



Fiji Women's Crisis Centre

PROGRAMS TO ELIMINATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN FIJI AND THE PACIFIC

**ANNUAL REPORT 6
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FWCC Programs to Eliminate Violence Against Women:

Annual Report 6, July 2014

ABBREVIATIONS

ACR	Activity Completion Report
ARs	Annual Reports
APWLD	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BWCC	Ba Women's Crisis Centre
CASA	Centre Against Sexual Assault, Melbourne
CAVAW	Committee Against Violence Against Women
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CCC	Christian Care Centre, Honiara, Solomon Islands
CCF	Citizen's Constitutional Forum
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution/ Department of Public Prosecution
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DVRO	Domestic Violence Restraining Order
EVAW	Elimination of Violence Against Women
EVAWG	Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FLARE	Feminist Learning, Advocacy & Research for Empowerment
FNPF	Fiji National Provident Fund
FWCC	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre
IDAHOT	International day Against Homophobia and Transphobia
FWRM	Fiji Women's Rights Movement
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LWCC	Labasa Women's Crisis Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOW	Ministry of Women
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NWCC	Nadi Women's Crisis Centre
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
PCC	Program Coordination Committee
PDD	Project Design Document
PER	Public Emergency Regulations (Fiji Interim Administration, April 2009)
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PNG	Papua New Guinea
POAD	Public Order Amendment Decree (Fiji Interim Administration, January 2012)
PDLP	Professional Diploma in Legal Practice, USP.
PPDVP	Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Program
PRNGOs	Pacific Regional Alliance of Non-Governmental Organisations
PWSDP	Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development
RRRT	Pacific Regional Rights Resource Team
RTI	Regional Training Institute
RTP	Regional Training Program of FWCC
RWCC	Rakiraki Women's Crisis Centre
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TOT	Training of Trainers
TWCCC	Tonga Women and Children's Crisis Centre
UN	United Nations
UN WOMEN	United Nations Fund for Women
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VAW	Violence Against Women
VWC	Vanuatu Women's Centre
WHO	World Health Organisation
WUTMI	Women United Together Marshall Islands
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Report covers the progress of year 5 and the annual plan for Year 6 of the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre [FWCC] Programs to eliminate Violence Against Women [VAW] in Fiji and the Pacific. The Project Goal is the elimination of Violence Against Women in Fiji and the Pacific. The Program Design includes 2 objectives:

1. Reduced individual and institutional tolerance of violence against women
2. Increased availability of appropriate services

Progress towards Objectives and Achievements

As it enters the final year of the six-year program, FWCC has made significant progress towards achieving program objectives and outcomes, with significant over-achievement in some areas. This has been despite a very challenging and volatile social and political climate. While this Progress Report, as usual, focuses mainly on evidence gathered over the past 12 months, results are due to the persistent and combined efforts of all FWCC's work over the past 30 years of FWCC's existence.

The progress made in Year 5 is detailed in Annex 1 and Section 3 of this report, which reviews program progress and achievements against indicators included in the log frame and Monitoring & Evaluation [M & E] framework.

- The total number of counselling sessions provided by FWCC and the 4 Branches combined in 2013 was 7016. (Table 1.14.5) Since 2009 there has been a 92% increase in the number of counselling sessions and a 28% increase in the number of new clients.
- FWCC counselled 915 new clients and had 1387 repeat sessions face-to-face in 2013. The total number of counselling sessions (including by telephone) provided at FWCC in total in 2013 was 2951. (Table 1.3). The total number of counselling sessions (including by telephone) provided at the 4 Branches in total in 2013 was 4065, including 1153 new clients and 2912 repeat counselling sessions.
- 12 counselling sessions were held for women living with disabilities in Year 5. This is the first year when separate figures for this group have been included in the Annual Report. (Table 1.14.6 & 1.14.7)
- 89 women were assisted with accommodation needs by FWCC and the Branches. (Table 1.15)
- The increase in numbers of counselling sessions for legal issues such as divorce, custody and maintenance, and property issues is strong evidence that women are more aware of their rights and are increasingly seeking access to justice. There is also evidence that more women are recognising emotional abuse as a form of violence and a crime.
- The total number of Community Education sessions provided by FWCC and the 4 Branches combined in Year 5 was 190. There were 55 community education sessions undertaken by FWCC in Year 5, with a total of 5144 participants, including 2610 women, 674 men, 1003 girls and 844 boys. (Table 8). The Branches undertook 135 community education activities in Year 5, with a total of 8272 participants, including 3389 women, 1286 men, 1963 girls and 1634 boys. The Branches also use community education activities to identify counselling needs, as well as to carry out mobile counselling sessions. (Tables 10, 10.1, 10.2 & 10.3)
- There were 8 training sessions of other agencies carried out by FWCC in Fiji in Year 5. These training sessions included 304 participants (128 women and 176 men). In addition, the Branches carried out 7 trainings of other agencies, which included 134 participants (62 women and 72 men). In total, FWCC and the Branches trained 438 participants from 15 other agencies in Year 5.
- Of the other agencies trained in Year 5, the most significant agency was the Fiji Police Force. 5 training sessions were held in Suva, Nadi and Labasa for officers from all districts. 186 Police Officers, ranging from officers from the Sexual Violence Unit, Prosecutors and the Border Police to frontline officers in rural stations and maritime districts, received training on gender, violence against women, human rights and the law.
- In Year 5, there were 10 Male Advocacy training sessions carried out by FWCC, including 7 in Fiji and 3 in the Region, with a total of 382 participants. There were two stages of training carried out in Papua

New Guinea [PNG] with senior civil servants and Magistrates. (Table 8.4) The 4th stage training of trainers was conducted with male advocates from Fiji, Vanuatu, PNG, Tonga and Nauru. Some of these men are already undertaking male advocacy training themselves with community members, youth, Chiefs and other agencies.

- FWCC remained on the Inter-Agency Taskforce on the Elimination of Violence Against Women & Children, organised by the Ministry of Women [MOW], but apart from a training session on gender carried out for Taskforce members, there was little activity from the Taskforce. However, the Branches continued to successfully engage in their local Inter-agency Taskforces. A new inter-agency committee was initiated by Ba WCC in Tavua and a new stakeholders network in Seaqaqa by Labasa WCC. Through FWCC's National Network and these Branch networks, service providers have been influenced to improve their services.
- Two Regional Training Programs [RTPs] were held in Year 5- in October 2013 and May/June 2014. A total of 84 participants attended, comprising of 56 women and 28 men from Fiji, PNG, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Kiribati and Palau. Participants included CAVAW members and crisis centre workers, Police Officers, Justice Department employees and Prosecutors.
- Demand for FWCC training and assistance from within the Region continued to increase. FWCC had already exceeded its PDD target of 6 training and assistance visits by Year 3. In Year 5, an additional 7 in-country visits were done including 4 trainings with a total of 65 participants, including 54 women and 11 men (excluding male advocacy training in PNG). The visits to Tonga and Vanuatu were within the context of an ongoing mentoring/training relationship, while 2 trainings in Kiribati were first requests.
- In addition, FWCC provided further regional assistance by hosting 5 attachments from the region over Year 5, from Nauru, Kiribati, Tonga and the Solomon Islands.
- The Regional Training Institute, FLARE, was established, with staff being recruited and the first meeting of the Advisory Committee held in December. Work commenced on developing 3 new training modules, a Child Protection Manual was developed, and preliminary work began on revising the RTP.
- Regional and National Network members are applying new skills to improve their service delivery and strengthen their prevention programs, due to various training, mentoring and other support provided by FWCC.
- As a result of FWCC's regional networking, training and support, there have been 19 legislative or policy changes since this phase began aimed at preventing and responding to VAW, and 21 more appropriate services have either been established or improved the quality of their approach due to FWCC's inputs. These changes are evidence of reduced institutional tolerance of VAW throughout the region.
- There are many more well-informed individuals leading discussion and debate in Fiji on women's human rights and gender based violence since 2009, and many examples of breakthroughs, initiatives and actions taken by community members and opinion leaders that also demonstrate reduced individual and institutional tolerance. For example, a new EVAWG committee has been set up in Vatukoula on the initiative of local women trained by Ba WCC.
- FWCC's Report on its National Research on Women's Health and Life Experiences in Fiji (2010/2011) "**Somebody's Life Everybody's Business**" was released in December 2013.
- FWCC purchased a building for the Labasa WCC in year 5 and LWCC will move into the building as soon as repairs and renovations are done.
- FWCC became the Managing Agent for TWCCC's core funding for Australian Aid in May.
- The capacity of Branches to undertake all their work has increased significantly since 2009. All have increased credibility and authority in their communities. FWCC has delegated the selection of areas for community education to the Branches and each has staff able to undertake well-targeted community education and, in some cases, training. Counselling skills including supervision skills have also increased.

Financial Report

Section 6 of this Report and Annexes 2 and 3 provide details of funds received and expenditure for Year 5 and revised cost schedules for Year 6.

- The total funds available to FWCC in Year 5 were F\$ 3,668,215.11 (Table 1 of Annex 2A). This included F\$630,995.11 carried forward from Year 4 at 30th June 2013 (after audit adjustment); F\$2871,660 received for the Year 5 tranche from DFAT under AusAID Agreement No. 52787 in September 2013; and F\$165,560 received for the Year 1 tranche under DFAT Agreement No. 70187 as managing agent for the Tonga Women's and Children's Crisis Centre Core Program
- The total Year 5 expenditure for FWCC was F\$2,396,682.09 (Table 2 of Annex 2A and Annex 2B). This included \$2,236,229.90 spent from FWCC core funds, \$138,315.66 transferred to TWCCC for their Program under Agreement No. 70187, and funds transferred to FWCC's Refuge Account for FWCC's Managing Agent fee- there is no acquittal in this Report of funds transferred to TWCCC under Agreement 70187, because a separate report will be prepared in-country with TWCCC. In addition to the funds transferred under Agreement 70187, FWCC transferred \$137,802 from its own funds to TWCCC, including \$65,439 from FWCC's core budget and \$72,363 from FWCC's own fundraising.
- The revised budget total for Year 6 is F\$5,424,075.64. This includes F\$1,271,533.27 carried forward from Year 5; F\$1,610,169.49 expected from the Year 6 core tranche from DFAT (calculated at the current foreign exchange rate of 0.59); F\$2,542,372.88 expected for tranche 12 under Amendment No.3 to Agreement 52787, for the purchase of the Suva Girls Shelter, 2 branch buildings, 3 Branch vehicles and recurrent costs of the Ba and Labasa shelters and the RTI.
- FWCC has carried forward the purchase of the Ba Women's Shelter, the purchase of the Nadi WCCC office and the construction/purchase of the Labasa Women's Shelter to Year 6. Capital costs for the purchase of the buildings have been preserved in full and have been increased for the Suva Girls Shelter, which is budgeted for Year 6. This increase was necessary due to increased property values in Suva and a shortage of suitable properties.
- The increase between the PDD and Revised Budget is \$4,250,469. This is substantially due to the capital and recurrent costs associated with the purchase of Branch buildings and shelters and the establishment of the RTI included in Amendment No 3. This also accounts for the majority of funds carried forward to Year 6.

Highlights for Year 6 include:

- There will be a joint Australian Aid and New Zealand Aid review of the Program in September. This is to be followed by the preparation of an Investment Design Document (IDD) in November 2014 for the next funding phase.
- The shelter for women impacted by violence to be established at Labasa will become operational by January 2015. Renovations are to be carried out on the recently purchased Branch property, with both the shelter and branch now under consideration for location at the same property (although not the same building). Staff will be trained, including attending attachments at Women's Refuges in New Zealand, before the shelter becomes operational.
- Two branch buildings will be purchased – the first in Ba and the second in Nadi. A building will be purchased or constructed in Ba for the establishment of the Ba Women's Shelter – locations are being considered and valuations being obtained, and a purchase will be made by October 2014.
- There are 7 Male Advocacy trainings scheduled for Fiji in Year 6, including one with the National Youth Council in September, 2 with Turaga ni Koros in Rewa, 1 in Serua, 1 in Naitasiri and 2 to be conducted by LWCC in Cakaudrove and Taveuni. A Regional Male Advocacy Training will be also held in Fiji in Year 6 with a new group of participants.
- The police training provided in Year 5 will continue in Year 6, with 2 follow up trainings scheduled in December 2014 and January 2015. These will be targeted specifically at Crime Officers and officers from police districts identified by counsellors as exhibiting serious problems in responding to VAW.
- A Regional Network Meeting will be held in March 2015 – this will coincide with FWCC's 30 year Anniversary and the meeting of the Feminist Learning & Advocacy for Research & Empowerment Institute (FLARE). FWCC will release a book on its history and achievements to mark its 30 Year Anniversary.

- FLARE will move into separate premises by June 2015 – premises have been identified and negotiations are underway for renovations to the same.
- The FWCC website has been redesigned and updated in July 2014. FLARE will develop new training modules for specific target groups during Year 6, and will produce 2 publications including a summary booklet on the national research findings, and an update of FWCC's Trainers Manual on Gender Relations.
- A National Summit will be held in November 2014 with women's NGOs and selected service providers, to discuss and workshop solutions to the issues that women are facing with Police, including the treatment of female complainants and other access to justice issues.
- One RTP will be held in February 2015. There are 9 in-country training visits scheduled for Year 6. These visits will build regional capacity and strengthen partnerships between FWCC and network members, and include visits to the Samoa Victim Support Group, Vanuatu Women's Centre, Tonga WCCC, PNG and New Zealand. The visit to Tonga will be to fulfil FWCC's responsibilities as the managing agent for TWCCC funding from Australian Aid.
- An intensive one week in-house training workshop for counsellors will be conducted by the Coordinator and Counsellor Supervisor in September. This will replace the external Melbourne based West CASA training which has been accessed in past years. The in-house training will revisit FWCC's rights based approach to counselling and focus on feminism, ethics, the religious and cultural excuses for violence, and empathy.
- The Counsellor Manager and Counsellor Supervisor will continue to conduct monthly group supervision sessions. There will be regular legal literacy training for counsellors, with the first session to be held during the Counsellors Training Workshop in September. The supervision and training sessions ensure that counsellor advocates are well informed on counselling issues and legal developments.
- Branch counselling, including regular mobile counselling to Tavua, Sigatoka, Lautoka, Savusavu and other remote areas will continue. All four branches have a planned schedule of community education activities which will be delivered over the next 12 months. The Branches will continue to strengthen and enhance their networking through the use of EAW committees and by reaching out to new groups and communities. Labasa WCCC will hold community awareness workshops in outlying islands, including Rabi Island and Kioa Island in Year 6. Branches will be involved in FWCC's counsellor training and Project Officers will participate with other staff in the development of FWCC's design for the next phase.

1. INTRODUCTION

Implementing Agencies and Reference Documents

FWCC is an autonomous, multi-racial non-government organisation established in 1984. This is the 5th phase of multi-year funding from the Australian Aid program for FWCC's national and Pacific regional program. NZAID has been funding local activities undertaken by FWCC's 3 Branches in Nadi, Ba and Labasa for some years, and began funding a fourth Branch in Rakiraki in July 2011. In this phase, the harmonisation of support from Australian and New Zealand Aid is consolidated throughout the whole design process as well as the implementation and monitoring of FWCC and Branch Programs.

The six-year program is from July 2009 - June 2015. The logframe in Annex 8 describes all results that will be achieved. Annex 4 is a 12 month implementation schedule that details activities to be undertaken to achieve each output in year 6.

The main reference documents for this program are:

- FWCC: "Program to Eliminate Violence Against Women in Fiji and the Pacific". PDD: July 2009 – June 2015.
- Partnership Framework Between Commonwealth of Australia represented by the Australian Agency for International Development and the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre 2009-2015.
- "Funding Agreement Deed between Commonwealth of Australia represented by the Australian Agency for International Development and the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre for Phase 5 Partnership Funding", AusAID Agreement 52787.
- "Funding Agreement Deed between Commonwealth of Australia represented by the Australian Agency for International Development and the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre for Men as Advocates on Women's Human Rights Handbook", AusAID Agreement 53060.
- AusAID Agreement 52787. Amendment No. 1, 19 October 2010 (Funding for Tonga Women and Children's Crisis Centre)
- AusAID Agreement 52787. Amendment No. 2, 23 May 2011 (Funding for FWCC National Research)
- AusAID Agreement 52787. Amendment No. 3, 23 May 2013 (Funding for 3 Refuges, 3 branch buildings, Regional Training Institute and bridging funding for the Tonga Women and Children's Crisis Centre)
- Grant Funding Agreement between NZAID and FWCC, CT File GRA/53/7
- FWCC Annual Reports for Years 2 to 5.

Preparation of the Annual Report

As required in the Australian Aid Agreement with FWCC, this annual report includes a review of progress for year 5 from July 2013 to June 2014, and outlines expected outputs and results for year 6 from July 2014 to June 2015. The report was jointly prepared by a team of FWCC staff with assistance from FWCC's Consultant. This process included the workshopping of all sections of this report, and the joint preparation of various sections of the document. Those involved in the process were the Accounts Administrator, Research Officer, Lawyer, Legal Researcher, FLARE Information Technology Officer, FLARE Research Officer, FLARE Manager, Counselling Supervisor, Branch Project Officers, Regional Administrator, Research Manager/Deputy Coordinator, and the Coordinator.

2. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

2.1 Goal, Objectives and Outcomes

The goal of FWCC's program is to work towards the elimination of violence against women in Fiji and the Pacific region. This goal reflects FWCC's long-term organisational mission. It is closely aligned with the organisational and project objectives of Pacific regional network members and with international advocacy efforts. It reflects the language used by other key international actors working together to address violence against women (VAW). FWCC's program design includes 2 objectives that need to be achieved in order to make progress towards the goal of eliminating VAW over the program's 6 years:

1. Reduced individual and institutional tolerance of violence against women
2. Increased availability of appropriate services

FWCC's program addresses the problem of VAW using a human rights and development framework. The focus on human rights permeates the whole program and is based on a sound gender analysis of the problem including the need to transform gender relations and norms. Multiple and reinforcing strategies are employed to achieve the program objectives and these are grouped into five components. All five intermediate outcomes and all the output-level results within each component contribute to the achievement of both program objectives (see the logframe in Annex 8 and the Program Design Diagram in Annex 9). The five intermediate outcomes are:

1. Women are more aware of their rights and empowered to make changes in their lives – this is achieved through the activities and outputs in component 1 which focuses on coordination, counselling, advocacy and support for clients.
2. Increased awareness, understanding and skills to prevent and to respond to violence against women by male advocates for women's rights, community leaders and members and other service-providers – this is achieved through component 2 which focuses on community education, male advocacy and the training of other agencies.
3. Increased awareness, understanding and skills to prevent and respond to violence against women by regional Network members and other stakeholders across the Pacific region – this is achieved through component 3 which includes regional training, networking and institutional support to Network members and other stakeholders in the Pacific.
4. Key agencies influenced to improve policy, legislation and services – this is achieved through component 4 which focuses on advocacy for policy and legislative change and is supported by FWCC's research activities.
5. Accessible services to prevent and respond to violence against women – this is achieved by FWCC's Branches in component 5.

In May 2013, AusAID approved the proposal to establish two shelters for women escaping violent situations (in the Western and Northern Divisions), a shelter for girls in Suva, 3 branch buildings and a Regional Training Institute.

2.2 Component Description and Planned Outputs

Component 1: Coordination, Counselling, Advocacy and Support

This component includes 3 outputs which together will result in women becoming more aware of their rights and empowered to make changes in their lives, and this is a pre-condition for achieving both program objectives and the goal:

- Output 1.1: Coordination and management
- Output 1.2: Counselling, advocacy and support services
- Output 1.3: Temporary and safe accommodation

Output 1.1 includes human resource management activities (with the exception of ongoing support and mentoring to the branches) and all strategic planning, risk management, monitoring and evaluation and donor reporting. Coordination and management fits within this Component because the counselling, advocacy and support that is provided to clients has a direct linkage into all other aspects of FWCC's program. The overarching management of the program draws on the experiences and trends within this core service and feeds into other aspects of FWCC services, for example, determining community education needs, and monitoring the linkage of political trends to the response of service agencies such as the police and social welfare.

The provision of crisis counselling, advocacy, legal and support services to women who are survivors of domestic violence, psychological and sexual abuse is a core strategy in FWCC's efforts to eliminate violence against women (Output 1.2). The provision of temporary and safe accommodation is a new design feature for this phase (Output 1.3). This facility assists FWCC to meet the needs of clients for emergency accommodation and assists them to re-build their lives. Amendment No 3 to the Funding Agreement provided for 3 shelters to be established during this phase, to address the lack of safe accommodation for women and girls escaping from violence, including girls removed from their homes by the State due to sexual abuse – one shelter is to be in the Western Division, one in Labasa, and a shelter for girls in Suva.

Component 2: Community Education, Male Advocacy and Training of Other Agencies

Four outputs are included in this component. Together, all four outputs will result in increased awareness, understanding and skills to prevent and respond to VAW (Intermediate Outcome 2). By doing so, all contribute directly to the 1st objective of reducing individual and institutional tolerance of violence against women, as well as to the 2nd objective of increasing the availability of appropriate services. The four outputs are:

- Output 2.1 Community education
- Output 2.2 Male advocacy for women's human rights
- Output 2.3 Training of other service providers
- Output 2.4 Community mobilisation

Output 2.1 includes a range of community education activities with key agencies, educational and religious institutions and community groups to create awareness, discussion and debate on violence and women's human rights. FWCC has changed its strategy on mobile counselling during this phase; instead of undertaking 10 targeted visits to communities as planned in the PDD, mobile counselling is offered whenever needed in all community education activities. Other activities in Output 2.1 include upgrading of the resource centre and review and production of community education materials as needed.

FWCC's approach to working with men and training them to be male advocates for women's human rights (Output 2.2) was developed and refined over the last 2 phases. In this phase FWCC aimed to consolidate this work by strengthening the capacity of the existing group of men to be active participants in the work to eliminate violence against women in Fiji as well as at a regional level. A contract amendment with AusAID in 2010 (year 1) enabled FWCC to develop and trial a male advocacy training manual which has assisted with this consolidation. Over the last few years there has also been a greater focus on providing the first stage of male advocacy training to men at community level.

Output 2.3 targets training to other agencies that come into contact with survivors or perpetrators of VAW, in particular the police, social welfare, prosecutors and court officials, health staff, faith based organisations (FBOs) and a range of other NGOs. A new design feature includes the organising of a specific national training program similar to the regional training program to meet the demand from these various stakeholders. A National Network was established in Year 1 and this is an important forum for FWCC to strengthen service providers and other agencies in their work to eliminate violence against women.

Output 2.4 will result in counselling, advocacy, support and awareness to prevent and address VAW in remote local communities in Fiji. This output was designed to build on lessons learned from the Vanuatu Women's Centre program where local rural-based committees against violence against women (CAVAWs) are having a significant impact by raising awareness, preventing violence and providing services to women in very remote areas. FWCC re-designed its strategy for this output during planning for year 3, taking into account the other networks that exist in the country, including the Government's Zero Tolerance to Violence Communities scheme. The PDD provided for six committees to be established in this phase. This was revised to three EVAWG committees to be set up in rural areas where there are no other functioning networks with a human rights approach to eliminate violence against women. In Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, the strategy is to consolidate the National Network that was established in Year 1, rather than set up a new structure of committees.

Component 3: Regional Training, Networking and Institutional Support

This component includes four outputs which together will contribute to intermediate outcome 3 – increased awareness, understanding and skills to prevent and address violence in the Pacific region

Output 3.1: Regional training and support

Output 3.2: Regional networking and advocacy

Output 3.3: Conflict, democracy and human rights

Output 3.4: Capacity building, mentoring and support (new output included in new proposal)

FWCC is the Secretariat of the Pacific Women's Network against Violence against Women. Regional training, institutional support and networking is geared towards empowering Network members to assist them in their efforts to eliminate violence against women as well as raise the status of women in the Pacific region. Output 3.1 is focusing on training women and men from the region to address VAW within a human rights and development framework. This will be done through the regional training program (RTP) as well as through training institutes, attachments and in-country training and support visits.

Output 3.2 will result in a strengthened network for advocacy against VAW in the region by complementing the formal training provided in output 3.1 with practical support and mentoring to Network members, the production of a regional newsletter, maintaining a regional clearinghouse on VAW, mobilising support when needed including in conflict-affected areas, and through the regional meeting and women leaders retreat held in year 4. Output 3.3 monitors the impact of militarisation, conflict and political instability on women's human rights and advocates for the maintenance of the rule of law and democracy. These activities will result in a greater awareness of these issues and their impacts throughout the region.

Amendment No 3 to the Funding Agreement in year 4 (May 2013) included the establishment of a Regional Training Institute (RTI) that will house and deliver all FWCC training programs, and a small publishing arm to lessons learned and other resources on the issue of violence against women and women's human rights in the Pacific. Output 3.4 is a new design feature which FWCC envisaged to be implemented in Years 5 and 6. This builds on other work in Component 3 and includes a more proactive approach to strengthening key Regional Network members. This is similar to the Managing Agent role that FWCC has had with the Vanuatu Women's Centre and includes funding, capacity building and monitoring to strengthen Network members' programs. FWCC has identified the Tonga Women and Children's Crisis Centre as the initial network partner to which this service will be provided.

Component 4: Advocacy for Policy and Legislative Change

Through this Component, key agencies will be influenced to improve policy, legislation and services:

Output 4.1: Research, lobbying and advocacy

To support all advocacy, lobbying and community education efforts FWCC is undertaking research projects

which are specifically linked to lobbying activities with service-providers. A major research project on domestic violence and sexual assault was undertaken in year 2 and 3 and with findings published in year 5. Other activities include monitoring the portrayal of women, VAW and human rights in the media; monitoring the quality of sentencing in sexual assault cases; monitoring the quality of service provision; and advocating for the provision of improved and appropriate services.

Component 5: FWCC Branches (Supported by NZAID)

This component includes 2 outputs which together will result in accessible services to prevent and respond to VAW in rural areas:

Output 5.1: Branch Activities (Ba, Nadi, Labasa and Rakiraki)

Output 5.2: Capacity building of FWCC branches

The FWCC Branches are critical for providing services to remote, rural and semi-urban communities and informal settlements in the western division of Viti Levu (Ba, Nadi and Rakiraki) and Vanua Levu (Labasa). Each branch provides counselling and community education to people within the vicinity of the towns in which they are located, and they have their own outreach service to villages, settlements and isolated areas. The Branches work in traditional and patriarchal communities where basic services are limited. They engage in many collaborative efforts with local community groups, village leaders and local government authorities, enabling easier access and improved services for women.

Activities included in output 5.1 include the provision of a non-judgmental counselling and support service for women and children who are survivors of violence; combined community education and mobile counselling in local communities; undertaking 2 campaigns annually; mobilization of community support for women's human rights; networking with and supporting EVAWG committees after they are established by FWCC; identification, training, support and monitoring of male advocates; training of other local service providers; initiating regular inter-agency meetings with local service providers; and management of activities and finances. Branches also participate in FWCC research activities.

Output 5.2 will result in increased capacity of the Branches with FWCC providing training, ongoing support, supervision, and opportunities for Branch staff to participate in international and regional training and networking. Amendment No 3 to the Australian Aid Funding Agreement provided for buildings to be purchased for 3 longer-established branches in Nadi, Ba, Labasa during this phase.

3. REVIEW OF PROGRESS

This section reviews evidence on the achievement of program objectives and outcomes, using the indicators included in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) matrix (Annex 6). This is followed by a summary of progress on output indicators. Annex 5 includes baseline and monitoring data to verify quantitative indicators. Annex 1 summarises program activities achieved during year 5.

Box 1: Summary of Major Outcomes

There is strong evidence from a wide range of sources that FWCC has made significant progress towards achieving program objectives and outcomes. While the discussion below focuses mainly on evidence gathered over the last 12 months, these results are due to the persistent and combined efforts of all FWCC's work over 30 years, particularly FWCC's holistic and integrated approach which includes both prevention and response strategies:

- Women (FWCC and Branch clients) are more aware of their rights, empowered to make positive changes in their lives, and increasingly seeking access to justice: FWCC and the Branches combined conducted 7016 counselling sessions in 2013; this is a 92% increase in the number of counselling sessions provided by FWCC and Branches nationally in 2013 compared with 2009 when the program began. 2354 of these were with new clients in 2013; this is a 28% increase in the number of women who have asserted their rights by reporting violence to FWCC and the Branches for the first time. Eight of these new clients are living with a disability.
- There is evidence from "most significant change" stories over several years that women are increasingly seeking legal remedies for their cases, and that counselling and advocacy have been effective at increasing women's access to other services, and empowering them to make decisions to end the violence in their lives and claim their rights on their own. There is increasing recognition by women themselves that emotional abuse is a form of violence and a crime.
- Reduced individual and institutional tolerance of violence against women: there have been 19 legislative and policy changes in Fiji and the Pacific region since 2009 to prevent and respond to violence against women, and 8 of these are pieces of legislation focused specifically on family violence; there are some signs of reduced tolerance for sexual assault (particularly child sexual assault) in Fiji among the community in general and selected institutions; there is evidence of reduced tolerance of violence among key individuals and institutions (such as some faith-based organisations), but little evidence of changes at institutional level within the police and judiciary; and there are more well-informed individuals leading and engaging in debate on women's human rights and gender based violence in mainstream and social media. All these changes help to prevent violence against women.
- There are 21 more appropriate services in the Pacific region (based on a human rights approach and gender analysis of the problem of violence against women) providing assistance to women living with violence.
- There is increased awareness and understanding of violence against women (VAW) within targeted communities, due to cumulative impact of FWCC and Branch community education and media work. A breakthrough was made with the Methodist church in year 4 and this has been followed up with community education workshops held with congregations and youth groups. A new EVAWG Committee was set up by local women in Vatukoula on their own initiative, following a series of community education workshops in different locations of the district by Ba WCC.
- There are many more effective and accountable male advocates who have sustained their activities to support FWCC and Regional Network members over several years. One major outcome in year 5 is that 3 male advocates have begun to train other men after the training of trainers held in February 2014, and several are developing programs to target young men.
- Some service providers have been influenced to improve their services, particularly through the inter-agency committees at Branch level; the last 12 months saw the establishment of a new inter-agency

committee in Tavua and a new stakeholder's network in Seaqqa, and an interagency committee is in the process of being set up in Rakiraki.

- Regional and National Network members are applying new skills to improve their service delivery and strengthen their prevention programs, due to various training, mentoring and other support provided by FWCC.
- FWCC staff capacity has been strengthened, with several FWCC staff and Branch Project Officers now facilitating training within the region as well as in Fiji.

Goal: Elimination of all forms of violence against women in Fiji and the Pacific region

Goal indicator: women increasingly asserting their rights

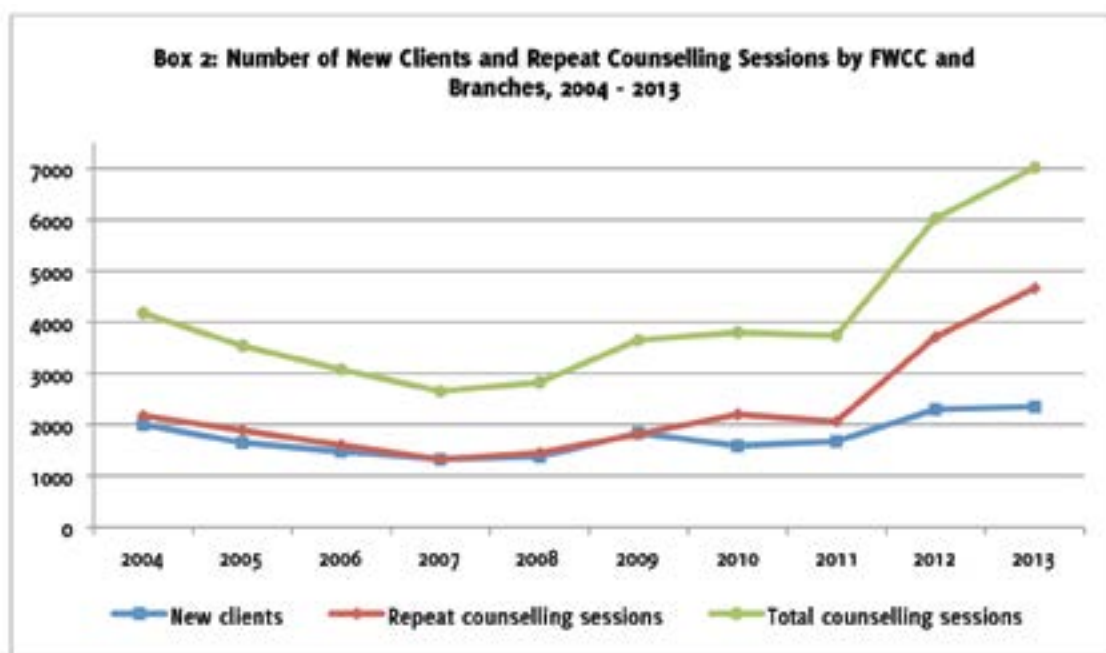
This indicator is measured by 5 sub-indicators, 4 of which focus on women exercising their right to live free from violence by taking action to report the violence to FWCC, the Branches, the Police and Regional Pacific Network members. The evidence below shows that women are increasingly asserting their rights by reporting gender based violence. FWCC's theory of change underlying this indicator is that activities and outputs in all components contribute to women taking the very difficult step to report violence to someone outside the family, due to the combined impact of the following: exposure to all FWCC's media work including annual campaigns for over 25 years; awareness-raising activities within communities and with service-providers (including Branch inter-agency committees and with FWCC's National Network) who increasingly refer clients; legal advocacy that result in changes to laws and the implementation of law; and counselling provided by FWCC and the Branches to women, who share their experiences with other women living with violence and encourage them to seek help.

Goal sub-indicator: analysis of trends in women reporting violence to FWCC and Branches

The total number of counselling sessions provided by FWCC and the four Branches combined (including face-to-face sessions and by phone) in 2013 was 7016 (Table 1.14.5); this includes 2354 new clients, and 4662 repeat counselling sessions. This is a 28% increase in the number of new clients seen by FWCC and the Branches since 2009. This figure demonstrates FWCC's enormous impact over this phase, particularly taking into account the fact FWCC's research showed that only 24% of women living with violence have ever gone to an agency or formal authority for help.¹ As in previous years, the majority of women (69% in 2013) sought help with domestic violence, 2% for rape, 1% for sexual harassment, 4% for child sexual abuse, and 28% for other matters (Table 1.14.5).

In previous reports FWCC noted that the number of women seeking counselling dropped markedly following the coups in 2000 and 2006, and in 2009 due to the Public Emergency Regulations which had an effect on FWCC's outreach program. The number of counselling sessions undertaken now significantly exceeds those seen before the 2006 coup (Table 1.3 and Box 2). Overall, there is a 157% increase in the total number of counselling sessions, with the number of repeat sessions making up the bulk of this increase.

¹ FWCC 2013 *Somebody's Life, Everybody's Business: National Research on Women's Health and Life Experiences in Fiji (2010/2011): A survey exploring the prevalence, incidence and attitudes to intimate partner violence in Fiji* FWCC, Suva: 4.



In previous years, there was under-counting of phone counselling sessions because they were recorded as phone enquiries – this contributed in part to the increase in repeat sessions from 2011 to 2012. On the other hand, there is the possibility of an error in the data collected for repeat sessions in 2012 which may over-count the number of sessions (for FWCC only) by up to 220 (see section 4.3). FWCC’s phone counselling sessions declined from 2012 to 2013 (from 876 to 649) and this is probably due to the use of the Ministry of Women’s free Vodafone advice number which was set up in 2013. Even after these factors are taken into account, there is an overall significant increase in repeat counselling sessions since 2009 and particularly since 2011 for FWCC and the 4 Branches as a whole (Box 2 and Tables 1.3 and 1.14.1-1.14.5).

As discussed in last year’s report, one major reason for the increase in repeat counselling sessions is an increase in women using FWCC legal services to access justice, compared with 2009 when this phase began. This is due to several factors. Firstly, although the Domestic Violence Decree came into effect in 2010, due to awareness-raising by FWCC women have become increasingly aware of the law over the last 2-3 years and are claiming their rights by applying for domestic violence restraining orders (DVRs). Assertive follow-up by Counsellor Advocates and repeat counselling visits is usually needed to ensure that DVRs are served and breaches of orders followed up Police. FWCC’s in-house legal team is able to assist counsellors with advice on legal rights, developments in the law, remedies and access to government legal mechanisms. Secondly, over the past 2-3 years Counsellors reported an increase in the misuse of DVRs, when women suffering from violence have DVRs taken out against them by husbands; this is sometimes suggested by Police to the husband/partner in response to women lodging an initial complaint with the police.

Analysis over the last 5 years by FWCC staff points to three other key factors that are helping to address some of the disincentives to new clients seeking help and returning for further assistance. First, the establishment of a National Network by FWCC in year 1 resulted in more referrals to FWCC and Branches by service-providers who are members of the National Network and Branch Inter-Agency Committees; this continues to be an important factor resulting in new referrals, particularly at the Branch level and especially for Rakiraki and Ba WCC (which initiated a second inter-agency committee in Tavua in year 5). Second, Counsellors continue to notice an increase in clients from communities where FWCC and the Branches have recently targeted community awareness activities. During 2010 and 2011 FWCC’s research raised women’s awareness of their rights and Counsellors noticed an increase in new clients through 2011 and 2012, although this effect was no longer felt in 2013. Finally, FWCC now has qualified Lawyers on staff, and clients who would have been referred to external Lawyers in the last phase are now able to access immediate legal assistance when needed.

There were significant increases in the number of counselling sessions undertaken by the Branches in 2013 (Tables 1.6 to 1.14). Overall, the 4 branches undertook 4065 counselling sessions in 2013 including 1743 by Ba WCC, 815 by Labasa WCC, 972 by Nadi WCC and 535 by Rakiraki WCC. Since 2009, the number of repeat clients seen by the Branches has more than doubled. In addition to the factors discussed above, increased and regular mobile counselling undertaken by Ba, Nadi, Labasa WCCs increased the accessibility of services in rural areas and has enabled more women to follow-up on their cases.

Types of violence: evidence of more awareness of emotional violence

FWCC's anecdotal experience over many years has been that the vast majority of women who seek assistance with domestic violence experience multiple forms of physical, sexual and emotional violence; this was also confirmed by FWCC's research.² FWCC has been collecting data since 2004 on the breakdown of types of domestic violence reported by women (Table 1.5), and since 2012 data has also been collated on those who seek assistance solely due to emotional abuse (Table 1.5A). Both data sets provide strong evidence that women now have a better understanding of their rights, and that they are prepared to take action to assert their rights. Of the 615 new domestic violence clients in 2013, 25% were seeking help only for emotional violence (Table 1.5A of Annex 5). Although there is no long-term comparative data, anecdotal evidence from counsellors indicates that this is a significant increase compared with 2009, when the majority of people expressed the view that emotional violence was a minor problem compared with a physical violence. This is an important piece of data because it indicates that women are more aware of their right to live without coercive and controlling behaviour and verbal abuse and humiliation. This change also provides evidence of the impact of FWCC's community education and media strategies, which focus on all forms of violence including the direct link between coercive control and gender inequality.

Counselling women living with disability

FWCC has been collecting data on the number of clients with disabilities for many years, and figures for 2013 are included in this report for the first time (Tables 1.14.6-1.14.7).

Twelve counselling sessions were held with women living with disability including 4 by FWCC and 8 by the Branches. This includes 8 new clients including 2 who sought assistance with domestic violence, 3 with rape, and 3 with other matters. All but one of these new clients is living with an intellectual disability, and one with a sensory disability. (See Box 3 for an example of the type of long-term support provided for women living with disability; and Box 10 for another example.)

Box 3: Labasa WCC Facilitates Support for Disabled Women through its Stakeholders Network

Sita (not her real name) has been a client since 2003 when her husband deserted her and her 2 daughters who are both living with disabilities. Forty five year old Sita used to carry the older girl (23 years old with sensory, intellectual and physical disabilities) on her back everywhere she went while the 18 year old (who has speech and intellectual disabilities) carried their bag. When travelling by bus Sita would continue holding her older daughter's hands to stop her from taking off her clothes, while putting on a strong face amidst the stares of passengers because the older daughter screams every so often. Even though her daughter's weight was overwhelming, Sita would not risk leaving her daughters alone at home for fear of them having an accident.

Labasa WCC (LWCC) has assisted Sita by paying for transport, and organising meetings with Legal Aid, Court Clerks, the Court Registrar, Social Welfare and other agencies. On one of these occasions LWCC arranged a meeting for the Legal Aid lawyer to assist Sita to file her Affidavit in Response to her husband's action to dissolve the marriage. LWCC organised for the lawyer to meet her at the Centre. Staff had to arrange the

2 FWCC 2013: 2-3.

seating of the lawyer and that of Sita and her daughters, so that the male lawyer could only see Sita – who needed to hold on to the elder daughter’s hands (for reassurance) and because it staff knew it would not be possible to keep the daughter fully clothed. (She often removes her clothes when she becomes agitated, so for the mother’s peace of mind and concentration on the legal paperwork, LWCC staff decided that the Centre was the safest place for Sita and her daughters.)

A few days before the Dissolution of Marriage case was scheduled to be heard in court, LWCC wrote to the Court Registrar requesting for the case to be heard in a place that was convenient for mother and daughters where their rights to privacy and dignity would be respected and observed. A Court Officer was delegated to come to a van in the Court car park to hear what Sita had to say, and have her sign the Court documents – this was because the girls were far more comfortable inside the van. The same strategy was used for Sita to meet the Senior Welfare Officer regarding her financial assistance. Over the years LWCC advocated for Sita to receive increased financial assistance, from \$30 to \$120 plus a \$30 food voucher. Staff also arranged with the Dreketi Postmaster to collect essential items for Sita from the Labasa/Dreketi bus-driver (these items were sent by LWCC).

With support from LWCC, Sita has grown strong enough over the years to call agencies directly and now only asks for help when facing a difficult situation. In February 2014 Sita asked for LWCC’s assistance when Social Welfare was slow in providing the urgently needed letter to the bank for the renewal of her bankcard. Sita was also upset when a Welfare Officer questioned her about why she had asked LWCC for help with this. Staff organised a meeting with the Principal Welfare Officer to notify him of the background and the urgency of this case; they also informed him of the difficulties Sita faced, and explained LWCC’s commitment to treat every woman with respect. The Principal Welfare officer was empathic towards Sita’s case and delegated an officer to be in charge of Sita’s case. Sita has since found a trusted woman to look after the two daughters while she goes for shopping, or when she is working in the neighbour’s rice field to earn a small wage.

Women seeking information

The number of women seeking information by visiting or phoning the Suva centre (Table 1.4a and 1.4b of Annex 5) decreased in 2012 but increased again in 2013 with 252 enquiries. In addition, 6 people made enquiries through Facebook and 40 by email to FWCC from July 2013 to June 2014. This is the first year that FWCC has collected information on enquires through social media and these figures under-estimate the number who are now seeking information in this way.

Goal sub-indicator: FWCC and Branch clients reporting to the police

Tables 2.1 to 2.5 in Annex 5 show the percentages of new FWCC and Branch clients who have also reported violence to the Police, usually after counselling. Overall, there is a decline in the percentage of new clients reporting domestic violence to the police over the last few years: 34% of new FWCC clients reported domestic violence offences to the police in 2012 compared with 55% in 2009. There are higher percentages of Branch clients reporting domestic violence to the police, however there has also been a decline at the branches compared with 2009. Although many women are still claiming their rights by taking out DVR0s, the decline in reporting to police by clients highlights ongoing problems with police responses (see the discussion below on formal complaints about the police).

There has been a drop in the number of FWCC and Branch clients reporting rape to the police. Reporting rates tend to fluctuate for rape, child abuse and sexual harassment where there are far fewer cases. FWCC had 16 new rape cases in 2013, and 50% reported to the police, compared with 15 new cases in 2011 with 80% reporting to the police. In most cases of marital rape, women often choose not to report to the police. Child

sexual abuse is usually reported to the police, except where adult survivors request counselling and choose not to report.

Goal sub-indicator: national analysis of trends in women reporting to the police in Fiji

Whereas the previous sub-indicator looks at FWCC and Branch clients reporting to the police, this one assesses overall national trends in the reporting of gender-based violence to the police. Data from police crime statistics shows a long-term decline in the reporting of domestic violence to the police, from a high of 682 cases in 2004 and 438 in 2009 to only 85 in 2013 (Table/Graph 3.1 of Annex 5). FWCC's analysis is that this decline is due to the very high disincentives to reporting which women continue to experience – these are discussed in detail in the indicator below on complaints made against the police and judiciary. One danger with the decreases in reporting shown in police statistics for 2013 (for both sexual and physical violence) is that this could be misinterpreted by government and other agencies as demonstrating a decrease in the actual occurrence of violence against women and girls.

FWCC's national prevalence study found that 69% of women from i-Taukei communities experience physical assault from their intimate partners in their lifetime, compared with 47% from Indo-Fijian communities and 61% for the country as a whole. Taking these prevalence rates and the national population breakdown into account, Police data also shows that women from i-Taukei communities are less likely to report physical domestic assault than Indo-Fijian women.³ Anecdotal evidence from women shared with FWCC and Branch staff during counselling and community education suggests that women from some communities are actively discouraged from reporting to police – particularly in “zero tolerance” communities declared by the Ministry of Women where FWCC has not been invited to train the stakeholders, and where little or no groundwork has been done before declaring them as “zero tolerance”. In some areas, village elders may misinterpret the zero tolerance approach by assuming that they are responsible for resolving these issues within the community without recourse to the police (for example, the MOW zero tolerance approach includes the establishment of “gatekeepers committees” including local leaders and stakeholders); pressure is also put on women not to report to avoid shame to the community. This evidence is confirmed by other NGOs who provide support to survivors in rural areas. In many cases, initial zero tolerance workshops are not followed up by Women's Interest Officers who see their focus on zero tolerance as a “one-off” event. These are very worrying trends given that 89 “zero tolerance” communities have been set up so far, with no monitoring, follow-up or evaluation of the strategy. However, in areas where FWCC or the Branches are invited by the Ministry of Women to undertake the initial training of stakeholders, there is evidence of some positive outcomes due to the assertive follow-up taken by FWCC and the Branches (see component 2 indicator case studies below).

The Department of Corrections “Yellow Ribbon” program – which aims to reintegrate offenders into their communities – may have also contributed to the decline in national reporting to the police during 2012 and 2013, when it received a lot of emphasis. Under this program, offenders are welcomed back to their communities with a great deal of celebration, and some of these offenders committed very serious crimes of physical and sexual violence against women and girls.

Sex-disaggregated data on the victims of domestic physical assault confirms that the overwhelming majority of domestic violence assaults are perpetrated against women. It is important to note that the definition of domestic violence used in police crime statistics also includes male-to-male assaults within the family; this accounts for the fluctuation in male victims, which peaked in 2006 (Table 3.3 of Annex 5).

In contrast with the long-term decline in reporting of domestic violence to Police, there is a long-term trend towards increased reporting of sexual assault since 1998. Police Crime Statistics show a 237% increase in reporting from 2009 to 2013 (Table/Graph 3.2 in Annex 5), with the biggest increases in reporting from 2011 and a total of 3256 offences reported in 2013. Since 2011, the vast majority of cases were classified as “other

3 FWCC 2013: 57-58.

crimes against morality”; the data for 2010 shows 569 offences in this category compared with 2590 in 2013 and 1311 in 2011 when this category was expanded to include reports of sexual harassment for the first time. This significantly skews the overall increase in reporting.

Nevertheless, cases of rape and attempted rape have also increased since 2009 with 313 reported offences in 2013 compared with 232 in 2009 (an increase of 35%), although the number of cases reported each year fluctuates quite a lot and has actually decreased from 2012 to 2013 (Table/Graph 3.2 in Annex 5). A similar picture is seen for cases of child sexual abuse reported to police – an overall increase in reporting since 2009 but with annual fluctuations and a decrease from 2012 to 2013. Of the 3256 sexual offences reported to Police in 2013, 16% were perpetrated against children, compared with 24% in 2012 (Tables 3.4 and 3.5 of Annex 5).

There is considerable anecdotal evidence both in Fiji and elsewhere that women are reluctant to report sexual crimes of violence to the police, as well as to NGOs such as FWCC. For this reason, it is important to analyse the factors that have contributed to this increase. FWCC’s analysis points to three key factors: an increase in public awareness and debate on this issue; improved responses by some police; and factors related to the political context. Firstly, there is now far more public discussion of sexual crimes of violence, with both the police and FWCC focusing on this issue more than when this phase began in 2009. For example, sexual assault is now included in all FWCC community education workshops and FWCC has run several “Stop Rape” campaigns in recent years; FWCC has also sponsored sports teams and tournaments with anti-rape messages on team uniforms and t-shirts, and has distributed booklets with anti-rape and anti-violence messages at the sports venues. Police have focused on sexual violence in community policing and crime prevention initiatives over the last 3 years. There has been media coverage over the last few years of some cases of child sexual abuse which have received longer sentences, in addition to more public discussion of marital rape and sexual assault in general in FWCC’s radio programs. Secondly, FWCC has trained staff in the Sexual Offences Unit and there is anecdotal evidence that this training has had an impact, with cases being handled more sensitively than in the past. Finally, it is important to note that police have been directed by the Interim Administration to respond to cases of sexual violence.

On the other hand, FWCC and Branch Counsellors regularly have cases where local police are reluctant to take reports of sexual violence, and Counsellors often need to insist that they do so. Another disincentive is the very long delay in cases being heard by the Courts (see the discussion on complaints about Courts below). Moreover, the greatest increases in reporting are seen for cases that police find easier to deal (such as crimes against morality or annoying a female), compared with more difficult cases such as incest, where the number of reports to police has actually decreased. Nevertheless, the increase in reported cases to the police does show that women are increasingly asserting their rights, despite the many and serious disincentives that they face.

Goal sub-indicator: analysis of trends in reporting to selected Regional Network members

A total of 10,809 counselling sessions were held by VWC and Branch Counsellors and CAVAWs over the last 5 years from July 2007 to June 2012, and 4979 of these were new clients. A further 2,396 counselling sessions were held from July 2012 to June 2013; 997 of these were new clients, 46 were girls and 9 were boys. The majority of clients sought assistance to deal with domestic violence. There are also increasing numbers of women seeking assistance to claim their rights to child and family maintenance (Tables 4.1 to 4.9 of Annex 5). The graph in Annex 5 shows that the number of new clients decreased in 2012/2013. This was due to VWC’s move to its new premises and the figures for 2013/2014 show that new clients are now on the increase again.⁴

Data from the Tonga Women and Children Crisis Centre (TWCCC) also shows an overall increase in clients since the centre was established in October 2009, and particularly since 2011 (Tables 4.11-4.14 of Annex 5). A total

⁴ Vanuatu Women’s Centre 2012 “Final Activity Completion Report: Vanuatu Women’s Centre Program Against Violence Against Women, July 2007 – June 2012”, page 10; and “Annual Plan for Year 3”, May 2014, pages 154-155.

of 334 counselling sessions were held in 2013, and 207 in the first 6 months alone of 2014, including 75 new clients. Of the clients seen in 2013, 65% were women, 27% were children, and the remaining 8% were men. Of these, 24 were provided with temporary shelter at TWCCC's safe-house, including 12 women, 7 girls and 5 boys. Like FWCC and VWC, the majority of TWCCC clients seek assistance for domestic violence, and the number of sexual assault cases tends to fluctuate from year to year. There were 6 cases of incest in 2012 and 2 in 2014, despite the enormous traditional taboos to speaking out on this issue. TWCCC has reported data on the monthly breakdown of clients since its establishment and has found a disturbing correlation between family celebrations (such as Children's, Mothers' and Fathers' Days), and a peak in clients seeking assistance.

One disturbing trend noted in last year's report was the drop in reporting to both TWCCC and Tonga police from 2010 to 2011. This was directly related to the fact that the Minister for Police was charged with a domestic violence assault, and when the case was pursued by the then Police Commissioner, he was subsequently replaced by the Minister. This illustrates the significant impact that disincentives can have on women's access to justice and their ability to claim their rights. This trend has now been reversed with the data showing a 27% increase in the demand for services in 2013 compared with 2011, and an even greater increase over the first 6 months of 2014.⁵

Data is included in Annex 5 for the first time from Samoa Victim Support Group showing the number of domestic violence cases attended to since July 2013. This data has been provided due to the support provided by FWCC over the last 2 years and shows 63 clients seen in the last 6 months of 2013 and 153 from January to June 2014 (Table 4.15 of Annex 5).

Goal sub-indicator: analysis of incidence and prevalence of violence against women and attitudes to women's rights

Findings from FWCC's national survey on prevalence and attitudes on VAW were published in December 2013. The findings provide a reference point for analysing other quantitative and qualitative data, including the trends in FWCC and Branch client statistics, trends in reporting gender based violence to the Police, and levels of individual and institutional tolerance for VAW.⁶

Objective 1: Reduced individual and institutional tolerance of violence against women

This end-of-program outcome is measured by triangulating information from 3 indicators:

- i. the number of laws and policies introduced to protect women against violence across the region
- ii. implementation of law in Fiji, assessed by the number of formal complaints made about the police and courts by FWCC and Branches, and by a qualitative analysis of these complaints
- iii. qualitative analysis of discussion and debate on violence against women in the media

Several other indicators below – particularly those discussed for intermediate outcomes from components 2 and 4 – also provide strong evidence of reduced individual and institutional tolerance of violence against women and girls. These include examples of initiatives taken by organisations, leaders and individuals as a result FWCC's work, and the outcomes achieved from inter-agency committees at Branch level.

⁵ Previous FWCC Annual Reports have annexed a report from TWCCC on all their activities. Given that core funding was received in May 2014 for TWCCC's program, a separate report and plan will be prepared in October 2014.

⁶ FWCC 2013 op cit.

Objective 1 indicator: number of policies, laws, procedures and protocols introduced which protect women against violence in Fiji and the Pacific

Changes in the legislative and policy framework are international benchmarks for measuring progress towards reduced tolerance of gender based violence. Although the introduction of new legislation and policy is ultimately beyond the control of FWCC and Pacific Regional Network members, such changes are nevertheless good measures of the overall effectiveness of the work of FWCC and its partners in the Pacific region over the long-term. FWCC's theory of change is that such institutional changes generally come about if there is a critical mass of change in attitudes at community and government levels due to repeated interventions of various different types. As such, legislative and policy changes are good measures of the combined effectiveness of FWCC's community education, training, advocacy and support work in both Fiji and the region over the long-term.

Since the program was designed in late 2008, 19 legislative and policy changes have been made by various Governments in the region (Table 5 of Annex 5). FWCC and other Regional Network members have contributed directly or indirectly to most of these changes, along with other key stakeholders. Most of these changes have been discussed in previous Annual Reports and include:

- Five decrees introduced by the Interim Administration in Fiji – the Domestic Violence Decree, Criminal Procedure Code and the Crimes Decree were introduced in year 1 and were based on the draft laws that FWCC had a significant input into over several years prior to the December 2006 coup. The Child Welfare Decree was introduced in year 2 and provides for mandatory reporting of physical and sexual abuse of children. FWCC advocated for many years for mandatory reporting. The Family Law Amendment Decree was introduced in April 2012 to extend coverage of the Family Law Act to de facto couples. When the Family Law Act was originally passed, FWCC had advocated for de facto relationships to be included. This was raised again in a meeting between FWCC and the Interim Attorney General in early 2012.
- Two new policies were introduced in the Pacific region during year 2 – the Solomon Islands policy and action plan on violence against women, and the Kiribati policy on violence against women. Research conducted by SPC on violence against women had a key impact on the development of these policies. Long-term advocacy and lobbying by FWCC with its Regional Network members also played an important role in bringing about these changes. The Kiribati Government developed a strategic action plan for implementing the policy during year 3.
- The Vanuatu Family Protection Act was passed in June 2008 and gazetted in March 2009 following over a decade of advocacy by VWC – Courts began to issue family protection orders under the new legislation later in 2009. However, the special provisions of the Act to provide access to justice to women living in rural and remote areas have still not been implemented. Another outcome from VWC's lobbying which is expected to result in changes to the legislative framework in future was the establishment of a Law Reform Commission in March 2010.
- Three legislative changes were documented in last year's report: the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act was passed in the Marshall Islands, and the Family Safety Act in Samoa. In addition, PNG repealed the Sorcery Act due to local, regional and international lobbying. However, rape and murder have been classified as crimes requiring the death sentence, and this is not supported by FWCC.
- An additional change in Samoa in 2013 was the passing of the Crimes Act which upgraded the definition of rape, increased the maximum permissible sentence, and recognises the offence of marital rape for the first time.

Over the last 12 months there have been 5 further changes. Family Protection Acts were passed in Tonga, PNG and Palau in 2013, and the Family Peace Act was passed in Kiribati 2014. The Tonga WCCC played a key role in advocating for the Family Protection Bill (Box 17), which is one of the few such Acts to include economic abuse in the definition of domestic violence. All these Acts are gender neutral rather than gender specific; this enables counter claims to be made against women who are the victims of violence by their husbands/

partners, and has become a serious issue in Fiji (see below). However, the PNG Act (along with Vanuatu's Family Protection Act) also creates a separate offence of domestic violence; this is an important inclusion which enables prosecutions over and above the provisions of the Crimes Act.

In Fiji, the Government developed a new National Gender Policy in 2014. One of its aims is to strengthen institutions in Fiji which promote and protect the human rights of women, in particular in relation to gender-based violence. The policy highlights the need to address gender based violence in legislative review, access to health services and programs to address HIV/AIDS. A section of the policy outlines specific measures to be taken strengthen institutions and coordination, training, victim support and counselling services. FWCC provided input into the policy and several of FWCC's recommendations were incorporated including in the definitions of gender based violence and gender competent counselling, and the type of counselling that should be provided to perpetrators. A key impact of FWCC's advocacy was the removal of the recommendation that legislation should be "gender neutral", as distinct from gender inclusive.⁷

Objective 1 sub-indicator: complaints about police responses to violence against women

The last 2 years have seen a significant increase in the number of formal complaints made about police: 261 complaints were made in 2012 by both FWCC and the Branches and 226 in 2013, compared with 77 in 2011 and 123 in 2009. Lack of action and delays in processing cases made up the majority of complaints since FWCC began to collect this data. This accounted for 52% of complaints in 2013; 35% were about hostile behaviour by the Police; 12% were due to non-implementation of the No Drop Policy; and 1% were related to either physical or sexual assault or harassment by Police officers (4 cases in total in 2013 compared to 12 in 2012, see Tables 6.1 to 6.3 in Annex 5).

It is important to keep in mind that these figures aggregate only the most serious complaints made in writing by FWCC. Many other informal complaints are made to individual police by phone, and a large part of the Counsellor Advocate role is following up on lack of action by police. A formal complaint is usually made when serious beaches occur, or after several incidents that affect a client's case. This serious problem – which undermines women's reporting of gender based violence and their access to justice and re-victimises them – has been discussed in all FWCC annual reports for this phase. The problems over the last 12 months are very similar to those mentioned in earlier reports; to avoid repetition, only the major issues are listed below:

- Gross misconduct and unprofessional behaviour by police towards survivors, including trying to intimidate women to withdraw complaints, advising or coercing them to reconcile with the perpetrators, swearing at or threatening FWCC/Branch staff, asking for bribes to serve DVROs, failure to lodge cases, and generally treating women with hostility and suspicion (see Box 4 and 6).
- Over the past 12 months, contemptuous and dismissive behaviour by the Police escalated into a denial of women's fundamental human and constitutional rights, with women being detained in deplorable conditions for minor offences and not being produced in court in a timely manner.
- Lack of knowledge of laws including the Domestic Violence Decree (see Box 5), and deliberate manipulation of the law to undermine women's rights. Examples include informing perpetrators when their wives have lodged an application for a DVRO, and encouraging perpetrators to lodge DVROs against victims (while failing to serve the order against the perpetrator, and serving the DVRO against the woman immediately and charging her with an offence).
- Lengthy delays in the serving of DVROs (over several weeks or months), which has frequently resulted in women suffering from further serious abuse and injuries, and failure to serve DVROs.
- Blaming women for child sexual assault perpetrated against their children, rather than concentrating on offenders.

- Refusal to take complaints about domestic violence perpetrated by police or military officers. Where the victim is also a police officer, reporting the violence has resulted in discrimination against her by police authorities – for example, by threatening her with dismissal unless she withdraws the case, transferring her to another station and failing to take any action against the perpetrator, and ordering the victim to move out from police quarters.

The mis-use of DVR0s by some police including counter-charging the women themselves with “giving false information” (instead of investigating women’s complaints and charging perpetrators) has increased markedly over the last 2 years. The Domestic Violence Decree was framed in a “gender neutral” way to enable both men and women to seek DVR0s. While many women are taking advantage of the law to claim their rights, the framing of the law in this manner has enabled police to use DVR0s to punish vulnerable women who report violence. This has significantly increased the time Counsellors need to spend on each case, with staff needing to bail women out of jail in some cases.

Box 4: Ba WCC’s Counselling and Advocacy to Access Justice for Child Sexual Assault

A 9 year old girl was sexually molested by a 15 year old boy from her neighbourhood in April 2014. Ba Social Welfare referred the client to the Ba WCC. She was accompanied by her grandmother as the child was in the care of her grandmother since she was 3 months old. In the first counselling session she was not speaking up, had a closed sitting posture and was very tense. In order to get the child to reveal her traumatic experience the counsellor brought in flipchart paper and coloured pencils. Using this counselling technique the counsellor asked the child to draw her experience on paper. The client then drew the bus where she was molested and showed the counsellor/advocate where the perpetrator touched her. By using this approach and having a trusting manner the counsellor/advocate managed to get the child to reveal more of her experience.

Since the case was already with the Ba Police, BWCC followed up with Police. The Assistant Superintendent of Ba Police informed BWCC that Police cannot pursue with this case due to a lack of evidence and because both the survivor and perpetrator are juveniles – this was despite the fact that the child’s medical report was done and there were 2 witnesses’ statements with the Ba Police. The Police also informed BWCC that they had spoken to the Director of Public Prosecutions about the case. BWCC knew that this feedback from the Police was not correct and sought permission from the child’s grandmother to pursue the matter. BWCC liaised with the Director of Public Prosecutions and was informed that no such case was received by them for any legal opinion. BWCC confirmed with the FWCC Lawyer that this case can be prosecuted. The Director of Public Prosecutions then requested Ba Police to forward the file to the department. The perpetrator has now been charged with rape and the first hearing is scheduled for late July.

Box 5: Labasa WCC Deals with Lack of Knowledge of the Law by Police

In 2013 LWCC facilitated a 3-day workshop in Nabouwalu that was organized by Ministry of Women for their Zero-Tolerance Program in which 27-year old Finesi participated. Following the workshop, she spoke out against any form of violence against women and girls in her community. Finesi sought counselling and assistance from LWCC in February 2014 after her 24-year old brother beat her and threatened her husband. Finesi was injured and broke two teeth during the assault. She reported the matter to Police the day before calling LWCC. She was angry and felt let down by the Police lack of action. They failed to apprehend her brother and told her she could not apply for Domestic Violence Restraining Order (DVR0) because it would take over 2 weeks to process.

LWCC followed up with the Police regarding why Finesi’s brother was not in Police custody, and informed them that her brother was still threatening the couple. From the explanation given by the Police and the

Court Clerk, it was evident that they lacked knowledge of the Domestic Violence Decree and how to apply for a DVRO. LWCC faxed copies of the DV Decree and the DVRO forms to the Police Station, and read out by telephone to the Court Clerk the sections of the DV Decree that related to DVRO applications by police through fax or phone. This prompted actions by the Police and Court Clerk. After 3 follow-up counselling sessions, Finesi was able to make her own decision when some of her relatives came to offer her the brother's bulubulu. She maintained her stand by telling them that her brother had committed a crime and he had to face the consequences of his actions in Court.

Box 6: A Victory for Nadi WCC – Getting a DVRO on Sunday

A client called Nadi WCC 24 hour mobile number on a Sunday morning with the help of her aunt who is also a client of NWCC. She informed the counsellor that her husband (an ex-police officer) was coming to Nadi to take her back to Taveuni. Her husband had told everyone that he would kidnap her and force her by any means to take her back. The client was so scared that she reported the matter to Nadi Police Station. The 2 police officers who attended to her refused to help her and told her that they could not do anything. One responded by saying that because she is the legal wife, her husband “can do anything he wants” and that she should submit to her husband at all times.

Two NWCC staff followed up with the client at Nadi Police Station. Once again, the police said that they could not do anything because the Court House is closed on Sunday. NWCC staff informed the police that a DVRO can be obtained over the phone. One officer responded in a very rude manner and threatened the NWCC staff: he said they have no right to tell the police what to do, and to keep quiet or they would both be locked up in the police cell. Despite this threat, the NWCC Project Officer called the Nadi Court Officer and made arrangements with him to grant the client a DVRO. Finally at around 3pm the client was granted with a DVRO against her husband, and the police served the DVRO that same day.

The nature and type of examples of complaints about police provide insight into the enormous challenges of preventing and responding to violence in this context. There have been strong messages from the Interim Administration in recent years that crime rates should be decreasing (with the exception of encouraging reporting on sexual assaults discussed above). This provides an incentive to police to refuse to take reports relating to domestic violence crimes. More broadly, the overarching strategy for combating crime is based more on spirituality than ensuring access to justice or implementing the rule of law. In practice, this approach provides a license to promote reconciliation, regardless of the wishes of the complainant. This is reinforced by formal and informal messages to police from various levels of the police hierarchy and from the government in general regarding the role of women in marriage, the family and community. The very worrying trend of counter-charging women is an enormous disincentive for women to report violence, for fear that they will be charged.

Due to the political context, there were relatively few opportunities for FWCC to provide training to police from 2009 to 2012. However, due to the high number and serious nature of the complaints submitted to the Police Commissioner by FWCC in 2012 and 2013, an opportunity arose when a former RTP graduate (a senior police officer trained in 2006) organised and sought approval for the 5 national-level trainings undertaken during year 5. These trainings highlighted the institutional challenges of reducing the tolerance for violence with the Fiji Police. For example, in addition to the fact that most police don't know the law (particularly the DV Decree), internal policies and orders directly conflict with the implementation of the law and it is difficult for individual police to challenge these. Common misconceptions include: the belief that a medical report is needed to issue a DVRO; that physical injury such as a black eye is required to take action; that it is not possible to issue DVROs on the weekend (see Box 6); and that they must refer to the (outdated) Penal Code rather than the DV Decree. Police stations often have no DVRO forms, and there is no money for telephone calls, fuel for boats or petrol to serve orders or apprehend offenders. It is often very difficult to even contact

some police stations on Wednesdays, which is the sports day for Police.

Another serious challenge is the fact that many police misunderstand their role, due partly to confusion between community policing and the obligation to implement the law. Examples were shared in the training workshops where Police had colluded with *Turaga ni Koros* to enforce a defunct by-law to prohibit women from wearing pants. One of the major barriers to changing behaviour is there is little understanding of the impact on women of the constant threat of violence, and that all threats need to be taken seriously.

On the positive side, there is already evidence of changes in individual behaviour following the police trainings conducted during year 5 (see Box 7). Over the years FWCC has found that when police are trained at the RTP or as male advocates during other trainings, the change in their behaviour is generally both remarkable and sustained, resulting in improved liaison with Counsellor Advocates and better service provision. In one case, an officer who admitted giving away evidence to relatives (to undermine a case) has now become active in helping survivors to access justice. A key factor in sustaining these types of changes is the fact that FWCC and the Branches continue to have face-to-face contact with trainees and hold them accountable.

Box 7: Evidence of the Positive Impact of FWCC's Training of Police

Impact of Year 5 Police Training in Rakiraki: In the past, police officers were always reluctant to handle domestic violence and sexual abuse cases and had very little knowledge of the Domestic Violence Decree and Crimes Decree. They blamed women for the violence, and often gave the excuse that they did not have access to transportation. After the FWCC police training there was a great change in police officers who attended. For example, a client of Rakiraki WCC reported her horrendous experience of domestic violence to Rakiraki Police Station. The officers who attended to her case showed sensitivity towards the client and they did not blame her for the violence. A female police officer was appointed to take down the client's statement in a private room where the client felt comfortable. The client managed to get her DVRO on the same day with a non-molestation order, urgent monetary relief, custody of the children and an occupation/tenancy order which required her husband to move out of the marital home. Two of the male officers at the police station called their driver immediately and they served the summons to the client's husband. They removed him from the marital home (as ordered by the Magistrate) and he was kept in police custody for a week until the court review of the case.

Impact of Year 5 Police Training in Ba, Labasa and Nadi: The Ba Station Officer visited Ba WCC after FWCC's training. He said he could see a difference in the way the trained Police are attending to survivors, and invited Ba WCC to speak to his Police Officers during their weekly lectures. He also asked Ba WCC counsellors to come to the Police Station to counsel 2 women. Following the training, Ba Police have personally come to the Centre to give feedback on cases referred to them by BWCC. This was a breakthrough and the first time that Ba Police have made such efforts. Labasa and Nadi WCCs have also been requested to provide counselling to women at the police station by officers. In Labasa, this particular officer was opposed to LWCC's work in the past.

Nadi WCC Gets Help from a Police RTP Graduate: In October 2013, a Police Constable based in the Traffic Department of Nadi Police Station attended the RTP. The knowledge and experience he gathered from this training increased his self-confidence and sensitivity when attending to women who report domestic violence and sexual abuse cases. He accompanies women to the Nadi WCC once they have given their statement at the Police Station. He supports NWCC by serving DVROs, when other police officers say they do not have access to transport. Even when he is on leave, he continues to support NWCC whenever he is called for assistance. Despite being stationed in the Traffic Department, he has also assisted by arresting perpetrators of violence against women.

Another positive outcome following FWCC's series of 5 national police trainings was the statement made by the Police Chief of Operations during the graduation ceremony for Eastern Division Police following FWCC's training. He stressed that reconciliation was not the job of the police, and reinforced the importance of the Police No-Drop policy. He referred to FWCC's many complaints about police actions when dealing with domestic violence, and said that it was time that they stop. This type of leadership is essential to bring about both institutional and individual change. Most importantly, he focused on the way women are treated when they report violence to police and highlighted the need to empathise with women.⁸ Despite these positive changes by police who have been trained by FWCC, a great deal more work is still to be done within the Fiji Police Force including with managers and senior officers. Recent cases demonstrate that discrimination on the basis of gender, sexual orientation and gender identity is rife within the Fiji Police.

Objective 1 sub-indicator: complaints about the Family Court and Other Courts

FWCC and the Branches made 68 formal complaints about the judiciary and court officials in 2013, and 93 in 2012, compared with 19 in 2011 (Tables 6.4 and 6.5 in Annex 5): 44% of complaints in 2013 related to lack of action or delays; 51% were about hostile behaviour of the judiciary or court officials; and 4% related to non-implementation of the no-drop policy. Complaints were made to the Chief Justice, the Chief Magistrate, the Chief Registrar and the Office of the Interim Attorney General. Informal advocacy was also undertaken with the Interim Attorney General. Issues covered over the last 2 years include:

- judges' attitudes towards women including misogynist remarks made during hearings or in judgements;
- inadequate sentencing for rape cases including the lack of application of sentencing guidelines;
- bail of alleged sex offenders and early parole due to good behaviour while in prison;
- excessive delays in cases being heard and judgements made (research by FWCC indicates that cases reported in 2000/2001 have only been finalised recently, and many cases reported after 2001 have not yet been heard);
- citing corroboration and past sexual history which is no longer allowed by law; and
- the attitudes of Court Counsellors and Registrars (see below).

Although the number of complaints reduced from 2012 to 2013, this does not indicate evidence of an institutionalised change in the judicial system or the way it operates. For example, there are many cases where Court Registrars have instructed that only standard non-molestation orders be issued, in cases where women have applied for other types of DVROs due to the serious nature of the violence – such as non-contact orders, orders relating to the use of weapons, and tenancy orders which provide women with the right to continue to live in the marital home. This systemic disregard for women's needs when they request DVROs puts them at risk of further harassment, verbal abuse and other forms of violence. There were also serious cases of lack of professionalism where Court Counsellors prevented women from speaking, accused them of having ulterior motives in seeking divorce, and attempted to force women to reconcile with violent husbands.

As noted in previous Annual Reports, there are some signs of a positive trend towards increased sentencing for sexual crimes of violence against children and a recognition in society generally that these are very serious crimes. However, the duration of sentencing still varies considerably according to the presiding magistrate or judge, even for incest and sexual crimes committed against children, and especially for other types of crimes of violence against women. There is also some evidence that judgements become more appropriate among those members of the judiciary who have been exposed to FWCC, or about whom FWCC has made a formal complaint. Some individual magistrates recognise the value of FWCC's work to support clients (Box 8).

⁸ FWCC Newsletter, Feb-June 2014: 1-2.

Box 8: Magistrate Calls FWCC Counsellor during DVRO Case

The client's first visit to the centre was in 2006 and she returned in 2013. She was very pale and couldn't walk properly. During counselling she revealed that her husband had sexually assaulted her the previous night. Her children witnessed their father threatening her with a bush knife while trying to strip her. She managed to escape only because the children's cries caught her parent's attention (her parents live next door). Upon hearing the children's cry her mother came to their house and demanded the door to be opened and threatened to call the police. The client escaped and later got the children to her parents' place. The client reported the matter to the police before coming to the centre. Through counselling she decided to apply for DVRO. The client was nervous therefore the counsellor accompanied her to court. The magistrate saw the physical state of the client asked her if she was with someone. The client informed the court that she was accompanied by an FWCC counsellor and the magistrate then invited the FWCC counsellor and client to his chambers. After hearing the client's story he told the court clerk to inform police not to release her husband and for the police to present him in court in the morning. The next morning the case was called in a closed court with both the parties. The magistrate told her husband "your wife is a human being not an animal" and told him that he will be charged with marital rape. The following day the client returned to FWCC, because her parents were trying to force her to withdraw the marital rape charges as they cannot support her financially if he has a jail term. The client's financial constraints and lack of family support placed a lot of pressure on her to withdraw the case. However, due to continuous counselling and support she decided not to withdraw the charges and the case is still before the court. FWCC continues to financially and emotionally support her.

Objective 1 indicator: demonstrated reduction in tolerance towards VAW

Sub-indicator: qualitative analysis of discussion and debate on violence against women in the media in Fiji and the Pacific region

For this sub-indicator, reduced tolerance is demonstrated by significant public statements made by traditional and conservative leaders, government and members of the public (rather than quantifying the number of public statements). FWCC's intention is to track positive changes in attitudes by opinion-makers and leaders, as well as negative statements by these people. This indicator is also intended to provide insight into the contextual factors which influence change in attitudes towards violence against women. FWCC's theory of change is that positive statements by opinion-leaders and debate on issues of gender equality and VAW in the media will contribute to the prevention of violence and improved responses, especially when combined with other interventions and changes.

An analysis of long-term trends provides evidence that progress has been made towards reducing tolerance for violence against women. Each Annual Report includes evidence to support this assertion, by documenting "breakthrough" statements and actions by traditional or conservative leaders, government leaders or community members, due to either high-level advocacy by FWCC or long-term community education efforts. It is important to note that such "breakthrough" statements by leaders are usually due to several years' effort on FWCC's part.

Several important breakthroughs were made over the last 12 months.⁹ In all previous reports for this phase, FWCC has documented the impact of government and self-censorship by the media, which has limited FWCC's ability to lead and engage in debate in mainstream media. This has changed significantly over the last 12 months, and particularly since the launch of FWCC's Research Report which coincided with the appointment of a Communications Officer. Previously FWCC's press releases were largely ignored by the mainstream media, although they were taken up by regional and smaller print media outlets and Branch activities received good local coverage. During 2012/2013, the majority of FWCC's press releases and statements have been published

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See Annual Report 5 for a summary of major breakthroughs made over the previous 4 years.

and have contributed to the broader public debate on women's human rights. Topics covered included the prevalence and impacts of violence in Fiji, violence perpetrated through social media, the need for personal and internal changes within men to prevent and reduce violence, calls for women's human rights issues and media freedom to be on the agenda of all political parties and candidates, the use of force by police, and the rights of trans-gender people, in addition to commenting on various cases of sexual assault reported in the media, sexual harassment and sex trafficking.

Other breakthroughs and positive statements over the last 12 months include:

- The Interim Prime Minister condemning violence against women and issuing police with instructions to adopt a zero tolerance approach in February 2014.¹⁰ However, this was undermined by the Minister of Women who was reported as saying that women should dress modestly to "help men cut down sex crimes" and that immodest dress "invites trouble".¹¹ FWCC's response – that such attitudes perpetuate myths about VAW – was also published.
- The Head of the Pacific Theological College made a very strong statement on the need to eliminate discrimination against women in theological education in his presentation to the PPDVP Forum on VAW, Culture and Religion in April 2014. He supported the inclusion of gender studies and argued that women's experiences should be placed at the centre of theology. He referred to the cycle of violence and argued for an end to gender inequality and VAW.
- On International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia (IDAHOT, 17th May) the Methodist Church invited the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBTI) community to a vigil and welcomed them as a part of the Church (although they do not support gay marriage). This was a big step for the Church, and reinforces the commitment to human rights that is essential to address VAW. FWCC's ongoing support for the LGBTI movement was important in bringing about this step.

Overall, the focus of statements has largely shifted from blaming women for violence, to the need to protect women – although as seen above some comments go against this trend. Breakthroughs are also happening at the Branch level (see Box 9) where local community and religious leaders lead by example. There were several Provincial Council meetings where community leaders made firm public statements on the need to end violence against women. These types of actions and statements can have a direct and powerful impact on local community members (see component 2 indicator for more examples).

Box 9: Provincial Officer Summons Villagers to a Labasa WCC Workshop Due to the Impact of FWCC's National Media and Advocacy

The Assistant Roko in Macuata who was attending a 3-day workshop in Namoli outside Labasa (organised by the Ministry of Women as part of their Zero Tolerance program and facilitated by LWCC) was not happy to see very few people at the workshop venue. He questioned the organisers about why there were only 20 participants, when there were hundreds of people living in that village. The Macuata Provincial Roko then used his position to see the village church elder (Tuirara) before going around the village to inform the people of the importance of attending this workshop. He said he had heard so much about the work of the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre through the radio, television and print media.

FWCC's Facebook page now has 6219 members compared to 2721 this time last year. This is one of the largest forum groups in Fiji. Discussion and debate on FWCC's Facebook page focuses on FWCC's press releases and tends to mirror the discussion and debate that takes place in the mainstream media. With increasing coverage of rape cases in the mainstream media over the last 2-3 years, including sentencing details for child sexual assault, this has been a major topic of debate in both letters to the editor and on Facebook. Analysis of the

¹⁰ FWCC Newsletter, Feb-June 2014: 4.

¹¹ Fiji Sun 16 May 2014.

Facebook comments shows that ordinary people are promoting the message of women's human rights and challenging long-held myths about the causes of violence.

Research by FWCC found 43 letters to the editor on VAW published in the mainstream print media over the last 12 months; the overwhelming majority are positive contributions to the debate. The increased number of people leading and engaging in debate on violence against women and human rights is a persuasive piece of evidence that the tolerance of violence has reduced. Although entrenched discrimination and negative attitudes to women remains an ongoing problem, there are now more well-informed local commentators on violence against women, including ordinary individual women and men; previously, it was FWCC who led this type of debate, along with sister organisations focused on women's rights. This is a significant change at community level compared with 2009 when this phase began. Although they are not opinion-makers or influential leaders, many people have been exposed to FWCC's strong messages on human rights for many years now – and some have “grown up” with FWCC and the Branches (Box 9A). While the influence of such long-term messages on individual behaviour is difficult to prove, the power of FWCC as a role model over the years, and the continuous reinforcement of its messages should not be under-estimated.

Box 9A: “I have been listening to you since I was a little boy”

At a recent talk to students at the USP campus in Labasa, a 20-year old man approached the FWCC Coordinator to say that he came to the talk especially to hear her in person. He said he had been listening to her since she was a little boy. The Branch Project Officer also had a young man and young woman approach her. They said she had first spoken to them when they were in class 7, and they remembered her and her messages.

There are now many young women and men who are vocal in their support for FWCC and its commitment to human rights. They share similar memories with FWCC and Branch staff of the first time they heard staff talk about violence against women; many first heard about FWCC when they accompanied their own mother to one of the centres as a child.

Objective 2: Increased availability of appropriate services

Objective 2 indicator: number of appropriate services established and maintained in Fiji and the Pacific region

Appropriate services were defined in the PDD as those based on a human rights approach to violence against women and children, including a gender analysis of the problem. A baseline list of services available at March 2008 was included in the Program Design Document (PDD) and has been updated annually (Table 7.1 of Annex 5). Several services have folded over the last 5 years (mainly due to management problems) or have moved away from their original commitment to human rights for women. Nevertheless, most have been sustained; all were either established or maintained directly or indirectly due to formal training, support and mentoring from FWCC.

No new services were established during the last 12 months. However, FWCC has provided training and other support and assistance to 2 new services that are in the process of being set up: Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI) plans to establish a counselling service in 2014, and the Kiribati Family Health Association is also in the process of setting up a new service for survivors of VAW.

Since the commencement of this phase of the program, 21 services have either been established or have taken on a human rights approach to dealing with the issue in the Pacific region. Services set up or strengthened in year 1 include: the Women and Children Crisis Centre in Tonga that has been mentored intensively by FWCC since its establishment in October 2009; and three new groups with a focus on violence against women

in the Solomon Islands. Services set up or strengthened in year 2 include: the Rakiraki Branch of FWCC; a new committee against violence against women (CAVAW) in Vanuatu; the Torba Branch of VWC which began operations in January 2011; Alcoholics Anonymous and Family Recovery in Kiribati; the Anglican Church Simeon Ministry in Fiji led by trained male advocates from the region; and the House of Sarah, a counselling service also run by the Anglican Church. Services for year include: 3 new CAVAWs established by VWC, and the strengthening of the Nauru Department for Women's safehouse and counselling service.

Eight new services were either established or received input from FWCC to improve their programming on prevention and response to violence against women in year 4 (Table 7.1 of Annex 5): Bulolo District Health Department (staffed by an RTP graduate from many years ago), Voice for Change, and Seeds Theatre Group in PNG; Samoa Victim Support Group; Young Women's Christian Association in the Solomon Islands; Chuuk Women's Council in the Marshall Islands; one more CAVAW established by VWC in Vanuatu; and Ma'afafine Moi Famili in Tonga (which has a focus on legal research and advocacy). These new or improved services are a robust indicator of the enormous impact of FWCC's work in the Pacific region.

Table 7.1 does not fully represent the improvement in access to appropriate services in Fiji. The establishment in year 1 of a National Network of service providers in Fiji, a local network of stakeholders in Vanua Levu and Branch inter-agency committees are also important milestones in FWCC's work to increase the availability of appropriate services in Fiji. They are the result of many years of ground work by FWCC in nurturing working relationships with service providers and other organisations that can play a key role in preventing and responding to gender based violence. The National Network was formed at FWCC's initiative in December 2009; participants resolved to work towards establishing counselling services in rural areas and isolated communities, build the capacity of influential leaders to support victims, and strengthen outreach awareness to prevent VAW. These achievements have been consolidated by the establishment of EVAWG committees (see output 2.4).

Component 1 Outcome: Women more aware of their rights and empowered to make positive changes in their lives

Component 1 outcome indicator: examples of significant change in clients lives

Counselling records and supervision reports have been used to select case studies that illustrate the type of positive changes in beliefs, self-esteem and actions taken by individual women, due to effective counselling and successful advocacy undertaken by FWCC and Branch staff. Case studies are written up because they illustrate key long-term trends or emerging themes relating to the types of changes that women are making in their lives due to counselling; these trends are discussed in FWCC's M&E workshop and a selection are included in this report.

Despite the significant disincentives to women accessing justice discussed above, there is now a very clear trend towards more women using the range of legal remedies that are available to them, such as applying for domestic violence restraining orders, legal separations and maintenance, and recovering their children. This is an outcome of both the therapeutic counselling and practical support with accessing justice provided by Counsellor Advocates (Box 10 and 22). Although most women make their initial contact with FWCC because they are in crisis, medium to long-term counselling and support is usually needed to enable them to begin to make positive decisions to improve their lives and safety; this is particularly true of the decision to seek legal remedies, especially where women have little or no family support or economic resources to live independently from violent partners. For repeat clients, their counselling experience helps them to understand their legal rights and build up their self-esteem and confidence; when they return for further assistance, even if it is months or years later, they often have a very clear idea of what they want, and this is also an indication that women have been empowered. The non-judgemental and empowering approach taken by FWCC enable women to use a range of different legal remedies to try to end the violence (Box 10).

Box 10: Women Empowered to Use Legal Remedies to End Violence and Claim their Rights

FWCC client shows that age is not a barrier to claiming rights:

A 62 year old woman came to FWCC after many years of verbal, physical and sexual violence. In January 2014, the sexual abuse intensified and she could no longer tolerate it. She revealed that she was too embarrassed and petrified to tell anyone else about her ordeal. Through the counselling process she decided to apply for a DVRO, and gained enough confidence to leave her home and move in with her daughter. She asked a counsellor to accompany her to the magistrate court for moral support when the DVRO was reviewed. Upon arrival at the court house, her husband and other relatives insisted that she should remain with her husband. They argued that because they are both over 60 years old, they need to be together and that it is shameful for them to be in court at this age. These cultural and traditional belief systems and expectations could have persuaded the client to forego all the legal process that she had worked on so far, but due to the counselling she now felt able to make her own decisions regarding her safety and wellbeing. She felt confident enough to confront her husband and his relatives. To date, she continues to live with her daughter with a permanent DVRO.

Ba WCC supports a woman to recover her child, make positive changes in her life, and file her own legal documents:

The client first visited Ba Women's Crisis Centre when she was 23 years old in 2013. While at university, she became pregnant and her boyfriend deserted her. After a year of being on her own the client married one of her work colleagues. While in this relationship the client felt unloved, controlled and monitored by her husband. She visited the Centre after she was assaulted by her husband and chased out of the house. He prevented her from taking their 1-year old son with her. After the first counselling session with the client, she reported the assault to Ba Police Station and applied for Child Recovery Order. The client managed to get her child back after 3 days with the assistance of BWCC. The client's husband was charged with assault and put in police custody for a night. During one of the follow up counselling sessions, the client told the counsellor that she decided to reconcile with her husband during the custody case for the sake of her children. According to the client she was empowered and confident after the counselling and knew her rights and what to do if she was abused again by her husband. Early in 2014, she called Ba WCC and informed the Counsellor Advocate that she had left her husband due to the continuous violence. Since she knew all the legalities and her rights from the previous counselling sessions she filed her maintenance documents on her own in Suva Court. The client is currently staying in Suva with her aunt. She is working and is financially supporting herself and her two children. The client has gained a lot of self-confidence and self-esteem.

Nadi WCC supports a client to be autonomous:

The client had been married for 7 years and experienced physical, verbal, emotional and sexual abuse from her husband. She was frightened for her life and for her children's lives. Although she is a nurse, she had no say on how to spend her earnings. Her husband had total control of everything. After counselling, she decided to apply for a DVRO. With the support and assistance by NWCC, she received an Interim DVRO with Standard Non-Molestation Orders. She then decided that she does not want to continue living in this violent relationship. She was courageous and asked the Ministry of Health for a transfer to hospital in another town. She is now living separately from her husband and enjoying her freedom and peace.

FWCC client continues to live with her husband using a non-molestation order:

A 53 year old woman decided to come for counselling after 30 years of abuse. Even though her marriage was not fulfilling, she continued to hope that things would change. She finally decided that she could no longer tolerate his belittling attitude and came in after an argument in which her husband tried to burn

their house down. Their son was present at the time of argument and prevented him from destroying the house. The client feared that her husband would chase her out of the house if she reported the matter to the police. Through counselling, she was provided with information on how she can stay with her husband under the same roof using a non-molestation order. Her application for the DVRO was granted by the court, and her husband stopped abusing her and her son after the order was executed. According to the client, life is beginning to get better and calmer.

Therapeutic counselling by Rakiraki WCC empowers a woman with a disability to claim her legal rights and support herself financially:

A 49 year old woman who has a disability came to Ra WCC in January 2014. She came for financial assistance but through counselling she revealed that she was feeling sad, hurt, angry and helpless. Other villages shunned her because she had changed her religion from Catholicism to the Pentecostal Church. The client is a single mother of 3 children. Although she worked tirelessly to support her children and send them to school, her brothers (who saw her disability instead of her ability as a good mother) wanted to take her children away from her. Her brothers physically assaulted her and wanted her to move out of the family house, because she refused to allow her brothers to take care of her children. She reported the assault to the police and social welfare but her complaint was not taken seriously. She felt she had suffered from discrimination, due to her disability and change in religious belief. When she came to RWCC felt very depressed and worthless. In the first 2 counselling sessions, the Counsellor Advocate took her through therapeutic counselling to help her deal with her traumatic experiences. She then had 5 counselling sessions which focused on empowering her to recognise her strengths, and how she had managed to come this far in life. She is now more aware of her rights including her right to freedom of religion and her rights as a woman with a disability. She is also now more aware of other service providers and is very vocal, has a permanent DVRO against her brothers and is still living in the family home. She now has a canteen which enables her to financially support herself and her children. In her most recent counselling session she was very happy, confident and her self-esteem tremendously improved.

A woman is protected during crisis by Ba WCC using a non-contact order:

A client sought help during mobile counselling to Tavua in May 2014. She was bleeding profusely after a physical assault by her husband. The Counsellor Advocate immediately took her to Tavua Hospital, and provided her with food and clothing. BWCC also had to find accommodation for her, as she was afraid to go back to her home without any protection orders. The assault was reported to Tavua Police Station and her husband was in Police custody for a night. The next day when the case was called in court, she was issued with a DVRO against her husband with non-molestation and non-contact orders, so that he could not remain in the same house.

Nadi WCC helps a woman through her fear of her partner:

The client first came in to Nadi WCC January seeking counselling and legal advice. She is employed in a Hotel and has been in a de-facto relationship with a 68 year old Australian businessman for 5 years. She was emotional and had very low self-esteem. Her partner had physically, verbally, sexually and emotionally abused her over the years. He is an affluent man. She has seen him giving out large sums of money to people but she was always afraid to ask why. Her partner would demand sex every night and call her a prostitute when she refused. She was belittled, called a worthless woman and that she was someone he got out from the rubbish dump. She was very confused and fearful. After counselling she decided to apply for maintenance, recovery of belongings, a stop departure order, and a DVRO against her partner. She got an Interim DVRO with standard non-molestation order and her application for a stop departure against her partner was approved. In repeat counselling sessions she would shake all over and repeatedly say that she

cannot make it through court as her partner is a rich man. She was afraid he would bribe people and get someone to kill her. During court hearings she was hyper-vigilant, always looking over her shoulder and saying that her partner could be sending someone to keep an eye on her, and that he would make things very tough for her. She would wring her hands and her body would shake when she saw anyone walking towards her or looking in her direction. She used to panic even more when she saw her partner. She would repeatedly say “I can’t take it anymore.” The counselling focused on her strengths, her courage to attend her court cases, and her rights. After continuous counselling, she now is able to make appointments for herself and liaise with Legal Aid on her own. She is now more confident when attending her court case and no longer fears being seen.

One long-term trend is that more women are aware of the services that are available to help them, and more family members are also accepting of and encouraging women to take action to stop the violence. Another trend noted over the last 3 years is that some clients are now more vocal and confident to go by themselves to demand accountability from service providers, whereas previously most would need FWCC Counsellors to accompany them for the first few visits. One theme noted at this year’s workshop is that more women are now more likely to view emotional abuse and controlling behaviour by men as a form of violence, and as crime. Other longer-term trends are that in some cases women come to FWCC to check that the information they have received from other agencies is correct, for affirmation of the path they have decided to take, or to ask FWCC to help them to follow up on requests they made of other agencies, such as for child maintenance claims. A related trend mentioned by Counsellors is that some women are now able to fill out their applications to the Family Court themselves, or write their own letters of complaint and enquiry to service-providers. In some cases, former clients who refer their friends and relatives to FWCC and the Branches are also assisting their friends to fill out the forms as needed. More long-term information is needed to analyse the latter trend, which may be due partly to higher education levels among clients, in addition to the empowering impact of counselling. However, all these trends suggest a broader change in gender relations and women’s knowledge of their rights in the community, due to the combined and long-term efforts of FWCC’s community education, media and campaign work.

A new trend noted by FWCC and Branch Counsellors over the last 2 years is that women are increasingly claiming more autonomy after counselling, hence there are more examples of women choosing to separate from their husbands in this year’s report and last year’s. This is more likely to occur in urban and semi-urban areas than in more traditional settings. In some cases, women’s birth families are supporting and encouraging them to do so, whereas in others they are making this choice in opposition to their family (Box 10). Not surprisingly, access to short-term shelter, long-term housing and income-generation opportunities are key features in these stories. After counselling, women are more aware of their right to control their own earnings. Another strong theme emerging from counselling experiences is that when women decide to reconcile, many are now able to stand firm and set clear conditions for healthy and equal relationships.

Overall, this year’s batch of case studies also highlight the type of counselling skills used to achieve empowerment outcomes. This is fundamental with all counselling, but even more so when dealing with very challenging cases such as incest, and other forms of sexual assault. Making contracts with clients to ensure that they access further help when needed is one very important method highlighted in several of this year’s case studies, as is the use of play therapy in cases of sexual abuse against children (see Box 4 and Box 11).

Box 11: High Quality Counselling Skills are Essential in Sexual Assault Cases

FWCC's use of play therapy reveals more information:

A 4 year girl child was sexually assaulted by her 17 year old cousin. The child's parents reported the matter to police before they came to FWCC. The client's mother briefed the Counsellor on the incident and play therapy was used to communicate with the girl. This method helps the child to feel comfortable and builds trust. While playing and drawing the child communicated to the counsellor about an additional incident of abuse that was not known to her family, and it was discovered that penetration had occurred. When the information was revealed to the child's mother, she was traumatised to find out that the incident was a month ago and the child had not mentioned it. The case is before the court and the child is still going through counselling.

Ba WCC helps a girl recover from the trauma of rape:

The 17-year old client was living with her aunt and uncle in August 2013 when she was sexually abused by her uncle at their work place. This happened every day for 2 weeks. The abuse stopped when she told her aunt that she did not want to continue working. However, her uncle again sexually abused in November at his home, when there was no one else in the house. As a result, girl became pregnant and her aunt took her for an abortion. The client was only able to reveal what had happened to her mother when she went back to her parents in November 2013. They brought the child to Ba WCC for counselling. During the first counselling session she was unable to make eye contact. She was feeling very guilty. Her uncle had also threatened her, and this had prompted her to lie to her parents – she told them she was not willing to come home because she was in a relationship. She wanted to tell her parents earlier, but felt unable to leave the uncle's home. After the first counselling session she decided to report the rapes to the Ba Police. In order to provide ongoing support and counselling, the counsellor made a contract with her to get in touch every fortnight. This strategy was used because she revealed that she was having nightmares, sleepless night and flashbacks, especially when she saw any dark complexioned men, and when she saw the type of shoes her uncle wears. She used to freeze when she was at home alone or when she heard a knock on the door. Through the ongoing fortnightly counselling, the Counsellor focused on her strengths in coping this far after the sexual abuse. Finally she was able to feel safe in her parents' home and this was reinforced through the counselling. She is now more comfortable to speak, and confident in herself. She also feels safer knowing that her uncle has been charged. The case is now with Department of Public Prosecutions. BWCC will continue to monitor this case in court.

FWCC helps a girl to move beyond her guilt after rape:

The client had known her 20 year old friend for 3 years. She accompanied him to a nearby hotel to pick up some of his documents. Her friend took her to a room and demanded oral sex and later raped her. She was 16 years old and had trusted her friend. She informed her mother and together they reported the incident at the police station. She was further traumatised during the interview at the police station when the officer on duty asked her "why was she in the motel in the first place?" She was later referred to the centre by her brother. During the counselling, the client revealed that the officer on duty that day made her feel as if it was her fault that she was raped. To continue the process of restoring the client's self-esteem and dignity, fortnightly counselling services were planned, and she was also encouraged to walk in at any time she felt the need. During these counselling sessions, she disclosed that she has having flashbacks. These would occur when she was with her friends, and she could not stop herself from thinking about the incident. This had negatively affected her school work and she found it very difficult to concentrate. It also led her to isolate herself from her peers. She would shiver at the smell of someone's perfume that was similar to her friend's. Through counselling, she began to move beyond her fear and guilt. She slowly regained her confidence and the flashbacks started to diminish. The perpetrator was sentenced for 13 years and is beginning to do well in school. She has decided to tell her friends and others about what she has been through, and most importantly realised that it was not her fault.

One issue that has arisen more frequently in the last 2 years is the impact on clients when the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) cuts off their social welfare payment, often because a relative or acquaintance informs DSW staff that they have assets or income. Their payments are stopped without warning or investigation. FWCC and the Branches then advocate for these clients to support their claims. Another case study demonstrates coercion by some staff from the Department of Social Welfare, who threatened a girl with homelessness if she kept in touch with her counsellor at FWCC (Box 12).

Box 12: FWCC Provides Stability for a Young Woman

The 16 year old client had grown up in a violent home. After years of abuse her parents separated. She felt neglected and abandoned. She coped with the situation by frequenting Facebook. Through Facebook she met her boyfriend, who sexually abused her. She decided she could not tell her mother after all the upheavals they had been through. She blamed herself for what had happened and felt ashamed. She started to act differently at home and her mother brought her to the Centre for counselling. After counselling, she decided to report the rape to the Sexual Offences Unit.

After 2 months the girl returned because her mother was abusive. She was having suicidal thoughts, and she didn't want to stay living at home. The counsellor accompanied her to Department of Social Welfare as she was a minor. She moved into a girls home where she continued with her studies. However, the department refused to update the FWCC counsellor on her progress, although she came to the Centre during school holidays. During this visit she informed the counsellor that she received a directive from the department of Social Welfare to not contact FWCC. During her time at the home, FWCC supported her with school uniforms, stationery and other necessities.

A few months ago the client came in distraught. An officer from social welfare told her that she had to move out of the home because she was 18 years old. She had moved back with her mother, who was verbally abusing her and made her do all the house work. She also had difficulty doing her homework, as there was no electricity in the house. With nowhere else to go, she again decided to seek assistance from FWCC. With this support, the client has found a caring family who are willing to have her stay with them, at the same time, allowing the client to continue with her studies. FWCC has continued to support her financially, with school fees, and by providing ongoing counselling to support her whenever she feels she needs it.

Output 1.1: Coordination and Management

Output 1.1 indicator: achievement of program outputs and activities

Annex 1 of this report summarises the achievement of program activities during year 5. Of 82 activities planned, 88% were either fully achieved or more was achieved than planned. Activities where FWCC exceeded targets included the following:

- one additional campaign was undertaken in support of women suffering from human rights abuses in West Papua;
- 10 male advocacy trainings were held in Fiji, compared to a target of 2.
- 3 male advocacy trainings were held for regional participants (compared with a target of 2) including 2 in PNG with senior civil servants and the 4th stage male advocacy regional training of trainers;
- 10 trainings were done with other agencies (compared to 2 planned) including 5 national level trainings done with police; and
- 8 in-country training visits were done compared with 7 targeted for year 5 and 2 per year planned in the PDD.

Eight activities were partly achieved in year 5 (10%) and 4 were not achieved (5%). These include the following:

- Due to a delay in the year 4 performance and salary review to August 2013 in year 5, the next review is planned for August 2014 in year 6.
- FWCC scheduled 2 counsellor trainings in Fiji and one overseas attachment. One counsellor training took place due to a review of the counsellor training strategy.
- FWCC planned to have one refuge operational by the end of Year 5 and to have purchased 2 of the 3 Branch buildings. This was not achievable due to changes in the property market although considerable time was dedicated to identifying and inspecting buildings. The Labasa Branch building was purchased.
- Due to the delayed appointment of a Communications Officer in November 2013, targets for the local and regional newsletters were partly achieved, with 3 local newsletters produced and 2 regional newsletters compared with a target of 4 each per year.
- FWCC scheduled a National Network meeting for year 5 which was cancelled due to a clash with a National Forum that the Ministry of Women was planning to hold at the same time, and with some of the same people. (The MOW Forum was also cancelled at very late notice.)
- The RTI has not yet relocated to separate premises as originally planned due to the need for renovations in the rental property that FWCC has identified. However, the RTI is fully operational from FWCC's main building.
- A regional gender training of trainers workshop did not go ahead, due to difficulties with scheduling a time suitable to both FWCC and the trainer.
- FWCC's plans to assist Tonga WCCC to prepare the first report on their core funding in April could not be achieved because the contract was signed in May, and Australian Aid funding was inadequate to enable FWCC to undertake a monitoring visit.

Overall, FWCC has achieved far more than was planned in the PDD, particularly in the areas of community education, training of other agencies, male advocacy trainings, regional in-country training and support, and the regional training program (RTP).

Output 1.2: Counselling, Advocacy and Support Services

Output 1.2 indicator: regular and consistent peer/group supervision undertaken

FWCC counsellors undertake monthly peer and group supervision sessions in addition to daily debriefings and regular role plays to hone and develop skills as needed. The effectiveness of FWCC's training and supervision is demonstrated in the case studies submitted annually for the component 1 outcome indicator, which demonstrate a range of positive outcomes from counselling and advocacy work (see Boxes 10 - 12 and 22 below).

Output 1.3: Temporary and Safe Accommodation

Output 1.3 indicator: number of clients utilising the service

During Year 5, FWCC assisted 44 clients to access emergency accommodation and 45 clients were provided with this support by the Branches. This brings the total number of women supported with accommodation to 389 since the program began in July 2009 (Table 1.15 of Annex 5).

The total number of women accessing emergency shelter decreased in year 5 for several reasons. More women are opting to apply for non-molestation and occupancy orders with the DVR0s (see Box 10); if these are awarded, this allows some women to be able to stay in their own homes. This option is explained now in community education activities. In some cases, FWCC and the Branches have also provided funds for transport to enable women to stay in other towns with sympathetic relatives or friends.

Component 2 Outcome: Increased awareness, understanding and skills to prevent and respond to violence against women in Fiji

Component 2 outcome indicator: significant examples of initiatives undertaken by community organisations, leaders and individuals to prevent and address violence against women

The case studies below are examples of the types of initiatives taken as a result of the combined efforts of FWCC and Branch community education, campaign, media, community mobilisation and training activities over the long-term, even though the examples themselves are of initiatives taken over the last 12 months.

FWCC and the Branches have noted that there are increased referrals from the locations where community education has been undertaken and several examples of this were provided in last year's report. Another way that community leaders respond to community education activities is to organise more workshops for FWCC and the Branches to facilitate in new areas, which helps to increase the reach of prevention activities into traditional communities. For example, a chief from another island was in his wife's village in 2012 when LWCC was holding a male advocacy workshop. After attending that initial workshop, he has organised a community education workshop for women in his own village, and this has been followed up with a male advocacy workshop for the men – there are many examples of such ripple effects from FWCC and Branch community education activities (Box 13). The fact that these workshops are organised by local leaders smooths the way for FWCC and the Branches and means that there is someone in the local community who will follow up with prevention messages, and refer cases to FWCC and the Branches. This builds a very important bridge into the community, particularly for the majority of women who have never told anyone before about the violence.

Box 13: Examples of Changes due to FWCC and Branch Community Education and Media Work

Ripple effects from a community education workshop in Rakiraki:

A 3-day workshop was conducted for 60 women from 4 villages in the interior of Ra in September 2013. The Mata ni Tikina who organised the workshop was present during the sessions. After the workshop, he travelled to FWCC in Suva and personally thanked the Coordinator, and admitted that he has been a perpetrator of violence. He realised this when he sat in during the workshop; he cried and was remorseful for his past actions. He requested a workshop for the men from his district which was held in November. Since then, Rakiraki WCC has received many referrals from the district. He comes all the way down to the centre from the interior of Ra to assist with the serving of summons. He continues to support RWCC and distributes FWCC's fact sheets on domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment and child abuse in other villagers in the interior.

Ra women wear FWCC T-shirts in a meke for youth during the 16 Days of Activism:

The president of the Nalawa Women's Group continuously supports Rakiraki WCC in organising workshops, awareness and campaigns in the interior of Ra. Following a workshop in October, increased referrals have come from the Nalawa District and the chief has now asked for a workshop for the men. During the 16 Days of Activism, women performed a meke in Nakorotubu Village for a Ra Youth Rally wearing the "Violence Against Women – Not My Culture" T-shirt to promote women's human rights.

Follow-up to the first multi-faith training in Nadi in Year 4:

A pastor who attended the first multi-faith training of religious leaders on VAW in November 2012 has been referring clients to Nadi WCC, supports NWCC's campaigns, and has organised 4 workshops around Nadi and Namaka areas for different church denominations. Within his own church, he spent 20 minutes talking to his congregation about issues of violence against women during youth rallies and women's night. He has also warned the men's group in his congregation that he will not tolerate any form of violence inflicted on the women and children in his church. Last month the All Nations Churches in Nadi held a huge welcome ceremony for their Senior Pastor's release from jail – this pastor was convicted of rape in 2013 and was released in May 2014. All Pastors of the All Nation Church were ordered to attend the ceremony, but this Pastor did not. He said that if the Church threatened to remove him from his position, it would not be a problem for him – he said that Pastors should be setting a good example in the church, and not using their status to sexually abuse women and girls.

Other important initiatives and breakthroughs over the last 12 months include:

- In Ba, men spontaneously joined the Ba WCCC march through the town for the first time on 25th November (International Day for the Elimination of VAW). Both younger and older men joined the march, held the banners and shouted slogans demanding respect, equality, rights and dignity for women. This is an important breakthrough due to many years of work in the local community by the Ba Branch.
- In Nadi, NWCC has continued to work with the Koroipita housing community (see Table 10.2 in Annex 5) after providing initial training to stakeholders for the Ministry of Women's zero tolerance initiative, and has provided assistance to 7 women living with domestic violence. As a result of several workshops and awareness activities, the community committee has provided a room in the community hall for NWCC to conduct counselling for Koroipita residents, and has requested follow-up training on gender based violence for its "gatekeepers" zero tolerance committee, including community members, block leaders and security officers.
- As noted in last year's report, the Methodist Church took its first initiative to address the issue of VAW after the release of FWCC's national research findings which showed a higher prevalence of VAW among i-Taukei communities and among women of the Christian faith. This was followed up pastors preaching against domestic violence on Mother's Day in May 2014, and by requests to FWCC to organise workshops for congregations, youth fellowships and a women's fellowship during year 5. This was a very important breakthrough in year 4 which has been consolidated in year 5.
- Initiatives taken by individual police officers to respond more appropriately to survivors following FWCC's Police training in year 5 have already been discussed above. In addition, one of the officers who participated in the training has undertaken prevention activities in his role as rugby coach for the police. He has requested FWCC's T-shirts ("VAW – not in my game plan") to distribute to the police rugby team and has already shared what he learned with the team.
- As a follow-up to some research done on non-communicable diseases which showed that men are the main barriers to women participating in sports activities, FWCC has sponsored the Chips Women's Volleyball Club which has distributed FWCC's community education materials and highlighted the links between gender equality, VAW and women's participation in sport.

The establishment of FWCC's National Network and the ongoing liaison with Network members at Branch level through inter-agency committees is also a significant initiative undertaken by other agencies and community leaders in association with FWCC. The inter-agency committees called by the Nadi and Ba Branches and the stakeholders network in Vanua Levu play an important role in strengthening prevention as well as response to violence against women. The inter-agency meetings provide an opportunity to increase the understanding of service providers about the type of problems faced by women living with violence; it is a non-formal opportunity to change attitudes about women living with violence, and to assist them to put in place appropriate responses to survivors of violence, as well as a forum for planning joint prevention activities with new target groups. Selected committee and Network members from Ba, Nadi and Labasa have attended RTPs over the last 12 months to strengthen their skills and knowledge; back in their communities, the inter agency committees provide them with a structure and local network to apply their new knowledge and skills, and an opportunity for Branch staff to hold them accountable for the commitments they make during training.

Two important new initiatives over year 5 include the establishment of a new inter-agency committee in Tavua (Box 14), and a new stakeholders network in Seaqaqa (Box 16). An interagency committee is also in the process of being established in Rakiraki following training provided by the Rakiraki WCC for the Ministry of Women's Zero Tolerance initiative (Box 15).

Box 14: New Inter-Agency Committee Established by Ba WCC for Tavua

Ba WCC continues to facilitate quarterly interagency meetings with stakeholders on the elimination of all forms of VAW. Present in these meetings are Police, Social Welfare, Judiciary, Health, Women's Interest Department, Lifeline, Department of Public Prosecutions and civil society organisations. As a result of these inter-agency meetings, Police, Social Welfare, Lifeline and the Judiciary are referring clients to Ba WCC, and clients have informed BWCC that services from some agencies have improved. For example, the Station Officer of Ba Police invited BWCC to accompany them to schools during the Drug and Child Abuse week to talk to Primary School students on Good and Bad Touches. During one of the interagency meetings a child sexual abuse case was discussed with the Director of Public Prosecutions. Through this networking the perpetrator was charged with rape. Social Welfare invited BWCC to join in the celebrations held during Children's Day at Malake Island in Rakiraki. Ba WCC has facilitated three workshops for Ministry of Women's Zero Tolerance Communities. Seeing the positive results of the Ba interagency meetings, BWCC initiated its first interagency meeting in Tavua in April 2014 with Police, Social Welfare, the Gold Foundation, Red Cross, the Ministry of Women, Ministry of Health and the Tavua Court. Already BWCC has seen an increase in clients during mobile counselling to Tavua, and the Tavua Gold Foundation organised a workshop on VAW facilitated by BWCC in June 2014.

Box 15: Steps Taken To Set Up A New Interagency Committee for Rakiraki

A 3-day workshop was conducted by the Rakiraki WCC for stakeholders and "gate keepers" in April 2014 as part of the MOW Zero Tolerance initiative. This was the first such training organised by the RWCC. Stakeholders included the Police, Ministry of Health, Department of Women, Court, Social Welfare and the Legal Aid Commission. The gate keepers are made up of community members and leaders whose role is to monitor their respective villages on the elimination of VAW. After the training, the approach of these participants towards the Rakiraki WCC clients improved; they were more sensitive to the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment and child abuse. There were no delays, they acted on clients' complaints and referrals of clients from stakeholders to RWCC increased. The Rakiraki Magistrate's Court and the Ra Subdivision Hospital have requested Fact Sheets and pamphlets on RWCC's services when they run out of copies. Another result of the workshop is that stakeholders have taken steps to initiate an inter-agency committee on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

Output 2.1: Community Education

Output 2.1 indicator: demand for FWCC community education services – number of community education activities undertaken per year; and number of male and female participants

There were 55 community education sessions undertaken by FWCC in Year 5 with a total of 5144 participants including 674 men, 2610 women and 1860 children (844 boys and 1003 girls¹², see Annex 5, Table 8 and 8A). Thirty-one of these (56%) were with new organisations and the remainder were follow-up activities. New groups and organisations included: several Methodist Church congregations; a Methodist Youth Fellowship and Women's Fellowship; a Young Women's Forum organised by FWRM that included several people who identified as transgender; several community groups where FWCC was invited to conduct workshops for the Ministry of Women's Zero Tolerance initiative; the YWCA; and several community groups from Naitasiri where workshops were organised and co-facilitated by FWCC staff and the Naitasiri EVAWG group.

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The number of children does not tally with the number of boys and girls because sex-disaggregated data was not collected for 2 activities.

Output 2.2: Male Advocacy for Women's Human Rights

Output 2.2 indicator: demand for male advocacy training – number of trainings per year; number of men by sector and country

Ten male advocacy trainings were done in Year 5, 7 of which were organised and facilitated or co-facilitated by the Branches in Fiji, and 3 done by FWCC with regional participants. In total 382 men were trained (Table 8.4 in Annex 5). This brings the total number of male advocacy trainings done in this phase to 25, including 9 for Pacific regional participants, and 16 in Fiji, with a total of 944 participants (Table 8.4.1). This compares with an overall PDD target of 12 trainings in Fiji and 6 in the region. In year 5, 7 of these trainings were done with participants for the first time, and the remainder were follow-up trainings where the need for changes in attitudes and personal behaviour are reinforced.

The Fijian trainings included: 2 with Indo-Fijian men at Koroipita and one with the Nadromai AOG Church men's group organised by NWCC; one in Nadala community by BWCC; 2 in Nokonoko and Nalaba communities by RWCC; and one in Tukavesi by LWCC. Regional trainings included 2 with senior civil servants in PNG which included the 1st and 2nd stages of the male advocacy training; and a 4th stage training of trainers using FWCC's male advocacy handbook with 25 men from PNG, Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu and Nauru.

Output 2.2 indicator: examples of initiatives taken by male advocates

FWCC has already achieved the result for this output, which is to increase the number of effective and accountable male advocates in Fiji and the Pacific region. FWCC and its Regional Network members regularly follow up with male advocates and collaborate with them on the many activities. The main types of initiatives taken by male advocates from Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga and PNG are very similar to those listed in previous reports and include:

- Referring clients for counselling, and providing support to women living with violence.
- Actively supporting the work of the centres, including by organising community awareness programs, participating in awareness and campaign activities, and organising activities in their localities with support and collaboration from the centres, such as male advocacy training.
- Advocating on behalf of clients with Police Officers and village heads, and monitoring and reporting inappropriate responses by other service providers and community leaders.
- Incorporating a human rights perspective into their work with different agencies.
- Distributing community education materials to a wider audience in their communities, which is particularly effective when these men are village heads or other community leaders. In Fiji, some male advocates have focused specifically on taking FWCC's message to sporting clubs, including women's and men's volleyball and rugby teams.
- "Advertising" their personal commitment to women's rights by wearing FWCC's T-shirts at public events and during campaigns; in Fiji, men are wearing these T-shirts during popular events such as rugby, soccer and volleyball matches.

Box 16: Male Advocates Support for Labasa WCC

A New Stakeholders Network:

Joseva has been a male advocate for Labasa WCC since 2012 (see Box 11 of Annual Report 5, page 33). He has been conducting visits and distributing pamphlets and newsletters to other stakeholders as part of his advocacy work. After attending the RTP in May 2013, Joseva organized a Rugby and Netball Tournament for Methodist Church youths in his district of Sasa in Macuata Province, Vanualevu in August 2013. The Co-ordinator of Fiji Women's Crisis Centre was the Chief Guest.

In October 2013 Joseva organised the first Stakeholders' Meeting in Seaqaqa, Macuata where the Labasa WCC Project Officer talked about the effects of domestic violence and rape on the survivors and the

importance of stakeholders working together to support the survivors rather than reinforcing violence against women. Joseva was continuously in touch with the communities around Seaqaqa and referring clients to the Centre. He went on to arrange for the Coordinator of FWCC to be the Chief Guest at the Prefect Induction of Seaqaqa College in February 2014, and arranged for her to address the teachers and parents of Seaqaqa Muslim Primary School on Gender Relations and Violence against Women. LWCC plans to continue regular meetings with the Seaqaqa Stakeholders.

Taking a stand:

Setareki is a male advocate from Vanuavou Village in the district of Vaturova in Cakaudrove who has been consistently advocating for women's human rights since attending a 2-day FWCC International Women's Day seminar in Savusavu in 2009. Three workshops and 3 awareness-raising programs have been organised by Setareki over the years. He keeps in touch with LWCC by attending meetings at the Centre as well as by phoning for updates on what he is doing in his community and the challenges faced. His main challenge is community perceptions on the issue of violence against women and girls in the villages – men are seen as more important than women and in traditional meetings women's views are usually treated as insignificant. This prompted Setareki to stand down from his provincial position of Mata ni Tikina. While attending the Network members meeting at LWCC in March 2014, Setareki emphasised that he now wants to focus solely on the elimination of violence against women and girls and intends to work on individual cases by talking to men to change their behavior. LWCC sends pamphlets, newsletters and copies of the laws to Setareki by bus to his village as it is 6 hours from Labasa.

One important outcome this year is that 3 men have now begin to conduct male advocacy training themselves, after their 4th stage of training in Fiji in February 2015:

- In Vanuatu, a male advocate from the Police College has undertaken joint training with VWC for Corrections Service officers and facilitated training with Chiefs on Tanna under supervision by VWC's Coordinator.
- In PNG, a male advocate who works with the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee has conducted several trainings – in Goroka, Lae and Enga with men from the community, and a training with male school students with the aim of creating a group of young advocates in schools. This male advocate is also working on developing a training guide for male advocates to use in rural communities in PNG.
- In Fiji, one male advocate is conducting training on women's human rights, gender relations, religion, VAW, and the law. He is also collaborating with others to develop a program on gender, VAW and human rights targeted at primary and secondary schools – this is being done by these male advocates outside their normal work.

Other important outcomes from male advocacy during year 5 include the contribution of 4 Tongan male advocates to raise awareness and confront myths during the parliamentary debate on the Tongan Family Protection Act (Box 17). In Fiji, a former senior policeman from the Criminal Investigations Department who was first trained as a male advocate in 2002 now works as a volunteer, visiting police stations and advising them on how to charge offenders, and how to deal with problems relating to cases of VAW. FWCC received some assistance from a former female police RTP graduate to organise the 5 national-level police trainings in Fiji.

Box 17: Tongan male advocates supported TWCCC to raise awareness on the Family Protection Bill

The Tonga Family Protection Bill was passed in September 2013. The Tonga Women and Children Crisis Centre (TWCCC) was instrumental in lobbying and advocating for the passing of the Bill and was the focal point for Tongans (including those living overseas) to press for this legislation. The TWCCC spent many

months advocating and raising awareness around prevalent myths and misconceptions related to the Bill. A strategy used by the TWCCC during the second and third readings of the Bill was to host regular talk back programs.

Four Tongan male advocates held five radio talk back shows where they challenged many of the myths and incorrect interpretations aired by politicians and members of the Tongan community. The radio shows challenged the use of culture and religion as an excuse for the perpetration of violence against women and girls. The male advocates emphasised that there is nothing in the Tongan culture that encourages abuse or violence, or that supports women being treated as objects. They argued that men have misinterpreted the Tongan culture to justify their violent behaviour. They also highlighted the negative impacts of violence on children.

During the debate in Parliament, politicians said that the Bill would promote de-facto relationships, they belittled women and called them devils and witches, and they said that the Bill should be for formal couples and not de-facto relationships. The politicians also argued that the Bill would encourage wives to be more irritating because once they got a beating, they would run to the police and complain. The male advocates challenged all these misconceptions – they said that women are human beings and they need to be treated with respect, that the Bill is for all Tongans, and that women only report to police when they have had enough of the violence and cannot take it anymore.

The Bill was the longest debated Bill in Tonga's parliamentary history and was eventually passed with an overwhelming majority. The Family Protection Act was enacted in November 2013.

Output 2.3: Training of Other Service Providers

Output 2.3 indicators: number of trainings per year; number of men and women trained, by sector

There were 8 trainings provided to other agencies in year 5 with 304 participants including 176 men and 128 women (Table 8.1 and 8.1A of Annex 5). This brings the total number of training workshops provided to other agencies by FWCC to 48 since the beginning of the program, compared with a PDD target of 18 trainings to be provided over 6 years. This excludes training of other agencies organised by the Branches (an additional 6 sessions, see component 5), some of which were collaborations between FWCC and the Branch with trainers provided by FWCC. Six of the year 5 trainings were new initiatives, including a 1-day training for the National EVAW Taskforce and 5 national level police trainings where FWCC trialled the new police training module under development by the RTI. Other trainings were with the University of the South Pacific PDLP Law Students; and one with the Ministry of Education's National Substance Abuse Advisory Council.

Output 2.4: Community Mobilisation

Output 2.4 indicator: number of committees established by the end of Year 6

In the report for year 2, FWCC detailed its revised strategy for this output which focuses on strengthening and training National Network members and the Vanua Levu network to improve prevention and service delivery in rural areas; and to establish 3 committees over the remainder of the program in the most remote and isolated areas where few other services are currently operating. Two Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) committees were established in year 3: one in the Nadi area by the Nadi WCC, and one on Koro which includes representatives from across 14 villages. During year 4 a women's group was set up in Naitasiri focused on eliminating violence against women and girls. Another committee was set up in year 5 on the initiative of local women in Vatukoula (Box 18).

Box 18: Committee Formed by the Women of Vatukoula to Combat against Violence Against Women and Children with Support from Ba WCC

Ba WCC was first invited by a social worker living in Vatukoula to facilitate a workshop in 2010 attended by 46 women of Loloma and Nasivi area. A follow up workshop was done in 2011 and 40 women from Matanagata attended. In 2014 another workshop was held and 34 women living nearby Vatukoula areas attended. As a result of these follow up workshops, the women of Vatukoula formed a committee. This committee consists of 10 women from all these areas. The trainings and ongoing contact with Ba WCC has built these women's strength and confidence. These women now believe and understand that any form of violence against them is wrong and that this crime is never the fault of the survivor. This committee is now reporting, supporting and referring cases of violence against women and girls to Ba WCC. They also follow-up with Vatukoula Police regarding cases reported to them. These committee members get together on a weekly basis and update themselves on what has transpired during the week. They discuss matters arising within the community on women's issues and update Ba WCC on these issues. Ba WCC has formed a close relationship with the women of Vatukoula and will continue supporting them.

Component 3 Outcome: Increased awareness, understanding and skills to prevent and respond to violence against women in the Pacific region

Component 3 outcome indicator: examples of regional initiatives

The number of new services established in the region as a result of FWCC's training, mentoring and support provides hard evidence of good progress towards this outcome (see the discussion above of the indicator for objective 2). Each Annual Report has documented regional initiatives taken in the previous year. A selection of major initiatives over the past 5 years includes the following:

- Training, ongoing support and mentoring provided to the Tonga Women and Children Crisis Centre (TWCCC) and the Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC).
- In the Annual Report for year 2 FWCC noted collaborations with the New Caledonian Government through the Ministry of Women, and with other key stakeholders in the country including traditional leaders, the Government Welfare Office and provincial leaders. As a follow up to these efforts, the Ministry of Women and traditional leaders (who had been trained previously by FWCC) initiated a training workshop with tribal leaders in year 3. FWCC also facilitated discussion on the male advocacy program in Noumea, with male advocates from Fiji and Tonga speaking to the Custom Senate of traditional leaders.
- In year 2 a male participant from Kiribati applied his experience from the RTP to his own organisation, Alcoholic Anonymous and Family Recovery, by including information on violence against women and women's human rights in his organisation's training manual.
- Intensive support including emergency funding was provided to Kup Women for Peace and Voice for Change in PNG to support their programs in year 3.
- The development and intensive trialling of FWCC's male advocacy training handbook with inputs from key male advocates from Fiji, PNG, Tonga, and Vanuatu over years 1 to 3.
- Two regional 8-day gender training of trainers workshops held in Fiji in year 2 and in PNG in year 3 which equipped participants with gender program and policy analysis skills.
- The women's leaders retreat and Regional meeting held in November 2012. The leaders' retreat focused on ethics in the workplace, male advocacy work, the visit of the Special Rapporteur, issues of mutual accountability, the RTP, and research methodologies on violence against women. The regional meeting had 65 participants including 41 women and 14 men from PNG, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Kiribati, Samoa, Cook Islands, Nauru, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia and Fiji. Fijian participants included the Police, the Pacific Disability Forum, FWRM, the LGBT community, and the Ministries of Women and Education. The regional meeting reviewed the gains made across the region since the last meeting in 2008, identified key prevention and response strategies, and highlighted challenges to reducing the very high prevalence of violence across the region. Other areas of focus during the meeting were: the content of

FWCC's regional training program; options for the development of a male perpetrator education program; ongoing monitoring of male advocates; ethical standards for shelters; and emerging issues such as the use of pornography and sorcery-related killings.

The Year 4 Annual Report provided a summary of a follow-up evaluation of RTP graduates done in 2012 with details about how RTP graduates dating from 1996 had applied their knowledge and skills: 70% indicated that they had been able to apply their new skills and knowledge a lot, and the remainder said that they had applied some of what they learned. A similar follow-up is planned during year 6 for more recent RTP graduates. Initial feedback from Year 5 RTP graduates indicates that new knowledge and skills are being applied immediately. For example:

- An RTP graduate from the Talitha Project in Tonga reported increased confidence in addressing VAW issues in her work with young women.
- A Police Officer from the Marshall Islands has written to FWCC noting that he is now able to empathise with survivors more appropriately, and that his behaviour is also changing at home.
- A Fiji Police Officer reported back that he shared his improved knowledge of the law from the RTP with fellow officers including his senior officer.

Further evidence of the impact and effectiveness of the RTP and FWCC's in-country training was shared during the PPDVP forum on VAW, Culture and Religion in April 2014, when many participants spontaneously acknowledged the input provided by FWCC in improving the quality of their work and particularly its focus on human rights. Similar accolades were also shared publicly and spontaneously during the Policy Dialogue on VAW organised jointly by the Australian and US Governments, held in Canberra in November 2011.¹³ Another indication of the effectiveness of the RTP is the fact that there is interest from Asian countries to attend the RTP.

Regional initiatives and outcomes in year 5 included:

- The development of the Program Design Document for TWCCC with input from FWCC and VWC, and FWCC's taking on the managing agent role for TWCCC's funding from Australian Aid. TWCCC's design included a one-stop-shop approach where both a police officer and nurse are located at the centre to ensure a comprehensive service for women.
- Ongoing collaboration and support provided to both government and non-government agencies in Kiribati in their efforts to address VAW, including assistance with strategic planning and counsellor training to the Kiribati Family Health Association which is in the process of setting up a crisis service to support survivors of sexual and gender based violence.
- The 4th stage of the regional male advocacy training of trainers with 25 participants from 5 countries (PNG, Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu and Nauru), followed by a 2-day discussion on the options and risks associated with the setting up of a male perpetrators program by Regional Network members, resourced by 2 Australian experts on men's violence against women (see section 4.3 for the findings and outcomes from this meeting).
- Inputs into the strategic planning for the Solomon Islands Christian Care Centre, funded by World Vision.
- Ongoing support provided by FWCC to WUTMI with their plan to set up a counselling centre.
- The provision of the 1st and 2nd stage of the male advocacy training to senior civil servants in PNG, which also involved the VWC Coordinator. This was a follow-up to collaboration with Coffey International on their Economic and Public Sector Program in PNG funded by Australian Aid which began with inputs into a seminar on Gender Integration in the Public Service.
- Several new partnerships and outcomes that strengthen prevention and response in Vanuatu (see Box 19).

¹³ "Pacific Women's Empowerment Policy Dialogue: Stopping Violence Against Women, 2-4 November 2011, Canberra. Final Outcomes Statement."

- Support and training provided to Samoa Victim Support Group following requests for input from FWCC (see more on this below).

Samoa Victim Support Group began with a focus on assisting all victims of crime but they have found that the majority are women and children. One of their counselling staff attended the RTP in October 2012, and the FWCC Coordinator was then invited to give the keynote speech at their international conference in August 2013. A second female counsellor attended the October 2013 RTP and one man attended the May/June 2014 RTP, sponsored from FWCC's own fundraising. A 5-day visit is now planned for August 2014 to assess their needs and plan for future support by FWCC, where the TWCCC Coordinator will also have an input. This example shows how the RTP links with other in-country support to build supportive collaborations across the Regional Network and improved quality of service.

The alleged rape of a teenage girl at her village in Wewak last December by a group of PNG police prompted regional collaboration to support the survivor and her family. FWCC provided funds from its own fundraising to ensure the safety of the victim in collaboration with other PNG-based Regional Network members. The former Deputy Coordinator of FWCC who now works on PNG's Law and Justice Program has also contributed to strengthening regional initiatives by transferring the learning from FWCC to her work including the training of Magistrates, the development of a gender module for the Royal PNG Constabulary curriculum, mentoring of young women lawyers through the PNG Judicial Women's Association, strengthening links between the formal law and justice sector and CSOs, and drawing up a document on ethical standards for shelters for PNG

Box 19: Strengthened Prevention and Response to Violence Against Women in Vanuatu

In Vanuatu, several important outcomes have been achieved over the last 12 months which demonstrate increased awareness, understanding and skills to prevent and respond to violence against women. These include:

"Room 7" at Port Vila Central Hospital was set up in August 2013 is dedicated to survivors of gender based violence and ensures that they are dealt with immediately. This is the result of a partnership between VWC, the Ministry of Health and the Vanuatu Police. The room has one full-time staff who also responds immediately on her days off. This initiative follows many years of advocacy and media work by VWC and was set up after a week of training sessions with hospital staff for one hour each day.

Since March 2014, a police officer has attended the Tafea Counselling Centre on Tanna once a week to assist with processing cases and bringing perpetrators to justice.

The Port Vila Municipality Council has invited VWC to participate in its Ward Committees around the town, following a presentation on the Vanuatu national research findings on the prevalence of violence against women.

VWC has formed several new partnerships over the last few years including with Youth Justice Vanuatu, Chiefs from the Neprainetata Area Council in South Tanna, the Penama Council of Women, the Department of Correctional Services and the Presbyterian Church. One outcome from advocacy and training over the last year with these groups is the Neprainetata Area Council of Chiefs working on new governance systems that will be more sensitive to women living with violence, and making more efforts to involve police and VWC in cases of violence brought before them in custom courts.

Output 3.1: Regional Training and Support

Output 3.1 indicators: 9 RTPs by the end of Year 6; and 6 in-country visits undertaken by the end of Year 6

Two Regional Training Programs (RTPs) were held in Year 5 in October 2013 and May/June 2014, with a total of 84 participants, including 56 women and 28 men. This brings the total number of RTPs conducted during this

phase to 10, with a total of 420 participants including 120 men, 299 women and 1 transgender person (Table 8.3 and 8.3A of Annex 5).

Participants were from government and civil society organisations, police, faith-based organisations, and community-based groups. Countries represented in year 5 included: Vanuatu, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Kiribati, Samoa, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, and Fiji. New organisations sending participants for the first time to the RTP in year 5 were from: the Nauru Government judiciary; Vanuatu Public Prosecutions and Vanuatu Ministry of Health (both sponsored by the Vanuatu Women's Centre); and the Palau Ministry of Justice Criminal Investigation Division. A new sponsor for the May/June 2014 RTP was the Australian Federal Police. Participants from Chuuk (Federated States of Micronesia) and Nauru have come to the RTP for the first time during this phase.

There were 7 in-country visits undertaken in Year 1, 6 in year 2, 4 in year 3, 10 in year 4 and a further 8 in year 5. This brings the total number of in-country visits to 35, compared with a PDD target of 6 over 6 years. The increased capacity of FWCC staff including those at the Branches has enabled this more intensive support to be provided across the region. (This tally does not include the annual visits to Vanuatu to fulfil FWCC's role as managing agent for VWC's program which ended formally in June 2012.)

Of the 8 in-country visits in year 5, 4 were in-country trainings with 65 participants including 54 women and 11 men. These included:

- 2 male advocacy trainings in PNG, one facilitated by the FWCC and VWC Coordinators, and one by FWCC's male advocacy consultant and the VWC Coordinator.
- One counselling training in Vanuatu with VWC and Branch Counsellors and Project Officers, facilitated by FWCC's Counselling Supervisor.
- One with the Kiribati Family Health Association, by 3 Counsellor Advocates including the Counselling Supervisor.
- One with the Kiribati Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs, which was a hands-on training in data collection provided by FWCC's Research Officer, to set up a system to capture data on violence against women.
- Training provided to TWCCC on program design, monitoring and evaluation during the development of their program design, facilitated by FWCC's Consultant with the VWC Coordinator and 2 FWCC staff as resource persons.

In addition to the training provided in-country and through RTPs, FWCC hosted 5 attachments in year 5. These included 2 students from USP Social Work and Childhood Education (for 40 hours), 1 each from Kiribati and the Solomon Islands; 2 staff from the Nauru Ministry of Justice for one week, with one focused on counselling skills and one working with the Research Officer on data collection skills. The data collection officer from TWCC was also attached for one week with the Research Officer in December 2013 during preparation of TWCCC's PDD in Suva.

Output 3.2: Regional Networking and Advocacy

Output 3.2 indicator: collaborations on future directions for eliminating violence against women and children

FWCC has taken every opportunity during this phase to mentor selected Regional Network members to increase their capacity to provide training and support to other members within the region, and to facilitate collaboration between members (see component 3 indicator above). This collaboration, support and solidarity between Network members is critical for ensuring the sustainability of programs dedicated to the elimination of violence against women. Support for Network members also includes recommending them for participation at international consultations and meetings, and raising the profile of Regional Network members at such

meetings. Several collaborations have been taken over the last 12 months including the following:

- Facilitating the involvement of Leitana Nehan and TWCCC in sub-committees of the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), and nominating the Coordinator of TWCCC to be on the Regional Council of APWLD.
- Participation on the regional advisory committee of the NZAID-funded Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Program (PPDVP).
- Chairing the Reference Group on Sexual and Gender Based Violence established by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) in October 2010.
- Membership of the PIFS Working Group on Regional Human Rights Mechanisms.
- Participating in consultations and the development of a DVD for the Australian Aid-funded Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative, in addition to providing advice on bids for PWSDP-funded activities. Regular contact and collaborations with RRRT including in delivering training at the Professional Diploma in Legal Practice course at USP; inviting them to deliver a 1-day workshop at the RTP on religion, culture and VAW, and on disability and VAW; and FWCC participation in a Youth Forum initiated by RRRT/SPC.
- The involvement of TWCCC's Coordinator in facilitating a 1-day module on the media at the RTP, including the portrayal of women in the media, and use of various forms of media.
- Participation on a panel to assess funding applications to the UN EVAW Pacific Trust Fund.
- Providing input and advice to the Pacific Disability Forum for the development of their training module on gender based violence.
- Participation in the UN Expert Group meeting on HIV vulnerabilities of sexually exploited children in Thailand.

Output 3.3: Conflict, Democracy and Human Rights

Output 3.3 indicator: inclusion of women's rights issues and FWCC participation in political dialogue and peace building initiatives

When the program was designed, this indicator was to focus on the results from high-level dialogue that FWCC either initiated or was invited to participate in. Although FWCC is able to attribute positive results from its high-level dialogue on issues related to violence against women, it is more difficult to demonstrate the results of FWCC's actions related to conflict and peace-building given the political climate in Fiji over the last 5 years.

Nevertheless, FWCC has continued to lobby for a return to democracy and the rule of law through membership or participation in several forums. A major focus over the last 12 months has been on mechanisms to ensure that Fiji's elections are free and fair, and on the gender equality and human rights commitments of political parties and their candidates. Key actions taken include the following:

- Development of a Manifesto on human rights distributed to all political parties, and providing advice to political parties and candidates on request on women's human rights.
- Several discussions with the Attorney-General's Office and the Electoral Commission on the Electoral Decree and NGO involvement in the electoral process.
- Meeting with the Citizen's Constitutional Forum (CCF) regarding the need for local CSO observers of the Fiji elections.
- Preparation of several submissions to the Fiji Government, including on the Human Rights Commission, a Bill of Rights, an analysis of the 2013 Constitution, and the Universal Periodic Review of human rights (where FWCC presented its own submission as well as participating in a joint submission with the NGO Coalition on Human Rights).
- Participating in various discussions including UNDP Roundtable Talks on peace and development, the Forum Ministerial Group on Fiji (including Ministers from Vanuatu, Australia, NZ, PNG and Samoa), and several meetings with the diplomatic corps.
- Advocating for transparency in the government budgeting process.

FWCC has also continued in its role as Secretariat for the NGO Coalition on Human Rights. FWCC has continued to monitor human rights abuses in Fiji and in the region, with a particular focus over the last 12 months on West Papua.

Component 4 Outcome: Key agencies influenced to improve policy, legislation and service

Component 4 outcome indicator: FWCC membership on taskforces and inter-agency committees

The goal and objective indicators measure the success of FWCC's advocacy efforts to reduce individual and institutional tolerance against VAW and increase the availability of appropriate services. This indicator is focused at a somewhat lower level and was included to provide information on FWCC's membership on national taskforces and interagency committees – because these were considered to be a key vehicle for exerting influence when the program was designed. It was envisaged that achievement would be assessed by the outcomes from FWCC's engagement in taskforces and committees (rather than by the number of task forces and committees that FWCC participates in). However, due to the political climate, FWCC found that other strategies were more effective for influencing service delivery over the last few years. These include the establishment of the National Network and inter-agency committees and networks at the Branch level, direct complaints made to high-level authorities, and informal advocacy with the Interim Attorney General when needed. Branch participation in local inter-agency committees has led to a significant improvement in local service delivery over the last 3 years, particularly in the law and justice area, and this has already been discussed above under component 2.

Last year's report noted the re-establishment of the national EVAW Task Force, and the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and the Law due to FWCC advocacy following the release of FWCC's research findings. Unfortunately, there has been only one meeting of each of these taskforces and no progress has been made on the planned review of Zero Tolerance initiatives; these taskforces have not proved to be an effective vehicle for advocacy. However, as noted above, FWCC has made an input into the National Gender Policy and most suggestions were taken up. FWCC has also inputted into the CEDAW report.

FWCC has continued to resource the Ministry of Education's National Substance Abuse Advisory Council and their activities over the last 3 years. Two staff from the Council attended the October 2013 RTP and 2 women from the Department of Education were trained at the RTP in year 4. This ongoing collaboration with the Department of Education has resulted in regular invitations to train teachers and young people on how to respond to violence against women and girls. As a result, teachers are now referring students to FWCC for assistance and counselling. This is an important achievement considering that FWCC was denied access to schools for many years.

Output 4.1: Research, Lobbying and Advocacy

Output 4.1 indicator: for 3 research initiatives undertaken by the end of Year 6

FWCC's national research report on the prevalence of violence against women was launched in December 2014. A second research project – a feminist legal analysis of judgements and sentencing outcomes for crimes of sexual violence – will be completed by the end of year 6.

Component 5 Outcome: Accessible services to prevent and respond to violence against women

Component 5 Outcome Indicator: Branches operational and activities undertaken

The summary of achievements for year 5 attached at Annex 1 shows that all Branch activities have been fully achieved. All higher level indicators and outcomes discussed above include information on the impacts of the Branches over the last 12 months. As already discussed above, there has been a considerable increase

number of clients assisted the Branches, especially in Ba, Nadi and Rakiraki, and particularly in the number of repeat counselling sessions which indicates that women are returning to deal with their issues in addition to seeking help when they are in crisis.

Other highlights are significant improvements in service provision due to the inter-agency and EVAWG committees in Ba and Nadi, a new stakeholders network established in Seaqaqa by the Labasa Branch (Box 16), a new inter-agency committee established in Tavua by Ba WCC (Box 14), and an inter-agency committee in the process of being established in Rakiraki (Box 15). A new community-based EVAWG committee was set up by local women in Vatukoula (see Box 18 in output 2.4), following several community education activities there by Ba WCC. Nadi WCC has been provided with a room in the Koroipita Community Hall to provide counselling to residents when needed (see component 2 indicator above) and with office space at Naco Lawyer's Chambers opposite the Lautoka bus stop for mobile counselling in Lautoka (Box 20).

Box 20: Mobile Counselling Increases Accessibility and Safety for Poor Rural Women

From May to June 2014 Nadi WCC attended to 78 clients at Lautoka. NWCC had noticed that there were a lot of clients accessing its services in Nadi. Before this initiative, clients with children had to bring them along with them to Nadi and this was expensive and time-consuming for them. One client shared that it is much easier and safer for her to come to Nadi WCC's mobile counselling in Lautoka, because she does not have to make up excuses for the long journey to her husband and risk further violence. She can now tell her husband that she is going into town for shopping or accompanying her mother to hospital when she needs to counselling. Ba WCC also finds this convenient because they have clients who live in Lautoka and now refer their clients to the Mobile Counselling in Lautoka.

The Branches are essential to ensure that women from remote areas have access to services. In terms of preventing violence against women and girls, the national advocacy, campaigning and media work undertaken by FWCC, is mirrored and reinforced by the community education and advocacy activities at the Branches at the local level. This synergy has proved to be highly effective in making breakthroughs and bringing about change at the local level (see Box 7, 9 and 21 for examples).

Output 5.1: Branch Activities

Output 5.1 indicator: number of community education activities undertaken per year; and number of male and female participants

There were a total of 135 community education activities undertaken by the Ba, Labasa, Nadi and Rakiraki Branches in Year 5 with 8272 participants, including 5352 females and 2920 males (Tables 10 to 10.7 in Annex 5). Branches collected age-disaggregated data on participants for the first time in year 5; this data shows that 44% of these participants were children under 18 including 1963 girls and 1634 boys. This is a very important input into national prevention efforts, particularly taking into the account the findings of FWCC's national research which show higher prevalence rates of VAW among young women. Since this phase of the program began in July 2009, the Branches have held 493 community education activities with a total of 26,641 participants, including 69% women and girls and 31% men and boys. Even though some of these people have participated in more than one activity, this is an enormous outreach.

Community education activities for the Branches included targeted community education as well as responding to requests from various groups, some of which are follow-up sessions which help to consolidate attitudinal and behavioural change. Community education in year 5 included programs in rural areas targeting all ethnic communities and included schools, religious groups, women's groups and clubs, youth groups and other community members. All four Branches had effective outreach to remote rural communities due to the good working partnerships they have established with local village leaders and faith-based organisations

and members of their inter-agency committees (Ba and Nadi) and stakeholders group (Labasa). Community education workshops take place first with women in the community, and this often leads to requests for follow-up sessions with other groups such youth and men.

Of the 135 community education session held in year 5, 73 (54%) were undertaken in new places or with new organisations, and the remainder were follow-up sessions. Several issues are considered when selecting new areas for community education. If the Branch sees an increase in clients from a particular area where no community education has yet been done, efforts will be made to target those communities. In some cases, communities are resistant and it can take some time to reach agreement with local leaders, particularly in Indo-Fijian settlements, where visits need to be scheduled around key religious festivals and agricultural activities such as cane-cutting, rice planting and harvesting. In some cases, new areas are visited on response to requests to provide initial training to stakeholders and “gatekeepers” under the Ministry of Women’s Zero Tolerance initiative. In other cases, inter-agency networking assists the Branches to break through into new communities or institutions, such as schools. Sometimes, people approach staff spontaneously and ask them to come to their village.

All the Branches had breakthroughs into new areas in the last 12 months. For Ba WCC, new participants included several Indo-Fijian Mothers Clubs and community groups. In Labasa, there were several new communities visited in Taveuni and Cakaudrove and Tukavesi (Box 21), and LWCC’s invitation to attend a Ministry of Health camp for girls (Camp Glow) which will provide new opportunities for working with girls regularly through their “Women in Cricket” program in future. For Rakiraki, a new contact has been made with the local group of Soroptimists International and there has been outreach to remote areas at Nalaba and Nalawa. In Nadi there have been many breakthroughs with Indo-Fijian and i-Taukei communities and with church groups due to the multi-faith training held in year 4; NWCC is usually invited to give a 1-2 hour talk in the evenings and this is sometimes followed up by longer workshops.

Box 21: Breakthrough in Tukavesi due to FWCC Year 5 Training of Police

Labasa WCC has been trying to gain permission to conduct community education in the Tukavesi area for several years, but police and the local Tikina had consistently refused to give permission. A graduate from FWCC’s national training of police in year 5 assisted by liaising with a Turaga ni Koro who knew about FWCC’s work from the national media over many years. The first workshop was held with women in Tukavesi in June and immediately followed up by a workshop with men and community education sessions at the local school.

In addition to their community education and awareness sessions, Branches organised 6 trainings for other agencies with 115 participants, including 51 women and 64 men. These were done in collaboration with FWCC and included 4 trainings with stakeholders requested for the Ministry of Women’s Zero Tolerance program – 2 were done with Ba WCC, and one each with Nadi and Rakiraki WCCs. Two trainings were done by Labasa WCC with teachers at the request of the Ministry of Education’s National Substance Abuse Advisory Council.

Last year’s report featured the Labasa WCC’s community education sessions with correctional services inmates (see Box 16 in the Annual Report for Year 5). This work has continued and has resulted in changes of behaviour among some men (Box 22).

Box 22: Signs of Changes in Attitudes Among Perpetrators

The Labasa WCC has been conducting workshops for Perpetrators of Violence against Women for the inmates of Vaturekuka Correction Centre in Labasa since 2011. One participant in the September 2013 workshop was a 40 year old man who was imprisoned for punching his wife. This participant was emotional when the facilitators were talking about the effects of domestic violence on the women and children. In his recap and plan of action, he had said that he was truly regretful for hurting his wife and children and would want to be a better husband and father to them as well as advocating against violence against women. Two months after his release from the Correction Centre he accompanied his sister and a victim of domestic violence from his village to LWCC for counselling and support, even though the offender was a close relative. He said that he had turned over a new leaf in his personal life. He also requested LWCC to conduct a similar workshop in his village, where domestic violence is an accepted norm. He said they need to hear directly from LWCC. LWCC directed him to liaise with his Turaga ni Koro or his church to organise a community education program for awareness raising.

Output 5.2: Capacity Building of FWCC Branches

Output 5.2 indicator: increased capacity of FWCC Branches to manage all the services they provide

Branch capacity has increased significantly since 2009 due to the intensive formal and hands-on capacity building provided by FWCC over several years. Overall, the Branches now have increased credibility and authority in their communities. For example, LWCC's Project Officer was invited to be chief guest at the Labasa International Women's Day (IWD) Women's Forum and Nadi's Project Officer was guest speaker at the IWD Soroptomists celebration. Nadi's Project Officer is also invited to Tikina meetings, and the Rakiraki WCC was asked to chair the inter-agency committee on child abuse. These are also important signs that FWCC's messages about VAW are becoming increasingly accepted by opinion-leaders in local communities.

The Project Officers and other Branch staff are more confident and vocal, particularly in their advocacy on behalf of clients, and the inter-agency committees have helped to reinforce this credibility and confidence. Compared with the beginning of this phase in July 2009, longer-term staff have increased capacity to advocate and represent FWCC and the Branches at higher levels, such as in discussions with Legal Aid or local leaders. They have the capacity to monitor the quality of services provided by other agencies, and to hold them to account. The establishment of the new inter-agency committee in Tavua by Ba WCC and the involvement of all Branches in functioning networks and committees provides strong evidence of this increased capacity.

FWCC has delegated decision-making authority to the Branches regarding the selection of community education areas and responding to requests, and selected staff at each Branch now have the capacity to organise and deliver well-targeted community education messages to a range of different types of groups and organisations. Public speaking skills have improved at all Branches. In addition, the Labasa and Nadi Project Officers now provide counsellor training and co-facilitate male advocacy workshops (Box 22).

The Labasa, Ba and Nadi Branches now advise FWCC on recruitment, and all Branch Project Officers have the capacity to identify the potential in their own staff and areas where improvement is needed. Significant improvements have also been demonstrated since July 2009 in the areas of financial record-keeping, budgeting and monitoring and report-writing. Project Officers wrote up their own plans and scheduled activities for the coming year for this report, in addition to case studies.

Another area of improvement is supervision skills by Branch Project Officers, who now have more capacity to mentor other Branch staff and debrief with them after counselling. Branch Project Officers are now also mentoring each other, and providing support to each other during mobile counselling and community education. Although Rakiraki Branch needs ongoing counselling supervision and support from FWCC, there is

also evidence of increased capacity in this new Branch established 3 years ago (Box 23). The other 3 Branches are doing regular peer and group supervision (fortnightly and monthly respectively) and now need less ongoing counselling support from the Suva centre and only call when needed for very difficult cases. Regular legal literacy training from FWCC and ongoing advice from the FWCC lawyers has increased the capacity of the Branches to assist women to access justice. Most Branch counsellors are now able to write their own affidavits and other legal documents, which is another significant change since the program began.

Box 23: Therapeutic Counselling at Rakiraki Branch helps a Woman to Overcome Trauma

A 30 year old client had been married for over 10 years. She was repeatedly physically, emotionally, and sexually abused by her unemployed husband. The client's husband monitored all her actions and movements. She was not allowed to see her family or talk to her friends; he controlled the way she dressed and did not allow her to attend social gatherings. After work, she would hurry back home as her husband expected her to be home at a particular time. When she caught her husband in bed with another woman, she was bashed by her husband when she confronted him. He also beat up their children and she said this hurt her even more. She contemplated suicide but realised that she loved her children and she had to keep living for them.

The client had enough of the violence and with the help of her friend who is a social welfare inter-agency taskforce committee member, she came to RWCC in February 2014. In the first 3 counselling sessions, the client was very emotional and her counsellor conducted therapeutic counselling including building her self-esteem and acknowledging her feelings and strengths to help her deal with the trauma. The fourth counselling session focussed on the cycle of domestic violence where the counsellor explained each phase and the client realised that she was living in this cycle.

In the fifth counselling session, she came to understand that monitoring her movements was not really an expression of love. She then said that she wanted to get out of the domestic violence cycle. Her counsellor took her through learning about her rights, and assisted her to recognise her strengths and ability to cope. The client managed to get a permanent DVRO against her husband with a non-molestation order and custody of the children, and her husband was ordered by the Rakiraki Magistrate to move out of the marital home. Nevertheless, she decided not to live there, as it belonged to her husband's family.

As a result of the continuous counselling, support and empowerment the client is now living in Nadi with her children and working as a chef in a resort. The client said, "I'm so happy for myself. I'm free from violence and I can do anything I want; I can buy what I want with my money, talk to my friends and family, wear what I want without having to worry about getting bashed up. I can't describe it because it just feels so good to be free."

4. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND WORKPLAN FOR YEAR 6

4.1 Strategy and Workplan

The Implementation Schedule for Year 6 (July 2014-June 2015) is attached at Annex 4 and key strategies and activities for year 6 are discussed below. However, this section does not repeat strategies discussed in earlier reports; strategies are only discussed below if they have been modified for this final year of the program. Similarly, ongoing activities are not discussed unless there are major changes of strategy or approach, since all activities are listed in Annex 4. The results to be achieved from each component and output are summarised in the Diagram of the FWCC Program Design attached at Annex 9, and in section 2 of this report.

Component 1: Coordination, Counselling, Advocacy and Support

Output 1.1: Coordination and Management

As in previous years, a teamwork approach will be central to FWCC's approach to coordination and management (output 1.1) in year 6, since this has been demonstrated to strengthen learning and the achievement of results. All staff will continue to be mentored to perform their roles, in addition to being provided with both formal and non-formal training; this is most important for newer staff appointed over the past 18 months including the Regional Administrator (who will also take on the role of Branch Administrator in year 6), Accounts Administrator, RTI Manager (appointed in June 2014), and other RTI staff including the Research/Training Officer, and the Information Technology Officer. The next annual staff performance review will be undertaken in February 2015, when staff contracts are due for renewal. The Price Waterhouse Coopers remuneration survey report is expected to be finalised in August or September and these findings will be taken into account when planning and budgeting for the next phase of Australian and New Zealand assistance.

Two major activities for year 6 are participation in the joint Australian Aid and New Zealand Aid review of the program in September; and the preparation of a Design Document for the next funding phase in November 2014. FWCC will schedule Program Coordination Committee meetings in August 2013 (to consider this report), and a verbal report in January 2014 which is also expected to consider the new IDD and the findings of the review. Planning, risk management, and monitoring of progress continue to be part of the everyday work of the FWCC. Preparation for the Activity Completion Report for this phase will begin in May and June 2015; this will be submitted to Australian Aid and NZAID in July/August 2015 as required in FWCC's contract.

FWCC's week-long staff training retreat will be held in October. This will include a focus on women's human rights and how this relates to religion and culture, and feminism; the retreat will also begin preparations for FWCC's next phase including a visioning workshop on how the centre needs to move forward, in the context of the ongoing commitment to human rights. Further discussions will also be held on how to manage the refugees including international good practices, ethics and standards.

The relocation of the RTI/FLARE to separate premises is expected to take place by June 2015; this has been delayed due to the need for renovations to the premises identified by FWCC and negotiations with the building owners regarding how these should be financed. In the meantime, part of FWCC's meeting room is being used for some RTI staff. FWCC is considering setting up a whole-of-organisation network server to enable more efficient sharing of information between all staff and between FWCC and the Branches if this proves to be cost-effective. This will also assist with the administration of Branch funding. FWCC launched its revamped website in July 2014.

Output 1.2: Counselling, Advocacy and Support Services

Counselling and support services will continue to be provided at the FWCC and during community education visits to rural areas and informal settlements. Annual training and ongoing supervision for counsellor advocates is crucial to maintain quality services for all FWCC clients and to achieve the output of effective counselling,

advocacy and support services. Group and peer supervision sessions will continue to be conducted every month and more frequently if needed by the Counsellor Manager and Counsellor Supervisor, along with daily debriefings of counsellors. Hands-on legal training and legal support and assistance will be provided by the Legal Officer and the Research Manager/Deputy Coordinator. This is essential to support Counsellors' day-to-day advocacy.

For many years now, FWCC has contracted external consultants to provide annual training to FWCC and Branch counsellors. For the past 2 years, the Melbourne-based Western Region Centre Against Sexual Assault (West CASA) has provided a one-week counsellor training (in July 2012 and July/August 2013) focused on child sexual abuse, including child survivors and prevention. FWCC will employ a different strategy for the year 6 counsellor training to be held in October 2015. Whereas other trainings during this phase have focused on specialised skills including those needed to deal with a range of very challenging cases, the year 6 training will revisit FWCC's rights-based approach which underpins all aspects of FWCC's counselling. FWCC has learned that it is essential to provide regular refresher training focusing on the ethical issues that arise in counselling, including religious and cultural excuses for violence against women and the need to maintain empathy. Given the intense and traumatic nature of many of the cases presenting to FWCC and the Branches (see case studies in section 3 of this report), managing counsellors' trauma will also be a focus of this year's training, including reflecting on ways to support them to do their difficult work. Management strategies to address the personal burden associated with long-term counselling include providing 3 weeks leave every 6 months for those counsellors who have been working with FWCC for over 10 years, and reviews of caseloads including the type of cases. This in-house counsellor training will also include the practicalities of day-to-day operations and management of the shelters, and legal literacy training.

As skills have developed over this phase, selected senior Counsellors from FWCC and the Branches have been involved in providing counsellor training in Fiji and in the Pacific region; this will continue during Year 6 whenever the opportunity arises. Documentation of survivors' experience with other agencies and advocating on behalf of clients continues as a core task for counsellors to ensure proper implementation of laws and procedures that protect the rights, safety and wellbeing of survivors.

A training attachment overseas is planned for April 2015, which will focus on best practice in the management and day-to-day running of refuges. Planning for this attachment has already begun. Between 5 and 6 staff will undertake the attachment including from FWCC, Branches and staff identified for appointment to the shelters in Ba and Labasa.

Output 1.3: Temporary and Safe Accommodation

Due to the logistical issues involved in setting up shelters, an increase in property prices since the budget was prepared, and reduced availability of suitable properties within FWCC's price range, FWCC is still in the process of establishing the 2 shelters in Labasa and Ba planned for year 5; both are expected to be operational by June 2015. While every effort will be made to purchase a building for the Girls Shelter in Suva during year 6, it now appears more likely that this will be established in the first year of the next phase. Security is a paramount concern for shelters and FWCC's original strategy (in line with international learning) was to establish shelters in different locations from the Branches. However, the lack of suitable properties may mean that it is necessary to locate both the Branch functions and the shelter at the same property (although not from the same building).

As noted in Annex 1, other preparatory work essential to establish the shelters has been done, such as identifying local agencies and charities who will support the shelters with furniture and household items, valuations of potential buildings, and the identification of potential members of the Shelters Advisory Committee. These preparations will continue throughout year 6 including the recruitment and training of

shelter staff. Other groundwork including the development of ethical standards (see Annex 11 of Annual Report 5) and research into best practice was undertaken in years 4 and 5.

FWCC will contract a credible security company to ensure the safety and protection of staff and clients at the shelters. There will be constant staff presence during the day and night. FWCC will continue to liaise with local charitable organisations and women's groups to encourage community involvement, including by providing assistance to the shelter for food, clothes, toys and other essentials. FWCC does not plan to advertise the shelters, since this would generate a demand that FWCC could not meet. Instead, emergency accommodation will be provided to those women and children who are most at risk and in the greatest need for protection; other alternatives to housing clients will continue to be explored and facilitated by FWCC and Branch counsellors (see section 3). The main criteria for providing shelter at the FWCC refuges will be need, on request from clients; however general criteria will be discussed at the counsellor training and retreat.

Two staff will be employed at each shelter in Labasa and Ba, including one trained to supervise children. The Labasa and Ba Branch will play a key role in administering the shelters. Final decisions about how the shelters will be managed will be made at the Staff Retreat in September 2014. FWCC plans for the Labasa shelter to be operational from January and the Ba shelter to be operational from July 2015.

FWCC and the Branches will continue to facilitate temporary and safe accommodation for clients from other areas, and until the shelters are established; this includes exploring emergency accommodation with family and trusted community members which is often a preferred option for women who have these networks. Hotels will also be used as needed until the shelters are fully established.

Networking with other service providers to enable clients to become economically independent is an important strategy to assist clients to rebuild their lives over the medium to long-term. Referrals to micro finance organisations will continue for clients who need to access small loans. FWCC will also continue to liaise with other organisations such as Fiji Education for Needy Children (FENC), Save the Children Fund Fiji, A Girl and Her World, Bayly Welfare Trust, HART Homes and Koroipita to assist clients with school fees, temporary and long-term housing, food and other needs.

Component 2: Community Education, Male Advocacy and Training of Other Agencies

Output 2.1: Community Education

One change of strategy was noted in last year's report: with improvements in access to telephones, infrastructure and public transportation, rural clients around Suva are accessing services directly from FWCC. Consequently, the need for FWCC counsellors to conduct targeted mobile counselling sessions in rural areas has diminished. The PDD target was for FWCC to target 10 areas annually for mobile counselling visits. This has not happened for several years. Instead, mobile counselling has been offered wherever needed during community education activities and this strategy will be continued during year 6. However, mobile counselling will continue to be provided by the Branches in rural and remote areas where women's mobility and access to transport are more limited (see component 5 below). FWCC will continue to target schools and communities to educate girls about the risks of violence, including from social media.

FWCC began an update of its 4 community education booklets in year 5 and these will be finalised and printed in year 6 – these cover rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence and child abuse. Updating has focused on the changes in law in Fiji, and additional sections on human rights and the development impact of violence against women. FWCC's brochures on the Domestic Violence Restraining Orders (DVROs) will be translated into Fijian and Hindi and printed – these are an important material to continue FWCC's work at challenging the many misconceptions about DVROs, particularly among police who have not been trained by FWCC, and will also contribute to empowering women with the information they need to access the justice system to protect

themselves. FWCC plans to print and distribute 4 local newsletters in year 6. (Other publications planned for year 6 will be discussed under the Regional Training Institute – see output 3.1 below).

Output 2.2: Male Advocacy for Women's Human Rights

Seven male advocacy trainings are planned for Fiji during year 6. Key areas that were highlighted in FWCC's research as having a higher prevalence of violence have been targeted for community education over the past few years, such as Naitasiri, Cakaudrove and Taveuni. FWCC's strategy is to always educate the women first, and then to follow up by holding sessions with men. Usually the initial contact is through a short community awareness session (less than a day), and this may be followed up with more intensive 3-5 day workshop with women, and only then with a 3-5 day male advocacy training. In some cases, community education is also done in schools during the same visit to remote areas (such as in Tukavesi by Labasa WCC in year 5) – this approach "saturates" the community with FWCC's messages.

Two of the Fiji-based male advocacy trainings will be done by the Labasa Branch. Labasa WCC will facilitate male advocacy trainings in Nakobo in Cakaudrove in October and Qeleni in Taveuni in November; in Qeleni, a session will be done with the women first, and there will also be a focus on community education in schools during the same visit. Five male advocacy trainings will be done by FWCC in Fiji: 2 with *Turaga ni Koros* in the Rewa area in August, organised by the Volleyball Association of Fiji; one with the National Executive Secretariat of the National Youth Council in September; and one each in Serua and Naitasiri in November during the 16 Days of Activism Campaign. FWCC has strong partnerships with women in Naitasiri, where there is an EVAWG committee.

One male advocacy training is planned for regional participants. Now that FWCC has taken a core group of men through all 4 stages of the male advocacy training, including the final Training of Trainers (4th stage) held in February 2014, there is a need to identify a new group of regional participants to undertake the 2nd stage of training. These will be selected from Regional Training Program participants in consultation with Regional Network members.

FWCC will continue to monitor the commitment and activities of male advocates and will conduct joint activities including workshops and campaigns with male advocates. FWCC will also support Regional Network members in their monitoring of male advocates. A very important part of the monitoring and evaluation of male advocates is the role played by other male advocates, particularly those who have gone through all 4 stages of training – holding each other to account is a key part of the male advocacy strategy and is stressed as a key responsibility in all trainings and in follow-up with individual men. Branches will also continue to play a very important role in monitoring male advocates, particularly those selected for more intensive training inputs by FWCC.

Output 2.3: Training of Other Service Providers

Two trainings are scheduled for December 2014 and January 2015. Both will follow up on the successful national training of Police done in year 5 and the public commitment made by senior police at the conclusion of that series of trainings (see section 3): one 5-day training will be held with Police Crime Officers; and a second training will target police in areas that have been identified by counsellors as having serious problems with police responses to cases of violence against women.

FWCC's National Network will continue to be a key mechanism for improving the quality of service delivery and prevention activities by other agencies. No further national meetings are planned for this phase; liaison with key agencies will continue as needed at the national level, as well as through the quarterly inter-agency meetings attended by the Branches.

For year 6, FWCC plans to hold a national meeting of stakeholders from CSOs and selected service providers, focusing specifically on national women's organisations as well as representatives from the EVAWG committees that have been set up during this phase (see output 2.4 below). The aim of this 5-day meeting will be to plan and strategize for a rights based approach to VAW. The meeting will document and share experiences on the range of problems experienced by survivors when dealing with government agencies, including the police and legal system. The meeting will focus on developing solidarity between women's organisations to respond to issues and abuses as they arise, and strategies for improving advocacy work, the responses of service providers and law and justice agencies.

Output 2.4: Community Mobilisation

FWCC has revised its strategy for this output as noted in section 2 above. Due to the establishment of other community-based networks in Fiji, such as the Ministry of Women's Zero Tolerance initiatives, Community Policing initiatives and church committees, at the commencement of year 3 FWCC revised its PDD target for the establishment of committees from 6 to 3. As noted in section 3, there are now 3 community-based committees set up with FWCC assistance or mentoring (Koro, Naitasiri and the Nadi EVAWG committee), and a 4th set up by local women in Vatukoula following several community education sessions by Ba WCC. Each of these committees has been set up using different structures and processes according to the local context and ownership. FWCC's strategy for community mobilisation has evolved over the last 5 years to enable it to respond with a great deal flexibility to community initiatives, rather than imposing a pre-set structure. FWCC's main activity for this output over year 6 is to continue to support those committees that have been established, in addition to continuing to identify localities and existing community networks where community mobilisation on VAW is needed.

Component 3: Regional Training, Networking and Institutional Support

Output 3.1: Regional Training and Support

The Regional Training Institute (FLARE – Feminist Learning, Advocacy, Research and Empowerment) has been set up and is fully staffed, with some staff working from FWCC's meeting room. Although premises were identified during year 5, these need to be renovated before staff can relocate, and negotiations are ongoing with the landlord regarding how these can be funded. FWCC plans to have relocated FLARE staff to separate premises by June 2015.

All national and regional trainings will be undertaken under the FLARE umbrella during year 6, including the monitoring and evaluation of training. All publications will be managed and finalised by FLARE staff, including those produced for FWCC's national community education, campaigns and advocacy purposes, in addition to the national and regional newsletters. Two new publications are planned for year 6:

- A book documenting FWCC's 30-year history will be finalised and launched at International Women's Day in March 2015. This will include stories shared by Regional Network members on FWCC's mentoring and its impact, as well as FWCC's history, and lessons learned on effective strategies and impacts at the national level.¹⁴
- A booklet summarising the findings of FWCC's national research on violence against women.

Other key activities for FLARE during year 6 are a re-design and update of the FWCC website, and the development of new training modules for specific target groups. A 2-week module for training regional police (sponsored by the Australian Federal Police) will be finalised, in addition to a one-week counsellor training module. A one-day training module on the portrayal of women in the media and how to use the media in EVAW advocacy was developed in year 5 and will be finalised in year 6. FWCC's Trainer's Manual on Gender Relations, Women's Human Rights and Violence Against Women will also be updated and reprinted.

¹⁴ This is represented in Annex 4 as activity 3.4.4. This overlap between outputs in component 3 occurred when FWCC received funding for the RTI.

FWCC's internal review of the Regional Training Program (RTP) (conducted during year 5) highlighted the need to target one of the annual RTPs for the specific needs of women's organisations whose core work is to prevent and respond to violence, and one for other participants who come from a variety of different national and local agencies. The advantages and disadvantages of this approach are still being considered, since participants from agencies that are not solely dedicated to eliminating VAW currently learn a lot from hearing from participants from women's organisations during each RTP; any changes in targeting for the RTP will begin in the next phase. Work has already started on the development of a streamlined record-keeping system of RTP contacts, and a format and regular process for follow-up of past RTP participants.

Only one RTP will be scheduled for year 6, in February 2015, which will be open to all participants. Although there is a huge demand for the RTP from local and regional organisations, planning for one to take place rather than 2 in year 6 is a realistic target considering the number of in-country training and support visits over the year, in addition to planning for the next phase of funding and holding a mini regional meeting (see below).

Two separate attachments by 4 people are currently scheduled. A counsellor from VWC will be attached in October 2014 for 2 weeks when FWCC holds its in-house counsellor training. Three lawyers from the Kiribati Government Legal Aid service were attached in July 2014 for 1½ days with the FWCC counselling section and legal staff.

Nine in-country training and support visits are planned including:

- A 5-day visit to Samoa Victim Support Group in August by the FWCC Coordinator and the Coordinator of Tonga WCCC to assess their needs and plan for future support by FWCC.
- A visit to New Zealand in August over 2 weeks to conduct a series of talks and provide advice to a variety of agencies who work with migrant communities as well as Pacific Islanders, including the NZ Police, the Community Services Department, Auckland City Council and the Human Rights Commission. These talks will focus on the relationship between violence against women and aspects of diversity, culture and religion. The FWCC Coordinator and Counselling Supervisor will also visit refugees during this visit to learn from their experience.
- A 1-2 week visit to Vanuatu by 2 counselling staff to provide counsellor training to all VWC counselling staff in September, including their Branch and selected CAVAW counsellors.
- Two 2-week monitoring and planning visits to Tonga as part of FWCC's managing agent role, which will take place in October 2014 (when the budget and implementation schedule for 2015 will be revised, in addition to monitoring the program and expenditure) and in April 2015 (which will focus more on program monitoring).
- A training visit to PNG in April 2015 at the request of the PNG Law and Justice program, to provide 2 weeks training with Victim Liaison Officers from Public Prosecutions and other law and justice officials, aimed at improving their responses to survivors of violence; one week will focus on the issues around VAW and the 2nd will focus on basic counselling skills, principles and ethics.
- A training visit to PNG in June 2015 which will follow up on the 2 training sessions already conducted with senior civil servants, organised by Coffey International (including the 1st and 2nd stage male advocacy training). This 3rd training will focus on strengthening skills for integrating gender equality into policy. This training will be undertaken through the RTI by FWCC's gender consultant and another Regional Network member.
- Two short visits to Vanuatu to participate in VWC's Program Coordination Committee meetings in January and June 2015, where FWCC staff will also play a mentoring role.

One important strategy that FWCC has consolidated over this phase is to involve key Regional Network members in regional training visits, in collaboration with FWCC. This provides hands-on training of trainers for selected Network members and in addition, strengthens solidarity and support between Network members.

Some of the visits listed above will be co-funded or fully funded by the requesting agencies, including the visits to Vanua tu and PNG. Other visits may also be undertaken to other countries and Network members in response to requests which arise during the year. Due to the ongoing investment in mentoring and building the capacity of selected FWCC and Branch staff, FWCC now has a pool of highly skilled staff who can take on selected regional trainings and support roles in-country – this strategy enables FWCC to meet the high demand for its in-country services.

Output 3.2: Regional Networking and Advocacy

The regional networking, mentoring and advocacy activities in this output are very closely linked with the training and support provided under output 3.1, and with the more intensive capacity building and mentoring provided in output 3.4, and all 3 outputs are mutually reinforcing. Ongoing activities include providing support, advice and mentoring as needed, the continual updating of the regional clearinghouse, and mobilising support for Network members as needed and in response to strategic opportunities that arise during the year. Four newsletters will be published and distributed through the RTI/FLARE in year 6.

One of the recommendations from the last regional meeting (held in November 2012) focused on the need to hold more regular regional meetings to assist Network members to review and refine their strategies and programs, in response to the changing context in the region as more national and regional agencies and donors develop programs to address VAW. In response to this need, a “mini” regional meeting will be held in early March 2015 to coincide with the commemoration of FWCC’s 30th anniversary, and a 2nd meeting of the RTI/FLARE Advisory Committee. This will be a smaller 5-day meeting than that held in 2012, and will include about 35 participants primarily from Regional Network members who are implementing EVAW programs.

Output 3.3: Conflict, Democracy and Human Rights

All activities in this output are ongoing and have been described in section 2 above. Over the next few months FWCC will continue to respond to requests for information on violence against women and gender equality from political parties and individual candidates in the lead up to 2014 elections. Dialogue will continue with the Election Commission and the Attorney-General’s office to advocate for local CSO observers to be involved in monitoring the election. FWCC will closely monitor media freedom and the ability of people to participate freely in all aspects of the electoral process. Following the election in Fiji in September, it is difficult to predict whether the intensity of this aspect of FWCC’s work will decrease or increase. FWCC will continue as Secretariat for the NGO Coalition on Human Rights.

At the regional level, FWCC will continue with its campaign for Free Papua Day every Wednesday, with an ongoing focus on human rights abuses perpetrated against women. FWCC will also continue to engage in the range of regional and international mechanisms and networking on the issues of conflict, democracy and human rights, such as through the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), APWLD, the Asia Pacific Feminist Forum and the UN Office of the Commission of Human Rights (OCHR). FWCC will also continue on the PIFS Special Reference Group on Sexual and Gender Based Violence.

Output 3.4: Capacity Building, Mentoring and Support

FWCC became the managing agent for Australian Aid funding of the Tonga Women and Children Crisis Centre Program (TWCCC) in May. Report preparation for TWCCC’s program will take place in October; this will include a report on TWCCC’s 2014 activities, and a revision to its program and budget for 2015, taking into account the fact that funding is currently inadequate to implement the TWCCC PDD submitted in December 2014. This visit will also include the preparation of acquittals and a follow-up review of financial management and data collection systems – as outlined in the TWCCC PDD, a review of both of these was done during the preparation of the PDD, in addition to a review of all TWCCC’s policies. FWCC has appointed a Program Manager to monitor and manage the program (the Research Manager). Monitoring of the program is ongoing and undertaken

through various means including by email, phone and meetings when the TWCCC Director is in Fiji.

Component 4: Advocacy for Policy and Legislative Change

Output 4.1: Research, Lobbying and Advocacy

FWCC will continue to actively lobby the government, judiciary and other stakeholders on the application of laws and delivery of service by police, judiciary and welfare agencies. FWCC's concerns are focused on the manner in which legislation pertaining to violence against women and girls – including the Domestic Violence Decree, the Family Law Act, the Family Law Amendment Decree, the Crimes Decree and the Child Welfare Decree – are interpreted and applied by the courts and service providers. Lobbying is carried out by letters to, and other communications with, the Police Commissioner, the Attorney General's Office, the Chief Justice, the Chief Magistrate, the Chief Registrar, and other stakeholders as the need arises.

Last year's report was optimistic that the re-establishment of the EAW Interagency Taskforce by the Ministry of Women (MOW) would provide an opportunity for higher-level advocacy and lobbying. FWCC was on two subcommittees on policy and service provision and chaired a third subcommittee focused on the review of government initiatives, including the 'No Drop' policy. On FWCC's recommendation, the Ministry for Women also established an Interagency Taskforce on Women and the Law. Although 2 meetings of the EAW Interagency Taskforce were held during year 5, no progress was made on the planned review of the MOW's Zero Tolerance initiatives and it is currently unclear whether these Taskforces will provide opportunities for high-level advocacy and influence over policy and service delivery during year 6. FWCC will continue to monitor the Interim Administration's implementation of recommendations from the CEDAW Committee and the Periodic Review of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that of the newly-elected government.

Research and monitoring on the portrayal in the media of women, VAW and women's human rights is ongoing and used in FWCC's annual monitoring, evaluation and reflection workshops to assist with assessing the high-level impacts of FWCC's work. Research was undertaken during year 5 into the high number of rape and sexual assault cases pending final determination in the courts, in addition to delays in court hearings and sentencing outcomes for these cases. During year 4 and 5 there were reports of alleged sex offenders interfering with victims due to the excessive delays in finalisation of cases. While representations have been made to authorities on these matters, this feminist legal research will be used to lobby the judiciary and government to enact guidelines for the swift resolution of sexual offence cases. This analysis will be finalised and written up in year 6.

Component 5: FWCC Branches

Output 5.1: Branch Activities Funded by NZAID

In addition to the activities outlined below for each Branch, the Ba, Nadi and Rakiraki Branches will collaborate to facilitate 3 workshops with women in Yakete District in the highlands of the interior of Viti Levu. These workshops will focus on women's rights and are being organised by local women.

Ba Women's Crisis Centre

The Ba WCC will continue to provide counselling and support through the office in Ba as well as through mobile counselling. Two counsellors will be available fortnightly in Tavua to provide support for client in need; this mobile counselling will enable Ba WCC to provide services to women of Nadarivatu, Vatukoula, Nasomo and other remote areas in Tavua. In addition monthly mobile counselling is planned for the interior of Ba such as Nukuloa. Counsellors will continue to counsel women during community education based on client request.

Ba WCC will continue to coordinate its quarterly interagency meetings with service providers including Police Social Welfare, Judiciary, Health, Women's Interest Department, Department of Public Prosecutions, Lifeline,

and other civil society organizations of Ba and Tavua (the Tavua interagency committee was initiated by Ba WCC in year 5, see Box 14 in section 3). Awareness on the issues of violence against women and girls will be facilitated during these interagency meetings. Discussions will focus on encouraging a change of mindset and more appropriate responses to survivors using human rights framework. This networking has strengthened and empowered counsellors to advocate on individual cases with interagency members. Through this networking, the interagency members are not only referring clients, but also inviting Ba WCC to join them on their community awareness programs such as giving talks to Primary School children on Good and Bad Touches during the Drug and Child Abuse week. For example, Ba WCC was given a booth during the Blood Donor Day Celebrations. Ba WCC is a network member of the Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons. This came about from being a member of the Interagency Taskforce called by the Department of Social Welfare on Child Protection and Child Labour.

Ba WCC is planning 3 workshops for the year. One will be in Votua area which will include the three neighbouring villages of Votua, Natutu and Nawaqarua. The second one is for the Nari Sabha and the third will be for Veisaru Community. These workshops will be held in Ba and are targeted at women to make them aware of their rights, as well as encourage them to access justice when they experience violence. Community education will continue throughout the year, including events initiated by Ba WCC as well as responding to requests. Gender inequality, domestic violence, sexual assault, child sexual abuse and sexual harassment will be discussed during these workshops.

Labasa Women's Crisis Centre

The Labasa WCC will continue to provide its counselling and support services to women and children in Labasa as well as through mobile counselling. Mobile counselling to Savusavu is conducted on a monthly basis and more frequently when the need arises. The mobile counselling visits to Taveuni will be conducted on a bi-yearly basis while mobile counselling to Bua is under consideration. This service is advertised beforehand through radio, distribution of flyers in the three languages of English, Fijian and Hindi as well as through male advocates and notification of service providers such as Police, Social Welfare, Courts and Provincial Offices.

The provision of support to victims/survivors and individual advocacy is a critical part of the work of the Centre and networking with other agencies has proven effective in ensuring that survivors are treated with sensitivity. The Centre's counselling and support service to survivors of child sexual abuse and rape is often requested by the Department of Public Prosecutions in Labasa and the Police Sexual Offences Unit in Labasa. The Legal Aid Office and Labasa Court also make referrals to Labasa WCC. Maintaining these networks is critical for ensuring that survivors are able to access justice and receive support. However the Labasa WCC still experiences some difficulties with various service providers and special individual meetings with Heads of Departments and the Labasa WCC Stakeholders' meetings (now operational for Vanua Levu and Seaqaqa) are used to address issues of concern as well as a means of working towards more appropriate ways to respond to violence against women.

For counselling in rural areas, community support is critical for ensuring that victims/survivors are able to access justice and are treated with respect in their communities. This also assists in the reduction of tolerance for violence against women in the community as a whole. The Labasa WCC has a well-developed roll-out community education and awareness program. The strategy of building community support through male advocates and key contact people has been ongoing. Due to the demand for community education in Vanua Levu, the Labasa WCC community awareness budget will be supplemented by the FWCC during Year 6 if needed.

For Year 6, community awareness workshops will be held in Rabi Island, Kioa Island, Nukubalavu Village in Savusavu and Qeleni Village, and Taveuni in Cakaudrove Province. A male advocacy workshop is planned for

the men of Korocau, Cakaudrove to be held in Nakobo after the women's workshop in Year 5. For Macuata Province, workshops will be arranged in Namuka District, Vatudova Village in Wailevu District and Naleba Indo-Fijian Community. Labasa WCC is also planning to conduct workshops in Cogea Village, Wainunu, Bua and one for the Vunivau Indo-Fijian Community. The community education program will ensure the Labasa WCC covers new parts of the 3 provinces in Vanua Levu as well as all ethnic groups.

Nadi Women's Crisis Centre

The Nadi Women's Crisis Centre will continue to provide counselling and support from its Nadi office as well as through mobile counselling. The Nadi WCC will continue to conduct mobile counselling fortnightly at the Sigatoka area to promote services to those in remote areas of Nadroga especially to those in the valley road areas. Based on client demand for services in the Lautoka area, Nadi WCC has also conducted mobile counselling in Lautoka weekly on a Thursday and Friday and this will continue through Year 6. The Centre has been given an office space at Naco Lawyer's Chambers opposite the Lautoka bus stand to operate from. Some clients have shared that they find it easier to access services in Lautoka, as usually they do not have the fare to travel to Nadi and many have their children with them. Nadi WCC will also continue to provide seeds to selected women to grow vegetables to sell on the roadside or at a local market. These women have no other source of income and are totally dependent on their husbands.

Nadi WCC continues to network with other agencies in particular Legal Aid, Department of Public Prosecutions, Social Welfare and Police; this occurs both through individual advocacy and formal meetings. Due to the Police training workshop that took place in Nadi early this year (facilitated by FWCC) the Nadi WCC has noticed some positive changes in the sensitivity with which officers in various police stations respond to victim/survivors of violence.

Community education is a key aspect of the work of the Nadi WCC. In year 5 Nadi WCC covered all the planned target areas and more requests are now coming from the rural Fijian villages as well as informal settlements in the Nadi, Nadroga and Lautoka; these areas will be visited during year 6. Others targeted for community education for year 6 are the youths in Nadroga, Nadi and Lautoka communities. The Nadi WCC has been effective in its work with women's groups at community level and Nadi WCC aims to get more women and youth to be members of its EVAWG committee especially those who have shown commitment and interest in providing support to the Nadi WCC.

Rakiraki Women's Crisis Centre

Rakiraki WCC will continue to provide counselling and support to clients, as well as maintaining and strengthening the existing and new networks established within Ra province. Rakiraki WCC has four full time staff: the project officer/counsellor/advocate, one Hindi speaking and one Fijian speaking counsellor/advocate and a receptionist who also does counselling in Hindi. A community worker who just graduated from the RTP in June, 2014 is volunteering for the Rakiraki WCC. During year 6, all staff will continue to receive support, supervision, mentoring and training, including in-house counselling training and legal literacy training from FWCC and other branches. There will be continuous building of staff capacity and strengthening skills in the areas of facilitating workshops and raising awareness. During year 5 Rakiraki WCC provided emergency shelter to clients using the top floor of the office building and this will continue during year 6. This space will also continue to be used for small workshops as needed.

Networking with other agencies is ongoing and Rakiraki WCC continues to be an active member of the Inter Agency Committee on Child Abuse and Child Protection. This provides an opportunity for the centre to raise awareness amongst the stakeholders and communities in Rakiraki. It also provides a way for concerns and complaints to be raised and to negotiate for more effective collaboration. Rakiraki WCC established links with two new supportive agencies during year 5: including Soroptimist International who donates food, household

items, clothing and financial assistance to needy clients; Live and Learn provides training and materials for women to develop their financial skills and independence.

Community education and awareness will continue in Year 6 in areas initiated by the Centre as well as responding to requests. There are 4 workshops planned in Year 6. These are for Bucalevu Women's Group, Drauniivi Women's Club, Naboutolu Women's Club and Ra youths including females and males. Rakiraki WCC will seek the assistance of the Nari Sabha to negotiate workshops with the Indo-Fijian communities.

Output 5.2: Capacity Building of FWCC Branches

The regular refreshing of counsellors' skills is critical for ensuring that counselling is effective and targeted at the needs of the clients. Branch staff will participate in all FWCC counsellor training scheduled in Year 6 and newly appointed staff will be closely supervised and mentored. A more intensive focus on capacity building will continue throughout year 6 for Rakiraki WCC, with regular support visits focusing on strengthening community education and counselling skills, as well as through attachments of FWCC staff.

Where possible, Branch staff will accompany FWCC staff on regional training visits to assist in the delivery of training programs and to continue to build the capacity of Project Officers. This will be in the area of awareness on gender relations and violence against women and counselling skills. In addition, Project Officers may be called upon to represent FWCC regionally and internationally at meetings and forums where FWCC is invited.

Two Branch centre buildings will be purchased in Year 5 for the Ba and Nadi centres. As discussed in Component 1, the day-to-day oversight and supervision of shelters will be overseen by Branch staff, whilst FWCC will have overall management of all three shelters once established. FWCC will provide ongoing support and capacity-building to Branch staff to assist them to oversee the running of the shelters. Due to the lack of suitable properties in Ba, it may be necessary to construct the Ba shelter on the same property as the Ba centre building. A shelter may also be operated from an annex to the new Labasa WCC building that was purchased in year 5.

4.2 Review of Risk Assessment and Management

FWCC reviewed the risk matrix in a workshop during the preparation of this Annual Report. No risks were amended or added and none of the risk management strategies have been amended.

Although the Ministry of Women's Zero Tolerance program has tended to discourage reporting of crimes of violence against women and children in some areas, FWCC's already has risk management strategies in place to deal with this. FWCC and the Branches respond positively to any requests to train stakeholders or conduct awareness workshops with community members whenever invited to do so by the Ministry of Women or local people, and in some areas these initial contacts have developed into an ongoing relationship with communities which has improved the quality and effectiveness of the program by reinforcing key messages and women's right to report violence and access justice (for example, see case studies focusing on Branch efforts in section 3). FWCC is also continuing with its own program of community education activities and media awareness, which encourage women to claim their rights and support them in accessing justice. Working through inter-agency committees at the Branch level and through the National Network also helps to address the issues of one-off training providing under the Zero Tolerance approach. Similarly, although the number of DVRO counter-claims and the jailing of women survivors have increased in the last 2 years due to misuse of DVROs, FWCC's advocacy and lobbying strategies are in place and the national training of police is already having an impact at the individual level (see section 3).

4.3 Lessons Learned

FWCC's prevention and response strategies are based on its 30 years of work in the area of violence against

women and are recognised internationally as best practice. FWCC is continually reflecting on the effectiveness of current approaches in an effort to increase the overall impact of the program. This is an ongoing process but is formalised at the staff training retreats and at participatory workshops with staff that are undertaken as part of the report preparation process. Lessons that have emerged over the last 12 months reinforce the need to continue to closely monitor male advocates, and to provide oversight to ensure the accuracy of M&E data.

Monitoring of male advocates and outcomes from the discussion on perpetrator programs

As discussed in section 3, the vast majority of male advocates have lived up to the commitments they make in male advocacy trainings and are active advocates for women's and girls' human rights. However, a small number have failed to do so or have themselves perpetrated crimes against women or girls. Over the last 12 months, a few male advocates including 2 from the Pacific region and one from Fiji have acted in ways that demonstrate they have not really changed their attitudes to women or their rights.

Despite these recent disappointments, the main lesson learned is that the strategies FWCC has put in place to monitor the behaviour of male advocates have worked well. Some transgressions have come to FWCC's attention because other male advocates have passed on information to FWCC. Male advocates have been trained to demand accountability from each other, and the principle of accountability to the women's movement and women's human rights has always been stressed as paramount. Close monitoring of the activities and personal behaviours of male advocates has been undertaken by the Branches. FWCC's strong networks in communities have also helped to ensure that male advocates are called to account, and that FWCC keeps abreast of their messages and behaviours. Careful selection of men who have been given the opportunity to participate in all 4 stages of the male advocacy training program has been effective on the whole. However, FWCC has also learned that "eternal vigilance" is needed, including regular opportunities for men to reflect on the values and beliefs that underpin men's violence against women.

A representative of the Melbourne-based "No To Violence" Male Family Violence Prevention Association, who attended FWCC's workshop on perpetrator programs in February 2014, described the accountability of male advocates to FWCC, VWC and TWCCC as "rock-solid and sincere". In comparing FWCC's approach with that of programs in Australia, he highlighted the depth and duration of the male advocacy training, the sophisticated and rights-based analysis of male advocates', and the positive impacts of focusing on women's human rights as the central organising principle of the program (see Annex 10 for the No To Violence Report).

FWCC spent many years developing and refining the male advocacy approach, and has given lengthy consideration over this phase to assessing the benefits and risks of a male perpetrators program, and whether this is a viable or appropriate option for FWCC and Regional Network members. At the most recent workshop in February, male advocates and Regional Network members decided that continuing with male advocacy training in its current form – including targeting youth – is likely to be a far more effective investment in prevention than developing a male perpetrators program in a context where the law and justice system is weak, and where discrimination and violence against women is systemic. Two Fijian male advocates (trained as trainers through the program) have already begun to target youth groups for male advocacy training.

FWCC has learned that developing a demand for change among and within men themselves goes to the heart of effective prevention. For the moment, FWCC does not consider that running a male perpetrators program is part of its core work. However, training and supporting men to advance women's human rights in an accountable way will be an ongoing and core feature of FWCC's program, since it has been proved to be a very effective home-grown approach with positive impacts on both prevention and response to survivors.

However, FWCC does not rule out the possibility of some male advocates developing a perpetrators program at some stage in the future, and it was decided that another workshop would be needed to refine the details

of how this could be done. A key recommendation from the workshop was that any other groups who decide to take up perpetrators programs in-country should be trained in the rights-based approach that is the foundation of FWCC's male advocacy program.

Accuracy of Monitoring and Evaluation Data

Some accuracy issues were discovered by FWCC in the collection and recording of client data during 2012 over the past 12 months. All data for new clients for 2012 was re-entered and checked and the figures for new clients for 2012 are reliable. However, FWCC has not re-entered data for 2012 for repeat counselling sessions, hence it is possible that these over-count the number of sessions; a review of the data indicates that over-counting may be by up to 15% for that year (the range of possible error is between 0 to a maximum of 220). Data for other years including 2013 are reliable. This possibility of over-counting occurred when the previous Research Officer was still at FWCC, during a short period when supervision of this area was weaker than in the past, due to the resignation of the former Deputy who provided quality and ongoing oversight of all M&E functions.

To put this possible occurrence into context, it should be noted that FWCC and the Branches only record a repeat counselling session when it is initiated by the client herself; all other follow-up work (such as with the Courts, Police, Social Welfare or other agencies) by Counsellors are not counted as repeat sessions. Repeat counselling sessions may take a day or often more of the Counsellor's time, depending on the complexity of the case and the range of different types of follow-up needed. In other words, the data collection system for recording assistance to continuing clients has been set up in a conservative way, which tends to underestimate the overall workload of counsellors and the assistance provided.

FWCC's systems of cross-checking data brought this possibility of over-counting to light; in this sense, it can be argued that the system has worked. Nevertheless the lesson here points to the need for ongoing oversight of data collection systems, even when well-trained and skilled staff are in place

Further actions were taken to ensure that all data is reliable in future. Two research officers are dedicated to this role; while one has major responsibility for data collection and recording, the second provides an ongoing cross-check, including of raw data. Supervision of data collection is delegated to the Counselling Supervisor.

5. EXPENDITURE

This report includes the following sections:

- An acquittal of Australian Aid funds for year 5 from 1st July 2013 to 30th June 2014
- A discussion of the budget for year 6 for AusAID-funded components
- An acquittal of New Zealand Aid funds for year 5 for the 4 FWCC Branches
- A discussion of the budget for year 6 for FWCC Branches funded by the New Zealand Aid Programme

5.1 Acquittal of Australian Aid funds for Year 5

Table 1 of Annex 2A summarises funds received and expended during year 5 from July 2013 to June 2014. The total funds available were F\$3,668,215.11. This includes:

- \$630,995.11 carried forward from year 4 at 30th June 2013.
- The closing balance shown on Annex 2A in the Annual Report for Year 5 at 30th June 2013 was \$626,161.27. There was an audit adjustment of \$4,877.84 at the completion of the annual audit for 2012/2013 in September (back-dated to 30th June 2013) due to 3 cheques that were written but not presented to the bank and not cashed. These funds were actually acquitted in year 4 in Annex 2B of the Annual Report for Year 5. Consequently, the Activity Completion Report (ACR) for this phase will include an adjustment of \$4,877.84 to the Year 4 acquittal from the General Office Expenses budget line (1.1/16).
- An additional adjustment of \$44.00 is also shown on Table 1 of Annex 2A. This is an adjustment for an MYOB administrative error which has occurred since the last acquittal in July 2013, when these funds were acquitted (also in Annex 2B of the Annual Report for Year 5). It is most likely that this transaction was accidentally erased due to an MYOB administrative error between July and September, after the last acquittal in July 2013 and before the finalisation of the annual audit in September 2014. Consequently the ACR for this phase will include an additional adjustment of \$44 to the Year 4 acquittal from the General Expenses budget line (1.1/16).
- The total adjustment that will be made to the ACR acquittal for year 4 will be a deduction of \$4,833.84 (\$4,877.84 minus \$44).
- \$2,871,660 received in September 2012 for the year 5 core tranche from Australian Aid under Agreement No. 52787 (A\$950,000) and for Tranche 11 of Amendment No. 3 (\$700,00) – total funds received were A\$1,650,000 at an exchange rate of 0.57; and
- \$165,560 received in May 2014 under DFAT Agreement No. 70187 (A\$100,000 at 0.60) for the 1st tranche payment for the Tonga Women and Children Crisis Centre (TWCCC), for which FWCC is the managing agent.

Table 2 of Annex 2A shows a total Year 5 expenditure of F\$2,236,229.90. According to the Australian Aid Agreement with FWCC (Agreement 52787, Clause 15.2), 60% of the previous tranche must be acquitted before the next tranche can be paid. Discounting the first tranche received for the TWCCC, FWCC's expenditure in year 5 exceeds the 60% target which is F\$2,101,593.

Table 2 of Annex 2A also shows that \$138,315.66 (inclusive of bank fees) was transferred to TWCCC for their program, and that the remaining funds of \$27,244.34 from the TWCCC first tranche were paid into FWCC's Research Account. This includes: a 10% managing agent fee of \$16,556 as outlined in DFAT Agreement 70187, and a reimbursement of \$10,688.34 which was transferred from FWCC's own funds to TWCCC while waiting for funds to be transferred from DFAT. Table 2 of Annex 2A also shows that \$5,107.81 is to be reimbursed to the FWCC Refuge account in July for expenditures that were paid from the Refuge account and then incorrectly reimbursed to the Working account.¹⁵ These funds will be repaid to the Refuge account in July 2014 and are not included on the acquittal attached at Annex 2B. Table 3 of Annex 2A shows the reconciliation of funds received and expended with the available cash in the FWCC Working Account at 30th June 2014 (\$1,271,533).

¹⁵ The Working Account only includes funds received from Australian Aid.

No acquittal of funds transferred to TWCCC is included in this report. These funds will be acquitted in a separate report to be prepared in-country in October 2014, when FWCC will verify expenditures against MYOB and bank records. This was also FWCC's practice when it was managing agent for VWC's program.

Annex 2B provides a detailed account of expenditure for FWCC's core spending by budget item. While some expenditure is close to the budget target, other areas are underspent or overspent and the major items where this occurs are discussed below:

- All but one salary is underspent. This is partly due to a change from bi-monthly to fortnightly salaries which were adjusted in December 2013 when 8 days salary was paid before the fortnightly payments began. Several salaries are also underspent because the 3.5% increment which was budgeted for many staff for Year 5 was not paid during the year. This applies to the following staff: the Lawyer, Legal Researcher, Driver, 6 Counsellor Advocates and the Regional Administrator who was transferred from Ba WCC in September. These funds have been budgeted in year 6 and will be paid in a lump sum back-payment in August 2015 (see Annex 2C for these salaries). Some salaries are underspent due to delays in appointing new staff such as the Communications Officer and the Accounts Administrator and 2 counselling staff. The Accounts Administrator budget line is underspent because an Accounts Assistant was employed from late July to November 2013 only, and because the current Accounts Administrator was appointed in late August.
- The Research Manager/Deputy Coordinator salary is overspent by \$961 because her membership of FNPF has been disallowed. Accordingly, the 8% of her salary which was previously budgeted in the FNPF budget line (1.1/12) is now paid directly to her.
- Technical Assistance was significantly underspent for several reasons. Monthly payments to the Finance/ Human Resources Consultant were not paid from January 2015 when FWCC cancelled her services. The Gender training of trainers originally scheduled for February did not take place, and some technical assistance costs for developing the TWCCC program design were paid by PWSPD.
- Some administrative items were overspent, such as car servicing and maintenance (1.1/17) and car insurance (1.1/22). This is due to the fact that the Centre now has 2 vehicles – one for the Centre and one for the RTI. Both vehicles' expenses are coded to these line items.
- There is underspending in Office Equipment because the cloud server was not purchased in Year 5, due to the very high cost of quotes. (This will be further investigated in year 6.)
- Advertising is overspent by \$13,267.67 as this covers most advertising costs for the year including some campaign-related advertising expenses.
- Insurance is underspent as the budgeted amount was based on Year 4 expenses which included branch insurance costs, which are now covered in the Branch budgets.
- Building maintenance is overspent by \$24,288 because in addition to the normal upkeep of the building (security, pest control and hygiene services, and servicing of air-conditioners), FWCC had the outside wooden cladding cleaned, repaired and re-varnished.
- The new Centre vehicle was over spent by \$26,000 as the trade-in value of the old vehicle (\$15,000) was not off-set when the new vehicle was bought in September 2013. These funds were deposited into the Refuge Account, which includes FWCC's own fundraising.
- Counsellor training was underspent by \$47,617.58 because the 2nd counsellor training planned for June 2014 with West CASA and the overseas attachments did not take place in Year 5. This was due to a review of FWCC's counsellor training strategy. Two attachments will take place in Year 6 instead of one, and the next training will be conducted in-house in October 2014.
- Costs of providing temporary accommodation for clients were slightly overspent (1.3/33) at \$5,924.85 compared with a budget of \$5,000.
- FWCC planned to have the Labasa shelter operational from April 2014 and budgeted some recurrent costs as well as the capital cost. No funds were spent due to the lack of suitable buildings.
- The campaigns budget line (2.1.35) was overspent by \$9,478.10 mainly due to the printing of more T-shirts and other materials such as coasters, in addition to sponsorship of sporting teams.

- Both the local and regional newsletters were underspent because FWCC was unable to recruit a suitable Communications Officer until November 2013; 2 regional newsletters and 2 editions of the local newsletter were printed instead of 4.
- \$78,249.77 was spent on training of other service providers (2.3.42) compared to \$5,000 budgeted. This was due to the 5 police trainings conducted in year 5 by FWCC. Four were funded by FWCC and the training in Labasa for northern police officers was funded by LWCC.
- The cost of the RTI/FLARE was less than budgeted (\$101,722.85 compared with a budget of \$308,500). This was partly due to the fact that the RTI was established in FWCC's meeting room rather than set up in new rented premises, due to the need for renovations at the office identified by FWCC; consequently, no funds were spent on rent, administration costs or on the set-up of a telephone system, and less furnishings were purchased than budgeted. Printing costs for all the planned publications were carried forward to year 6 for training modules, and less funds were spent on the 30th anniversary booklet which will now be completed in time for International Women's Day in March 2015. In addition, less funds were spent on the inaugural meeting of the RTI Advisory Committee since some of the travel and other costs of Regional Network committee members were covered under budget line 4.1/52 which included the launch of FWCC's national research report.
- In-Country Training and Support Visits (3.1.46) was underspent by \$15,332 as the visit to the Marshalls Islands did not take place.
- Support to Regional Network Member programs (3.1/47a) was overspent by \$10,439.27 because of the need to provide ongoing support to TWCCC. In addition to the \$65,439 sent to TWCCC from FWCC's core budget, additional funds of \$72,362.79 was sent from FWCC's own fund-raising accounts.
- Networking with International Agencies (3.3.51) was over spent by \$23,865 due to an airfare carried forward from year 4, in addition to 2 staff participating in a conference in Thailand as part of their staff development. (From year 6, such costs will be covered in the new staff development budget line, see Annex 2C line 1.1/28a.)
- The costs of printing FWCC's national research report were less than budgeted, which accounts for under-spending of \$49,598 in the research budget line (4.1/52).
- Branch Expenses (5.1.53) shows a reimbursement of \$2210, mainly because funds of \$10,269.11 provided to NWCC in year 4 were refunded to FWCC during year 5. This is offset against other funds provided to the Branches during the year for their activities.
- Branch Buildings (5.1.54) was underspent with a budget of \$612,448 compared to expenditure of \$261,428. The building for Labasa WCC was purchased in year 5 but the Nadi building remains to be purchased due to the lack of suitable properties in flood free zones which are close enough to the town to provide convenient access for clients.

5.2 Budget for Year 6 for Australian Aid Funded Components

Overview of Revised Budget for Year 6 Compared with the PDD

Table 4 of Annex 2A shows the revised budget total for Year 6 (\$5,424,075.64). This includes:

- \$1,610,169.49 expected for the core year 6 tranche from AusAID Agreement 52787 (A\$950,000), calculated at the current foreign exchange rate of 0.59;
- \$2,542,372.88 expected for tranche 12 under Amendment No. 3 (A\$1,50,000 calculated at the current foreign exchange rate of 0.59), which includes funding for the purchase of the Suva Girl's Home, recurrent costs of Ba and Labasa Shelters and the RTI/FLARE, purchase of 2 branch buildings and 3 vehicles;
- \$1,271,533.27 carried forward from year 5 to year 6. Funds carried forward are largely due to delays in purchasing the Ba and Labasa shelters and the Nadi centre building, in addition to RTI publications that are currently being completed and will be printed in year 6.

A monthly cost schedule outlining costs by output and component is attached at Annex 2C, and the cost assumptions for each budget line are detailed in Annex 2D. Annex 2E explains and justifies all budget revisions

in a change frame, comparing the year 6 revised cost schedule with the PDD budget for year 6. All budget revisions are wholly consistent with the program goal, objectives and outcomes outlined in the PDD.

The total PDD budget for year 6 was \$1,173,607, compared with a total revised budget for year 6 of \$5,424,075.64. This is an increase of \$4,250,468.64 compared with the PDD. This increase is substantially due to Amendment No. 3 of Agreement 52787 which included the purchase of 3 shelters over years 5 and 6, buildings for 3 Branches in years 4 (Nadi) and year 6 (Labasa and Ba), along with 3 vehicles in Year 6, and the establishment and operations of the Regional Training Institute from year 5. In total, the Amendment provided for FWCC to purchase 6 buildings and 4 vehicles. FWCC purchased the Labasa building in Year 5 and the remainder of these capital costs are carried forward to year 6. FWCC will prioritise the purchase of these buildings according to the greatest areas of need, and availability of suitable properties.

The first building purchased was for the Labasa centre due to the cramped conditions in the current LWCC office. The 2nd building will be for the Ba Branch and FWCC hopes to purchase by October 2014 if negotiations with the owner proceed as planned. The Labasa shelter will be operational by January 2015. All funds allocated in Amendment No. 3 for capital costs for the purchase of the buildings has been preserved, and additional funds have been allocated to the Suva Girls Shelter due to an increase in property prices since Amendment No. 3 was approved. Some recurrent costs allocated in Amendment No. 3 for the operation of shelters and the Branch centres have been re-allocated to other budget lines for year 6.

The PDD provided for an annual inflation factor of 3.5% in selected budget items. For year 6, this has been applied to most staff salaries (where staff have been employed for more than one year and have not received other performance-based increases or increases as a result of additional responsibilities). In addition, the year 5 increments that were not paid in year 5, are being back-paid in a lumpsum in August 2014 (see Annex 2D for details).

Costs for 2 salaries have increased compared with the PDD. These include: the Lawyer (1.1/5) whose salary has increased from \$30,050 to \$38,000 based on performance and the increased volume of legal work including litigation. The Driver's (1.1/10) salary was increased from \$12,855 in year 5 to \$15,000 in year 6 due to increased responsibilities particularly in the area of building maintenance.

In a few cases salaries are lower than budgeted in the PDD due to staff turnover during this phase, because new recruits begin at a lower base salary rate. This applies to salaries for the Communications Officer (1.1/6), Receptionist, and 2 of the positions included in the budget line for Counsellor Advocates/Community Educators (1.2/31).

Other staffing changes in the budget reflect FWCC's evolving needs as the program has grown. For example, an RTI Manager was appointed at a lower salary than budgeted in Amendment No. 3, and only 2 staff are budgeted for the first 6 months operation of the Labasa shelter. This is due to a change of strategy for the location of the shelters, which may now be constructed adjacent to the centre buildings with appropriate security arrangements, due to the lack of suitable properties in these towns. This means that Branches will be more easily able to supervise the operations of the shelters and hence a shelter manager has not been included in the budget.

Costs for many ongoing items are somewhat higher than budgeted in the PDD. In most cases this is due to general increases in costs since the program was designed in 2008, as well as an increase in the targeted activities for Year 6 due to the overall growth of the program. Revised budget estimates are based on actual costs in year 5; this applies to increases in general office expenses, car servicing and maintenance, electricity, advertising, city rates, building maintenance and campaign expenses. More funds are allocated to community education compared with the PDD due to increased demand over the last 3 years. Very few ongoing core

expenses have decreased, although this is the case for printing and insertion costs for the local newsletter, and also for layout costs which will be done in-house by the RTI in year 6. Some budget items provide for cost-sharing with other agencies, particularly when FWCC provides training services in Fiji and the Pacific region and in some cases when networking with international agencies. This helps to keep costs to a minimum. With the exception of the additional funding provided under Amendment No. 3, these increases in the year 6 budget are covered by the foreign exchange gains (\$341,639) that FWCC expects to earn from the 2 year 6 tranches.

Component 1: Coordination, Counselling, Advocacy and Support

Output 1.1, Co-ordination and Management, covers most of the core costs for FWCC's work including most personnel, technical assistance, equipment, the cost of travel within Fiji for Branch support visits and all ongoing administration costs. These costs are essential for the achievement of activities and outputs in all components, including for component 5 supported by the New Zealand Aid Programme. FWCC's teamwork approach to program implementation means that some staff work across several components. This is particularly the case for the Coordinator, Research Manager/Deputy Coordinator, Lawyer and others in the research team, as well as the Office Manager and accounting staff.

Salaries for 12 positions are included in output 1.1 including: the Coordinator, Research Manager/Deputy Coordinator, Information/Research Officer, Legal Researcher, 2 Lawyers (including a new position for an additional Lawyer due to the significant increase in litigation because women are choosing to access the justice system to claim their rights), Accounts Administrator, Communications Officer, Office Manager, Driver and Cleaner. With the purchase of new assets planned for year 6, and with an increase in the recurrent budget to manage the RTI and shelters, FWCC will recruit a Financial Consultant to oversee the Accounts Administrator (covered in technical assistance). The Office Manager will also assist with the accounts. No allocation is included in year 6 for an Education/Training Officer, since several staff now have the capacity to facilitate community education and training workshops.

A new line in the budget for output 1.1 is Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT, 1.1/12a) which was introduced in Year 5. Prior to Year 5 this cost was included in acquittals under staff salaries for each position. This makes it harder to track the actual cost of the FBT as well as salaries. All fringe benefits taxes are now included in this new line, including taxes payable for use of the FWCC vehicles, housing allowance for the Research Manager/Deputy, and medical insurance for FWCC staff employed for more than one year.

Year 6 includes an allocation for seven technical assistance inputs (1.1/13). This includes: the Finance Consultant mentioned above who will provide internal auditing on a monthly basis; 25 days for advice and hands-on training in M&E and reporting, including assistance with the preparation of this Annual Report (the allocation has increased compared to previous years due to the resignation of the previous Deputy Coordinator and the need to provide more intensive hands-on training to new staff); 25 days assistance with FWCC's new program design in November; 9 days Regional Male Advocacy Training in February; and 2 resource people for the mini regional meeting for 2 days each in March. FWCC has also incorporated the costs of technical assistance for M&E, progress reporting and annual planning for the TWCCC program into its core budget, since the contracted funding for TWCCC's program is barely enough for salaries let alone programs or M&E. This includes 2 visits to Tonga for 21 days each in October and April. Due to these various additional inputs, the cost of technical assistance has increased significantly compared with the PDD (\$321,355.93 compared with \$14,795). Another factor is that costs for overseas consultants have increased due to a requirement by the Fiji Government to include both VAT and withholding tax (both charged at 15%) on all fees paid overseas to consultants. All costs for consultant fees and travel are also higher than budgeted due to the significant depreciation of the Fiji dollar since the program was designed.

Output 1.1 includes an allocation of \$45,000 to cover the cost of FWCC's annual training retreat (1.1/28); Branches make a contribution of \$1000 each for their own costs to attend the retreat. Also included in Output 1.1 is an allocation of \$5,000 for computer maintenance and training which also covers the cost of updating FWCC's anti-virus software monthly. The allocation for insurance has increased by \$19,941 and provides for medical, travel, public liability, fidelity, money, and building insurance inclusive of all shelters. Branch building insurance will be covered in their budgets. The budget provides an allocation of \$6,325 for the annual financial audit. Also included in this output are 2 new budget lines. Other Staff Development (1.1.28a) includes training costs for legal accreditation for the lawyers, and other training costs including international networking visits that are specifically for staff development purposes. Management Committee Meeting (1.1.29a) is another new budget line item and covers airfares for 1 trustee to attend one meeting (costs for the 2nd meeting are covered in the mini-regional meeting budget line).

FWCC planned in Year 5 to invest in infrastructure to upgrade its information technology capacity; this is particularly important given that several staff will be housed in the RTI, and it will improve FWCC's capacity to share information in all areas. This could not be carried out and \$30,000 has been allocated in the revised year 6 budget for this upgrade (1.1/15), including a monthly fee for internet connectivity and cloud storage. Increased allocations in this area and others discussed above are covered by the foreign exchange gains expected from the core tranche for year 6.

Output 1.2 covers costs for FWCC's Counselling, Advocacy and Support Services including salaries for the Counsellor Manager, Counsellor Supervisor (a new budget line added in Year 3) and salaries for 4 full-time Counsellor Advocates/Community Educators and 4 full-time Counsellor Advocates. There is an allocation for one 5-day in-house training and an allocation for 2 staff to be attached overseas for 2 weeks to learn more about shelter management.

Output 1.3, Temporary and Safe Accommodation has increased in year 6 to \$10,000 compared to the PDD allocation of \$5,000 to allow FWCC to provide emergency accommodation for clients when other accommodation options are unavailable or inappropriate to meet clients' needs. Other client-related expenses such as food and funds for travel are also included. A new budget line introduced in Year 5 under 1.3 is for the Labasa Shelter (1.3/33b) which will now be established in year 6 and operational from January 2015. Revised cost assumptions are outlined in detail in Annex 2D. In year 6, 2 other new budget lines have been introduced to facilitate monitoring and reporting of funds provided under Amendment No. 3: 1.1/33c for the purchase of Ba Shelter in Oct 2015 (\$315,000); and 1.3/33d for the purchase of the Suva Girls Home by June 2015 with an increased allocation over the Amendment No. 3 budget of \$1,266,428. Both budget lines cover the purchase price of the property only, since both are expected to become operational in the next phase.

Component 2: Community Education, Male Advocacy and Training of Other Agencies

Output 2.1, Community Education includes annual allocations for the Library/Resource Centre (\$3,000 per year); campaigns (\$50,000 for the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence in November/December and International Women's Day in March); and weekly radio programs (\$12,000). The increased allocation for campaigns (2.1/35) is based on Year 3, 4 and 5 actual costs (\$10,000 more than the PDD). The year 6 budget includes an increased allocation (\$20,000 compared with \$12,000 in the PDD) for Community Education (2.1/36) – this is also based on Year 3, 4 and 5 actual costs and reflects an increase in demand since the program was designed.

An allocation is also made for Community Education Materials (\$38,500 compared with an allocation of \$10,000 in the PDD, 2.1/37). This includes re-design and printing of 4 updated community education booklets (10,000 copies each, \$24,000) on rape, domestic violence, child abuse and sexual harassment; 500 "Violence against women: not my culture" T-shirts (\$6500); and translation and printing of FWCC's DVRO brochures (10,000 copies

in Fijian and 3,000 copies in Hindi). FWCC will print 47,000 copies each of 4 issues of the local newsletter (2.1/38) and 43,000 of these will be distributed by insertion in a local newspaper; \$31,200 is allocated for this compared to \$54,000 in the PDD. This decrease is due to a significant reduction in printing costs and the fact that the design and layout of the local newsletter is now done in-house by the RTI/FLARE.

Output 2.2, Male Advocacy for Women's Human Rights provides for 5 local trainings. Four of these are costed at \$2000 each, and one with the National Youth Council has an allocation of \$25,000. There is also an allocation for an 8 day Regional Male Advocacy training (\$120,000).

Output 2.3, Training of Other Service Providers has an allocation of \$45,000; 2 police workshops are scheduled for Year 6 costing \$20,000 each, based on actual costs of Year 5 trainings. There is also an allocation of \$5,000 to enable FWCC to respond to training requests. A national meeting of stakeholders and CSOs is scheduled for December and this has an allocation of \$25,000 to cover venue, travel, per diem, accommodation, and workshop resources.

Output 2.4, Community Mobilisation has an allocation of \$8,000 which provides for the costs of ongoing monitoring and support to the Koro, Gau and Kadavu Islands. No allocation has been made for the training of EVAWG committee members and other National Network members at the Regional Training Program; these costs are covered from FWCC's own fund-raising.

Component 3: Regional Training, Networking and Institutional Support

Output 3.1, Regional Training and Support includes a new budget line introduced in year 5 for the RTI (3.1/45a) with an allocation of \$245,260 compared with \$246,372 in the proposal submitted for Amendment No. 3. Details of revised cost assumptions are included in Annex 2D. The allocation for rent or renovations remains the same (\$48,000). Funds have been allocated in year 6 for the RTI Manager (\$25,000). Two additional staff salaries will be paid from the RTI budget including: an IT/Administration Officer and a Research/Training Officer (\$18,630 each). Other allocations include: furnishings and setting up of phone system (\$20,000); an Advisory Committee Meeting to be held in March 2015 (\$5,000 allocated for 2 committee members with other costs coming from the regional meeting budget line); printing of 3 training modules on police training, counsellor training and media (\$15,000); updating and reprinting of the Gender Training of Trainers Manual ("Gender Relations, VAW and Human Rights Training Manual", \$15,000); the 30-year anniversary booklet on FWCC's history (\$49,000); and the preparation and printing costs of a summary booklet on FWCC's national research findings (\$20,000).

Output 3.1 also provides for the salary of the Regional/Branch Administrator, whose job descriptions was revised in July 2013 to include Branch administration tasks. An allocation of \$45,298 is made for 5 in-country training and support visits to: Samoa in August; 2 visits to Tonga (to assist with their progress reporting, acquittals and annual planning) in October and another in April 2015 (for progress reporting and acquittals); New Zealand in August 2014; and PNG in June 2015. An additional allocation is made of \$6000 to enable FWCC to respond to requests, and 4 further visits will be done to PNG and Vanuatu that are fully funded by the budget of the requesting agency. The 2 visits to Tonga are for FWCC to fulfil its managing agent role for Australian Aid funding of TWCCC, because this has not been funded in the contract with DFAT.

Support to Network member programs is a new budget line that was introduced in Year 2 (budget line 3.1/47a) and has an allocation of \$42,693 for Year 6. This includes support to Network members as requested and as the need arises. It may also be used for training in Fiji for Regional Network members including at the RTP, or for attachments or other support.

Output 3.2, Regional Networking and Advocacy includes printing and delivery costs for 4 issues of the regional

newsletter rather than 3 issues as planned in the PDD. 3,000 copies of each issue will be printed, at a total cost of \$22,000 (compared with an allocation of \$21,600 in the PDD). The costs have decreased significantly as the design and layout is now done by the RTI. Also included is an allocation for a mini Regional Meeting to be held in March 2015. The allocation of \$122,800 covers the airfares, per diems, local transport, allowances, the closing dinner, accommodation and venue for 35 participants. The allocation for website costs have decreased compared with the PDD because FWCC staff capacity has increased; the allocation covers outstanding training costs carried forward from year 5 and the annual website hosting fee.

Output 3.3, Conflict, Democracy and Human Rights includes an allocation of \$30,000 for FWCC to attend and participate in international workshops, seminars and meetings and other global networking: \$20,000 of this has been allocated for the APWLD MenEngage conference in India for FWCC to support the participation of 3 male advocates.

Component 4: Advocacy for Policy and Legislative Change

Output 4.1, Research, Lobbying and Advocacy has no allocation for year 6. The PDD allocated \$25,000 for a small research project but no funds are needed since the research will be done in-house.

Component 5: FWCC Branches

Output 5.1, Branch Activities had 2 new budget lines introduced in year 4 that were not included in the PDD. One is for Branch Expenses (5.1/53, \$10,000) which may be used for any of the following additional costs if needed by Branches: emergency accommodation for clients; expenditure on community education and mobile counselling visits in excess of their funding from the New Zealand Aid Programme; and any additional training costs for branch staff that may be incurred over the year. There is also an allocation for 2 more Branch buildings to be purchased for Nadi and Ba centres as outlined in the overview above (5.1/54). \$345,455 is allocated for the Nadi Branch and \$350,000 for the Ba Branch building. The Labasa Branch Building has already been bought for \$261,428; \$88,572 has been allocated for renovation and repair works at the site. LWCC Branch staff will move into the new building as soon as the repairs and renovations are completed.

Another new budget line has been added in year 6 for Branch vehicles (5.1/55). This is for the purchase of Branch vehicles for Ba, Labasa and Nadi (\$180,000 in total; \$60,000 for each Branch). These were included in Amendment No. 3. Vehicle running expenses such as fuel and maintenance will be covered by Branch transport budgets.

5.3 Acquittal of New Zealand Aid Programme Funds for Year 5

The Labasa Branch (Annex 3A) received \$199,838 for year 5. This included funds carried forward from year 4 (\$60,601), and funds received for year 5 (\$139,237). LWCC was supposed to receive \$202,134 for Year 5. Variation Number 5 was signed between the New Zealand Aid Programme and FWCC whereby, \$62,897.15 was given to NWCC as they had exhausted their funds. LWCC's expenditure for the year was \$202,048.45; taking into account bank charges of \$629, LWCC was left with a deficit of \$2,840 at 30th June 2014. Salaries were underspent because 2 Counsellors were recruited in Feb 2014, and rent was lower than budgeted. Areas of over-expenditure were client-related costs and travel for mobile counselling, petty cash and community education workshops due to increased demand. A one-week police training was also done in June 2014.

The Nadi Branch (Annex 3B) received \$220,996 for year 5 including a deficit carried forward from year 4 (\$2,134), bank interest (\$11) and funds received for year 5 (\$223,119). NWCC's total budget for the year was \$170,707 and \$219,643.74 was spent. Taking into account bank charges of \$939 and top-up funds provided by LWCC via Variation Number 5, NWCC had a balance of \$413 remaining at 30th June 2014. Most budget lines were overspent, particularly travel for client-related costs, such as mobile counselling to Sigatoka and costs associated with attending to clients; and community education workshops due to increased demand.

The Ba Branch (Annex 3C) received \$184,834 for year 5, including funds carried forward from year 4 (\$364), and funds received for year 5 (\$184,470). BWCC's total budget for the year was \$184,470.04 and \$163,366.70 was spent. Taking into account bank charges of \$461, BWCC had \$21,006 remaining at 30th June 2014. Salaries were underspent because 1 Counsellor was promoted to Project Officer and the replacement Counsellor was not recruited till March 2014 at a lower salary rate. Areas of over-expenditure were client-related costs, communications, and electricity charges, buying of office equipment, advertising, insurance, travel for mobile counselling, petty cash and community education workshops due to increased number of clients and increased demand for community education in local and remote areas.

The Rakiraki Branch (Annex 3D) received \$119,276 for year 5 including funds carried forward from year 4 (\$8,219), interest (\$6) and funds received for Year 5 (\$111,051). RWCC's total budget for the year was \$100,704 and \$102,708.10 was spent. Taking into account bank charges of \$769, RWCC had \$16,779 remaining at 30th June 2014. Because the ANZ rural banking makes infrequent trips to Rakiraki, RWCC opened a new BSP account which has a branch in Rakiraki (ANZ did not have a branch at Rakiraki). For this reason, RWCC currently has 2 accounts and the ANZ account will be closed in August 2014. Instructions have already been sent to the ANZ Bank. Of the \$16,779 remaining funds at 30th June 2014, \$15,717 is in the BSP account and \$1062 is in the ANZ account. Areas of over-expenditure were client-related costs, communications, and electricity charges, office equipment (a printer, camera, chairs and curtains), advertising, insurance, travel for mobile counselling, petty cash and community education workshops. All areas of over-expenditure are due to the increased number of clients and increased demand for community education workshops and talks.

All four Branches were underspent on counsellor training, because FWCC's 2nd training for year 5 by West CASA was not done due to a review by FWCC of counsellor training strategies as discussed in other sections of this report.

5.4 Budget for Year 6 for FWCC Branches (New Zealand Aid Programme Funds)

LWCC's revised budget for Year 6 is \$222,930.08, compared with a PDD budget of \$196,258 (see Annex 3E). NWCC's revised budget is \$255,754.60, compared with a PDD budget of \$169,192 (see Annex 3F). BWCC's revised budget is \$200,677.04, compared with a PDD budget of \$173,856 (see Annex 3G). RWCC's revised budget is \$112,611.20, compared with a PDD budget of \$85,031 (see Annex 3H). Allocations for client-related travel, most staff salaries and community education workshops have increased compared with the PDD, based on actual costs incurred over the last few years.



ANNEX I:

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS JUNE 2013-JULY 2014

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS YEAR 5, JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

CODE	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	TARGET FOR PERIOD	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS	COMMENTS
1	COMPONENT				
1.1	CO-ORDINATION, COUNSELLING, ADVOCACY & SUPPORT OUTPUT				
1.1.1	Co-ordination & Management ACTIVITIES				
1.1.1.1	Annual staff performance and salary review	review	2	PA	FWCC Year 4 performance appraisal and salary review was conducted in August with an update of contracts. FWCC also participated in the Remuneration Survey done by PricewaterhouseCoopers. Remuneration report is scheduled for August/September.
1.1.1.2	Identify and meet staff development & training needs	training	cont	FA	Training included: West CASA counsellor training; legal literacy training (August); 5 branch counsellors were trained at RTP; APWLD Feminist legal training (Cambodia); legal literacy training for branch staff in Nadi; Research training in Vanuatu; PDD training in Tonga; Reporting team training on Monitoring & Evaluation in July; family law and sentencing guideline training with Legal Services Commission Fiji; training with SPC on gender budgeting and policy analysis in relation to violence against women, Kiribati; training of trainers (TOT) of 3 staff during FWCC Police training; ongoing internal (hands on) training on web development; on the job training for new staff during community education; computer skills training for Regional Administrator and accounts training for Nadi and Rakiraki branches.
1.1.1.3	Annual planning, risk management, monitoring and progress reporting	ann.report acquittals	1	FA	Workshops were held with staff to review Year 4 and plan for Year 5. Annual Report completed including acquittals for Year 4.
1.1.1.3a	Develop new proposal	PCCs	1	FA	PCCs held in September to discuss Annual Report 5, and in February to provide an update on progress.
1.1.1.4	Training & Retreat for all Centres' staff and volunteers	proposal training	no activity	FA	Retreat held in September focused on: legal literacy; history of FWCC; the FWCC Constitution (amendments were made to the Constitution); feminism; and emerging issues in counselling.
1.1.1.5	Administer Branch Funding	monitoring	cont	FA	All funds administered and Annual Report submitted to NZAID. FWCC provided bridging funds when NZAID funds were delayed to Ba WCC and Nadi WCC. Additional funding was provided to Nadi Branch due to increase in Community Education requests & for Nadi Branch RTP participation.
1.2	OUTPUT				
1.2.1	Counselling, Advocacy and Support Services ACTIVITIES				
1.2.1.1	Ongoing counselling, advocacy, referrals & support for FWCC Clients	counselling advocacy reviews	cont	FA	In year 5 FWCC attended to 915 new clients and had 1387 repeat counselling sessions. A further 649 were assisted through phone counselling. There were 2951 counselling sessions in total.
1.2.1.2	In-house counselling & casework reviews, peer/group supervision		cont	FA	Individual debriefs held daily with counsellors, monthly counsellor reviews & peer supervision and undertaken more frequently when needed, ongoing role plays at all centres, ongoing advice and information from the legal section, ongoing mentoring from Suva to all the Branches, between the Branches and within the Branches.
1.2.1.3	Document survivors' experience with other agencies & advocate on their behalf	document'n	cont	FA	Counsellors document the experience of clients and advocate with service agencies as needed. Many difficulties were encountered by counsellors with police; courts and social welfare.
1.2.1.4	Couple counselling on request for survivors of violence	counselling	cont	FA	Couple counselling is an ongoing service provided at FWCC upon request from clients.
1.2.1.5	Training of Counsellor Advocates	training attach	3	PA	FWCC and Branch staff attended West CASA counsellor training in July/August 2013 for 5 days which focused on sexual assault of women and children and supervision skills for all counsellors. There was no overseas training attachment. FWCC planned a 2nd CASA training but it did not go ahead due to review and change of counsellor training strategy.

Ad-Achieved in Advanced, FA-Fully Achieved, NA-Not Achieved, PA-Partly Achieved PWCC Programs to Eliminate Violence Against Women Annual Report 6, July 2014

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS YEAR 5, JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

CODE	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	TARGET FOR PERIOD	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS	COMMENTS
OUTPUT					
1.3	Temporary and Safe Accommodation				
1.3.1	Establish refugees	refuges	1	PA	FWCC has inspected several buildings in Ba to assess their suitability & valuations have been done for the Ba refuge and centre building. Labasa branch building has been purchased which will also be renovated for a refuge. Delays are due to the low availability of suitable properties & an increase in prices due to a change in the property market. Discussions have been held with Adi Cakobau School Girls Alumina and women's groups interested in supplying of materials, furniture and household items. Discussions have also begun with potential members for a Refuge Advisory Committee.
1.3.2	Provide temporary accommodation	accomd	cont	FA	89 clients were provided with accommodation support. (44 by FWCC & 45 by Branches). Many other clients were assisted to access accommodation from family, friends and community members.
1.3.3	Networking with other service providers to enable clients to become independent and self sufficient	networking	cont	FA	Networking with other service providers is ongoing including liaising and referring clients to other organizations including: Fiji Education for Needy Children (FENC) for school materials; HART housing and Korolipita for housing assistance; Save the Children and A Girl and Her World for educational assistance; Bayly Trust for material needs; Soroptomist International for material needs and Micro Finance Office for small business initiatives & financial information. Nadi WCC continues to provide seeds to some women for income generation.
1.3.4	Supervision and monitoring of the Refuge	Monitoring	cont	NA	There is no monitoring or supervision at the moment because the refuge has not been established yet.
COMPONENT					
2 COMMUNITY EDUCATION, MALE ADVOCACY AND TRAINING OF OTHER AGENCIES					
OUTPUT					
2.1	Community Education				
ACTIVITIES					
2.1.1	Community Education with key agencies & educational & religious institutions	CE	cont	FA	55 sessions were undertaken with 2610 women, 674 men, 844 boys and 1003 girls. Sessions were undertaken with schools, religious groups, community, women & youth groups. See Table 9 of Annex 5.
2.1.2	Upgrade and maintain resource centre	RC	cont	FA	Resource centre has been maintained and was accessed by many students over the past year. Themes such as women's leadership, women in policy development, women in development, gender and the law and women in nation building were focus areas for many high school and tertiary students.
2.1.3	Participate in media programs and document issues raised	document'n	cont	FA	FWCC Radio programs are ongoing. Since the Research report launch, and for the past 6 months. There has been more mainstream media reporting of FWCC issues, events and trainings, and most press releases. This has also been due the appointment of the Communications Officer. The Branches have had good coverage of their major campaigns and events. FWCC has been active on social media with press releases and training details regularly uploaded.
2.1.4	Campaigns	campaigns	2	AA	FWCC campaigns included: 16 Days of Activism: Human Rights Day march and Nelson Mandela exhibition; Research Report launch; Open Day. IWD events include: Reclaim the Night March. FWCC has begun an ongoing campaign with PANG (Pacific Association of NGOs) & Pacific Council of Churches on West Papua, particularly on women and children focusing on Human Rights abuses. Activities include wearing of red and black and display of banner for Free West Papua every Wednesday.
2.1.5	Community education/ mobile counselling in urban, semi-urban informal settlements and rural areas	CE/MC	cont	FA	Mobile counselling is provided according to need whenever community education workshops and talks are undertaken. This is a change of strategy for FWCC.

AA-Achieved in Advance, FA-Fully Achieved, NA-Not Achieved, PA-Partly Achieved FWCC Programs to Eliminate Violence Against Women Annual Report 6, July 2014

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS YEAR 5, JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

CODE	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	TARGET FOR PERIOD	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS	COMMENTS
2.1.6	Produce, distribute and update community education materials	CE	cont	FA	Resource materials updated or redesigned or printed/reprinted & distributed includes: Legal literacy brochures; sexual assault poster; school stickers & leaflets of 10 Rules of Safety/Good Touches & Bad Touches; Human Rights t-shirts printed for Human Rights Day; Violence against women not in my game plan t-shirts; Stop Rape t-shirts; Violence against women not in my culture t-shirts; Coasters; FWCC brochures & CE Trainers Manual. FWCC planned to update and reprint 4 CE booklets which has been rescheduled to this year. In addition a manual for employers on DV and SH was produced.
2.1.7	Local newsletter	n/letter	4	PA	3 Newsletters have been printed - September 2013, Jan 2014, Feb-June 2014 (is paid for and will be inserted into Fiji Times in July 2014). Delays were due to the late appointment of Communication officer in November.
2.2	OUTPUT				
2.2.1	Male advocacy for Women's Human Rights				
2.2.1	Identify potential male advocates at different levels	MA	cont	FA	Male advocates are identified in community education and other trainings and through recommendations from partner NGOs, National and Regional Network members.
2.2.2	Training and support provided in Fiji and the Pacific	FJ Pac	2 2	AA AA	10 trainings in total. Included - 7 local trainings: Koropita Indo Fijian Men(Nadi WCC); Nadala Male Advocacy(Ba WCC); Nokonoko Men(Rakiraki WCC); Koropita Men(Nadi WCC); Nalaba Men(Rakiraki WCC); Nadromai AOG Church Men's Group(Nadi WCC); Tukavasi Men's Group(Labasa WCC). 3 Regional trainings included: Senior Civil Servants, PNG (1st Stage); Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (4th Stage); Senior Civil Servants, PNG (2nd stage).
2.2.3	Monitor the commitment and effectiveness of male advocates and their activities	monitoring	cont	FA	Monitoring is ongoing through regular meetings, telephone follow up and networking with community members. Branch POs & Counsellors regularly report on how male advocates are responding to individual cases.
2.2.4	Support Network members to monitor the commitment, effectiveness and accountability of regional advocates	support monitoring	cont	FA	Support provided during in-country visits and through telephone and email follow up. Regional Network members reported improved facilitation by male advocates, with more focus on gender in their work. 2 male advocates in PNG and 1 in Vanuatu are now training other men.
2.2.5	Conduct joint activities in Fiji with male advocates	CE	cont	FA	Male advocates participated in campaigns, referred clients, organised workshops, accompanied staff to workshops and distributed community education materials. The police male advocates trained over several years have been dealing well with clients by improving access to justice. A police male advocate helped with logistics and organising of police training and identifying other police officers for RTP in Fiji.
2.2.6	Produce Male Advocates training Manual and CE materials	manual	no activity		
2.3	OUTPUT				
2.3.1	Training of Other Service Providers				
2.3.1	Advocate for Other Service Providers to be trained by FWCC	Advocacy	cont	FA	Advocacy carried out in meetings with other agencies and service providers.
2.3.2	Provide gender relations, human rights and violence against women training to other service providers	training	2	AA	8 sessions in total: 5 x 5day police trainings (2 western, 1 central/southern, 1 northern, 1 eastern); a session at Postgraduate Diploma in Legal Practice, USP Law Students; 1 day EVAWG training for National Substance Abuse and Drug Unit for teachers; 1 day training for members of the VAW Interagency Task Force.
2.3.3	National Training Program/Meeting	training	1	NA	The meeting was planned for December but conflicted with Ministry of Women (MOW) plans for a National Summit which was cancelled at very late notice. Police trainings were organised at a national level and the National Network meeting has been rescheduled to December 2014.

AA= Achieved in Advance, FA= Fully Achieved, NA= Not Achieved, PA= Partially Achieved FWCC Programs to Eliminate Violence Against Women Annual Report 6, July 2014

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS YEAR 5, JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

CODE	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	TARGET FOR PERIOD	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS	COMMENTS
OUTPUT					
2.4 Community Mobilisation					
2.4.1 Identification of localities & existing community networks					
2.4.1	Identify localities & existing community networks	ntw	cont	FA	Community education is conducted and people are identified with the assistance of the Branches.
2.4.2	Training on gender relations, human rights and VAW	training	2	FA	5 people were trained from FWCC & Branch committees & networks: In October 2013 - 1 Koro network member & 1 from Macuata attended RTP; In May 2014 - 1 from Rakiraki & 2 from Nadi attended RTP.
2.4.3	Establish local committees against violence against women	EVAWG Committees	1	FA	No new committees were established to avoid duplication since the Zero Tolerance Program was being set up in most rural areas. A committee was established by local women from Vatukoula following several workshops by Ba WCC.
2.4.4	Ongoing support and training to committees	support	cont	FA	On going during EVAWG committee meetings, by phone and through informal networking. All are working in their localities to address VAW and the Centre and Branches are keeping in touch with them and supporting them.
COMPONENT					
3 REGIONAL TRAINING, NETWORKING AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT					
OUTPUT					
3.1 Regional Training and Support					
3.1.1 Establish regional training institute					
3.1.1a	Establish regional training institute	RTI	1	PA	A building has been identified but staff have not relocated due to need for renovation.
				FA	The meeting of the Advisory Committee was held in December where the RTI was named FLARE (Feminist Learning Advocacy Research Empowerment). Staff have been recruited: RTI Manager (June), IT Administrator, Communications Officer, Research/Training Officer & Regional Administrator. Work undertaken till date includes: A module in process of being drafted for 2 weeks police training; there has been discussion on reorganization of the RTP (1 for women's organizations and 1 for others) & the advantages and disadvantages of this; counsellor training module is being developed; & a Child Protection Manual has been developed; & Work on the portrayal of women in the media and how to use the media in EVAWG advocacy was developed in year 5.
3.1.1	Conduct Regional Training Program	RTP	2	FA	2 RTPs were carried out in October 2013 and May 2014 with 56 females and 28 males from Fiji, PNG, Vanuatu, Tonga, Samoa, Nauru, Christmas Island, Palau, Marshall Islands & Solomon Islands.
3.1.2	Provide attachments on request	attach	cont	FA	5 attachments: 2 women in October from the USP Social Work & Childhood Education (for 40 hours) 1 each for Kiribati & Solomon Islands & 2 women from Nauru Ministry of Justice in November (for a week) and 1 from Tonga for a week
3.1.3	Gender training of trainers	training	1	NA	Unable to schedule a time to suit the trainer and the Centre.
3.1.4	Modify all training programs and materials as needed	review	cont	FA	All trainings were adapted according to participants' needs. The legal literacy training modules were adapted to include the current laws of all participating Pacific countries.
3.1.5	Monitor and evaluate all regional training	monitoring	cont	FA	All trainings are monitored and evaluated verbally and in writing through evaluation forms, and through weekly and final questionnaires for the RTP.
3.1.6	Conduct in-country visits to provide support, advice training and resourcing	Visits	7	AA	8 in-country visits were made: 2 to PNG for male advocacy training (FWCC & VWCC Coordinator in August) & (VWCC Coordinator & FWCC Male Advocacy Consultant in March); 1 to VWC in March (Counsellor Advocate) for counsellor training; 1 to Samoa Victim Support in September (FWCC Coordinator) for meeting & speaking engagement & support; 1 in April (3 Counsellor Advocates) to Kiribati Health and Family Association for 1 week training on strategy plan, planning, counselling module; 1 (Research officer) in June to Kiribati for SPC research on gender budgeting and policy analysis in relation to VAW and working with Ministry of Women to VAW Database; & 1 to TWCCC in November/December (VWCC Coordinator/ Manager Legal Research/ Research Officer) for TWCCC PDD for 2 weeks

AA-Achieved in Advanced, FA-Fully Achieved, NA-Not Achieved, PA-Partly Achieved FWCC Programs to Eliminate Violence Against Women Annual Report 6, July 2014

COMMENTS

CODE	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	TARGET FOR PERIOD	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS	COMMENTS
3.1.7	Liaise and advocate with key agencies and donors	liaison	cont	FA	Undertaken during in-country visits and ongoing in Fiji. Ongoing liaison with Australian Aid for TWCCC funding, assisting in assessing bids for PWSPP (2 meetings) & UNWomen for the regional EVAW Trust fund.
3.1.8	Monitor/ evaluate Network member programs on request	monitoring	cont	FA	Ongoing mentoring of VWC and Tonga WCC programs.
3.2	OUTPUT Regional Networking and Advocacy				
3.2.1	Provide support/ advice, mentoring and resourcing	support	cont	FA	Undertaken during in country visits, as well as through regular communications with Network members.
3.2.2	Update & maintain regional clearinghouse for information and data on VAW	RC	cont	FA	Key updates include: laws on VAW of all network member countries; prevalence research on VAW for Pacific countries; legal analysis of decisions on human rights matters in the region; liaison with UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights; Distribution of "Supplement to Law for Pacific Women: a legal rights handbook". Provide resources upon request, including to overseas media requesting information on the Pacific. FWCC has provided information and assisted in drafting of affidavits for NZ lawyers and NZ Government Departments on the political and legal situation in Fiji to assist women living in NZ who are experiencing violence or under threat of deportation. Information is also available on the website. Circulation of information, alerting network members on conferences and funding opportunities and articles on key developments issues is ongoing.
3.2.3	Regional Newsletter	n/letter	4	PA	Newsletters produced and distributed in August & February. A double issue is currently in production
3.2.4	Mobilise & coordinate support to Network members on issues as needed	support	cont	FA	FWCC has raised the profile of Network members during: ongoing negotiation and advocacy for funding for TWCCC; FWCC nominated TWCCC for APWLD Regional Council; UN Expert group meeting on HIV vulnerabilities of sexually exploited children (Thailand); ADB workshop on Gender, Voice & Agency (Manila, Philippines) in June; Asia Pacific Soroptomist International (Malaysia) in May; & Asia Pacific Feminist Forum & presentation on VAW Advocacy Strategy (Thailand) in May/June.
3.2.5	Regional Meetings	report	1	FA	Report on the last regional meeting in November 2012 has been completed.
3.3	OUTPUT Conflict, Democracy and Human Rights				
3.3.1	Advocate for the maintenance of rule of law & democracy in Fiji and the Pacific region	Advocacy	cont	FA	Meeting with the Forum Ministerial Contact Group of Fiji (including Ministers from Vanuatu, Australia, NZ, PNG, & Samoa) organised by PIFS; UNDP Round Table meetings on Peace and Development; Submission on Human Rights Commission to Fiji Government; developed FWCC Manifesto on Human Rights for all political parties; UPR submission by FWCC & a joint submission with the NGO coalition; Submission on Bill of Rights; Analysis of the 2013 Constitution to the Fiji Government; Meeting with CCF to advocate for local CSO observers for the Fiji election; Meetings with the diplomatic corps & Supervisor of Elections office; meetings with AG regarding the Electoral Decree clause 115 on NGOs being restricted from participating in the electoral process; Advising political parties on human rights issues upon request including speaking with party members & candidates on women's HR; Advocating for transparency on the government budgeting process; & discussions with the Interim Attorney General as when needed. Advocacy also done through: press releases & letters to the editors published through social media such as "Facebook", Republika, JET Newspaper & international media. FWCC continues to be the Secretariat of the NGO coalition on human rights. Regular monitoring of the situation in Fiji as well as the Pacific region.
3.3.2	Monitor the impact of militarization, conflict and political instability	monitoring	cont	FA	
3.3.3	Attend, participate in and resource Conferences	meetings conferences	cont	FA	Presentations included: Asia Development Bank (ADB) in June in Manila, Philippines on Gender, Voice & Agency workshop; Asia Pacific Soroptomist International meeting in May Malaysia; APWLD Regional

	Completed		at Agency's discretion; must receive appropriate instructions from
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ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS YEAR 5, JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

CODE	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	TARGET FOR PERIOD	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS	COMMENTS
					Consultation with Special Procedures Mandate Holders in October in Bangladesh; UNICEF Expert group meeting on HIV/AIDS vulnerabilities of sexually exploited children in Asia & the Pacific in June in Bangkok; Asia Pacific Feminist Forum (APFF), in Chang Mai Thailand – Advocacy Strategies in eliminating VAW in Fiji and the Pacific, participating in the Regional Council and General Assembly of APWLD in May/June & 11TH Inter-congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific in November. Key Note Speaker at PPDP in April on VAW, Culture and Religion; Key note speech at Samoa Victim Support in September; speaking at SPC CSO Youth Forum in June; APWLD; UN Women; UNDP; PPDP; Disability Rights Fund; Global Centre for Women (Rutgers University); PIFS SGBV Reference Group; Forum Working Group on Human Rights Mechanism; Asia Pacific Feminist Forum; UNICEF; UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); BRRT; & Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.
3.3.4	Network with International Agencies	ntw	cont	FA	
3.3.5	Participate in global campaigns on violence against women and children and women's human rights.	campaign	cont	FA	Global campaigns included: 16 Day of Activism; IWD; & Free West Papua Campaign
3.4	Capacity Building, Mentoring & Support ACTIVITIES				
3.4.1	Provide and manage funds to selected members	funds	cont	FA	Provided bridging funds to TWCCC until core funding was provided. The Managing Agent for Australian Aid funding of TWCCC's program. Facilitated TWCCC PDD in Tonga and Suva November/December & ongoing liaison with the centre.
3.4.2	Monitoring and capacity building and mentoring	support reports	cont	FA	Monitoring is ongoing through phone, emails and face to face meetings in Fiji and New Zealand.
3.4.3	Report preparation in country	document'n	1	NA	This has not been achieved because the Australian Aid funding was delayed till May and was inadequate for an in country visit.
3.4.4	Documentation on strategies, lessons learnt and impact	document'n	1	FA	Documentation on the history of FWCC has been ongoing with interviews with key persons completed and transcribed including: Network members, staff, trustees, and selected local partner organizations. The initial selection of photographs has also been completed.
4	COMPONENT				
4	ADVOCACY FOR POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGE				
4.1	OUTPUT				
4.1	Research, Lobbying and Advocacy ACTIVITIES				
4.1.1	Monitor and document application of the law & delivery of services by police, judiciary and welfare agencies	monitoring	cont	FA	Several letters have gone to the Judiciary (Chief Justice; Interim Attorney General; Chief Magistrate; Chief Registrar) and DPP and Acting Police Commissioner covering sentencing of rape; police & judges' attitudes; misuse of DVROs; bail of alleged sex offenders; excessive delays in hearing VAW & child abuse cases; & counter charging of women who report crimes of violence.
4.1.2	Advocate and provide input into violence against women legislation and other law reform	advocacy	cont	FA	Lobbied with the Interim Attorney General regarding the Electoral Decree, the Constitution & the Human Rights Commission Decree.
4.1.3	Advocate for provision of improved and appropriate services for survivors of VAW by key government agencies	advocacy	cont	FA	2 MOW evaluation EVAW Taskforce meetings held in November 2013 & June 2014 regarding the Terms of Reference for the Zero Tolerance Program. Inter agency taskforce on the law: FWCC has not been informed of any meetings. Opportunities for advocacy by FWCC through national inter agency task forces has decreased during the years, but Branch inter-agency committees are working well. Ongoing advocacy is undertaken with police and health department staff on issues pertaining to VAW on a one to one basis. In regards to police, this is possible with individual officers when they come to FWCC trainings thus are able to understand FWCC's approach.
4.1.4	Monitor the portrayal of women, violence against women	monitoring	cont	FA	There is ongoing monitoring of the media and letters written by staff as individuals have been published.

NA: Achieved in Advance; FA: Fully Achieved; NA Not Achieved; FA: Fully Achieved; TWCCC: Women's Annual Report 6, July 2014

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS YEAR 5, JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

CODE	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	TARGET FOR PERIOD	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS	COMMENTS
4.1.5	and women's human rights in the media Research on VAW and women's human rights	research	1	FA	Monitoring has also focused on statements regarding women's rights and issues by political parties. The research report was launched in December and has been disseminated to libraries, Police Academy, all universities, overseas researchers. The summary of main findings is also disseminated at workshops and trainings and to students & the research report which people accessing it online and our partners.
5	COMPONENT FWCC BRANCHES OUTPUT				
5.1	Branch Activities ACTIVITIES				
5.1.1	Provide ongoing counselling, advocacy, referrals and support for clients	counselling advocacy	cont	FA	Ba WCC - 251 new clients, 412 repeat counselling sessions & 1080 by phone; Labasa WCC - 238 new clients, 414 repeat counselling sessions & 163 by phone; Nadi WCC - 392 new clients, 380 repeat counselling sessions & 200 by phone; Rakiraki WCC - 109 new clients, 183 repeat counselling sessions & 243 by phone. Branch totals are: Ba WCC - 1743; Labasa WCC - 815; Nadi WCC - 972; & Rakiraki WCC - 535. The Grand Total for Branches are: 4065 including new clients & repeat counselling sessions.
5.1.2	Conduct community education and mobile counselling in Ba, Nadi, Labasa, Rakiraki and surrounding areas.	CE/MC	cont	FA	135 CE sessions were conducted with 3389 women 1286 men, 1963 girls & 1634 boys. Mobile Counselling includes: Nadi WCC - Sigatoka (bi monthly) & Lautoka (weekly); Labasa WCC - Savusavu (monthly) & other areas on request; Ba WCC - Tavua (fortnightly). Rakiraki WCC provides MC during CE's and when the need arises. All branches undertake regular community education that they initiate, as well as responding to requests.
5.1.3	Inter-agency meeting	liaison	cont	FA	Branch Inter Agency committees on VAW include: Ba WCC Inter Agency Task Force on VAW & Fiji National Council of Disabled Peoples Committee Quarterly meetings; & a new inter-agency committee established in Tavua in Year 5. Nadi WCC EVAWG committee & Stakeholders & New Koropika Gate Keepers Committee on Zero Tolerance; Labasa WCC Stakeholders Meetings and new Seaqqa Inter-Agency Committee in Year 5. All branches also attend regular Inter Agency Task Forces called by the Ministry of Social Welfare: Ba (Child Protection & Child Labour); Nadi (Child Abuse); Labasa (Commercial & Sexual Exploitation & Human Trafficking) & Rakiraki (Child Abuse & Child Protection). Committees provide an opportunity to work together and raise awareness on prevention and responses.
5.1.4	Mobilise community support for women's human rights	CE	cont	FA	Done through community education & joint activities with inter-agency taskforces, stakeholders & male advocates. Highlights for Labasa WCC: working closely with a male advocate who organises regular sporting tournaments to raise awareness on VAW, & who organised for the Coordinator to attend the Seaqqa College prefect induction ceremony; USP students association inviting LWCC to speak on human rights; LWCC PO was Chief Guest at the Labasa Women's Forum for IWD; speaking at the Qama school on child abuse; speaking to Duavata school students, teachers and committee members during crime prevention week; speaking at a leadership camp or teenage girls organised by Peace Corps volunteers; and providing CE materials for SDA youth activities. Highlights for Nadi WCC: awareness talks at Nasau Vocational Training Centre 6-monthly with girls from their new student intake; speaking at 4 schools on child abuse during drug abuse awareness week; Girl Guides; attendance at kindergarten teachers rally; & ongoing liaison with Koropika who have allocated a room for Nadi WCC to counsel clients.
5.1.5	Network with and support local committees and	ntw	cont	FA	Highlights for Ba WCC: speaking at 3 schools on child abuse during drug awareness week; community education with mother's clubs; a road show for IWD in Ba town; a booth during Blood Week; & through liaison with police. Highlights for Rakiraki WCC: workshop with A Girl and Her World on child abuse, good touches & bad touches; liaison and referrals to Live and Learn (for microfinance for clients); talks on child abuse during Drug Awareness week; & ongoing liaison with Western Girl Guides and Red Cross. Networking is an ongoing part of the Branches work through Inter Agency committees and with other

MA: Achieved in Advance, FA: Fully Achieved, NA: Not Achieved, FA: Fully Achieved FWCC Programs to Eliminate Violence Against Women Annual Report 6, July 2014

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS YEAR 5, JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

CODE	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	TARGET FOR PERIOD	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS	COMMENTS
	Service providers				stakeholders (see above).
5.1.6	Identify, train, support and monitor male advocates	monitoring	cont.	FA	Identifying, monitoring and working with male advocates is an ongoing part of Ba, Nadi & Labasa branch work. Branches organized & conducted 7 male advocacy trainings.
5.1.7	Training of other Service Providers	training	cont.	FA	7 Sessions were conducted with 62 females & 72 males. Organisations included: Stakeholders for Nadalei & Waikububu (Ba) Zero Tolerance Program; Ba Stakeholders of Zero Tolerance; Girl Guides (Camp Glow) Peace Corps Volunteers Labasa; Bua/Macuata Teachers Training of Trainers; Cakaudrove Teachers Training of Trainers; Sigatoka Stakeholders; & Department of Women (Rakiraki). Zero Tolerance. Training is also done informally through EVAWG & Inter Agency committees & Stakeholder meetings.
5.1.8	Participate in research activities	research	cont.	FA	Ongoing collection and analysis of data and documentation of issues with service providers.
5.1.9	Conduct annual Campaigns	campaigns	2	FA	2 campaigns done by all branches. 16 Days of Activism events included: all branches had community education sessions & open day during this event; Ba WCC - march, 3 day inter agency workshop; Nadi WCC march; Labasa WCC - interagency dialogue & march; & Rakiraki WCC - talks on request. IWD events included - Nadi WCC - vigili; Labasa WCC - forum; Rakiraki WCC - oratory & combined forum with Soroptomists and Ba WCC - Road show in town.
5.1.10	Effective management of program and finances	management	cont.	FA	All programs and the management of finances has been carried out well by all Branches with branches having increasing independence in networking, community education & advocacy on client cases.
	OUTPUT				
5.2	Capacity Building of FWCC Branches				
5.2.1	Provide training & on-going support to branch staff in improved planning, management & report/ proposal writing	training support	cont.	FA	Nadi WCC and Rakiraki WCC received financial training and ongoing telephone support from the Finance Officer. Branch POs participated in program planning, M&E, Theory of change & Review Workshops for Annual Report 5 in July 2013. Visits to each branch made by the Coordinator.
5.2.2	Provide on-going training for counsellors	training	cont.	FA	Legal literacy training by legal team for Ba, Nadi & Rakiraki Branch. Counsellor advocates visited Rakiraki WCC. Legal advice and consultation has increased by branches.
5.2.3	Provide on-going supervision & casework review	supervision review	cont.	FA	Supervision and casework reviews conducted when visits are made to the Branches. Support for individual cases by phone and email. Branches also provide ongoing support & mentoring to each other when needed.
5.2.4	Provide training & on-going support in community education, public relations & data collection.	training support	cont.	FA	Research officer provided data collection training and support to Rakiraki branch. FWCC Community Educators accompanied branch staff for community education in their respective areas.
5.2.5	Provide opportunities for branch participation in international and regional networking	ntw	cont.	FA	Rakiraki PO attended the Asia Pacific Feminist Forum (APFF), in Chang Mai Thailand and presented on Advocacy Strategies for eliminating VAW in Fiji and the Pacific.
5.2.6	Identify & purchase branch buildings	training building	2	PA	The Labasa WCC building was purchased in June. The Ba WCC building has been identified, a valuation has been completed and negotiations on price are ongoing.

AA-Achieved in Advance, FA-Fully Achieved, NA-Not Achieved, PA-Partly Achieved FWCC Programs to Eliminate Violence Against Women Annual Report 6, July 2014



ANNEX 2: FWCC FINANCIAL TABLES

ANNEX 2A: SUMMARY OF AUSTRALIAN AID FUNDS RECEIVED AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 1: AUSAID FUNDS RECEIVED YEAR 5
(1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014)

F\$

Cash in the FWCC Account at 30 June 2013 minus unrepresented cheques	626,161.27
See Annual Report 5, Table 3 of Annex 2A	
2012/2013 Audit Adjustment to Year 4 Acquittal for cancelled/stale cheques	4,877.84
(These funds will be deducted from the Activity Completion Report Final Acquittal for Year 4 from the General Office Expenses budget line (1.1/16).	
Adjustment due to MYOB administrative error	(44.00)
(To be adjusted in the ACR Final Acquittal for Year 4 Gen Office Expenses budget line)	
Adjusted Total Funds Available at 30 June 2013	630,995.11
(626,161.27 + 4,877.84 - 44.00)	
Funds Received for Year 5, July 2013 to June 2014 (23/9/2013)	2,871,660.00
(AusAID Agreement No. 52787, Year 5 Tranche, A\$950,000; & A\$700,000 for Tranche 11 of Amendment No. 3. Total funds received was A\$1,650,000 @ 0.57)	
Funds Received for Tonga Women & Children Crisis Centre Core Program (26/5/2014)	165,560.00
(DFAT Agreement No. 70187, Tranche 1, A\$100,000 @ 0.60)	
Total AusAID Funds Available for Year 5	3,668,215.11
(630,995.11 + 2,871,660.00 + 165,560.00)	

TABLE 2: AUSAID FUNDS EXPENDED YEAR 5

F\$

Total Expenditure Year 5, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	2,236,229.90
See Annex 2B of this report	
Funds Transferred to TWCCC for Agreement No. 70187	138,315.66
(Includes \$138,290.66 transferred & \$25 bank transfer fee)	
Funds Paid to FWCC Research Account: TWCCC Managing Agent Fee & Bridging Funds	27,244.34
(\$10,688.34 bridging funds and \$16,556 10% managing agent fee)	
Note: additional funds were transferred to TWCCC from FWCC core budget item 3.1/47a and are acquitted in Annex 2B	
Outstanding Funds Owed to FWCC Refuge Account at 30 June 2014	(5,107.81)
(to be reimbursed to the Refuge Account in July 2014)	
Total Expenditure Year 5, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	2,396,682.09
(2,236,229.90 + 138,315.66 + 27,244.34 - 5,107.81)	

TABLE 3: RECONCILIATION

F\$

Funds Remaining as at 30 June 2014	1,271,533.02
See Tables 1 and 2 (\$3,668,215.11 - \$2,396,682.09)	
Reconciliation	
Cash in FWCC Account at 30 June 2014	1,349,843.64
Less: Unrepresented cheques at 30 June 2014	78,310.37
Funds Carried Forward to Year 6 at 30 June 2014	1,271,533.27
(\$1,349,843.64 - \$78,310.37) Note: \$0.25 difference is due to rounding for some bank transactions	

ANNEX 2A: SUMMARY OF AUSTRALIAN AID FUNDS RECEIVED AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 4: REVISED BUDGET FOR YEAR 6

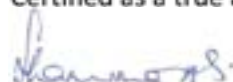
F\$

Funds Expected for Year 6 Tranche (A\$950,000 @ current exchange rate 0.59)	1,610,169.49
Funds Expected for Tranche 12 (A\$1,500,000 @ current exchange rate 0.59)	2,542,372.88
(Amendment No. 3 of Agreement 52787, for purchase of Suva Girls Shelter, recurrent costs of Ba & Labasa Shelters & RTI, purchase of 2 Branch buildings & 3 Branch vehicles) (Note: funds expected for TWCCC for its core program under Agreement 70187 are not included here.)	
Total Funds Expected from Agreement 52787 in Year 6 (1,610,169.49 + 2,542,372.88)	4,152,542.37
Funds carried forward from Year 5 to Year 6 See Table 3 above	1,271,533.27
Total Funds Expected in Year 6 (4,152,542.37 + 1,271,533.27)	5,424,075.64

TABLE 5: FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN RECEIVED IN YEAR 5

Funds Received for Year 5 Tranche (A\$1,650,000 @ exchange rate 0.57, see Table 1 above)	2,871,660.00
PDD Budget for Year 5 (PDD Annex 4)	1,257,294.00
Amendment No. 3 Budget for Year 5	1,272,727.00
Total (1,257,294 + 1,272,727)	2,530,021.00
Foreign Exchange Gain for Year 5 (\$2,871,660 - \$2,530,021)	341,639.00

Certified as a true and correct statement of funds received and expended.



Shamima Ali, 31 July 2014



ANNEX 3: BRANCH FINANCIAL TABLES

Annex 3A1: Labasa Women's Crisis Centre Reconciliation

**TABLE 1: Labasa Women's Crisis Centre
NZAID FUNDS RECEIVED AND EXPENDITURE
(1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014)**

F\$

Funds Carried forward from 30 June 2013	60,601
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (26/09/13)	30,000
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (07/11/13)	100,000
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (19/06/14)	9,237
Bank Interest	-
TOTAL NZAID FUNDS RECEIVED 1 JULY 2013 - 30 JUNE 2014 (\$60,601+\$30,000+\$100,000+\$9,237)	199,838

TABLE 2: NZAID FUNDS EXPENDED YEAR 5

EXPENDITURE YEAR 5, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	202,048
See Annex 3A2 LWCC Year 5 Acquittal of Annual Report Year 6	
Total Bank Charges, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	629
TOTAL EXPENDITURE YEAR 5, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	202,678

TABLE 3: RECONCILIATION

Funds Remaining (\$199,838 - \$202,678)	-	2,840
Reconciliation		
Cash in LWCC Account at 30 June 2014 less unresented cheques (\$150.19-\$2,990.68)	-	2,840

Annex 3B1: Nadi Women's Crisis Centre Reconciliation

**TABLE 1: Nadi Women's Crisis Centre
NZAID FUNDS RECEIVED AND EXPENDITURE
(1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014)**

F\$

Funds Carried forward from 30 June 2013	-2,134
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (8/7/2013)	21,111
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (14/8/2013)	10,990
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (10/9/2013)	10,000
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (26/9/2013)	30,000
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (14/10/2013)	20,000
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (7/11/2013)	76,116
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (20/3/2014)	19,112
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (24/4/2014)	12,895
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (19/5/2014)	12,895
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (13/6/2014)	5,000
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (25/6/2014)	5,000
Bank Interest	11
TOTAL NZAID FUNDS RECEIVED 1 JULY 2013 - 30 JUNE 2014	220,996
(-\$2,134+\$21,111+\$10,990+\$10,000+\$30,000+\$20,000+\$76,116+\$19,112+\$12,895+\$12,895+\$5,000+\$5,000)	

TABLE 2: NZAID FUNDS EXPENDED YEAR 5

EXPENDITURE YEAR 6, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	219,644
See Annex 3B2 NWCC Year 5 Acquittal of Annual Report Year 6	
Total Bank Charges, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	939
TOTAL EXPENDITURE YEAR 5, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	220,582

TABLE 3: RECONCILIATION

Funds Remaining	414
(\$220,996-\$220,557)	
Reconciliation	
Cash in NWCC Account at 30 June 2014 less unresented cheques	413
(\$438.43 - \$25.00)	

Annex 3C1: Ba Women's Crisis Centre Reconciliation

**TABLE 1: Ba Women's Crisis Centre
NZAID FUNDS RECEIVED AND EXPENDITURE
(1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014)**

F\$

Funds Carried forward from 30 June 2013	364
NZAID Bridging Funds Received for Year 5 (5/7/2013)	22,358
NZAID Bridging Funds Received for Year 5 (10/9/2013)	10,000
NZAID Bridging Funds Received for Year 5 (26/9/2013)	30,000
NZAID Bridging Funds Received for Year 5 (07/11/2013)	100,000
NZAID Bridging Funds Received for Year 5 (19/6/2013)	22,112
TOTAL NZAID FUNDS RECEIVED 1 JULY 2013 - 30 JUNE 2014 (\$364+\$10,000+\$22,358+\$30,000+\$10,000+\$22,112)	184,834

TABLE 2: NZAID FUNDS EXPENDED YEAR 5

EXPENDITURE YEAR 5, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	
See Annex 3C2 BWCC Year 5 Acquittal of Annual Report 6	163,367
Total Bank Charges, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	461
TOTAL EXPENDITURE YEAR 5, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	163,828

TABLE 3: RECONCILIATION

Funds Remaining (\$184,849- \$163,828)	21,006
Reconciliation	
Cash in BWCC Account at 30 June 2013 less unresented cheques (\$21,036.46 - \$30)	21,006

Annex 3D1: Rakiraki WCC Reconciliation

**TABLE 1: Rakiraki Women's Crisis Centre
NZAID FUNDS RECEIVED AND EXPENDITURE
(1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014)**

F\$

Funds Carried forward from 30 June 2013	8,219
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (13/8/13)	10,310
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (01/9/13)	10,000
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (26/9/13)	30,000
NZAID Funds Received for Year 5 (07/11/13)	60,741
Bank Interest	6
TOTAL NZAID FUNDS AVAILABLE 1 JULY 2013 - 30 JUNE 2014 (\$8,219+\$10,310+\$10,000+\$30,000+\$67,741+\$6)	119,276

TABLE 2: NZAID FUNDS EXPENDED YEAR 5

EXPENDITURE YEAR 5, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014 See Annex 3D2 RWCC Year 5 Acquittal of Annual Report Year 6	101,728
Total Bank Charges, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	769
TOTAL EXPENDITURE YEAR 5, 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014	102,497

TABLE 3: RECONCILIATION

Funds Remaining (\$120,276 - \$103,435)	16,779
Reconciliation	
Cash in RWCC BSP Account at 30 June 2014 less unresented cheques (\$15,760.06-\$42.57)	15,717
Cash in RWCC ANZ Account at 30 June 2014 less unresented cheques (\$1,061.70-0)	1,062
	16,779



ANNEX 4:

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE JULY 2014 - JUNE 2015

ANNEX 4 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE YEAR 6 JULY 2014 - JUNE 2015

CODE	COMPONENT	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	QTY	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
1	CO-ORDINATION , COUNSELLING, ADVOCACY AND SUPPORT OUTPUT															
1.1	Co-ordination & Management															
1.1.1	Annual staff performance and salary review		review	1								xxx				
1.1.2	Identify and meet staff development & training needs		training	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1.1.3	Annual planning, risk management, monitoring and progress reporting		w/plans	1	xxx											
			PCCs	2		xxx					xxx					
			review	1			xxx									
1.1.3 a	Develop new proposal		PDD	1					xxx							
1.1.4	Training & Retreat for all Centres' staff and volunteers		training	1				xxx								
1.1.5	Administer Branch Funding		mon'tg	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1.2	Counselling, Advocacy and Support Services															
1.2.1	Ongoing counselling, advocacy, referrals & support for FWCC clients		couns'llg	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
			advocacy	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1.2.2	In-house counselling & casework reviews, peer/group supervision		reviews	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1.2.3	Document survivors' experience with other agencies & advocate on their behalf		doc'n	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1.2.4	Couple counselling on request for survivors of violence		couns'llg	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1.2.5	Training of counsellor advocates		training	1				xxx						xxx		
			attach	1												
1.3	Temporary and Safe Accommodation															
1.3.1	Establish refugees		refuges	3	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1.3.2	Provide temporary accommodation		accom	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1.3.3	Networking with other service providers to enable clients to become independent and self sufficient		n/w	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1.3.4	Supervision and monitoring of refuge		supervis	cont												xxx

ANNEX 4 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE YEAR 6 JULY 2014 - JUNE 2015

CODE	COMPONENT	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	QTY	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
2	COMPONENT	COMMUNITY EDUCATION, MALE ADVOCACY AND TRAINING OF OTHER AGENCIES														
	OUTPUT															
2.1	Community Education															
2.1.1	Community education with key agencies & educational & religious institutions		CE	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2.1.2	Upgrade and maintain resource centre		resource	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2.1.3	Participate in media programs and document issues raised		document	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2.1.4	Campaigns		campaign	2					xxx	xxx			xxx			
2.1.5	Community education/ mobile counselling in urban, semi-urban, informal settlements and rural areas		CE/MC	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2.1.6	Produce, distribute and update community education materials		CE	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2.1.7	Local newsletter		newsletter	4	xxx			xxx			xxx			xxx		
2.2	Male Advocacy for Women's Human Rights															
2.2.1	Identify potential male advocates at different levels		MA	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2.2.2	Training and support provided in Fiji and the Pacific (FJ: 2 LWCC&5 FWCC (Rewax2, Nat Yth Council, Serua, Naitasini)		FJ Pac	7 1		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx							
2.2.3	Monitor the commitment and effectiveness of male advocates and their activities		monit'g	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2.2.4	Support Network members to monitor the commitment, effectiveness and accountability of regional advocates		support monit'g	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2.2.5	Conduct joint activities in Fiji with male advocates		CE	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2.2.6	Produce Male Advocates training Manual & CE Materials		manual	no activity												
2.3	Training of Other Service Providers															
2.3.1	Advocate for other service providers to be trained by FWCC		advo	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2.3.2	Provide gender relations, human rights and violence against women training to other service providers		training	2						xxx	xxx					
2.3.3	National Meeting		nat mtg	1						xxx						

ANNEX 4 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE YEAR 6 JULY 2014 - JUNE 2015

CODE	OUTPUT	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	QTY	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
2.4	Community Mobilisation															
	ACTIVITIES															
2.4.1	Identification of localities & existing community networks		n/w	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2.4.2	Training on gender relations, human rights & VAW		training	no activity												
2.4.3	Establish local committees against violence against women		EVAWG	no activity												
2.4.4	Ongoing support and training to committees	Committees	support	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3	COMPONENT															
3	REGIONAL TRAINING, NETWORKING AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT															
	OUTPUT															
3.1	Regional Training and Support															
	ACTIVITIES															
3.1.1 a	Regional Training Institute		RTI	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.1.1	Conduct Regional Training Program		RTP	1												
3.1.2	Provide Attachments upon request		Attach	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.1.3	Gender training of trainers		TOT	no activity												
3.1.4	Modify all training programs and materials as needed		Review	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.1.5	Monitor and evaluate all regional training		M&E	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.1.6	Conduct in-country visits to provide support, advice training and resourcing		Visits	9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.1.7	Liaise and advocate with key agencies and donors		liaison	cont	NZ&Samoa	VWC	TWCCC						PNG&TWCCC	VWC&PNG	xxx	xxx
3.1.8	Monitor/evaluate Network member programs on request		M&E	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.2	Regional Networking and Advocacy															
	OUTPUT															
	ACTIVITIES															
3.2.1	Provide support/advice, mentoring and resourcing		support	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.2.2	Update & maintain regional clearing house for information & data on VAW		RC	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.2.3	Regional Newsletter		n'letter	3	xxx			xxx			xxx			xxx		
3.2.4	Mobilise & coordinate support to Network members on issues as need		support	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.2.5	Regional Meetings		meeting	1									xxx			

ANNEX 4 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE YEAR 6 JULY 2014 - JUNE 2015

CODE	OUTPUT	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	QTY	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
3.3	Conflict, Democracy and Human Rights														
3.3.1	Advocate for the maintenance of rule of law & democracy in Fiji and the Pacific region														
		advocacy	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.3.2	Monitor the impact of militarization, conflict and political instability														
		monit'g	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.3.3	Attend, participate in and resource conferences														
		meetings	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.3.4	Network with International Agencies														
		conf	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
		ntw	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.3.5	Participate in global campaigns on violence against women and children and women's human rights														
		campaign	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.4	Capacity Building, Mentoring & Support														
3.4.1	Provide & manage funds to selected network members														
		funds	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.4.2	Monitoring, capacity building & mentoring														
		support	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3.4.3	Report preparation in-country														
		reports	1												
3.4.4	Documentation on strategies, lessons learned & impact														
		docum'n	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
4	ADVOCACY FOR POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGE														
4.1	Research, Lobbying and Advocacy														
4.1.1	Monitor and document application of the law & delivery of services by police, judiciary and welfare agencies														
		monit'g	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
4.1.2	Advocate and provide input into violence against women legislation and other law reform														
		advocacy	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
4.1.3	Advocate for provision of improved and appropriate services for survivors of VAW by key government agencies														
		advocacy	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
4.1.4	Monitor the portrayal of women, violence against women and women's human rights in the media														
		monit'g	cont	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
4.1.5	Research on VAW and women's human rights														
		research	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

ANNEX 4 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE YEAR 6 JULY 2014 - JUNE 2015

CODE	COMPONENT	COMPONENT, OUTPUT, ACTIVITY	UNIT	QTY	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
5	FWCC BRANCHES															
	OUTPUT															
5.1	Branch Activities															
	ACTIVITIES															
5.1.1	Provide ongoing counselling, advocacy, referrals and support for clients	couns advocacy	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.1.2	Conduct community education and mobile counselling in Ba, Nadi, Labasa, Rakiraki and surrounding areas	CE/MC	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.1.3	Inter-agency meeting	liaison	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.1.4	Mobilise community support for women's human rights	CE	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.1.5	Network with and support local committees and service providers	ntw	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.1.6	Identify, train, support and monitor male advocates	monit'g	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.1.7	Training of other service-providers	training	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.1.8	Participate in research activities	research	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.1.9	Conduct annual campaigns	campaign	2						xxx	xxx			xxx			
5.1.10	Effective management of program and finances	mgmt	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.2	Capacity Building of FWCC Branches															
	ACTIVITIES															
5.2.1	Provide training & on-going support to branch staff in improved planning, management & report/proposal writing	support training	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.2.2	Provide on-going training for counsellors	training	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.2.3	Provide on-going supervision & casework reviews	review	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.2.4	Provide training & on-going support in community education, public relations & data collection	training support	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.2.5	Provide opportunities for branch participation in international and regional networking	training	cont		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
5.2.6	Identify & purchase Branch buildings (Ba & Nadi)	building	2		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx



ANNEX 5: **MONITORING AND EVALUATION DATA**

GOAL INDICATOR: WOMEN INCREASINGLY ASSERTING THEIR RIGHTS
SUB-INDICATOR: FWCC CLIENT STATISTICS

TABLE 1.1 FWCC NEW CLIENTS 1984-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
1984	5	3	0	0	0	8
1985	26	3	0	3	39	71
1986	35	3	0	2	83	123
1987	58	7	0	1	92	158
1988	123	9	0	1	180	313
1989	175	5	0	1	211	392
1990	212	10	0	0	203	425
1991	245	4	0	11	244	504
1992	248	10	0	8	259	525
1993	240	13	0	14	391	658
1994	257	33	0	14	566	870
1995	331	30	0	33	490	884
1996	469	26	0	29	469	993
1997	405	18	5	19	505	952
1998	484	20	15	53	559	1131
1999	544	21	19	24	661	1269
2000	361	25	8	28	595	1017
2001	449	23	10	28	722	1232
2002	429	21	10	33	766	1259
2003	394	26	23	20	643	1106
2004	572	20	12	35	508	1147
2005	480	17	18	42	371	928
2006	420	19	18	41	314	812
2007	441	12	10	27	293	783
2008	386	18	6	38	304	752
2009	373	21	6	57	305	762
2010	555	19	18	43	251	886
2011	586	15	15	38	274	928
2012	560	17	9	45	283	914
2013	615	16	12	43	229	915
Total	10478	484	214	731	10810	22717

TABLE 1.1A FWCC NEW PHONE COUNSELLING: 2012- 2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2012	204	4	10	19	140	377
2013	163	4	5	10	104	286
Total	367	8	15	29	244	663

TABLE 1.2 FWCC REPEAT COUNSELLING VISITS: 1991-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
1991	248	11	1	0	176	436
1992	275	8	8	0	162	453
1993	273	22	22	0	319	636
1994	488	104	44	0	779	1415
1995	670	134	39	0	819	1662
1996	728	64	33	0	478	1303
1997	637	45	25	6	574	1287
1998	980	40	51	35	743	1849
1999	724	41	21	2	593	1381
2000	368	19	24	0	392	803
2001	391	13	27	4	406	841
2002	377	21	38	6	377	819
2003	448	52	19	7	370	896
2004	472	47	21	2	294	836
2005	353	23	1	24	199	600
2006	334	44	4	16	110	508
2007	384	32	2	30	156	604
2008	471	2	0	22	213	708
2009	718	9	3	9	236	975
2010	1028	25	14	49	267	1383
2011	1049	8	7	44	199	1307
2012	1262	13	0	55	273	1603
2013	1073	19	3	54	238	1387
Total	13751	796	407	365	8373	23692

2012 Figures may be over counted by a maximum of 15% (220 or less) due to a data collection error in that year only.

TABLE 1.2A FWCC REPEAT PHONE COUNSELLING: 2012- 2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2012	407	4	2	8	78	499
2013	291	1	2	12	57	363
Total	698	5	4	20	135	862

TABLE 1.3 FWCC COUNSELLING STATISTICS (TOTAL) 2004-2013

Year	New Clients						Repeat Clients						Phone Counselling						Grand Total
	DV	Oth	Rape	SH	C/Ab	Total	DV	Oth	Rape	SH	C/Ab	Total	DV	Oth	Rape	SH	C/Ab	Total	
2004	572	508	20	12	35	1147	472	294	47	21	2	836	186	197	112	3	4	502	2,485
2005	480	371	17	18	42	928	353	199	23	1	24	600	243	207	8	4	9	471	1,999
2006	420	314	19	18	41	812	334	110	44	4	16	508	395	253	15	13	22	698	2,018
2007	441	293	12	10	27	783	384	156	32	2	30	604	282	122	8	0	9	421	1,808
2008	386	304	18	6	38	752	471	213	2	0	22	708	90	57	3	2	7	159	1619
2009	373	305	21	6	57	762	718	236	9	3	9	975	181	52	2	4	6	245	1982
2010	555	251	19	18	43	886	1028	267	25	14	49	1383	176	46	10	6	11	249	2518
2011	586	274	15	15	38	928	1049	199	8	7	44	1307	417	127	8	7	18	577	2812
2012	560	283	17	9	45	914	1262	273	13	0	55	1603	611	218	8	12	27	876	3393
2013	615	229	16	12	43	915	1073	238	19	3	54	1387	454	161	5	7	22	649	2951
Total	4988	3132	174	124	409	8827	7144	2185	222	55	305	9911	3035	1440	179	58	135	4847	23,585

TABLE 1.4: FWCC CLIENT ENQUIRY STATISTICS (WOMEN ONLY): 2004-2013

Year	In Person Enquiries						Phone Enquiries						Total					Grand Total
	DV	Oth	Rape	SH	C/Ab	Total	DV	Oth	Rape	SH	C/Ab	Total	DV	Oth	Rape	SH	C/Ab	
2004	96	338	18	6	12	470	116	300	20	9	14	459	212	638	38	15	26	929
2005	51	156	9	3	9	228	74	243	15	6	9	347	125	399	24	9	18	575
2006	15	75	4	1	3	98	77	266	11	1	17	372	92	341	15	2	20	470
2007	40	123	2	2	8	175	66	166	2	2	13	249	106	289	4	4	21	424
2008	6	61	0	1	4	72	40	163	6	4	13	226	46	224	6	5	17	298
2009	84	137	3	1	3	228	100	155	2	2	9	268	184	292	5	3	12	496
2010	41	53	0	0	1	95	45	24	10	6	0	85	86	77	10	6	1	180
2011	40	48	2	0	2	92	71	106	4	0	3	184	111	154	6	0	5	276
2012	11	30	2	0	2	45	36	69	0	0	0	105	47	99	2	0	2	150
2013	20	30	1	0	3	54	108	75	6	1	8	198	128	105	7	1	11	252
Total	404	1051	41	14	47	1557	733	1567	76	31	86	2493	1137	2618	117	45	133	4050

TABLE 1.4A EMAIL ENQUIRIES JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

Year	Domestic Violence	Others	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Total
July 2013- June 2014	14	22	0	1	3	40
Total	14	22	0	1	3	40

TABLE 1.4B FACEBOOK ENQUIRIES JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

Year	Domestic Violence	Others	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Total
July 2013- June 2014	0	5	1	0	0	6
Total	0	5	1	0	0	6

TABLE 1.5 TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FOR NEW CLIENTS FWCC: 2004-2013

Year	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Verbal/Emotional Abuse	Total DV Cases
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	
2004	485 (84.7)	54 (9.4)	493 (86.1)	572
2005	390 (81.2)	95 (19.7)	479 (99.7)	480
2006	335(79.7)	47(11.2)	411(97.8)	420
2007	373(84.5)	48(10.8)	419(95.0)	441
2008	298(77.2)	43(11.1)	297(76.9)	386
2009	335(89.8)	38(10.1)	372(99.7)	373
2010	416(74.9)	58(10.4)	550(99.7)	555
2011	417(71.2)	39(6.7)	585(99.8)	586
2012	402(71.8)	91(16.3)	496(88.6)	560
2013	456(74.2)	60(9.76)	615(100)	615

TABLE 1.5A PERCENTAGE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CLIENTS REPORTING VERBAL/EMOTIONAL ABUSE ONLY: 2012 AND 2013

Year	Number	Total DV Cases	Verbal/Emotional Abuse only as a % of total DV cases
2012	91	560	16.3%
2013	155	615	25.2%

SUB-INDICATOR: BRANCH CLIENT STATISTICS

TABLE 1.6 BA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE: NEW CLIENTS: 1999-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
1999	125	7	10	13	126	281
2000	103	6	3	5	129	246
2001	163	5	14	6	184	372
2002	170	7	7	4	168	356
2003	149	5	7	5	85	251
2004	192	7	4	9	122	334
2005	158	4	7	6	83	258
2006	157	3	5	10	47	222
2007	104	2	1	3	68	178
2008	87	1	1	5	58	152
2009	87	3	4	3	444	541
2010	120	4	1	5	65	195
2011	100	1	1	9	54	165
2012	82	7	7	2	81	179
2013	126	3	7	6	109	251
Total	1923	65	79	91	1823	3981

*2009 data includes flood relief efforts by the centre (444 in the others column)

TABLE 1.6A: BA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE NEW PHONE COUNSELLING: 2012-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2012	37	1	1	0	35	74
2013	57	1	0	2	69	129
Total	94	2	1	2	104	203

TABLE 1.7: BA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE: REPEAT COUNSELLING VISITS: 1999-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
1999	387	10	8	13	241	659
2000	365	7	7	6	310	695
2001	718	3	10	11	462	1204
2002	755	14	18	5	376	1168
2003	556	4	4	7	294	865
2004	681	18	2	3	293	997
2005	569	19	5	22	214	829
2006	364	19	2	22	80	487
2007	278	12	3	10	51	354
2008	235	3	0	5	54	297
2009	155	1	3	4	26	189
2010	167	7	0	4	36	214
2011	165	1	1	8	54	229
2012	176	4	1	0	80	261
2013	335	7	2	4	64	412
Total	5906	129	66	124	2635	8860

TABLE 1.7A: BA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE REPEAT PHONE COUNSELLING: 2012-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2012	285	17	2	0	34	338
2013	768	41	6	4	132	951
Total	1053	58	8	4	166	

TABLE 1.8 LABASA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE: NEW CLIENTS 1999-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
1999	109	5	1	6	69	190
2000	64	0	4	9	53	130
2001	89	7	10	12	243	361
2002	85	4	1	6	195	291
2003	81	3	5	11	184	284
2004	62	5	1	9	165	242
2005	76	5	11	12	171	275
2006	49	4	10	18	169	250
2007	41	3	2	9	141	196
2008	77	6	1	6	127	217
2009	137	7	1	27	91	263
2010	81	7	1	9	119	217
2011	75	12	0	13	137	237
2012	95	12	4	12	164	287
2013	105	13	8	6	106	238
Total	1226	93	60	165	2134	3678

TABLE 1.8A: LABASA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE NEW PHONE COUNSELLING 2012-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2012	2	0	0	1	1	4
2013	5	0	1	0	2	8
Total	7	0	1	1	3	12

TABLE 1.9: LABASA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE: REPEAT COUNSELLING VISITS: 1999-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
1999	156	12	0	10	92	270
2000	114	3	7	8	60	192
2001	219	5	3	10	311	548
2002	95	10	2	4	174	285
2003	137	5	2	3	150	297
2004	103	6	1	17	136	263
2005	124	5	4	15	159	307
2006	192	22	4	17	204	439
2007	60	37	12	21	110	240
2008	77	9	0	13	125	224
2009	220	17	0	47	138	422
2010	181	5	2	12	169	369
2011	115	22	0	16	132	285
2012	183	11	2	33	175	404
2013	207	6	3	15	183	414
Total	2183	175	42	241	2318	4959

TABLE 1.9A: LABASA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE REPEAT PHONE COUNSELLING 2012-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2012	64	4	2	2	29	101
2013	84	14	11	2	44	155
Total	148	18	13	4	73	256

TABLE 1.10 NADI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE: NEW CLIENTS: 2004-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2004	141	4	2	10	127	284
2005	108	4	6	5	68	191
2006	101	4	1	9	77	192
2007	95	4	6	3	66	174
2008	166	6	3	7	74	256
2009	179	4	6	8	83	280
2010	208	9	5	6	66	294
2011	214	8	9	13	67	311
2012	266	3	10	10	68	357
2013	268	12	17	7	88	392
Total	1746	58	65	78	784	2731

TABLE 1.10A NADI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE NEW PHONE COUNSELLING 2012-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2012	14	0	0	0	6	20
2013	12	1	0	0	4	17
Total	26	1	0	0	10	37

TABLE 1.11 NADI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE: REPEAT COUNSELLING VISITS: 2004-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2004	36	1	7	7	26	77
2005	90	6	4	10	41	151
2006	101	12	4	4	50	171
2007	89	2	0	0	36	127
2008	159	16	1	8	40	224
2009	175	1	1	2	46	225
2010	197	7	0	8	31	243
2011	183	12	2	2	22	221
2012	152	5	1	3	25	186
2013	297	19	16	1	47	380
Total	1479	81	36	45	364	2005

TABLE 1.11A NADI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE REPEAT PHONE COUNSELLING 2012-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2012	6	0	0	0	2	8
2013	135	10	4	3	31	183
Total	141	10	4	3	33	191

*Nadi figures are low for 2012 due to a misunderstanding as to what constituted phone counselling.

TABLE 1.12 RAKIRAKI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE: NEW CLIENTS: 2011-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	TOTAL
July – Dec 2011	20	0	1	1	19	41
2012	41	1	0	0	49	91
2013	69	1	1	4	34	109
Total	130	2	2	5	102	241

TABLE 1.12A RAKIRAKI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE: NEW PHONE COUNSELLING: 2011-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	2	1	0	0	0	3
2013	2	0	1	0	6	9
Total	4	1	1	0	6	12

TABLE 1.13 RAKIRAKI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE: REPEAT COUNSELLING VISITS: 2011-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
July – Dec 2011	16	0	0	2	3	21
2012	90	4	0	12	72	178
2013	96	1	0	37	49	183
Total	202	5	0	51	124	382

TABLE 1.13A RAKIRAKI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE: REPEAT PHONE COUNSELLING: 2011-2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2011	1	0	0	0	1	2
2012	58	3	0	5	74	140
2013	127	1	0	36	70	234
Total	186	4	0	41	145	376

TABLE 1.14 BRANCHES COUNSELLING STATISTICS (TOTALS): 2004 -2013

TABLE 1.14.1 BA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE

YEAR	NEW CLIENTS						REPEAT CLIENTS						GRAND TOTAL
	DV	Rape	SH	CA	Oth	Total	DV	Rape	SH	CA	Oth	Total	
2004	192	7	4	9	122	334	681	18	2	3	293	997	1331
2005	158	4	7	6	83	258	569	19	5	22	214	829	1087
2006	157	3	5	10	47	222	364	19	2	22	80	487	709
2007	104	2	1	3	68	178	278	12	3	10	51	354	532
2008	87	1	1	5	58	152	235	3	0	5	54	297	449
2009	87	3	4	3	444	541	155	1	3	4	26	189	730
2010	120	4	1	5	65	195	167	7	0	4	36	214	409
2011	100	1	1	9	54	165	165	1	1	8	54	229	394
2012*	119	8	8	2	116	253	461	21	3	0	114	599	852
2013	183	4	7	8	178	380	1103	48	8	8	196	1363	1743
Total	1307	37	39	60	1235	2678	4178	149	27	86	1118	5558	8236

*Statistics from 2012 also include phone counselling data

TABLE 1.14.2 LABASA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE

YEAR	NEW CLIENTS						REPEAT CLIENTS						GRAND TOTAL
	DV	Rape	SH	CA	Oth	Total	DV	Rape	SH	CA	Oth	Total	
2004	62	5	1	9	165	242	103	6	1	17	136	263	505
2005	76	5	11	12	171	275	124	5	4	15	159	307	582
2006	49	4	10	18	169	250	192	22	4	17	204	439	689
2007	41	3	2	9	141	196	60	37	12	21	110	240	436
2008	77	6	1	6	127	217	77	9	0	13	125	224	441
2009	137	7	1	27	91	263	220	17	0	47	138	422	685
2010	81	7	1	9	119	217	181	5	2	12	169	369	586
2011	75	12	0	13	137	237	115	22	0	16	132	285	522
2012*	97	12	4	13	165	291	247	15	4	35	204	505	796
2013	110	13	9	6	108	246	291	20	14	17	227	569	815
Total	805	74	40	122	1393	2434	1610	158	41	210	1604	3623	6057

*Statistics from 2012 also include phone counselling data

TABLE 1.14.3 NADI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE

YEAR	NEW CLIENTS						REPEAT CLIENTS						GRAND TOTAL
	DV	Rape	SH	CA	Oth	Total	DV	Rape	SH	CA	Oth	Total	
2004	141	4	2	10	127	284	36	1	7	7	26	77	361
2005	108	4	6	5	68	191	90	6	4	10	41	151	342
2006	101	4	1	9	77	192	101	12	4	4	50	171	363
2007	95	4	6	3	66	174	89	2	0	0	36	127	301
2008	166	6	3	7	74	256	159	16	1	8	40	224	480
2009	179	4	6	8	83	280	175	1	1	2	46	225	505
2010	208	9	5	6	66	294	197	7	0	8	31	243	537
2011	214	8	9	13	67	311	183	12	2	2	22	221	532
2012*	280	3	10	10	74	377	158	5	1	3	27	194	571
2013	280	13	17	7	92	409	432	29	20	4	78	563	972
Total	1772	59	65	78	794	2768	1620	91	40	48	397	2196	4964

*Statistics from 2012 also include phone counselling data

TABLE 1.14.4 RAKIRAKI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE*

YEAR	NEW CLIENTS						REPEAT CLIENTS						GRAND TOTAL
	DV	Rape	SH	CA	Oth	Total	DV	Rape	SH	CA	Oth	Total	
July - Dec 2011	20	0	1	1	19	41	17	0	0	2	4	23	64
2012	43	2	0	0	49	94	148	7	0	17	146	318	412
2013	71	1	2	4	40	118	223	2	0	73	119	417	535
Total	134	3	3	5	108	253	388	9	0	92	269	758	1011

*All statistics in this table are inclusive of phone counselling data

TABLE 1.14.5 GRAND TOTAL FOR FWCC AND ALL BRANCHES: 2004-2013

YEAR	NEW CLIENTS						REPEAT CLIENTS						GRAND TOTAL
	DV	Rape	SH	CA	Oth	Total	DV	Rape	SH	CA	Oth	Total	
2004	967	36	19	63	922	2007	1292	72	31	29	749	2173	4180
2005	822	30	42	65	693	1652	1136	53	14	71	613	1887	3539
2006	727	30	34	78	607	1476	991	97	14	59	444	1605	3081
2007	681	21	19	42	568	1331	811	83	17	61	353	1325	2656
2008	716	31	11	56	563	1377	942	30	1	48	432	1453	2830
2009	776	35	17	95	923	1846	1268	28	7	62	446	1811	3657
2010	964	39	25	63	501	1592	1573	44	16	73	503	2209	3801
2011	995	36	26	74	551	1682	1528	43	10	72	410	2063	3745
2012	1303	46	41	89	827	2306	2683	65	10	118	842	3718	6024
2013	1422	51	52	78	751	2354	3413	119	47	168	915	4662	7016
Total	9373	355	286	703	6906	17623	15637	634	167	761	5707	22906	40529

*Statistics from 2012 also include phone counselling data for all branches. Previously, phone counselling data had only been included for FWCC.

TABLE 1.14.6 FWCC NUMBER OF WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES 2013

NEW CLIENTS

Year	Type	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2013	Intellectual	1	1				2
	Physical						0
	Sensory						0
	Total	1	1				2

REPEAT CLIENTS

Year	Type	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2013	Intellectual	4					4
	Physical						0
	Sensory						0
	Total	4					4

TABLE 1.14.7 FWCC BRANCHES NUMBER OF WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES 2013

NEW CLIENTS

Year	Type	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2013	Intellectual	1	1			3	5
	Physical						
	Sensory		1				1
	Total	1	2			3	6

REPEAT CLIENTS

Year	Type	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2013	Intellectual					2	2
	Physical						0
	Sensory						0
	Total					2	2

OUTPUT 1.3: TEMPORARY AND SAFE ACCOMMODATION

INDICATOR: NUMBER OF CLIENTS USING THE SERVICE

TABLE 1.15 TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION FACILITATED AND PROVIDED TO CLIENTS

Year	FWCC	Branches	Total
2009/2010	8	5	13
2010/2011	39	9	48
2011/2012	42	36	78
2012/2013	65	67	132
2013/2014	44	45	89
TOTAL	198	162	389

SUB INDICATOR: TRENDS OF WOMEN REPORTING TO THE POLICE

TABLE 2.1: PERCENTAGE OF FWCC NEW CLIENTS REPORTING TO POLICE: 1999-2013

Year	Domestic Violence (%)	Rape (%)	Sexual Harassment (%)	Child Abuse (%)
1999	56	90	68	83
2000	58	76	38	68
2001	54	68	29	64
2002	55	90	60	67
2003	49	85	87	65
2004	41	80	67	80
2005	46	88	61	76
2006	43	79	67	68
2007	39	67	70	59
2008	50	67	83	74
2009	55	95	71	70
2010	48	89	75	71
2011	37	80	60	76
2012	33	59	89	76
2013	34	50	25	58

TABLE 2.2: PERCENTAGE OF BA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE NEW CLIENTS REPORTING TO POLICE: 1999-2013

Year	Domestic Violence (%)	Rape (%)	Sexual Harassment (%)	Child Abuse (%)
1999	58	43	20	69
2000	42	67	100	50
2001	56	80	86	50
2002	38	100	100	75
2003	48	80	86	40
2004	50	100	75	33
2005	60	100	100	66
2006	57	100	80	90
2007	43	100	50	100
2008	43	100	50	100
2009	39	100	100	33
2010	53	100	100	100
2011	47	100	100	100
2012	43	71	100	50
2013	51	66	100	66

TABLE 2.3: PERCENTAGE OF LABASA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE NEW CLIENTS REPORTING TO POLICE: 1999-2013

Year	Domestic Violence (%)	Rape (%)	Sexual Harassment (%)	Child Abuse (%)
1999	76	20	80	100
2000	61	100	100	43
2001	72	80	70	75
2002	68	75	38	67
2003	47	67	60	90
2004	58	100	86	89
2005	68	100	66	92
2006	84	75	80	100
2007	69	100	100	92
2008	65	100	100	83
2009	67	100	100	88
2010	58	100	100	67
2011	72	100	N/A	62
2012	59	67	100	10
2013	49	92	87	66

TABLE 2.4: PERCENTAGE OF NADI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE NEW CLIENTS REPORTING TO POLICE: 2004-2013

Year	Domestic Violence (%)	Rape (%)	Sexual Harassment (%)	Child Abuse (%)
2004	51	60	0	62
2005	64	75	50	60
2006	65	100	0	56
2007	50	75	71	100
2008	57	100	66	100
2009	52	100	100	75
2010	55	80	100	100
2011	48	88	78	62
2012	42	67	60	40
2013	44	100	53	40

TABLE 2.5: PERCENTAGE OF RAKIRAKI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE NEW CLIENTS REPORTING TO POLICE: 2011-2013

Year	Domestic Violence (%)	Rape (%)	Sexual Harassment (%)	Child Abuse (%)
July- December 2011	50	N/A	100	100
2012	76	100	N/A	N/A
2013	48	100	100	100

SUB INDICATOR: NATIONAL TRENDS OF WOMEN REPORTING TO THE POLICE

TABLE 3.1 TRENDS IN REPORTING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TO THE POLICE

Year/Race		Murder	Attempted Murder	Manslaughter	AWITCGH	AOABH	Common Assault	Other Offences Against Person	Total	% Rep Total
2006	Fijian	0	0	0	24	232	18	7	281	54%
	Indian	2	0	0	16	170	22	10	220	43%
	Others	0	0	0	1	11	2	1	15	3%
Total		2	0	0	41	413	42	18	516	
2007	Fijian	0	0	0	34	213	20	10	277	61%
	Indian	1	0	0	11	123	23	7	165	36%
	Others	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	15	3%
Total		1	0	0	47	349	43	17	457	
2008	Fijian	0	0	0	19	106	6	3	134	51%
	Indian	1	0	0	6	95	14	4	120	45%
	Others	0	0	0	0	6	1	3	10	4%
Total		1	0	0	25	207	21	10	264	
2009	Fijian	1	0	0	16	192	9	6	224	51%
	Indian	1	0	0	18	168	8	8	203	46%
	Others	0	0	0	4	6	1	0	11	3%
Total		2	0	0	38	366	18	14	438	
2010	Fijian	1	1	0	36	106	13	8	165	39%
	Indian	0	0	0	42	175	21	6	244	58%
	Others	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	10	3%
Total		1	1	0	81	288	34	14	419	
2011	Fijian	0	0	0	10	107	19	22	158	44%
	Indian	4	0	0	14	114	23	24	179	50%
	Others	0	0	0	8	9	1	3	21	3%
Total		4	0	0	32	230	43	49	358	
2012	I -Taukei	0	0	0	17	151	12	7	187	57%
	Fijian	1	0	0	1	108	17	13	140	43%
	Others	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Total		1	0	0	18	260	29	20	328	
2013	I -Taukei	1	0	0	5	51	2	3	62	73%
	Fijian	0	0	0	0	20	1	2	23	27%
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total		1	0	0	5	71	3	5	85	
2014 (Jan-March)	I -Taukei	0	0	0	0	14	3	3	20	65%
	Fijian	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	10	32%
	Others	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3%
Total		0	0	0	1	22	5	3	31	

Source: Police Command Coordination Centre, March 2014.

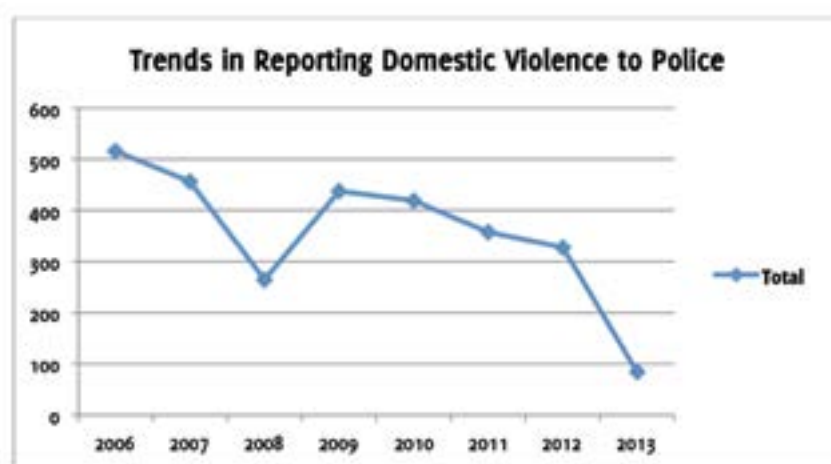


TABLE 3.2: TRENDS IN REPORTING OF SEXUAL ASSAULT TO THE POLICE

Offence	Rape & attempted rape	Indecent Assault	Defilement of girl under 13	Defilement of girl between 16-13	Incest	Unnatural Offences	Other crimes against public morality	Total
1998	91	107	3	74	10	18	94	397
1999	88	104	13	59	9	7	88	368
2000	95	90	14	52	10	8	107	376
2001	78	118	6	50	8	18	163	441
2002	112	145	11	73	15	18	137	511
2003	88	113	13	93	9	19	155	490
2004	92	120	8	67	3	14	157	461
2005	138	142	7	74	2	15	340	718
2006	162	156	25	59	7	5	349	763
2007	130	171	27	106	0	13	311	758
2008	191	148	4	106	8	10	247	714
2009	232	189	7	202	5	21	310	966
2010	232	261	31	133	0	4	569	1230
2011	417	231	28	159	0	2	1311	2148
2012	448	264	4	108	2	1	2153	2980
2013	313	203	5	140	4	1	2590	3256
2014 (Jan - March)	45	35	0	58	0	0	727	865
Total	2952	2597	206	1613	92	174	9808	17442

Source: Police Command Coordination Centre, March 2014.

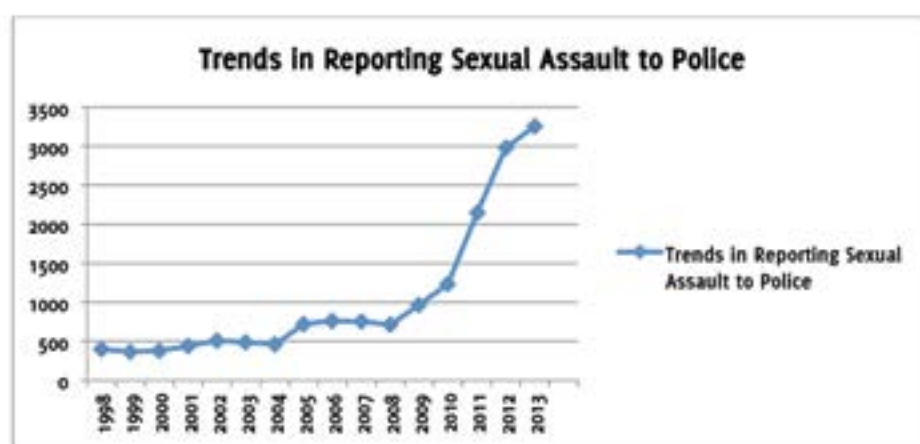


TABLE 3.3: DOMESTIC VICTIMS BY SEX

Year/sex		Murder	Attempted Murder	Manslaughter	AWITCGH	AOABH	Common Assault	Other Offences Against Person	Total	% Rep Total
2006	Male	0	0	0	10	93	7	6	116	22%
	Female	2	0	0	31	320	35	12	400	78%
	Total	2	0	0	41	413	42	18	516	
2007	Male	0	0	0	14	38	9	6	67	15%
	Female	1	0	0	33	311	34	11	390	85%
	Total	1	0	0	47	349	43	17	457	
2008	Male	0	0	0	6	28	6	3	43	16%
	Female	1	0	0	19	179	15	7	221	84%
	Total	1	0	0	25	207	21	10	264	
2009	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	Female	2	0	0	38	366	18	14	438	100%
	Total	2	0	0	38	366	18	14	438	
2010	Male	0	0	0	11	14	5	2	32	8%
	Female	1	1	0	70	274	29	12	387	92%
	Total	1	1	0	81	288	34	14	419	
2011	Male	4	0	0	4	5	6	6	25	7%
	Female	0	0	0	28	225	37	43	333	93%
	Total	4	0	0	32	230	43	49	358	
2012	Male	1	0	0	4	23	6	3	37	11%
	Female	0	0	0	13	238	23	17	291	89%
	Total	1	0	0	17	261	29	20	328	
2013	Male	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	7	8%
	Female	1	0	0	4	66	3	4	78	92%
	Total	1	0	0	5	71	3	5	85	
2014 (Jan-March)	Male	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	10%
	Female	0	0	0	0	20	5	3	28	90%
	Total	0	0	0	1	22	5	3	31	

Source: Police Command Coordination Centre, March 2014.

Tabulated above is the total number of Domestic Violence cases recorded from 2006 to 2012, by sex and types of offences committed. Domestic violence in this table includes intimate partner violence and other offences committed in the home.

TABLE 3.4: CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE BY AGE

Year/Age		Rape	Attempted Rape	DOGU 13Yrs	DOGB 13 - 16Yrs	Unnatural Offence	Indecent Exposure	Incest	Annoying Female	Sexual Assault	Total
2007	Below 13Yrs	30	2	30	8	7	6	3	14	54	154
	14-17Yrs	28	6	1	99	3	3	0	17	29	186
	Total	58	8	31	107	10	9	3	31	83	340
2008	Below 13Yrs	20	9	4	7	6	1	0	3	32	82
	14-17Yrs	79	4	0	89	1	2	5	12	22	214
	Total	99	13	4	96	7	3	5	15	54	296
2009	Below 13Yrs	94	7	2	55	10	2	0	4	78	252
	14-17Yrs	29	6	0	143	2	3	0	7	36	226
	Total	123	13	2	198	12	5	0	11	114	478
2010	Below 13Yrs	41	11	31	0	5	4	0	6	62	160
	14-17Yrs	52	1	0	135	0	0	0	4	10	202
	Total	93	12	31	135	5	4	0	10	72	362
2011	Below 13Yrs	8	9	5	9	0	0	0	35	66	132
	14-17Yrs	13	8	10	31	0	0	0	25	87	174
	Total	21	17	15	40	0	0	0	60	153	306
2012	Below 13Yrs	186	0	1	12	0	79	0	90	2	370
	14-17Yrs	89	0	2	81	0	51	0	130		353
	Total	275	0	3	93	0	130	0	220	2	723
2013	Below 13Yrs	104	4	5	16	0	3	0	57	23	212
	14-17Yrs	89	3	0	121	0	0	3	89	8	313
	Total	193	7	5	137	0	3	3	146	31	525
2014 (Jan-March)	Below 13Yrs	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	19	4	33
	14-17Yrs	12	0	0	54	0	0	0	13	2	81
	Total	19	1	0	56	0	0	0	32	6	114

Source: Police Command Coordination Centre, March 2014.

TABLE 3.5: CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE BY RACE

Year/Race		Rape	Att/ Rape	DOGU 13Yrs	DOUG 13 - 16Yrs	Unnatural Offence	Indecent Exposure	Incest	Annoying	Sexual Assault	Total
2007	i-taukei	35	6	21	53	9	7	0	21	66	218
	fijian(indo)	18	1	10	46	1	2	3	8	13	102
	<i>Others</i>	5	1	0	8	0	0	0	2	4	20
Total		58	8	31	107	10	9	3	31	83	340
2008	i-taukei	69	8	4	50	4	2	5	12	49	203
	fijian(indo)	30	4	0	43	3	1	0	2	3	86
	<i>Others</i>	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	7
Total		99	13	4	96	7	3	5	15	54	296
2009	i-taukei	100	8	2	78	9	2	0	5	76	280
	fijian(indo)	21	4	2	111	2	1	0	2	25	168
	<i>Others</i>	2	1	0	8	1	2	0	3	13	30
Total		123	13	4	197	12	5	0	10	114	478
2010	i-taukei	77	7	17	68	5	3	0	5	39	221
	fijian(indo)	13	4	13	63	0	1	0	2	26	122
	<i>Others</i>	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	3	7	19
Total		93	12	31	135	5	4	0	10	72	362
2011	<i>I- Taukei</i>	17	13	10	24	0	0	0	38	102	194
	<i>fijian(indo)</i>	3	3	5	13	0	0	0	15	39	73
	<i>Others</i>	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	7	12	24
Total		21	17	15	40	0	0	0	60	153	306
2012	<i>I- Taukei</i>	227	19	2	59	0	2	0	111	112	532
	<i>fijian(indo)</i>	29	1	1	34	0	0	0	78	25	168
	<i>Others</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
Total		256	20	3	93	0	2	0	212	137	723
2013	<i>I- Taukei</i>	146	5	4	93	0	3	0	82	18	351
	<i>fijian(indo)</i>	45	2	1	44	0	0	0	62	12	166
	<i>Others</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	8
Total		193	7	5	137	0	3	3	146	31	525
2014 (Jan-March)	<i>I- Taukei</i>	16	1	0	42	0	0	0	21	5	85
	<i>fijian(indo)</i>	3	0	0	14	0	0	0	11	1	29
	<i>Others</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		19	1	0	56	0	0	0	32	6	114

Source: Police Command Coordination Centre, March 2014.

Tables 3.4 & 3.5 include boys in the following categories: Defilement of boys and girls 13-16 years, and indecent exposure. All other offences are against girls.

SUB-INDICATOR: ANALYSIS OF TRENDS IN REPORTING FROM SELECTED REGIONAL NETWORK MEMBERS

Data from the Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC) and Branches – Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC), Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC), Torba Counselling Centre (ToCC) and the Committees Against Violence Against Women (CAVAWs)

VWC AND BRANCHES NEW CLIENT STATISTICS**TABLE 4.1: TOTAL VWC NEW CLIENTS 1999/2000 - JUNE 2013**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA	Rape	S/H	Incest	Others	Total
1999/2000	113	102	0	5	16	0	0	50	286
2000/2001	164	121	0	6	6	0	0	159	456
2001/2002	174	116	0	10	7	0	0	91	398
2002/2003	248	131	0	8	8	0	5	138	538
2003/2004	245	296	5	2	9	0	4	117	678
2004/2005	197	168	27	8	18	0	13	90	521
2005/2006	165	110	37	6	3	0	6	44	371
2006/2007	131	106	23	2	1	7	3	23	296
2007/2008	161	99	20	2	7	1	0	20	310
2008/2009	218	101	24	3	5	0	1	9	361
2009/2010	253	128	22	3	10	2	1	34	453
2010/2011	207	123	32	0	2	1	3	25	393
2011/2012	291	144	32	3	10	6	13	54	553
2012/2013	258	75	12	13	4	20	2	38	402
Total	2825	1820	234	71	106	37	51	892	6016

TABLE 4.2: TOTAL SCC NEW CLIENTS 2005 - 2013

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA	Rape	S/H	Incest	Others	Total
2005	108	50	12	7	12	0	3	68	260
2006	68	83	14	4	5	0	1	46	221
2007*	79	102	14	4	7	0	0	54	260
2007/2008	71	88	11	1	5	0	0	41	217
2008/2009	72	81	13	5	9	1	1	58	240
2009/2010	94	104	9	13	1	2	0	41	264
2010/2011	85	63	17	4	1	1	4	49	224
2011/2012	114	62	11	4	2	0	1	41	235
2012/2013	79	46	6	3	5	1	0	33	173
Total	770	679	107	45	47	5	10	431	2094

*Note: There is an overlap of 6 months in SCC data from July to December 2007.

TABLE 4.3: TOTAL TCC NEW CLIENTS 2003/2004 – JUNE 2013

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA	Rape	S/H	Incest	Others	Total
2003/2004	29	16	0	4	1	0	0	17	67
2004/2005	18	8	1	1	0	0	3	1	32
2005/2006	55	26	13	2	1	0	0	17	114
2006/2007	26	19	2	2	2	0	0	8	59
2007/2008	59	15	3	0	1	1	2	15	96
2008/2009	53	23	0	11	3	0	1	27	118
2009-2010	114	18	6	8	4	2	1	14	167
2010-2011	106	36	3	4	5	0	0	14	168
2011/2012	99	35	7	0	5	1	1	12	160
2012/2013	49	27	6	1	2	0	0	13	98
Total	608	223	41	33	24	4	8	138	1079

TABLE 4. 4: TOTAL TOCC NEW CLIENTS JANUARY 2011 - JUNE 2013

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA	Rape	S/H	Incest	Others	Total
Jan –June 2011	4	1	0	0	2	1	1	6	15
2011/2012	14	9	0	4	1	1	1	22	52
2012/2013	12	6	1	6	1	3	0	18	47
Total	30	16	1	10	4	5	2	46	114

TABLE 4.5: NEW CLIENTS SEEN BY CAVAWS APRIL 2003 - JUNE 2013

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA	Rape	S/H	Incest	Others	Total
Apl 2003 – Mar 2004 (9 CAVAWs)	109	67		14	7		3	36	236
Jan – Nov 2004 (26 CAVAWs)	50	62	8	15	6		5	25	171
Jan – Sep 2005 (26 CAVAWs)									233
Oct 2005 – Mar 2006 (28 CAVAWs)									182
Apr 2006 – Mar 2007 (30 CAVAWs)									141
Apr 2007 – Mar 2008 (36 CAVAWs)	55	50	5	0	9	0	6	15	140
Apr 2008 – Mar 2009 (31 CAVAWs)	93	74	2	6	6	0	12	26	219
April 2009 –Mar 2010 (20 CAVAWs)	64	51	2	25	11	3	7	4	167
Apr 2010 – June 2011 (36 CAVAWs)	60	41	6	15	8	1	3	21	155
July 2011 – June 2012 (39 CAVAWs)	101	43	10	19	22	2	8	67	272
July 2012- June 2013	229	18	3	14	3	0	3	7	277
Total	761	406	36	108	72	6	47	201	2193

Note: These figures under-estimate the number of new clients assisted by CAVAWs, because some CAVAWs were unable to attend annual trainings, and incomplete or no data was available from some other CAVAWs that did attend. Details on the type of cases were not collected from January 2005 to March 2007.

VWC & BRANCHES REPEAT CLIENTS STATISTICS

TABLE 4.6: VWC REPEAT CLIENTS 1999/2000 – JUNE 2013

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA	Rape	S/H	Incest	Others	Total
1999/2000	375	184	0	2	12	0	0	135	708
2000/2001	407	311	0	5	23	0	0	365	1,111
2001/2002	565	296	0	20	0	0	0	163	1,044
2002/2003	611	237	0	11	9	0	2	187	1,057
2003/2004	509	137	12	1	13	0	5	237	914
2004/2005	411	226	52	3	17	0	17	152	878
2005/2006	228	186	51	8	3	0	7	76	559
2006/2007	120	95	37	1	1	3	1	21	279
2007/2008	107	59	6	0	2	1	0	8	183
2008/2009	113	53	12	1	5	0	0	8	192
2009/2010	209	129	27	1	3	0	1	20	390
2010/2011	209	172	46	0	3	0	1	29	460
2011/2012	216	212	67	2	1	1	0	68	567
2012/2013	350	169	30	4	6	0	2	80	641
Total	4430	2466	340	59	98	5	36	1549	8983

TABLE 4.7: TOTAL SCC REPEAT CLIENTS 2005 – JUNE 2013

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA	Rape	S/H	Incest	Others	Total
2005	107	86	20	1	12	0	5	68	299
2006	146	318	94	4	9	0	1	97	669
2007*	125	355	124	1	6	0	0	113	724
2007/2008	94	249	96	0	0	0	0	90	529
2008/2009	103	195	62	5	1	0	2	70	438
2009/2010	238	294	139	12	1	0	1	84	769
2010-2011	321	311	143	3	0	3	6	90	877
2011/2012	292	340	74	1	0	2	0	88	797
2012/2013	191	326	57	2	0	0	0	74	650
Total	1617	2474	809	29	29	5	15	774	5752

* Note: There is an overlap in SCC data of 6 months from July to December 2007.

TABLE 4.8: TOTAL TCC REPEAT CLIENTS 2003/2004 – JUNE 2013

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA	Rape	S/H	Incest	Others	Total
2003/2004	22	17	0	2	0	0	0	11	52
2004/2005	6	23	1	0	0	0	2	3	35
2005/2006	23	15	5	0	0	0	0	14	57
2006/2007	31	20	0	3	1	0	0	8	63
2007/2008	20	7	2	0	1	0	0	6	36
2008/2009	29	23	0	1	0	0	0	2	55
2009/2010	58	23	2	0	0	0	0	2	85
2010/2011	54	32	0	3	0	0	0	1	90
2011/2012	49	16	2	0	0	0	0	2	69
2012/2013	24	9	4	0	0	0	0	4	41
Total	316	185	16	9	2	0	2	53	583

TABLE 4.9: TOTAL TOCC REPEAT CLIENTS JANUARY 2011 – JUNE 2013

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA	Rape	S/H	Incest	Others	Total
January-June 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011/2012	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	8
2012/2013	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	13
Total	8	0	2	4	0	0	0	7	21

TABLE 4.10: CAVAW REPEAT CLIENTS MARCH 2006 – JUNE 2013

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA	Rape	S/H	Incest	Others	Total
March 2006- March 2007 (30 CAVAWs)									45
April 2007 – March 2008 (36 CAVAWs)	19	27	4	2	2	0	1	13	68
April 2008 – March 2009 (31 CAVAWs)	13	20	2	0	2	0	0	4	41
April 2009 – March 2010 (20 CAVAWs)	21	38	0	0	1	0	5	2	67
April 2010 – June 2011 (36 CAVAWs)	13	17	0	1	11	0	1	11	54
July 2011 – June 2012 (39 CAVAWs)	33	13	1	3	0	1	0	4	55
July 2012- June 2013	48	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	54
Total	147	117	7	7	16	1	7	37	384

Note: These figures under-estimate the number of repeat clients assisted by CAVAWs, because some CAVAWs were unable to attend annual trainings, and incomplete or no data was available from some other CAVAWs that did attend. Details on the type of cases were not collected from January 2005 to March 2007.

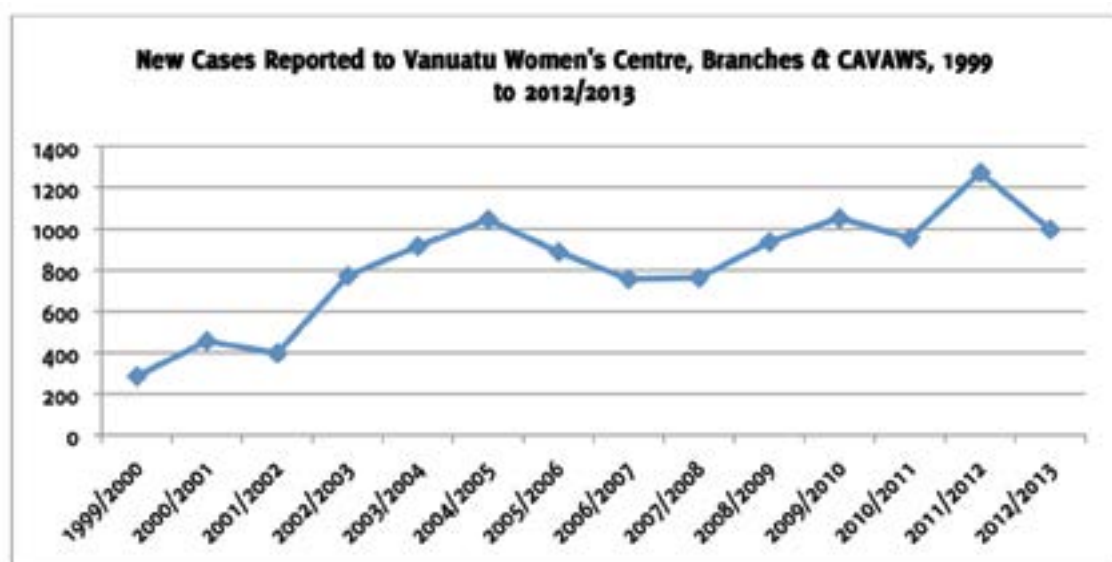


TABLE 4.11: TONGA WCCC NEW AND REPEAT CLIENTS 2010 - 2013

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Incest	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	354
2011	193	5	0	10	53	1	262
2012	191	14	6	3	69	0	283
2013	239	6	2	0	87	0	334
Jan-June 2014	104	10	1	0	10	0	125
Total	727	35	9	13	219	1	1358

TABLE 4.12: TONGA WCC NEW CLIENTS JANUARY - JUNE 2014

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Incest	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
Jan- June 2014	75	10	1	0	10	0	96
Total	75	10	1	0	10	0	96

TABLE 4.13: TONGA WCC REPEAT CLIENTS JANUARY - JUNE 2014

Year	Domestic Violence	Rape	Incest	Sexual Harassment	Child Abuse	Others	Total
Jan-June 2014	132	35	1	0	37	0	205
Total	132	35	1	0	37	0	205

TABLE 4.14: TONGA WCC CLIENTS BY WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN 2010 - 2013

Year	Women	Men	Children	Total
2010	281	23	50	354
2011	147	27	88	262
2012	174	28	81	283
2013	217	28	89	334
Total	819	106	308	1233

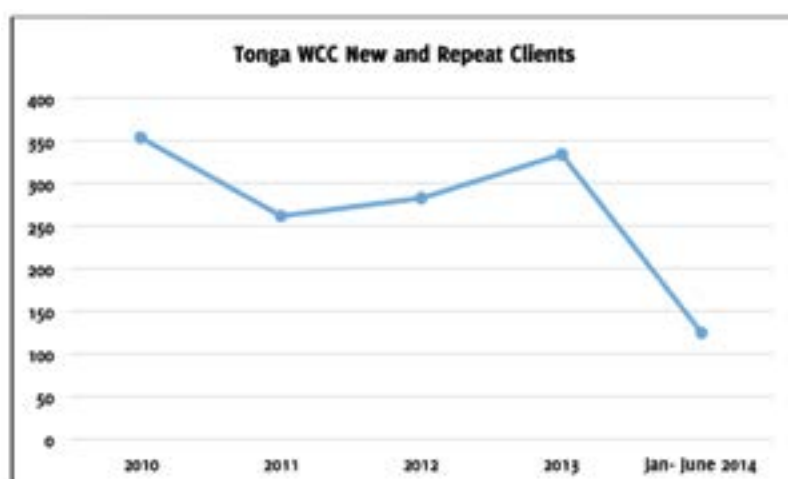


TABLE 4.15: SAMOA VICTIMS SUPPORT GROUP DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Month	No. Cases	Month	No. Cases
JULY 2013	10	JANUARY 2014	25
AUGUST 2013	5	FEBRUARY 2014	16
SEPTEMBER 2013	14	MARCH 2014	33
OCTOBER 2013	10	APRIL 2014	22
NOVEMBER 2013	8	MAY 2014	28
DECEMBER 2013	16	JUNE 2014	29
Total	63	TOTAL	153

OBJECTIVE 1: REDUCED INDIVIDUAL AND INSTITUTIONAL TOLERANCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Indicator: Number of policies, laws, procedures & protocols introduced and implemented which protect women against violence in Fiji and the Pacific

Table 5: New policies, laws, procedures and protocols introduced which protect women against violence.

Baseline at April 2004	
Fiji	Police No Drop Policy
	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Social Welfare Department, the Police and the Health Department on child sexual assault and policies and protocols on child protection.
	Draft Employment Relations Bill (addressing Sexual Harassment policies)
	Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code 2003 (sentencing of sexual offences)
Papua New Guinea	Sexual Offences and Crimes Against Children Act 2002(also removes common law practice of corroboration of evidence)
	Sexual Harassment Policy (Royal PNG Constabulary)
Cook Islands	National Policy on Women
	Policy on HIV/AIDS
	Police No Drop Policy on Domestic Violence
	Domestic Violence is an offence under Section 214 of the Criminal Act
Vanuatu	Domestic Violence Policy (Dept. of Women)
	Domestic Violence Protection Orders
Solomon Is	Affiliation, Separation and Maintenance Act 1992 (Provides a legislative basis for restraining orders)
April 2004 – March 2005	
Fiji	Abolishment of the Law of Corroboration in Sexual Offence(through case law)
	Precedent in case law recognizing marital rape as a serious crime
Solomon Islands	Sexual Harassment Policy (Royal Solomon Island Police)
Cook Islands	Inadmissibility of past sexual history
Pacific Forum	Model Sexual Offences Legislation
April 2005- March 2007	
Fiji	Review of the Penal Code, Sentencing Act and Criminal Procedure Code
	Family Law Act 2003
April 2007- March 2008	
Fiji	Employment Relations Promulgation 2007
Solomon Is	No Drop Policy (Royal Solomon Islands Police)
Papua New Guinea	Circular No 6/2007 Royal PNG Constabulary- response to family and sexual violence (No drop Policy)
Regional	SPC draft policy on Domestic Violence

April 2007- Dec 2008	
Samoa	Domestic Violence Bill (Shelved by the Justice Department in 2011)
Fiji	Domestic Violence Bill
Vanuatu	Family Protection Order Bill (first reading)
Jan 2009 – June 2010	
Vanuatu	Family Protection Act
Fiji	Domestic Violence Decree
	Criminal Procedure Code Decree
	Crimes Decree
Solomon Islands	National Children’s Policy with National Plan of Action
July 2010 – June 2011	
Fiji	Child Welfare Decree
Solomon Islands	Policy on Violence Against Women Action Plan
Kiribati	Policy on Violence Against Women
July 2011-June 2012	
Kiribati	Policy and Strategic Action Plan 2011-2021
Fiji	Family Law Amendment Decree (recognizing defacto relationships)
July 2012-June 2013	
Marshall Is.	Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act
Samoa	Family Safety Act
Samoa	Crimes Act
PNG	Repeal of the Sorcery Act (Conversely, rape, murder and robbery have been classified as death sentence crimes)
July 2013-June 2014	
Tonga	Family Protection Act
Fiji	National Gender Policy 2014
PNG	Family Protection Act
Kiribati	Family Peace Act
Palau	Family Protection Act

SUB INDICATOR: NUMBER AND TYPES OF COMPLAINTS MADE TO FWCC AND THE BRANCHES ABOUT THE POLICE

TABLE 6.1 NUMBERS AND TYPE OF COMPLAINTS MADE BY FWCC NEW AND REPEAT CLIENTS ABOUT POLICE: 2004-2013

TYPES OF COMPLAINTS	NUMBER									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault(Physical/sexual/harassment)	4	4	2	3	0	4	11	4	11	1
Non- implementation of No- Drop Policy	9	4	2	2	1	9	14	8	16	12
Hostile Behaviour	3	8	1	17	4	16	12	15	26	22
Lack of action/Delays	8	22	21	28	13	31	32	17	78	42
Total	24	38	26	50	18	60	69	44	131	77

TABLE 6.2 NUMBERS AND TYPE OF COMPLAINTS MADE BY BRANCH NEW AND REPEAT CLIENTS ABOUT POLICE: 2004-2013

TYPES OF COMPLAINTS	NUMBER									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault (Physical/sexual/harassment)	0	5	0	0	0	1	6	1	1	3
Non- implementation of No-Drop Policy	5	2	4	0	3	13	5	8	17	15
Hostile Behaviour	3	16	6	2	0	17	10	9	32	56
Lack of Action/Delays	7	32	14	16	7	32	25	15	80	75
Total	15	55	24	18	10	63	46	33	130	149

TABLE 6.3: PERCENTAGE AND TYPES OF COMPLAINTS MADE BY FWCC & BRANCHES ABOUT POLICE: 2004-2013

TYPES OF COMPLAINTS	Percentage									
	2004 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)
Assault (Physical/sexual/harassment)	10	10	4	4	0	4	15	6	5	1
Non- implementation of No-Drop Policy	36	6	12	3	14	18	17	21	13	12
Hostile Behaviour	15	26	14	28	14	27	18	31	22	35
Lack of Action/Delays	39	58	70	65	72	51	50	42	61	52

SUB INDICATOR: NUMBER AND TYPE OF COMPLAINTS MADE TO FWCC AND THE BRANCHES ABOUT JUDICIARY**TABLE 6.4: NUMBER AND TYPE OF COMPLAINTS MADE BY FWCC NEW AND REPEAT CLIENTS ABOUT JUDICIARY: 2007-2013**

TYPES OF COMPLAINTS	NUMBER						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault (Physical/sexual/harassment)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Non- implementation of No-Drop Policy	0	0	3	1	0	5	1
Hostile Behaviour	2	5	16	3	6	21	10
Lack of Action/Delays	16	20	9	8	2	11	14
Total	18	25	28	13	9	38	25

TABLE 6.5: NUMBER AND TYPE OF COMPLAINTS MADE BY BRANCH NEW AND REPEAT CLIENTS ABOUT JUDICIARY: 2007-2013

TYPES OF COMPLAINTS	NUMBER						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault (Physical/sexual/harassment)	0	0	0	1	0	-	0
Non- implementation of No-Drop Policy	0	0	1	3	3	3	2
Hostile Behaviour	3	0	13	12	5	19	25
Lack of Action/Delays	4	1	11	8	2	33	16
Total	7	1	25	24	10	55	43

OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATE SERVICES

INDICATOR: NUMBER OF APPROPRIATE SERVICES ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED IN FIJI AND THE PACIFIC

TABLE 7.1: LIST OF APPROPRIATE SERVICES IN THE PACIFIC REGION

ORGANISATION	COUNTRY	
At April 2006		At June 2012
1. AiaMaeaAinenKiribati (AMAK)	Kiribati	Operational
2. Bauabaua Theatre Youth Group	Wewak, PNG	Not functioning
3. Centre for Women and Children	Tonga	Operational
4. East New Britain Social Action Committee (ENBSEK)	Rabaul, PNG	Not functioning
5. Family Support Centre	Solomon Islands	Operational
6. Family Voice Goroka	Goroka, PNG	Operational
7. Help Resources	Wewak, PNG	Not functioning
8. Individual & Community Rights Advocacy Forum Inc.	Port Moresby, PNG	Not functioning
9. KUP Women for Peace	Simbu, PNG	Operational
10. Leitana Nehan Women's Development Agency	Bougainville, PNG	Operational
11. Manus Provincial AIDS Committee Secretariate	Manus, PNG	Not functioning
12. Mapusaga O Aiga	Samoa	Not functioning
13. New Ireland Provincial Administration	Kerema, PNG	Not functioning
14. Pihi Manus Association	Manus, PNG	Operational
15. PunangaTauturu Inc.	Cook Islands	Operational
16. Royal PNG Constabulary (selected sections of the RPNCG)	Papua New Guinea	Operational
17. SANMA Counselling Centre	Santo, Vanuatu	Operational
18. TAFEA Counselling Centre	Tanna, Vanuatu	Operational
19. Vanuatu Women's Centre	Port Vila, Vanuatu	Operational
20. Committees Against Violence Against Women (CAVAWS)	27 located throughout Vanuatu	Operational
21. Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	Port Moresby, PNG	Operational
22. National HIV/ AIDS Council	Port Moresby, PNG	Operational
23. The Federation des Associations de Femmes Melanesienne de Nouvelle Caledonie	New Caledonia	Operational
24. The Association Femmes et Violences Conjugales en Nouvelle Caledonie	New Caledonia	Operational
25. Christian Care Centre	Honiara, Solomon Islands	Operational
26. Coalition for Change	PNG	Operational
27. Women United Together Marshall Islands	Marshall Islands	Operational
New Services as at March 2007:		
1. CAVAWS	33 located throughout Vanuatu	Operational
2. Nana Kundi	Wewak, PNG	Operational
3. MeriKirapSapotim	Kundiawa, PNG	Operational
New Services as at March 2008:		
1. CAVAWS	36 located throughout Vanuatu	Operational
2. World Vision	Port Moresby, PNG	Operational
3. Cook Islands Men Against Violence	Cook Islands	Operational
New Services as at June 2010:		
1. Gizo Women's Shelter	Solomon Islands	Operational
2. Honiara Women's Group	Solomon Islands	Operational
3. Solomon Island Christian Association	Solomon Islands	Operational
4. Tonga Women and Children Crisis Centre	Tonga	Operational
Services FWCC has made an input into as at June 2011:		
1. CAVAWS	37 located throughout Vanuatu	Operational
2. Anglican Church - Simion Ministry	Fiji	Operational
3. House of Sarah (Anglican Church)	Fiji	Operational
4. Barrick Mining and Chamber of Commerce supporting EAWG services	PNG	No longer focusing on EAW
5. Torba Counselling Centre	Vanuatu	Operational
6. Rakiraki Women's Crisis Centre	Fiji	Operational
7. Alcoholic Anonymous and Family Recovery	Kiribati	Operational

Services FWCC has made an input into as at June 2012:		
1. Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Program (PPDVP)	Regional	Operational
2. CAVAWs	40 located throughout Vanuatu	Operational
3. Department for Women Safe House and Counselling Service	Nauru	Operational
Services FWCC has made an input into as at June 2013:		
1. Bulolo District Health	PNG	operational
2. Victim Support Group	Samoa	operational
3. Young Women's Christian Association	Solomon Island	Operational
4. Voice for change- empowering rural women	PNG	Operational
5. Seeds Theatre Group	PNG	Operational
6. Chuuk Women's Council	Marshall island	Operational
7. Ma'afafine Moi Famili	Tonga	Fully Active til 2012
8. CAVAWS	41 located throughout Vanuatu	Operational
Services FWCC has made an input into as at June 2014:		
No new services were established during this period.		

Department of Social Welfare *	Offices throughout Fiji
Pacific Counselling and Social Services/Empower Fiji*	Offices throughout Fiji

* While these agencies do provide services for women and children who are victims/survivors, they do not always work within the gender and human rights perspective. Appropriate here refers to services which are based on a human rights approach to violence against women, which incorporate a gender analysis of the problem and which work towards transforming gender relations.

the services listed in Table 7.1 are those where FWCC has made an input into either establishing or improving the quality or appropriateness of the services. The extent to which these services use a Human Rights and Gender Equality approach varies considerably.

OUTPUT 2.1: AWARENESS DISCUSSION & DEBATE CREATED ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Indicator: Demand for FWCC Community Education Service (Number of community education activities and number of male & female participants every year)

TABLE 8: FWCC COMMUNITY EDUCATION TALKS: JULY 2013- JUNE 2014

MONTH	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS				GROUP/ORGANIZATION	NEW REQUESTS	TOPIC
	M	W	Boys	Girls			
July	9	13	0	0	Penueli Methodist Church-Suvavou Circuit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender and Role of the Centre.
	13	25	0	0	Penueli Methodist Church-Suvavou Circuit		Violence against Women-Physical and Gender.
	18	26	0	0	Penueli Methodist Church-Suvavou Circuit		Violence against Women, Rape and Child Sexual Abuse.
	9	19	0	0	Naitauvoli Stakeholders (Zero Tolerance, MOW)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	10	10	8	7	Naivikinikini Methodist Church	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender - Role of the Centre
	10	11	12	13	Naivikinikini Methodist Church		Gender- Awareness of Violence against Women
	1	7	0	0	Catholic Church		Child Abuse
August	0	25	0	0	Suvavou Village Women's Group		Role of the Centre, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Child Abuse and DVRO
	6	4	3	4	Wainidinu Methodist Church		Gender, Role of the Centre and Violence against Women
	11	4	0	0	Navesi Methodist Church	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, Role of the Centre and Violence against Women
	1	15	0	0	FWRM: Girls, Parents, Carers Program	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Child Sexual Abuse
	30	40	0	0	Naitaivoli Community, Naitasiri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, DV, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	0	2	8	Naitaivoli Kindergarten	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good and Bad Touches
	7	11	4	2	Motusa Methodist Church	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	6	29	0	0	Mokosoi Community (Pacific Harbour) (Zero Tolerance)		Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
September	0	18	0	0	Saint Agnes Kindergarten School		Child Abuse and the Ten Rules of Safety
	0	93	0	0	Naitata Community		DV, Rape, Legal Advice, Sexual Harassment and Child Abuse
October	50	450	0	0	Police Women's National Sports Event		Advancing Gender in Police Sports
	8	13	0	0	Nadonumai Stake Holders, Ministry of Women, Zero Tolerance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender and Violence against Women Issues

MONTH	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS				GROUP/ORGANIZATION	NEW REQUESTS	TOPIC
	M	W	Boys	Girls			
	35	25	0	0	Lokia Youth Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, DV, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment
November	12	14	0	0	Nadonumai Community, Methodist Church, Lami		Gender and Violence Against Women Issues
	17	16	0	0	Fiji Disabled People's Federation (PDF)		Gender and Violence Against Women and Girls with Disabilities
	70	0	0	0	Nalaba Men		Gender, DV, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	60	0	0	Young Women's Forum (includes several people identified as transgender)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	History of Feminism in Fiji
December	10	52	0	0	Catholic Women's League	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16 Days of Activism against Violence Against Women Campaign and Girls and Individual workshop
	0	57	0	0	Naqali Women's Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, Violence Against Women Issues
	0	39	15	22	Motusa Methodist Women's Fellowship	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Violence Against Women in the Church, Mother in Law and Daughter in Law Relationship
	18	42	0	0	Methodist Youth Fellowship	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, Violence Against Women and Rape
	2	8	0	0	Sawani Community		Rights of Women and Human Rights Day
	0	49	0	0	Nadrau Women's Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, DV, Child Abuse, Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment
February	27	67	0	0	Nadelei Community (Zero Tolerance)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, DV, Rape, CSA, Sexual Harassment
	16	28	0	0	Waikubukubu Community (Zero Tolerance)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, DV, Rape, CSA, Sexual Harassment
	36	0	0	0	Galua Rugby League	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rape- Sexual Harassment
	0	17	0	0	Girl Guides Workshop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender and Child Abuse
	45	95	300	300	Seaqqa College		Prefect Induction
	50	50	200	200	Andrews Primary School		Prefect Induction
March	0	40	0	0	Fiji Teachers Union Women's Wing Eastern Division		Domestic Violence
	0	50	0	0	Galua Women's Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, DV, Rape, CSA, Sexual Harassment
	38	112	0	0	Tamavua Village Sports Day (F)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender equality & Violence against women
	0	32	0	0	Tamavua Village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, DV, Rape, CSA, Sexual Harassment
	0	18	0	0	Nadawa Muslim League		FWCC and Women's Rights in Fiji and Fiji Law
	10	40	0	0	YWCA IWD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation on Women's Rights and Feminism
April	0	46	0	0	Nairukuruku Women's Group (Naitasiri)		Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse

MONTH	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS				GROUP/ORGANIZATION	NEW REQUESTS	TOPIC
	M	W	Boys	Girls			
	0	0	300	416	Junior MYF (Methodist Youth Forum) Davuilevu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roles of the Centre, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	34	0	0	Vatukoula Women's Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roles of the Centre, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	0	13 Students		Marcellin Champagnat School	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Child Protection Policy
	0	200 people	0	0	Adi Cakobau Girls School		Challenges faced by young women and Gender Issues
	25	15	0	0	Leadership Fiji		Human Rights
	60	40	0	0	PPDVP		Key note address on; Policing, Religion and Culture and Violence against Women
	0	14	0	31	Participants from the District of Nalawa, Saivou and Rakiraki held at Penang High School.		Child Abuse and Child Protection
	0	35	0	0	Navuniyasi Women's Group, Naitasiri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roles of Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	10	12	0	0	University of Fiji		Role of the Centre and Gender Based Violence
	4	50	0	0	Mother's Day Sports Walk		Barriers to women in sports
June	0	40	0	0	Rabulu Women's Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roles of Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment

MONTH	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS				GROUP/ORGANIZATION	NEW REQUESTS	TOPIC
	M	W	Boys	Girls			
	0	600	0	0	Bau Grant Women's Rally, Methodist Church	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roles of Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
TOTAL	674	2610	844	1003	55 Community Education Sessions	31 New Requests	

This is excluding the 200 people who attended Adi Cakobau School and 13 students who attended the Marcellin Champagant Community Education in April.

TABLE 8A: FWCC COMMUNITY EDUCATION BY SEX AND YEAR

Period	Sessions	Males	Females	Children	TOTAL
Total for Yr1 July 09- June 10	13	136	531		667
Total for Yr2 July 10- June 11	47	1096	1835		2931
Total for Yr3 July 11- June 12	28	658	1402		2060
Total for Yr4 July 12- June 13	32	251	1067	1024	2342
Total for Yr5 July 13- June 14	55	674	2610	1860	5144

*Total for Yr5 is excluding the 200 people who attended Adi Cakobau School.

OUTPUT 2.3 OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS TRAINED TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN APPROPRIATELY

Indicator: Number of trainings per year and number of women and men participants by sector

TABLE 8.1: FWCC TRAINING OF OTHER AGENCIES IN FIJI: JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

DATE	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS		GROUP/ORGANISATION	TOPIC	FWCC STAFF
	M	F			
August (2013)	26	15	National Centre for Substance Abuse, Suva (Department of Education)	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre and Counselling Skills	Counsellor Advocate
	22	0	National EVAW Taskforce	Gender and Human Rights	Coordinator
March	17	17	Western Police Training 1(FWCC)	Gender, Violence Against Women, Human Rights and Legal Literacy	Coordinator, Legal Officer
	24	31	PDLP, USP Law Students	Domestic Violence Legislation, and Decree	Coordinator Manager Legal, Legal Officer
	16	24	Western Police Training 2(Ba, Tavua, Rakiraki Police Training)	Gender, Violence Against Women, Human Rights and Legal Literacy	Coordinator, Manager Legal
May	18	12	Northern Police Training	Gender, Violence Against Women, Human Rights and Legal Literacy	Coordinator, Legal Officer
June	29	12	Southern Police Training	Gender, Violence Against Women, Human Rights and Legal Literacy	Coordinator, Legal Officer
	24	17	Eastern Police Training	Gender, Violence Against Women, Human Rights and Legal Literacy	Coordinator, Manager Legal, Legal Officer
TOTAL	176	128	Total number of Participants:304 Total number of sessions:8		

TABLE 8.1A: FWCC TRAINING OF OTHER AGENCIES IN FIJI BY YEAR

Year	Sessions	Male	Female	Total Participants
Total Yr. 1 July 09- June 10	4	61	75	136
Total Yr.2 July 10- June 11	9	87	162	249
Total Yr. 3 July 11- June 12	16	256	212	468
Total Yr4 July 12 - June 13	11	171	216	387
Total Yr5 July 13- June 14	8	176	128	304
Grand Total	48	751	793	1544

TABLE 8.1.B FWCC BRANCHES TRAINING OF OTHER AGENCIES: JULY 2013- JUNE 2014

Date	No. of Participants		Group/Organisation	Topic	FWCC Staff
	M	F			
September (2013)	1	9	Stake Holders for Nadelei and Waikubukubu (Zero Tolerance)	Gender, Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Domestic Violence, Child Abuse	Ba Branch Counsellor Advocate
February (2014)	4	8	Ba Stakeholders (Zero Tolerance)	Role of the Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse, Sexual Harassment	Ba Branch Counsellor Advocate
March	18	5	Bua/Macuata Teachers Training of Trainers (Organised by NSAAC)	Gender Relations, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment	Labasa Branch Counsellor Advocate
	20	14	Cakaudrove Teachers Training of Trainers (Organised by NSAAC)	Gender Relations, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment	Labasa Branch Counsellor Advocate
April	15	7	Department of Women (Zero Tolerance)	Centre Roles, Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Sexual Harassment, Child Abuse and Family Law Issues	Rakiraki Branch Counsellor Advocate
	8	11	Stakeholders in Rakiraki (Zero Tolerance)	Gender, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment	Counsellor Advocate
May	6	8	Stakeholders in Sigatoka (Zero Tolerance)	Role of the Centre and Gender	Nadi Branch Counsellor Advocate
Total	72	62	Total No. of participants: 134 Total no of sessions: 7		

OUTPUT 3.1: WOMEN AND MEN TRAINED TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITHIN A HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Indicator: Number of in-country visits

TABLE 8.2: FWCC IN-COUNTRY REGIONAL TRAINING: JULY 2013- JUNE 2014

Date	Number of Participants		Group/ Organization	Topic	First Time Request	Previous training conducted
	M	F				
March (2014)	0	28	Vanuatu Women's Centre	Counsellor Training		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	1	11	Tonga Women and Children Crisis Centre	Program Design Document		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
April	9	14	Kiribati Family Health Association Training (KFHA)	Issues and How to Set up Counselling Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
June	1	1	Kiribati Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs	Setting up data base system and capturing information related to Violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

TABLE 8.2A FWCC IN-COUNTRY TRAINING OF PARTICIPANTS BY YEAR

Year	Sessions	Males	Females	Total	First Request	Previous Training conducted
Year 1 July 2009-June 2010	8	61	131	192	3	5
Year 2 July 2010-June 2011	6	88	131	219	3	3
Year 3 July 2011-June 2012	4	10	86	96	3	1
Year 4 July 2012-June 2013	2	2	27	29	1	1
Year 5 July 2013-June 2014	4	11	54	65	2	2

OUTPUT: WOMEN AND MEN TRAINED TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITHIN A HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Indicator: Number of regional training programs

TABLE 8.3: FWCC REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM (RTP) JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

DATE	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS		SENDING ORGANISATIONS	FUNDERS
	M	F		
October 2013	16	28	Vanuatu: Tafea Counseling Centre, Aniwa CAVAW, Vanuatu Police, Torba Counseling Centre, Seventh Day Adventist Church Pastor, PNG: Royal PNG Constabulary(Barrick Mining), Eastern Highlands Family Voice, Tonga: Tonga Women and Children's Crisis Centre, Male Advocate Tonga Women and Children's Crisis Centre, Talitha Project, Samoa: Samoa Victim Support, Kiribati: Kiribati Police, Nauru: Nauru Judiciary, Nauru Supreme Court, Family and Community Services Nauru, Fiji: Savusavu Police Station, Tikina Sasa Women's Group, Fiji National Substance Abuse Advisory Council, Fiji Young Women Christian Association, House of Sarah, Interdenominational Women Christian Organization, Pacific Theological College, Nadi Police Station, Sabeto Police Station, Nadi Women's Crisis Centre EVAWG Committee Member, Nadi Women's Crisis Centre Male Advocate, Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, Rabi: Banaban Women's Group.	Vanuatu Center, PPDVP, Vanuatu Law and Justice (Police Prosecution), Barrick Mining, UN Women FWCC, Nauru Government, Fiji Police, Fiji Government, YWCA(Fiji), House of Sarah(Fiji), Pacific Theological College(Fiji), Interdenominational Women's Christian Organization(Fiji).
(June 2014)	12	28	Kiribati: Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs, Kiribati Police and Prison Services, Nauru: Police Force, Palau: Palau Ministry of Justice Criminal Investigation Division, Marshall Islands: Marshall Island Police, Tonga: Tonga Police DV Unit, PNG: PNG Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee, Solomon Islands: Royal Solomon Islands Police Force, Solomon Islands Family Support Centre, Samoa: Samoa Victims Support, Vanuatu: Vanuatu Samna Counseling Centre, Vanuatu Ministry of Health, Vanuatu Women's Centre, Vanuatu Police, Vanuatu Police Prosecution, Fiji: Fiji Police Force, Rakiraki Women's Crisis Centre Volunteer, Nadi Women's Crisis Centre EVAWG Committee Member, Labasa Women's Crisis Centre, Ba Women's Crisis Centre, Nadi Women's Crisis Centre	Kiribati Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs, Australian Federal Police, Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Program, PNG Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee, UN Women, OXFAM New Zealand, Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, Vanuatu Samna Counseling Centre, Vanuatu Women's Centre, Vanuatu Police Prosecution, Rakiraki Women's Crisis Centre, Nadi Women Crisis Centre, Labasa Women's Crisis Centre, Ba Women's Crisis Centre
Total	28	56	Total number of participants : 84	

TABLE 8.3A: FWCC REGIONAL TRAINING PARTICIPANTS BY YEAR

YEAR	SESSIONS	MALES	FEMALES	TRANSGENDER	TOTAL
Year 1 July 2009- June 2010	2	21	52	1	74
Year 2 July 2010- June 2011	2	22	51	0	73
Year 3 July 2011- June 2012	2	28	71	0	99
Year 4 July 2012- June 2013	2	21	69	0	90
Year 5 July 2013- June 2014	2	28	56	0	84
Total	10	120	299	1	420

OUTPUT 2.2: INCREASED EFFECTIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE MALE ADVOCATES IN FIJI AND THE PACIFIC

Indicator: Demand for male advocacy training

TABLE 8.4: FWCC MALE ADVOCACY TRAINING: JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

DATE	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	GROUP/ORGANISATION	TOPIC	FIRST REQUEST	PREVIOUS TRAINING CONDUCTED
July (2013)	15	Koroipita Indo Fijian Men (NWCC)	Gender and Domestic Violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
August (2013)	24	Senior Civil Servants and Magistrates, PNG	First Stage Male Advocacy Training		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
October (2013)	45	Nadala Male Advocacy (BWCC)	Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
October (2013)	65	Nokonoko Men (RWCC)	Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
October (2013)	30	Koroipita Men (NWCC)	Gender, Domestic Violence and Rape		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
November (2013)	70	Nalaba Men (RWCC)	Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Abuse, and Sexual Harassment		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
January(2014)	33	Nadromai AOG Church Men's Group (NWCC)	Role of the Centre and Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
February(2014)	25	Fiji: 11 Fiji Women's Crisis Centre , PNG: 1 PNG Correctional Service, 2 Family Sexual Violence Against Committee, Tonga: 6 Tonga Women and Children Crisis Centre, Vanuatu: 4 Vanuatu Women's Crisis Centre and Nauru: 1 Nauru Police	Fourth Stage Male Advocacy: Training of Trainer's		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
March	24	Senior Civil Servants and Magistrates, PNG	Second Stage Male Advocacy Training		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
June	51	Tukavesi Men's Group (LWCC)	Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Abuse, and Sexual Harassment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Total	382	7 Fiji Male Advocacy, 3 Pacific Regional Male Advocacy Trainings.		3	7

TABLE 8.4.1 FWCC MALE ADVOCACY TRAINING PARTICIPANTS BY YEAR

YEAR	SESSIONS	MALES	FIRST REQUEST	PREVIOUS TRAINING CONDUCTED
Year 1 July 2009- June 2010	7	218	1	6
Year 2 July 2010- June 2011	1	60	1	0
Year 3 July 2011- June 2012	4	114	2	1
Year 4 July 2012- June 2013	3	170	3	0
Year 5 July 2013- June 2014	10	382	3	7
TOTAL	25	944	10	14

OUTPUT 3.1: WOMEN AND MEN TRAINED TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITHIN A HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

TABLE 9.4A: FWCC REGIONAL ATTACHMENTS JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

DATE	NUMBER OF ATTACHEES	GROUP/ORGANISATION
October (2013)	2	University of the South Pacific Social Work and Childhood Education Students 1 each from Kiribati and the Solomon Islands
	2	Ministry of Justice Nauru
December	1	Tonga Women's Crisis Centre
	<i>3 sessions</i>	<i>5 female attachees</i>

Indicator: Number of CE activities and number of male and female participants

FWCC BRANCHES COMMUNITY EDUCATION TALKS JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

TABLE 10: BA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE

MONTH	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS				GROUP/ORGANIZATION	NEW REQUESTS	TOPIC
	M	W	Boys	Girls			
July	0	1	60	68	Nadalei Catholic Primary School Tavua	✓	Good and Bad Touches, the Importance of Telling
	0	21	1	1	Tagitagi Indo-Fijian Mothers Club Tavua	✓	Child Sexual Abuse
	0	25	48	39	Tagitagi Sangam School Tavua	✓	Role of the Centre & Child Sexual Abuse
	0	12	0	0	Nukuloa Indo-Fijian Mothers Club Ba	✓	Role of the Centre & Domestic Violence
	0	15	0	0	Benai Indo -Fijian Mothers Club Ba	✓	Role of the Centre & Domestic Violence
	8	10	0	0	Nakavika Fijian Settlement Ba	✓	Role of the Centre
August	4	25	0	0	Koroboya Village Ba	✓	Role of the Centre and Rape
September	0	37	8	7	Badrau Settlement(Mixed group) Ba	✓	Role of the Centre, Domestic Violence
	0	11	1	0	Votua Indo-Fijian Community Ba	✓	Role of the Centre, Domestic Violence
	0		38	44	Ratu Rusiate Memorial School,FSC, Votua Catholic, Ratu Filimoni Kindergarten Ba	✓	Good and Bad Touches
October	0	24	0	0	Qalela Indo- Fijian Women's Club Tavua	✓	Role of the Centre and Domestic Violence
	0	26	0	0	Nakavika Fijian Settlement (workshop)Ba	✓	Gender Awareness, DV, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
November	0	14	4	5	Bangladesh Indo-Fijian Settlement Tavua	✓	Role of the Centre and Domestic Violence
December	0	50	0	0	Nadrau Workshop (Nadarivatu)	✓	Gender, Role of the Centre, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
February (2014)	36	20	0	0	Koronubu Sanatan Primary (Parents) Ba	✓	Child Sexual Abuse
	13	36			Nadelei Village ,Tavua (Zero Tolerance)	✓	Gender, Role of the Centre, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	13	36	0	0	Koronubu Settlement Mixed Group, Ba (Zero Tolerance)	✓	Gender, Role of the Centre, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
March	36	100	20	14	Ba Women's Crisis Centre, International Women's Day Road Show	✓	Awareness and Promotion of the Centre on International Women's Day
	26	28	0	0	Waikubukubu Village, Tavua (Zero Tolerance)	✓	Role of the Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
April	0	34	0	0	Vatukoula Women's Group		Role of the Centre, DV, Rape, Sexual Harassment, Child Abuse
May	0	13	0	0	Tauvegvega Women's Club, Ba (Zero Tolerance)		Role of the Centre and Domestic Violence
June	0	40	0	0	Rabulu Village, Tavua		Role of the Centre, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	30	58	10	22	Gujrati Grounds, Ba Roadshow		Role of the Centre, Profile, Newsletters, Safety Rules, Good and Bad Touches, Stop Rape
	2	5	20	38	Talaiya Muslim Primary School, Ba		Child Sexual Abuse, Good Touches and Bad Touches and Ten Safety Rules
	1	7	75	105	Vatulaulau Sanatan Primary School, Ba		Child Sexual Abuse, Good Touches and Bad Touches and Ten Safety Rules
	4	5	110	140	Balata High School, Tavua		Violence Against Women, Child Sexual Abuse
Total	173	653	395	483	26 Community Education Sessions	19 New Requests	

TABLE 10.1: LABASA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE

MONTH	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS				GROUP/ORGANIZATION	NEW REQUESTS	TOPIC
	M	W	Boys	Girls			
August	150	50	0	0	Tabacakacaka Sasa Rugby/ Netball Tournament		Violence against Women and Girls
	17	17	0	0	Natua Women's Group (Org by Ministry of Women, Zero Tolerance)		Gender, Division of Labour, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child abuse and Sexual Harassment.
September	9	0	0	0	Correction Centre		Roles of the Centre, Gender Relations, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
October	4	16	0	0	Ministry of Women (Zero Tolerance)	☑	Gender, DV, Division of Labour and Rape
December	25	30	0	0	Vesi Village Workshop, Macuata	☑	Gender, DV, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	0	8	12	Children of Mali	☑	10 Rules of Safety
	3	27	0	0	Wailevu Community (Indo- Fijian Community)	☑	DV, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse, Sexual Harassment
	0	35	0	0	Camp Glow (Org Peace Corps Volunteers)	☑	Differences Between Sex, Gender Roles and Responsibilities
	12	41	0	0	Siberia Branch Community (Indo- Fijian Community)	☑	DV, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse, Sexual Harassment
March (2014)	4	29	0	0	LWCC Forum at Scout Hall for IWD		Sexual Assault
	30	400	0	0	Labasa Women's Forum		IWD Theme "Inspiring Change" and Sexual Assault
April	6	10	0	0	Ponsami's Place in Vunika (Indo- Fijian Community)		Domestic Violence
May	0	80	0	0	Nakobo Women's Group, Cakaudrove	☑	Gender, UDHR, DV, Division of Labour, Privileges, Power and Control, the Equality Wheel, Child Abuse, Pornography, Paedophilia, Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Effect of rape, What the Law Says and Action plans.
	0	0	50	57	Children of Korocau, Cakaudrove	☑	Good Touches and Bad Touches, 8 rules of safety. Child Welfare Decree, Child Abuse, Sexual Assault, Effects, Teenage Pregnancy, pornography, Paedophilia. UDHR and Cybercrime.
		80	0	0	Korocau Women's Group, Nakobo, Cakaudrove		Gender Relation, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	50	55	0	0	Korocau Children, Nakobo, Cakaudrove		Role of the Centre, 10 Rules of Safety, Good Touches and Bad Touches and Child Abuse
	10	2	0	0	Taveuni Police		Role of the Centre, Rape and Domestic Violence
	8	12	0	0	Namoli, Labasa (MOW, Zero Tolerance)		Gender Relation, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	14	14	0	0	Yasawa, Cakaudrove (MOW, Zero Tolerance)	☑	Role of the Centre, Gender Relation, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	20	30	0	0	USP Students Association, Labasa		Gender, Women's Human Rights, Women's Empowerment, Division of Labour, Domestic Violence and Child Abuse
	0	0	13	20	Yasawa Children	☑	10 Rules of Safety, Good Touches and Bad Touches and Child Abuse
	50	1	0	0	Correction Services, Taveuni	☑	Gender Differences, Division of Labour, Domestic Violence and Role of the Centre
	45	0	0	0	Correction Services, Taveuni		Restraining Order, Law, Power and Control and Equality and Rape
	40	20	0	0	Qeleni Village, Taveuni	☑	Roles, Women's Empowerment, Domestic Violence, Rape- Myths Effects and Law
	5	15	0	0	Qarawalu Village Community, Taveuni (Indo- Fijian Community)		Roles of the Centre, Domestic Violence, Child Abuse and Rape- Myths
	5	5	0	0	Nayalayala Community, Taveuni (Indo-Fijian Community)	☑	Domestic Violence, Rape- Myths Effects and Laws

	0	5	0	0	Naqara Women's Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roles of the Centre, Child Sexual Abuse and Human Rights
June	15	35	0	0	Bua Lomanikoro Villagers (Zero Tolerance)		Role of the Centre, Gender Relation, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	0	350	380	Students and Teachers of Duavata Crime Prevention Committee		10 Rules of Safety
	0	46	0	0	Tukavesi Women's Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	0	210	224	Kama District School, Tukavesi		Human Rights, Role of the Centre and 10 Rules of Safety
Total	522	1055	631	693	31 Community Education Sessions	15 New Requests	

TABLE 10.2: NADI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE

Date	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS				GROUP/ORGANIZATION	NEW REQUESTS	TOPIC
	M	W	Boys	Girls			
July (2013)	0	0	0	80	Nadi Sangam Primary School Girl Guide		Role of the Centre, Child Sexual Abuse, Rape and Sexual Harassment
	0	15	0	0	Namaka Methodist Women's Group		Gender and Domestic Violence
	0	30	0	0	Narata Single Women's Group		Gender, Role of the Centre and Domestic Violence
	20	28	0	0	Nagado Youth Group		Gender, Role of the Centre and Domestic Violence, Rape and Child Sexual Abuse
August	0	70	0	0	Yasawa (3 villages Combined)		Role of the Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Sexual Harassment and Child Abuse
	0	10	0	0	Cuvu, Volivoli and Sigatoka settlement Combined		Role of the Centre, Domestic Violence and Rape
September	12	44	0	0	Tau Village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, Role of the Centre, DV Child Abuse, Sexual Harassment and Rape
	0	25	0	0	Wairabetia Settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, Role of the Centre, DV
	0	18	0	0	Kabisi Male Committee		Gender and DV
	0	0	20	25	Sigatoka Methodist School		Rape
	0	0	15	22	Malaqereqere Youth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, DV, Rape and Sexual Harassment
	0	0	22	25	Nacocolevu Kindergarten (Pre-school week)		Good and Bad Touches, 10 Rules of Safety
	0	0	15	26	Kulukulu Kindergarten (Pre-school week)		Good and Bad Touches, 10 Rules of Safety
October	0	18	0	0	Nawaicoba Settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender, DV and Rape
	0	35	0	0	Nakalokolevu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, Gender and DV
	0	54	0	0	Solevu Village, Malolo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse AND Sexual Harassment
	48	0	0	0	Naqalimare	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, Gender, DV, Rape, Child Abuse, Sexual Harassment
	0	55	0	0	Nadi Sangam Women's Association	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, Gender, DV, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	45	0	0	0	Nasivikoso Men's Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, Gender, DV, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment
November	55	0	0	0	Narukuruku Levu Village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, DV, Rape and Child Abuse
	42	0	0	0	Wainivakasoso	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, DV, Rape, Sexual Harassment, Gender and Child Abuse
	60	0	0	0	Vatulele Island	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, DV, Rape, Sexual Harassment, Gender and Child Abuse
	18	0	0	0	Malaqereqere Settlement		Gender
	22	0	0	0	Namata Settlement		Gender

December	0	27	0	0	Naduri Village	✓	Gender, Role of the Centre, DV, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	20	0	0	Nadovi Settlement	✓	Gender, Role of the Centre, DV, Child Abuse, Sexual Harassment and Rape
	0	18	0	0	Namatakula Village	✓	Gender, Role of the Centre, DV, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	35	0	0	Nagado Women's Group	✓	Rape and Child Sexual Abuse
	16	18	0	0	Wairabetia Youth Group	✓	Role of the Centre and Rape
	16	0	0	0	Tubairata, Men's Methodist Group		Role of the Centre and Gender
	0	23	0	0	Nabila Women's Group		Role of the Centre and DV
	0	70	0	0	Naqali Village	✓	Role of the Centre, DV, Gender, Sexual Harassment, Child Sexual Abuse, Rape and DVRO
	0	0	24	20	Naviago Kindergarten	✓	Child Abuse
	0	65	0	0	Nadroga Combined Workshop	✓	Role of the Centre, Gender, DV, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	20	0	0	Navakai Hart Homes		Rape
	0	35	0	0	Koroipita Women's and Single Mother's (Zero Tolerance)		Role of the Centre, Gender, DV, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment
January (2014)	20	0	0	0	Sigatoka Indo Fijian Women- Leaders of Nadroga	✓	Role of the Centre, Gender
	0	0	12	14	Nasivikosa 1 day talk to children		Child Sexual Abuse and Rape
	18	20	0	0	Sanasana Village combined men and women		Role of the Centre, Rape, Gender and Domestic Violence
February	25	30	0	0	Sigatoka Village Combined		Role of the Centre, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	20	16	0	0	Vagadra Youth 1 day talk- Combined		Rape and Child Sexual Abuse
	22	28	0	0	Narewa Village, Nadi Combined	✓	Role of the Centre, Domestic Violence, Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	22	0	0	Tau Village- 2 hour talk		Gender and Domestic Violence
	0	23	0	0	Sigatoka Soroptimist Group	✓	Gender, Domestic Violence and Rape
	0	21	0	0	Kulukulu Settlement		Gender and Domestic Violence
March	0	18	0	0	Navakai Community (Zero Tolerance)		Role of the Centre and DV
	0	35	0	0	Tikina Mosisoqosoqo Vakamarama	✓	Role of the Centre, Gender, DV, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	21	0	0	Rararua Women's Methodist Group		DV
	13	0	0	0	Koropita Men's Seminar		Rape
	0	22	0	0	Tuvu Settlement	✓	Role of the Centre, Gender and DV
	0	55	0	0	Namoli Community	✓	Role of the Centre, Gender, DV, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	26	0	0	Lawai Village Women's Group	✓	Role of the Centre, Gender and DV
	0	30	0	0	Koroipita Settlement, Young Girls and Women's New Tenants		Role of the Centre, Gender, DV, Rape, Child Abuse and Sexual Harassment
	0	25	0	0	Saweni Community (Zero Tolerance)	✓	Role of the Centre, Gender and DV
April	12	21	0	0	Nadralla Youth		Gender based Violence
	0	20	0	0	Seniyaya Women's Group (Zero Tolerance)	✓	Role of the Centre, Domestic Violence and Gender
	15	25	0	0	Nadroga Combined Youth	✓	Gender Based Violence
	20	18	0	0	Votualevu, Nasoso Youth	✓	Role of the Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence and Child Sexual Abuse
	0	0	45 students		Lautoka Central School	✓	Role of the Centre, Rape and Child Sexual Abuse
May	0	32	0	0	Namoli Women's Group		Role of the Centre, Gender and Domestic Violence
	0	11	0	0	Naidiri Settlement		Gender
	0	25	0	0	Lomolomo Village		Domestic Violence and Gender

	0	35	0	0	Tuibeirata Village (Zero Tolerance)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment and Child Abuse
	0	15	0	0	Vatukarasa Women's Group (Zero Tolerance)		Role of the Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, Child Abuse
June	0	15	0	0	Women's Fellowship Votualevu Methodist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence
	0	0	70	75	Andrew's Primary School, Classes 7 & 8		Child Abuse
	0	0	42	38	Nawaka District School	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good Touches & Bad Touches, 10 Rules of Safety
	10	20	200	255	Whole of Central College		Child Abuse
	13	10	116	109	Whole of Mulomulo Secondary School		Child Abuse
Total	542	1372	536	689	69 Community Education Sessions	34 New Requests	

Note: The "Totals" of the "Boys" and "Girls" category is not inclusive of 45 students of Lautoka Central School.

TABLE 10.3: RAKIRAKI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE

Date	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS				GROUP/ORGANIZATION	NEW REQUESTS	TOPIC
	M	W	Boys	Girls			
September 2013	0	60	0	0	Nalaba Women's Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, Operations, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Child Abuse, Sexual Harassment
October	0	70	0	0	Nalawa Women's Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, Gender, Domestic Violence, Rape, Sexual Harassment, Child Abuse and Family Law Issues
November	15	35	40	45	Malake Island (Ra Interagency on Child Abuse and Protection)		Good Touches and Bad Touches, 10 Rules of Safety, Child Abuse and laws associated with it
	6	65	32	38	Rakiraki Women's Crisis Centre (International Day for Women's Human Rights Defender's)		Centre Roles, Method Of Operations, 16 Days Significance
December	0	10	0	5	Rakiraki Women's Crisis Centre Vigil (World Human Rights Day)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Role of the Centre, 16 Days of Activism
March (2014)	8	48	0	10	RWCC & Soroptimist International , International Women's Day	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	International Women's Day, Women's Issues, Women's Human Rights
	13	8	0	0	Interagency Committee on Child Abuse Stakeholders		Child Abuse
June	6	4	150 Students		Wairuku Primary School		Child Abuse and Child Protection in Relation to drug awareness week, Different Forms and Effects of Child Abuse, 10 Safety Rules, Good Touches and Bad Touches
	1	9	35 Students		Penang Sangam Kindergarten	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Child Abuse, Good Touches and Bad Touches
Total	49	309	72	98	9 Community Education Sessions	5 New Requests	

Note: The totals for "Boys" and "Girls" do not include 150 students of Wairuku Primary and 35 students of Penang Kindergarten.

TABLE 10.4: BA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE COMMUNITY EDUCATION PARTICIPANTS BY YEAR

Year	Sessions	Males	Females	Total
Year 1 July 2009- June 2010	17	57	335	392
Year 2 July 2010- June 2011	10	15	420	435
Year 3 July 2011- June 2012	9	350	573	923
Year 4 July 2012- June 2013	28	658	1498	2156
Year 5 July 2013- June 2014	26	568	1136	1704
TOTAL	90	1648	3962	5610

TABLE 10.5: LABASA WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE COMMUNITY EDUCATION PARTICIPANTS BY YEAR

Year	Sessions	Males	Females	Total
Year 1 July 2009- June 2010	31	846	1771	2617
Year 2 July 2010- June 2011	11	574	602	1176
Year 3 July 2011- June 2012	20	846	862	1708
Year 4 July 2012- June 2013	31	618	699	1317
Year 5 July 2013- June 2014	31	1153	1748	2901
TOTAL	124	4037	5682	9719

TABLE 10.6: NADI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE COMMUNITY EDUCATION PARTICIPANTS BY YEAR

Year	Sessions	Males	Females	Total
Year 1 July 2009- June 2012	21	129	564	693
Year 2 July 2010- June 2011	49	143	1395	1538
Year 3 July 2011- June 2012	24	108	764	872
Year 4 July 2012- June 2013	89	913	2814	3727
Year 5 July 2013- June 2014	69	1078	2061	3139
TOTAL	252	2371	7598	9969

TABLE 10.7: RAKIRAKI WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRE COMMUNITY EDUCATION PARTICIPANTS BY YEAR

Year	Sessions	Males	Females	Total
Year 3 July 2011- June 2012	4	26	115	141
Year 4 July 2012- June 2013	14	37	637	674
Year 5 July 2013- June 2014	9	121	407	528
TOTAL	27	184	1159	1343

TABLE 11: FWCC RADIO PROGRAMS AND INTERVIEWS (JULY 2012-JUNE 2013)

	DATE	RADIO STATION	TOPIC	LANGUAGE	FWCC STAFF
1	3 July	Radio Fiji 2	Domestic Violence, Awareness and Reporting	Hindi	Counsellor- Advocate
2	3 July	Radio Fiji 1	Rape, Why men Rape, Myths on Dressing	Fijian	Counsellor- Advocate
3	3 July	Radio Fiji 1	Domestic Violence	Fijian	Counsellor- Advocate
4	31 July	Radio Fiji 2	Reporting Domestic Violence	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
5	30 July	Radio Australia	Fiji Constitution Review	English	FWCC Coordinator
6	8 August	Radio Fiji 1	Mobile Counselling, Ba Centre and Reporting Violence against Women	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
7	2 August	Fiji Broad Casting Cooperation	Portrayal of Women in the Media	English	FWCC Deputy Coordinator
8	21 August	Radio Fiji 2	Child Abuse	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
9	4 September	Radio Fiji 2	Child Sexual Abuse and its Effects on Children	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
10	4 September	Radio Fiji 1	Child Sexual Abuse- Effects, Mobile Counselling Ba	Fijian	Counsellor- Advocate
11	18 September	Radio Fiji 2	Domestic Violence, Emotional Abuse	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
12	18 September	Radio Fiji 1	Domestic Violence Restraining Order, Mobile Counselling- Ba and Labasa	Fijian	Counsellor- Advocate
13	30 September	Fiji Broad Casting Cooperation	Beauty Pageants Portrayal of Women	English	FWCC Deputy Coordinator
14	2 October	Radio Fiji 1	Reporting to Police, Mobile Counselling for Ba and Labasa	Fijian	Counsellor- Advocate

15	2 October	Radio Fiji 2	Rights to Report	Hindi	Counsellor- Advocate
16	16 October	Radio Fiji 1	Domestic Violence- Encourage Women for Counselling- Community Education at Vatukoula	Fijian	Counsellor- Advocate
17	23 October	Radio Fiji 2	Child Abuse and the 10 Safety Rules	Hindi	Counsellor- Advocate
18	6 November	Radio Fiji 1	Child Sexual Abuse, Awareness- How People Look at it, Who are the Perpetrators, Encouraging Reporting and counselling, Mobile Counselling- Ba Centre	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
19	6 November	Radio Fiji 2	Rights of Women	Hindi	Counsellor- Advocate
20	20 November	Radio Fiji 2	16 Days of Activism	Hindi	Counsellor- Advocate
21	23 November	Fiji Broadcasting Cooperation	16 Days of Activism	English	FCWW Deputy Coordinator
22	4 December	Radio Fiji 2	16 Days of Activism	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
23	4 December	Radio Fiji 1	16 Days of Activism Activities	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
24	8 January(2013)	Radio Fiji 2	Rape	Hindi	Counsellor- Advocate
25	7 February	Radio Fiji 1	Rape Awareness, International Women's Day- Reclaim the Night March	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
26	13 February	Radio Fiji 1	Rape Talk Back Show	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
27	5 March	Radio Fiji 2	International Women's Day	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
28	18 March	Radio Fiji 2	Rape	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
29	7 March	Radio Fiji 1	Rape, International Women's Day- Reclaim the Night March	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
30	19 March	Radio Fiji 1	Rape Awareness	Fijian	Counsellor- Advocate
31	2 April	Radio Fiji 2	Domestic Violence, Police Reporting	Hindi	Counsellor- Advocate
32	7 May	Radio Fiji 1	Mother's Day Proclamation	Fijian	Counsellor- Advocate
33	12 May	Radio Fiji 1	Replay of Thursdays Program on Mother's Day Proclamation	Fijian	Counsellor- Advocate
34	21 May	Radio Fiji 2	Reporting to Police- Child Sexual Abuse, Physical and Emotional	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
35	21 May	Radio Fiji 1	Domestic Violence Awareness- Reporting and Domestic Violence Restraining Order	Fijian	Counsellor- Advocate
36	1 June	Radio Fiji 2	Rape	Hindi	Counsellor- Advocate
37	4 June	Radio Fiji 1	Domestic Violence Forms	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
38	20 June	Radio Fiji 1	Rape: Martial Rape, Mobile Counselling and Ba Centre	Fijian	Counsellor- Advocate

Radio Programs for years four was omitted from the year 4 annual Report.

TABLE 11A: FWCC RADIO PROGRAMS & INTERVIEWS (JULY 2013-JUNE 2014)

	DATE	RADIO STATION	TOPIC	LANGUAGE	FWCC STAFF
1	2 July	Radio Fiji 2	Child Sexual Abuse	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
2	2 July	Radio Fiji 1	Relate to No Drug Day with Blue Ribbon Campaign for Schools, Theme "Keep me Safe from Abuse". Effects of Domestic Violence on Children	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
3	23 July	Radio Fiji 2	Reporting to Police and the Closure of Centres for Training	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
4	23 July	Radio Fiji 1	Effects of Child Abuse, What can we do to Assist a Survivor of Child Abuse	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
5	8 August	Radio Fiji 2	Domestic Violence Emotional Abuse and Reporting	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
6	27 August	Radio Fiji 2	Sexual Harassment, Closure of Office for Retreat	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
7	9 September	Radio Fiji 2	Sexual Harassment, False Ideas	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
8	23 September	Radio Fiji 2	Sexual Assaults	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
9	23 September	Radio Fiji 1	Reporting to the Police, Domestic Violence Restraining Order and Mobile Counselling	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
10	12 November	Radio Fiji 2	Reporting to Police, Rights to Report	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
11	19 November	Radio Fiji 1	16 Days of Activism	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
12	26 November	Radio Fiji 2	16 Days of Activism	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate

13	24 November	Fiji One News	16 Days of Activism	English	FWCC Coordinator
14	26 November	Radio Fiji 1	16 Days of Activism	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
15	27 November	Fiji TV	16 Days of Activism	English	FWCC Coordinator
16	30 November	Fiji Broadcasting Cooperation	16 Days of Activism	English	FWCC Coordinator
17	3 December	Radio Fiji 2	16 Days of Activism	Hindi	FWCC Coordinator
18	7 December	Fiji Broadcasting Cooperation News	Research Report on Domestic Violence	English	FWCC Coordinator
19	8 December	Fiji Broadcasting Cooperation	Domestic Violence Statistics	English	FWCC Coordinator
20	8 December	Fiji Broadcasting Cooperation News	Domestic Violence, Abuse and Reporting to Police	English	FWCC Coordinator
21	9 December	Fiji Broadcasting Cooperation News	Research Report on Violence Against Women	English	FWCC Coordinator
22	10 December	Radio Fiji 2	16 Days of Activism March, Rights of Women	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
23	10 December	Radio Fiji 1	16 Days of Activism, Human Rights Marc, Activities in Naitasiri Rural Women's Association on Violence against Women	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
24	10 December	Fiji Broadcasting Cooperation	Research on Domestic Violence	English	FWCC Coordinator
25	12 December	Radio Australia	Women and Disabilities	English	FWCC Coordinator
26	17 December	Radio Fiji 1	Domestic Violence Awareness- Counselling Services, Community Education Programs	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
27	19 December	Fiji Broadcasting Cooperation	Growing Issue of Sexual Assaults Against Fiji Women	English	FWCC Coordinator
28	24 December	Radio Fiji 2	Festive Season, Reporting to Police, Women still seeking Financial Support	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
29	2 January	Radio Fiji 2	Child Sexual Abuse and Reporting	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
30	7 January	Fiji Broadcasting Cooperation	Domestic Violence and Its Effects on Children	English	FWCC Coordinator
31	21 January	Radio Fiji 1	Reporting to Police and the Importance of getting the Name and Report information, Importance of Counselling, Encourage Women for Counselling and Community Education	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
32	4 February	Radio Fiji 1	Sisterhood, Encouraging Women for Counselling	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
33	18 February	Radio Fiji 1	Marital Rape, Encouraging Women to report and come in for Counselling	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
34	18 February	Radio Fiji 2	Domestic Violence and Rights to Report	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
35	4 March	Sargam	16 Days of Activism	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate
36	4 March	Radio Fiji 1	International Women's Day, Events, Ba, Rakiraki, Mobile Counselling for Ba at Tavua	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
37	7 March	Radio Fiji 1	International Women's Day Events, Suva- Reclaim the Night March, Nadi, Labasa, Ba and Rakiraki	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
38	1 April	Radio Fiji 1	Domestic Violence, Feedback from Community Education, Encourage Women for Counselling	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
39	6 April	Fiji Broadcasting Cooperation News	Increase in Rape and Sexual Abuse	English	FWCC Coordinator
40	6 April	Fiji One News	Increase in Rape and Sexual Assault cases	English	FWCC Coordinator
41	14 April	Air New Zealand	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre Working with Police	English	FWCC Coordinator
42	15 April	Radio Fiji 1	Domestic Violence- Why Women stay in Violent Relationships, Reporting, Support Women who choose to do Something to stop violence in her relationship	Fijian	Counsellor-Advocate
43	15 April	Radio Fiji 2	Child Sexual Abuse, Awareness, reporting and Easter Closing	Hindi	Counsellor-Advocate



ANNEX 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

ANNEX 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Results	Indicators & *sub-indicators	Baseline Data	Data Source	Data Collection & Analysis Methods	Frequency of collection	Responsibility	Issues/ Assumptions	Where documented	Table Reference
Goal Elimination of all forms of violence against women in Fiji and the Pacific region using a human rights and development framework.	Women increasingly asserting their rights:			Qualitative analysis during annual review of project effectiveness for all sub-indicators below	Annually (formal) Ongoing (informally & during staff meetings)	All staff	Qualitative analysis of trends is needed to assess disincentives to reporting, & the positive impact of FWCC's work on reporting	Annual Plans ACR	
	*analysis of trends in reporting to FWCC & Branches	FWCC and Branch client statistics (new and repeat) from 1984	FWCC and Branch client statistics	Review and analysis of client statistics (incl breakdown between physical, sexual and emotional abuse in DV cases)	6-monthly	Research Team Branch POs	May 2000 and Dec 2006 coup resulted in a decrease in reporting to FWCC and Branches. Annual fluctuations in reporting also need to be considered.	PRs & APs Review ACR	Tables 1.1 to 1.12.4
	*FWCC & Branch clients reporting to police	Percent of DV and SA clients reporting to police from 1999	FWCC and Branch client statistics	Review and analysis of trends in client statistics	6-monthly	Research Team Branch POs	If disincentives to reporting do not outweigh the effects of FWCC's work, the percentage of clients reporting to police should be maintained over the long term.	Annual Plans Review ACR	Tables 2.1 to 2.4
	*analysis of trends in women reporting to Police	Police crime statistics from 1998 for DV and SA.	Fiji crime statistics	Review and analysis of Fiji crime statistics.	Annually	Research Team	Qualitative analysis needs to assess disincentives to reporting. Availability of Fiji crime stat reports may reduce frequency of reporting.	Annual Plans Review ACR	Tables 3.1 to 3.2
	*analysis of trends in reporting to selected Network members	Vanuatu stats from 1992	VWC APs Network member and research reports to regional meetings.	Document review Review of Network member reports to regional meetings. Review of regional research reports.	Annually During the reg meeting in Year 4 and following publication of Research	Research Team	Vanuatu stats available Qualitative analysis is required for stats from other Network members and from regional research reports.	Annual Plans AP 5 Review ACR	Tables 4.1 to 4.9 for Vanuatu Annex 9 for Tonga
	*analysis of incidence and prevalence of VAW and attitudes to women's rights	1999 FWCC Research on VAW	Document-ation from research	Quantitative national study using the WHO instrument.	Year 1-2	Research Team	Comparisons will be made with FWCC's 1999 baseline research.	Research report ACR	
Objective 1 Reduced individual and institutional tolerance of violence against women.	Number of policies, laws, procedures & protocols introduced which protect women against violence in Fiji & the Pacific	List of policies, laws, procedures & protocols current in April, 2004	Agency documents Legislation, Reg Network member reports	Document review Review of Network member reports during regional meetings and networking.	Annually	Research Team	Following the 2006 coup in Fiji some laws have been passed by Decree & policies have been introduced without consultation.	APs, Review ACR	Table 5

ANNEX 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Results	Indicators & *sub-indicators of the above:	Baseline Data	Data Source	Data Collection & Analysis Methods	Frequency of collection	Responsibility	Issues/ Assumptions	Where documented	Table Reference
	*Complaints about Police responses to VAW including non-implementation of No Drop Policy	Complaints from 2004	FWCC and Branch client files	Review of client files Documentation of formal complaints to police authorities by FWCC and Branches	6-monthly	Research Team Branch POs	Qualitative analysis will demonstrate police commitment and priority to responding to VAW.	Annual Plans Review ACR	Tables 6.1 to 6.3
	*Complaints about Family Court and other Courts	Not Applicable	FWCC and Branch client files	Review of client files Documentation of formal complaints to courts by FWCC and Branches.	6-monthly	Research Team POs	Qualitative analysis will demonstrate whether the implementation of the Family Law Act and other courts are protecting women's rights.	Annual Plans Review ACR	Tables 6.4 and 6.5
	Demonstrated reduction in tolerance towards VAW	Not applicable	FWCC media files and TV debates Regional News Branch reports	Review & qualitative analysis of significant public statements by traditional and conservative leaders, government and members of the public.	Ongoing	Research Team Branch POs	This will provide insight into contextual factors which influence changes in attitudes towards VAW. Reduced tolerance will be demonstrated by leaders making appropriate statements not by quantifying the number or type of statements.	Annual Plans Review ACR	
Objective 2 Increased availability of appropriate services.	Number of appropriate services established and maintained in Fiji and the Pacific region	List of appropriate services in April, 2004	FWCC client files Regional Network member reports	Qualitative assessment based on FWCC and Branch records of clients' experiences. Assessment during in-country visits Review of Regional member reports	Annually During visits Year 4	Co-ord Dep Co-ord	*Appropriate* defined as based on a human rights approach and gender analysis of the problem of violence against women (see Glossary).	Annual Plans Review ACR	Table 7
COMPONENT 1: COORDINATION, COUNSELLING, ADVOCACY AND SUPPORT									
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1									
Women more aware of their rights and empowered to make positive changes in their lives.	Examples of most significant changes in clients lives	Not Applicable	FWCC and Branch supervision reports	Review of peer & group supervision reports and selection of case studies using Most Significant Change format.	Fortnightly peer/group supervision quarterly & 6-monthly selection.	Counsellors Branch POs Research Team	Case studies will illustrate empowerment & positive changes in clients and effective counseling and advocacy approaches.	Annual Plans Review ACR	
Output 1.1: Coordination and Management Effective strategic, program and risk management and capacity building	Achievement of program outputs and activities	Not applicable	Progress Reports and Annual Plans	6-monthly and annual review of project achievements, effectiveness and risks	6-monthly	Reporting Team		Progress Reports Annual Plans Review ACR	Annex 1

ANNEX 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Results	Indicators & *sub-indicators	Baseline Data	Data Source	Data Collection & Analysis Methods	Frequency of collection	Responsibility	Issues/ Assumptions	Where documented	Table Reference
Output 1.2: Counselling, Advocacy and Support Services Effective counselling, advocacy and support services provided.	Regular and consistent peer/group supervision undertaken	Not applicable	FWCC and Branch supervision reports.	Review of supervision reports	6-monthly	Counsellors Branch POs	If quality peer and group supervision is undertaken regularly, this will ensure that counselling and advocacy strategies are continuously reviewed and effective.	Progress Reports Annual Plans Review ACR	
Output 1.3: Temporary and Safe Accommodation Safe and secure temporary accommodation for clients.	No of clients utilising the service	Year 1 data	Refuge Records	Review and analysis of refuge records	6-monthly	Counsellors		PRs Annual Plans Review ACR	
COMPONENT 2: COMMUNITY EDUCATION, MALE ADVOCACY AND TRAINING OF OTHER AGENCIES									
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2									
Increased awareness, understanding and skills to prevent and respond to VAW.	Significant examples of initiatives taken by community orgs, leaders and individuals to prevent and address VAW	Not applicable	FWCC, Branch and Committee Reports	Review of CE reports and selection of case studies using Most Significant Change format.	6-monthly	All FWCC & Branch Staff	Increased awareness will be illustrated by examples of significant initiatives not by quantifying the number of initiatives.	Annual Plans Review ACR	
Output 2.1: Community Education Awareness, discussion and debate created on violence against women and children's human rights.	Demand for FWCC community education services: *number of community education activities undertaken per year. * number of male and female participants	Not applicable	Community education reports	Review and analysis of community education reports	6-monthly	Reporting team		PRs APs ACR	Table 9
		Not applicable	Community education reports	Review and analysis of community education reports	6-monthly	Reporting team		PRs APs ACR	Table 9
Output 2.2: Male Advocacy for Women's Human Rights Increased, effective & accountable male advocates in Fiji and the Pacific.	Demand for male advocacy training *Number of trainings per year *Number of men by sector and country. Examples of initiatives taken by male advocates	Not applicable	Training reports	Review and analysis of training reports	6-monthly	Reporting team		Progress Reports Annual Plans Review ACR	Table 9.5
		Not applicable	Follow-up reports	Review and analysis of follow-up reports from FWCC Branches and Network members	Annually	Reporting Team Branch POs Reg Network members.	Case studies will illustrate actions taken by male advocates to prevent and respond to VAW.	Annual Plans Review ACR	

ANNEX 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Data Source	Data Collection & Analysis Methods	Frequency of collection	Responsibility	Issues/ Assumptions	Where documented	Table Reference
Output 2.3: Training of Other Service Providers Other service providers trained to address VAW appropriately.	18 targeted trainings conducted by the end of year 6. *Number of trainings per year. *Number of men and women by sector.	Not applicable	Training Reports	Review and analysis of training reports	6-monthly	Reporting Team		Progress Reports Annual Plans ACR	Table 9.1
Output 2.4: Community Mobilisation Counselling, advocacy support and awareness undertaken in local communities to prevent & address VAW.	Number of committees established by the end of year 6.	Not applicable	Annual Plans	Observation	Annually	Co-ord Branch POs		Annual Plans ACR	
COMPONENT 3: REGIONAL TRAINING, NETWORKING AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT									
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 3 Increased awareness, understanding and skills to prevent and respond to VAW.	Examples of regional initiatives	Not applicable	Network Member and FWCC Reports Regional newsletters	In-country visits and review of reports from network members and RTP participants	Annually	Co-ord Dep Co-ord Reg Admin Network members	Case studies will illustrate increased awareness and understanding of VAW and the application of new skills.	Annual Plans ACR	
Output 3.1: Regional Training and Support Women and men trained to address violence against women within a human rights and development framework.	9 RTPs by the end of year 6 6 in-country visits undertaken by the end of year 6	Not applicable	RTP Reports Progress Reports	Review of RTP reports Observation	6-monthly	Reporting Team		PRs APs ACR	Table 9.4
Output 3.2: Regional Networking and Advocacy Strengthened network for advocacy against violence against women.	Collaborations on future directions for eliminating violence against women & children	Not applicable	Regional Files Regional meeting reports	Document review	Annually	Reporting Team		Annual Plans ACR	
Output 3.3: Conflict, Democracy and Human Rights Awareness raised on the impact of militarisation, conflict and political instability on women's human rights.	Inclusion of women's rights issues and FWCC participation in political dialogue and peace building initiatives	Not Applicable	FWCC records Regional Meeting Report Regional Newsletter	Review of regional reports. Review of reports from high level regional and international monitoring teams	Annually	Co-ord Dep Co-ord	This will include an assessment of the results from high-level dialogue which FWCC initiates or is invited to participate in.	Annual Plans ACR	

ANNEX 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Data Source	Data Collection & Analysis Methods	Frequency of collection	Responsibility	Issues/ Assumptions	Where documented	Table Reference
COMPONENT 4: ADVOCACY FOR POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGE									
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 4									
Key agencies influenced to improve policy, legislation and services.	FWCC membership on taskforces and interagency committees	List of FWCC membership at December 2008	Taskforce and committee documents	Review of achievements due to membership.	Annually	Reporting Team	Achievement will be assessed by the outcomes from FWCC membership, rather than by an increase in membership.	Annual Plans ACR	Table 8
Output 4.1: Research, Lobbying and Advocacy									
Strategic research undertaken to complement ongoing advocacy and lobbying to prevent VAW.	3 research activities undertaken by the end of year 6	Not Applicable	Research Reports	Verify that the research has been undertaken	Annually	Research Team		Research Reports Annual Plans ACR	
COMPONENT 5: FWCC BRANCHES									
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 5									
Accessible services to prevent and respond to VAW.	Branches operational and activities undertaken	Not Applicable	Branch Reports	Review of Branch Reports.	Monthly	Branch Admin Branch POs	Branch services are essential for providing accessible services throughout Fiji	PRs Annual Plans ACR	
Output 5.1: Branch Activities (Ba, Nadi, Labasa, Rakiraki)									
Effective counselling community education and advocacy in Ba, Nadi, Labasa, Rakiraki and surrounding areas.	Number of community education activities undertaken per year	Not applicable	Branch reports	Review and analysis of Branch reports.	Monthly	Branch POs & Branch Admin		PRs, APs ACR	Table 10 to 10.2
	Number of male and female participants	Not applicable	Branch reports	Review and analysis of Branch reports	Monthly	Branch POs & Branch Admin		PRs, APs ACR	Table 10 to 10.2
Output 5.2: Capacity Building of FWCC Branches									
Effective training and support of FWCC Branches.	Increased capacity of FWCC Branches to manage all the services they provide	Capacity at December 2008	Branch activities and reports.	Staff performance reviews (formal) Informal assessment of the quality of Branch work	Annually	Co-ord Branch Admin Branch Pos		ACR	Table 9



ANNEX 7: RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX

ANNEX 7: RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

RISKS	Potential Damage to Program	L	I	R	RISK MANAGEMENT	Responsibility/Timing
RISKS TO THE GOAL						
Entrenched resistance to accepting the human rights of women.	Slows down the work.	Hi	Lo	2	Community education on violence against women as a human rights & development issue.	All FWCC and Branch Staff.
					Ongoing review of strategies and outcomes.	Ongoing. During FWCC Retreat.
Political and ethnic conflicts result in a low priority given to women's rights.	Potential loss of support, increases workload, restricts travel and slows down the achievement of objectives.	Hi	Mo	3	Join forces with other agents of civil society to promote democracy and human rights and maintain the visibility of women's human rights.	All FWCC & Branch Staff.
					Intensive review of strategies and development of new activities to respond to the risks to individuals & the program.	Ongoing.
						All FWCC & Branch Staff.
						Ongoing.
Lack of appropriate support services.	Increase in workload due to follow ups & ongoing support needed for clients.	Hi	Lo	3	Persistent lobbying for the improvement of support services, policies and legislation. Consolidate & facilitate EVAWG Nat. Network.	All FWCC & Branch Staff.
						Ongoing.
Poverty & lack of economic independence of women.	Prevents women from accessing services & taking action to access justice & escape violent relationships.	Hi	Lo	2	Provision of safe and secure temporary accommodation and support. Referrals to micro-finance organisations.	All FWCC & Branch Staff.
Cultural and religious milieu prevents women from asserting their rights.	Increase in workload due to follow ups & ongoing support needed for clients.	Hi	Mo	3	Empowering & professional approach to counselling/advocacy. Persistent community education & Male Advocacy for women's human rights. Work with traditional leaders & FBOs.	All FWCC & Branch Staff.
						Ongoing.
Lack of commitment to and understanding of a human rights perspective and the rule of law.	Slow down progress. Media Decree & Public Order Amendment Decree limits advocacy work.	Hi	Mo	3	Network with international human rights institutions; work collaboratively with other organisations to defend human rights and strengthen community understanding.	All FWCC staff.
						Ongoing.

Likelihood (L): High (Hi), Moderate (Mo), Low (Lo); **Impact (I):** Hi, Mo, Lo; **Rating (R):** 1 (low), 2 (minor), 3 (moderate); 4 (major); 5 (severe)

ANNEX 7: RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

RISKS		Potential Damage to Program	L	I	R	RISK MANAGEMENT	Responsibility/Timing
RISKS TO OBJECTIVE 1: REDUCED INDIVIDUAL AND INSTITUTIONAL TOLERANCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.							
Lack of commitment to women's human rights by Pacific communities and key social and political institutions.		Slows down the passing and implementation of policies and legislation to protect women.	Hi	Lo	2	Strengthened and strategic regional networking, advocacy and training; work through regional collaborative efforts and through the Forum Secretariat and SPC.	Coordinator, Deputy Coordinator & Network Members.
Cultural and religious fundamentalism reinforces traditional roles, status and beliefs about women.		Potential loss of support for women's human rights & the work of FWCC & Network members.	Hi	Mo	3	Proactive advocacy and community education in traditional and fundamentalist structures.	All FWCC & Branch Staff. Ongoing.
Backlash against women and children's rights by the community.		Potential loss of support for women's human rights & the work of FWCC & Network members.	Hi	Mo	3	Persistent and tailored communication strategies on women's rights. Training and using men to be accountable advocates for women's rights. [MAT]	All FWCC & Branch Staff. Ongoing.
Delays in passing legislation due to lack of political commitment and political instability.		Increased workload.	Hi	Mo	3	Persistent lobbying through national and regional networks and government agencies.	FWCC Coordinator & Deputy Coordinator. Network Members. Ongoing.
RISKS TO OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATE SERVICES.							
Work initiated by other agencies may not build on the experience, progress & track record of Network members.		Increased workload.	Mo	Mo	3	Open dialogue with donor & other agencies.	FWCC Coordinator & Deputy Coordinator. Ongoing.
Mistaken notions of gender mainstreaming results in undermining of women's rights.		Undermines progress made by FWCC & Network members on the broader commitment to women's rights in society.	Mo	Hi	4	Continued advocacy for women's rights in formal structures & civil society.	All FWCC & Branch Staff. Ongoing.

Likelihood (L): High (Hi), Moderate (Mo), Low (Lo); Impact (I): Hi, Mo, Lo; Rating (R): 1 (low), 2 (minor), 3 (moderate); 4 (major); 5 (severe)

ANNEX 7: RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

RISKS	Potential Damage to Program	L	I	R	RISK MANAGEMENT	Responsibility/Timing
RISKS TO INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1: CO-ORDINATION, COUNSELLING, ADVOCACY AND SUPPORT						
Further traumatising of survivors due to inappropriate responses by other service providers including lack of protection.	Increases the workload and undermines progress towards women's empowerment.	Mo	Lo	2	Community education, male advocacy and training of other service providers. Advocacy for policy and legislative change. Training National Network members to respond within a human rights framework.	FWCC & Branch Staff. Ongoing.
RISKS TO OUTPUT 1.1: Coordination & Management						
Availability of qualified & committed staff.	Delays in appointment of new staff increases workload of existing staff.	Lo	Lo	2	Identify people with potential to develop. Training of staff.	FWCC Coordinator & Deputy Coordinator. As needed.
RISKS TO OUTPUT 1.3: Temporary and Safe Accommodation						
Lack of ethical and safe practices at some current refugees.	Clients further disempowered & more likely to return to violent situations; reluctance to take FWCC clients by some refugees.	Hi	Mo	3	Minimum standards identified and monitored. Establish 3 refuge shelters by FWCC.	Coordinator. Deputy Coordinator. Counsellor Advocates. Ongoing.
RISKS TO INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2: COMMUNITY EDUCATION, MALE ADVOCACY AND TRAINING OF AGENCIES						
Risks to OUTPUT 2.2: Male Advocacy for Women's Human Rights.						
Lack of accountability of men to women's human rights.	Reverses progress on women's human rights already made with men.	Hi	Hi	4	Training of men by FWCC & joint activities with male advocates. Ongoing supervision and monitoring of male advocates.	FWCC & Branch Staff. Network Members. Ongoing.
RISKS TO OUTPUT 2.3: Training of Other Service Providers						
Resistance to and misinterpretation of women's human rights approach.	Increases workload and undermine progress towards women's empowerment.	Mo	Lo	2	Persistent training, monitoring, documentation and lobbying of the work of service providers.	FWCC & Branch Staff. Ongoing.
RISKS TO OUTPUT 2.4: Community Mobilisation						
Sustainability of committees in rural and remote areas.	Less outreach to prevent and address violence against women in rural and remote areas.	Lo	Lo	1	Ongoing training and support to Committees.	FWCC & Branch Staff. Ongoing.

Likelihood (L): High (Hi), Moderate (Mo), Low (Lo); **Impact (I):** Hi, Mo, Lo; **Rating (R):** 1 (low), 2 (minor), 3 (moderate); 4 (major); 5 (severe)

ANNEX 7: RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

RISKS	Potential Damage to Program				RISK MANAGEMENT	Responsibility/Timing
RISKS TO INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 3: REGIONAL TRAINING, NETWORKING AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT.						
Lack of application of women's rights perspective.	Increased workload and undermines progress towards women's empowerment	Hi	Mo	3	Support, mentoring and advice provided by FWCC and through in-country visits.	FWCC Coordinator & Deputy Coordinator.
						Network Members.
						Ongoing.
Risks to Output 3.3: Conflict, Democracy and Political Instability						
Harassment of women's human rights defenders.	Traumatizes workers and deters people from defending human rights.	Hi	Hi	4	Strengthened networking and solidarity with organisations committed to women's human rights.	FWCC & Branch Staff.
	Undermines public support				Ongoing education on Human Rights.	Network Members.
						Ongoing.
RISKS TO INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 4: ADVOCACY FOR POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGE.						
Lack of sustained action and effort by other agencies.	Slows down work.	Mo	Lo	2	Ongoing advocacy and lobbying.	FWCC & Branch Staff.
						Branch Project Officers.
Risks to OUTPUT 4.1: Research, Lobbying and Advocacy						
Lack of suitable researchers in the Pacific.	Delays of implementation of research projects.	Hi	Mo	3	Collaborate with international feminist researchers and institutions.	Research Team.
						Ongoing.
RISKS TO INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 5: FWCC BRANCHES						
Availability of qualified & committed staff.	Delays in appointment of new staff leads to delays in opening of new Branches and impedes the work of the Branches and increases the workload of FWCC.	Mo	Mo	3	Identify people with potential to develop dialogue with donors for increased salaries for Branch Staff.	FWCC Coordinator & Deputy Coordinator.
					Undertake formal and informal training and support.	Branch Project Officers
						As needed.
RISKS TO OUTPUT 5.1 Branch Activities						
Staff capacity to respond to volume of work.	Increased workload & stress.	Lo	Lo	2	On-going training, support and recruitment.	Branch Project Officers.
						FWCC Staff.
Poverty of women prevents them from accessing services.	Inability of women to access services.	Hi	Mo	3	Conduct mobile counselling and community education in rural areas and informal settlements.	Branch Staff.
						Ongoing.

Likelihood (L): High (Hi), Moderate (Mo), Low (Lo); Impact (I): Hi, Mo, Lo; Rating (R): 1 (low), 2 (minor), 3 (moderate); 4 (major); 5 (severe)



ANNEX 8: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

ANNEX 8: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

GOAL	RESULTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS	RISK MANAGEMENT
The elimination of violence against women in Fiji and the Pacific region using a human rights and development framework		Women increasingly asserting their rights (reporting to FWCC, Branches & Police; use of legal system by women, FWCC clients reporting to Police)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * FWCC Client statistics * Fiji Crime statistics * Regional Research reports * Network member reports * Regional newsletter * FWCC media files 	Entrenched resistance to accepting the human rights of women.	Community education on violence against women as a human rights & development issue
					On-going review of strategies & outcomes.
				Political and ethnic conflicts result in a low priority given to women's rights	Join forces with other agencies of civil society to promote democracy and human rights & maintain the visibility of women's human rights.
					Intensive review of strategies & development of new activities to respond to conflicts & risks to individuals and the project
				Lack of appropriate support services	Persistent lobbying for the improvement of support services, policies and legislation
				Poverty and lack of economic independence of women	Provision of a safe & secure temporary accommodation and support
				Cultural & religious milieu prevents women from asserting their rights	Referrals to micro-finance organisations. Empowering & professional approach to counseling
					Persistent community education
OBJECTIVE 1 Reduced individual and institutional tolerance on violence against women					Male advocacy for women's human rights
				Lack of commitment to and understanding of a human rights perspective and the rule of law	Network with international human rights institutions; Work collaboratively with other organisations to defend human rights and strengthen community understanding
				Lack of commitment to women's human rights by Pacific communities and key social and political institutions	Strengthened and strategic regional networking, advocacy and training; work through regional collaborative efforts through Forum Secretariat & SPC
		Number of policies, laws, procedures and protocols introduced and implemented, which protect women against violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Government policies * Regional newsletter * Regional meeting reports * Legislation 		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * FWCC client files * Research reports * FWCC Media files 	Cultural and religious fundamentalism reinforces traditional roles, status and beliefs about woman's beliefs about women	Proactive advocacy and community education in traditional and fundamentalist structures
		Demonstrated reduction in tolerance towards violence against women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * FWCC media files * Research reports * Regional meeting reports * Regional newsletter * FWCC website 	Backlash against women and children's rights by the community	Persistent and tailored communication strategies on women's and children's rights
					Training and using men to be accountable advocates for women's rights

ANNEX 8: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

RESULTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS	RISK MANAGEMENT
			Delays in passing legislation due to lack of political commitment and political instability	Persistent lobbying through national and regional networks and government agencies.
OBJECTIVE 2				
Increased availability of appropriate services	Number of appropriate services established and maintained in Fiji and the Pacific	*Progress reports *FWCC client files *Network member reports *Assessment of the quality of services	Work initiated by other agencies may not build on the experiences, progress and track records of Network members	Open dialogue with donors and with other agencies
			Mistaken notions of gender mainstreaming results in undermining of women's human rights	Continued advocacy for women's rights in formal structures & civil society.
COMPONENT 1: COORDINATION, COUSSELLING, ADVOCACY AND SUPPORT				
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1				
Women more aware of their rights and empowered to make positive changes in their lives	Examples of most significant changes in clients' lives	*FWCC Branch Supervision Reports	Further traumatization of survivors due to inappropriate responses by other service providers including lack of protection for women	Community education, male advocacy and training of other service providers. Advocacy for policy and legislative change
OUTPUT 1.1: COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT				
Effective strategic, program and risk management and capacity building	Achievement of program outputs and activities	*Annual work plans *Progress reports	Availability of qualified & committed staff	Identify people with potential to develop.
OUTPUT 1.2: COUNSELLING, ADVOCACY AND SUPPORT SERVICES				
Effective counselling, advocacy and support services provided	Regular and consistent peer/group supervision undertaken	*FWCC Branch Supervision Reports		
OUTPUT 1.3: TEMPORARY AND SAFE ACCOMMODATION				
Safe and secure temporary accommodation for clients	Number of clients utilising the refuge service	*FWCC client records	Lack of ethical and safe practices at some current refuges	National meeting will be initiated by FWCC in November 2011 to start a dialogue on ethical practices & problems with current providers; provide training to improve current practices

ANNEX 8: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

RESULTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS	RISK MANAGEMENT
COMPONENT 2: COMMUNITY EDUCATION, MALE ADVOCACY AND TRAINING OF OTHER AGENCIES				
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2				
Increased awareness, understanding and skills to prevent and respond to violence against women	Significant examples of initiatives taken by community organizations, leaders and individuals to prevent and address VAW	*Community education reports	As above - see the risks to achieving the goal and objective 1	As above - see the risks to achieving the goal and objective 1
OUTPUT 2.1: COMMUNITY EDUCATION				
Awareness, discussions and debate created on violence against women and children and women's human rights	Demand for FWCC community education services (number of community education activities undertaken per year; number of male and female participants)	*Progress reports *FWCC community education reports		
OUTPUT 2.2: MALE ADVOCACY FOR WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS				
Increased, effective and accountable male advocates in Fiji and the Pacific	Demands for male advocacy training	*FWCC training reports	Lack of accountability of men's groups to women's human rights	Training of men's groups by FWCC &
	Examples of initiatives taken by male advocates	Follow up reports on male advocates		Ongoing supervision and monitoring of male advocates
OUTPUT 2.3: TRAINING OF OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS				
Other service providers trained to address violence against women appropriately	18 targeted trainings conducted by the end of year 6	*Progress reports *Training reports	Resistance to and misinterpretation of women's human rights approach	Training Persistent monitoring, documentation and lobbying of the work of other service providers
OUTPUT 2.4: COMMUNITY MOBILISATION				
Counselling, advocacy, support and awareness undertaken in local communities to prevent and address VAW	The number of committee's established by the end of the program	*Annual plans	Sustainability of committees in rural and remote areas	Ongoing training and support to committees

ANNEX 8: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

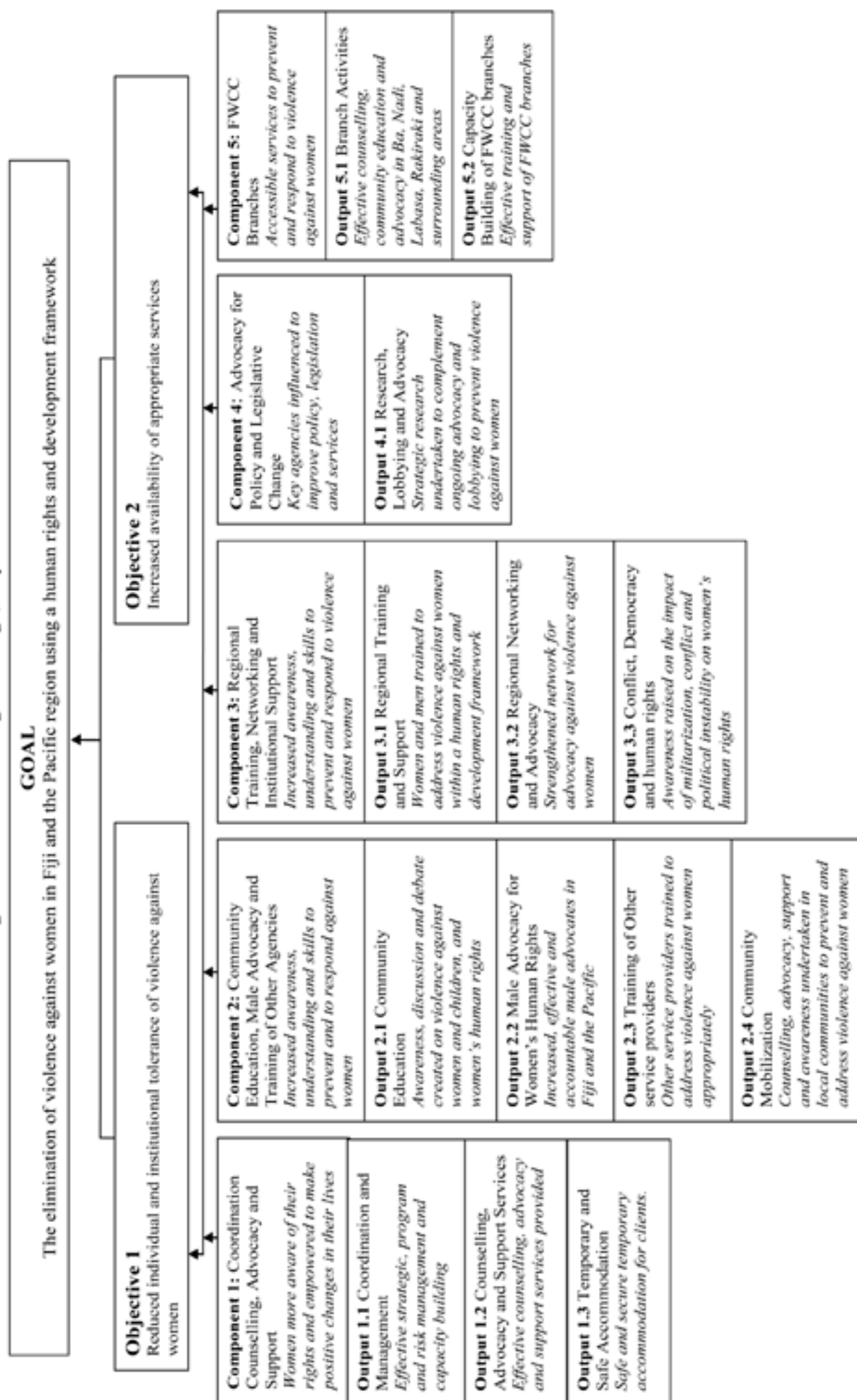
RESULTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS	RISK MANAGEMENT
COMPONENT 3: REGIONAL TRAINING, NETWORKING AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT				
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 3				
Increased, awareness, understanding and skills to prevent and respond to violence against women	Examples of regional initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional newsletter Regional meeting reports Reports from RIP participants 	Lack of application of women's human rights framework	Support, mentoring and advice provided by FWCC from Suva and through in-country visits
OUTPUT 3.1: REGIONAL TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
Women and men trained to address violence against women within a human rights and development framework	9 regional trainings by the end of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports Regional training reports 		
	12 in-country visits taken in the year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports 		
OUTPUT 3.2: REGIONAL NETWORKING AND ADVOCACY				
Strengthened Network for Advocacy against violence against women	Collaboration on future directions for eliminating VAW & children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FWCC Regional files Regional meeting reports 		
OUTPUT 3.3: CONFLICT, DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS				
Awareness raised on the impact of militarization, conflict and political instability on women's human rights	Inclusion of women's human rights issues and FWCC participation in political dialogue and peace building initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FWCC records Regional meeting reports Regional newsletter 	Harassment of women's human rights defenders	Strengthened networking and solidarity with organizations committed to women's human rights
				Ongoing human rights education.
COMPONENT 4: ADVOCACY FOR POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGE				
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 4				
Key agencies influenced to improve policy, legislation and services	FWCC membership on taskforces and interagency committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual plans 	Lack of sustained action and effort by other agencies	Ongoing advocacy and lobbying
OUTPUT 4.1: RESEARCH, LOBBYING AND ADVOCACY				
Strategic research undertaken to complement ongoing advocacy and lobbying to prevent VAW	3 research activities undertaken by the end of year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual plans 	Lack of suitable researchers in the Pacific	Collaborate with international feminist researchers and institutions.

ANNEX 8: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

RESULTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS	RISK MANAGEMENT
COMPONENT 5: FWCC BRANCHES				
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 5				
Accessible services to prevent and respond to VAW	Branches operational and activities undertaken	*Progress Reports *Annual Plan	Availability of qualified and committed staff	Identify people with potential to develop Dialogue with donors for increased salaries to Branch Staff
				Undertake formal and informal training & support
OUTPUT 5.1: BRANCH ACTIVITIES				
Effective counselling, community education & advocacy in Bii, Nadi, Labasa and Rakiraki and surrounding areas.	Number of community education activities undertaken per year	*Community education reports	Staff capacity to respond to the volume of work	On-going training and support and recruitment
	Number of male and female participants			
			Poverty of women prevents them from accessing services	Conduct mobile counseling and community education in rural areas and informal settlements
OUTPUT 5.2: CAPACITY BUILDING OF FWCC BRANCHES				
Effective training and support of FWCC Branches.	Increased capacity of FWCC Branches to manage all services they provide	*Branch reports and activities		

ANNEX 9: FWCC PROGRAM DESIGN

Diagram of the FWCC Program Design, July 2009 – June 2015



ANNEX 10: NO TO VIOLENCE REPORT ON FWCC MALE ADVOCACY APPROACH



**No To
Violence**

Male Family Violence
Prevention Association

ABN 98365655697

www.ntv.org.au

**Men's
Referral
Service**

1300 766 491



Male Advocacy for Women's Human Rights: Learning from the Pacific

In February this year, NTV was asked to provide a two-day workshop in Nadi, Fiji, on Australian experiences with domestic violence perpetrator programs. Organised by the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (FWCC), in close partnership with the Vanuatu Women's Centre and the Tonga Women's and Children's Crisis Centre, the workshop was commissioned in the context of increasing pressure from some donors and other sources to run perpetrator programs in the region. The three women's centres were concerned that this pressure could result in the premature development of programs that divert attention away from the deep cultural change projects occurring in the region, and result in 'under-done' programs and unsafe practice.

Participants in the training consisted mostly of a network of approximately 30 male advocates from Fiji, Tonga, PNG, Vanuatu and Nauru. They had just completed stage four of a training program designed to support their participation as advocates for women's human rights within their communities and spheres of influence. These advocates were drawn from national police services, corrections departments and a range of other civil service and community organisations. The training was also attended by a few other regional stakeholders.

I knew before embarking on the trip that I would learn at least as much as I was would contribute. However, I wasn't expecting quite the extent to which this occurred. Returning from the trip, I am left pondering the things that make it difficult to conduct a male advocates program working towards women's human rights in Australia. This program is like nothing I'm aware of here.

The male advocates program is accountable to the three women's services at all stages, and is run through the FWCC drawing largely on Australian aid funding. The accountability of the program to these women's services appears rock-solid and sincere. The women's services have the ultimate say on whether each male advocate is ready to do work in their community, and several have been dismissed from the program due to their lack of progression, or in some instances use of violence against women.

The advocates participate in a four stage training program totalling several weeks of training overall. Stage one is run by the FWCC focusing on fundamental concepts of gender-based violence, women's human rights, and the central role of male entitlement and privilege in preventing women from exercising their rights. Violence against women, including family and domestic violence, is positioned strongly as a crime that results from men using coercive control to maintain the privileges afforded to them through the virtue of being male. This first stage focuses on a range of issues required to assist participants to understand and respond to men's violence against women, given that lifetime prevalence rates of women

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Training

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Resources

Sector advocacy

Community education

experiencing violence in Pacific island nations is generally between 60 and 70%, approximately twice the worldwide average.

This first stage of training, which in itself runs for approximately one month, is open to both women and men, with hundreds of women and dozens of men having participated through the various rounds of the training since 2002. Stages two to four of the training program, developed and delivered over the past ten years by Victorian violence against women prevention specialist Stephen Fisher, focus specifically on training men through the male advocacy program. Run in blocks separated by many months or a year or more, these stages assist men to identify the ways in which male privilege and entitlement are deeply embedded in a range of cultural and structural contexts. The advocates are taught in detail about the range of tactics that men use to coercively control women, and the community myths and excuses that absolve men of responsibility for their use of violence and control.

Throughout this process, the advocates are encouraged to address the ways in which they use their own male privilege, coercively control women, or otherwise deny women the opportunity to exercise their human rights. While not a perpetrator program, for many men this is an important journey of self-discovery, and is essential for them to do the 'out there' work of cultural change in their communities and institutions.

The advocates use the training to practice ways in which they can challenge patriarchal beliefs within their networks of influence. This includes making presentations, raising the issues at local men's kava circles (kava is the local brew in Fiji), talking on community radio, influencing local churches, and working on attitudes within police and other government services. The advocates practice how to talk about violence against women as a crime, the nature of coercive control, and the ways in which male privilege denies women's human rights.

Distinctively, the training does not focus on appealing to the advocates', or men's in general, self-interests or what they gain to benefit from advocating for women's rights. Dominant models of masculinity, resulting from cultural influences and distortions, are definitely covered in the training, and indeed play a central role. However, there is no emphasis on how men can benefit from giving up their privilege. The focus remains consistently on the experiences of women and children, and the need for men to give up coercive control tactics, and to reflect on the ways they dehumanise, belittle and objectify women, so that women have space to exercise their fundamental human rights.

The depth of training and self-reflection was apparent in the quality of participation the advocates demonstrated in the two-day NTV workshop on opportunities and risks in perpetrator program work. Participants had little difficulty understanding some of the concerns and risks of introducing these programs prematurely in cultural contexts that are so condoning of men's use of coercive control. Participants engaged in rich debate about the opportunities and risks of using strengths-based approaches (including cultural strength work), the complexities in integrating perpetrator program work within a currently under-developed criminal justice system context for violence against women, the local barriers towards providing a central role for partner contact, and the intense work required for men to take responsibility for their coercive controlling tactics. All this from men who are not family violence workers, and who have no experience running perpetrator programs.

Returning home from Fiji, I wondered about the barriers that prevent a program like this from operating in Australia. What makes it 'too' difficult here to recruit, or find, men who are prepared to do this depth of training, over such a period of time? (Many of the current advocates participated in the first stage of training at least 2-3 years ago, some as long as 12.) To focus on men's use of privilege and entitlement to violate women's human rights as the central organising principle of the prevention work? To develop programs in ways where male advocates are accountable to women's services?

I do not want to romanticise the male advocates program nor dismiss the very valuable prevention work being done in Australia. Nor pretend that a program such as this can simply be adapted to Australia, when there are such marked cultural differences (at least with respect to European, colonising cultures). But it still leads me to reflect on what we can learn from this approach.

Rodney Vlasis
Acting Chief Executive Officer
February 2014

ANNEX 11: PROJECT COORDINATING COMMITTEE AGENDA

1. Welcome
2. Review of Progress for FWCC and Branches Year 5
3. Financial Report Year 5
4. Year 6 Schedule and Outputs
5. Year 6 Budget
6. Other Business
7. Next Meeting

