

# **ACTIVITY COMPLETION REPORT**

## **VANUATU WOMEN'S CENTRE PROGRAM AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**July 2012 – June 2016**

**AidWorks ID Number:INK586**

**Report by the Vanuatu Women's Centre,  
November 2016**



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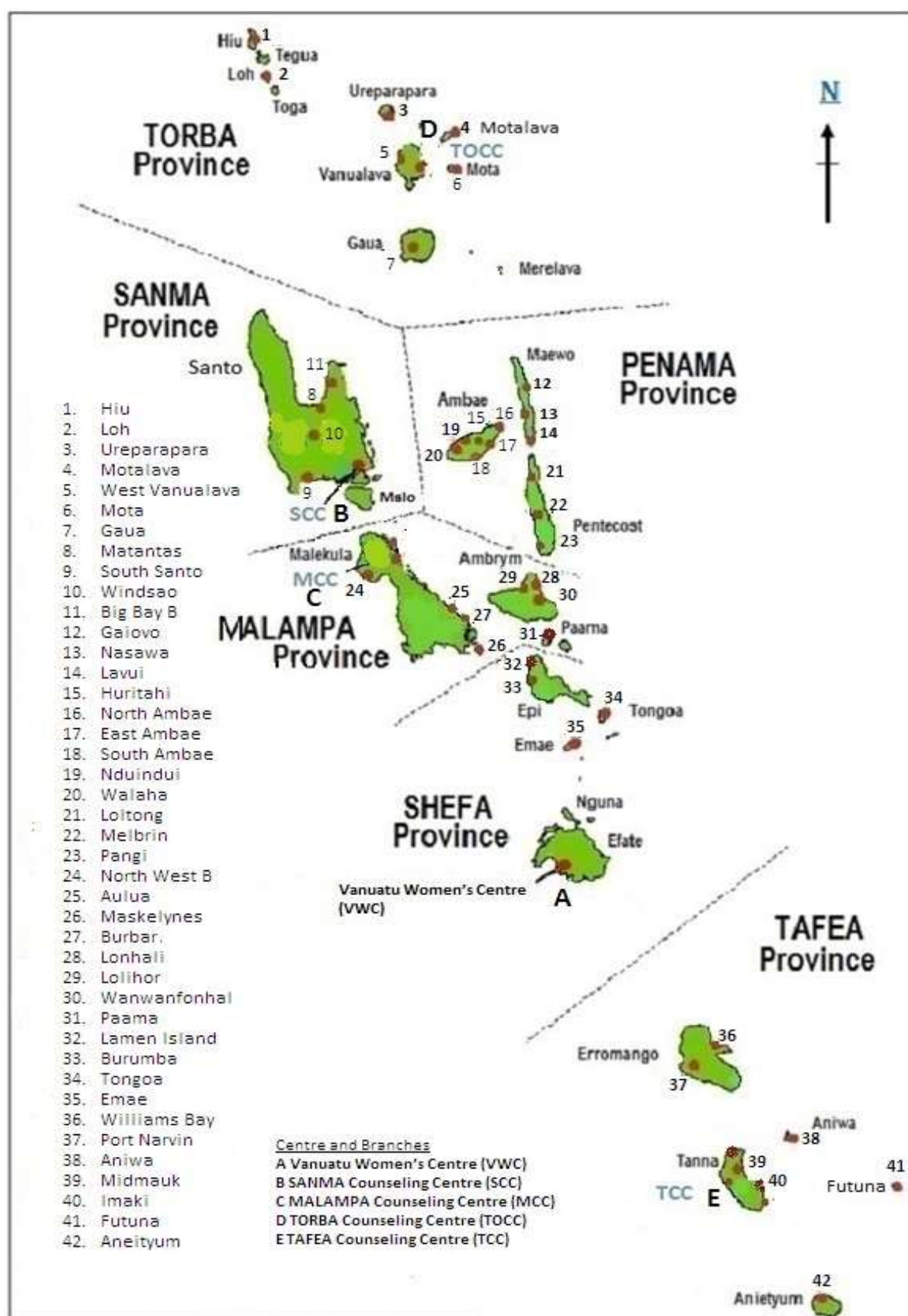
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## **Certification**

This Activity Completion Report has been completed in accordance with current DFAT guidelines and template (December 2011). Acquittals provided in this report are an accurate account of Australian Government aid funds received and expended from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2012 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016.

Merilyn Tahi, VWC Coordinator,  
30 November 2016

**Map: VWC, Branches and CAVAWs at June 2016**



## Glossary/List of Acronyms

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development, now incorporated into the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
CAVAW	Committee against violence against women (trained VWC volunteers delivering prevention and response services on VAWC in remote island communities)
DFAT	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DOWA	Vanuatu Department of Women's Affairs
EVAW	Elimination of Violence Against Women
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FPA	Family Protection Act
FPO	Family protection Order
FWCC	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (formerly managing agent for VWC's program), Secretariat of the Pacific Women's Network Against Violence Against Women
INGO	International non-government organisation
MCC	Malampa Counselling Centre (a branch of VWC)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOJCS	Vanuatu Ministry of Justice and Community Services
NWD	Vanuatu National Women's Day
PDD	VWC Program Design Document
PJSPV	Policing and Justice Support Program Vanuatu
PWSDP	Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development
RTP	Regional Training Program of FWCC, a month-long foundational training on VAWC
SCC	Sanma Counselling Centre (a branch of VWC)
SOPs	VPF Standard Operating Procedures: Family Violence Prevention and Response
TCC	Tafea Counselling Centre (a branch of VWC)
TOCC	Torba Counselling Centre (a branch of VWC)
VAW	Violence against women
VAWC	Violence against women and children
VMF	Vanuatu Mobile Force
VPF	Vanuatu Police Force
VWC	Vanuatu Women's Centre
VWC Network	Refers to VWC, its 4 Branches in Sanma, Tafea, Torba and Malampa provinces, and its national volunteer network of CAVAWs and trained male advocates
West CASA	Western Region Centre Against Sexual Assault (based in Melbourne)
16 Days	16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, 25 November – 10 December

## General Information

The exchange rate used in the Program Design Document was Vatu 87 : AUD 1.00.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Australian aid program provided core support to the national program of the Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC) for 4 years from July 2012 to June 2016. The program goal was to eliminate violence against women and children (VAWC) throughout Vanuatu (VWC's organisational goal). The expected outcomes were: survivors are empowered, claim their rights, and access justice; women and children throughout Vanuatu access effective services; increased community acceptance that VAWC is a violation of human rights; government policy-makers, legislators and targeted institutions reduce discrimination and promote gender equality; and VWC staff are effectively managing and coordinating the VWC Network's prevention and response services.

VWC's program encompasses the main centre in Port Vila, a national network of 4 Branches (in Sanma, Tafea, Torba and Malampa provinces), 42 CAVAWs (volunteers) working in rural and remote areas throughout all 6 provinces, and a nation-wide network of trained male advocates (volunteers). Vt 469,160,894 was provided as acquittable cash grants by the Australian aid program under Agreement 63822. Actual expenditure was Vt 465,172,914.

Significant outcomes and benefits were achieved during this phase in all areas of VWC's work:

- **More than 15,676 counselling sessions were held by VWC and Branch Counsellors and CAVAWs over the duration of the program** from July 2012 to June 2016 (counting both new and repeat clients, but excluding CAVAW counselling during year 4). Comparing years 1 and 4, this represents **a 91% increase in demand for counselling services** (Chart 1). **The largest increases were at VWC in Port Vila with a 148% increase in counselling sessions, and Malampa Counselling Centre (MCC)** in Malampa province, which has the highest lifetime prevalence of VAW in the country.
- **There were 5,396 new clients;** the number of women and children empowered to assert their rights by seeking help from VWC for the very first time **increased by 40%** between year 1 and year 4. **This is robust evidence of VWC's contribution to promoting behavioural change**, when research shows that most survivors have never asked anyone outside the family for help.
- **There were 10,280 repeat counselling sessions – this represents an increase of 183%** over the 4-year program. This demonstrates behavioural change outcomes because it shows that more women are prepared to come back for further assistance to deal with the problem of violence in their lives; it is also good evidence of the quality of VWC's counselling. Of the total counselling sessions conducted during this phase, 58% were domestic violence cases and 27% were child maintenance cases associated with domestic violence, abuse or neglect.
- **1,798 clients were assisted by VWC and Branches to report crimes of domestic violence and sexual assault to police** – this increased from 189 reports in year 1 to 714 in year 4, an increase of 278% over the duration of the program, including 247 assisted by MCC during its first 16 months.
- **More than 1,843 clients were assisted by VWC, Branches and CAVAWs to obtain Family Protection Orders**, including 960 new and 883 repeat clients – this increased by 106% from year 1 to 4. **VWC has played the major role in ensuring that the Family Protection Act (FPA) is implemented throughout Vanuatu**, despite non-implementation of several provisions in the FPA designed to increase access to justice and protection for rural survivors.
- **720 clients received assistance from the VWC's Lawyers, which exceeds the PDD target by 20%.**
- **1,189 clients were assisted through the client support fund**, including 1,113 women (94%), 69 girls under 18 (6%) & 7 boys (1%). **Of these, 125 received assistance with safehouse facilities**, including 92 women and 2 girls, along with their accompanying children (12 girls and 17 boys). In addition, **765 clients were assisted with the court fees fund**, which has increased by 63% from year 1 to year 4; 71% of these fees were paid for child maintenance claims. **There has been a steady increase in the need for all types of protection, support, and assistance to access justice, particularly in the Client Support Fund (Chart 5.6) where the need increased by 146% over this phase of the program.**

- **9,909 people requested information from the VWC Network about VAWC and women's and children's rights**, which exceeds the PDD target by 183%. This is a good indication of attitudinal and behavioural change in a context where there are high levels of acceptance and tolerance of violence and abuse of women's and children's rights.
- **There were 1,595 community awareness, education and prevention activities undertaken, with 102,238 participants**, although some have participated in more than one event. This includes 41% women, 18% girls, 26% men & 16% boys.
- **21 trainings were conducted with other agencies, compared with a PDD target of 8**; 52% were with VPF/VMF, 10% with the Corrections Department, and the remainder with a range of other agencies. There were 485 participants, including 34% women and 66% men. **VWC has trained 417 individuals working in the law and justice sector**, with several of these trained more than once.
- 49 men were trained in male advocacy trainings and 318 in male leaders' workshops. This also greatly exceeds the PDD target and demonstrates the increased demand for VWC's messages.

There is robust and abundant evidence from qualitative data that **VWC has empowered women and children to claim their rights and access justice**. More women are seeking to claim their other rights such as for maintenance and custody, counselling has assisted some women to become more aware of the skills and capacity that they can draw on to be financially independent, some are beginning to recognise the other forms of violence in their lives (including emotional violence and control by men). **There is also good evidence of the effectiveness and impact of VWC's community awareness and prevention activities**, with most events followed up by women seeking help; there is less blaming of women by relatives, and more media attention and debate on the issue.

There are several significant **examples of changes in policies, protocols and actions where VWC's work and partnerships made a significant contribution to improve the enabling environment for change**. Highlights include the following (please refer to Table 5 in section 5 for details and evidence):

- The Vanuatu Police Force (VPF) Standard Operating Procedures and Family Violence Policy – VWC played a key advocacy role by training police before and after their introduction.
- The Human Rights Committee, which VWC actively lobbied for over several years.
- A focus on improving prevention and response to VAWC in the Ministry of Justice and Community Services Sector (JCSS) strategy, which acknowledges VWC's key role in this area.
- Although they are not yet institutionalised, several changes in practices in the law and justice sector to improve the responses and support provided to survivors of VAWC.
- A greater focus on addressing VAWC in several targeted FBOs, particularly the Presbyterian and Anglican Churches, Neil Thomas Ministry, and the Seventh Day Adventist Church.
- Increased interest to address VAWC at Provincial, Municipal and Area Council levels.
- Some important changes in behaviour among health staff to prioritise survivors of VAWC, although these are not yet institutionalised.

**There is a huge increase in demand for VWC's intensive community awareness and prevention workshops and trainings**. This is a significant change in behaviour and attitudes, because at the beginning of this phase, these groups did not see VAWC as a serious issue that needed to be addressed, most prevention activities were initiated by VWC, and there were no outstanding requests for prevention activities. Requests are from provincial government, chiefs and other male leaders, women's leaders/groups, church & community groups and police.

- **VWC has trained several staff who now have the capacity to respond to this greatly increased demand, but funds for prevention work in the next phase are limited and VWC has had to cut back on prevention work to meet the greatly increased demand for counselling, legal assistance and protection from survivors**. In its PDD for the next phase, VWC submitted both a core and supplementary budget, but only the core program has been funded. An additional A\$1.93 million is needed over 5 years to enable VWC to meet these increasing needs and demands.

## ACTIVITY SUMMARY

### 1. Summary Data

The long-term goal of the Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC) national program is to eliminate violence against women and children throughout Vanuatu. The expected program outcome was effective prevention and response to violence against women and children. There were 5 components, each with an end-of-program outcome:

1. VWC Counselling, Legal Assistance and Support Services: *Survivors are empowered, claim their rights, and access justice*
2. Branches and Committees Against Violence Against Women (CAVAWs): *Women and children throughout Vanuatu are accessing effective services on violence against women and children (VAWC)*
3. VWC Community Education and Awareness: *Increased community acceptance that VAWC is a violation of human rights*
4. Human and Legal Rights Lobbying and Training and Male Advocacy: *Government policy-makers, legislators and targeted institutions reduce discrimination and promote gender equality*
5. Management and Institutional Strengthening: *VWC staff are effectively managing and coordinating the VWC Network's prevention and response services*

**Table 1: Summary Data**

<b>Implementing agency</b>	Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC)
<b>Activity location</b>	All provinces of Vanuatu (see map)
<b>Key dates</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VWC consultations on the program design with VWC Network and other stakeholders:</li> </ul>	August 2011 (CAVAWs, male advocates, all VWC and Branch staff and one trustee); September 2011 (VWC and Branch staff); November 2011 (National Conference including Chiefs, DOWA, police, provincial government and health stakeholders)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concept paper:</li> </ul>	October 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AusAID review of Concept Paper:</li> </ul>	January 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Program design workshop</li> </ul>	February 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Draft Program Design Document (PDD):</li> </ul>	March 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AusAID peer review of draft program design:</li> </ul>	May 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Final PDD:</li> </ul>	June 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Program commencement:</li> </ul>	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AusAID/ICRW Review of male advocacy and CAVAW activities:</li> </ul>	December 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DFAT/MFAT review of FWCC regional outcomes in Vanuatu:</li> </ul>	February 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activity completion:</li> </ul>	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2016
<b>Formal agreement:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AusAID Agreement 63882 (5/10/2012)</li> </ul>
<b>Amendment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adjustment to recognise VWC intellectual property rights (19/11/2012)</li> </ul>
<b>Governance arrangements:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VWC Management Committee</li> <li>▪ Program Coordination Committee: VWC, FWCC, AusAID/DFAT, Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA), Prime Minister's Office</li> </ul>
<b>Aid modality:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acquittable grants from the Australian Government aid program, managed by Vanuatu Women's Centre</li> </ul>



No funds were channelled through partner government procurement systems, or pooled with any other donor or partner government funds. A very small proportion of funds for client support expenses were provided to the Vanuatu Police Force, in order to ensure women's access to justice and safety. VWC provided training to government employees (police, correctional services officers and state prosecutors). All these funds were managed and acquitted by VWC.

**Table 2: Summary of Funds Approved, Received and Expended, July 2012 – June 2016**

<b>Funds Approved A\$</b>	<b>Funds Approved Vatu</b>	<b>Funds Received Vatu</b>	<b>Actual Spent Vatu</b>
A\$ 5,354,008	Vt 465,798,789	Vt 469,160,894	Vt 465,172,914

## **2. Activity Description**

### **2.1 Background and Rationale**

The Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC) is an independent civil society organisation that was established in 1992. Multi-year core support for VWC's program from the Australian Government dates from July 1999. With long-term support from the Australian Government aid program, VWC has grown to manage an effective national program and network. At the commencement of this phase of support in July 2012, VWC's National Network included the centre in Port Vila, 3 branches in Sanma, Tafea and Torba provinces, 37 committees against violence against women (CAVAWs, volunteers) in rural areas throughout the country (and 42 at the end of the phase in June 2016<sup>1</sup>), and a national network of male advocates (also volunteers) who have undertaken between 1 and 4 stages of training and who apply a women's human rights perspective to their work within various sectors, organisations and communities. The Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) was funded by the New Zealand Government from its establishment in 1995 through to June 2012, and has been supported by Australian Government aid funds since then. The Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) was set up in 2003, the Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) in January 2011, and the Malampa Counselling Centre (MCC) was established during this phase of the program in March 2015, all with Australian Government support.

The program design encompassed all areas of VWC's work throughout the country, and therefore described an ongoing program rather than a time-bound project. This 4-year phase of the program began in July 2012 and was completed in June 2016. This was the first phase where VWC received acquittable cash grants directly from the Australian Government aid program; from July 1999 to June 2012, the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre was the managing agent for Australian Government support to VWC's program.

The program was designed soon after VWC published its national prevalence study on violence against women (VAW). The study was undertaken by VWC in collaboration with the Vanuatu Government National Statistics Office, and remains the only study of its kind undertaken in Vanuatu. The study confirmed VWC's internal data collection over many years and found very high rates of partner and non-partner violence in Vanuatu, including one of the highest documented rates of child sexual assault in the world (30% of study respondents were sexually abused before the age of 15). The study found that: 60% of women had experience physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime; 68% experienced emotional intimate partner violence; 69% experienced at least one form of coercive control by their husbands/partners and 28% had been subjected to several forms of control that seriously undermined their basic human rights; 15% of ever-pregnant women had been hit during

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<sup>1</sup> Progress Report 4 (page 241) reported that there were 44 CAVAWs in December 2015. One CAVAW was set up in the last few months of the program and 3 were closed (Wala, Uripiv and Mosina) due to their close proximity to VWC branches in Malekula and Torba provinces.

pregnancy, with 9% kicked in the stomach while pregnant by their husband or partner; and 48% had experienced non-partner physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.<sup>2</sup>

The VWC Program Design Document (PDD) documented the findings of the prevalence study on women's attitudes to violence against women and women's human rights, which showed that many women agree with a range of statements that seriously undermine women's rights – such as the notion that a good wife must obey her husband even if she disagrees with him (50%); that the man should be the boss (40%); and that she becomes his property after bride price is paid (53%). Sixty percent of women agreed with at least 1 justification for a man to beat his wife. The PDD and the study also documented the serious health, economic and other impacts of VAW, including access to health care, engagement in development and other activities, financial impacts on women and families, and social and behavioural impacts on children including higher rates of school repeats and drop-outs among children growing up in violent households. The rates of injury due to VAW are alarming, and analysis was presented on the contribution of VAW to the higher levels of disability among women in Vanuatu compared with men. The links between VAW and custom were analysed in detail and informed the program design, along with the complex relationship between poverty and VAWC.<sup>3</sup>

## 2.2 Program Description

The program goal – to eliminate violence against women and children throughout Vanuatu – reflected VWC's long-term organisational goal. However the design explicitly acknowledged that reaching the goal and outcome would depend considerably on the actions of government and other civil society organisations. As such, one of several core strategies underlying the design was the importance of VWC developing, nurturing and consolidating partnerships – particularly with national and provincial government bodies, faith-based organisations, and local and national organisations. This was seen as essential to achieve the overarching outcome of improving prevention and response to VAW.

**The provision of counselling, legal and support services to women and children** living with emotional, physical and sexual abuse has always been a core strategy of VWC's efforts to prevent and respond to VAW (**component 1**). There were 3 outputs aimed at empowering survivors to claim their rights and access justice (end-of-program outcome 1):

- The provision of effective and confidential crisis counselling and support, including centre-based and mobile counselling, advocacy on clients' behalf with other service-providers, peer and group supervision of counsellors, and a client support fund used to enable survivors to access justice, ensure Family Protection Orders (FPOs) are served and perpetrators arrested by police (by providing fuel and other travel costs for police to do so), and provide for short-term crisis safehouse accommodation<sup>4</sup> and basic needs of clients.
- Legal information, assistance and representation for VWC, Branch and CAVAW clients, including a court and medical fees fund to enable survivors to access justice.
- Counsellor training, including annual training in Vila by an external trainer, provided during this phase either by FWCC or the Melbourne-based Western Region Centre Against Sexual Assault (West CASA), an annual in-house counsellor training, and an annual overseas counsellor training attachment for one counsellor aimed at strengthening specific skills (usually with FWCC).

<sup>2</sup> VWC Program Against Violence Against Women: Final Program Design Document, June 2012: 15. Data was drawn from VWC 2011 Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships VWC in partnership with the Vanuatu National Statistics Office, Port Vila.

<sup>3</sup> See VWC PDD 2012 op. cit. section 3.1: 15-21.

<sup>4</sup> VWC does not have a refuge; safe house accommodation at selected guest houses or hotels is provided as needed using the client support fund budget line.

**VWC's Branches and CAVAWs (component 2)** aimed to provide effective services on VAWC in rural and remote areas throughout Vanuatu (end-of-program outcome 2), by replicating the counselling and prevention activities undertaken in components 1 and 3. There were 4 outputs:

- Branch activities, including crisis counselling and support services, community education and awareness to prevent VAW, branch support to CAVAWs, monitoring and follow up of trained male advocates, branch management, and networking with local government and other agencies.
- VWC support to branches, aimed at increasing their capacity to deliver effective services, through monitoring and legal assistance visits by VWC staff, ongoing supervision and support by phone, and branch attachments to VWC including for planning and reporting and for orientation and training of new staff.
- CAVAW activities, aimed at extending prevention and response services to the most remote islands through a network of trained volunteers, including prevention/community awareness activities centred around national special events campaigns also carried out by VWC and all the Branches, providing information to survivors on the issues of VAWC and laws, providing basic crisis counselling to clients (only some CAVAWs), and networking with Provincial Government, community leaders and local agencies operating in their areas.
- VWC support to CAVAWs, aimed at strengthening their capacity to undertake all their activities, including by monitoring their work and providing a range of training and other capacity building activities locally, in Vila and in Fiji (for a few CAVAW members each year).

**Community education and awareness (component 3)** aimed to increase community acceptance that VAWC is a violation of human rights (end-of-program outcome 3), by extending community awareness to new places that have not been exposed the VWC's Network messages before, and deepening understanding of the problem and its consequences in locations where VWC had been successful at initiating prevention activities in the past. This was achieved through two outputs:

- Community awareness, which aimed to increase awareness of the dynamics and impact of VAWC, by targeting male and female community leaders and chiefs as well as grass-roots women and men, in addition to responding to requests from community leaders and members for talks and workshops. Other key activities were special events and media campaigns held annually, the development and distribution of community education and legal literacy materials and VWC newsletters, a weekly national radio program, and a national conference that was planned for December 2015 (although this did not go ahead due to a re-prioritisation of funds for other prevention activities).
- Data collection and research, which aimed to provide comprehensive information and analysis on VAWC. This included ongoing quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis as outlined in VWC's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan, including VWC's client satisfaction survey and pre- and post-training questionnaires. VWC also planned to undertake 2 additional research projects, but neither of these were achieved. Research on the economic costs of VAW was to be initiated separately by DFAT (with VWC input) but did not go ahead after DFAT reconsidered priorities. VWC planned to undertake a qualitative study on custom, VAWC and women's human rights, but was unable to do so due to increased demand for prevention and response services and the need to prioritise these above the research.

The end-of-program outcome from **legal advocacy, lobbying and human rights training (component 4)** was that government policy-makers, legislators, and targeted institutions would reduce discrimination and promote gender equality. There were 2 outputs:

- Legal and human rights advocacy and training, including ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the Family Protection Act (FPA), and advocacy for Vanuatu's international commitments to gender equality and human rights to be implemented through other changes

in law, policy and practice by duty bearers. This output also included training on gender, VAW and human rights provided by VWC to other agencies through VWC's partnership strategy, and supporting selected partner agency staff annually to attend FWCC's regional training program in Suva (a 4-week foundational training on the issue of VAW, and effective prevention and response strategies).

- Male advocacy on women's rights, which aimed to achieve increased participation and support of men in efforts to eliminate VAWC, by providing training to men from urban and rural areas who were in a position to influence community attitudes and the quality of service provision to women and children. Three training workshops were planned for the phase, along with ongoing monitoring and follow-up of male advocates.

**Management and institutional strengthening (component 5)** aimed to strengthen the management and coordination of all VWC's prevention and response services. Consistent with the fact that the program design encompassed all areas of VWC's work, component 5 included outputs related to VWC's internal organisational management (output 5.1), as well as program management (output 5.2). Output 5.3 was the purchase and renovation of VWC's building, which aimed to provide sustainable and secure services for women and children survivors.

Although disability was explicitly recognised as a result of VAW as well as a factor that significantly increases the risk of VAWC, disability was not given prominence in the design as a cross-cutting issue. However, VWC has worked with disabled peoples organisations in Vanuatu at the national and branch level for many years.

## 2.3 Governance and Coordination Arrangements

VWC's management structure includes a management committee which is comprised of 4 independent trustees, the Coordinator, Deputy Coordinator, and Branch Project Officers, as outlined in VWC's Constitution. The trustees come from varied backgrounds and have a history of service to community organisations; they bring expertise in the media, education and training and health sectors. Over this phase, VWC took steps to strengthen organisational sustainability and governance, including capacity building of senior staff and the delegation of responsibilities to a management team including the Deputy Coordinator, the Finance/Office Manager (who takes lead responsibility for human resource management across VWC and the Branches), the Counsellor Supervisor, Research Officer, CAVAW Officer, Lawyers and the Branch Project Officers.

A Program Coordination Committee met twice per year. Membership noted in the PDD included: VWC's Coordinator as Chair, FWCC, DFAT representatives, and representatives from the Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA), the Department of Economic and Social Development, and the Department of Strategic Management. In practice, FWCC was rarely able to attend, and the Vanuatu Government was usually represented by DOWA and the Prime Minister's Office.

## 3. Expenditure and Inputs

### 3.1 Funds Received

Annex 2A provides details of funds received from the Australian aid program in Vatu (Table 2 of Annex 2A) and Australian dollars (Table 3 of Annex 2A). The PDD budget under Agreement 63882 was Vt 465,798,789 compared with Vt 469,160,894 received (Table 2 of Annex 2A).

The variance between the PDD budget and funds received (Vt 3,362,105) is due to foreign exchange fluctuations; Table 9 of Annex 2A shows that VWC received foreign exchange gains of Vt 12,610,387

from the year 1 and 2 tranches; these gains were offset in years 3 and 4 with foreign exchange losses of Vt 9,248,282.

Table 4 of Annex 2A details other income received over the duration of the program, which totalled Vt 1,155,946. This included Vt 987,300 interest earned from two term deposit accounts (set up with DFAT permission with the aim of earning interest that could be used for activities in line with the PDD), and Vt 168,646 donated by the Governor of Tasmania during a visit to VWC in June 2015.

### 3.2 Severance Allowance Liabilities and Allocations

Table 8 of Annex 2A shows that VWC has Vt 14,144,340 set aside for severance allowance liabilities<sup>5</sup> in two term deposit accounts: Vt 10,800,996 in Account 688052 covers severance liabilities for VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC staff; and Vt 3,343,344 in Account 1164649 covers severance liabilities for SCC staff. ANZ deposit confirmation advice statements to verify these amounts are attached at Annex 2C and Annex 3C.

Vt 6,408,244 of these funds were deposited over the last 4 years to cover legal liabilities for VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC severance, compared with a PDD budget of Vt 6,331,744 (Annex 2B). The variance of Vt 76,500 was because MCC was established in year 3, whereas the PDD planned for the new centre to be set up in year 4.

Vt 1,899,872 of SCC's current severance provisions of Vt 3,343,344 was paid into the SCC severance term deposit account during this phase, compared with a PDD budget of Vt 1,557,532 (see Annex 3B). This variance of Vt 342,340 is because an additional payment of Vt 731,723 was made in year 1, and because the year 4 allocation of Vt 389,383 was carried forward to the next phase and is expected to be paid in October 2016. The additional payment in year 1 was from New Zealand aid program funds carried forward from the previous phase, to cover outstanding liabilities incurred during the years when SCC was funded solely by the New Zealand Government aid program.<sup>6</sup>

### 3.3 Expenditure and Variance

#### Funds carried forward to the next phase

Annex 3A (Table 6) shows that VWC carried forward Vt 16,612,247 at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016 when this phase ended. Most of these funds (Vt 9,477,000) were carried forward from the previous phase for a building

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<sup>5</sup> Severance allowance is payable by Vanuatu law to staff when their employment is terminated, except in cases of gross misconduct or if they resign before they have completed 6 years of service. (In practice, the Department of Labour consistently advises that severance allowance should be paid, even in cases of dismissal due to gross misconduct.) According to the Employment Amendment Act gazetted on 26th October 2009, severance allowance is payable at 1 full month's salary per year at the time of severance. As described in detail in the PDD (page 52), severance allowance allocations are acquitted when funds are transferred into the term deposit accounts, which are used solely for severance liabilities. Accountability conditions for the severance account are stringent: severance allowance deposits and any interest earned are reported at the time of maturity of each term deposit with a copy of the bank statement attached to the relevant acquittal report; and all withdrawals from the severance account must be approved by DFAT in advance in writing.

<sup>6</sup> New Zealand aid program support for SCC ended at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012, with Vt 731,723 outstanding in severance allowance liabilities from their previous funding support over several years. This gap in allocations was due to a change in the law; the Vanuatu Government increased severance allowance payments in 2009 from half a month's salary to one full month's salary at the time of dismissal. With the cessation of New Zealand Government support, all New Zealand Government liabilities for future severance allowance payments were fully covered by re-allocating funds outstanding from other budget items at the end of the previous phase.

for Torba Branch.<sup>7</sup> Although the Torba Provincial Government had allocated land for the construction of a building for TOCC early in the phase and was very keen for this to proceed, negotiations to secure a sub-lease were ultimately unsuccessful. This was because the Torba Provincial Government did not itself hold a secure lease for the land that was allocated for the TOCC building. A flare-up with a land dispute between traditional owners of other provincial land and the Torba Provincial Government further delayed the process. VWC made concerted efforts to secure an appropriate title over the past 4 years, with repeated advocacy with the Ministry of Lands, and invested in building plans so that construction could begin immediately once a sub-lease was granted. VWC also dedicated additional funds from foreign exchange gains to top up the budget for construction to a more realistic amount of Vt 15,000,000. However, ultimately it was beyond VWC's control to expedite the granting of a sub-lease that would meet the due diligence requirements of Australian aid for secure title. With a shortage of funds available in year 4 due to significant foreign exchange losses, and the likelihood of inadequate funds to cover all recurrent costs for counselling, client assistance and prevention in the next phase, VWC made a decision to carry these funds forward to year 1 of the next phase. Updates on action taken by VWC to resolve this issue were provided in various Progress Reports and Annual Plans.<sup>8</sup>

### Expenditure by component

Table 5 of Annex 2A provides a summary of expenditure by year for VWC and all 4 Branches. The total PDD budget for years 1 to 4 was Vt 465,798,789 compared with actual expenditure of Vt 465,172,914; variance over the 4 years was Vt 625,875 (less than 1% of the total PDD budget). Annex 2B provides a detailed acquittal for each budget item for VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC, showing the PDD budget, actual expenditure and variance over the 4 years; Annex 3B shows the same details for SCC. This is summarised by component in Table and Table 4 summarises the percentage of total expenditure on each of the 5 components.

**Table 3: Summary of PDD Budget, Expenditure and Variance, July 2012 – June 2016 (Vatu)**

Component	Year 1-4 PDD Budget	Year 1-4 Actual	Variance	Variance (%)
1. VWC Counselling, Legal Assistance and Support Services	42,694,758	55,037,348	-12,342,590	-29%
2a. Branches and CAVAWs (TCC, TOCC and MCC only)	135,017,023	111,568,443	23,448,580	17%
2b. SCC Branch activities	51,414,399	45,397,532	6,016,867	12%
3. Community Education and Awareness/Prevention	43,569,414	42,328,817	1,240,597	3%
4. Human and Legal Rights Lobbying and Training and Male Advocacy	11,144,820	32,163,749	-21,018,929	-189%
5. Management and Institutional Strengthening (including purchase, renovation & furnishing of VWC's new premises)	181,958,375	178,677,025	3,281,350	2%
<b>Total Program</b>	<b>465,798,789</b>	<b>465,172,914</b>	<b>625,875</b>	<b>0.13%</b>
Note: Variance (%) in this table is calculated as a percentage of the PDD budget for each component, and for total program expenditure. See Annex 2B and 3B for further details.				

<sup>7</sup> A\$100,000 was received in Contract Amendment No. 3 of AusAID Agreement Number 42235, on 7/05/2012 (Vt9,477,000).

<sup>8</sup> For example, see the Annual Plan for Year 3, May 2014: 17-18; Progress Report 3, December 2014: 27-28; and Progress Report 4, December 2015: 30.

Two of the five components were overspent: VWC Counselling, Legal Assistance and Support Services (component 1), and Human and Legal Rights Lobbying and Training and Male Advocacy (component 4). This was offset by underspending in component 2 which covered the work of Branches and CAVAWs. Overall spending on Community Awareness/Prevention and Management and Institutional Strengthening (components 3 and 5) was close to target.

**Table 4: Percentage by Component of PDD Budget Compared with Actual Expenditure**

Component	1. VWC Counselling, Legal Assistance & Support Services	2. Branches & CAVAWs (including SCC)	3. Community Education & Awareness/Prevention	4. Human & Legal Rights Lobbying & Training & Male Advocacy	5. Management & Institutional Strengthening (including VWC's new premises)	Total
Budget	9%	40%	9%	2%	39%	100%
Actual Expenditure	12%	34%	9%	7%	38%	100%

**In component 1 (VWC Counselling, Legal Assistance and Support Services),** one major area of over-spending was the client support fund, which had a PDD budget of Vt 1,494,906 compared with spending of Vt 9,504,971. This was due to a significant increase in the number of clients seen by VWC, coupled with an increase in the number who needed safehouse services or assistance to access justice and safety (see section 5 and Tables 4.1.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of Annex 9A). For example, the number of women who benefited from the client support fund grew from 160 in year 1 to 393 in year 4 (an increase of 146%); and the number of women and children needing safehouse services grew from 16 in year 1 to 50 in year 4 (an increase of 213%). These funds were spent on safehouse accommodation, basic needs for clients in crisis, fuel for police to serve FPOs, and travel, accommodation and other costs for police to investigate serious cases sexual and physical assault (including child sexual assault) in remote areas and/or to arrest offenders.

The increase in the number of clients required VWC to appoint a fifth Counsellor and second Lawyer in years 3 and 4, which contributed Vt 2,955,500 to over-spending in component 1. Finally, there was overspending on the costs of counsellor training. One training annually was planned with overseas trainers, as well as one additional in-house training. The target for training with overseas training was met and was more expensive than budgeted, but only 2 in-house trainings were done. Nevertheless, spending exceeded the budget because 2 of the 4 trainings were conducted by West CASA (based in Melbourne) rather than by FWCC trainers, and because 3 of these trainings also included several CAVAW members.

Overall, the costs for **component 2 (Branches and CAVAWs)** were less than budgeted. This is largely due to a change of strategy for providing support to CAVAWs that dated from year 2. This was designed to increase both the effectiveness and efficiency of CAVAW training and support inputs (see section 9.1 for more details), and it resulted in savings of Vt 29,582,991 over the 4 years of the program that were applied to other pressing needs in components 1, 2 and 4. The cost of Branch activities was close to the PDD target budget, particularly for TCC, TOCC and MCC, even though MCC was established earlier than planned (in year 3 rather than year 4). In contrast, the cost of VWC support to the Branches was approximately double that of the PDD budget (Vt 11,714,355 compared with a PDD budget of Vt 5,775,720) due to greater investments in monitoring visits and Branch attachments at VWC. This additional expenditure included the cost of replacing staff who were on leave and providing additional support to Branches when staff had resigned. This over-spending was offset by the savings made on CAVAW training and support costs.

The overall cost of **component 3 (Community Education and Awareness/Prevention)** was very close to the PDD budget target. This is due to several items of under-spending and over-spending that offset each other. There were 3 main areas of significant over-spending. The cost of prevention-focused community awareness workshops and talks was almost 3 times the PDD budget of Vt 2,264,000 at Vt 8,594,884. This was due to a significantly increased demand for VWC prevention work, including breakthroughs across several communities and organisations, where much of the groundwork done by VWC in previous years in raising awareness of the issue of VAWC finally came to fruition. The cost of media campaigns was Vt 3,766,991 – almost 6 times higher than the PDD budget of Vt 540,000. This was mainly due to the increased use of technical media assistance to increase regular television coverage and advertisements of VWC's work and key messages, some of which was specifically targeted at men and particularly male leaders including Chiefs. Finally, spending on community education materials was 19% higher than the PDD budget of Vt 14,113,911 at Vt 16,864,738; most of this overspending was due to printing copies of the FPA that were used in additional trainings with the law and justice sector in component 4 (not planned in the PDD).

These increased expenditures were offset by some major areas of under-spending. The National Conference on VAW scheduled for year 4 was cancelled because VWC wanted to save funds to carry forward to the next phase. There was less expenditure than expected on VWC's newsletters because VWC produced 5 newsletters over the phase compared with a budget for 4 per year or 16 in total, partly due to the resignation of the former Community Educator in year 3. Finally, VWC's research on custom, VAW and bride price did not go ahead as planned in year 2 and 3. Although some preliminary work was done on the research in year 2, as the phase progressed higher priority was given to responding to the increased demand for prevention work. By year 4, when VWC had a foreign exchange loss of Vt 9,037,119 it was no longer possible to allocate funds to continue the research.

The greatest area of over-spending was in **component 4 (Human and Legal Rights Lobbying and Training and Male Advocacy)**, with expenditure more than double the PDD allocation. The majority of over-spending was on 2 activities. VWC planned in the PDD to conduct 2 trainings each year on gender, VAW and human rights per year with partner agencies, including one in the islands and one in Port Vila. This target was significantly exceeded with 21 trainings conducted compared with the target of 8, and many of these were held in the islands. This huge increase in interest and activity was a culmination of many years of awareness-raising work by VWC. In addition, VWC planned for 5 staff from other agencies to FWCC's Regional Training Program (RTP), compared with 17 who were funded or facilitated to do so. Similarly, only 3 male advocacy trainings were planned for the whole of this phase, compared with 2 male advocacy trainings and 12 male leaders' workshops (most held in the islands), in addition to funds spent on training male advocates at several advanced workshops in Fiji (where they contributed to the development of FWCC's regional male advocacy training manual and were trained to become male advocacy trainers).

Overall expenditure in **component 5 (Management and Institutional Strengthening)** was very close to target. Total expenditure on purchasing and renovating the VWC building (output 5.3) was Vt 56,835,659 compared with a PDD budget of Vt 65,250,000. This includes the building purchase price (Vt 28,829,250), fees to the contractor/architect who oversaw extensive repairs and renovations to the main building and annexes, renovation materials, the construction of a new staff kitchen and walkway to the main building, and costs associated with the purchase such as valuation and survey fees, and government fees for transfer of the property lease to VWC. The costs of VWC's organisational management and project administration were Vt 95,418,222 which is slightly less than the Vt 98,738,575 budgeted in the PDD. This under-spending was offset by over-spending on the cost of technical assistance with planning, monitoring and report preparation, due to longer visits by the Australian-based consultant with a more intensive focus on training and mentoring staff (Vt



26,423,144 was spent compared with a PDD budget of Vt 17,969,800). Longer visits were also needed following the resignation of the former Deputy Coordinator.

### 3.4 Human Resources, Other Key Inputs and Intellectual Property

Annex 4 lists the people involved in the program over its duration. Human resources for **component 1 (VWC Counselling, Legal Assistance and Support Services)** included 5 VWC Counsellors and 2 Lawyers; as noted above, an additional Counsellor and Lawyer were appointed in year 3 due to significantly increased demand for counselling and legal assistance. The Coordinator (component 5) and Deputy provided supervision, training and support to Counsellors, as did the Counsellor Supervisor (Counsellor 1); the Coordinator also occasionally provided counselling as needed. During this phase, the SCC Project Officer and SCC Community Educator (output 2.1) also provided training to VWC Network Counsellors following efforts to upgrade their counsellor training skills. During the maternity leave of the Counsellor Supervisor, the CAVAW Officer took on this role (output 2.4). The Research Officer (output 3.2) provided support through her administration of the client satisfaction survey. Other key inputs essential to achieve end-of-program outcome 1 were annual counsellor trainings (using external trainers from FWCC and West CASA as well as in-house trainers), and external supervision provided to VWC's Lawyers.

Human resources for **component 2 (Branches and CAVAWs)** included all Branch staff. Each Branch had a budget for a Project Officer, Counsellors (3 at SCC, 2 each at TCC and TOCC, and 1 at the newly-established MCC), an Office Assistant and a Volunteer. The number of volunteers at SCC and TCC varied and increased from time to time according to need. SCC also had a Community Educator who had a combined role to provide both counselling and prevention activities. A new position of CAVAW Officer was created in year 2 (January 2014) following a detailed review of the strengths, challenges and achievements of CAVAWs, which was documented in Progress Report 2.<sup>9</sup> A range of training inputs were provided to Branch staff and CAVAWs including: formal training by external facilitators (in the counselling area, and in planning, monitoring and reporting for Branch Project Officers); attachments and mentoring, including attachments at Branches and VWC for CAVAWs, and attachments at VWC and sometimes at other Branches for Branch staff; training overseas at FWCC's month-long foundational Regional Training Program for selected staff and CAVAW members based on need and capacity; and local training opportunities that arose from time to time facilitated by other training providers.

For **component 3 (Community Education and Awareness/Prevention)**, human resources included the Community Educator and the Research Officer. Other personnel essential to achieve end-of-program outcome 3 were covered in components 1 (particularly the VWC Lawyer and selected counselling staff), component 2 (the CAVAW Officer) and component 5 (the Coordinator and Finance/Administration Officer). Following an unprecedented demand for VWC 5-day community awareness workshops and trainings noted mid-way through year 3, VWC identified selected staff to participate in training of trainer sessions to equip them to upgrade their community education and training skills; these included all the Branch Project Officers and the other staff noted above. External technical assistance was used for the development of television materials for media campaigns, for the development of VWC's website, and for the facilitation of a VWC workshop to develop the initial methodology and concept for VWC's research on custom, VAW and bride price (although the research did not proceed due to funding shortages and other priorities as noted above).

No specific human resources were budgeted for **component 4 (Human and Legal Rights Lobbying and Training and Male Advocacy)**, since the majority of training activities were undertaken by either the Coordinator (funded in component 5) or the Deputy/Lawyer (funded in component 1). External

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<sup>9</sup> Progress Report 2, January 2014: 24-26.

training resources for male advocacy training in Fiji were provided by FWCC, often at FWCC's cost. As noted above VWC provided funds for staff from several local partner agencies in the law and justice and health sectors to attend FWCC's Regional Training Program under this component.

All other staff were included in **component 5 (Management and Institutional Strengthening)** and provide management and administrative support and expertise for the implementation of all other components, including the Coordinator, Office Assistant, part-time Cleaner, Gardener (not included in the PDD budget) and Volunteers (one Volunteer was budgeted in the PDD but between 2 and 5 have been employed at a time, depending on the workloads of other staff). When the former Deputy Coordinator was dismissed in year 1 (February 2013), VWC restructured its human resource, office and financial management functions, rather than advertising and appointing a new Deputy with no EVAW experience. The VWC Lawyer was progressively mentored to take on the role of Deputy Coordinator (with the salary covered in component 1), at the same time as performing her other duties. The position of Finance/Administration Officer was upgraded to Finance/Officer Manager which included responsibility for some human resource responsibilities as well as overall administrative oversight; at the same time, a new position of Finance/Administration Assistant was created.<sup>10</sup> This arrangement has worked well and has enabled VWC to implement a management team approach, where delegation of responsibilities has been shared across a team of senior staff including the Coordinator, Lawyer/Deputy Coordinator, Finance/Officer Manager, Research Officer, Counsellor Supervisor, and CAVAW Officer.

Technical assistance across all areas of work was provided by FWCC (which played the role of managing agent for VWC's funding in previous phases) and included in the budget for component 5; over this phase this included advice and inputs on the male advocacy strategy and training, building renovations (at the commencement of the phase), counsellor training, and other matters as they arose. An Australian consultant on gender analysis, planning/program design, monitoring, reporting and risk management had an ongoing capacity building and technical assistance role over the 4-year program, and also provided technical assistance inputs for the preliminary work done on VWC's research. Technical assistance was also provided by the architect/contractor who had oversight of VWC's building renovations and improvements.

When the program began in June 2012, the AusAID contract did not recognise VWC's intellectual property rights, unlike all previous phases. Following discussions with Australian Government aid staff at the Australian High Commission in Port Vila, a contract amendment in November 2012 recognised VWC's intellectual property rights, while also granting an irrevocable, non-exclusive licence to AusAID to use materials produced by VWC over the phase.<sup>11</sup>

### 3.5 Value for Money due to Voluntary and Other Contributions

The value for money of VWC's program has been significantly enhanced by in-kind contributions provided by CAVAWs and male advocates who undertake ongoing activities on a voluntary basis as part of the VWC National Network. CAVAWs are paid modest honoraria for their community awareness/prevention activities, but their engagement in training activities and support provided to survivors of violence is provided free of charge. A minimum estimate of the in-kind contributions provided over the last 4 years is approximately 12,000 days including time dedicated by CAVAW members, male advocates and male leaders at community level to training provided by VWC through the program. This estimate also includes in-kind contributions by VWC's trustees through their work on the VWC management committee.

<sup>10</sup> This restructuring of management and administration staff is transparently presented in Annex 2B.

<sup>11</sup> AusAID Agreement 63882, Amendment No. 1 (19/11/2012).

There are also a substantial in-kind contributions made by VWC partners over this phase. This includes police officers and other government staff, church and community leaders who have participated in VWC training, taken action in their communities and workplaces to communicate key messages aimed at preventing VAWC, and provided support and referrals for clients who have sought their help when in crisis.

#### ***4. Approach/Strategy Adopted, Key Outputs and Theory of Change***

Key strategies and outputs are described in section 2.2 above. Outputs are also detailed in the diagram of the program design attached at Annex 1.<sup>12</sup>

As an autonomous home-grown civil society organisation (CSO) with the elimination of VAWC as its organisational mission, VWC has many years of experience at trialling and refining strategies for application to the Vanuatu context, while being mentored and supported by FWCC through the Pacific Women's Network Against Violence Against Women. The program design process carefully reviewed lessons learned from Vanuatu, the Pacific region, and internationally. These lessons were documented in the PDD and linked to VWC's key strategies and approaches, along with a theory of change which also articulated several assumptions that VWC has been able to test further over the last 4 years.<sup>13</sup> VWC's strategies – and its choice of key stakeholders to target – were also informed by the prevalence study on VAW that VWC had recently published before the design process began.<sup>14</sup> This highlighted the primary importance of targeting chiefs and their understanding of both VAW and the law, as well as local church leaders, police and extended family members to respond appropriately to VAWC and to take steps to prevent it.

VWC has always applied an integrated and multi-stakeholder approach to eliminating VAWC, and this has been a major strength of the program for many years. While the international evidence base regarding the effectiveness of a holistic approach is now very well-documented (with many meta-reviews undertaken in the last few years)<sup>15</sup> this was not the case when the program was designed. Like other key members of the Pacific Network Against Violence Against Women, VWC has been an innovator and leader in taking a comprehensive approach to addressing the persistent and widespread problem of VAW. At the time of the design, AusAID had completed several reviews of responses to VAW in Melanesia and East Timor, and had identified 3 key strategies as essential to address the problem: increasing women's access to justice, increasing women's access to support services, and prevention activities that aim to transform unequal gender norms and change community attitudes about VAW.<sup>16</sup> Each of these strategies was a corner-stone of VWC's program design.

#### **VWC's theory of change and underlying assumptions<sup>17</sup>**

A long-term feature of VWC's strategy was to take an integrated approach to prevention and response, which also underpinned VWC's theory of change. The theory of change in the PDD documented key strategies needed to empower women to report violence in the first place, in addition to those essential for the counselling process. VWC had learned over many years that providing knowledge to women about their human and legal rights and their options, while supporting women to make their own decisions through non-judgemental and confidential counselling and access to safety and justice,

<sup>12</sup> AusAID required the submission of a logframe when the program was designed in late 2011/early 2012.

<sup>13</sup> See VWC PDD op. cit. section 3.4: 29-35.

<sup>14</sup> VWC 2011 op. cit.

<sup>15</sup> For example, see the literature review of the international evidence base in VWC's new PDD, July 2016 –June 2021, section 3.3.4: 29-32.

<sup>16</sup> AusAID 2012 Violence Against Women in Melanesia and Timor-Leste: Progress made since the 2008 Office of Development Effectiveness Report AusAID, Canberra; and AusAID 2009 Responding to violence against women in Melanesia and East Timor: Australia's response to the ODE Report AusAID, Canberra.

<sup>17</sup> This section is extracted and adapted from the VWC PDD 2012 op.cit.: 32-34.

are fundamental to building women's capacity to take action to end the violence, although this process can sometimes take many years. VWC had found that FPOs were a powerful tool for women, because they enabled women to stay safe within their relationships, families and communities – as long as accountability processes, and preferably an increased understanding of the law at community level. FPOs were also a powerful tool for prevention – because when they are properly implemented they demonstrate that women can take action to stop the violence, which initiates dialogue among both women and men.

In the area of prevention, VWC had learned that focusing on the impacts on violence against women on the family and community (by focusing on harmonious relationships, and on the findings on health and other impacts from VWC's research) had helped to change men's attitudes and behaviour. VWC has a strong focus on human rights in its community awareness/prevention activities, because staff have learned that men need to change their feelings and attitudes to women and girls, and respect them as equal human beings, for changes in men's behaviour and attitudes to be internalised. Knowledge about human rights and the law, including the provisions in Vanuatu's own Constitution, had helped with this process of change. VWC's theory of change stressed that an understanding of human rights needs to be owned for sustainable change to occur – both VWC and FWCC had found that it helps if rights are portrayed as principles for how each person would like to be treated themselves, and how they would like their loved ones to be treated. The language that is used in community awareness and training activities can also influence people to change, as long as the commitment to human rights remains solid and clear.

VWC had learned that changes in attitudes and behaviour were more likely to happen when community members (both women and men) hear messages about VAWC and gender equality from government and other leaders, such as chiefs and church leaders. VWC's theory of change highlighted that this is a first step that helps people to consider a different way of behaving. Changes in attitudes are also more likely to occur if the police and the judiciary do their jobs well, by serving FPOs in good time to avoid further harm to survivors, and by giving appropriate sentences according to the severity of the crimes committed.

As noted above, developing, nurturing and consolidating partnerships with other stakeholders was a core strategy underpinning the whole of the program design. It was assumed that collaborating and working with partners to facilitate and encourage change would provide more space for VWC to influence every level of Vanuatu society, thereby accelerating progress towards the program outcome of effective prevention and response to violence against women and children. VWC identified three "categories" of partnerships that it needed to work on in different ways through program<sup>18</sup>:

- Partnerships that VWC had already invested considerable time and resources to build, and which it aimed to consolidate and extend – such as the Ministry of Justice and the Department of Women's Affairs, the police, the courts, selected provincial governments, chiefs and male leaders targeted for training in male leaders' workshops and male advocacy training and their local communities, and the Red Cross, where the partnership with VWC was at the national level and also with some CAVAWs.
- Partnerships that needed to be nurtured to increase the momentum for change – such as the Vanuatu Christian Council (VCC) and some faith based organisations (FBOs), Save the Children Fund (SCF), the Ministry of Health and health sector agencies (particularly women's health, reproductive and mental health), some schools, some provincial governments, and some women's groups and leaders (e.g. Church women's groups).
- Partnerships and collaborations that VWC needed to begin to build to increase the scope of the work to eliminate VAWC. This included education sector agencies at a higher level than

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<sup>18</sup> VWC PDD 2012 op.cit.: 34-35.

schools, and youth organisations and groups at national, provincial and local levels, other FBOs, and agencies involved in developing a child protection system.

VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs had first-hand experience of the problems faced by grass-roots women through crisis counselling, legal assistance and support services. This experience informed VWC's analysis of the impact of violence on families and directly fed into community awareness/prevention work and the development of VWC's theory of change. It also contributed to VWC's strong ownership of the design and commitment to learn lessons and test assumptions. The key assumptions identified in the PDD regarding the theory of change were<sup>19</sup>:

- If Chiefs have more knowledge of the law, they will be less likely to order reconciliation or pass inappropriate judgements that cause further harm to women and children (e.g. particularly in cases of incest and other forms of extreme physical and sexual violence).
- Media work including regular radio programs and annual campaigns helps to keep the issue of VAWC in people's minds, and encourages communities and their leaders to request community awareness, training and other prevention activities from the VWC Network.
- An increased focus on provincial government councillors and administrators will be an important gateway for extending prevention and response work in communities.
- With persistent advocacy, it is possible to change laws, policies, institutions and communities to believe in human rights and oppose VAWC.

## 5. Key Outcomes

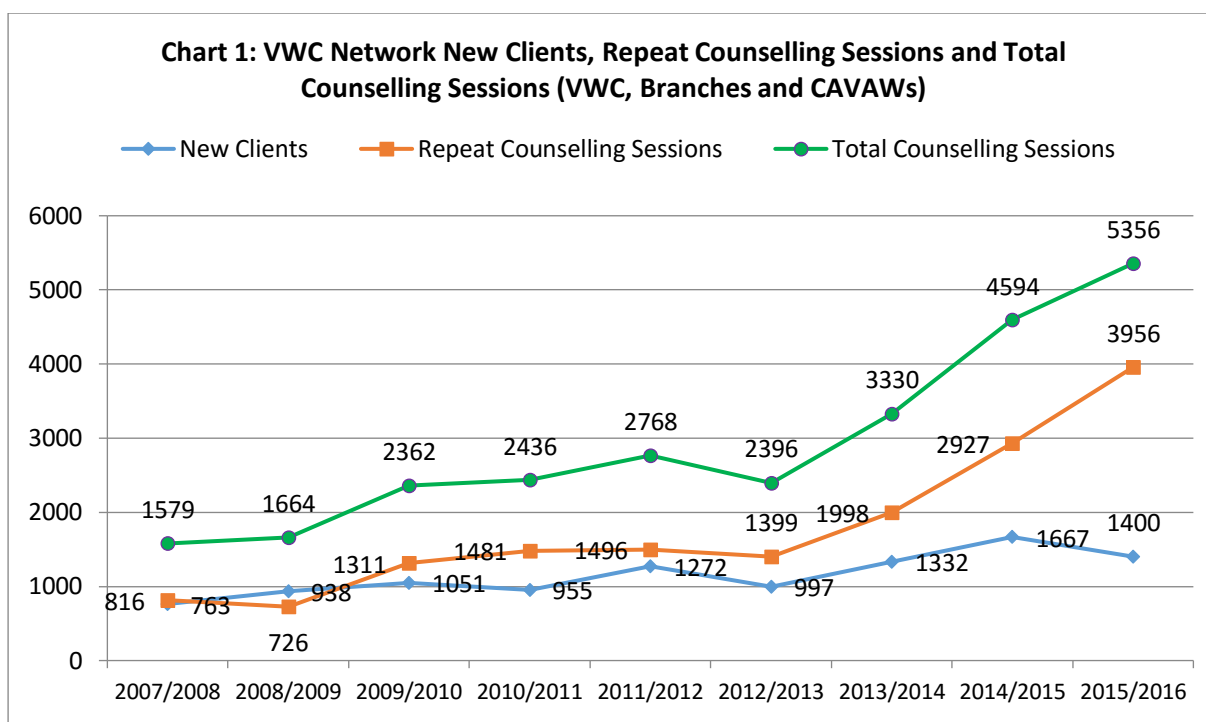
### 5.1 Expected Outcomes

Table 5 below summarises outcomes achieved using the indicators included in the PDD monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and M&E plan.<sup>20</sup> VWC has strong quantitative and qualitative evidence for the outcomes and benefits listed below. This is documented in Annual Plans and Progress Reports (listed in Annex 5A). Data on quantitative benefits achieved over the 4 years is attached at Annex 9A, and the M&E framework included in the PDD and M&E Plan is attached at Annex 9B.

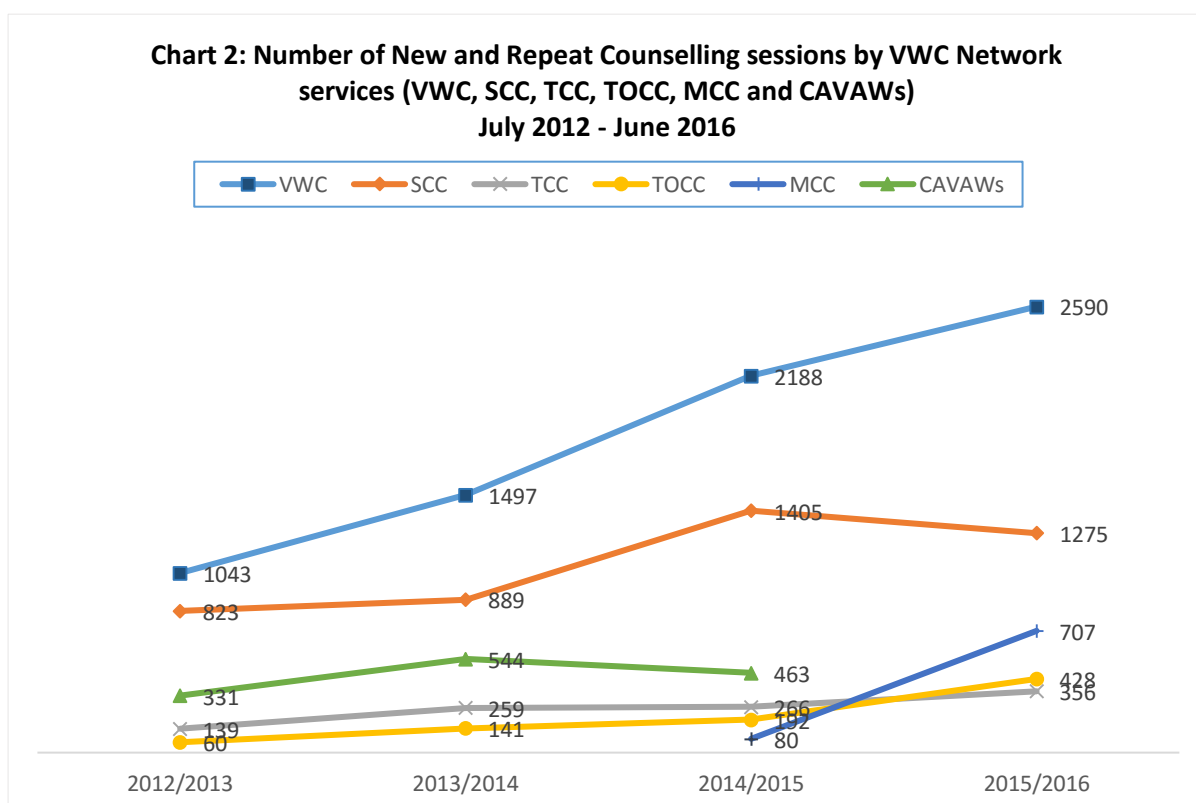
Unfortunately, the quantitative data included in this report (including Table 5 below, graphs and Annex 9A) does not include data on the final year of the program from the work of the CAVAWs. This is due to VWC's revised CAVAW strategy, which resulted in provincial-based CAVAW training and data collection workshops, rather than annual workshops in Port Vila attended by representatives from all CAVAWs. While the new strategy was effective at achieving its aims of strengthening CAVAW capacity and reinforcing their commitment to the work, it means that data for their year 4 activities is being collected progressively from July to December 2016 of the new phase (see section 9.1 for more details on the issues relating to CAVAWs and the strategy to address these).

<sup>19</sup> VWC PDD 2012 op. cit.: 33-34.

<sup>20</sup> VWC 2012a "Vanuatu Women's Centre Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: Program Against Violence Against Women, July 2012 – June 2016" November 2012.

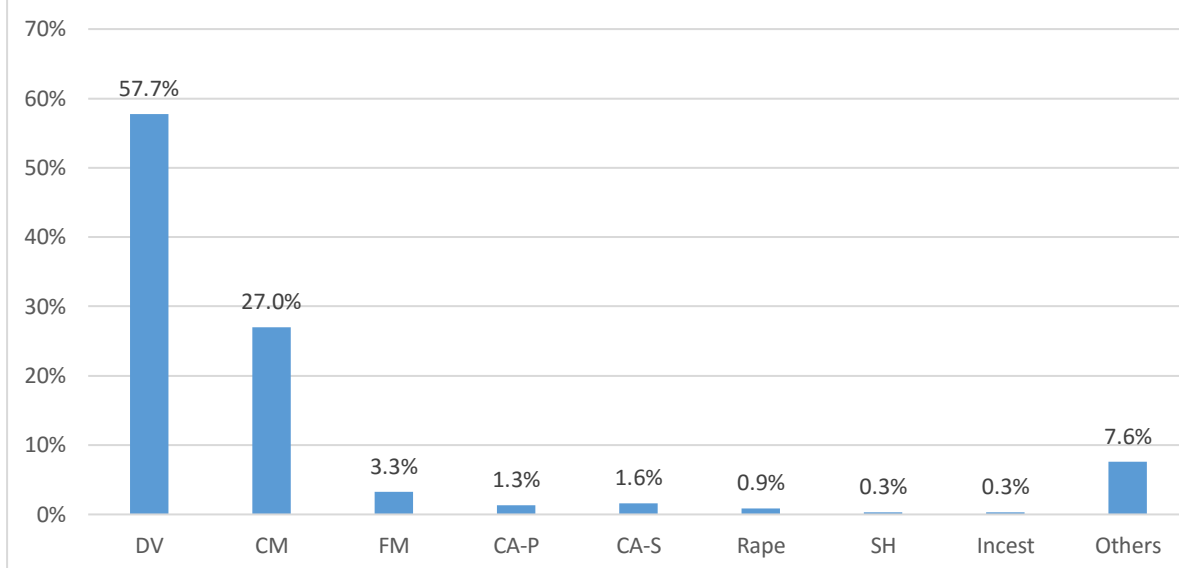


Note: Chart 5.1 under-estimates the size of the increase in counselling sessions, since it does not include data from CAVAWs for 2015/2016 (year 4) for either new or repeat clients. Once CAVAW data is included for year 4, the number of new clients is expected to increase above 2014/2015 (year 3) levels.



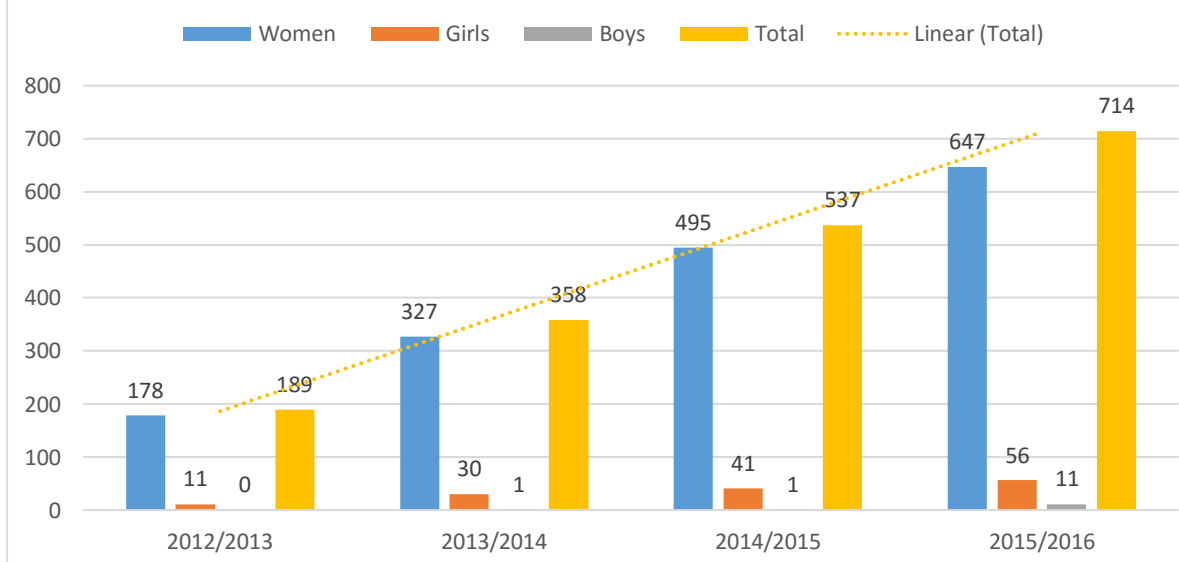
Note: Chart 5.2 does not include data from CAVAWs for 2015/2016 for either new or repeat clients.

**Chart 3: Breakdown of Total VWC Network Counselling Sessions, by Type, July 2012 - June 2016 (% of total counselling sessions)**

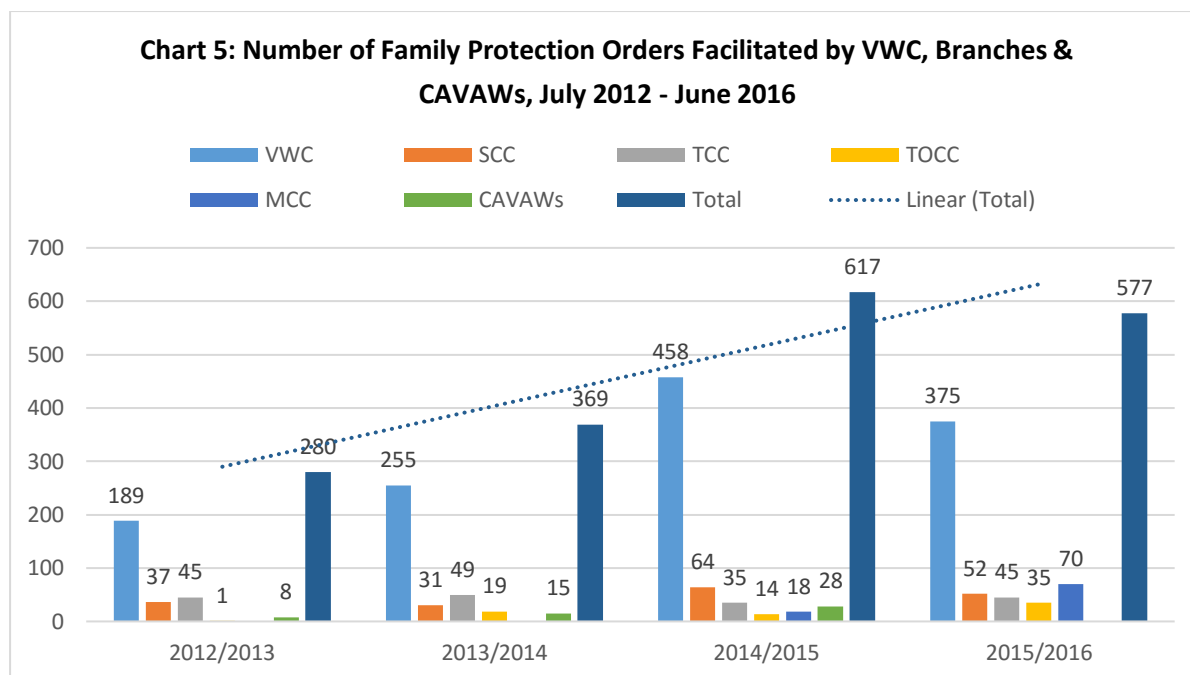


Note: Chart 5.3 does not include data from CAVAWs for 2015/2016 for either new or repeat clients. DV: domestic violence; CM: child maintenance; FM: family maintenance; CA-P: child physical assault; CA-S: child sexual assault; SH: sexual harassment.

**Chart 4: Number of VWC Clients ( women, girls and boys) Assisted to Report Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault to Police, July 2012 - June 2016**



Note: Chart 5.4 does not include data from CAVAWs.



Note: Chart 5.5 does not include data from CAVAWs for 2015/2016 so under-estimates total number of FPOs facilitated by the VWC Network.

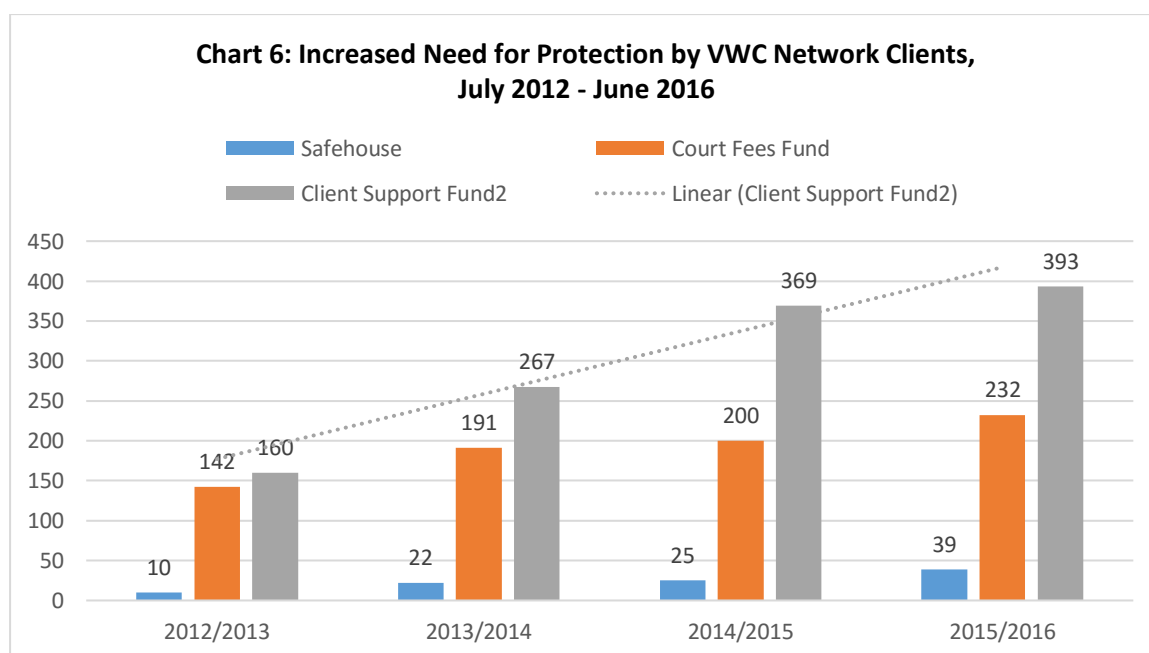




Table 5: Summary of Outcomes and Benefits

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
<b>Goal: Elimination of violence against women and children throughout Vanuatu</b>		
<p><b>Indicator (i): Women empowered to assert their rights</b></p> <p><b>(a) Number of new clients reporting violence to VWC, Branches &amp; CAVAWs (women, girls &amp; boys);</b>  <b>Target: 1500 new VWC &amp; 2180 new Branch &amp; CAVAW clients</b></p>	<p><b>Many thousands of women have been empowered to assert their right by reporting violence to the VWC Network &amp;/or to the police. VWC has exceeded its PDD target for this outcome:</b></p> <p><b>(a): There were 5,395 new clients</b> including 5079 women (94%), 273 girls (5%), &amp; 44 boys (1%). This under-estimates the total number of women &amp; girls because most CAVAWs have not been disaggregating data by age, &amp; because year 4 data for CAVAWs is not included (see above for explanation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This includes 2417 new clients to VWC compared with a target of 1500 (61% above the target); and 2979 to Branches &amp; CAVAWs compared with a target of 2180 (37% above the target).</li> <li>▪ The majority of new clients seek assistance with domestic violence, followed by child maintenance issues associated with domestic violence (see Chart 3 above).</li> </ul>	<p>(a) Robust evidence is available from VWC, Branch &amp; CAVAW data in APs &amp; PRs; see Annex 9A, sections 1 to 4 for details &amp; Charts 1 to 3 above</p>
<p><b>(b) Number of cases of VAWC reported to the Police &amp; health facilities (note this indicator refers to national data, not VWC Network clients)</b></p> <p><b>(c) Number &amp; percent of new &amp; repeat VWC &amp; Branch domestic violence &amp; sexual assault clients who report to the police</b></p>	<p>(b) VWC has been unable to get reliable or regular data from either police or health facilities. Data provided by the Police in previous years has been revised several times, including the most recent data provided by the FPU in 2016; moreover, data cited in UN Women 2016 from Police records is significantly different from that provided to VWC in writing over the last 4 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nevertheless, <b>all sources show a steady increase in women reporting domestic violence &amp; sexual assault to police &amp; health authorities.</b></li> </ul> <p>(c) 1798 women and children were assisted by VWC &amp; the Branches to report crimes of domestic violence &amp; sexual assault to the police, including 1647 women, 138 girls &amp; 13 boys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This includes 986 clients assisted by VWC, 245 by SCC, 251 by TCC, 69 by TOCC, &amp; 247 by MCC from its establishment in March 2015 through to June 2016.</li> <li>▪ <b>This is an increase of 278% over the duration of the program</b> (see Chart 4 above).</li> </ul>	<p>(b) Annex 9A, section 6; UN Women 2016: 90-98.<sup>21</sup> Evidence base is inadequate. Robust evidence in Annex 9A, section 5 &amp; Chart 4 above.</p>
<p><b>(d) Total number of women &amp; men accessing justice through the courts for domestic violence, sexual offences, child &amp; family maintenance &amp; custody cases.</b></p>	<p>(d) Data from the courts is not disaggregated by sex or adequately by type of case to provide reliable data for this indicator. UN Women faced similar difficulties in its report on access to formal justice in Vanuatu. <b>Available data shows that disincentives to women accessing justice remain very high, despite the significant increase in VWC Network clients choosing to report to police &amp; access justice</b> (see above &amp; other indicators below):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Charges are laid for physical &amp; sexual cases of violence against women in only about 2% of total cases (UN Women 2016: 10);</li> <li>▪ There are excessive delays in women accessing justice in all the areas VWC was attempting to monitor (particularly for matrimonial &amp; child maintenance cases, see case studies &amp; data in VWC PRs);</li> </ul>	<p>(d) Annex 9A, section 6.3; UN Women 2016: 62-90<sup>22</sup>; MOJCS 2016.<sup>23</sup> Insufficient evidence to test indicator. Case studies in PRs.</p>

<sup>21</sup> UN Women 2016 Women and Children's Access to the Formal Justice System in Vanuatu UN Women.

<sup>22</sup> UN Women 2016 op. cit.

<sup>23</sup> Policing and Justice Support Program Vanuatu (PJSPV) 2016 Conflict Management and Access to Justice in Rural Vanuatu Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (PWSDP), Ministry of Justice and Community Services (MOJCS) and Australian Aid, Port Vila.

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is inadequate data collection by courts and police to monitor improvements if they occur; &amp;</li> <li><b>VWC plays a critically important role in ensuring that women throughout Vanuatu can access justice</b> (UN Women 2016: 10; &amp; MOJCS 2016: 129).</li> </ul>	
<b>Outcome: Effective prevention and response to VAWC</b>		
<p><b>Indicator (ii): Changes in Policies, Protocols, Statements and Actions due to VWC Network Partnerships</b></p> <p><i>Highlights of policy &amp; protocol changes</i></p>	<p><b>There are many significant changes that strengthen the enabling environment with many more agencies interested in the issue of VAW, due partly or mainly to VWC partnership, lobbying, training or/ &amp; advocacy. Highlights include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Vanuatu Police Force Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) &amp; Family Violence Policy</b> introduced in 2015.</li> <li><b>DOWA National Gender Equality Policy, 2015-2019</b> in 2015.</li> <li><b>MOJCS Justice and Community Services Sector (JCSS) Strategy 2014-2017</b> includes several strategies designed to prevent &amp; respond to VAW &amp; acknowledges VWC's role including: improving the response of the law &amp; justice sector to victims, improving crime prevention, &amp; reducing delays in case management.</li> <li>Establishment of <b>Human Rights Committee</b> in 2014, which VWC actively lobbied for over several years.</li> </ul>	<p>Robust evidence is available in VWC Annual Plans and Progress Reports, including of VWC's contribution to change (along with other stakeholders). Evidence is also documented in VWC's new PDD for July 2016 – June 2021 (March 2016) &amp; the other documents cited.</p>
<p><i>Other law and justice sector changes in practice/behaviour</i></p>	<p><b>Other justice sector initiatives including Courts &amp; Prosecutors – although most of these are not yet institutionalised:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VWC invited for the 1<sup>st</sup> time to provide <b>short training sessions to the judiciary</b> in 2015, resulting in some magistrates inviting VWC &amp; SCC into court to <b>assist children to give evidence</b>.</li> <li>Some judges have used <b>mechanisms to protect children testifying in court</b>, but these are on an individual basis to date – following advocacy by VWC in 2012 &amp; 2103, a “Children Coming into Contact with the Law Practice Direction” was drafted to protect children's rights in court processes, including by not having to testify in open court in front of perpetrators, but the Chief Justice has not yet endorsed this Practice Direction for use in all courts.</li> <li>One island court clerk in Vila is liaising closely with VWC to assist clients to process their cases through court, particularly <b>child maintenance cases</b>, following advocacy by VWC.</li> <li>Red coloured tabs are now used to track and give <b>priority to domestic violence cases by prosecutors</b>. However, only 140 convictions were recorded between 2011 &amp; 2015 under the FPA, compared with an average of 380 charges laid per year, and between 400 &amp; 600 FPOs filed per year (UN Women 2016: 82,94).</li> <li>VWC contributed to a review by the Vanuatu Law Reform Commission (LRC) of <b>sentencing guidelines</b> for a possible amendment of the Penal Code early in the phase; the LRC report is outstanding.</li> <li><b>Police trained by VWC</b> – which was not possible in the last phase. Some police trained are now <b>more diligent in following up cases</b>, compared with those not yet trained by VWC. <b>Other behavioural changes</b> observed include increased referrals to the VWC Network, arrests of perpetrators, &amp; follow-up requests for VWC to conduct community-based prevention activities.</li> </ul>	

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
<i>Other law and justice sector changes in practice/behaviour continued</i>	<p>However, many police still tend to refer cases to the FPU, rather than deal with them directly themselves, as outlined in the SOPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Police participation in VWC community awareness &amp; training activities with other groups.</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Improved filing &amp; labelling of FPO applications has been institutionalised</b> following VWC training of VPF officers.</li> <li>▪ <b>Some State Prosecutors in Sanma &amp; Penama</b> trained by VWC &amp; at the FWCC Regional Training Program are now more assertive in <b>ensuring that charges are laid &amp; progressing cases.</b></li> </ul>	Robust evidence is available in VWC Annual Plans and Progress Reports, including of VWC's contribution to change (along with other stakeholders).
<i>Changes in behaviour &amp; practices in Faith Based Organisations (FBOs)</i>	<p><b>There is now more focus on addressing VAWC in a range of churches, an important behavioural/institutional change.</b></p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Southern Is Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church – following several trainings of a male advocate by VWC &amp; trainings of pastors, VWC is now included as an elective for follow-up training/discussion sessions in their annual conferences.</li> <li>▪ Anglican Bishop has given permission for SCC to speak at all Anglican Churches; in Luganville, setting up a safehouse.</li> <li>▪ Breakthroughs by VWC with Mother's Union &amp; women's groups in the Anglican and Presbyterian churches who had previously rejected VWC initiatives to undertake awareness &amp; prevention activities.</li> <li>▪ First VWC training undertaken with a Provincial Council of Churches took place in Tafea.</li> <li>▪ Seventh Day Adventist church – one trained male advocate/pastor has followed up by sharing information within the church, advocating for partnership with VWC, &amp; for information on EAW to be in the SDA Annual Conference &amp; VAWC to be mainstreamed in schools (as a follow-up to the End-it-Now campaign); in Torba an SDA doctor is referring clients and arranged talks with Dorcas women's groups for TOCC.</li> <li>▪ Neil Thomas Ministry held training on EAW for the first time during this phase.</li> </ul>	Evidence is also documented in VWC's new PDD for July 2016 – June 2021 (March 2016).
<i>Changes in behaviour &amp; practices in Provincial Governments</i>	<p><b>There is significantly increased interest to address VAWC at Provincial Government, Municipal and Area Council level.</b></p> <p>Examples include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tafea Provincial Government – first 5-day workshop held with Provincial Councillors (after many years of advocacy) &amp; first time for a Provincial Govt to participate in 16 Days &amp; 15 May National Women's Day campaigns.</li> <li>▪ Penama Provincial Government has requested a VWC Branch to be established in the province.</li> <li>▪ Several Area Councils are now requesting awareness/prevention workshops e.g. Ambae, North Tanna, Aniwa, North Pentecost, &amp; Shefa &amp; some Provincial Secretary-Generals – this is a breakthrough for this phase, although most of these workshops have not been undertaken yet by VWC.</li> <li>▪ Some Councillors &amp; Provincial Government staff are making referrals to the VWC Network, which was rare before this phase.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Key changes in response have occurred among some individual health staff, but these have not been institutionalised:</b></p>	

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
<p><i>Changes in behaviour &amp; practices in the health sector</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Changes in behaviour &amp; practices in the education sector</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Changes in INGOs</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Room 2 at Port Vila hospital was set up in 2014 as a dedicated room for survivors to expedite response to their needs, but this only operates when one nurse is on duty.</li> <li>Northern District &amp; Norsup hospitals &amp; one male staff in Torba have also made arrangements to give priority to survivors.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>Some positive changes have been made in the education sector:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial Education Offices in Sanma and Torba have facilitated Branch involvement in awareness-raising on VAWC in schools.</li> <li>VWC &amp; all Branches are involved in the Just Play program with coaches, students &amp; teachers, in collaboration with Oceania Football.</li> <li>Education Dept Curriculum Unit have involved TOCC in family life education program with teachers focused on teenage pregnancy; VWC has advocated that this must be linked to content on VAWC.</li> <li>A breakthrough was achieved when a client was re-instated to her position due to VWC advocacy at a high level (after she was sacked because she moved away from an abusive partner).</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>INGOs have shown significantly increased interest</b> in this phase, due partly to the dissemination of VWC's research findings &amp; partly due to the strong emphasis on VAW in DFAT's policy &amp; program; VWC ran a workshop with World Vision staff in year 1, &amp; a 5-day training with Oxfam staff in year 4.</p>	<p>Robust evidence is available in VWC Annual Plans and Progress Reports, including of VWC's contribution to change (along with other stakeholders). Evidence is also documented in VWC's new PDD for July 2016 – June 2021 (March 2016)</p>
<p><b>Indicator (iii): Family Protection Act (FPA) implemented throughout Vanuatu</b></p> <p><b>(a) number of trained authorised persons and registered counsellors (women and men) by province and Municipality</b></p> <p><b>(b) total number of applications for TPOs and FPOs, and number issued, by province and municipality to women and men</b></p> <p><b>(c) Examples of women's experiences with TPOs reported to VWC, Branches and CAVAWs</b></p>	<p>These indicators were identified based on the assumption that the FPA would be fully implemented at some time during this phase by the Vanuatu Government. This has not occurred &amp; is beyond VWC's control. Therefore, there is no data available on these indicators: no authorised persons or registered counsellors were appointed to implement the FPA in rural areas; comprehensive sex-disaggregated data is not available on the number of FPOs issued, either nationally or by location; and no temporary protection orders (TPOs) have been issued because authorised persons have not been appointed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data provided to VWC by email from the Office of State Prosecutions shows that only 140 cases were registered as convictions from 2011 to 2015 under the FPA, compared with 2357 FPOs filed (6%), although the FPA requires that all offences should proceed to court.</li> </ul> <p><b>Despite the above, there is a great deal of evidence that the VWC Network including Branches, CAVAWs and male advocates has played the major role in ensuring that the FPA is implemented throughout Vanuatu.</b> This has been achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>facilitating women's access to FPOs in remote areas by providing support to CAVAWs, male advocates &amp; police to process applications;</li> <li>raising awareness about the law in community awareness talks &amp; workshops &amp; trainings, including with chiefs, women's leaders &amp; other community members (which has also helped to increase accountability to the law);</li> </ul>	<p>UN Women 2016: 122-123; VWC Progress Reports &amp; Annual Plans</p> <p>UN Women 2016: 82-83 &amp; Office of the State Prosecutions email 15/12/2015</p> <p>Robust evidence documented in VWC Annual Plans &amp; Progress Reports; external independent evidence in</p>

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ using the client support fund to assist police to implement the law, by enabling them to serve FPOs, investigate &amp; arrest perpetrators, &amp; provide protection for women &amp; children;</li> <li>▪ advocating for improved procedures for dealing with applications for FPOs by the police, &amp; monitoring these; &amp;</li> <li>▪ training police about the requirements of the law, including on the Family Violence &amp; Standard Operating Procedures; &amp;</li> <li>▪ ongoing monitoring of survivors' experiences with FPOs documented in case studies included in annual Progress Reports.</li> </ul>	UN Women 2016: 124.
<b>Component 1: COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b> <b>Outcome: Survivors of violence are empowered, claim their rights and access justice</b>		
<p><b>Indicator (i): Number of women accessing justice from VWC</b></p> <p><b>(a) Number and percentage of new and repeat clients who receive FPOs or TPOs per year</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>(b) Number and percentage of new and repeat clients accessing VWC legal assistance and the outcomes from court cases</b></p> <p><b>Target: 600 clients receive legal assistance</b></p>	<p><b>(a) 1843 survivors were assisted by the VWC Network to obtain FPOs over the 4 years. This is 20% of total new and repeat domestic violence counselling sessions, and includes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1277 from VWC (69% of the total FPOs facilitated);</li> <li>▪ 184 from SCC (10%); 174 from TCC (9%); 69 from TOCC (4%);</li> <li>▪ 88 from MCC (5%, from March 2015 to June 2016); &amp;</li> <li>▪ 51 from CAVAWs (3% from July 2012 to June 2015 only).</li> </ul> <p>Although reliable comparative annual data is not available, <b>this data strongly suggests that the VWC Network facilitates the vast majority of FPOs issued throughout the country.</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>(b) 720 clients received assistance from the VWC legal service, which exceeds the PDD target by 20%.</b> This includes the number of new cases opened by the VWC lawyers &amp; includes new clients &amp; repeat cases where clients follow up on other matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 353 of these were enquiries about divorce, which made up almost half (48%) of all cases.</li> <li>▪ 13% were related to child custody; 13% were for injury &amp; compensation claims; &amp; 7% were property claims.</li> <li>▪ Of the 720 clients receiving VWC expert legal assistance, <b>68 court cases were registered</b>, including 44 (65%) for divorce, 9 for child custody (13%), 6 for civil claims (9%) &amp; the remainder for other matters.</li> <li>▪ Of the 68 cases registered, 42 (62%) have been completed, 25 (37%) are pending, &amp; 1 case (1%) was withdrawn by the survivor.</li> <li>▪ Of the 25 cases pending, most of these (84%) were registered in years 3 &amp; 4, &amp; the remainder in years 1 &amp; 2.</li> <li>▪ Of the 44 cases of divorce, 30 (68%) were granted their divorce, 12 are pending, &amp; 1 was withdrawn due to the death of her husband. However, 6 of the cases where divorce was granted are still awaiting judgement regarding maintenance or compensation.</li> </ul> <p>Compared with the last phase, divorces are more likely to be granted now, even if the husband refuses to divorce &amp; the case is referred to the Supreme Court. However, it can also depend very much on the background &amp; religious beliefs of the particular judge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Although many more women are initially asking for divorce, the majority change their mind &amp; do not pursue it.</li> <li>▪ All cases experience enormous delays and this is a huge disincentive to women's access to justice. UN Women found that matrimonial cases take an average of 400 days; this is reflected in case studies documented for this indicator by VWC.</li> </ul>	<p>Annex 9A section 7.1; Chart 5.5.</p> <hr/> <p>Robust evidence is included in Annex 9A section 7.2 Tables 7.2.1 &amp; 7.2.2. Other evidence is from VWC legal files.</p> <p>UN Women 2016: 80.</p>



Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
Indicator (ii): Evidence of significant changes in clients' lives	<p><b>The following trends have been observed over this phase,</b> although some of these are observed among a relatively small proportion of survivors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is an increased number of women who have already decided that they want an FPO before they come to the VWC Network for the first time – this indicates that women are empowered &amp; know their rights, &amp; is also an indicator of the effectiveness of VWC community awareness &amp; media work.</li> <li>▪ Some clients have taken more than one FPO – they are more familiar with the legal process, &amp; some are more willing to take legal action to protect themselves from violence.</li> <li>▪ Women learn from others' experience with applying for FPOs, including that it can help to stop the violence. There is also evidence that women's use of FPOs can have a profound positive effect on men's behaviour (although this is not always the case).</li> <li>▪ Arrests are widely known by other community members in villages, &amp; this increases women's confidence to report violence &amp; seek help from the VWC Network.</li> <li>▪ There is a small increase in the number of younger women coming for counselling.</li> <li>▪ There is an increase in the number of women who want to claim their other rights, such as for matrimonial property.</li> <li>▪ Some women are less likely to put up with violence for as long a time due to all the above.</li> <li>▪ Counselling has helped some women to become more aware of the skills &amp; capacity that they can draw on to become financially independent, so that they feel confident to escape from the violence – the counselling helps them to identify their strengths &amp; believe in themselves.</li> <li>▪ There is a small increase in the number of women who now consider leaving violent relationships, particularly after they have left several times, after realising their human &amp; legal rights, &amp; gaining increased understanding of the cycle of violence; this also depends on whether the woman's birth family will accept her decision &amp; allow her to return.</li> <li>▪ Most women are now more likely to know their right to have access to &amp; custody of children; some men are also more reluctant to remove children because of police &amp; court actions that support women's access &amp; custody of them.</li> <li>▪ A lot more women now realise that problems of physical &amp; sexual assault are unlikely to be resolved by custom processes – due to lack of knowledge of the law or bias by the chiefs, or because women are not listened to.</li> <li>▪ As women go through the counselling process, many are now able to identify the various forms of violence, including sexual, emotional &amp; controlling behaviours by men.</li> <li>▪ A small number of women are now more likely to come to the centres for assistance with emotional &amp; sexual violence.</li> <li>▪ If a woman is facing violence, there is now less blame, &amp; relatives are more likely to send her to the VWC Network.</li> <li>▪ <b>There is a clear evidence in many case studies of the impact of VWC community awareness/prevention activities, &amp; women seeking help, or being referred by friends or relatives who have attended awareness activities,</b> although it is still not unusual for</li> </ul>	<p>Evidence of significant changes in clients' lives are documented in Progress Reports, which also documented trends in the types of changes seen.</p> <p>Evidence of trends over the 4 years is also drawn from the ACR reflection workshop with VWC and Branch staff on trends in counselling outcomes.</p>

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
	women to seek help several years after attending a workshop or hearing about VWC's services from campaign or other media activities.	
<b>Output 1.1 VWC Crisis Counselling and Support: Effective and confidential crisis counselling and support services provided</b>		
<b>Indicator (i): Number of repeat clients using VWC, Branch &amp; CAVAW counselling services per year (women, girls &amp; boys)</b> <i>Target: 1200 VWC &amp; 1800 Branch &amp; CAVAW repeat clients (3000 total target)</i>	<b>There were 10,280 repeat counselling sessions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This includes 4,901 at VWC (308% above the target); and 5,379 to Branches &amp; CAVAWs (299% above the target, without CAVAW data for year 4).</li> <li>The majority of these repeat counselling sessions were with women, dealing with domestic violence.</li> </ul> <p>This demonstrates behavioural change outcomes because it shows that more women are prepared to come back for further assistance to deal with the problem of violence in their lives; it is also good evidence of the quality of VWC's counselling.</p>	Robust evidence is included in Annex 9A, sections 1 to 4 & Chart 1.
<b>Indicator (ii): Number of women &amp; children assisted by the Client Support Fund per year (VWC, Branch &amp; CAVAW clients)</b> <i>Target: 80 clients assisted</i>	<b>1,189 clients were assisted through the client support fund, including 1113 women (94%), 69 girls under 18 (6%) &amp; 7 boys (1%).</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This has risen from 160 clients in year 1 to 393 in year 4, a <b>146% increase over the duration of this phase.</b></li> <li>496 were assisted by VWC, 131 by SCC, 191 by TCC, 42 by TOCC, 43 by MCC (from its establishment in March 2015 to June 2016), 36 by CAVAWs, &amp; 250 others who were not VWC clients – this applies to situations where VWC paid for funds for fuel to police to serve FPOs in years 1 to 2 for women who were not clients.</li> </ul>	Robust evidence is included in Annex 9A, Table 4.2 & Chart 6.
<b>Indicator (iii): Number of clients using Safe House per year (VWC Branch &amp; CAVAW)</b>	<b>125 were assisted with safehouse facilities,</b> including 92 women & 2 girls, along with their children (12 girls & 17 boys). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The number of clients needing this assistance has increased from 10 clients in year 1 to 39 in year 4, a 290% increase over this phase.</b></li> </ul>	Robust evidence is in Annex 9A, Table 4.3.
<b>Indicator (iv): Percent of VWC clients satisfied with VWC counselling service</b>	230 VWC clients were surveyed during this phase (114 new clients & 116 following repeat counselling sessions): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>99% said they were satisfied with the counselling service</li> <li>97% said they got what they came for</li> <li>99% said that they felt the counsellor listened to them</li> </ul> <p>The PDD M&amp;E framework notes that VWC aimed to survey 10% of clients. This was not achieved: 5% of new clients &amp; 2% of clients attending repeat counselling sessions were surveyed (3% overall), due to the significant increase in counselling sessions over this phase.</p>	Robust evidence is in Annex 9A, Table 4.4.
<b>Output 1.2: Legal Assistance: Legal information, assistance &amp; representation provided to VWC, Branch &amp; CAVAW clients</b>		
<b>Indicator: Number of clients assisted with Court Fees Fund by type of case per year (VWC, Branch &amp; CAVAW)</b> <i>Target: 600 assisted with court fees</i>	<b>765 clients have been assisted, which exceeds the target by 28%.</b> <p>This has increased from 142 in year 1 to 232 in year 4 (an increase of 63%) &amp; includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>400 by VWC, 222 by SCC, 80 by TCC, 33 by TOCC, &amp; 30 by MCC.</li> <li><b>71% of these fees were for child maintenance claims,</b> 18% were paid for medical fees required for police statements, 4% for matrimonial cases, 1% for civil claims &amp; the remainder were for other matters.</li> </ul>	Robust evidence is included in Annex 9A, section 7.3.
<b>Output 1.3: Counsellor Training: Enhanced counselling &amp; advocacy skills</b>		
<b>Indicator (i): Demonstrated</b>	VWC set specific capacity building objectives for the 4-year phase in the PDD; these were reviewed 6-monthly & updated objectives were set annually. <b>Good progress has been made in all areas,</b>	ACR reflection workshop,

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
<p>improvement in core crisis counselling competencies over years 1 to 4</p> <p><b>Target: 20 VWC &amp; Branch staff &amp; 4 CAVAWs trained per year</b></p>	<p><b>particularly for longer-serving Counsellors, &amp; other staff such as the Research Officer.</b> The appointment of a VWC Counselling Supervisor supported an improvement in crisis counselling skills, in addition to targeted annual training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SCC &amp; TOCC Project Officers have improved group &amp; peer counselling supervision &amp; training skills (e.g. in-house training through roleplays). However, TCC's &amp; MCC's new POs &amp; the TOCC PO need more training to provide adequate supervision to ensure counselling quality &amp; follow-up.</li> <li>▪ All new Counsellors demonstrate basic counselling skills, an understanding of counselling ethics, the principles of human rights &amp; gender equality, VWC's work, &amp; client record- keeping. Significant improvements have been achieved in skills for counselling boys &amp; girls under 18 years. However, ongoing investments are needed in basic crisis counselling skills, particularly for new counsellors (all the centres have between 1 to 3 new counsellors due to changes in staffing &amp; establishment of MCC).</li> <li>▪ The Counselling Supervisor, SCC PO &amp; SCC Community Educator/Counsellor have strengthened training skills &amp; have delivered counsellor training to VWC, Branch &amp; CAVAW Counsellors for 2 years.</li> <li>▪ Some Counsellors are not clear about when they need to refer cases on to the Lawyers, and the documentation of clients' cases when they are referred to VWC's Lawyers needs improvement. These issues will be addressed in the next in-house counsellor training planned for February 2016 in the next phase.</li> <li>▪ Supervision has also highlighted the need for Counsellors to have basic communication &amp; counselling skills for dealing with children whose mothers are suffering from violence.</li> <li>▪ PDD training targets were not achieved for years 1 &amp; 2, but were exceeded for years 3 &amp; 4.</li> </ul>	<p>data from Progress Reports and Annual Plans, Progress Report 4 (pages 69, 70, 86), &amp; Annex 9A section 10.2.</p>
<p><b>Indicator (ii): Regular &amp; consistent group supervision undertaken</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Year 1: partly achieved by VWC, achieved well by SCC, partly achieved by TCC, not achieved by TOCC.</li> <li>▪ Year 2: targets exceeded by VWC &amp; SCC.</li> <li>▪ Year 3: partly achieved by VWC &amp; SCC; target achieved by TCC &amp; TOCC but quality of supervision needs improving.</li> <li>▪ Year 4: partly achieved by VWC, TCC, TOCC &amp; MCC; target achieved by SCC.</li> </ul> <p><b>The increase in client numbers at VWC made it difficult to achieve supervision targets at VWC during year 3 &amp; 4, with most supervision sessions needing to take place on Saturdays when Counsellors see fewer clients.</b></p>	<p>Robust evidence is in Annex 1 of Progress Reports 1-4.</p>
<p><b>Component 2: BRANCHES &amp; CAVAWS</b></p> <p><b>Outcome: Effective services on VAWC throughout Vanuatu</b></p>		
<p><b>Indicator: Branches &amp; CAVAWs delivering counselling &amp; community awareness services</b></p> <p><b>Outcome for Branches</b></p>	<p>Each Progress Report &amp; Annual Plan documented activities that had been fully achieved, partly achieved or not achieved by the Branches, or achieved ahead of schedule &amp;/or which exceeded targets. Most targets have been fully achieved or exceeded by each Branch over this phase. All have achieved PDD targets for counselling-related activities (with the exception of the counselling supervision discussed above). In some years, some branches have only partly achieved community awareness, radio program &amp; CAVAW training targets.</p>	<p>Robust evidence is in Annex 1 of each PR &amp; AP for Branch achievement of activities</p>



Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
<p><b>Outcome for CAVAWs</b></p>	<p>VWC's revised strategies for monitoring, supervising &amp; strengthening CAVAWs have proved to be effective, although some CAVAWs continue to struggle with the same issues that were identified in year 2: the challenges of long-term volunteerism by poor women in remote areas, aging of the volunteer network, &amp; family responsibilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number of CAVAWs increased from 37 to 44 by the end of this phase, although 3 were closed in the last few months of year 4 due to their close proximity to VWC Branches (Wala, Mosina &amp; Uripiv) &amp; 1 new one was established ahead of schedule (Paama was to be set up in the next phase, but was established in June 2016).</li> <li>▪ Of the 42 CAVAWs at June 2016, 24 (57%) are high-functioning &amp; providing all services; 10 (24%) are providing some services but need further support &amp; training to function at a high level; 6 (14%) are not functioning well &amp; need to be revived with new members; &amp; the remaining 2 (5%) are too new to assess. All other CAVAWs newly established in this phase are functioning well.</li> </ul>	<p>Review of the status of CAVAWs at ACR reflection workshop &amp; detailed documentation of their activities by CAVAW officer</p>
<b>Output 2.1: Branch Activities: Accessible counselling services &amp; increased awareness of VAWC</b>		
<p>Several indicators to assess this output are included in component 1 (indicators for the component 1 outcome; &amp; for outputs 1.1 &amp; 1.2); &amp; in component 3 (indicators for output 3.1). These indicators also demonstrate the accessibility of VWC Network services in rural &amp; remote areas including the outreach of Branches to their communities.</p> <p><b>Targets for counselling are included above.</b></p> <p><b>Target for community education is 50,000 participants for both Branches &amp; CAVAWs.</b></p>	<p><b>Quality of the outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number of repeat counselling sessions has steadily increased; this is a good indicator of the quality of counselling.</li> <li>▪ Counselling quality is also demonstrated by case studies included in Progress Reports; these also provide <b>evidence that new clients come to each Branch following community awareness work in communities</b>; this demonstrates the quality of community awareness/prevention work.</li> <li>▪ The accessibility of counselling services has increased more than expected in the PDD, because all branches now conduct mobile counselling in addition to offering counselling during community awareness visits to remote locations.</li> <li>▪ The quality of Branch services is also demonstrated by other stakeholders/partners increasingly calling on the Branches to resource their community awareness &amp; engage in activities together. Examples include INGOs (e.g. SCC with World Vision, Save the Children, TOCC with Red Cross), national NGOs (e.g. SCC with Family Health Association), provincial government (all branches), area council secretaries (all Branches), Education Department (e.g. Just Play with SCC, TCC, MCC &amp; all Branches are working with schools), TVET (TOCC), health centres (all branches), disability groups (all Branches), &amp; disaster groups (TCC).</li> </ul> <p><b>Branches have exceeded community awareness/prevention targets, with 478 activities</b>, ranging from short talks to 5-day workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>This includes 351 with new target groups (73%), &amp; 127 follow-up activities (27%)</b> with community &amp; other groups that had previously heard VWC's prevention messages. Most of the activities with new groups were initiated by the Branches, rather than responding to invitations.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following target groups participated:</b></p>	<p>Case studies &amp; narrative reporting in Progress Reports 1-4, &amp; annual reflection workshops with staff; &amp; data in Annex 9A, sections 2-5.</p> <p>Robust evidence is in Annex 9A, section 8.</p>

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>337 with community-based groups of women &amp; men including through mobile counselling, other community events &amp; market houses (71%);</li> <li>72 with church &amp; community-based women's groups (15%);</li> <li>51 with primary &amp; secondary schools, church &amp; community-based youth &amp; children's groups (10%);</li> <li>9 with church &amp; other community-based men's groups including chiefs (2%); &amp;</li> <li>4 with institutions including FBOs, sporting associations &amp; provincial government (1%).</li> </ul> <p><b>There were 82,679 participants in Branch &amp; CAVAW prevention activities combined, which exceeds the PDD target by 65%, although some of these participated in more than 1 activity. Of these, 24,604 participated in Branch prevention activities. This demonstrates Branch outreach to all sections of communities including youth &amp; children.</b> This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9,599 women (39%) &amp; 5,173 girls under 18 (21%); &amp;</li> <li>5,523 men (22%) &amp; 4,309 boys (18%).</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 2.2: VWC Support to Branches: Increased capacity of Branches to deliver effective services</b>		
<p>Indicators to assess this output are included in component 1 (indicators for output 1.3); and component 5 (indicators for output 5.1).</p> <p><i>Targets are included above.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 branch staff were trained in year 1, 12 in year 2, 13 in year 3, &amp; 16 in year 4.</li> <li>Training was provided by VWC &amp; other organisations, mainly in Vanuatu &amp; Fiji. Content covered basic &amp; advanced counselling skills, various topics related to VAWC &amp; the protection of human rights, training of trainers to prepare selected staff to plan &amp; deliver 5-day community awareness prevention workshops with women &amp; men, child protection, M&amp;E, leadership, computer skills &amp; other areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key areas where Branch capacity has been strengthened:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Counselling skills (see indicator 1.3 above).</li> <li>Improved internet &amp; email, computer &amp; English language skills.</li> <li>Capacity to network &amp; develop &amp; strengthen partnerships with local agencies.</li> <li>Improved management of Branch staff, finances &amp; programs.</li> <li>Timely preparation of monthly reports &amp; documentation for Progress Reports (although more skills are needed in writing &amp; selecting case studies for M&amp;E).</li> <li>Capacity to organise, present &amp; facilitate community awareness/prevention talks, workshops &amp; training – SCC capacity is good but others need further improvements.</li> </ul>	<p>Evidence of training, content &amp; outcomes in all PRs &amp; APs, training data summarised in Annex 9A section 10.2.</p>
<b>Output 2.3: CAVAW Activities: Increased awareness of VAWC &amp; legal &amp; human rights; &amp; accessible counselling services in remote island communities.</b>		
<p>Several indicators to assess this output are included in component 1 (indicators for the component 1 outcome; &amp; for outputs 1.1 &amp; 1.2); &amp; in component 3 (indicators for output 3.1). These indicators also demonstrate the accessibility of VWC</p>	<p>As noted above, the <b>target for participants in CAVAW community awareness was exceeded:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For years 1 to 3 only, there were 58,075 participants, including 24,711 women (43%), 8,683 girls (15%), 16,478 men (28%) &amp; 8,203 boys (14%). (Notes: some participants may have attended more than 1 event; data for year 4 will be collected during the first year of the next phase; &amp; the number of girls &amp; boys is under-estimated because most CAVAWs were not collecting age-disaggregated data in years 1 &amp; 2.)</li> </ul> <p><b>904 community awareness activities were undertaken by CAVAWs in years 1 to 3, including 786 (87%) with new target groups &amp; 118 follow-ups (13%).</b></p>	<p>Robust evidence is included in Annex 9A section 8.6. Evidence of the quality of CAVAW community awareness is documented in annual</p>

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
<p>Network services in rural &amp; remote areas &amp; the outreach of CAVAWs to their communities.</p> <p><i>Targets are included above.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>620 (69%) were with community-based groups of women &amp; men; 105 (12%) were with women's groups; 151 (17%) were with primary or secondary schools or youth groups; &amp; the remainder (3%) were with other local groups.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>As noted above, targets for CAVAW new &amp; repeat counselling sessions were exceeded (goal indicator i[a] &amp; output 1.1 indicator). <b>CAVAWs provide accessible services in the most remote rural areas &amp; islands</b>, with CAVAWs on most major islands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>However, with poor transport infrastructure &amp; poverty, many communities still do not have access to either prevention or response services. For example, there is no CAVAW on Merelava island, &amp; lack of transport makes it very difficult for women to access services in West Malekula, West Coast Santo, West Gaua, North Tanna &amp; many other places on other islands.</li> <li>The quality of counselling has improved considerably since VWC put in place its new strategy of provincial-level trainings.</li> </ul>	<p>Progress Reports.</p> <hr/> <p>Robust evidence is included in Annex 9A sections 1 to 4. Evidence of the quality of CAVAW counselling is in PRs.</p>
<b>Output 2.4: Support to CAVAWs: Strengthened capacity of CAVAWs to undertake community awareness, counselling services &amp; local networking</b>		
<p><b>Indicator: Number. of CAVAW members trained by type of training per year</b></p> <p><i>Targets: • 50 CAVAW members per year at national CAVAW training</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 CAVAW members per year at CAVAW training visits by VWC &amp; SCC</li> <li>24 CAVAW members &amp;/or male advocates trained in total at FWCC RTP</li> <li>15 CAVAW members trained per year at CAVAW counsellor training</li> <li>16 CAVAW members trained in total during attachment to VWC and SCC</li> </ul>	<p><b>PDD training targets for CAVAWs no longer align with the training done by VWC</b>, due to the changes in strategy for training, strengthening &amp; managing CAVAWs introduced &amp; revised from year 2; national CAVAW trainings, CAVAW training visits &amp; CAVAW annual counselling trainings were streamlined &amp; replaced by week-long trainings at provincial level; &amp; the number of CAVAW members was reduced from 6 to 3. <b>Overall, the PDD targets for the number of individual CAVAW members were exceeded for years 2 to 4, due to the change of strategy.</b> The total number of CAVAW members trained includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Year 1, 44 members trained in 4 VWC trainings &amp; 2 of FWCC's Regional Training Programs (RTP)</li> <li>Year 2, 78 members trained in 6 VWC trainings &amp; 2 FWCC RTPs</li> <li>Year 3, 117 CAVAW members trained at 14 VWC trainings</li> <li>Year 4, 54 members trained at 5 VWC trainings</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>As noted above, there is good evidence that CAVAW capacity &amp; commitment has improved following VWC's change of strategy.</b> Note: it was not possible to get accurate annual data from all CAVAWs due to various communication difficulties, so all the data below are under-estimates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 CAVAWs provided crisis counselling/assistance at the end of the last phase, 31 in year 1, 39 in year 2, 35 in year 3, &amp; 36 in year 4; more than 24 of these provided referrals, including to VWC, Branches, local police or the island courts.</li> <li>36 CAVAWs were providing information to community members on VAWC in year 4 compared with 33 in year 1.</li> <li>17 CAVAWs assisted clients with legal documentation in year 1 (mostly for child maintenance claims) compared with 28 who have this capacity in year 4. All 28 now also have the capacity to assist clients with applying for FPOs, compared with 8 in year 1; 2 newly established CAVAWs set up in year 4 have not yet been trained to do this but assessments indicate that they will have this capacity.</li> </ul>	<p>Summarised training data is in Annex 9A section 10.3.</p> <p>Data on CAVAW activities is from annual &amp; provincial trainings &amp; is documented in each Progress Report.</p> <p>Evidence of training outcomes is documented in Progress Reports &amp; Annual Plans, &amp; is based on a review of the status of CAVAWs at the ACR reflection workshop &amp;</p>

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 of the current 42 CAVAWs undertook some community awareness &amp; special events in year 4, although some do much more than the 7 that VWC requests of them, &amp; some do less.</li> <li>Most CAVAWs held collective meetings in year 4.</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p><b>The quality of CAVAW community awareness activities still varies considerably</b> &amp; depends on the age of the CAVAW member, education levels, their commitment, &amp; the amount of training they have received from VWC. Provincial trainings now provide the opportunity for CAVAW members to roleplay community awareness sessions &amp; topics. Case studies included in Progress Reports show that those who provide high quality &amp; accurate information in their awareness sessions are more likely to receive requests for further information &amp; crisis counselling &amp; assistance, in addition to requests for follow-up community awareness sessions.</p>	detailed documentation of their activities by the CAVAW officer.
<b>Component 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION &amp; AWARENESS</b> <b>Outcome: Increased community acceptance that VAWC is a violation of human rights</b>		
<p><b>Indicator: Total number &amp; % of requests for information by women &amp; men from the VWC Network</b>  <b>Target: 3500 requests for information (60% women/girls &amp; 40% men/boys)</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>Additional measure: Increased demand for VWC intensive community awareness &amp; prevention workshops</b></p>	<p><b>9,909 people requested information on VAWC from the VWC Network (VWC, Branches &amp; CAVAWs); this exceeds the PDD target by 183%.</b> This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5,146 women (42%), 535 girls under 18 (9%), 3,787 men (41%), &amp; 441 boys under 18 (8%). Note that these figures do not include CAVAW data for year 4, &amp; that CAVAWs were not consistently collecting age-disaggregated data in years 1-2. The number of information requests fluctuates from year to year, depending on whether VWC &amp; the Branches set up information booths at public events (such as "Xmas in the Park" in Port Vila).</li> <li>Young women &amp; men were more likely to pick up information &amp; discuss VAWC at booths, compared to the number coming to the centres.</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p>The number of information requests was seen as a good indicator of changed attitudes &amp; behaviour when the program was designed, in a context with very high acceptance of VAWC &amp; little knowledge of human &amp; legal rights. However, there has also been an <b>increased demand for talks, workshops &amp; trainings by a range of different organisations &amp; groups at different levels.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is a significant change in behaviour &amp; attitudes, because at the beginning of this phase, these same groups did not see VAWC as a serious issue that needed to be addressed, most prevention activities were initiated by VWC &amp; Branches, &amp; there were no outstanding requests for community awareness &amp; prevention activities with VWC.</li> <li>This change is the combined outcome of all VWC's media, campaign &amp; intensive prevention activities <b>over many years</b>, &amp; demonstrates increased community acceptance that VAWC is a crime &amp; a violation of human rights.</li> <li>There were 39 of these outstanding requests at the end of 2015 compared with none at the beginning of this phase, &amp; none at December 2013.</li> <li>Requests are from provincial government, chiefs &amp; other male leaders, women's leaders/groups, church &amp; community groups &amp; police (who have already been trained by VWC).</li> </ul>	<p>Robust evidence is included in Annex 9A section 3 &amp; summarised Tables 4.1.1 to 4.1.9.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Robust evidence is available in VWC Annual Plans and Progress Reports, including of VWC's contribution to change (along with other stakeholders). Evidence is also documented in VWC's new PDD for July 2016 – June 2021</p>

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most are “ripple effects” initiated by people who have already participated in VWC training or prevention workshops &amp; see the need for prevention messages to be broadcast more widely.</li> </ul>	(March 2016)
<b>Output 3.1: Community Awareness: Greater awareness of the dynamics and impact of VAWC</b>		
<p><b>Indicator (i): Number of VWC, Branch &amp; CAVAW community awareness activities per year including those targeted at children</b></p> <p><b>Indicator (ii): Number &amp; % of women, men, girls &amp; boys participating in community awareness activities per year</b></p> <p><b>Targets: 14,500 participants in total (50% women/girls, 50% men/boys) in 200 activities</b></p>	<p><b>A total of 1,595 community awareness, education &amp; prevention activities were undertaken by VWC, Branches &amp; CAVAWs, which greatly exceeds the PDD target of 200</b>, including 1,313 with new target groups (82%) &amp; 282 (18%) follow-up or repeat sessions with the same target groups. This includes a range of different types of activities ranging from short talks to intensive 5-day workshops, but excludes training activities undertaken with other agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1054 (66%) were with community-based groups of women &amp; men including during mobile counselling visits;</li> <li>256 (16%) were with primary &amp; secondary schools, youth &amp; children’s groups &amp; teachers;</li> <li>232 (15%) were with community-based &amp; church women’s groups;</li> <li>18 (1%) were with men’s groups including chiefs;</li> <li>14 (1%) were with private sector &amp; sporting organisations;</li> <li>13 (1%) were with government institutions including at national, provincial &amp; area council level; &amp;</li> <li>the remaining 8 were with FBOs at the agency level &amp; tertiary institutions.</li> </ul> <p><b>There were 102,238 participants in these events, which also greatly exceeds the PDD target, including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41,439 women (41%); 18,558 girls under 18 (18%); 21,216 men (26%); &amp; 16,025 boys under 18 (16%).</li> </ul>	Robust evidence is included in Annex 9A section 8, summarised in Table 8.7.1 & 8.7.2.
<b>Output 3.2: Data Collection and Research: Comprehensive information on &amp; analysis of VAWC</b>		
<b>Indicator: Research on custom, VAWC &amp; women's human rights completed by the end of year 3</b>	This output was not achieved. A research design workshop & methodology paper was done & a preliminary literature review in preparation for more detailed research design. VWC was unable to proceed with the research due to significantly increased demand for counselling, community awareness & training. Responding to this demand was given a higher priority than doing the research during annual planning in years 2, 3 & 4, when the research was re-scheduled to the next phase. Funds were put aside to begin the research in year 4, but the devaluation of the Australian dollar meant that VWC had inadequate funds to proceed & the research was rescheduled to the next phase. However, when planning for the next phase was done in late 2015/early 2016, the financial limitation made it impossible to include the research in the budget without significant sacrifice to counselling & prevention activities.	Progress Reports & Annual Plans.
<b>Component 4: HUMAN AND LEGAL RIGHTS LOBBYING AND TRAINING AND MALE ADVOCACY</b>		
<b>Outcome: Reduced discrimination and increased gender equality in law, policies and institutions</b>		
<b>Indicator (i): Progress made towards legislative compliance with CEDAW, particularly in family law</b>	<p>Outcomes in this area are beyond VWC’s control, but were included as outcomes because of their importance for eliminating VAWC over the medium-long term, &amp; because of VWC’s role &amp; input into the Law and Justice Sector Strategy of MOJCS. Little progress has been made with legislative reform, although VWC has continued to advocate for legislative compliance with CEDAW &amp; family law reform in various forums:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VWC made inputs into a UN Women review of legislative compliance with CEDAW early in the phase, but no report was published or follow-up from government.</li> </ul>	Progress Reports



Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VWC made several inputs into the 2016 UN Women report on Access to Justice which makes several recommendations related to family law, such as waiving court fees, &amp; the establishment of separate divisions for family law cases within the Magistrate and Supreme Courts with trained &amp; dedicated staff &amp; resources.</li> <li>▪ VWC has advocated for the Law Reform Commission (LRC) to review family law; this cannot proceed unless the MOJCS requests LRC to conduct the review, &amp; this has not occurred.</li> <li>▪ As noted above, VWC contributed to a review by LRC of the Penal Code, recommending that custom reconciliation payments be disallowed when sentencing crimes of VAWC, &amp; that stronger penalties should apply for sexual crimes; the LRC report on this review is outstanding.</li> </ul> <p>VWC also supported the introduction of Temporary Special Measures for municipal councils.</p>	UN Women 2016: 26, 29.
<b>Indicator (ii): Human Rights Commission established, resourced &amp; operational</b>	VWC is a member of the Ministry of Justice & Community Services Task Force on Human Rights & played a key advocacy role for the establishment a human rights institution. A National Human Rights Committee was established in 2014 as noted above.	Progress Reports 3 & 4.
<b>Indicator (iii): Changes in knowledge &amp; attitudes after VWC training</b>	<p>VWC used a pre- &amp; post-training questionnaire to validate qualitative evidence of changes in knowledge, attitudes &amp; behaviour following VWC training with other organisations. This instrument was used for several trainings over years 3 &amp; 4 including with VPF &amp; Corrections Department staff, provincial police trainings with police in Penama, Malampa &amp; Tafea, Tafea Provincial Government staff, Oxfam staff, the Port Vila Anglican Mother's Union, &amp; a women's group on South Maewo. There were substantial changes in knowledge &amp; skills after each training. Some key areas of change observed were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ability to explain the impact of VAW on a person &amp; on the family;</li> <li>▪ ability to explain the Family Protection Act;</li> <li>▪ willingness to take action to stop VAWC;</li> <li>▪ ability to help a woman or child facing violence; &amp;</li> <li>▪ understanding of gender equality &amp; women's rights.</li> </ul> <p>Fewer changes were observed in areas where custom plays a key role, such as: whether men should be the head of the household; whether there should be equal rights for women, men, boys &amp; girls; &amp; whether custom promotes equal rights.</p>	Progress Reports 3 & 4.
<b>Output 4.1: Legal and human rights advocacy and training: Increased awareness of gender equality and human rights in key agencies</b>		
<b>Indicator (i): Government reports on international conventions incorporate info on VAWC &amp; women's rights</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information from VWC on VAWC was included in the Vanuatu Governments reports on CEDAW &amp; CRC in year 1, &amp; to the Human Rights Council for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).</li> <li>▪ The Vanuatu Government's National Implementation Action Plan to implement the UPR recommendations included a range of actions to promote better understanding of the problem of VAWC, promote gender equality, implement the FPA, combat harmful cultural practices, &amp; strengthen gender equality in judicial proceedings.</li> </ul>	Progress Reports 1 to 3.
<b>Indicator (ii): Number of trainings provided to other agencies &amp;</b>	<p><b>21 trainings were conducted by VWC with other agencies, compared with a PDD target of 8.</b> Target groups included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 11 with VPF &amp; VMF including provincial police patrols (52%);</li> <li>▪ 2 with Department of Corrections (10%);</li> </ul>	Annex 9A section 10.1.

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
<p><b>number of women &amp; men trained</b></p> <p><i>Target: 85 participants from partner organisations trained (5 at the RTP)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 with INGOs (10%); 1 with Provincial Government staff; 1 with a Provincial Council of Women; 1 with a Council of Chiefs; 1 with health staff; 1 with youth leaders; &amp; 1 with Church leaders.</li> </ul> <p><b>There were 485 participants in these trainings, including 164 women (34%) &amp; 321 men (66%); this significantly exceeds the PDD target of 85.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition, 17 were trained at FWCC's RTP including 13 men (76%) &amp; 4 women (24%), compared with a PDD target of 5. These included: 9 male &amp; 3 female police, mostly from FPU's; 3 male State Prosecutors; 1 female nurse from Vila Central Hospital; &amp; 1 male from an FBO.</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 4.2: Male Advocacy on Women's Rights: Increased participation &amp; support of men in efforts to eliminate VAWC</b>		
<p><b>Indicator (i): Number of male advocacy trainings &amp; community leaders workshops with men; &amp; number of male advocates trained per year</b></p> <p><i>Target: 60 men trained</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Law &amp; justice sector personnel trained</i></p>	<p>Two male advocacy trainings were held compared with 3 planned in the PDD. However, this was offset by 12 male leaders' training workshops. Male advocates &amp; leaders also attended many other trainings provided by VWC, &amp; also by FWCC where ni-Vanuatu male advocates made an important contribution to the development &amp; trialling of FWCC's male advocacy training manual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>49 men were trained in male advocacy trainings &amp; 318 in male leaders' workshops.</b></li> <li><b>This greatly exceeds the PDD target &amp; is a demonstration of the increased demand for VWC's messages, which itself is a robust indicator of the extent of behavioural change achieved during this phase.</b></li> <li>Note: some of these 367 training participants attended more than one training, &amp; that some attended several trainings.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>Over the 4-year duration of the program, VWC has trained 417 people working in the formal &amp; non-formal justice sector.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(Note that this figure counts individuals, with no person double-counted.) <b>Many of these have been trained more than once, &amp; a few have been trained several times in follow-up workshops which has consolidated their understanding &amp; skills.</b> This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>373 men (89%) &amp; 44 women (11%); this gender imbalance is a reflection of the gender imbalance in the sector;</li> <li>237 VPF/VMF officers (57%), including 201 men &amp; 36 women;</li> <li>138 Chiefs (33% of trainees, all male);</li> <li>3 State Prosecutors (1% of trainees, all male); &amp;</li> <li>39 Corrections Officers (9% of trainees) including 31 men &amp; 8 women.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Robust evidence in Annex 9A Tables 10.4 &amp; 10.5, Progress Reports &amp; Annual Plans.</p>
<p><b>Indicator (ii): Involvement of trained male advocates in VWC, Branch &amp; CAVAW activities</b></p>	<p>Some men have gone through several stages of male advocacy training, but the majority are male community leaders &amp; have only gone through the first stage (in male leaders' workshops). Many of the men trained have played a key role in providing support to VWC, the Branches &amp; CAVAWs. Trends &amp; examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Police &amp; chiefs have referred women to the VWC Network &amp; provided protection to women trying to flee from violence; some Police have made arrests following VWC training.</li> <li>Pastors have preached about the problem of VAWC to their congregations, &amp; provided information on VWC services.</li> <li>A few men have made public renunciations &amp; apologies to their wives, families &amp; communities for their past violence.</li> </ul>	<p>Robust evidence is in Progress Reports 1 to 4.</p>

Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some have accompanied Branch staff on prevention visits &amp; acted as important intermediaries with communities; some Chiefs have used custom courts to raise awareness &amp; reinforced women's &amp; children's rights in custom court outcomes.</li> <li>Some have assisted with organising or participated in VWC Network special events campaigns, &amp; many have distributed VWC's community education materials.</li> <li>Some Chiefs &amp; Pastors have assisted VWC to make breakthroughs into new organisations &amp; communities that previously rejected VWC's initiatives to deliver EVAW messages. For example, Pastors in the Presbyterian &amp; SDA churches have tried to institutionalise VWC's input into their annual conferences &amp; into their national plans, &amp; this has been successful for the Presbyterian Church.</li> <li>One male advocate has been trained by FWCC to conduct male advocacy training sessions under VWC supervision, &amp; has co-facilitated sessions in several of VWC's trainings with police &amp; other male leaders (chiefs &amp; church leaders).</li> </ul>	
<b>Component 5: MANAGEMENT &amp; INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING</b> <b>Outcome: Effective management &amp; coordination of VWC Network &amp; prevention &amp; response services</b>		
<b>Indicator: Results achieved, strategies reviewed &amp; risks assessed &amp; managed</b>	<p><b>Overall, most results have been achieved on time &amp; in many cases, PDD targets have been exceeded, including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>training with all targets groups,</li> <li>the provision of crisis counselling,</li> <li>the establishment of the Malampa Branch (ahead of schedule),</li> <li>community awareness &amp; prevention activities,</li> <li>support visits to Branches by VWC staff,</li> <li>many partnerships have been developed &amp; consolidated, even though some (such as health &amp; education sector agencies) have not gone as far as VWC hoped,</li> <li>more media activity, particularly on television news, has been done than planned</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategies &amp; risks have been assessed &amp; reviewed 6-monthly &amp; updated when needed, &amp; the program has been well-managed.</b></p> <p>However, several outputs have not been achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobile counselling targets were not achieved in year 4, &amp; in various years by some of the Branches. For VWC in year 4, this was partly due to the huge increase in counselling demand.</li> <li>Group &amp; peer supervision targets have not always been met, again due to counselling demand compared with staff resources &amp; capacity.</li> <li>Targets for VWC radio programs &amp; newsletter have not been achieved, due to difficulties with recruiting a new Community Educator.</li> <li>VWC's research project &amp; national conference on VAW in year 4 did not go ahead, due to the need to save funds for the next phase of the program to respond to counselling demands.</li> <li>Staff performance reports have not been done annually.</li> <li>Annual audits were delayed, with the year 3 &amp; year 4 audits for 2014/2015 &amp; 2015/2016 outstanding at the time of writing. However, internal auditing has been done.</li> </ul>	<p>Robust evidence is in each Progress Report &amp; Annual Plan, including in Annex 1 of each report as well as narrative sections.</p>
<b>Output 5.1: Organisational Management: Organisational &amp; personnel management &amp; capacity building</b>		
<b>Indicator: (i) Number of trainings by type &amp;</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Year 1: 14 VWC &amp; 14 Branch staff trained in 5 VWC trainings, &amp; 12 provided by other organisations.</li> </ul>	<p>Robust evidence in</p>



Expected outcomes & indicators	Outcomes and benefits achieved	Evidence
<b>number of VWC &amp; Branch staff trained per year</b> <i>Target: 28 VWC &amp; Branch staff trained per year</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Year 2: 13 VWC &amp; 12 Branch staff in 11 VWC trainings, &amp; 6 provided by other organisations.</li> <li>Year 3: 14 VWC &amp; 13 Branch staff in 14 VWC trainings, &amp; 5 provided by other organisations</li> <li>Year 4: 19 VWC &amp; 16 Branch staff in 18 VWC trainings, &amp; 13 provided by other organisations.</li> </ul> <p>Types of training provided include: basic crisis &amp; advanced counselling skills (e.g. suicide, child protection, sexual assault); program design, M&amp;E &amp; reporting; training of trainers in community awareness &amp; prevention; English language; a range of computer-related topics &amp; skills; driving; legal literacy; media &amp; communications; legal advocacy; human resource management; human rights conventions &amp; family law; disaster risk reduction &amp; management; financial management; group &amp; peer supervision skills for counselling; &amp; various topics related to VAWC.</p>	each PR & AP, summarised in Annex 9A Table 10.2.
<b>Indicator (ii): Demonstrated improvement in staff capacities over years 1 to 4</b>	<p>VWC set specific capacity building objectives for the 4-year phase in the PDD; these were reviewed 6-monthly &amp; updated objectives were set annually. Outcomes from counsellor &amp; branch training have been listed above. Other key outcomes include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved planning, tailoring &amp; delivery of community awareness workshops &amp; talks for different target groups by senior staff; improved public speaking skills for a range of staff.</li> <li>Improved use &amp; understanding of social media &amp; information &amp; communications technology by selected senior staff.</li> <li>Research findings integrated into all community education &amp; prevention activities.</li> <li>Improved skills in nurturing &amp; supporting CAVAWs by selected senior staff (this was previously done mainly by the Coordinator); senior staff have developed the capacity to train CAVAWs in their own areas of work (legal, financial, data collection, counselling); improved management &amp; support to CAVAWs by Branches.</li> <li>Strengthened understanding of family law by all VWC &amp; Branch staff; selected staff are able to draft court documents</li> <li>Increased capacity to engage in high-level dialogue &amp; advocacy on issues relating to access to justice by selected senior staff (e.g. to Chief Registrar, Chief Magistrate, Professional Standards Unit of the VPF, VPF Officers-in-Charge, Provincial Education Offices &amp; Ministry of Education).</li> <li>Improved monitoring of implementation schedules, budget &amp; expenditure.</li> </ul>	Robust evidence in each PR & AP
<b>Output 5.2: Program Management: Program planning, management, monitoring &amp; risk management</b>		
<i>The indicator for the component 5 outcome above is used to assess achievement of this output.</i>		
<b>Output 5.1: Sustainable and secure services for women &amp; children</b>		
Indicator: Occupation of new premises by end of year 1	VWC building was purchased in year 1 with renovations & new building undertaken through to year 3.	Direct observation

## 5.2 Unintended Outcomes

### Positive unintended outcomes

There were some unintended – although not entirely unexpected – positive outcomes due to VWC's training and support to CAVAWs. During the last phase VWC observed that **some CAVAW members had taken up leadership positions** in their communities, including to elected positions. This was also observed in this phase, and is not surprising given that VWC's training focuses on building women's understanding of their human and legal rights, and empowering them to claim their rights. While it was intended that CAVAW members would become effective advocates for gender equality, this has sometimes extended beyond their role as CAVAW members. Similarly, it was not intended that men trained as male advocates would be promoted to new positions. This was observed in the last phase so is also not unexpected, particularly for those who have benefited from several intensive trainings. Both these outcomes are further evidence of the quality of VWC's training

It was expected that CAVAWs would be empowered and skilled through the VWC training to network and form partnerships with leaders, local government, church and non-government agencies, since this is essential to perform their prevention role and to improve other services for women in remote areas. However, **it was never expected that CAVAWs would work directly with INGOs, in the implementation of INGO programs in rural areas**. Several CAVAWs are now engaging with INGOs in this way. For example, Gaiovo and South Santo CAVAWs are working with Peace Corps volunteers; in Tafea province, Port Narvin, Williams Bay and Aniwa CAVAWs are working with Action Aid; in Penama province, Nduidui and East Ambae CAVAWs are working with Save the Children Fund, and belong to a working group auspiced by Save the Children Fund; in Torba province, Gaua and Loh CAVAWs often work with the Red Cross.

Overall, this is a positive development, because it further builds CAVAW capacity, and it provides more opportunities for networking and to get EVAW messages into new and different communities. In most cases, CAVAWs are able to integrate their work with INGOs into their work for VWC. Some CAVAW members receive allowances from the INGOs to accompany them on their work in rural areas, whereas others do not. On the other hand, additional INGO commitments can take the CAVAW members away from their VWC work, which is done on a voluntary basis. In some cases, these links may also change the type of messages that CAVAWs communicate in their communities – for example, for those who work with the World Vision Channels for Hope program, where there is a greater emphasis on prayer and reconciliation, compared with VWC's focus on rights, protection and access to justice.

Another unintended positive outcome that was also observed in the last phase is **the boost to the local economy in remote areas due to the honorariums and/or per diems received by CAVAW members**. Several have used these funds to develop small businesses, and some have got new ideas when they have come to Port Vila for VWC trainings. For example: a few have used their per diems to build their own houses, a few have established bungalows and guest houses (in Sanma, and from Aniwa and Loh CAVAWs), one from Gaua and another from Northwest B has invested in poultry, one from Matantas bought a generator when in Vila to set up a business to re-charge mobile phones, one from Mid-Mauk is buying and selling roast peanuts, and one has initiated an agricultural cooperative in her village and a savings and loan scheme. Many CAVAW members use their per diems and honorariums to pay for school fees.

### Negative unintended outcomes

**There were also some unintended negative outcomes from VWC's work with CAVAWs, although these were assertively addressed by VWC following a comprehensive review** in year 2, when new strategies were put in place and closely monitored. In the early years when the CAVAWs were first established and grew slowly, cases of CAVAW members being involved primarily to receive

honorariums and per diems were very rare and easily dealt with. By year 2 of this phase, this was not the case; there were many more whose primary motivation appeared to be money, and perhaps this was also fuelled by the increased interest in CAVAWs by INGOs. While most CAVAWs did their work mainly due to commitment, others clearly were not committed and this was not expected.

Another issue that arose later in the phase was the case of a few CAVAW members acting to protect perpetrators rather than pursuing the rights of women and children affected by violence. These were very difficult situations for the individual CAVAW members who were related to perpetrators (either the husband or other close relative), and the CAVAW members concerned were under enormous pressure from family members. In one case, the CAVAW member herself was blamed for the abuse by fellow CAVAW members. In another, the perpetrator was a trained male advocate and the CAVAW member breached confidentiality to enable the perpetrator to escape arrest for incest.

Although these types of cases are rare, they are serious backward steps for the CAVAWs concerned and their individual members who have done nothing wrong. In the case where confidentiality was breached, community members challenged all CAVAW members during awareness sessions, demanding to know why the perpetrator had not been arrested. These examples highlight the difficulties of working in very small communities in a context where rates of VAWC are very high (2 in 3 for physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence and 1 in 3 for child sexual assault). Nevertheless, the response of community members also show that community expectations have changed about how such cases should be dealt with, and are also a testament to the positive and effective work done by VWC and the CAVAW. Any CAVAW members known to have protected perpetrators are dismissed, and in the case described above the whole CAVAW has been closed.

VWC has learned from these challenging experiences. They show that CAVAW training and support needs to strengthen CAVAW members to be ready to face this type of problem and criticism. These experiences highlight the need to focus more on solidarity within CAVAWs, including how to deal with and resolve similar conflicts of interest, and to further build understanding that crimes of VAWC should be reported to the police.

## ***6. Expected Long-Term Benefits and Sustainability***

VWC expects that most of the benefits and outcomes described in section 5 will be sustained over the long-term. The factors that will contribute to sustainability are discussed below in relation to some of the key outcomes, and the major risks to sustainability are also outlined.

### **Empowering women to assert their rights and its impact on prevention**

Individual women who have been empowered to report violence to the VWC Network or police, to protect themselves through FPOs, and to access justice now know their rights. Although the cycle of intimate partner violence is a very difficult one to break and can take several attempts over many years, Counsellors report that many women now feel more confident, even if their situations are not fully resolved. Having knowledge of their rights, as well as the knowledge that VWC and its Network will be there to support them, are 2 key conditions for enhancing lasting benefits in women's lives.

Furthermore, when justice is done and/or the violence stops, this provides a powerful message to women and men in communities – including others who are perpetrating and suffering from violence. This also has a preventative impact on young people who have not yet formed intimate relationships, or who are in the process of doing so – as young men learn that violence will no longer be tolerated, and young women learn that they can make different choices. Conversely, if the violence does not stop and justice is not done, an entirely different message is sent to young people, as well as to adults currently in violent relationships. **In other words, VWC has learned that effective responses to VAWC**

can have a powerful primary, secondary and tertiary preventative impact<sup>24</sup>, particularly in small island communities.

### **Reduced discrimination and increased gender equality in law, policies and institutions**

The passing of the FPA institutionalised a change in approach to dealing with VAWC. Although the FPA is not fully implemented in rural areas, VWC's ongoing work to ensure accountability to the law and provide services to women to access justice will reinforce sustainability – by ensuring that women in remote areas can access FPOs, continuing to raise awareness of the law and its provisions among chiefs and community members (which increases both their knowledge and their expectations), and by training police and others such as State Prosecutors and Chiefs to be alert to their responsibilities under the law.

VWC had hoped that the work of the Law Reform Commission (LRC) would provide further opportunities to consolidate women's legal rights through the reform of family law during this phase. Although this has not yet occurred, Table 5 lists many behavioural changes that have been observed among individuals and organisations across various key sectors, including law and justice, provincial government systems, health and education sectors, and selected FBOs. In order for these benefits and changes to be sustained, more institutionalised change is needed. Where new policies and procedures have been put in place during this phase (such as the VPF Family Violence Policy and Standard Operating Procedures), VWC will continue to advocate to ensure that they are implemented. VWC's emphasis on forming and maintaining partnerships with national and local agencies is a key strategy that will assist to consolidate and institutionalise the changes achieved during this phase.

There is now significantly increased debate about women's rights and violence against women and children in the community and particularly in the media in Vanuatu. This will also help to consolidate the changes that have been achieved for individual women, lead to further debate and change, and provide additional momentum for changes to be institutionalised within other agencies such as provincial governments and the law and justice, health, education and church sectors. VWC made a concerted attempt during this phase to continue to use the findings from the VWC national prevalence survey in its advocacy and community education work, to ensure that this debate is based on evidence.

### **Increased community acceptance that VAWC is a violation of human rights**

The changes in women's empowerment and other attitudinal changes described in Table 5 and above are likely to be sustained because, in many cases, they have been **internalised**. **There is now increased awareness among men that women can and will claim their rights**, due in large part to the actions taken by VWC, Branches and CAVAWs to help women living with violence. Most men who have been through the male advocacy training will continue to live by the principles of accountability to women's and children's rights, and apply these principles in their families and communities; this will contribute to a generational change. VWC has been very effective during this phase at targeting community leaders such as Chiefs, faith-based leaders and formal leaders in provincial and area council government; this will contribute to the sustainability and further promotion of positive change, because community members respect these leaders.

### **Risks to the consolidation and sustainability of outcomes and benefits**

**A shortage of funds for responding to the increased demand for counselling and community education and prevention activities poses a risk to consolidating and sustaining the benefits and**

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<sup>24</sup> Primary prevention refers to stopping violence before it ever happens by addressing causes and risk factors and enhancing protective factors. Secondary prevention refers to responses to violence that include early identification and intervention to reduce the likelihood of repeated attacks. Tertiary prevention refers to stopping long-term violence and preventing further victimisation, and to promoting healing. In practice, the distinctions between these 3 categories is blurred in the context of very high levels of VAWC such as in Vanuatu.

outcomes achieved to date. For example, VWC has had to cut the number of annual community awareness workshops from 6 budgeted in this phase, to 4 in the next phase for all centres, at a time when the number of requests for these types of inputs continues to significantly expand. Requests for these inputs indicate that **community leaders and members are ready to hear VWC's messages**, to an extent that they have not been until about 2 to 3 years ago. It is extremely important to respond when there is demand of this kind, particularly from community leaders, provincial government and churches. There is now a more enabling and receptive environment to undertake more intensive prevention activities than ever before, even though there are many places and many leaders who continue to reject VWC's EAW messages, and particularly the messages focused on women's equal human rights.

One of the strategies that has contributed to creating this more enabling environment is VWC's recent practice of taking out police and male advocates on community awareness visits, including workshops in remote areas and mobile counselling. This provides an important additional authority to VWC's EAW messages. This strategy was developed over the last 4 years based on experience and learning lessons regarding effective approaches, and was made possible due to foreign exchange gains in years 1 and 2. Similarly, VWC has not been able to budget for these additional resources in the next phase; while this in itself will not undermine the sustainability of the benefits already achieved, it will contribute to slower progress towards the overall goal, because these resources have been found to be effective at addressing some forms of resistance among men and women.

On the government side, a lack of commitment and resources to fully implement the FPA in rural areas and improve access to justice are risks to the sustainability of benefits: once women take the very difficult step of reporting violence and abuse, it is essential for authorities and service-providers to respond properly and in a timely fashion. If women and men learn that impunity prevails, this will directly undermine women's ability to claim their rights and send a powerful negative message to community leaders and members, including youth. Similarly, it is important for the Vanuatu Government's Gender Equality Policy and Justice and Community Services Sector strategy to be implemented, and for reforms to be made to family law and the penal code to protect women's and children's human and legal rights. The 2016 UN Women report on access to justice concludes by listing the various recommendations that have been made in recent years for reforms on access to justice, family violence and related matters. This includes the recommendations from VWC's prevalence survey, as well as from reviews by other actors; the vast majority of these recommendations have not yet been implemented.<sup>25</sup>

## OVERALL ASSESSMENT

### 7. Relevance

The findings from VWC's national research provided ample justification of the relevance and need for VWC's program (see section 2.1 for details), with some of the highest rates of prevalence of VAWC in the world. The research also provided robust evidence of the effectiveness of VWC's strategies and the likelihood that it would have a high impact: **places where VWC had been most active had lower rates of physical and sexual violence by husbands/partners than places where VWC has been less active. These findings were statistically significant** and indicated that VWC's integrated program of counselling, legal assistance, community education, campaign and prevention work since its establishment had contributed to reducing women's risk of violence, including preventing violence

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<sup>25</sup> UN Women 2016: 176-185; and MOJCS 2014 Strategy for the Justice and Community Services Sector: 2014 – 2017.

from occurring in the first place.<sup>26</sup> VWC's design was based on lessons learned over 20 years from its own experience, in addition to learning from the Pacific region and internationally.

If the program had not been funded, many thousands more women and children would have been subjected to violence with impunity and without assistance of any kind. UN Women's 2016 report on access to justice concluded that **without financial and other support from VWC, women and children would not be able to access the formal justice system**. The report highlighted the critical importance of VWC's role – and Australian aid support for VWC and to the Vanuatu police – in addressing VAWC, and **recommended that donors continue to support VWC to enable them to continue to support thousands of women and children each year to receive counselling, legal advice and representation**.<sup>27</sup>

VWC's program design was well-informed by knowledge and understanding of the local context, being a home-grown initiative of ni-Vanuatu, while also drawing and building on international best practice. The PDD outlined the links between VWC's program outcomes and outputs, and Vanuatu government policies and strategies in place at that time. VWC has strengthened its links with government at all levels over this phase, including through its membership of the MOJCS Heads of Agencies group. The contribution of VWC's program to implementing local government policy and strategy has been acknowledged, including by MOJCS in its Justice and Community Services Sector Strategy.

The program was closely aligned with Australian Government priorities as outlined in the Vanuatu-Australian Partnership for Development, as well as its thematic strategy on gender equality and women's empowerment. Australia's policy architecture has developed over this phase to encompass the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (PWSDP) program, and the VWC program has remained very closely aligned with these adjustments in Australian policy strategies and initiatives.

## ***8. Appropriateness of Objectives and Design***

VWC's program goal explicitly reflected VWC's long-term organisational goal to eliminate VAWC in Vanuatu. Most outcomes were feasible with a clearly articulated theory of change based on VWC's 20 years of experience. Some outcomes were beyond VWC's control, such as progress towards legislative compliance with CEDAW including in family law (see Table 5). However, this was acknowledged explicitly in the program design, along with the need to take a longer-term view than 4 years to achieve these types of institutional changes. Moreover, VWC's long-term lobbying and advocacy had been effective at achieving other changes to the legislative and institutional framework in this phase and previous phases (such as the passing of the FPA in a previous phase and the establishment of a Human Rights Committee in this phase).

The program design (Annex 1) proved to be robust with strong linkages between activities, outputs and outcomes. VWC's integrated approach to program implementation across components was critical to the program's effectiveness.

The program design included an internal assessment of VWC's management capacity, institutional feasibility and capacity building needs. For previous phases of Australian multi-year support, FWCC had been the managing agent for VWC's funding. FWCC had planned for a phase-out of this role over several years. During this phase, FWCC continued to mentor and provide technical assistance to VWC as needed. During year 1, VWC identified capacity building objectives to be achieved by the end of program; progress was reviewed 6-monthly and the objectives were updated annually. This was an important strategy, particularly as the program grew considerably in response to increased demand

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<sup>26</sup> VWC 2011 op. cit.: 20.

<sup>27</sup> UN Women 2016 op. cit.: 24-31.

over the 4-year phase, and senior staff needed to take on more community education responsibilities to meet this demand.

Costs of the program were appropriate in comparison with the benefits and outcomes listed in Table 5. VWC was fortunate to receive significant foreign exchange gains over the first 2 years of the program. Some of these funds were set aside to ensure that adequate funds would be available in case of future foreign exchange losses; most of these gains were reversed in year 4 (see Table 9 of Annex 2A). However, the increase in funds over years 1-2 enabled VWC to appoint more staff (a second Lawyer and additional counsellors and volunteers) to respond to the growing increase in demand, and to open the Malampa Centre several months in advance of the PDD target.

Risks were reviewed annually and well managed, including those associated with difficulties related to CAVAW commitment. The advent of Tropical Cyclone Pam in March 2015 did not prevent VWC from achieving its objectives, and the organisation successfully adapted its messages to the different needs in a post-emergency context.

One risk that was not foreseen was the difficulty associated with getting a lease for the construction of the TOCC building. In the end, it was not possible to resolve this issue which was beyond VWC's control. The funds that were set aside for Branch buildings had to be re-allocated to recurrent costs in the last 6-9 months of the phase, as VWC experienced significant foreign exchange losses and foresaw the need to put aside funds for recurrent costs into the next phase.

## ***9. Implementation Issues***

### **9.1 Issues Identified in Progress Reports and Annual Plans**

Several issues emerged during the phase. These were outlined in detail in program reports and regularly monitored by VWC; updates on strategy were provided in Progress Reports and Annual Plans as needed. The key issues raised and their resolution is summarised below.

#### **Lack of full implementation of the Family Protection Act**

VWC was diligent in its advocacy for full implementation of the FPA during the phase, but this was ultimately beyond VWC's control, with no authorised persons or registered counsellors appointed in rural areas as prescribed by the law. Nevertheless, VWC has played the major role to ensure that the reach of the FPA extends to all provinces and most islands, through its campaigning and community education work, its training of police and chiefs and other community leaders and members, and through its training and support of CAVAWs.

#### **CAVAW commitment and capacity**

During each annual CAVAW training in Port Vila, VWC comprehensively assessed all CAVAWs and their work. In July 2013, it was apparent that several were struggling to keep on track with their voluntary work, for a range of reasons. While it is commonplace for voluntary networks and movements to face difficulties with sustaining commitment, the work of the CAVAWs is essential to delivering prevention and response services to the poorest and most remote women.

The types of difficulties faced included: ageing and ill CAVAW members, dedicated members moving to other locations, and increased family commitments or changed circumstances undermined the work of some CAVAWs, coupled with a reluctance by some older members to pass on the reins or adequately delegate work to newer members. Only one CAVAW member typically attended VWC's trainings in Port Vila under the old training strategy, and often only one member of each CAVAW was capable of attending FWCC's RTP in Suva for longer foundational training due to limited education or English language skills; this resulted in jealousy and discontent in some cases, particularly where the



trained CAVAW was not committed or able to share her learning. VWC had always had strict financial controls in place, with CAVAWs required to demonstrate that funds had been spent and activities undertaken before honorariums and CAVAW activity funds would be paid. When some CAVAWs failed to provide the documentation required for honorariums to be paid, some members were pressured by husbands to cease their voluntary community awareness activities. Solidarity and internal support was eroded when those members who attended annual trainings received per diems, whereas other members did not have this opportunity. In a few cases, relatives of CAVAW members perpetrated crimes of violence against women and children, and this also eroded the support needed to do this very challenging work in remote areas. There were also concerns about the quality of the prevention messages being broadcast by some CAVAWs, particularly those experiencing some of the problems listed above. However, despite all these concerns, **it must be emphasised that the most CAVAWs remained active and effective (as demonstrated by the quantitative data on their work).**

At the beginning of this phase, VWC had foreseen the need to provide more support to CAVAWs, and had tasked the former Community Educator and Branch Project Officers to step up their contact and support with CAVAWs. Following the initial review undertaken in year 2, the following strategies were put in place: the appointment of a dedicated full-time CAVAW officer; a slowing of the proposed growth in CAVAWs so that more focus could be put on consolidating and strengthening existing CAVAWs; and increased face-to-face contact with CAVAWs by Branches by taking a CAVAW on each rural community awareness visit, to provide hands-on training (something which there are no longer adequate funds in the new phase to do).

After a follow-up review later in year 2, several other changes were made to the approach to selecting and strengthening CAVAWs: the number of CAVAW members was reduced from 6 to 3 per CAVAW, recognising that most had only 2-3 very active members, and in order to be able to fund a revised provincial-based training strategy; the national CAVAW trainings in Vila were originally reduced from 2 weeks to 1 week, and then completely replaced by provincial trainings after an initial trial, so that all CAVAW members from the province would have the opportunity to be trained more intensively; per diems were reduced or abolished where possible for attendance at these trainings and replaced with providing meals to participants, following concerns about the increased cost of provincial trainings as well as evidence that some CAVAW members and their families were primarily motivated by the prospect of honorariums and per diems, rather than by a commitment to the work.

All these strategies were closely monitored, and one addition was made to the selection strategy in year 3: to lift the minimum education level for CAVAW members to year 12, in order to increase the quality of CAVAW work (because VWC had found that women with higher education levels tended to read more, were more adept at learning new skills, and tended to give better community awareness presentations). As all the above changes were made, VWC continued with its strict financial controls on CAVAWs, by only paying honorariums after receiving counter-signed reports detailing members' participation in community awareness events. Another financial management strategy was introduced of not paying further CAVAW activity funds until all bank accounts had been reviewed. None of these revisions were easy for VWC to implement in the face of CAVAW discontent regarding the reduction in per diems and non-payment of honorariums to CAVAWs without proper documentation. However, in the end, they have been effective at increasing both the capacity and commitment of CAVAWs. Reducing the number of CAVAW members from 6 to 3 per CAVAW has improved internal communication and solidarity, and resulted in less disputes over money.

#### **Restructuring of management and administrative roles, the appointment of additional staff, delays in VWC's research project, and other strategies to respond to increasing demand**

Following the dismissal of VWC's former Deputy in year 1, VWC put in place a mentoring strategy for the Lawyer to prepare her for this role, rather than appointing a new person to the organisation to

take on such a key role. Over the years, VWC has found that the pool of applicants for key positions such as the Deputy, Community Educator and new counsellors rarely identified people with the qualifications, commitment, values or skills to immediately fill the role. At the same time, VWC had an increase in demand for counselling and community education which continued to grow apace over the 4 years, along with a frequent need to provide additional support to Branches for counselling and management support, greater calls on the time of the Coordinator for high-level advocacy, training and networking, a new building to manage, and a new Branch to be established in Malampa.

In response to these changing circumstances (some of which were due to the success and effectiveness of the program at raising awareness of the problem of VAWC and responding to needs and demand), VWC put several strategies in place over the phase which proved to be effective at managing the growth in the program: a management team approach was trialled and found to be successful (rather than confining management decisions to one or two people), with a small group senior staff sharing the delegation of higher level management and strategic decision making tasks; a restructuring of the role of Finance/Administration Officer to Finance/Office Manager and the creation of a new Finance/Administration Assistant role; the appointment of volunteer counsellors who were trained and assessed to take on counselling roles and later appointed to these roles; and the appointment of a second Lawyer to assist with managing the growing case load in that area and providing more time for the senior Lawyer to take on Deputy Coordinator responsibilities. The management team approach enabled the Deputy and Finance/Office Manager to become familiar with programming and management details beyond their particular areas of responsibilities, and is an important organisational sustainability strategy.

In year 3, as client numbers and counselling sessions at VWC continued to rise, it was necessary to appoint a 5<sup>th</sup> full-time counsellor. It was also evident by year 3 that the demand for workshops and trainings was rapidly increasing, while VWC had ongoing difficulties in recruiting a suitable applicant for the position of Community Educator. Two strategies were put in place to address this. One was to hold training of trainer and practice sessions with a selected group of senior VWC and Branch staff, to increase their capacity to organise, plan and deliver targeted and tailored community education and prevention workshops of high quality. This strategy was put in place through years 3 and 4, and was effective for most of those selected to participate, although some need further mentoring to increase their capacity with some target groups and content areas.

In order to find the time and funds to respond to increased demand for trainings and workshops, it was also necessary for VWC to delay the implementation of its research project on custom, VAW and human rights. VWC also had a small foreign exchange loss in year 3, at the same time as having increased recurrent costs. By year 4, VWC had a large foreign exchange loss, and it was not possible to proceed with the research during this phase. VWC was also unable to postpone the research to the next phase without significant additional funding commitments. This is unfortunate, because the research aimed to uncover key cultural impediments to change and how perceptions on these are changing, as well deeply held customary beliefs that VWC could potentially build on to advance the pace of change.

### **Torba Branch building**

As discussed above, VWC was unable to obtain a secure sub-lease to construct a building for the new Torba Branch on land allocated for this purpose by the Torba Provincial Government. By the beginning of year 2, it was evident that the process was held up because the Torba Provincial Government itself did not have a lease for the land. The flare-up of a land dispute between the provincial government and traditional owners over another piece of land made it unwise to proceed with construction, even though VWC had taken steps to have the plans for construction finalised with an architect, and had contracted a local surveyor to undertake preliminary work on the site.

During the planning for year 4 in May 2016, it became clear that the sub-lease issues were unable to be resolved, despite regular communications with both the Torba Provincial Government and the Minister for Lands. VWC then decided to re-allocate the funds that had been kept aside for the construction of the Torba building to SCC, to purchase a building. However, due to the foreign exchange loss from the year 4 tranche, it was not possible to proceed with a purchase. The funds originally set aside for Branch buildings had to be dedicated to recurrent costs for year 4, and for year 1 of the next phase.

## 9.2 Financial Management and Fund Flows

Australian aid finance was provided in one acquittable cash grants per year. The AusAID Agreement required an acquittal of 70% of funds received from the previous tranche before the next tranche could be transferred (clause 16.3 of Funding Agreement No. 63882). The provision of funds directly to VWC through acquittable cash grants was effective and appropriate given VWC's status as an autonomous CSO.

Funds were expended according to the PDD and as the phase progressed revised budgets were included in Annual Plans prepared in May before the commencement of each financial year. Budgets were also reviewed and revised during the preparation of Progress Reports each year. These budget revisions took under-spending and over-spending during the year in each budget item into account to ensure the most efficient use of funds to meet PDD objectives, as well as increases in demand. Variances for each budget item were recorded and explained in detail in Progress Reports and acquittals; revised budgets were always accompanied by Change Frames which justified increases or decreases in each budget item. All budget revisions were consistent with the objectives of the PDD.

VWC demonstrated a commitment to transparency and accountability within its own operations and in its supervision of the Branches and CAVAWs. VWC has a zero tolerance approach to any form of theft or fraud and there was ongoing monitoring of financial controls both internally and externally to ensure ethical, efficient and transparent use of funds. Unspent funds for all workshops, travel and any activities undertaken outside the office were reimbursed and receipts were required for all expenditures by VWC and Branch staff.

Monthly internal auditing of SCC's accounts was done by VWC's Finance/Office Manager. Monthly internal auditing of VWC's accounts was contracted to the accountancy firm Law Partners, under a contract which specifies that the annual financial audit of VWC's accounts is managed by a different partner in the company than the internal auditing. Monthly internal auditing by Law Partners included a check of a random sample of payment and petty cash vouchers and all supporting documentation, in addition to checking the monthly bank statement against MYOB reconciliation reports. For several months during the phase, internal auditing was delayed by Law Partners but this was rectified following complaints by VWC. An internal audit report is prepared to identify any issues or discrepancies in the application of stringent financial controls relating to the documentation of expenses and reimbursements.

Similar stringent standards were applied to the disbursement of funds to CAVAWs: annual CAVAW activity funds are only transferred after receipts and records are submitted of CAVAW activities; CAVAW honorariums are paid annually in arrears after signed records are submitted of each CAVAW member's involvement in community awareness and special events campaigns. In year 3 VWC also did a review of all bank accounts before making any payments for CAVAW activities.

VWC has contracted Law Partners to undertake annual financial audits of VWC's accounts. These were not completed in a timely fashion, following several changes of staff by the auditors, and the final 2

years annual audits are outstanding at the time of writing. However, no issues have been raised by the auditors for either the internal or annual audits. No additional audits or spot checks were required under the AusAID Agreement.

Differences between the PDD budget and final expenditures have been discussed in section 3.3 of this report, and value for money is discussed in brief in section 3.5 in relation to the significant voluntary and in-kind contributions made by various stakeholders. VWC's national research on the prevalence of violence against women and children includes a range of data that could be used to undertake a detailed assessment of the economic costs of violence against women and children. The high rates of violence in Vanuatu impose enormous social and economic costs on the nation, in addition to the suffering experienced by individual women and children which have both immediate and long-term social and economic impacts. Considering the significant outcomes, extensive benefits and reach of VWC's program, the cost of this phase is good value for money.

No unspent funds have been returned to the Australian Government. These are carried forward to the next phase of the program which began in July 2016. VWC made a concerted effort to save funds over the last 6 months of the phase, in order to be able to carry forward some funds to cover recurrent costs for year 1 of the next phase.

### **9.3 Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation systems and processes generated useful data for VWC's management of the program, including for the review of strategies and their effectiveness. VWC was requested to develop an M&E plan during year 1; this was a useful exercise which helped to streamline both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis processes. The plan was used extensively during implementation as a tool for learning by M&E staff. VWC's 6-monthly reflection, monitoring and planning workshops used the M&E plan and DFAT's monitoring and evaluation standards as a guide; they also included a training element ranging from a half day to a full day or more to increase the understanding of VWC senior staff of M&E concepts and requirements.

VWC's progress reports and annual plans provide detailed information on the program including: activities and outputs achieved; evidence of progress towards outcomes; implementation issues; expenditure and variance and including the reasons for variance and changes to budget; 6-monthly updated plans and implementation schedules; updated risk assessment and management strategies; reflections on lessons learned; and detailed qualitative and quantitative data to provide evidence of outcomes and benefits. The primary users of the Progress Reports, M&E Plan and Annual Plans have been VWC senior staff including Branch Project Officers. Several staff contributed to the writing of the reports, although the process was overseen by VWC's consultant as well as the Coordinator.

### **9.4 Gender**

Program design and implementation exemplify international best practice in relation to gender analysis and the promotion of gender equality. The program has demonstrated significant positive impacts on gender equality by contributing to the reduction of violence against women and children. The program goal and outcomes were focused explicitly on the promotion of gender equality, and women's human and legal rights were promoted through all components and outputs. The program was designed, led and implemented by women. With mentoring by FWCC, VWC has been a leader in engaging with men to strengthen the promotion of gender equality through the male advocacy program.

## 10. Lessons Learned

VWC's work provides several lessons that are relevant to the aid program more broadly, particularly donor investments in other agencies to address violence against women and children.

### **Ending VAWC is a long-term endeavour that requires long-term support, partnership and responsiveness**

VWC's theory of change acknowledged that changing attitudes and behaviour is a slow process, and that breakthroughs within communities, institutions and agencies are the result of all its combined work over many years. The changes that have been achieved would not have occurred without long-term and consistent support from donors. Interventions and encouragement by the Australian aid program has also influenced some people and projects to include VWC as a stakeholder, which provided an opportunity for them to hear for the first time about what VWC has to say.

The first-hand experience of women's and children's experiences strengthened the authority of VWC, and its lobbying for changes in legislation to protect women's and children's human rights. Strengthening community understanding that violence against women and children is a crime helps to prevent violence and also improves responses to violence by communities and service-providers, as does strengthening of the legal framework for dealing with violence. VWC has learned that legislative change takes a long time, but that persistent and consistent advocacy can bring about real and sustainable change to strengthen the legal and institutional framework to protect women's rights. Women's lack of access to resources is one factor that drives them back to violent relationships; this highlights the need for a focus on gender equality in other aid activities.

### **Human rights messages are effective and essential**

One of the most important lessons learned by VWC and other Pacific Network programs is that **it is possible to base an effective prevention program on human rights, that local community leaders are receptive to such an approach once it is explained to them properly**, and once they understand the damaging impacts of violence on families and communities. Some local and international agencies incorrectly assume that it is not possible to talk about human rights directly, and that entry level programs need to defer to potentially damaging cultural practices and beliefs that are sometimes associated with "Melanesian values". The progress towards end-of-program outcomes documented in this report provides extensive evidence of this lesson.

### **Links between prevention and response**

There has been a tendency among some approaches to the problem of violence against women and children to assume that interventions to prevent violence can be separate to efforts to respond to violence by providing services to women and children. This becomes problematic when interventions are targeted at "primary" prevention efforts that are divorced from the day-to-day experiences of women and children living with violence. The evidence from VWC's research is that girls who grow up in violent families are significantly more likely to become victims of violence in later life, and that boys who grow up in such families are significantly more likely to become perpetrators. While it is evident that not all boys growing up in violent homes will repeat these damaging patterns, the likelihood that they will do so is higher. The clear lesson from this is that one of the best methods of prevention is stop the violence being perpetrated against women today, in order to prevent violence tomorrow.

VWC's experience and the results achieved in recent phases have highlighted other aspects of the links between prevention and response. What senior staff commonly observe in their work is that effective community awareness prompts women and children to seek help, sometimes immediately, and sometimes after several months or even years. Effective community awareness activities also prepares the community – including parents, uncles, other relatives, Chiefs and friends – to be less judgemental and more understanding and supportive when women do ask for help beyond the family

and traditional customary processes for resolving disputes. This is an important prevention measure because shame and fear are key factors that prevent women from seeking help and justice. Knowing that violence against women and children is against the law has been shown to be a powerful motivation for change in rural areas of Vanuatu, when the law is implemented. When the VWC Network succeeds in helping a woman or child to stop the violence and access justice that holds perpetrators accountable, this also sends a powerful message to the community. It prevents violence in their own lives and for their children – and it prevents violence in the lives of others. It shows both women and men that they can take action to stop the violence, and it shows perpetrators that there will be consequences for violence. When women succeed in moving on with their lives, it helps others to see that they can move on with their lives too. All these outcomes also have an important primary prevention effect, particularly in remote island communities.

### **Male advocacy**

VWC has learned the importance for men trained as male advocates to challenge their own attitudes and beliefs, and admit to their own violence before they can be effective advocates for women's human rights. VWC has also learned to expect that some men break the commitments they make during male advocacy training. Over this phase there have been a few who have committed crimes of violence or perpetrated other types of abuse against women. Whenever these cases occur, they are damaging and seriously undermine EAW messages and have the potential to undermine VWC's reputation. Nevertheless, there are only a few such cases, and most men who have been through several stages of male advocacy training stay true to their commitments. During this phase, a couple made some mistakes and then tried again to change their ways. These examples underscore the importance of very clear messages about gender equality and women's human rights, ongoing monitoring of and dialogue with the men who have been trained and who are portrayed as positive role models, and assertive action when men commit crimes and break their commitments to gender equality. **These lessons are very important for other programs seeking to work with men to change their behaviour** – this work takes time, a fundamental commitment to gender equality, close monitoring, and accountability to the principles of equality and human rights for all.

### **The value of research undertaken by women's organisations**

Although VWC's research on prevalence was undertaken in the previous phase, VWC's research findings are still playing a key role in helping to challenge and change attitudes and behaviours. While this is not surprising, the real lesson here relates to the way the research findings are used and analysed by VWC staff in their prevention work, and the fact that they are able to contextualise and ground the findings in the experiences of women and children who are living with violence day-to-day. **Having a women's organisation design, implement and analyse research findings** resulted in a very focused and well-informed approach to the research, an ongoing commitment to dissemination, and an ability to contextualise and communicate the findings in a very localised way, particularly in the provinces; all this provided excellent value for money. It also contributed to increasing VWC's credibility during this phase, which in turn lends additional authority to VWC's prevention messages. Many other agencies have used the research findings in their proposals and documentation, and this increases the accuracy of prevention messages communicated by other stakeholders. (For example, some police have requested the research findings to use in their crime prevention work in communities, and they were quoted recently by a member of the judiciary in a recent court hearing.)

## ***11. Recommendations for Further Engagement***

VWC has already received approval for its next phase of funding, beginning in July 2016.

As VWC moves into the next phase, there are increased recurrent costs due to the increased demand for counselling and access to safety and justice by survivors. However, VWC has a lower budget in Vatu in the next phase than in the phase described in this report. With the generous support of the

Australian aid program, VWC is able to continue to provide much-needed counselling and legal assistance services to survivors, although counselling resources at VWC are very stretched which increases the risk of burnout by Counsellors.

To plan its budget for the next phase within financial limitations, VWC had to make some very difficult choices. It is essential for VWC to prioritise responding to women in need, and this means that there are inadequate resources for annual counsellor training, less planned prevention activities than in previous phases, far less resources to respond to requests from community leaders and key agencies for basic training on VAWC, and very few or no resources to initiate follow-up workshops and trainings.

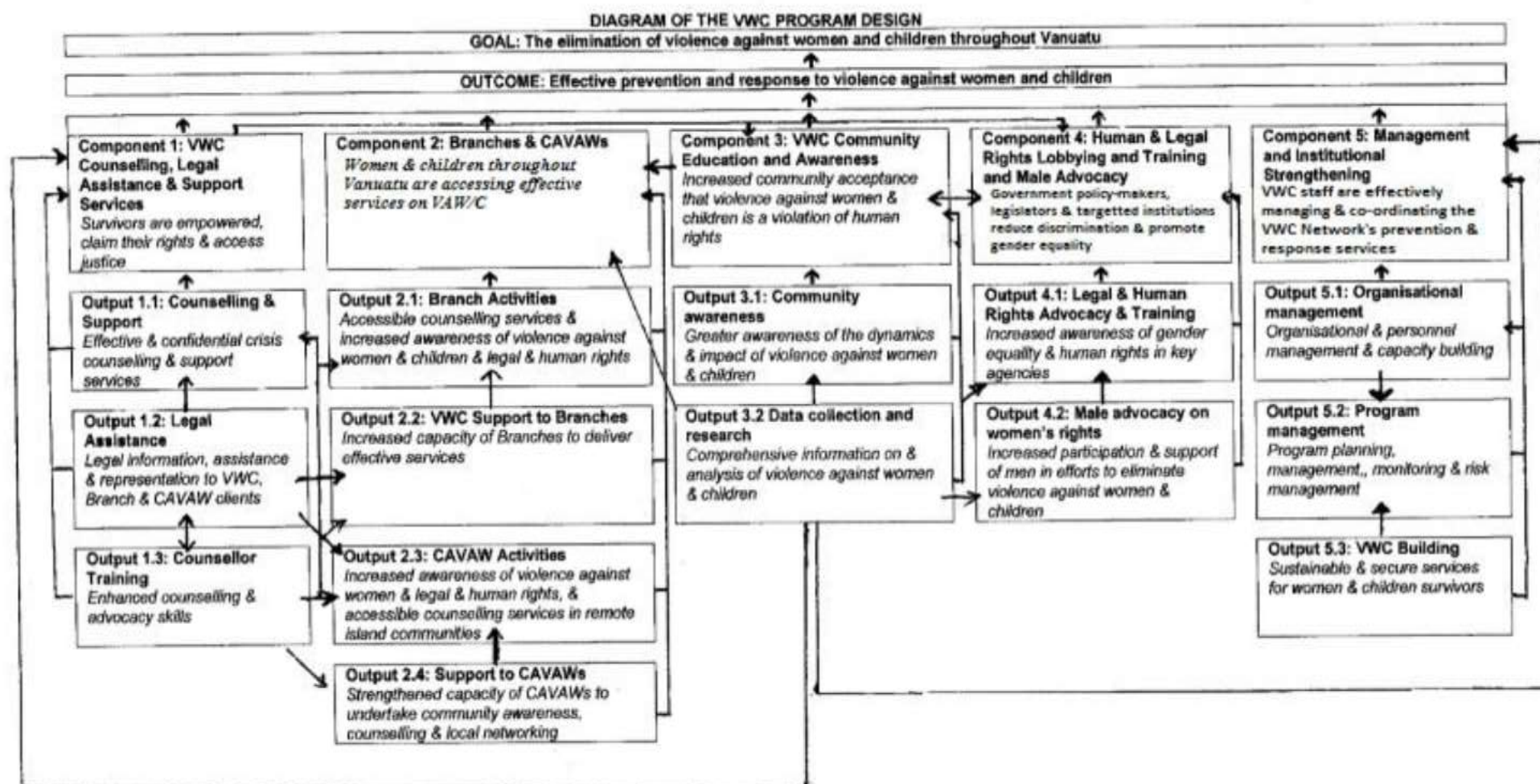
VWC has learned that people often say they would like to do something in partnership with the VWC Network, but in past many of them have been difficult to pin down to a date or concrete activities; their interest is not always sustained if VWC cannot respond immediately. Unfortunately, there are several cases where VWC has not been able to respond in a reasonable time-frame over the past 12 months, due to limited financial resources. **VWC has made an enormous contribution to creating an enabling environment for further change, and many people are more accepting of VWC and receptive to the messages; the momentum has been built, there is an increased demand for prevention messages, and there is now a trained pool of staff to be able to respond** – but the reality of the funding for the new phase is that VWC is going to have to let a lot of people down. That will undoubtedly have a negative impact in the short and medium term. VWC's funding constraints results in a huge lost opportunity to consolidate the changes that have already been made.

## ***12. Handover/Exit Arrangements***

There are no handover or exit arrangements needed, since the Australian aid program has already made a commitment to continue its support for VWC's national program for the next 5 years from July 2016 to June 2021.



## ANNEX 1: PROGRAM DESIGN DIAGRAM



## ANNEX 3C: SCC SEVERANCE TERM DEPOSIT ADVICE

Date : 02-Sep-2016

Branch : SANTO

SANMA COUSSELLING CENTRE  
C/O LUGANVILLE WOMEN CENTRE  
P O BOX 335  
SANTO

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### Deposit Confirmation Advice

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Account Type	: VUV TERM DEPOSIT
Account Number	: 1164649
Deposit Amount	: 3343344
Currency	: VUV
Total Interest Amount	: 31972
Interest Rate (per annum)	: 1.9500 %
Deposit Start Date	: 11-Apr-2016
Term Period	: 179 DAYS
Maturity Date	: 07-Oct-2016
Interest Payment Frequency	: Maturity
Interest Payment Method	: REINVEST

In the absence of prior instructions we will automatically renew your Term Deposit for the same period at the prevailing rate of interest unless you give us alternative instructions within two (2) days before the maturity date.

This is a computer generated advice and requires no signature

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## ANNEX 4: PEOPLE INVOLVED

Name of person	Type of employee	Role	Time engaged	Contact details	Position post- activity
Merilyn Tah	VWC Staff	Coordinator	July 2012 – June 2016	c/- VWC, Vila	Coordinator, VWC, Vila
Tatavola Matas	VWC Staff	Lawyer 1	July 2012-June 2016	c/- VWC, Vila	Lawyer 1/Deputy, VWC, Vila
Kristine Keasi	VWC Staff	Mobile Counsellor	July 2012 – June 2016	c/- VWC, Vila	Mobile Counsellor, VWC, Vila
Lily Natu Tawari	VWC Staff	Counsellor	July 2012 – December 2013	c/- VWC, Vila	Deceased
Juliet Buleko	VWC Staff	Counsellor	July 2012- June 2016	c/- VWC, Vila	Counsellor, VWC, Vila
Sonia Wasi	VWC Staff	Deputy Coordinator	July 2012 – February 2013	Unkown	Unknown
Lynne Tule	VWC Staff	Counsellor	July 2012- December 2013	c/- VWC, Vila	CAVAW Officer, VWC, Vila
Lynne Tule	VWC Staff	CAVAW Officer	January 2014- June 2016	c/- VWC, Vila	CAVAW Officer, VWC, Vila
Fridah Butu	VWC Staff	Counsellor Supervisor	January 2013-June 2016	C/- VWC, Vila	Unknown
Bertha Misseve	VWC Staff	Comm’y Educator	July 2012- September 2014	c/- VWC, Vila	Bahaii Faith, Port Vila
Tounga Ben	VWC Staff	Cleaner	July 2012- January 2013	c/- VWC, Vila	Unknown
Lisa Ishmael	VWC Staff	Finance/Admin. Officer	July 2012- December 2013	C/- VWC, Vila	Finance/Office Manager, VWC, Vila
Lisa Ishmael	VWC Staff	Finance/Office Manager	Jan 2014 – June 2016	C/- VWC, Vila	Finance/Office Manager, VWC, Vila
Leikita Mael	VWC Staff	Research Officer	September 2013-June 2016	C/- VWC, Vila	Research Officer, VWC, Vila
Serah Garae	VWC	Volunteer Counsellor	Sep 2013 - Nov 2013	C/- VWC, Vila	Counsellor VWC, Vila
Serah Garae	VWC Staff	Counsellor	November 2013- June 2016	C/- VWC, Vila	Counsellor VWC, Vila
Charlotte Wai	VWC	Volunteer Counsellor	January- February 2014	C/- VWC, Vila	Counsellor, VWC, Vila
Charlotte Wai	VWC Staff	Counsellor	March 2014- June 2016	C/- VWC, Vila	Counsellor, VWC, Vila
Lily Binihi	VWC Staff	Cleaner	April 2013- June 2016	C/- VWC, Vila	Cleaner, VWC, Vila
Kerry Philip	VWC Staff	Gardener	July 2103- June 2016	C/- VWC, Vila	Gardener, VWC, Vila
Miriam Bule	VWC	Volunteer Counsellor	November 2014 - June 2016	C/- VWC, Vila	Counsellor, VWC, Vila
Stephanie Haruel	VWC Staff	Community Educator	July 2015-January 2016	Unknown	Department of Foreign Affairs, Port Vila
Jelinda Toa	VWC Staff	Lawyer 2	May 2015-April 2016	Unknown	State Counsel at State Law Office
Benjamin Matan	VWC	Volunteer	March 2015- July 2015	Fresh Water, Vila	Ministry of Climate Change
Jenny Rose Garae	VWC	Volunteer	December 2014- February 2016	Mele Village	Unknown
Latanya Bice	VWC	Volunteer	September 2013- June 2016	C/- VWC, Port Vila	Volunteer, VWC
Annety Rose	VWC	Volunteer	December 2014- February 2015	Malapoa Waetwood	USP Student

Name of person	Type of employee	Role	Time engaged	Contact details	Position post- activity
Wendy Daniel	VWC	Volunteer	December 2015-February 2016	Unknown	VIT Student
Harina Binihi	VWC	Volunteer	August 2016	Anamburu, Port Vila	Vila North Student
Sandria Worer	VWC	Volunteer	December 2015- February 2016	Bladinier, Port Vila	Tebakor College Student
Maeva Tahi	VWC	Volunteer	April 2016- June 2016	Freshwater, Port Vila	Unknown
Jill Makikon	VWC	Volunteer	May 2016- June 2016	C/- VWC, Port Vila	Community Educator, VWC, Vila
Trisha Leodoro	VWC	Volunteer	May 2016- June 2016	C/- VWC, Port Vila	Volunteer, VWC
Lisa Thomas	TCC Staff	Project Officer	July 2012-June 2015	Unknown	CARE International
Dorinda Uguna	TCC Staff	Project Officer	November 2015- June 2016	Unknown	Department of Pubic Works
Lily Natu Tawari	TCC Staff	Counsellor	January 2014-September 2014	Deceased	Deceased
Beatrice Yapus	VWC	Volunteer	July 2012-March 2014	C/- TCC, Tanna	Counsellor, TCC, Tanna
Beatrice Yapus	TCC Staff	Counsellor	April 2014-June 2016	C/- TCC, Tanna	Counsellor, TCC, Tanna
Dorothy Johnson	TCC Staff	Counsellor	July 2012- November 2013	Williams Bay, Erromango	Unkown
Isabel Iavisi	TCC Staff	Counsellor	July 2012-November 2013	Unknown	Unknown
Julie Loughman	TCC	Volunteer	July 2012- December 2013	Unknown	Unknown
Priscilla Kausiama	TCC Staff	Office Assistant	July 2012 - February 2015	C/- TCC, Tanna	Counsellor, TCC, Tanna
Priscilla Kausiama	TCC Staff		March 2105- June 2016	C/- TCC, Tanna	Counsellor, TCC, Tanna
Lillian Taseru	TCC	Volunteer	February 2014- March 2015	C/- TCC, Tanna	Office Assistant, TCC, Tanna
Lillian Taseru	TCC Staff	Office Assistant	April 2015- June 20106	C/- TCC, Tanna	Office Assistant, TCC, Tanna
Rita Whyte	TCC	Volunteer	September 2014- June 2016	Unkown	Unknown
Noelline Yawa	TCC	Volunteer	September 2015-June 2016	C/- TCC, Tanna	Volunteer, TCC, Tanna
Kathy Bani	SCC Staff	Project Officer	July 2012 – June 2016	C/- SCC, Santo	Project Officer, SCC, Luganville, Santo
Fridah Butu	SCC Staff	Counsellor	July 2012 – December 2012	Unknown	Unknown
Nadia Eric	SCC Staff	Office Assistant	July 2102 – December 2012	C/- SCC, Santo	Office Assistant, Luganville, Santo
Nadia Eric	SCC Staff	Counsellor	January 2013 – June 2016	C/- SCC, Santo	Counsellor, SCC, Luganville, Santo
Shanna Ligo	SCC Staff	Counsellor	July 2012 – April 2015	C/- SCC, Santo	CE/Counsellor SCC, Luganville, Santo

Name of person	Type of employee	Role	Time engaged	Contact details	Position post- activity
Shanna Ligo	SCC Staff	Community Educator/Counsellor	May 2015 –June 2016	C/- SCC Santo	Counsellor/CE SCC, Luganville, Santo
Viran Molisa	SCC staff	Counsellor	January 2013 – June 2016	C/- SCC Santo	Counsellor, SCC, Luganville, Santo
Melica Vocor	SCC Staff	Office Assistant	January 2013 – April 2013	C/- SCC, Santo	Counsellor, SCC, Luganville, Santo
Melica Vocor	SCC Staff	Counsellor	May 2013 – June 2016	C/- SCC, Santo	Counsellor, SCC, Luganville, Santo
Davina Bule	SCC Staff	Office Assistant	February 2013 – February 2014	C/- 7785569	Committee for Disaster in Luganville
Aureline Konkon	SCC Staff	Volunteer	January 2014 – February 2015	C/- MCC, Malekula	Project Officer, MCC, Malekula
Eva Rowsy	SCC Staff	Volunteer	February 2014 – February 2015	C/- MCC, Malekula	Counsellor, MCC, Malekula
Edwina George	SCC Staff	Volunteer	September 2015 – December 2015	C/-SCC, Santo	Office Assistant, SCC, Luganville, Santo
Edwina George	SCC Staff	Office Assistant	January 2016 – June 2016	C/- SCC, Santo	Office Assistant, SCC, Luganville, Santo
Shina Timothy	MCC Staff	Project Officer	March 2015 – April 2015	Uripiv, Malekula	Volunteer, Stretem Rod Blong Jastis
Aureline Konkon	MCC Staff	Counsellor	March 2015 – May 2015	c/ MCC, Lakatoro, Malekula	Project Officer, MCC, Malekula
Aureline Konkon	MCC Staff	Project Officer	June 2015 – June 2016	c/MCC, Lakatoro, Malekula	Project Officer, MCC, Malekula
Eva Rowsy	MCC Staff	Office Assistant	March 2015 – May 2015	c/ MCC, Lakatoro, Malekula	Counsellor, MCC, Malekula
Eva Rowsy	MCC Staff	Counsellor	June 2015 – June 2016	c/MCC, Lakatoro, Malekula	Counsellor, MCC, Malekula
Jenny Bui	MCC	Volunteer	April 2015 – June 2016	c/MCC, Lakatoro, Malekula	Volunteer, MCC, Malekula
Caroline Natnaur	MCC Staff	Office Assistant	October 2015 – March 2016	c/Norsup Hospital, Malekula	Volunteer, Norsup Hospital, Malekula
Monique Tuasu	MCC	Volunteer	October 2015 – March 2016	c/ MCC, Lakatoro, Malekula	Office Assistant, MCC, Malekula
Monique Tuasu	MCC Staff	Office Assistant	April 2016 – June 2016	c/ MCC, Lakatoro, Malekula	Office Assistant, MCC, Malekula
Grace Ralph	ToCC Staff	Project Officer	July 2012- June 2016	C/- ToCC, Sola, Vanua Lava	Project Officer , ToCC, Sola
Ann Joy Sikir	ToCC Staff	Counsellor	July 2012- June 2016	C/- ToCC, Sola, Vanua Lava	Counsellor, ToCC, Sola
Folin Joy	ToCC Staff	Office Assistant	July 2012- September 2013	C/- ToCC, Sola, Vanua Lava	Counsellor, ToCC, Sola
Folin Joy	ToCC Staff	Counsellor	October 2013- June 2016	C/- ToCC, Sola, Vanua Lava	Counsellor, ToCC, Sola
Bensaline Wogale	ToCC	Volunteer	October 2012-September 2013	C/- ToCC, Sola, Vanua Lava	Office Assistant, ToCC, Sola
Bensaline Wogale	ToCC Staff	Office Assistant	October 2013- June 2016	C/- ToCC, Sola, Vanua Lava	Office Assistant, ToCC, Sola
Winnie Lilip	ToCC	Volunteer	August 2013-June 2016	C/- ToCC, Sola, Vanua Lava	Volunteer, ToCC, Sola
Dr Juliet Hunt	VWC Consultant	Consultant in strategic planning, monitoring, risk assessment; & research	July 2012- June 2016	julietmhunt@gmail.com	Consultant in gender and development, program planning, monitoring, evaluation, and gender training, Blue Mountains, Australia
John Liu	VWC	Trustee	July 2012- June 2016	c/- VWC, Vila	Vango, Vila
Moses Stephens	VWC	Trustee	July 2012- June 2016	c/- FM 107, Vila	FM 107 announcer, Vila
Jocelyn Mete	VWC	Trustee	July 2012- June 2016	c/- VWC, Vila	Consultant, Vila
Meriam Abel	VWC	Trustee	2013- June 2016	C/- WHO, Port Vila	WHO, Port Vila

## ANNEX 5: DOCUMENTATION PRODUCED

### PROGRAM REPORTS

Name of document	Type of document	Document owner	Date document produced	Location of document
<b>PROGRAM DESIGN</b>				
Concept Paper, July 2012-June 2017	Concept Paper	VWC	October 2011	VWC
Draft Program Design Document (PDD), July 2012 – June 2016	Draft PDD	VWC	March 2012	VWC
Final Program Design Document, July 2012 – June 2016 (including Annual Plan for Year 1)	PDD	VWC	June 2012	VWC
Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: July 2012 – June 2016	M&E Plan	VWC	November 2012	VWC
<b>ANNUAL PLANS</b>				
Annual Plan Year 2: July 2013 – June 2016	Annual Plan	VWC	April 2013	VWC
Annual Plan Year 3: July 2014 – June 2015	Annual Plan	VWC	May 2014	VWC
Annual Plan Year 4: July 2015 – June 2016	Annual Plan	VWC	May 2015	VWC
<b>PROGRESS REPORTS</b>				
Progress Report 1: Year 1, Jul – Nov 2012	Progress Report	VWC	December 2012	VWC
Progress Report 2: Year 1, Dec 2012 – Jun 2013 & Year 2, Jul – Nov 2013	Progress Report	VWC	January 2014	VWC
Progress Report 3: Year 2, Jan – Jun 2014 & Year 3, Jul – Nov 2014	Progress Report	VWC	December 2014	VWC
Progress Report 4: Year 3 Dec 2014 – Jun 2015 & Year 4 Jul – Nov 2015	Progress Report	VWC	December 2015	VWC
<b>FINANCIAL ACQUITTALS</b>				
Financial Acquittals: Year 1, Jul 2012 30 Jun 2013; Year 2, Jul –Aug 2013	Acquittal	VWC	October 2013	VWC
Financial Acquittals: Year 2, Jul 2013 – Jun 2014; Year 3: July 2014	Acquittal	VWC	August 2014	VWC
Financial Acquittals: Year 3: May 2015	Acquittal	VWC	June 2015	VWC
Financial Acquittals: Year 4, July 2015 – June 2016	Acquittal	VWC	September 2016	VWC
<b>REVIEWS</b>				
Review of Australian aid initiatives in the Pacific aimed at ending violence against women	Review of CAVAWs & male advocacy including a field visit to Vanuatu	AusAID	2013	DFAT
Joint DFAT-MFAT Independent Evaluation of the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre: Final Draft Report	Review of FWCC regional initiatives including a field visit to Vanuatu	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	June 2015	DFAT



## COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH MATERIALS

Name of document	Type of document	Document owner	Date document produced	Location of document
<b>INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMUNICATION MATERIALS</b>				
<b>Year 1</b>				
Stop Rape stickers (reprint)	Sticker	VWC	Jul-Nov 2012	VWC
Domestic violence poster (reprint)	Poster	VWC	Jul-Nov 2012	VWC
2013 Calendar	Calendar	VWC	Jul-Nov 2012	VWC
<i>Stopem Kalja Blong Vaelens Agensem Ol Woman</i>	Leaflet targeted to men	VWC	March 2013	VWC
8 Rules for Children's Safety	Stickers	VWC	March 2013	VWC
VWC brochure	Brochure	VWC	Apl-Jun 2013	VWC
Sexual violence poster	Poster	VWC	Apl-Jun 2013	VWC
Equality, power & control coaster	Coaster	VWC	Apl-Jun 2013	VWC
Domestic violence sticker	Sticker	VWC	Apl-Jun 2013	VWC
<b>Year 2</b>				
2014 Calendar	Calendar	VWC	Dec 2013	VWC
<i>Human Raets Toksave</i>	Booklet	VWC	Jan-Apl 2014	VWC
<i>Wanem ia Domestik Vaelens?</i>	Booklet	VWC	Jan-Apl 2014	VWC
<i>Wanem ia Rep?</i>	Booklet	VWC	May 2014	VWC
<b>Year 3</b>				
Summary of research findings	Leaflet	VWC	Oct 2014	VWC
Violence against children	Sticker	VWC	Jul-Nov 2014	VWC
Family Protection Order sticker	Sticker	VWC	Jul-Nov 2014	VWC
Family Protection Order poster	Poster	VWC	Jul-Nov 2014	VWC
Poster on respecting children	Poster	VWC	Jul-Nov 2014	VWC
Poster on male responsibility	Poster	VWC	Jul-Nov 2014	VWC
Poster on Family Protection Act	Poster	VWC	Jul-Nov 2014	VWC
Poster targeted at young women	Poster	VWC	Jul-Nov 2014	VWC
2015 Calendar	Calendar	VWC	Dec 2014	VWC
VWC brochure	Brochure	VWC	Dec 2014	VWC
2015 Calendar (replaced after Tropical Cyclone Pam)	Calendar	VWC	Apl-May 2015	VWC
<b>Year 4</b>				
Stop Rape stickers	Stickers	VWC	Sep 2015	VWC
<i>Seksual Abius long ol Pikinini</i>	Booklet	VWC	Dec 2015	VWC
2016 Calendar	Calendar	VWC	Dec 2015	VWC
<b>LEGAL LITERACY AND RELATED MATERIALS</b>				
<b>Year 1</b>				
Family Protection Act (Bislama)	Legislation	VWC	Jul-Nov 2012	VWC
7 legal literacy brochures	Brochures	VWC	March 2013	VWC
4 legal rights brochures	Brochures	VWC	Apl-Jun 2013	VWC
<b>Year 2</b>				
FPA brochure (reprint)	Brochure	VWC	Nov 2013	VWC
<b>Year 4</b>				
4 legal rights brochures	Brochures	VWC	Nov 2015	VWC
Family Protection Act (English)	Legislation	VWC	Jul-Nov 2015	VWC
Family Protection Act (Bislama)	Legislation	VWC	Jan-Jun 2016	VWC
<b>NEWSLETTERS</b>				
Year 1: 1 edition (Oct 2012) Year 2: 3 editions (Jul 2013, Mar 2014, Jun 2014) Year 3: 0 editions Year 4: 1 edition (Jul 2015)	Newsletter	VWC	Oct 2012 Jul 2013; Mar 2014; Jun 2014 Jul 2015	VWC



## ANNEX 6: VWC PHYSICAL ASSETS PURCHASED WITH ACTIVITY FUNDS JULY 2012 – JUNE 2016

Physical asset	Cost (Vatu)	Date of purchase	What will happen to asset following completion of activity?
<b>New Assets Purchased Year 1, July 2012 – June 2013</b>			
VWC building purchase price (28,800,000), lease & land rent	28,829,250	5/12/2012	VWC will continue to use the premises
1 Electric Fan	4,000	19/12/2012	Still in use by VWC
1 sign board & banner	241,875	8/2/2013	Still in use by VWC
Renovations to VWC premises including contractor fees, materials, valuation & survey fees	9,760,452	Various dates	Still in use by VWC
<b>New Assets Purchased Year 2, July 2013 – June 2014</b>			
2 x 15L water urn & 1 x 20L water urn	44,055	20/09/13	1 x 15L still in use by SCC 1 x 15L still in use by TCC 1 x 20L still in use by VWC
1 bookcase & 1 computer desk	18,660	18/9/13	Still in use by VWC Finance Officer
7 computer desk	286,860	24/9/13	Still in use by VWC
1 Wireless net gear router & USB	16,000	17/10/13	Still in use by VWC
2 Toshiba external hard drive	22,000	24/01/14	Still in use by Research Office & VWC media
Motherboard	79,591	26/2/14	Still in use by VWC Research Laptop
New battery for Office Laptop	5,000	28/2/14	Still in use by VWC Lawyer
1 HP printer & 1 full set computer	65,000 87,400	16/4/14 16/4/14	Still in use by VWC Finance Office Still in use by VWC Research Officer
1 filing cabinet	56,400	6/5/14	Still in use by VWC Counsellors
1 filing cabinet	56,400	5/6/14	Still in use by VWC Finance Officer
5 surge protector	10,410	6/6/14	Still in use by VWC Finance Office, Community Educator, Lawyer and TCC
Renovations to VWC premises incl contractor fees & materials	6,494,514	Various dates	Still in use by VWC
<b>New Assets Purchased Year 3, July 2014 – June 2015</b>			
1 Canon print/scan/copy printer	6,000	8/7/14	Still in use by VWC Coordinator
1 Filing cabinet 4 drawer	36,500	23/7/14	Still in use by VWC Lawyer
11 8GB USB	18,700	4/8/14	Still in use by VWC Finance Officer, Counsellor Supervisor, VWC CE, Lawyer, SCC PO, TCC PO, ToCC PO and SCC CE
1 Digital camera	25,000	18/9/14	Still in use by TCC
1 memory card for Digital camera	700	25/9/14	Still in use by TCC
1 Logistic wireless presenter	10,000	25/9/14	Still in use by VWC
1 Electric Kettle	9,850	13/1/15	Still in use by VWC Counsellors
1 HP PC	58,999	13/1/15	Still in use by VWC Finance Officer
3 wireless adaptor	19,000	4/2/15	Still in use by VWC Finance Officer, Research Officer and Lawyer
1 DVD Deck	4,300	12/2/15	Still in use by VWC (Family Room)
1 set of 3 seater/sofa	79,000	18/2/15	Still in use by VWC (Family Room)
2 Electric Fan	5,280	19/2/15	Still in use by VWC
2 office chairs, 2 wooden chairs & 5 plastic chairs	29,000	23/2/15	1 office chair still in use by VWC Research Officer; 1 office chair, 2 wooden chairs & 5 plastic chairs still in use by MCC
1 full set computer & printer	128,500	25/2/15	Still in use by MCC
1 HP PC	55,000	26/2/15	Still in use by VWC Counsellors
2 bookshelves	25,980	27/2/15	Still in use by MCC

Physical asset	Cost (Vatu)	Date of purchase	What will happen to asset following completion of activity?
1 filling cabinet 4 drawer	56,400	27/2/15	Still in used by MCC
1 6GB USB	2,000	27/2/15	Still in use by MCC PO
2 Computer desk	15,980	2/3/15	1 computer desk still used by VWC Counsellors; 1 still used by MCC
1 Sony Fridge	46,500	31/3/15	Still used by VWC
12 plastic chairs	20,400	20/5/15	Still used by VWC
1 Electric Kettle	9,850	16/6/15	Still used by MCC
Renovations to VWC main building, construction of kitchen/staff room & walkway incl fees & materials	11,509,568	Various dates	Still in use by VWC
<b>New Assets Purchased Year 4, July 2015 – June 2016</b>			
1 HP Laptop	59,800	12/8/15	Still used by CAVAW Officer
2 Wooden Table	36,500	15/3/15	Still used by VWC
1 wireless mouse	1,995	17/11/15	Still used by CAVAW Officer
1 External hard drive	10,500	17/11/15	Still used by Research Officer
1 HP (black & white) Printer	15,000	16/2/16	Still used by Research Officer
16mm/16mm internet cable	20,000	25/2/16	Still used by VWC
1 full set computer & printer	179,000	8/3/16	Still used by VWC Counsellors
1 double bed hardwood	36,800	15/3/16	Still used by VWC (client rest-room/annex)
1 spring mattress	39,800	15/3/16	Still used by VWC (client rest-room/annex)
1 table & 4 chairs	43,980	15/3/16	Still used by VWC (waiting room)
1 coffee table	19,500	3/5/16	Still used by VWC in reception area
1 conference room table	21,000	3/5/16	Still used by VWC (Conference room)
1 front desk table	42,530	14/6/16	Still used by VWC
15 Chairs	103,500	14/6/15	Still used by VWC (Conference room)
1 seater sofa	29,900	14/6/16	Still used by VWC (Coordinator's Room)
2 seater sofa	39,900	14/6/16	Still used by VWC (Coordinator's Room)

### SCC PHYSICAL ASSETS PURCHASED WITH ACTIVITY FUNDS

Physical asset	Cost (Vatu)	Date of purchase	What will happen to asset following completion of activity?
<b>New Assets Purchased Year 1, July 2012 – June 2013</b>			
1 Printer	28,000	11/1/2013	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
1 Computer	117,000	15/3/2013	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
2 filling cabinet	47,000	5/4/2013	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
1 Computer	89,000	11/4/2013	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
Photocopier/scanner	40,000	24/4/2013	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
Digital recorder	18,000	24/4/2013	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
Refrigerator	74,000	14/6/2013	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
<b>New Assets Purchased Year 2, July 2013 – June 2014</b>			
1 notebook laptop	79,000	29/1/14	Will continue to be used by SCC PO.
1 set PC	89,000	4/2/14	Will continue to be used by SCC CE.
1 overhead projector & 1 surge protector	97,940	26/2/14	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
2 tables & 6 chairs	60,000	3/4/14	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
8 GB USB	1,000	5/5/14	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
26 yard fabric polyester for curtains	7,280	23/6/14	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
<b>New Assets Purchased Year 3, July 2014 – June 2015</b>			
1 new mobile phone	4,500	21/4/15	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.
1 filling cabinet 4 drawer	30,000	29/6/15	Will continue to be used by SCC staff.

## ANNEX 7: CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND STATUS AT END OF ACTIVITY

Name of contract	Contract number	Contractual obligations/terms	Status at the end of activity
<b>GRANT AGREEMENT DEED</b> between <b>COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA</b> represented by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), and <b>VANUATU WOMEN'S CENTRE</b> FOR Reducing Violence Against Women Program – phase 6	AusAID Agreement 63882, 5 <sup>th</sup> October 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activity to be carried out as outlined in the PDD</li> <li>▪ Sound financial and administrative systems and fraud detection and response procedures</li> <li>▪ Annual Plans to be submitted by end June each year from June 2013</li> <li>▪ Progress Reports to be submitted each December</li> <li>▪ 70% acquittals of funds to be submitted before payment of annual tranches</li> <li>▪ VWC owns title to intellectual property (Amendment 19<sup>th</sup> November 2012)</li> <li>▪ Commonwealth of Australia is indemnified</li> <li>▪ VWC to acknowledge funding</li> <li>▪ Activity Completion Report and Acquittal</li> </ul>	Contractual obligations met with submission of Activity Completion Report including acquittals

## ANNEX 8: CONTINUATION OF COMPONENTS OF ACTIVITY

Which component is being continued?	Who is taking this forward?	Contact details
<b>All components</b>	Vanuatu Women's Centre with core support for the national program from the Australian aid program	Marilyn Tahi, Coordinator; Tatavola Matas, Deputy Coordinator <a href="mailto:vwnc@vanuatu.com.vu">vwnc@vanuatu.com.vu</a> <a href="mailto:vola.matas.vwc@gmail.com">vola.matas.vwc@gmail.com</a>  PO Box 1358, Port Vila, Vanuatu Phone: (678) 25764/24000 Fax: (678) 22478
Component 1: VWC Counselling, Legal Assistance and Support Services		
Component 2: Branches and Committees Against Violence Against Women (CAVAWs)		
Component 3: VWC Community Education and Awareness/Prevention		
Component 4: Human and Legal Rights Lobbying and Training and Male Advocacy		
Component 5: Management and Institutional Strengthening		

## ANNEX 9A: MONITORING AND EVALUATION DATA, 2012 –2016

### 1. VWC, BRANCH AND CAVAW NEW CLIENTS

#### 1.1. VWC NEW CLIENTS

**Table 1.1a: Total VWC New Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012-June 2013	258	75	12	11	2	4	0	2	38	402
July 2013-June 2014	376	87	12	4	7	5	1	1	36	529
July 2014-June 2015	582	112	10	13	10	6	0	2	20	755
July 2015-June 2016	535	113	14	18	14	3	0	2	32	731
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1751</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2,417</b>

DV: Domestic Violence; CM: Child Maintenance; FM: Family Maintenance; CA: Child Abuse; P: physical; S: sexual; SH: Sexual Harassment.

**Table 1.1b: Total VWC New Clients Girls 0-17 Years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	7
July 2013-June 2014	3	1	0	4	7	1	0	0	0	16
July 2014-June 2015	4	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	24
July 2015-June 2016	1	2	0	16	14	0	0	1	0	34
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>

**Table 1.1c: Total VWC New Clients Boys 0-17 Years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
July 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 2014-June 2015	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
July 2015-June 2016	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>

**Table 1.1d: Total VWC Breakdown Summary of New Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June 2013	388	96.5%	7	1.7%	7	1.7%	402
July 2013-June 2014	513	97%	16	3%	0	0%	529
July 2014-June 2015	728	96.4%	24	3.2%	3	0.4%	755
July 2015-June 2016	695	95.1%	34	4.7%	2	0.3%	731
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2,417</b>

## 1.2 SCC NEW CLIENTS

**Table 1.2a: Total SCC New Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	79	46	6	2	1	5	1	0	33	173
July 2013-June 2014	72	65	10	1	5	0	5	0	36	194
July 2014-June 2015	134	56	9	3	11	2	2	1	23	241
July2015-June2016	141	49	3	6	12	3	0	0	20	234
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>842</b>

**Table 1.2b: Total SCC New Clients Girls 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
July 2013-June 2014	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	7
July 2014-June 2015	0	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	14
July2015-June2016	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	14
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>

**Table 1.2c: Total SCC New Clients Boys 0-17 Years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
July 2015-June2016	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

Note: there was no New Clients Boys 0-17 years for year 2 and year 3.

**Table 1.2d: Total SCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	167	97%	5	3%	1	0.6%	173
July 2013-June 2014	187	96%	7	4%	0	0%	194
July 2014-June 2015	227	94%	14	6%	0	0%	241
July2015-June2016	216	92%	14	6%	4	2%	234
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>94.7%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>842</b>

## 1.3 TCC NEW CLIENTS

**Table 1.3a: Total TCC New Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	49	27	6	1	0	2	0	0	13	98
July 2013-June 2014	73	43	8	5	2	9	0	2	10	152
July 2014-June 2015	88	27	5	4	10	4	0	0	12	150
July2015-June2016	91	30	1	0	6	4	0	2	6	140
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>540</b>

Note: TCC is underreported for year 4 due to lack of capacity in data collection, particularly after the dismissal of the TCC PO.

**Table 1.3b: Total TCC New Clients Girls 0-17 Years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012-June 2013	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
July 2013-June 2014	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5
July 2014-June 2015	7	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	20
July2015-June2016	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>

**Table 1.3c: Total TCC New Clients Boys 0-17 Years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
July 2014-June 2015	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
July2015-June2016	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

\*Note: There was no New Clients Boys in year 1.

**Table 1.3d: Total TCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	95	97%	3	3%	0	0%	98
July 2013-June 2014	144	95%	5	3%	3	2%	152
July 2014-June 2015	129	86%	20	13%	1	1%	150
July2015-June2016	132	94.3%	6	4.3%	2	1.4%	140
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>540</b>

#### 1.4 TOCC NEW CLIENTS

**Table 1.4a: Total TOCC New Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	12	6	1	1	5	1	3	0	18	47
July 2013-June 2014	39	8	0	1	9	1	1	0	11	70
July 2014-June 2015	41	23	0	1	5	2	7	0	10	89
July2015-June2016	69	19	1	4	5	5	1	2	3	109
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>315</b>

**Table 1.4b: Total TOCC New Clients Girls 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	7
July 2013-June 2014	2	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	11
July 2014-June 2015	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	9
July2015-June2016	0	0	0	1	5	2	1	1	0	10
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>

**Table 1.4c: Total TOCC New Clients Boys 0-17 Years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
July 2014-June 2015	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
July 2015-June 2016	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>

\*Note: There was no New Clients Boys 0-17 years in year 1.

**Table 1.4d: Total TOCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June 2013	40	85%	7	15%	0	0%	47
July 2013-June 2014	56	80%	11	16%	3	4%	70
July 2014-June 2015	79	89%	9	10%	1	1%	89
July 2015-June 2016	96	88%	10	9%	3	3%	109
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>315</b>

## 1.5 MCC NEW CLIENTS

**Table 1.5a: Total MCC New Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
March 2015-June 2015	25	5	0	3	1	2	0	0	8	44
July 2015-June 2016	128	32	0	4	8	5	4	1	4	186
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>230</b>

**Table 1.5b: Total MCC New Clients Girls 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
March 2015-June 2015	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
July 2015-June 2016	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table 1.5c: Total MCC New Clients Boys 0-17 Years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
March 2015-June 2015	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
July 2015-June 2016	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>

**Table 1.5d: Total MCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
March 2015-June 2015	40	91%	1	2%	3	7%	44
July 2015-June 2016	170	91.4%	8	4.3%	8	4.3%	186
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>91 %</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>230</b>

## 1.6 CAVAW NEW CLIENTS

**Table 1.6a: Total CAVAW New Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 –June 2013 (33 CAVAWs)	229	18	3	6	8	3	0	3	7	277
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	289	42	12	2	0	8	8	2	23	386
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	271	47	8	18	8	4	1	0	31	388
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,051</b>

Note: CAVAW data for year 4 will be collected during the first 5 months of the new phase.

**Table 1.6b: Total CAVAW New Clients Girls 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013 (33 CAVAWs)	3	1	0	0	8	0	0	1	1	14
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	23	1	0	2	0	5	3	0	0	34
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	0	0	0	15	8	0	0	0	0	23
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>71</b>

**Table 1.6c: Total CAVAW New Clients Boys 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2014 -June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table 1.6d: Total CAVAW Breakdown Summary of New Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013 (33 CAVAWs)	263	95%	14	5%	0	0%	277
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	352	91%	34	9%	0	0%	386
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	362	93%	23	6%	3	1%	388
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1,051</b>

Note: Most CAVAWs are not yet disaggregating client data by age and sex.



## 2. VWC, BRANCH AND CAVAW REPEAT CLIENTS

### 2.1 VWC REPEAT CLIENTS

Table 2.1a Total VWC Repeat Clients (Women and Children)

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -Jun2013	350	169	30	2	2	6	0	2	80	641
July 2013-June2014	622	238	17	0	13	2	0	3	73	968
July 2014-June2015	960	310	27	4	4	1	1	0	126	1,433
July2015-June2016	1,218	448	34	32	24	11	0	5	87	1,859
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>4,901</b>

Table 2.1b: Total VWC Repeat Clients Girls 0-17 years

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	6
July 2013-June 2014	3	1	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	18
July 2014-June 2015	2	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	10
July2015-June2016	3	3	0	28	24	1	0	1	0	60
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94</b>

Table 2.1c: Total VWC Repeat Clients Boys 0-17 years

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
July 2014-June 2015	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
July2015-June2016	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

Note: VWC had no repeat client Boys 0-17 years for Year 2.

Table 2.1d: Total VWC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	634	98.9%	6	0.9%	1	0.2%	641
July 2013-June 2014	950	98%	18	2%	0	0%	968
July 2014-June 2015	1,422	99.2%	10	0.7%	1	0.1%	1,433
July2015-June2016	1,795	96.6%	60	3.2%	4	0.2%	1,859
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,801</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>4,901</b>

### 2.2 SCC REPEAT CLIENTS

Table 2.2a: Total SCC Repeat Clients (Women and Children)

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	191	326	57	2	0	0	0	0	74	650
July 2013-June 2014	173	383	68	5	6	2	1	0	57	695
July 2014-June 2015	363	582	81	6	7	2	0	3	120	1,164
July 2015-June 2016	426	428	63	4	26	6	0	0	88	1,041
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>3,550</b>

**Table 2.2b: Total SCC Repeat Clients Girls 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
July 2013-June 2014	1	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	10
July 2014-June 2015	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	13
July 2015-June 2016	0	0	0	3	26	0	0	0	0	29
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>

**Table 2.2c: Total SCC Repeat Clients Boys 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
July 2015-June 2016	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

Note: SCC had no repeat client Boys 0-17 years for year 1 and year 3.

**Table 2.2d: Total SCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June 2013	648	99.7%	2	0.3%	0	0%	650
July 2013-June 2014	680	98%	10	1%	5	1%	695
July 2014-June 2015	1,151	99%	13	1%	0	0%	1,164
July 2015-June 2016	1,011	97.1%	29	2.8%	1	0.1%	1,041
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>98.3%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>3,550</b>

## 2.3 TCC REPEAT CLIENTS

**Table 2.3a: Total TCC Repeat Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	24	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	41
July 2013-June 2014	59	28	11	0	0	0	0	2	7	107
July 2014-June 2015	75	25	0	1	2	0	0	0	13	116
July 2015-June 2016	106	82	1	0	2	3	2	3	17	216
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>480</b>

**Table 2.3b: Total TCC Repeat Client Girls 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
July 2014-June 2015	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
July 2015-June 2016	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>

Note: TCC had no Repeat Client Girls for year 2; and no Repeat Client Boys for year 1 to year 4.

**Table 2.3c: Total TCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012 -June 2013	38	93%	3	7%	41
July 2013-June 2014	107	100%	0	0%	107
July 2014-June 2015	110	95%	6	5%	116
July2015-June2016	207	96%	9	4%	216
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>480</b>

**2.4 TOCC REPEAT CLIENTS****Table 2.4a: Total TOCC Repeat Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	13
July 2013-June 2014	40	12	0	0	5	3	0	1	10	71
July 2014-June 2015	48	40	0	0	2	5	4	0	4	103
July 2015-June 2016	202	81	0	3	6	6	3	3	15	319
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>506</b>

**Table 2.4b: Total TOCC Repeat Clients Girls 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
July 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
July 2014-June 2015	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
July 2015-June 2016	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	3	0	13
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>

**Table 2.4c: Total TOCC Repeat Clients Boys 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2015-June 2016	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

Note: TOCC had no repeat clients Boys 0-17 years for years 1, 2 & 3.

**Table 2.4d: Total TOCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	11	85%	2	15%	0	0%	13
July 2013-June 2014	66	93%	5	7%	0	0%	71
July 2014-June 2015	99	96%	4	4%	0	0%	103
July2015-June2016	303	95%	13	4%	3	1%	319
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>94.7%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>506</b>

## 2.5 MCC REPEAT CLIENTS

**Table 2.5a: Total MCC Repeat Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
March 2015-Jun 2015	24	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	36
July 2015-June 2016	321	128	0	26	13	16	8	7	2	521
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>557</b>

**Table 2.5b: Total MCC Repeat Clients Girls 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
March 2015-Jun 2015	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
July 2015-June 2016	0	0	0	11	13	0	5	7	0	36
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>

**Table 2.5c: Total MCC Repeat Clients Boys 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2015-June 2016	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>

\*Note: MCC had no repeat client Boys 0-17 years for year 3.

**Table 2.5d: Total MCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)	Total
	Number	%	Number	%		
March 2015-Jun 2015	33	92%	3	8%	0	36
July 2015-June 2016	470	90%	36	7%	15	521
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>557</b>

## 2.6 CAVAW REPEAT CLIENTS

**Table 2.6a: Total CAVAW Repeat Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013 (33 CAVAWs)	48	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	54
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	144	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	158
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	61	7	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	75
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>287</b>

Note: CAVAW data for year 4 will be collected during the first 5 months of the new phase. Most CAVAWs were not disaggregating client data by age and sex during this phase.

**Table 2.6b: Total CAVAW Repeat Clients Girls 0-17 years**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	36
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>

**Table 2.6c: Total CAVAW Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012 -June2013 (33 CAVAWs)	54	100%	0	0%	54
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	122	77%	36	23%	158
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	73	97%	2	3%	75
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>287</b>

**3. REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION (NEW AND REPEAT)****Table 3.1: Number & Percent of Women, Girls, Men and Boys Requesting information from VWC**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012-June2013	86	3	89	43%	110	6	116	57%	<b>205</b>
Jul 2013-June2014	292	83	375	52%	257	91	348	48%	<b>723</b>
Jul 2014-June2015	223	38	261	50%	212	45	257	50%	<b>518</b>
Jul 2015-June2016	197	60	257	47%	248	39	287	53%	<b>544</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>1,990</b>

\*Note this includes information requests at booths for year 2, 3 & 4.

**Table 3.2: Number & Percent of Women, Girls, Men and Boys Requesting information from SCC**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012-June2013	164	2	166	73%	59	2	61	27%	<b>227</b>
Jul 2013-June2014	230	19	249	60%	160	4	164	40%	<b>413</b>
Jul 2014-June2015	978	43	1,021	84%	163	31	194	16%	<b>1,215</b>
Jul 2015-June2016	266	60	326	51%	237	73	310	49%	<b>636</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>2,491</b>

\*Note this includes information requests at booths for year 3 only.

**Table 3.3: Number & Percent of Women, Girls, Men and Boys Requesting information from TCC**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012-June2013	82	3	85	47%	96	0	96	53%	<b>181</b>
Jul 2013-June2014	97	2	99	34%	189	2	191	66%	<b>290</b>
Jul 2014-June2015	118	1	119	40%	177	1	178	60%	<b>297</b>
Jul 2015-June2016	98	15	113	48%	121	2	123	52%	<b>236</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>1,004</b>

**Table 3.4: Number & Percent of Women, Girls, Men and Boys Requesting information from TOCC**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012-June 2013	28	0	28	30%	63	3	66	70%	94
Jul 2013-June 2014	62	0	62	50%	63	0	63	50%	125
Jul 2014-June 2015	103	9	112	57%	84	0	84	43%	196
Jul 2015-June 2016	88	2	90	47%	102	0	102	53%	192
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>607</b>

\*Note this includes information requests from a booth in year 2 for TOCC.

**Table 3.5: Number & Percent of Women, Girls, Men and Boys Requesting information from MCC**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Mar 2015-Jun 2015	28	0	28	41%	39	2	41	59%	69
July 2015-Jun 2016	159	36	195	62%	84	35	119	38%	314
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>383</b>

**Table 3.6: Number & Percent of Women, Girls, Men and Boys Requesting information from CAVAWs**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012-June 2013 (33 CAVAWs)	707	5	712	61%	452	0	452	39%	1,164
Jul 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	435	124	559	53%	410	89	499	47%	1,058
Jul 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	705	30	735	61%	461	16	477	39%	1,212
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>3,434</b>

\*Note: CAVAW data for year 4 will be collected during the first 5 months of the new phase.

#### 4.1 VWC, BRANCH AND CAVAW TOTAL NEW AND REPEAT CLIENT SUPPORT AND INFORMATION REQUESTS

**Table 4.1.1: Total VWC New & Repeat Clients and Request for Information**

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rap e	SH	Inces t	Other s	Total
					P	S					
July 2012 – June 2013	Centre-based counselling	468	193	36	8	2	7	0	4	90	808
	Phone counselling	87	36	5	0	0	2	0	0	26	156
	Mobile counselling	53	15	1	5	2	1	0	0	2	79
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	608	244	42	13	4	10	0	4	118	1,043
	Information (female and male)	96	41	6	16	5	3	5	0	33	205
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1,248</b>

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2013- June 2014	Centre based counselling	861	302	28	2	18	7	1	4	90	1,313
	Phone counselling	97	16	1	0	2	0	0	0	15	131
	Mobile counselling	40	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	53
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	998	325	29	4	20	7	1	4	109	1,497
	Information (female and male)	262	104	13	52	5	40	3	1	243	723
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2,220</b>
July 2014- June 2015	Centre based counselling	1,456	391	36	17	14	6	1	1	127	2,049
	Phone counselling	66	20	0	0	0	1	0	1	18	106
	Mobile counselling	20	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	33
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	1,542	422	37	17	14	7	1	2	146	2,188
	Information (female and male)	286	72	23	7	9	14	5	11	91	518
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>2,706</b>
July 2015- June 2016	Centre based counselling	1,595	516	48	46	32	13	0	7	111	2,368
	Phone counselling	135	43	0	4	6	1	0	0	8	197
	Mobile counselling	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	1,753	561	48	50	38	14	0	7	119	2,590
	Information (female and male)	217	58	32	11	19	50	31	19	107	544
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>3,134</b>

Table 4.1.2: Total SCC New &amp; Repeat Clients and request for information

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2012 – June 2013	Centre-based counselling	246	344	60	4	1	5	1	0	87	748
	Phone counselling	21	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	60
	Mobile counselling	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	15
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	270	372	63	4	1	5	1	0	107	823

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
	Information(female and male)	43	71	7	4	6	5	0	5	86	227
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1,050</b>
July 2013- June 2014	Centre based counselling	217	397	68	6	11	2	6	0	82	789
	Phone counselling	23	47	10	0	0	0	0	0	9	89
	Mobile counselling	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>889</i>
	Information (female and male)	81	65	19	14	16	20	10	5	183	413
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1,302</b>
July 2014- June 2015	Centre based counselling	399	504	67	7	16	3	2	4	99	1,101
	Phone counselling	95	129	23	0	2	1	0	0	44	294
	Mobile counselling	3	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>1,405</i>
	Information (female and male)	204	143	22	10	20	44	5	1	766	1,215
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>2,620</b>
July 2015- June 2016	Centre based counselling	446	402	56	10	32	9	0	0	79	1,034
	Phone counselling	119	72	10	0	4	0	0	0	28	233
	Mobile counselling	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	8
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>1,275</i>
	Information (female and male)	272	78	10	4	4	5	0	0	263	636
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1,911</b>

Table 4.1.3: Total TCC New &amp; Repeat Clients and request for information

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2012 – June 2013	Centre-based counselling	69	30	9	1	0	2	0	0	13	124
	Phone counselling	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
	Mobile counselling	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>139</i>
	Information (female and male)	61	56	9	0	0	11	1	3	40	181
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>320</b>
July 2013-	Centre based counselling	111	51	18	4	1	8	0	3	17	213
	Phone counselling	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Mobile counselling	13	17	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	35



Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
June 2014	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	132	71	19	5	2	9	0	4	17	259
	Information (female and male)	91	72	21	7	5	16	0	2	76	290
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>549</b>
July 2014- June 2015	Centre based counselling	139	47	4	4	12	4	0	0	22	232
	Phone counselling	19	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	22
	Mobile counselling	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	163	52	5	5	12	4	0	0	25	266
	Information (female and male)	128	46	13	0	6	23	0	2	79	297
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>563</b>
July 2015- June 2016	Centre based counselling	170	96	1	0	8	7	0	3	22	307
	Phone counselling	26	16	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	48
	Mobile counselling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	197	112	2	0	8	7	2	5	23	356
	Information (female and male)	98	56	6	1	0	7	0	4	64	236
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>592</b>

Table 4.1.4: Total TOCC New &amp; Repeat Clients and request for information

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2012 – June 2013	Centre-based counselling	13	5	3	1	4	0	1	0	20	47
	Phone counselling	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	10
	Mobile counselling	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	16	6	3	1	7	1	3	0	23	60
	Information (female and male)	22	4	2	0	6	11	6	3	40	94
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>154</b>

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2013- June 2014	Centre based counselling	55	10	0	0	11	0	1	0	14	91
	Phone counselling	13	6	0	1	2	4	0	1	4	31
	Mobile counselling	11	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	19
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	79	20	0	1	14	4	1	1	21	141
	Information (female and male)	39	7	2	2	1	1	0	0	73	125
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>266</b>
July 2014- June 2015	Centre based counselling	42	24	0	1	5	3	9	0	9	93
	Phone counselling	30	23	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	59
	Mobile counselling	17	16	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	40
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	89	63	0	1	7	7	11	0	14	192
	Information (female and male)	112	26	0	6	4	0	1	0	47	196
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>388</b>
July 2015- June 2016	Centre based counselling	151	27	0	4	5	5	1	3	14	210
	Phone counselling	116	69	1	3	6	6	3	2	4	210
	Mobile counselling	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	271	100	1	7	11	11	4	5	18	428
	Information (female and male)	76	24	4	3	1	6	0	3	75	192
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>620</b>

Table 4.1.5: Total MCC New &amp; Repeat Clients and request for information

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
March 2014 – June 2015	Centre-based counselling	49	7	0	3	3	3	0	0	9	74
	Phone counselling	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	6

	Mobile counselling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	49	8	0	3	4	4	0	0	12	80
	Information (female and male)	36	7	1	2	1	0	2	0	20	69
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>149</b>
July 2015 - Jun 2016	Centre based counselling	326	122	0	26	15	17	11	8	5	530
	Phone counselling	108	35	0	4	6	4	1	0	1	159
	Mobile counselling	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	449	160	0	30	21	21	12	8	6	707
	Information (female and male)	152	44	22	14	9	36	11	1	25	314
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,021</b>

Table 4.1.6: Total CAVAWs New &amp; Repeat Clients and request for information

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2012 – June 2013 (33 CAVAWs)	Counselling (Woman)	277	20	3	7	8	3	0	3	10	331
	Information (female and male)	855	45	5	16	73	36	12	15	107	1,164
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,495</b>
July 2013- June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	<i>Counseling (Woman and Children)</i>	433	50	12	2	0	9	8	2	28	544
	Information (female and male)	791	85	15	11	15	40	23	1	77	1,058
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,602</b>
July 2014- June 2015	<i>Counseling (Woman and Children)</i>	332	54	10	20	8	5	1	0	33	463
	Information (female and male)	831	160	35	43	7	40	22	0	74	1,212
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1,675</b>

Note: CAVAW data for year 4 will be collected during the first 5 months of the new phase.

**Table 4.1.7: Grand Total Breakdown Summary of VWC Network New & Repeat Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June 2013	2,341	98%	46	1.9%	9	0.3%	<b>2,396</b>
July 2013-June 2014	3,177	95%	142	4.2%	11	0.3%	<b>3,330</b>
July 2014-June 2015	4,453	96.9%	129	2.8%	12	0.3%	<b>4,594</b>
July 2015-June 2016	5,095	95%	219	4%	42	1%	<b>5,356</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,066</b>	<b>96.1%</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>15,676</b>

Note: July 2015 – June 2016 figures do not include CAVAW data. CAVAW data for whole of year 4 (July 2015 – June 2016) will be included after the Provincial CAVAW Trainings from September to December 2016.

**Table 4.1.8: Grand Total Breakdown Summary of VWC Network Information Requests**

Year	Women		Girls		Men		Boys		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Jul 2012-Jun 2013	1,067	57%	13	0.6%	780	42%	11	0.6%	<b>1,871</b>
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	1,116	43%	228	9%	1,079	41%	186	7%	<b>2,609</b>
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	2,155	61%	121	3%	1,136	32%	95	3%	<b>3,507</b>
Jul 2015-Jun 2016	808	42%	173	9%	792	41%	149	8%	<b>1,922</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9,909</b>

Note: Years 1 to year 3 data includes information requests from CAVAW; most are not disaggregated by age.

Note: July 2015 – June 2016 figures do not include CAVAW data. CAVAW data for whole of year 4 (July 2015 – June 2016) will be included after the Provincial CAVAW Trainings from September to December 2016.

**Table 4.1.9: Grand Total of VWC Network New & Repeat Clients and Requests for Information**

Year	Total New Clients	Total Repeat Clients	Grand Total Counselling sessions	Total Information Requests VWC & Network	Grand Total Assistance (Counselling sessions & Information Requests)
Jul 2012-Jun 2013	997	1,399	2,396	1,871	4,267
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	1,332	1,998	3,330	2,609	5,939
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	1,667	2,927	4,594	3,507	8,101
Jul 2015-Jun 2016	1,400	3,956	5,356	1,922	7,278
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,396</b>	<b>10,280</b>	<b>15,676</b>	<b>9,909</b>	<b>25,585</b>

Note: July 2015 – June 2016 figures do not include CAVAW data. CAVAW data for whole of year 4 will be included after the Provincial CAVAW Trainings in late 2016.

## 4.2 VWC, BRANCH AND CAVAW CLIENT SUPPORT FUND

**Table 4.2: Total Client Support Fund (number of women and children assisted)**

Year	Who was assisted (client)	VWC	SCC	TCC	ToCC	MCC	CAVAWs	Others	Total Assisted
July 2012	Number of women (18+ years)	12	12	31	3	-	1	76	<b>135</b>
– June 2013	Number of girls (0-17 years)	0	5	2	2	-	14	0	<b>23</b>
	Number of boys (0-17 years)	0	2	0	0	-	0	0	<b>2</b>

Year	Who was assisted (client)	VWC	SCC	TCC	ToCC	MCC	CAVAWs	Others	Total Assisted
	<b>Total assisted</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>160</b>
July 2013 - June 2014	Number of women (18+ years)	25	10	50	4	-	4	155	<b>248</b>
	Number of girls (0-17 years)	4	1	2	3	-	8	1	<b>19</b>
	Number of boys (0-17 years)	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total assisted</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>267</b>
July 2014 - June 2015	Number of women (18+ years)	208	36	63	10	7	5	18	<b>347</b>
	Number of girls (0-17 years)	5	5	4	1	1	1	0	<b>17</b>
	Number of boys (0-17 years)	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	<b>5</b>
	<b>Total assisted</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>369</b>
July 2015 - June 2016	Number of women (18+ years)	238	51	39	18	34	3	0	<b>383</b>
	Number of girls (0-17 years)	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	<b>10</b>
	Number of boys (0-17 years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total assisted</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>393</b>
<b>Grand Total Assisted</b>		<b>496</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1,189</b>

\*Notes: "others" are women and children who benefit from the Client Support Fund who are not VWC, Branch or CAVAW clients. This mainly applies to situations where VWC or SCC pays for fuel for Police to serve FPOs, and in some cases the orders are served for applications from women who are not VWC clients. For year 1 and year 2 many women who benefitted from the serving of FPOs were also VWC clients. In year 3, the FPU referred all clients for FPOs to VWC. In year 4, VWC paid for fuel for Police to serve FPOs and child maintenance summons for VWC clients.

#### 4.3 SAFEHOUSE

**Table 4.3: Total Number of Women and Children Assisted with Safe House Facilities by VWC Network**

Year	Number of clients		Number of accompanying children		Total
	Women	Girls	Girls	Boys	
Jul 2012-June 2013	9	1	2	4	16
Jul 2014-June 2014	22	0	2	2	26
Jul 2014-June 2015	24	1	3	5	33
Jul 2015-June 2016	39	0	5	6	50
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>125</b>

#### 4.4 CLIENT SATISFACTION WITH VWC SERVICES

**Table 4.4: Number and % of Clients Satisfied with VWC Counselling Services (number and % who answered yes)**

Year	Survey Question	New Clients		Repeat Clients		Total New and Repeat Clients	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
July 2012 – Nov 2012	Satisfied with the counselling	5	100%	10	100%	15	100%
	Got what she came for	5	100%	9	90%	14	93%
	Felt counsellor listened	5	100%	9	90%	14	93%
<b>Total surveyed</b>		5		10		15	100%
April 2014- June 2014	Satisfied with the counselling	32	100%	3	100%	35	100%
	Got what she came for	32	100%	3	100%	35	100%
	Felt counsellor listened	32	100%	3	100%	35	100%
<b>Total surveyed</b>		32		3		35	100%
July 2014- June 2015	Satisfied with the counselling	34	100%	71	100%	105	100%
	Got what she came for	32	94%	68	96%	100	95%
	Felt counsellor listened	34	100%	70	99%	104	99%
<b>Total surveyed</b>		34		71		105	
July 2015- Nov 2015	Satisfied with the counselling	43	100%	29	91%	72	96%
	Got what she came for	43	100%	32	100%	75	100%
	Felt counsellor listened	43	100%	32	100%	75	100%
<b>Total surveyed</b>		43		32		75	

Note: No client satisfaction surveys were undertaken from December to June 2016.

#### 5. VWC AND BRANCH CLIENTS WHO REPORT TO THE POLICE

**Table 5.1.1: Total number and % of VWC new and repeat domestic violence and sexual assault (rape, child sexual assault and incest) clients who reported to police**

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul 2012- June 2013	Domestic Violence	32	258	12%	67	350	19%	99	608	16%
	Sexual Assault	5	8	63%	6	10	60%	11	18	61%
	<b>Total</b>	37	266	14%	73	360	20%	110	626	18%
	Domestic Violence	121	376	32%	107	622	17%	228	998	23%

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul 2013- June 2014	Sexual Assault	11	13	85%	6	18	33%	17	31	55%
	<b>Total</b>	132	389	34%	113	640	18%	245	1,029	24%
July 2014- June 2015	Domestic Violence	210	582	36%	99	960	10%	309	1,542	20%
	Sexual Assault	5	18	28%	2	6	33%	7	24	29%
	<b>Total</b>	215	600	36%	101	966	10%	316	1,566	20%
July 2015- June 2016	Domestic Violence	181	534	34%	118	1,214	10%	299	1,748	17%
	Sexual Assault	10	20	50%	6	41	15%	16	61	26%
	<b>Total</b>	191	554	34%	124	1,255	10%	315	1,809	17%

Table 5.1.2: Total VWC Breakdown by age of clients who report to police

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
Jun2012-Jul 2013	DV	99	0	99
	SA	7	4	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>110</b>
Jul 2013- June 2014	DV	227	1	228
	SA	7	10	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>245</b>
Jul 2014- June 2015	DV	308	1	309
	SA	2	5	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>316</b>
July 2015- June 2016	DV	299	0	299
	SA	5	11	16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	DV	933	2	935
	SA	21	30	51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>986</b>

Table 5.2.1: Total number and % of SCC new and repeat domestic violence and sexual assault (rape, child sexual assault and incest) clients who reported to police

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
July- Jun 2013	Domestic Violence	31	79	39%	0	191	0%	31	270	11%
	Sexual Assault	3	6	50%	0	0	0%	3	6	50%
	<b>Total</b>	34	85	40%	0	191	0%	34	276	12%

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul 2013- June 2014	Domestic Violence	7	72	10%	20	173	12%	27	245	11%
	Sexual Assault	5	5	100%	3	8	38%	8	13	62%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>14%</b>
Jul 2014- June 2015	Domestic Violence	46	134	34%	31	363	9%	77	497	15%
	Sexual Assault	10	16	63%	2	12	17%	12	28	43%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>17%</b>
July 2015- June 2016	Domestic Violence	30	141	21%	45	425	11%	75	566	13%
	Sexual Assault	8	15	53%	4	32	13%	12	47	26%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>14%</b>

Table 5.2.2: Total SCC Breakdown by age of clients who report to police

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
July 2012- Jun 2013	DV	31	0	31
	SA	3	0	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>
Jul 2013- June 2014	DV	27	0	27
	SA	0	8	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>
Jul 2014- June 2015	DV	77	0	77
	SA	1	11	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>89</b>
July 2015- June 2016	DV	75	0	75
	SA	0	12	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	DV	210	0	210
	SA	4	31	35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>245</b>

Table 5.3.1: Total number and % of TCC new and repeat domestic violence and sexual assault (rape, child sexual assault and incest) clients who reported to police

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul 2012- June 2013	Domestic Violence	25	49	51%	3	24	13%	28	73	38%
	Sexual Assault	2	2	100%	0	0	0%	2	2	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>40%</b>



Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul 2013- June 2014	Domestic Violence	36	73	49%	12	59	20%	48	132	36%
	Sexual Assault	10	13	77%	0	2	0%	10	15	67%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>39%</b>
Jul 2014- June 2015	Domestic Violence	55	88	63%	10	75	13%	65	163	40%
	Sexual Assault	13	14	93%	1	2	50%	14	16	88%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>44%</b>
July 2015- June 2016	Domestic Violence	39	90	43%	30	106	28%	69	196	35%
	Sexual Assault	11	11	100%	4	9	44%	15	20	75%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>39%</b>

Table 5.3.2: Total TCC Breakdown by age of clients who report to police

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Boy New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
Jul2012- June 2013	DV	28	0	0	28
	SA	2	0	0	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
Jul 2013- June 2014	DV	48	0	0	48
	SA	9	1	0	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>
Jul 2014- June 2015	DV	60	5	0	65
	SA	4	10	0	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79</b>
July 2015- Jun2016	DV	69	0	0	69
	SA	6	7	2	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	DV	205	5	0	210
	SA	21	18	2	41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>251</b>

Table 5.4.1: Total number and % of TOCC new and repeat domestic violence and sexual assault (rape, child sexual assault and incest) clients who reported to police

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul 2012-	Domestic Violence	7	12	58%	1	4	25%	8	16	50%
	Sexual Assault	6	6	100%	1	2	50%	7	8	88%

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
June 2013	<b>Total</b>	13	18	72%	2	6	33%	15	24	63%
Jul 2013- June 2014	Domestic Violence	7	39	18%	2	40	5%	9	79	11%
	Sexual Assault	8	10	80%	3	9	33%	11	19	58%
	<b>Total</b>	15	49	31%	5	49	10%	20	98	20%
Jul 2014- June 2015	Domestic Violence	6	41	15%	1	48	2%	7	89	8%
	Sexual Assault	7	7	100%	2	7	29%	9	14	64%
	<b>Total</b>	13	48	27%	3	55	5%	16	103	16%
July 2015- June 2016	Domestic Violence	2	69	3%	3	202	1%	5	271	2%
	Sexual Assault	12	12	100%	1	15	7%	13	27	48%
	<b>Total</b>	14	81	17%	4	217	2%	18	298	6%

Table 5.4.2: Total TOCC Breakdown by age of clients who report to police

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Boy New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
Jul2012- June 2013	DV	8	0	0	8
	SA	0	7	0	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
Jul 2013- June 2014	DV	7	2	0	9
	SA	2	8	1	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>
Jul 2014- June 2015	DV	6	1	0	7
	SA	2	6	1	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>
July 2015- June2016	DV	5	0	0	5
	SA	4	9	0	13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	DV	26	3	0	29
	SA	8	30	2	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>69</b>

**Table 5.5.1: Total number and % of MCC new and repeat domestic violence and sexual assault (rape, child sexual assault and incest) clients who reported to police**

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
March 2014 – June 2015	Domestic Violence	16	25	64%	16	24	67%	32	49	65%
	Sexual Assault	3	3	100%	2	5	40%	5	8	63%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>65%</b>
July 2015– June 2016	Domestic Violence	85	128	66%	96	321	30%	181	449	40%
	Sexual Assault	12	14	86%	17	36	47%	29	50	58%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>42%</b>

**Table 5.5.2: Total MCC Breakdown by age of clients who report to police**

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Boy New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
March 2015–Jun 2015	DV	32	0	0	32
	SA	3	2	0	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>
July 2015– June 2016	DV	181	0	0	181
	SA	3	17	9	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	DV	213	0	0	213
	SA	6	19	9	34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>247</b>

## 6. DATA FROM OTHER AGENCIES

### 6.1 Health Data

**Table 6.1: Number of Sexual Assaults and Domestic Assaults Reported to all Hospitals and Provinces in Vanuatu**

Year	Number of sexual assaults reported	Number of domestic assaults reported		
		F	M	Total
2007	12	58	36	94
2008	83	353	125	478
2009	41	170	32	202
2010	50	213	61	274
2011	20	151	63	214
2012	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2013	76	131	113	244

Source: Vanuatu Ministry of Health, Health Information System, 2012 (provided by email, 24/08/2012); and email from Port Vila hospital 22 January 2014. Note: the Ministry of Health was requested for the definition of “domestic assault/domestic violence” but this has not been provided to VWC. 2013 data is probably Port Vila only. Data for 2014 was provided but was incomplete. No data has been obtained for 2015.

## 6.2 Police data

**Table 6.2.1: Police Data on Sexual Offences**

Year	Crime Statistics*	% change over previous year	Sexual Offences Unit/Vila FPU Statistics#	% change over previous year
2002	Not available	Not available	76	Not known
2003	56	+52%	115	Not known
2004	74	+32%	104	-8%
2005	118	Not available	131	+26%
2006	Not available	Not available	107	-18%
2007	Not available	Not available	100	-7%
2008	Not available	Not available	83	-20%
2009	85	Not available	77	-7%
2010	201	+142%	126	+64%
2011	127	-37%	110	-13%
2012	Not available	Not available	210	+91%
2013	Not available	Not available	242	+15%
2014	Not available	Not available	66	-73%
2015	Not available	Not available	111	+68%

Sources: \* Vanuatu Police Force Criminal Records Office “Crime Statistics 2004”; Vanuatu Crime Statistics “Summary Blong 2003” (Table: Age Group by Sexual Abuse Only 2003); and Vanuatu Police Force “Crime Statistics 2005”:6. The figure for 2005 is the total number of crimes against morality for 2005 – the report does not provide a breakdown of the number of cases of sexual assault within the broader category of crimes against morality, which also includes prostitution. Data for 2009 to 2011 was provided in a letter from the Vanuatu Police Force CRIMS Unit to VWC, 18/09/2012 and may include all crimes against morality (including prostitution and other offences).

# Vanuatu Police Force, Port Vila Family Protection Unit “Presentation”, July 2012 presentation to the VWC CAVAW training; “Family Protection Unit: Statistics 2012”; FPU “2013 Statistic”; and FPU “2015 Statistic”

Note: Some data in Table 6.2.1 differs from that provided in the PDD and previous Annual Plans and Progress Reports, because figures for the number of sexual offences in the source reports have been revised several times. FPU statistics are crimes reported to the Port Vila office of FPU, whereas the Crime Statistics are supposed to cover Vanuatu as a whole.

**Table 6.2.2: Police Data on Domestic Violence**

Year	Crime Statistics*	Original FPU Statistics#	Updated FPU Statistics#
2007	296	-	
2008	79 (Jan-May 2008 only)	-	
2009	151	-	
2010	164	50 (Nov-Dec 2010 only)	50
2011	116	463	243
2012	Not available	461	1119
2013	Not available	508	969
2014	Not available	See updated data	163
2015	Not available	See updated data	555

Sources: \* Letter from the Vanuatu Police Force CRIMS Unit to VWC, 27/08/2012 (2007 and 2008 figures are from a previous Crime statistical report). # Vanuatu Police Force, Port Vila Family Protection Unit “Presentation”, July 2012 presentation to the VWC CAVAW training: FPU Statistics 2012; FPU “2013 Statistic”; and FPU “Statistics 2015”. The FPU was established in November 2010.

Note: Some data in Table 6.2.2 differs from that provided in previous Annual Plans and Progress Reports, because figures for the number of cases in the source reports have been revised several times, including in the latest data available in FPU “Statistics 2015” – these latest revised data are presented in the far right column above. FPU statistics are crimes reported to the Port Vila office of FPU, whereas the Crime Statistics are supposed to cover Vanuatu as a whole.

### 6.3 Court data\*

**Table 6.3.1: Supreme Court Data on Sexual Offences**

Year	Registered	Completed	Pending	Sexual Offences as a % of Completed Criminal Cases
Jan – Dec 2009	Not Available	132	Not Available	70%
Jan – Dec 2010	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Jan – Dec 2011	Not Available	86	Not Available	40%

**Table 6.3.2: Magistrate Court Data on Domestic Violence (Family Protection Orders)**

Year	Applications	Issued	Pending	FPOs as a % of Completed Civil Cases
Jan – Dec 2009	139	112	Not Available	29%
Jan – Dec 2010	279	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Jan – Dec 2011	542	391	159	Not Available

**Table 6.3.3: Magistrate Court Data on Matrimonial Cases**

Year	Registered	Completed	Pending	Matrimonial Cases as a % of Completed Civil Cases
Jan – Dec 2009	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Jan – Dec 2010	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Jan – Dec 2011	48	14	30	Not Available

**Table 6.3.4: Island Court Data on Child Maintenance Cases**

Year	Registered	Completed	Pending	Child Maintenance as a % of Completed Civil Cases
Jan – Dec 2009	236	194	260	55%
Jan – Dec 2010	261	168	142	30%
Jan – Dec 2011	253	268	143	Not Available

Sources for the tables 6.3.1 to 6.3.4: Judiciary of the Republic of Vanuatu, 2009, 2010, 2011 Annual Reports

\*Note: Court data has not been disaggregated by sex or age

## 7. LEGAL ASSISTANCE

### 7.1 New and Repeat Clients Receiving Family Protection Orders and Temporary Protection Orders

**Table 7.1.1: VWC New and Repeat Clients Receiving FPOs and TPOs**

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul 2012 -Jun 2013	57	132	189	608	31%
Jul 2013-June 2014	100	155	255	998	26%
Jul 2014-June 2015	178	280	458	1,542	30%
July 2015-Jun 2016	172	203	375	1,753	21%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>26%</b>

Note: No TPOs because authorised persons are not appointed yet.

**Table 7.1.2: SCC New and Repeat Clients Receiving FPOs and TPOs**

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul 2012 –Jun 2013	37	0	37	270	14%
Jul 2013-June 2014	18	13	31	245	13%
Jul 2014-June 2015	38	26	64	497	13%
July 2015-Jun 2016	50	2	52	567	9%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>12%</b>

**Table 7.1.3: TCC New and Repeat Clients Receiving FPOs**

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul 2012 –Jun 2013	33	12	45	73	62%
Jul2013-June 2014	31	18	49	132	37%
Jul2014-June 2015	33	2	35	158	22%
July 2015-Jun 2016	23	22	45	197	23%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>31%</b>

**Table 7.1.4: TOCC New and Repeat Clients Receiving FPOs**

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul 2012 –Jun 2013	1	0	1	16	6%
Jul2013-June 2014	17	2	19	79	24%
Jul2014-June 2015	14	0	14	89	16%
July 2015-Jun 2016	24	11	35	271	13%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>15%</b>

**Table 7.1.5: MCC New and Repeat Clients Receiving FPOs**

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Mar2015-Jun2015	18	0	18	49	37%
July 2015-Jun 2016	65	5	70	449	16%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>18%</b>

**Table 7.1.6: CAVAW Clients Receiving FPOs**

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul 2012 –Jun2013	8	0	8	236	3%
Jul2013-June 2014	15	0	15	467	3%
Jul2014-Jun2015	28	0	28	332	8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>5%</b>

Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 4 will be included after the Provincial CAVAW trainings.

**Table 7.1.7: Grand Total VWC Network FPOs**

Year	Total New Clients Received FPOs	Total Repeat Clients Received FPOs	Grand Total Received FPOs
Jul 2012 –June 2013	136	144	280
Jul2013-June 2014	181	188	369
July 2014-June 2015	309	308	617
July 2015-Jun 2016	334	243	577
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>1,843</b>

Note: This table does not include CAVAW clients for July 2015-June 2016. CAVAW data for whole of year 4 will be included after the Provincial CAVAW trainings to be undertaken from July-December 2016.

## 7.2. VWC Network Clients Accessing Legal Assistance

**Table 7.2.1 Total Legal Assistance Provided by VWC's Lawyer**

Year	FPO	CM*	FM	Divorce	Custody	Injury/ comp claim	Property claim	Breach of FPOs & ROs	DV	SA	Others	Total
2012-2013	9	2	2	54	9	16	10	0	0	0	13	115
2013-2014	2	2	2	45	24	20	7	1	0	2	8	113
2014-2015	4	1	6	67	22	27	5	1	4	3	7	147
2015-2016	6	14	22	187	37	30	26	3	0	2	18	345
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>720</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>

CM: Child maintenance enforcement and appeals cases.

FPOs in this table are only the ones where additional assistance and information was needed from the Lawyer, and do not include those facilitated by Counsellors. The figures above include both new and repeat cases.

**Table 7.2.2: Total Court Cases Registered on Behalf of VWC Network Clients**

Year	Divorce	FM*	CM*	Child Custody/ Access	Property Settlements	Civil Claims	Restraining Orders	Total
Jul 2012-Jun 2013	11	0	0	2	1	2	1	17
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	8	0	0	1	0	1	1	11
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	12	0	0	1	1	2	0	16
Jul 2015-Jun 2016	13	2	1	5	0	1	2	24
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>

FM (family maintenance) and CM (child maintenance) are enforcement and appeals cases. Note that this table does not include applications to the Magistrates Court for FPOs.

## 7.3 Number of Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund

**Table 7.3.1: Total VWC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund**

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012-Jun 2013	62	3	0	3	2	1	71
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	73	9	0	4	2	1	89
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	72	23	1	10	1	10	117
Jul 2015-Jun 2016	58	28	1	8	0	28	123
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>400</b>

**Table 7.3.2: Total SCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund**

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012-Jun 2013	33	16	0	2	0	1	52
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	55	6	0	1	0	3	65
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	40	10	0	0	0	4	54
Jul 2015-Jun 2016	37	14	0	0	0	0	51
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>222</b>

**Table 7.3.3: Total TCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund**

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012-Jun 2013	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	23	2	0	0	0	0	25
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	11	1	0	0	0	4	16
Jul 2015-Jun 2016	19	2	0	0	0	0	21
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80</b>

**Table 7.3.4: Total TOCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund**

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012-Jun 2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	7	5	0	0	0	0	12
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	5	4	0	0	0	0	9
Jul 2015-Jun 2016	7	4	0	0	0	0	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>

**Table 7.3.5: Total MCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund**

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Mar-Jun2015	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Jul2015-Jun 2016	16	7	0	3	0	0	26
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>

**Table 7.3.6: Grand Total VWC Network Court Fees Fund**

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012-Jun 2013	114	19	0	5	2	2	142
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	158	22	0	5	2	4	191
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	132	38	1	10	1	18	200
Jul 2015-Jun 2016	137	55	1	11	0	28	232
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>765</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 8. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

**Table 8.1.1: Number of VWC Community Awareness Activities and Target Groups**

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul 2012- June 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	9	6	15
	Primary schools	5	2	7
	Secondary Schools	2	1	3
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	18	1	19
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	6	1	7
	Faith based Organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1



Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
	Private sector organisations	2	0	2
	Other (market house)	0	4	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>58</b>
July 2013- June 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	13	3	16
	Primary schools	13	4	17
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	9	3	12
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	7	1	8
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Women's organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Private sector organisations	4	0	4
	Government Institutions	2	0	2
	Tertiary Institution	1	0	1
	Faith-based Organisation	1	0	1
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, SG)	2	0	2
	Sporting Association	1	0	1
	Other (market house, seafront, Annual Public Meeting)	2	4	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>72</b>
July 2014- June 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	23	2	25
	Primary school	3	0	3
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	16	0	16
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Church groups (including men and women)	1	0	1
	Faith based Organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Men's groups (church and other community- based)	2	0	2
	Private Sector Organisations	3	1	4
	Government institutions	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>54</b>
July 2015 – June 2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	7	1	8
	Primary School	1	0	1
	Government institutions	6	0	6
	Private Sector Organisations	1	0	1
	Youth group	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	5	2	7
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	1	1	2
	Church groups (including men and women)	1	0	1
	Faith based Organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, SG)	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Grand Total Years 1 to 4</b>	<b>Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>64</b>
	<b>Women's groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>54</b>
	<b>Primary schools</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>
	<b>Youth groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>Private sector organisations</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>Other (market house, seafront, Annual Public Meeting)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>Government Institutions</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>Faith based Organisation (target groups at the institutional level)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Men's groups (church and other community- based)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Secondary Schools</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, SG)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	2	0	2
	Church groups (including men and women)	2	0	2
	Women's organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Sporting Association	1	0	1
	Tertiary Institution	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>213</b>

New: If this is the first time VWC, Branch or CAVAW has undertaken community education or awareness with that target group; Repeat: If this is a follow-up visit to the target group.

**Table 8.1.2: Number of VWC Participants in Community Awareness Activities**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 – Jun 2013	1,573	1,299	2,872	66%	682	818	1,500	34%	<b>4,372</b>
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	1,811	980	2,791	56%	1,222	936	2,158	44%	<b>4,949</b>
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	1,335	916	2,251	66%	640	509	1,149	34%	<b>3,400</b>
July 2015-Jun 2016	2,410	1,507	3,917	57%	1,671	1,250	2,921	43%	<b>6,838</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>4,702</b>	<b>11,831</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>3,513</b>	<b>7,728</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>19,559</b>

**Table 8.2.1: Number of SCC Community Awareness Activities and Target Groups**

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
July 2012- June 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	8	25	33
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	3	5	8
	Faith based organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>
July 2013- June 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	9	10	19
	Women's groups (church and other community based)	8	5	13
	Men's groups (church and other community based)	1	0	1
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34</b>
July 2014- June 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	4	1	5
	Youth groups (church and other community based)	1	0	1
	Primary School	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	6	2	8
	Church groups (including men and women)	5	0	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>
July 2015- Jun 2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	11	9	20
	Church groups (including men and women)	2	0	2
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	5	4	9
	Men's groups (church and other community based)	4	0	4
	Youth group (church and other community based)	1	0	1
	Primary school	4	0	4
	Sporting Association	2	0	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Grand Total Years 1 to 4</b>	<b>Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>77</b>
	<b>Women's groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>
	<b>Church groups (including men and women)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>Primary schools</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Men's groups (church and other community based)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Sporting Association</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Youth groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
	Faith based Organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>138</b>

Table 8.2.2: Number of SCC Participants in Community Awareness Activities

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 – Jun2013	1,467	284	1751	77%	410	110	520	23%	<b>2,271</b>
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	792	398	1,190	63%	457	237	694	37%	<b>1,884</b>
July2014-Jun 2015	381	151	532	77%	53	106	159	23%	<b>691</b>
July2015-Jun2016	899	337	1,236	64%	415	281	696	36%	<b>1,932</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>4,709</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>2069</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>6,778</b>

Table 8.3.1: Number of TCC Community Awareness Activities and Target Groups

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul 2012- June 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	32	0	32
	Primary schools	1	0	1
	Others	2	0	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>
July 2013- June 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	33	1	34
	Primary schools	4	1	5
	Secondary schools	2	0	2
	Others (Kwaromanu market house)	0	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>
July 2014- June 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	19	12	31
	Primary schools	5	4	9
	Secondary schools	0	2	2
	Women's groups (church and other community based)	3	0	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>45</b>
July 2015- June 2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	22	2	24
	Others (Market)	1	0	1
	Primary schools	2	0	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Grand Total Years 1 to 4</b>	<b>Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>121</b>
	<b>Primary schools</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>Others (Kwaromanu market house)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Secondary schools</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Women's groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>150</b>

Table 8.3.2: Number of TCC Participants in Community Awareness Activities

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 – Jun2013	850	545	1395	57%	631	409	1040	43%	<b>2,435</b>
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	866	663	1,529	54%	667	630	1,297	46%	<b>2,826</b>
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	970	731	1,701	56%	661	692	1,353	44%	<b>3,054</b>
July2015-Jun2016	681	232	913	57%	449	253	702	43%	<b>1,615</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,367</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>4,392</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>9,930</b>

**Table 8.4.1: Number of TOCC Community Awareness Activities and Target Groups**

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul 2012- June 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	24	1	25
	Chief's groups	1	0	1
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Others	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>
July 2013- June 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	35	2	37
	Primary schools	3	0	3
	Secondary schools	2	0	2
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	1	2
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Others (market house)	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>
July 2014- June 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	20	11	31
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	6	7
	Secondary school	1	0	1
	Teachers group (secondary and primary school)	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>
July 2015- Jun2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	12	8	17
	Secondary schools	2	0	2
	Primary schools	3	0	3
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	2	11	12
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	1	1	1
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	5	0	5
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, SG)	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Grand Total Years 1 to 4</b>	<b>Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>113</b>
	<b>Women's groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>
	<b>Youth groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Primary schools</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Secondary schools</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Men's groups (church and other community based)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Others (market house)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Children's groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Teachers group (secondary and primary school)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, SG)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Chief's groups</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>162</b>

**Table 8.4.2: Number of TOCC Participants in Community Awareness Activities**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 – Jun2013	193	122	315	52%	166	128	294	48%	<b>609</b>
July 2013- Jun2014	710	548	1,258	53%	597	524	1,121	47%	<b>2,379</b>
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	568	346	914	59%	344	289	633	41%	<b>1,547</b>
Jul2015-Nov2015	562	417	979	63%	309	273	582	37%	<b>1,561</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>6,096</b>

**Table 8.5.1: Number of MCC Community Awareness Activities and Target Groups**

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
March 2015 – June 2015	Community(including mobile counselling and others)	2	0	2
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	4	0	4
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Secondary school	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>
July 2015- June 2016	Community(including mobile counselling and others)	10	0	10
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	4	0	4
	Primary schools	1	0	1
	Secondary schools	5	0	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Grand Total Years 1 to 4</b>	<b>Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>Women's groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>Secondary schools</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Youth groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Primary schools</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>

**Table 8.5.2: Number of MCC Participants in Community Awareness Activities**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
March- June 2015	169	121	290	61%	96	90	186	39%	<b>476</b>
July 2015-Jun 2016	491	278	769	58%	268	287	555	42%	<b>1,324</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>1,800</b>

**Table 8.6.1: Number of CAVAW Community Awareness Activities and Target Groups**

Year	Target Groups	Total		
Jul 2012- June 2013 (34CAVAWs)	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	225		
	Schools (Primary and Secondary)	47		
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	23		
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	10		
	Others	1		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>		
Jul 2013- June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	210		
	Primary schools	35		
	Secondary schools	10		
	Women's groups (church and other community based)	33		
	Men's groups (church and other community based)	3		
	Youth groups (church and other community based)	9		
	Tertiary institution	1		
	Faith based organisations	1		
	Others (public market place)	4		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>		
Jul 2014- June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	109	76	185
	Primary school	17	5	22
	Secondary school	4	3	7
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	30	19	49
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	1	1	2
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	6	5	11

Year	Target Groups			Total
	Church groups	2	7	9
	Others	5	2	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>Grand Total Years 1 to 4</b>	<b>Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>620</b>
	<b>Women's groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>105</b>
	<b>Primary school only</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>
	<b>Both Primary and Secondary School</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>
	<b>Youth groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>
	<b>Secondary school only</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>Others</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>Church groups</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>Men's groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Tertiary institution</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Faith based organisations</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>904</b>

Note: CAVAW data for year 4 for July 2015 to June 2016 will be collected in the next phase.

**Table 8.6.2: Number of CAVAW Participants in Community Awareness Activities**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 – June 2013	10,539	311	10,850	58%	7,367	336	7,703	42%	<b>18,553</b>
Jul 2013–June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	6,949	4,012	10,961	57%	4,559	3,740	8,299	43%	<b>19,260</b>
Jul 2014–June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	7,223	4,360	11,583	57%	4,552	4,127	8,679	43%	<b>20,262</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24,711</b>	<b>8,683</b>	<b>33,394</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	<b>16,478</b>	<b>8,203</b>	<b>24,681</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>58,075</b>

\*Note: This table underestimates the number of girls and boys who participated in CAVAW community awareness activities; only 4 of 34 CAVAWs collected age disaggregated data during year 1 and 39 in year 2.

Note: CAVAW data for year 4 for July 2015 to June 2016 will be collected in the next phase.

**Table 8.7.1: Grand Total of VWC & Branch Community Awareness Activities and Target Groups**

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul 2012 – June 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	298	32	330
	Chief group	1	0	1
	School (Primary and Secondary level)	55	3	58
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	45	6	51
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	17	1	18
	Private sector organisations	2	0	2
	Faith based organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	2	0	2
	Others (public marketplace)	4	4	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>471</b>
July 2013– June 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	300	16	316
	Primary schools	55	5	60
	Secondary schools	14	0	14
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	51	9	60
	Women's organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1



Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	5	0	5
	Children's groups	2	0	2
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	15	1	16
	Private sector organisations	4	0	4
	Government institutions	2	0	2
	Tertiary institution	2	0	2
	Faith based Organisation	2	0	2
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, S.G)	2	0	2
	Other (market house, seafront, Annual Public Meeting)	7	6	13
	Sporting Association	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>500</b>
July 2014 –June 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	177	102	279
	Primary schools	26	9	35
	Secondary schools	6	5	11
	Church groups (including men and women)	8	7	15
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	60	27	87
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	3	1	4
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	8	5	13
	Government institutions	1	0	1
	Faith based Organisation	1	0	1
	Private sector organisations	3	1	4
	Teachers group (Primary and Secondary)	1	0	1
	Others	5	2	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>459</b>
July 2015- June 2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	40	7	47
	Primary schools	5	0	5
	Secondary schools	2	0	2
	Men's group	2	1	3
	Youth groups	2	0	2
	Church groups (including men and women)	2	0	2
	Faith based Organisation	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	10	15	25
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, S.G)	1	1	2
	Government Institution	1	0	1
	Sporting Association	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Grand Total Years 1 to 4</b>	<b>Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1,007</b>
	<b>Women's groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>231</b>
	<b>Primary schools</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>114</b>
	<b>Youth groups (church and other community-based)</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>55</b>
	<b>Both Primary and Secondary School</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>
	<b>Secondary Schools</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>Other (market house, seafront, Annual Public Meeting)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>
	<b>Church groups (including men and women)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>Men's groups (church and other community- based)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>Private sector organisations</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>Government Institutions</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>Faith based Organisation (target groups at the institutional level)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, SG)	3	1	4
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	4	0	4
	Sporting Association	3	0	3
	Tertiary Institution	2	0	2
	Teachers Group	1	0	1
	Chief's group	1	0	1
	Women's organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
<b>GRAND TOTAL YEARS 1 TO 4</b>		<b>1,313</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>1,595</b>

Note: CAVAWs were not systematically collecting data on new vs repeat target groups (for years 1 & 2). CAVAW data for whole of year 4 (July 2015 to June 2016) is not included in the above table. This will be collected from July to December 2016.

**Table 8.7.2: Grand Total of VWC & Branch Participants in Community Awareness Activities**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 – Jun 2013	14,622	2,561	17,183	61%	9,256	1,801	11,057	39%	<b>28,240</b>
Jul 2013- Jun 2014	11,128	6,601	17,729	57%	7,502	6,067	13,569	43%	<b>31,298</b>
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	10,646	6,625	17,271	59%	6,346	5,813	12,159	41%	<b>29,430</b>
July 2015-Jun 2016	5,043	2,771	7,814	59%	3,112	2,344	5,456	41%	<b>13,270</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>41,439</b>	<b>18,558</b>	<b>59,997</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>26,216</b>	<b>16,025</b>	<b>42,241</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>102,238</b>

CAVAW data for whole of year 4 (July 2015 to June 2016) is not included in the above table. This will be collected from July to December 2016.

## 9. MEDIA ACTIVITIES

**Table 9.1: Total VWC Media Activities**

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July 2012 – June 2013	38	6	1	2	47
July 2013-June 2014	46	5	0	7	58
July 2014-June 2015	18	2	2	5	27
July 2015- Jun 2016	16	8	0	4	28
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>160</b>

**Table 9.2: Total SCC Media Activities**

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July 2012 – June 2013	36	0	1	0	37
July 2013-June 2014	36	1	0	0	37
July 2014-June 2015	34	2	0	0	36
July 2015- Jun 2016	26	0	0	0	26
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136</b>

**Table 9.3: Total TCC Media Activities**

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July 2012 – June 2013	26	2	1	0	29
July 2013-June 2014	46	0	0	0	46
July 2014-June 2015	39	0	0	0	39
July 2015- Jun 2016	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>114</b>



Table 9.4: Total TOCC Media Activities

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July 2013-June 2014	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

\*Note: 1 interview was done by TOCC with Vois blong Torba Province

## 10. TRAINING

### 10.1.1 Number of Trainings for Other Agencies and Target Groups

Month & Year	Name of Agency	Content	New	Repeat	Total
July	World Vision	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
November	Youth leaders	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
<b>Total year 1: 2</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Sept 2013	Nikoletan Council of Chiefs on Tanna	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
November 2013	Vila Central Hospital Nurses	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
April 2014	PENAMA Council of Women	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
	Department of Correctional Services, Vila	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
<b>Total year 2: 4</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
July 2014	Vanuatu Police Force, Vila	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
	Vanuatu Mobile Force, Vila	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
October 2014	Luganville Police Force, Santo	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
	Luganville Correctional Services, Santo	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
Nov 2014	Vanuatu Police Force, Vila	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
June 2015	NTM Leaders	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
<b>Total year 3: 6</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
Sept 2015	Penama Police Patrol	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
	Tafea Police Patrol	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
October 2015	Malampa Police Patrol	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
November 2015	Tafea Provincial Council	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
February 2016	Oxfam Staff	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
May 2016	Vanuatu Police Force, Vila	FPA, Standard Operating Procedure	1	0	1
	Vanuatu Mobile Force, Vila	"	1	0	1
June 2016	Vanuatu Police Force, Luganville	"	1	0	1
	Vanuatu Mobile Force, Luganville	"	1	0	1
<b>Total year 4: 9</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Grand Total Years 1 - 4</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>

### 10.1.2 Regional Training Program for Partner Agencies

Year	Male	Female	Total	Agencies
Year 1 2012 – 2013	1	0	1	VPF
Year 2 2013 – 2014	6	2	8	VPF (4 men & 1 woman); State Prosecutions (2 men); Vila Central Hospital (VCH, 1 woman)
Year 3 2014 – 2015	3	1	4	VPF (2 men & 1 woman); FBO (1 man)
Year 4 2015 – 2016	3	1	4	VPF (2 men & 1 woman); State Prosecutions (1 man)
<b>Grand Total Years 1-4</b>	<b>13</b> <b>(76%)</b>	<b>4</b> <b>(24%)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>VPF (9 men &amp; 3 women); State Prosecutions (3 men); VCH (1 woman); FBO (1 man)</b>

### 10.1.3 Number of Participants in VWC Training of Other Agencies

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Year 1 July 2012 – June 2013	44	22	66	70%	28	0	28	30%	94
Year 2 July 2013- June 2014	46	0	46	49%	48	0	48	51%	94
Year 3 July 2014- June 2015	23	0	23	19%	100	0	100	81%	123
Year 4 July 2015- June 2016	29	0	29	17%	145	0	145	83%	174
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>485</b>

### 10.2 VWC and Branch Training

<b>Summary Year 1</b>	Total VWC staff trained: 14 Total Branch staff trained:14 Number of VWC Trainings: 5 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:12
<b>Summary Year 2</b>	Total VWC staff trained: 13 Total Branch staff trained:12 Number of VWC Trainings: 11 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:6
<b>Summary Year 3</b>	Total VWC staff trained: 14 Total Branch staff trained:13 Number of VWC Trainings:14 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:5
<b>Summary Year 4</b>	Total VWC staff trained: 19 Total Branch staff trained:16 Number of VWC Trainings:18 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:13

### 10.3 CAVAW Training

<b>Summary Year 1</b>	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 44 Number of VWC Trainings: 4 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 2
<b>Summary Year 2</b>	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 78 Number of VWC Trainings: 6 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 2
<b>Summary Year 3</b>	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 117 Number of VWC Trainings: 14 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 0
<b>Summary Year 4</b>	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 54 Number of VWC Trainings: 5 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 0

### 10.4 Summary of Male Advocacy Training and Male Leaders Workshops, by Year

<b>Summary Year 1</b>	Total men trained in male advocacy: 9 Total men trained in leaders workshops: 0 Number of VWC trainings: 1 Number of trainings by other organisations: 2	No. of male advocacy trainings: 0 No. of male leader's workshops: 0 No. of other trainings attended by male advocates: 2
<b>Summary Year 2</b>	Total male advocates trained: 7 Total men trained in leaders workshops: 85 Number of VWC trainings: 7 Number of trainings by other organisations: 1	No. of male advocacy trainings: 1 No. of male leader's workshops: 3 No. of other trainings attended by male advocates: 2

Summary Year 3	Total male advocates trained: 30 Total men trained in leaders workshops: 107 Number of VWC trainings: 7 Number of trainings by other organisations: 1	No. of male advocacy trainings: 1 No. of male leader's workshops: 4 No. of other trainings attended by male advocates: 3
Summary Year 4	Total male advocates trained: 3 Total men trained in leaders workshops: 126 Number of VWC trainings: 5 Number of trainings by other organisations: 0	No. of male advocacy trainings: 0 No. of male leader's workshops: 5 No. of other trainings attended by male advocates: 0
<b>Grand Total Years 1-4</b>	<b>Total trained in male advocacy: 49</b> <b>Total trained in male leaders workshops: 318</b> <b>Total training participants: 367</b>	<b>Number of male advocacy trainings: 2</b> <b>Number of male leaders' workshops: 12</b> <b>Number of other trainings attended by male advocates &amp; leaders: 7</b>

### 10.5 Law and Justice Training and Workshops

Month & Year	Police/VMF		Chiefs		State Prosecutors		Correction Service		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Year 1 Jul2012–Jun 2013	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Year 2 Jul2013–Jun 2014	16	2	38	0	2	0	17	4	73	6
Year 3 Jul2014–Jun 2015	76	20	32	0	0	0	13	4	121	24
Year 4 Jul 2015 –June 2016	104	14	66	0	1	0	1	0	172	14
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>44</b>

Note: 1 Chief received training in year 1 and year 2; 2 Chiefs received 2 trainings in year 2; 1 female police received 2 trainings in year 2; another received training in year 2 and year 3; 2 police received 3 trainings in year 2; 1 state prosecutor received 2 trainings in year 2. These trainees have not been double counted. Police, Chiefs & others who have received multiple training over years 1 to 4 have not been double counted.

## ANNEX 10: LIST OF CAVAWS AT JUNE 2016

<p><b>TORBA</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gaua</li> <li>2. Hiu</li> <li>3. Loh</li> <li>4. Mota</li> <li>5. Motalava</li> <li>6. Ureparapara</li> <li>7. West Vanualava</li> </ol> <p><b>SANMA</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Big Bay Bush</li> <li>9. Matantas</li> <li>10. South Santo</li> <li>11. Winsao</li> </ol> <p><b>PENAMA</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. East Ambae</li> <li>13. Gaiovo</li> <li>14. Huritahi</li> <li>15. Lavui</li> <li>16. Loltong</li> <li>17. Melsisi</li> <li>18. Nasawa</li> <li>19. Nduindui</li> <li>20. North Ambae</li> <li>21. Pangi</li> <li>22. Walaha</li> <li>23. South Ambae</li> </ol>	<p><b>MALAMPA</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24. Aulua</li> <li>25. Burbar</li> <li>26. Lolihor</li> <li>27. Lonhali</li> <li>28. Maskelyne</li> <li>29. North West B</li> <li>30. Wanwanfonhal</li> <li>31. Paama (set up ahead of schedule)</li> </ol> <p><b>SHEFA</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32. Burumba</li> <li>33. Emae</li> <li>34. Lamen Island</li> <li>35. Tongoa</li> </ol> <p><b>TAFEA</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36. Aneityum</li> <li>37. Aniwa</li> <li>38. Imaki</li> <li>39. Futuna</li> <li>40. Midmauk</li> <li>41. Port Narvin</li> <li>42. Williams Bay</li> </ol>
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## ANNEX 11: REFERENCES

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