activities in relation to your overall objectives;
- Display emotional restraint when engaging with Ni-Vanuatuan; e.g. never lose your temper or swear at work;
- Avoid overt public displays of affection (including when you are in public outside of work time);
- Use of offensive language is illegal; penalties may include claims for 'compensation'.

Individuals and groups gravitate towards their community and language groups; broader still, they identify with island groupings according to various affiliations, including marriage and church membership. This system of reciprocity among kin, tribe, language group or island, places mutual obligations for assistance and favours upon people. Individuals are likely to be unable to refuse requests from their family and community for accommodation, food, money, fuel or transport. The system has, as with most social arrangements, both positive and negative dimensions. It operates as a social safety net and a way of redistributing wealth, but may also place pressure (e.g. in relation to income or use of workplace facilities) on employed family members. This contrasts with countries that can instead be described as highly individualistic societies, e.g. Australia. Gender inequality is rife; women have low status compared to men and violence against women is high (around 60% of Ni-Vanuatuan women experience family violence).

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