

VANUATU WOMEN'S CENTRE

(Program Against Violence Against Women)

Activity: 16A384



PROGRESS REPORT 1

YEAR 1: JULY– NOVEMBER 2016

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December, 2016



VAELENS long ol woman mo gel long rurol (63%) bitim long taon (50%)



Komiti memba blong VWC long Tafea



Komiti memba blong VWC long Malampa



Komiti memba blong VWC long Penama



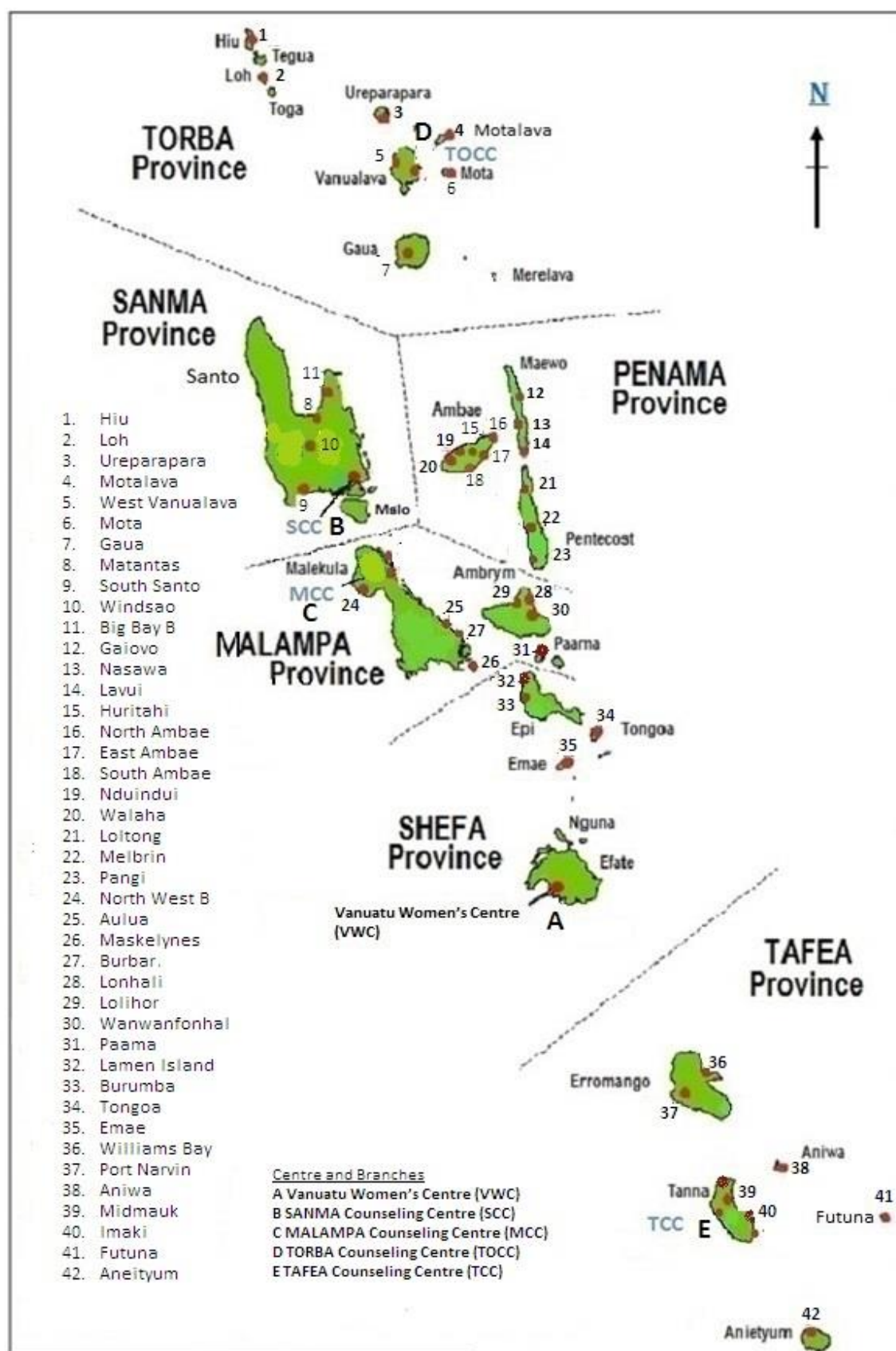
Komiti memba blong VWC long Torba



Komiti memba blong VWC long Sanma



Komiti memba blong VWC long Shefa



Acronyms

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development (now Australian Aid)
ACR	Activity Completion Report for the last phase (July 2012–June 2016)
CAVAWs	Committees Against Violence Against Women, based in remote island communities in Vanuatu, part of VWC's national network
CE	VWC Community Educator
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil society organisation
DEVAW	United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DOWA	Department of Women's Affairs in the Ministry of Justice and Community Services
FBO	Faith based organisation
FPA/FPL	Family Protection Act/Family Protection Law
FPO	Family Protection Order, issued under the Family Protection Act
FPU	Family Protection Unit of the Vanuatu Police Force
FWCC	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, Secretariat of the Pacific Network Against Violence Against Women
Malvatumauri	Vanuatu National Council of Chiefs
MCC	Malampa Counselling Centre, a new Branch of VWC on Malekula
MOH	Ministry of Health, Vanuatu Government
NZAID	New Zealand Aid Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
PECC	Penama Counselling Centre, a new Branch of VWC to be established with UN Women funding
PDD	Program Design Document
PO	VWC Branch Project Officer
PPDVP	Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Project, funded by the New Zealand Aid Programme
RRRT	Regional Rights and Resources Team
RTP	Regional Training Program of FWCC, held in Suva, Fiji
SCC	Sanma Counselling Centre, a Branch of VWC on Santo island
SCF	Save the Children Fund
TCC	Tafea Counselling Centre, a Branch of VWC on Tanna island
TOCC	Torba Counselling Centre, a Branch of VWC on Vanua Lava island
UNDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Vatu, Vt	Unit of currency in Vanuatu
VAWC	Violence against women and children
VCC	Vanuatu Council of Churches
VPF	Vanuatu Police Force
VITE	Vanuatu Institute of Teacher Education
VRDTCA	Vanuatu Rural Development Training Centres Association
VWC	Vanuatu Women's Centre
VWC Network	The headquarters of VWC, all Branches, the CAVAWs and male advocates

Exchange rate used in the PDD: Vatu 78 = AUD 1.00

List of Staff and Other Positions at December, 2016

VWC Staff

Coordinator	Merilyn Tahi	Counselling Supervisor	Lyn Rose Tule (Acting)
Lawyer 1/Deputy	Tatavola Matas	CAVAW Officer	Lyn Rose Tule
Coordinator	Kelekele	Mobile Counsellor	Kristine Keasi
Lawyer 2	Vacant	Counsellor	Serah Garae
Finance/Office Manager	Lisa Ishmael Laban	Counsellor	Charlotte Wai
Finance/Admin Assistant	Sharlene Sarai	Counsellor	Juliet Buleko
Community Educator	Jill Makikon	Volunteer Counsellor	Meriam Bule
Research/Branch Officer	Leikita Abel	Office Assistant	Genista Twomey
Cleaner	Lily Binihi	Volunteers	La Tanya Bice, Trisha
Gardener/Security	Kerry Phillip		Leodoro, Maeva Tahi,
			Eva Barang, Sandria
			Worer

Tafea Counselling Centre Staff

TCC Project Officer	Vacant	Counsellor	Beatrice Yapus
Office Assistant	Lilian Tasseru	Counsellor	Priscilla Kausiama
Volunteer	Rita Whyte,	Volunteer	Noelline Yawa

Torba Counselling Centre Staff

TOCC Project Officer	Grace Ralph	Counsellor	Ann Joy Sikir
Office Assistant	Bensalyn Wogale	Counsellor	Folin Joy
Volunteer	Winnie Fred		

Sanma Counselling Centre Staff

SCC Project Officer	Kathy Bani	Counsellor	Nadia Eric
Office Assistant	Edwina George	Counsellor	Viran Molisa
Community Educator/ Counsellor	Shana Ligo	Counsellor	Melika Vocor
		Volunteers	Eltini Pakoro

Malampa Counselling Centre Staff

MCC Project Officer	Aureline Konkon	Counsellor	Eva Rowsy
Office Assistant	Monique Tuasu	Counsellor	Shina Timothy
Volunteer	Jenny Donald,		

VWC Management Committee

VWC Coordinator	Merilyn Tahi	Trustee	John Liu
SCC Project Officer	Kathy Bani	Trustee	Moses Stephens
TOCC Project Officer	Grace Ralph	Trustee	Jocelyn Mete
TCC Project Officer	Vacant	Trustee	Miriam Abel
MCC Project Officer	Aureline Konkon		
Lawyer/Deputy	Tatavola Matas Kelekele		

Technical Assistance

FWCC Coordinator	Shamima Ali	Consultant in planning,	Dr. Juliet Hunt
Male Advocacy Consultant	Melkie Anton	M&E, risk assessment	

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of program progress for the first 5 months of this phase from July to November 2016, and revised plans for the remainder of year 1. **It also updates data for that last phase that was included in the Activity Completion Report** to include data on CAVAW activities for the final year of the last phase from July 2015 to June 2016 (Annex 5C); this increases the total number of beneficiaries for the last phase and is summarised below.

Progress Towards Outcomes and Assessment Using Evaluation Questions (see section 3)

VWC has made good progress over the first 5 months (full details are provided in section 3 discussed by evaluation question; only a small selection of evidence is presented in this Executive Summary):

There is good evidence that VWC made progress towards the overall outcome of effective prevention and response to VAWC:

- The VWC Network provided 2,497 counselling sessions including 671 new clients and 1,826 repeat counselling sessions, not including CAVAW counselling. At current rates, the total number of counselling sessions is expected to increase by 10% over year 1 (compared to 2015/2016). This is also good evidence of the relevance of the program, and of behavioural change among survivors, since most VAWC continues to go unreported.
- 251 clients were assisted to report either domestic violence or sexual assault to the police, including 237 women, 13 girls and 1 boy. Most of these (96%) were for domestic violence cases. New clients made up 68% of these cases; the remaining 32% were repeat clients, which demonstrates that counselling helped to empower women to report violence to authorities. 42% of reports were made with the assistance of VWC, and the remainder by Branches, which demonstrates that VWC has been effective at ensuring that women from the provinces also have access to justice. VWC plays a critically important role in ensuring women's access to justice, including by ensuring that the Family Protection Law (FPL) is implemented in the provinces.
- VWC successfully advocated for one FPU officer to be stationed at VWC during August and September, but further advocacy will be needed to ensure that this important change continues.
- VWC has given two awareness sessions to midwives at the nursing school, and clients are more consistently prioritised by Vila Hospital.
- Relevance, appropriateness and the willingness of key partners to work with VWC are demonstrated by a good response to TCC's and TOCC's initiatives to establish local EVAW Task Forces, including police, courthouse, corrections, education and health staff; TCC's EVAW Task Force also includes TVET, the provincial government and DOWA.

There is good evidence that VWC contributed to the empowerment of women to claim their rights and access justice:

- Trends in case studies of significant change among clients provide evidence of the effectiveness of VWC's campaigns and community awareness work focused on the FPL and women's rights (with more women already having decided to get an FPO), and an emerging trend of relatives recommending women to the VWC Network.
- 318 clients were assisted to get Family Protection Orders (FPOs) including 61% new clients and 39% repeat clients; 38% of the total were facilitated by Branches. At current rates, the number of FPOs is expected to be 25% higher this year than in 2015/2016. This is robust evidence of the empowering nature of counselling and that women living in rural and remote areas are being assisted to get access to protection, safety and justice due to VWC's work.
- There were 101 legal sessions held and 6 new court cases registered. 125 clients were assisted with the court fees fund, the majority for child maintenance court fees and medical fees; about half of these were provided to women outside Vila, which is further evidence of VWC's reach.
- Case studies on court outcomes and women's experiences demonstrate VWC's sound strategies to assist survivors to access justice, and ongoing challenges in the law and its implementation.

There is good evidence that VWC provided accessible, safe and quality crisis counselling and support services:

- Of 2497 counselling sessions, 2413 were with women over 18 years, 81 with girls and 3 with boys under 18. Although the number of boys and girls assisted remains small, their access to services has grown at a faster rate than other categories over the last 4 years. Half of the counselling sessions were provided by the Branches, which confirms other evidence of good outreach.
- 195 were assisted the client support fund, including 13 with safehouse services.
- The final de-briefing provided to VWC staff for the PWSDP regional review of counselling services gave positive feedback on the quality of counselling, the human rights based approach and the focus on advocacy for clients' rights. An initial recommendation from the team highlighted the importance of annual refresher counsellor training; VWC has responded to this by holding money in hand in the budget revision in this report to ensure that this is possible within DFAT funding limitations in future years.
- VWC has already begun to address high priority counsellor training needs identified in the PDD in the October 2016 counsellor training with a refresher on the issues including LGBTI.

There is good evidence that VWC contributed to changes in attitudes and behaviours, and of the effectiveness of VWC's strategies:

- 969 people requested information including 40% women, 10% girls, 39% men and 11% boys. Almost half were requests to the Branches, which provides further good evidence of outreach.
- 79 community awareness/prevention activities were undertaken, including 68 with new groups and 11 follow-up sessions; 30 of these were with community groups, 12 with women's groups, 7 with children's groups and schools, 5 with men's groups, 6 with FBOs and 3 with the private sector.
- 61% of these activities were initiated by the centres and 29% were responses to invitations. While the newer branches (TCC, TOCC and MCC) initiate all or most of their sessions, the majority of activities undertaken by VWC and SCC are now responses to invitations (72% of activities done by VWC and 64% by SCC). This provides good evidence of an increase in demand (there were very few in this category 5 years ago), and that VWC has been effective in engaging Vanuatu communities in wanting to address VAWC.
- There were 7,338 participants including 2507 women (34%), 1484 girls (20%), 1922 men (26%) and 1425 boys (19%).
- There are several positive examples of initiatives taken by community leaders and members to prevent and address VAWC. Highlights included: the PACMAS workshop that led to sessions with the SDA Mission and Le Lagon; a new partnership with V-Pride; signs of a shift in approach through working with World Vision's Channels of Hope program; the Anglican Youth Convention; and immediate actions taken by male leaders following the Vila male leaders workshop. Breakthroughs were made by SCC with the Malvatumauri in Luganville, where the research results had a significant impact on changing chiefs' views of the problem; the nursing school, where VWC has recently done its second talk with student midwives; and with Breakas resort staff.
- There is good qualitative and quantitative evidence of increased demand for counselling following community awareness activities; SCC has trialled a new data collection format which provides hard data from 40 former community awareness and training participants, 25% of whom have organised further community awareness sessions, and 63% have referred clients or accompanied them to the centre.

There is good evidence that VWC's advocacy with government policy-makers, legislators and targeted organisations contribute to reducing discrimination and promoting gender equality:

- A breakthrough was achieved with the Vila FPU stationing a female police officer at VWC daily, although further advocacy is needed to ensure this continues.
- VWC was the only NGO on the planning committee for the Community Policing project and will be engaged as community police posts are set up at Area Council level.

- Agreement was reached in September 2016 regarding the need for a victim support unit within State Prosecutions although no action has been taken to appoint someone yet.
- Amendments were made to the Penal Code to increase sentences for sexual assault and incest, although recent cases point to the need to protect survivors from pressure from relatives.
- There is good evidence of the involvement of trained male advocates in VWC Network activities and to promote women's rights and protect them from violence. Case studies focus on their direct assistance to clients, actions to spread VWC's human rights messages, and using their authority to challenge opposition from other key leaders such as Chiefs by supporting VWC Network staff.

There is good evidence that VWC has the personnel and skills to support program delivery.

- 11 VWC and 12 Branch staff were trained in 9 separate training activities.
- 95 CAVAW members were trained in 6 provincial sessions, including 37 of VWC's 42 CAVAWs. There is evidence that VWC's capacity building strategy for CAVAWs is having an impact, with several examples of CAVAWs immediately applying their new knowledge and skills.

Progress Compared with the Annual Plan for Year 1 (section 3 Question 9 and Annex 1)

Of 136 activities scheduled over the last 5 months, 71% were fully achieved, 21% were partly achieved and 9% were not achieved. Most activities that were not achieved or partly achieved have been rescheduled to the remainder of the year, including several community awareness workshops, trainings and mobile counselling visits to be done by either VWC or the Branches.

- Group and peer supervision targets were not met by VWC, TCC or MCC. For VWC and TCC, this was due to the resignations of the Counselling Supervisor and TCC Project Officer immediately after their returns from maternity leave, and delays in new appointments.

Updated Data on the Number of Beneficiaries in the Last Phase (Section 3 and Annex 5C)

The total number of beneficiaries are updated as follows for July 2012 to June 2016 (due to the inclusion of CAVAW data for July 2015 to June 2016, the final year of the previous phase):

- There were 16,072 counselling sessions in total including 15,432 women, 561 girls and 79 boys.
- 5,696 of these were new clients and 10,376 were repeat counselling sessions.
- There were 10,787 requests for information from the VWC Network including 5680 from women, 561 from girls, 4094 from men and 452 from boys.
- 1882 clients were assisted to receive FPOs, including 999 new clients and 883 repeat clients.
- A total of 183 community awareness and prevention events were held, including 1425 with new target groups and 409 follow up sessions. There were 122,263 participants in these sessions, including 48,780 women, 22,720 girls, 31,140 men and 19,623 boys.

Program Context, Risks, Implementation Issues and Changes to the Program Design (section 4)

Although there are no significant changes in context or risks, two implementation issues are identified:

- Increased counselling sessions in Vila and staffing adjustments: The resignation of the Counselling Supervisor requires VWC to re-consider staffing configuration, since it is not realistic to appoint an external applicant straight to this position. In the meantime, **VWC intends to recruit a 7th Counsellor to enable it to respond to increasing demand**, and the CAVAW Officer will take on the role of Acting Counselling Supervisor, while still performing her CAVAW duties.
- The need for supplementary funding: The need for additional funding remains as outlined in the PDD in the supplementary budget. VWC has been successful at attracting small funds from other agencies (Austrian Embassy for a male leader's 5-day workshop in Vila) and continues to negotiate for other small private donations (although these are not expected to meet all needs).
 - **UN Women has agreed to provide funds for the establishment of a new centre in Penama province for one year, beginning January 2016.**
 - A new account has been set up to manage funds from other donors.

- VWC has kept DFAT funds in hand during budget revisions for the remainder of year 1, to enable some key additional recurrent costs to be resourced in future, including annual counsellor trainings and ongoing costs for the Penama branch.

Highlights for the Remainder of Year 1, December 2016 – June 2017 (section 5)

- The establishment in January of the Penama Counselling Centre (PECC) with UN Women funds.
- Mobile counselling visits and community awareness activities by the Branches to various areas to meet year 1 targets.
- VWC, SCC and MCC to initiate EVAW Task Forces; other Branches to hold follow-up meetings with their locally established task forces with key partners and stakeholders.
- 4 DFAT-funded monitoring visits to be done to branches by VWC and 2 legal training visits; additional visits to PECC to be done using UN Women funds.
- 3 additional CAVAW trainings/visits to be done to individual CAVAWs, above year 1 targets. One will be to Tongoa in February to re-set up the old CAVAW that has not been functioning well. The other 2 will be to West Ambrym and Epi to set up new CAVAWs. These were not identified as areas for new CAVAWs in the PDD, but workshops and community awareness visits to these areas by VWC and MCC over the last 7 months have established a high level of interest and need.
- VWC community awareness events will be done with Iru women, SDA and Tanvasoko women, and with male leaders from the Elder Nam community.
- Two newsletters will be produced, along with the VWC calendar and updated VWC's FPA brochure (not originally funded in the PDD).
- Gender and VAW training to be done with the education sector and nursing school, and a follow-up training to be done with the VPF in Santo.
- A second-stage male advocacy training to be done in January, facilitated by a PNG male advocate who has been through all stages of FWCC's male advocacy training program – a first for Vanuatu.
- Annual planning for year 2 to be done in May 2017.

Financial Report (section 6)

Annex 3 and 4 provide details of funds received and expenditure. Tables 1 to 5 of Annex 3A summarise year 1 funds received and expenditure, and tables 6 and 7 summarise foreign exchange gains and the revised budget for year 1.

- Australian Aid income available for year 1 at 30th November 2016 was Vt 111,818,310 which included: Vt 15,038,310 carried forward from the last phase (most of these funds were set aside during the last phase for the purchase or construction of a Branch building); and Vt 96,780,000 received for the year 1 tranche on 22/09/2016 (A\$1,200,000). This included a foreign exchange gain of Vt 3,180,000.
- Vt 32,541,247 was spent by VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC from July to November 2016, and Vt 4,404,139 was transferred to SCC for the first part of year 1 activities.
- **The revised budget for year 1 for the program is Vt 94,975,713. This is Vt 1,375,713 more than the PDD budget for Year 1, a variation of 1.5%.**
- Vt 18,416,534 have been kept aside for application to the year 2 budget, to cover expected increased recurrent costs in later years, and in case of future significant foreign exchange fluctuations. They are likely to be spent on: the new Penama Branch (after UN Women's funding commitment expires, expected in December 2017 mid-way through year 2), expected increases in the client support fund, increased recurrent costs due to the addition of a 7th VWC Counsellor, and a range of other costs not included in the core PDD budget (such as annual counsellor and other staff training, supervisory visits to Branches, and the re-printing of additional community education materials when stocks run out).

2. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM DESIGN

2.1 Introduction to Vanuatu Women's Centre

The Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC) is an independent civil society and women's rights organisation based in Port Vila which was established in 1992. This 5-year phase of the program began in July 2016 and ends in June 2021. This ongoing program was funded solely by the Australian Government aid program over the last 4 years.

VWC coordinates a national program of prevention and response services from its main centre in Port Vila. This includes:

- 4 Branches – Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC), Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC), Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC), and the Malampa Counselling Centre (MCC)
- a rural volunteer network of 42 Committees Against Violence Against Women (CAVAWs) which undertake local community awareness/prevention activities and assist women and children living with violence in remote communities (see Annex 6), and
- a national network of trained male advocates (also volunteers) who work closely with VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs and who apply a women's human rights perspective to their work within various sectors, organisations and communities.

Report Preparation

This Progress Report is the first one for this phase. It summarises progress made on implementing activities and achieving outcomes over the first 5 months of year 1 (July – December 2016). It is based on quantitative and qualitative data and a participatory reflection workshop with VWC staff and was prepared with contributions from several VWC staff including the Coordinator, Lawyer/Deputy, Research Officer, Community Education Officer, CAVAW Officer, Branch Project Officers, Finance/Office Manager, and the Australian Consultant in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Report preparation is also used as an opportunity for hands-on capacity building in reporting, budget analysis, monitoring and evaluation, including review of outcomes and outputs, risk assessment, and strategic reflection and planning.

Reference documents include:

- Vanuatu Women's Centre "Program Against Violence Against Women: Program Design Document for July 2016 – June 2021", March 2016.
- "DFAT Complex Grant Agreement number 72522 between Commonwealth of Australia and Vanuatu Women's Centre for Reducing Violence Against Women Program – Phase 6 (Vanuatu), AusAID Agreement 63882", 5 May 2016.
- VWC "Monitoring and Evaluation Plan" November 2012 (to be updated).

2.2 Summary of the Program Design: Goal, Outcomes and Key Outputs

VWC's program goal is to eliminate violence against women and children (VAWC) throughout Vanuatu. The over-arching program outcome is effective prevention and response to violence against women and children. There are 5 integrated components in VWC's nation-wide program, each of which has an end-of-program outcome:

1. Survivors are empowered to claim their rights and access justice
2. Women, children and community members throughout Vanuatu are accessing effective services on violence against women and children
3. Increased community acceptance that violence against women and children is a violation of human rights
4. Government policy-makers, legislators and targeted organisations and male advocates reduce discrimination and promote gender equality

5. VWC and Branch staff are effectively managing and coordinating the VWC Network's prevention and response services

The design is highly integrated with pathways of change linking outputs within and across components, and linking short and medium-term and end-of-program outcomes. This is based on VWC's long experience of EVAW work. The components and outputs are summarised in the program design diagram (Annex 7) and include:

1. VWC Counselling, Legal Assistance and Support Service – including

- 1.1. Effective and confidential crisis counselling and support services provided by VWC;
- 1.2. Legal information, assistance and representation for clients throughout the country;
- 1.3. Enhanced counselling and advocacy skills delivered through counsellor training.

2. Branches and CAVAWs – including

- 2.1 Accessible counselling and prevention services provided by the branches;
- 2.2 Increased branch capacity to deliver effective prevention and response services;
- 2.3 Community awareness/prevention and counselling services provided by CAVAWs in remote island communities;
- 2.4 Strengthened capacity of CAVAWs to undertake community awareness/prevention, counselling and local networking.

3. VWC Community Education and Awareness/Prevention – including

- 3.1 Greater awareness of the dynamics and impact of violence against women and children;
- 3.2 Comprehensive information on and analysis of violence against women and children.

4. Human and Legal Rights Lobbying and Training and Male Advocacy – including

- 4.1. Increased awareness of gender equality and human rights in key agencies, delivered through training provided to other agencies by VWC;
- 4.2. Increased participation and support of men in efforts to eliminate violence against women and children (VAWC) delivered through male advocacy training.

5. Management and Institutional Strengthening – including

- 5.1. Organisational and personnel management and capacity building; and
- 5.2. Program planning, management, monitoring and risk management.

Additional Funding Needs Identified in the Program Design Document

The PDD indicated that VWC has aspirations to undertake additional activities, over and above those outlined in the PDD, in order to respond to the significantly increased demand for counselling and prevention, increase the pace of attitudinal change, and consolidate behavioural changes. For this reason, the PDD included both a core budget, which was within Australian aid financial limitations, and a supplementary budget for aspirational activities. Both the PDD and this progress report distinguish between core activities funded by Australian aid, and supplementary/aspirational activities which are highlighted in the attached annexes by shading and/or italicised text. As indicated in the PDD, VWC is committed to exploring supplementary sources of support, and has already had some success (see section 4.2 for more details).

New Branch to be set up in Penama

VWC has had a great deal of interest from local stakeholders in **Penama Province for the establishment of a new Branch** – including provincial authorities, police, chiefs and women's leaders. The groundwork for the establishment of the Branch was done in the last phase and VWC has recently received approval for the first 12 months funding from UN Women. With a prevalence rate of 69% for physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, 77% for emotional partner violence, 54% for non-partner physical abuse, and 38% for child sexual assault, Penama province significantly exceeds the national, global and Pacific regional prevalence rates for all these forms of violence (even though it has slightly lower rates of VAWC than Malampa province).

2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Using Evaluation Questions

This report includes VWC's revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (MEF) attached at Annex 5D. The MEF uses a revised version of the evaluation questions included in VWC's PDD, and aligns these with VWC's program logic and pathways of change outlined in the PDD, as well as with the original PDD M&E matrix, key indicators and data sources. VWC was requested by the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (PWSDP) Support Unit to participate in a PWSDP/DFAT monitoring and evaluation workshop in Suva in August 2016 with the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (FWCC), Tonga Women and Children Crisis Centre (TWCCC), DFAT and PWSDP staff; FWCC, TWCC and VWC were requested to use a very broad set of common evaluation questions to frame their reporting of outcomes and outputs. Following this workshop, in October 2016 the PWSDP Support Unit published its Vanuatu Country Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework¹. The evaluation questions included in the PWSDP Vanuatu Country Plan MEF were very similar to those already included in VWC's own PDD², and were thus more specific and relevant to VWC's program than the ones shared with VWC in the August Suva workshop.

After consultations with DFAT staff in Port Vila in late December 2016, VWC has used an updated version of its own PDD evaluation questions; these are aligned with those included in the PWSDP Vanuatu Country Plan MEF, but also address the evaluation questions required by the PWSDP Support Unit (although they are not worded in exactly the same way). The attached MEF also attempts to align questions to each of the areas that are required to be covered in progress reports in relation to DFAT's monitoring and evaluation standards; this makes the MEF more useful to VWC, because it can be used to frame discussion at VWC's annual reflection workshops. The MEF will be included in VWC's updated M&E Plan, following feedback from DFAT, and will be further revised if required.

2.4 Updated Data from the Last Phase

In November 2016, VWC submitted an Activity Completion Report (ACR) for the last phase that ended in June 2016.³ However, it was not possible to include complete data on counselling and community awareness/prevention activities in the ACR; year 4 data from CAVAWs was not included, because annual data from CAVAWs is collected during their provincial CAVAW trainings after the end of each financial year. These provincial CAVAW trainings took place between July and November 2016.

Updated data from the last phase that was not included in the ACR is attached in a separate annex in this report (Annex 5C), so that there is a complete record of benefits from the last phase. This only covers those table in the ACR which were incomplete, including:

- CAVAW new clients for July 2015 – June 2016 and the total for the 4-year phase;
- CAVAW repeat counselling sessions for July 2015 – June 2016 and the total for the 4-year phase;
- Information requests to CAVAWs for July 2015 – June 2016 and the total for the 4-year phase;
- **Updated data on the grand total of VWC Network new clients, repeat counselling sessions and information requests over the whole 4-year phase;**
- CAVAW community awareness activities, target groups and numbers of participants for July 2015 – June 2016, and the totals for the 4-year phase; and
- **Updated data on the grand total of VWC Network community awareness activities, target groups and numbers of participants for the whole 4-year phase.**

¹ PWSDP Support Unit 2016 Vanuatu Country Plan: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, October 2016: 11, 20-21.

² VWC 2016 "Program Design Document July 2016 – June 2021: 81-82.

³ VWC 2016 "Activity Completion Report: VWC Program Against VAW, July 2012 – June 2016".

3. REVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

As requested at the PWSDP M&E workshop in Suva in August 2016, this section uses VWC's adapted evaluation questions to guide reporting on progress towards outcomes and outputs (see Annex 5D). As with past Progress Reports, DFAT's evaluation standards on progress reporting requirements has also been used as a key guide.⁴ **This approach to narrative reporting on evaluation questions and outcomes will be used in future progress reports, unless alternative advice is received from DFAT.** Evidence for each of the monitoring indicators is presented below; most focus areas for evaluation are also covered (unless they are more relevant for periodic external or joint program review). Although several of the evaluation questions require an assessment of changes, challenges or constraints in the context, the program context, risks and associated implementation issues are discussed separately in this report in section 4.

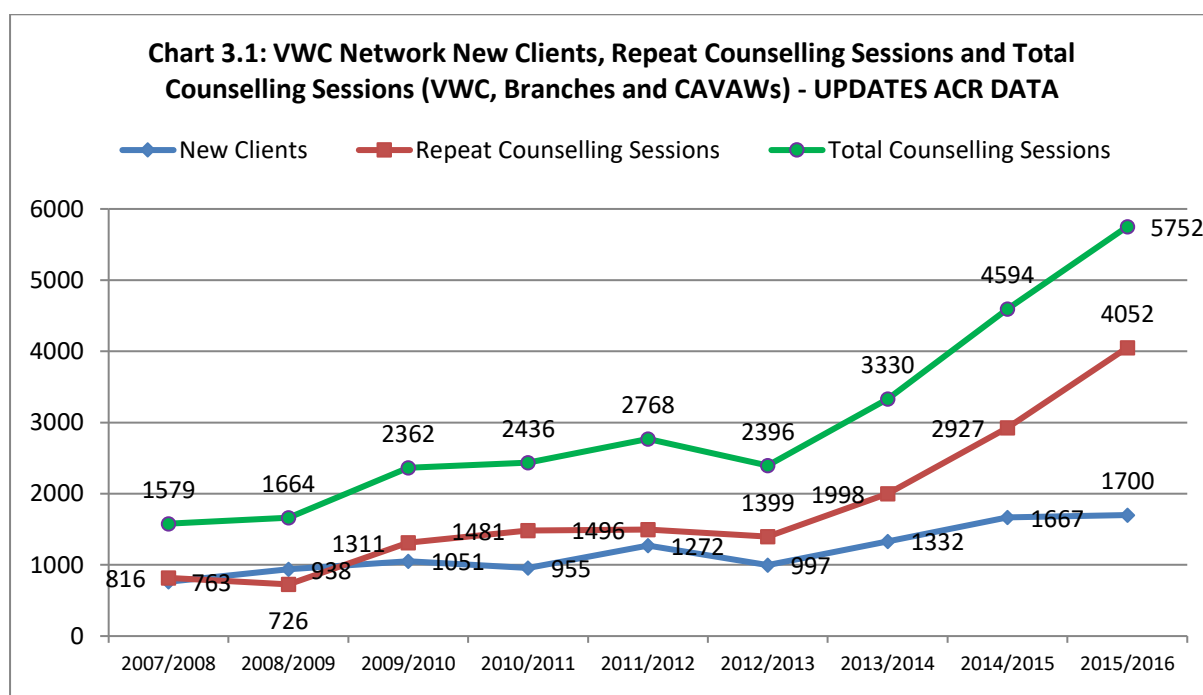
3.1 Evidence on Evaluation Questions

1. To what extent did VWC contribute to effective prevention of VAW and improved responses, including by other agencies?

This evaluation question assesses progress towards the overall outcome of VWC's program. Along with four other evaluation questions, it assists to assess the relevance, effectiveness and impact of VWC's program. It is monitored by four indicators and there are four focus areas for evaluation.

(a) Indicator: number of new and repeat counselling sessions provided by the VWC Network

This provides a good measure of the relevance of the program by showing the national demand for assistance by VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs. It is also a good measure of the overall effectiveness of the VWC Network at responding to and preventing further violence.



For the first 5 months of this phase from July to November 2016, VWC and the Branches provided 2,497 counselling sessions (Table 4.1.6 of Annex 5A). This does not include counselling sessions

⁴ DFAT 2014 DFAT IET and Pacific Branches: Evaluation Capacity Building Program: Guidance for Implementation Partners on DFAT Progress Reporting Requirements Updated 28th January 2014.

provided by CAVAWs; CAVAW data for the whole of year 1 will be included in Progress Report 2.⁵ Chart 3.1 provides a long-term perspective on the growth of the demand for counselling, and **updates the data included in the December 2016 ACR** to include CAVAW data for July 2015 to June 2016. At current rates, the total number of counselling sessions for year 1 (July 2016 – June 2017) is expected to be at least 10% higher than those for 2015/2016.

(b) Indicator: number of cases of VAWC reported to the Police and health facilities

It is assumed that there is effective response to and prevention of VAWC if reporting to these agencies is steady or increasing, since VWC's research on prevalence found that 57% of women living with violence had never asked any agency for help. Increased reporting to police and health authorities is essential to prevent further violence (both primary and secondary prevention) and demonstrates that VWC has been effective in its work to improve prevention and response by these stakeholders. The PDD noted that reliable national sex-disaggregated data has been difficult for VWC to access in the past. No data has been provided by health authorities since 2013 and data from the Police has been revised several times in recent years. The ACR for the last phase included the latest data available, which points to a steady increase in women reporting domestic violence and sexual assault to police and health authorities.⁶

(c) Indicator: number/percentage of VWC and Branch clients who report to the police

Over the first 5 months of this phase, 251 clients were assisted to report either domestic violence or sexual assault to the police, including 237 women, 13 girls and 1 boy. Most of these (96%) were for domestic violence cases. New clients made up 68% of these cases; the remaining 32% were repeat clients, which demonstrates that counselling helped to empower women to report violence to authorities. Overall, 15% of domestic violence cases seen by VWC and the Branches and 24% of sexual assault cases were reported to the police (section 5 of Annex 5A); 42% of these reports were made with the assistance of VWC in Port Vila, and the remainder were made by the Branches, which demonstrates that VWC has been effective at ensuring that women from the provinces also have access to justice.

(d) Indicator: number of women and men accessing justice through the courts

VWC intends to collect (and advocate for the collection of) sex-disaggregated data on domestic violence criminal convictions, sexual offences, matrimonial, personal injury, child and family maintenance and custody cases. It is assumed that national prevention and response efforts of all stakeholders are effective if the number of women accessing justice in key areas increases over time. Experience from the previous phase shows that VWC has not been able to obtain detailed sex-disaggregated data from the courts in a timely manner to enable triangulation of this data with other outcome indicators.⁷ However, there are some promising signs that court registrars are requiring more detailed data on all cases, including the sex of the claimant and defendant, although it is too soon to say whether or when this data will be published. The ACR for the last phase and an independent report by UN Women concluded that charges are laid for only about 2% of total domestic violence and sexual assault cases, and that VWC plays a critically important role in ensuring that women throughout Vanuatu can access justice.⁸

⁵ Data from CAVAWs is collected retrospectively – that is, data for July 2016 to June 2017 will be collected during provincial CAVAW trainings to be held from July to November 2017.

⁶ VWC 2016 "Activity Completion Report": 24, 102-103.

⁷ VWC 2016 "Activity Completion Report": 24-25.

⁸ UN Women 2016 Women and Children's Access to the Formal Justice System in Vanuatu: 10.

(e) Evaluation focus: analysis of the extent to which the Family Protection Law is implemented throughout Vanuatu and VWC's contribution to this

Detailed information was provided in the ACR on the implementation of key elements of the FPL, and VWC's contribution to this. Despite the fact that no progress was made with the appointment of authorised persons and registered counsellors over the last phase, there was robust evidence that VWC contributed to ensuring that the Act is implemented in urban and rural areas by: facilitating women's access to FPOs in remote areas; consistently raising awareness about the law in most prevention activities; using the client support fund to ensure FPOs are served and perpetrators are arrested; advocating for improved procedures for dealing with FPOs by police; training police on the law and its implications; and monitoring survivors' experiences.⁹ All the above strategies have continued to be implemented by VWC to improve implementation of the FPL including in rural and remote areas.

Box 1: Advocacy on women's experiences with Family Protection Orders (FPOs)

Some magistrates are referring cases relating to the review of FPOs back to Chiefs, ostensibly because there are no registered counsellors in place for magistrates to refer the case. Referral to Chiefs is not a permitted course of action under the FPL. VWC discovered that this was happening through its monitoring of clients' experiences of FPOs, when a magistrate referred the review of an FPO to a chief who was blaming the woman for the abuse perpetrated by her husband. VWC raised this issue at the most recent court users meeting with the Chief Registrar in December 2016 and will continue to monitor this practice and the response of the law and justice system.

(f) Focus of evaluation: assessment of police and health responses to VAWC, including disincentives to reporting to law and justice and health authorities, and evidence of improvements due to initiatives taken by VWC to strengthen the responses of other agencies

Police

Many of the issues relating to police responses to survivors' raised in previous reports remain a problem, despite the training provided to police by VWC over the last 2 years. Although there is good evidence that some individual police have significantly changed their behaviour at home and at work, there remains a lot of evidence that police are not routinely or consistently implementing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for dealing with VAWC. Lack of resources and lack of knowledge of the law by police continue to undermine women's access to justice, particularly among police who have not yet been trained by VWC. For example, police in Luganville continue to hold roundtable meetings to try to resolve cases of domestic violence despite the fact that this is explicitly not permitted in the SOPs, and attitudes to women who report VAWC remain very judgemental at times. Police on Malekula will only deal with FPOs if men are applying for orders; otherwise, they routinely send all cases to MCC to assist women to apply for orders. On the other hand, police stationed in the islands are now more readily available to make arrests after VWC has provided training, and VWC is able to hold them accountable. However, the poor quality of police investigations has resulted in some cases being thrown out of court, women's rights to justice denied, and their safety put at risk.

At VWC, there were improvements in the processing of FPOs when VWC was successful at advocating for the FPU to station one police officer at VWC. VWC has been advocating for this "one-stop" approach with police for several years, and was finally successful at achieving this change in August 2016. However, this only continued for about a month, when the practice stopped due to shortages of staff at the FPU while some staff were on leave. VWC will continue to advocate for this because women frequently have to wait all day at VWC for their orders to be processed and served. The situation at TCC remains more positive, with one police officer (a male advocate who has attended several training sessions) in attendance at TCC 3 days per week.

⁹ VWC 2016 "Activity Completion Report": 27-28.

Health

An important breakthrough has been achieved over the last 5 months with VWC being included twice in midwives' training at the nursing school. VWC has been informed that gender equality is now mainstreamed into the midwifery curriculum, although VWC has not had an opportunity to undertake a gender analysis of this and the quality of coverage of VAWC. This is an important breakthrough given that for some women, physical and emotional violence either begins or worsens during pregnancy or after childbirth. Nevertheless, VWC has not yet been successful in advocating for the inclusion of VAWC into the general nursing curriculum.

So far, the challenges relating to the responses of the health sector to women living with violence remain similar to those mentioned in previous reports, although there are positive signs of change. The nurse who set up Room 2 at Port Vila Hospital (a dedicated room to expedite treatment of survivors) is rarely available to see clients due to her educational work in communities, including with Save the Children. Nevertheless, there are now also 2 doctors (including a gynaecologist) who prioritise clients who need police medical forms; the priority given to survivors of VAWC has been partially institutionalised, with the hospital reception referring them immediately for treatment.

At MCC, one of the nurses uses VWC's community education materials in her own awareness but clients often have to wait for long periods when she is out in communities doing health education. TOCC and TCC clients are given priority by local health services, but clients at SCC experience long waits, with only one doctor able to provide police medical reports on one day per week. No progress has yet been made on the setting up of a counselling room at Luganville hospital. No national referral protocol is yet in place, and very few referrals are made to VWC or the Branches by health services.

(g) Focus of evaluation: perspectives of Vanuatu women and VWC partners on the relevance and appropriateness of VWC's services and VWC's contribution to preventing VAWC

There is considerable evidence over the last 5 months that key stakeholders and partners and Vanuatu women appreciate VWC's services and see them as relevant and appropriate. One important way that this has been demonstrated is by the willingness of stakeholders to join EVAW task forces initiated by VWC's Branches; TOCC and TCC EVAW taskforces have been set up over the last 5 months. In Torba, EVAW task forces include representatives from the police, the courthouse, education, health, corrections and probationary staff. In Tafea, the taskforce also includes a representative from TVET, the provincial government and the Department of Women's Affairs, including the local child protection officer who is a former TCC Project Officer.

Box 2: First steps taken to establish VWC Network EVAW task forces

The establishment of EVAW task forces by VWC and the Branches at national and provincial level is a new design feature for this phase. It recognises the importance of VWC's collaboration with key stakeholders to achieve its aims of improving prevention and response by other agencies, given that the Department of Women's Affairs has not followed through on the taskforces it established during the last phase. TOCC's first EVAW task force was held in August 2016 and it has immediately produced results with referrals coming from the local parole officer and police. In one case, a man still on parole for raping 2 women beat up his wife; after referral to the local CAVAW and TOCC by the Chief, the man is now back in jail due to the breach of his parole. TCC's EVAW task force was set up in October and this facilitated the joint planning and implementation of activities for the 16 Days of Activism. One positive result was that all task force members participated jointly for the first time in events for the International Day of People with Disability.

Although case studies do not mention it, many of the women who have assisted by VWC return to thank their counsellor – including those who remain in their relationships and those who have separated from their partners. This is also a good sign of relevance and appropriateness.

2. To what extent did VWC contribute to the empowerment of women to claim their rights and access justice?

For this question, both qualitative and quantitative information will be collected. Quantitative data will focus on one aspect of empowerment – when women make the difficult decision to take legal action on their cases – whereas the qualitative information focuses more broadly on the diverse range of ways that survivors may become empowered to address the violence in their lives, and the contribution that VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs make to that process through providing counselling and other forms of support. As outlined in VWC’s pathways of change for survivors (Annex 1A of the PDD), empowerment may be expressed by survivors taking action to assert their rights while choosing to maintain their existing relationships, by deciding to step out their violent relationships, as well as by becoming advocates and agents of change by helping others to deal with the violence in their lives – thereby contributing to primary and secondary prevention efforts. There are five monitoring indicators and 4 focus areas of evaluation (two of which are more appropriate for periodic program review than annual progress reporting).

(a) Indicator and focus of evaluation: evidence of significant change in clients’ lives, and evidence of medium and long-term trends in women’s empowerment¹⁰

Thirteen case studies were submitted by VWC Counsellors and the Branches, but only a small selection of these are included in this report as cases studies. The trends identified in this report are based on the full set of case studies, as well as on analysis at VWC’s reflection workshop.

One of the major trends (also noted in the ACR) is that more new clients are now coming to VWC and the Branches with some knowledge of FPOs, and some have already made a decision that they want an FPO. This is good evidence of the effectiveness of VWC’s campaigns and community awareness work, since VWC has been the only/major agency carrying out sustained awareness and education on the FPL and its instruments. Some indicate that they heard about FPOs from their relatives, and once they have been counselled some realise that this may not necessarily be the best solution for them, due to the nature of their problem or the implications regarding reporting to the police. VWC has learned that those women who have not been through counselling are more likely to withdraw their applications at the last minute.

Opposition by relatives to women seeking help has been a huge barrier in the past, and was highlighted by VWC in earlier PDDs as a very real risk to women seeking help. Now, VWC is beginning to see the first signs of an emerging trend, with more referrals coming from relatives, particularly at VWC, SCC and TCC, the three oldest centres. Several case studies from this year provide evidence of the effectiveness of VWC, Branch and CAVAW community awareness and mobile counselling activities in encouraging relatives and sometimes neighbours to advise women to seek help at VWC (Box 3 and 5). In some cases, the survivor may have been prevented from attending VWC community awareness by her husband/partner; in other cases, former clients are beginning to refer clients – both of these trends were evident in this year’s case studies of significant change. Box 3 also shows relatives and clients standing up for their rights to a chief, which is still rare.

Box 3: Client refuses to live in a polygamous relationship with a Chief in Malampa

Mohana has 4 children and was in a de facto relationship with Tali for 11 years, living with Tali’s relatives. Tali is the chief’s son and he was to take up the Paramount Chief rank. He follows custom and tradition, and believes he can have as many wives as he wishes to. Tali got himself another wife and took her to live with Mohana and their children. Mohana was not happy about it. She tried to reason with Tali but he did not want to listen to her. She decided then to move in to her sister-in-law’s

¹⁰ Note that the “most significant change” (MSC) method is not used to collect data for this indicator (although this is noted in the Vanuatu Country Plan MEF, pages 20-21). An adapted version of the MSC method is used which is outlined in the PDD (pages 85-86).

place. While there, Mohana met a village boy, Patrick and she fell in love with him. Mohana later moved in with Patrick. Community members reported this to the chief, Tali, who assaulted Mohana and Patrick, removed the children, and then ordered Mohana to return to her home island. The community members criticized her and said she had brought shame to the village, and that she should go back to her family. Boys in the village harassed her during the evening from her bedroom window.

Mohana felt rejected and moved to her Aunt's place at Lakatoro. Her Aunt Julie is a women's leader in the Presbyterian Church. Julie had recently attended an MCC awareness talk and advised Mohana to go for counselling at MCC. When Mohana first came for counselling, she was full of blame for herself for not being a good wife. She wished that she had accepted the fact that Tali can have two partners, and she missed her children. During the counselling, Mohana learned about equality, and began to see that the actions of Tali and the community were wrong. She also learned about her rights under the Family Protection Act. Mohana asked MCC to assist her with a Family Protection Order application and to report the crime of the domestic violence. The protection order was granted, and her children were returned. Mohana got a job at a shop as a cashier, and she moved into a rented house where she and the children are now living. She was able to stand up for her rights, and has now started to refer clients to MCC.

Most of the case studies of change from this year focus on the critical importance of women having access to FPOs, to enable them to remain safe, but also to give them some space to make decisions about their future. The case study in Box 4 shows that it can take several years and more than one FPO for women to make the difficult decision to leave a violent partner; it also shows the common pattern of violence developing or escalating when a woman becomes pregnant or after the first child, and the links between physical and emotional violence and suicidality (trends that were also seen in VWC's prevalence research).

Box 4: TOCC's fourth client moves on with her life after 15 years of violence

Eileen is 53 and married to Lonsdale. She has 5 children, 3 from her previous partner and 2 from Lonsdale. In 2011, Eileen came for counselling for the first time and she was the fourth client seen by TOCC after the centre opened. In 2014, after many counselling sessions, Eileen made the decision to leave her husband.

Eileen and Lonsdale married in 1997 and their relationship was a good and happy one at first. In the early years, Lonsdale never assaulted her in any way. Things began to change in 2001 when they had a daughter. Lonsdale started drinking kava and coming home late at night. He started getting angry about small things and assaulting Eileen. In 2007 Eileen had a son, but Lonsdale did not change his ways. He became more aggressive and the assaults got worse. In 2009, Lonsdale started throwing stones and objects at her. He threatened her by showing her a knife to cut off her neck. Eileen was very frightened so she went to the police station and got a restraining order. Lonsdale began to take things easy after this, but life was still not stable. At this time, Eileen had never heard about domestic violence.

In January 2011, TOCC was set up in Torba Province and in February, Eileen came for counselling and confided that she was thinking of committing suicide. She just didn't know what to do with herself and her children. During the counselling session, the counsellor informed her about her rights; she was reassured that other women who had been in similar situations are now living a happy life. The counsellor explained the Family Protection Law and Family Protection Order, and Eileen decided that she wanted one to protect herself and the children. The FPO was granted by the magistrate court. Things with Lonsdale cooled down for a while, but in 2013 she again applied for an FPO.

Eileen kept coming to the centre and received counselling 10 times. In 2014 Eileen decided that she wanted a divorce. The counsellor explained about the legal process of divorce and referred her to the

VWC lawyer. Later that year the divorce was granted. In 2015, Eileen found a new partner and they were married in January 2016. The change in Eileen's life is very important as it can help other women who are facing the same situation to see that things can get better. Counselling helped Eileen to understand her rights as a human being and empowered her to make a decision about her future.

Box 5: Counselling for domestic violence enables client to reveal incest

Melissa and Richard were married for 16 years and had 3 three children. A few years into their married life Melissa started to get beatings from Richard. The assaults left her with numerous injuries, especially on her head. It was after the sixth time that Melissa received a blow to her head that she decided to take action by coming to VWC. When she got to VWC, the wound on her head was still bleeding, and she was feeling very weak.

Melissa did not get the chance to further her education after primary school, but she is a woman with great determination. Richard worked at a local grocery shop for a short time before it closed, and then decided to stay at home, waiting for Melissa to bring food from the gardens to feed the family. Melissa was determined to find paid employment as she needed money for their children's school fees. Every day Melissa would walk into town and go to different government and NGO offices to find a job. Every time she got home, Richard would laugh at her and tell her that nobody would employ her because she did not go beyond primary school. Finally, a local female owner of a pastry shop employed Melissa as a casual labourer. By then, two of the children were no longer at school because of non-payment of school fees. Melissa worked at the local pastry shop while she continued facing violence at home.

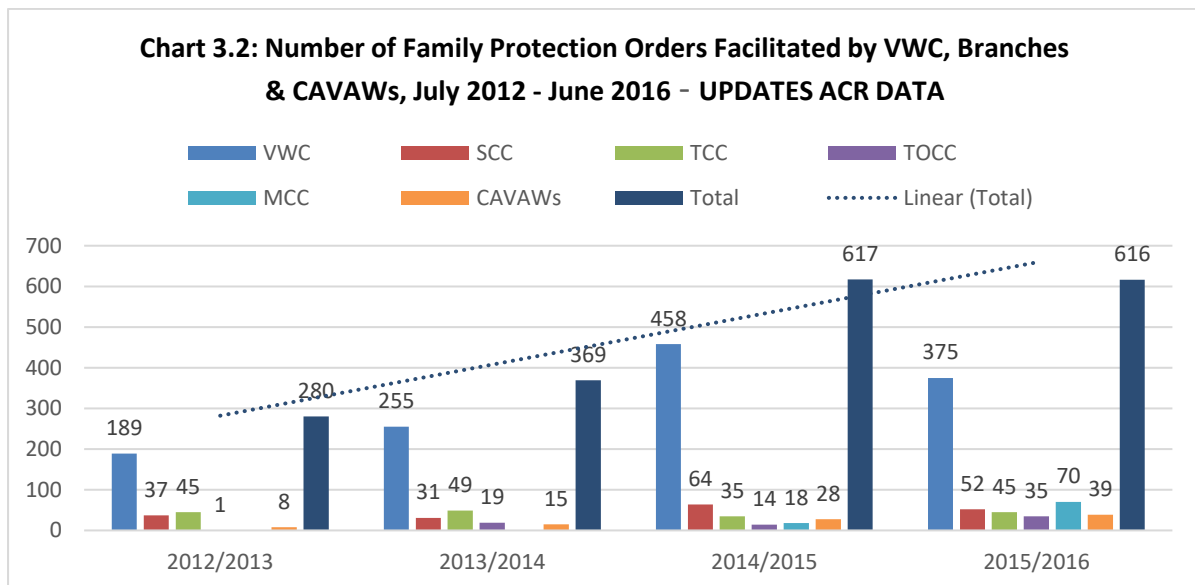
During her first visit to VWC, she only shared her stories of violence, and then returned home. Two weeks later, Melissa came back to VWC, determined to tell everything, and why Richard was always beating her up. During the counselling session, Melissa revealed that Richard was sexually abusing their eldest daughter, aged 17. Her daughter was referred to another counsellor, and Richard was arrested by the police. He is now in the high risk correctional centre, while awaiting trial. Melissa knew about the incest for a year and blamed herself when she discovered that her husband had been abusing her daughter since grade 3, over all the years that she had also been suffering from domestic violence.

Melissa's neighbours had told her about VWC and urged her to come for assistance. (VWC had done several mobile counselling visits to the area.) Having someone listen to her and empathise with her about the violence she was facing enabled her to reveal the incest case against her husband. Melissa faces financial constraints, but is determined to build her financial base, and ensure that her children continue with their education in vocational schools and training centres.

(b) Indicator: Number percentage of new and repeat VWC, Branch and CAVAW clients who receive family protection orders (FPOs) or temporary protection orders (TPOs) per year

Since July 2016, 318 clients were facilitated by VWC and the Branches to receive FPOs, including 195 new clients (61%) and 123 repeat clients (39%); this does not include data from CAVAWs from year 1. The majority of these (197 or 62%) were facilitated by VWC Counsellors; 30 were provided with assistance by SCC, 21 by TCC, 19 by TOCC and 51 by MCC (section 7.1 of Annex 5A). This data provides good evidence quality counselling skills, and of effective outreach to ensure the safety of women in rural areas.

Chart 3.2 updates the data included in the December 2016 ACR to include CAVAW data for July 2015 to June 2016. At current rates, the total number of FPOs facilitated for year 1 is expected to be at least 25% higher than in 2015/2016. This is robust evidence that increasing numbers of women are being empowered to claim their rights and access justice due to VWC's work.



(c) Indicator: number and percentage of new and repeat clients accessing legal assistance from VWC Lawyers

Since this phase began in July 2016, legal assistance has been provided to 10 new clients and 91 repeat sessions have been held with ongoing clients (Table 7.2.1 of Annex 5A). Of the 101 legal sessions held, 45% have been for divorce cases, 28% have been for property and/or injury claims, 8% for custody and the remainder for other types of cases. Of the 10 new cases, 2 were for divorce, 1 for a property claim, 1 for a complex case related to an FPO, 1 for child maintenance, 1 for sexual assault, and 4 other cases. During the reflection workshop, VWC's Lawyer noted what could be the beginning of a new trend: in the past, most clients who sought legal information and assistance regarding divorce were considering initiating divorce proceedings themselves; over the past 5 months, VWC is beginning to see women who are being divorced by their husbands. VWC will monitor whether this continues. (Note that legal information and assistance is also provided by Counsellors as part of their routine work; that this indicator only captures higher level advice provided by VWC Lawyers.)

(d) Indicator: number of clients assisted with Court Fees Fund by type of case per year

A total of 125 clients were assisted with court fees from July to November 2016: 46% of these were claims for child maintenance, 30% were for medical fees, 2% were for matrimonial cases, 1% was a civil claim, and the remainder were for other cases such as property and injury claims. The majority of these court fees were provided by VWC (54%), 24% by SCC, 10% by TCC, 2% by TOCC, and 9% by MCC. As with all the other indicators on client counselling and support, at current rates the number of survivors assisted is expected to significantly exceed those for 2015/2016. With almost half of all clients assisted residing in rural areas, this data also provides good evidence of effective outreach to ensure that women in rural areas have access to justice.

(e) Indicator and focus of evaluation: number of new court cases registered by VWC lawyers and their outcomes, and evidence of women's experiences with the courts (positive and constraints)

Of the 10 new clients seen by VWC's Lawyer from June to November, 6 new court cases were registered; none of these are yet resolved by the courts. Five of these were for divorce and one was for a restraining order.

VWC has documented the long delays in the hearing of court cases in previous reports, particularly for divorce. At the end of June 2016, 68 cases had been registered over the previous 4 years (Table 7.2.3 of Annex 5A); 24 of these were still pending before courts (35%) at November 2016. Of the 43 cases

of divorce registered over this period, 30 were granted their divorce (72%); and 11 are pending (26%), and one woman withdrew her case because her husband died while waiting for a court hearing. Of those who were granted a divorce, 6 (19%) are still awaiting judgement or enforcement of judgements on compensation and maintenance.

Three case studies are included below to provide insight into survivors' experiences with the courts, and how VWC has acted to reinforce their rights and empower them to access justice. One points to the urgent need for law reform in compliance with CEDAW to ensure women's access to justice (Box 6). The second points to ongoing problems with prosecutions including a lack of understanding by the Public Prosecutor's office of the need for counselling prior to a case proceeding to court (Box 7); this case led to strenuous advocacy by the VWC Lawyer regarding the need for the Public Prosecutor's office to improve its understanding of the issue of child sexual abuse, the way it manages its cases, and the way clients are treated.

Box 6: The ordeal of divorce – urgent amendments needed to Matrimonial Causes Act

Gene had taken a Family Protection Order (FPO) against her husband for verbal and psychological violence. She was constantly belittled and told that she is not good enough. Gene petitioned for dissolution of marriage in 2015 on the grounds of being separated for over two years and had no intention of reconciling the marriage. Gene's husband initially refused to divorce, and so the case was transferred to the Supreme Court.

At the Supreme Court, the initial judge who took the case suggested that the grounds for divorce be amended to persistent cruelty, based on the evidence of verbal abuse in the marriage. He also suggested that the initial petition did not fall within the grounds of desertion by the respondent, and the petition was therefore amended accordingly. The initial judge's term ended, he left the country, and another judge was appointed to the case. The new judge sighted the petition and the supporting evidence, but ruled that there was no evidence supporting persistent cruelty, other than the sworn statement informing the court about Gene being belittled and saying she was not good enough.

The new judge understood the unfortunate circumstance Gene was in, given that she had been separated from her husband for 4 years and did not intend to reconcile. However, the judge said that he had to make a judgment based on the law in Vanuatu. By now, Gene's husband had agreed for a divorce, because it was made clear to him by the judge that even if he refuses to divorce, Gene's position is clear that she wishes not to reconcile with him. The judge then said it is unfortunate that the Matrimonial Causes Act requires proof of certain grounds, and that he cannot grant a divorce if Gene's petition does not satisfy any of the grounds for dissolution of marriage in Section 5 of the Matrimonial Causes Act. He also indicated how easy it is to get a divorce in his home country, and that he regretted the unfortunate circumstance that Gene was in due to the provisions of the law.

The VWC Legal Officer tried to use the ratification of the UN CEDAW as a point of law, but the judge disallowed this, stating that although Vanuatu has ratified CEDAW, the relevant legislations have to be amended by Parliament to conform to CEDAW standards, and until that occurs, the Matrimonial Causes Act stands. The judge has not given a judgment yet, but said he will raise this important issue with other judges before doing so.

This case is important to document because it shows that the Matrimonial Causes Act is working against the rights of women. Having to prove the other party's fault is hard for women who want a divorce because their marriage is not working, or those who want to leave an abusive marriage. Although Vanuatu ratified CEDAW over two decades ago, the lack of compliance of Vanuatu legislation with CEDAW standards is proving detrimental to women's access to justice.

Box 7: Advocacy on handling of cases of child sexual assault

Dianne is a fourteen year old victim of child sexual abuse, although she was not a client of VWC. An assistant prosecutor in the Public Prosecutors Office came to VWC on the day of a court trial seeking assistance to get her to speak in Court, after her refusal to give evidence when the case commenced in the morning. The trial was adjourned to 2pm that same afternoon. The judge made it clear that if the child did not speak in the afternoon, he would have no other option but to dismiss the case.

VWC informed the assistant prosecutor to bring the girl to the Centre. VWC only had the lunch hour to work with the victim. The VWC Legal officer and Counsellor told the assistant prosecutor that in future, victims/witnesses should be brought to the centre to be assisted well before the case gets to court for trial, and ideally as soon as the case is referred from the Police to the Prosecutions. Dianne had been served with a summons to attend the trial and was given a copy of her police statement only two days before trial. A VWC Counsellor spoke with her, and the VWC Legal Officer provided information on what to expect in court, and the advantages of her talking in Court. The girl assured VWC that she would speak in court.

When the case was called, the girl spoke and answered the assistant prosecutor's initial questions; however, when questions were asked regarding the sexual assault, she denied it. Sitting inside the court room, the Counsellor and the Legal Officer could tell that the victim has formed a relationship with the abuser. There was a short recess for the Prosecutor to speak with the witness. He spoke to her harshly. The VWC Legal Officer told the Prosecutor that he has to remember that he is speaking to a child, not an adult, and that his approach to the witness is not professional, and not the way he should treat his witnesses. The VWC Legal Officer then told him the importance of referring a child to VWC for counselling at an early stage, to work with the girl to empower her to understand that sexual assault is a crime. The case was dismissed by the Judge due to lack of evidence. VWC will continue to advocate for such cases to be referred in a professional and timely manner.

The third case (Box 8) provides an example of a very damaging trend in sexual offences cases against women and children, where extraordinary pressure may be placed on victims to drop the case, or to persuade them not to speak in court so that cases cannot proceed. With increased maximum sentences recently approved by Parliament for child sexual assault (including a maximum lifetime sentence for the sexual assault of children under 13 years), it is expected that this problem may increase. Although there is no hard evidence that could lead to a prosecution, VWC has good reason to believe that some defence lawyers have been advising offenders informally that their best option is to put pressure on the victim not to testify, or to ensure that relatives do this. This highlights the need for continuing advocacy by VWC for children to receive long-term counselling to prepare them for court, and to assist them to move on with their lives.

Box 8: Protecting a survivor of child sexual assault

Myrah is a year six student. She was sexually abused by her step-father, and her mother took no action. She was assisted to come to VWC by her uncle. Her step-father was arrested and remanded at the Correctional Centre. However, in the lead-up to the trial, Myrah was emotionally abused by her mother, who blamed Myrah for the assault and pressured her to withdraw the case. Myrah finally signed a letter to withdraw the case which was written and co-signed by her mother.

Before the trial began, the judge called a conference with both parties. The perpetrator pleaded guilty to the charges against him, so there was no need for a trial. The prosecutor, Myrah and Myrah's mother later went to see the judge, along with the defence lawyer. The judge enquired about the letter requesting withdrawal of the case. At first, Myrah's mother insisted that Myrah signed it of her own free will. She also argued that her husband should not be jailed because he was the bread winner. The judge asked the VWC counsellor to ask Myrah how she came to sign the letter. Myrah and the

VWC counsellor conversed in their native language, so it was easy for Myrah to communicate with the counsellor. Myrah said she signed the letter because she was threatened and pressured to do so by her mother. The judge gave a lecture to the girl's mother regarding child sexual abuse, asked whether the pressure to withdraw the case came from her husband, and told her that the breadwinner argument is just an excuse. The judge warned her that, if her husband was released as she wishes, he would continue to abuse her daughter. The man now awaits a date for sentencing.

This story is important to document because it shows how the girl, who was supported by VWC counsellors to report to the Police, found it easy to speak to the judge through her counsellor. Myrah was also empowered to convey the pressure and threats from her mother to the judge, even though her mother was present. The judge told Myrah that she should tell her VWC counsellor if her mother threatens her again; she said that the counsellor will inform the assistant prosecutor, who will then convey the message to the judge.

It is evident from the judge's words that she is sensitized and understands the problem of child sexual assault. A point of breakthrough which should be noted compared to the previous case study on Diane (Box 7) is the importance of child sexual abuse victims undergoing counselling well before a court case. The rapport formed between the counsellor and Myrah made it easy for Myrah to communicate with her counsellor. Counselling empowered Myrah to be assertive and speak honestly of the ill-treatment by her mother, despite the mother's presence. VWC is following up with Myrah's uncle regarding Myrah's well-being and treatment at home.

3. To what extent did VWC provide accessible, safe and quality crisis counselling and support services throughout Vanuatu?

This question uses quantitative data to assess relevance, coverage and reach of counselling and support services. It also uses a range of methods and indicators to assess the quality and effectiveness of these services, including counselling capacity and skills.

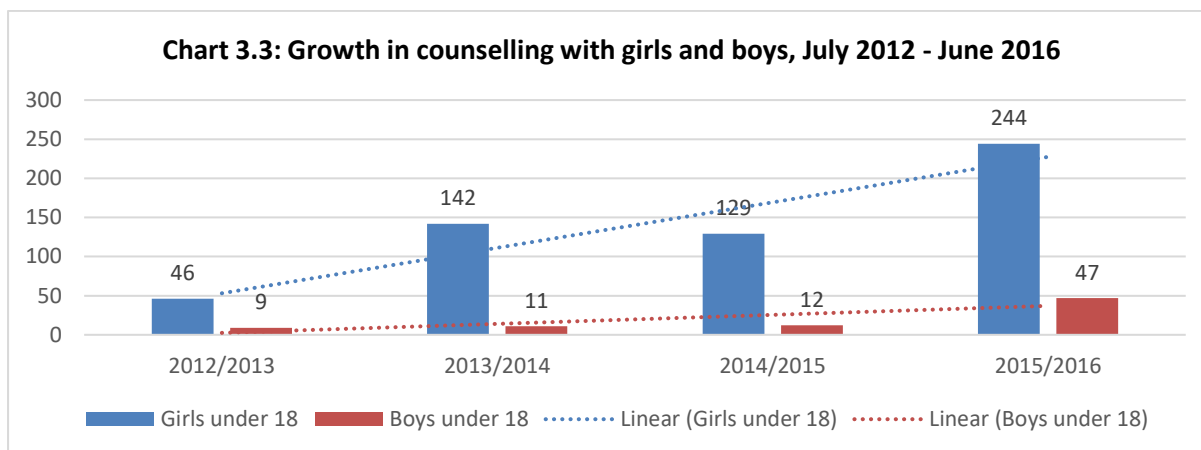
(a) Indicators: total number of new clients; total number of repeat counselling sessions

From July to November 2016, VWC and the Branches had 671 new clients and 1,826 repeat counselling sessions (Table 4.1.7 of Annex 5A). This does not include counselling sessions provided by CAVAWs; CAVAW data for the whole of year 1 will be included in Progress Report 2.

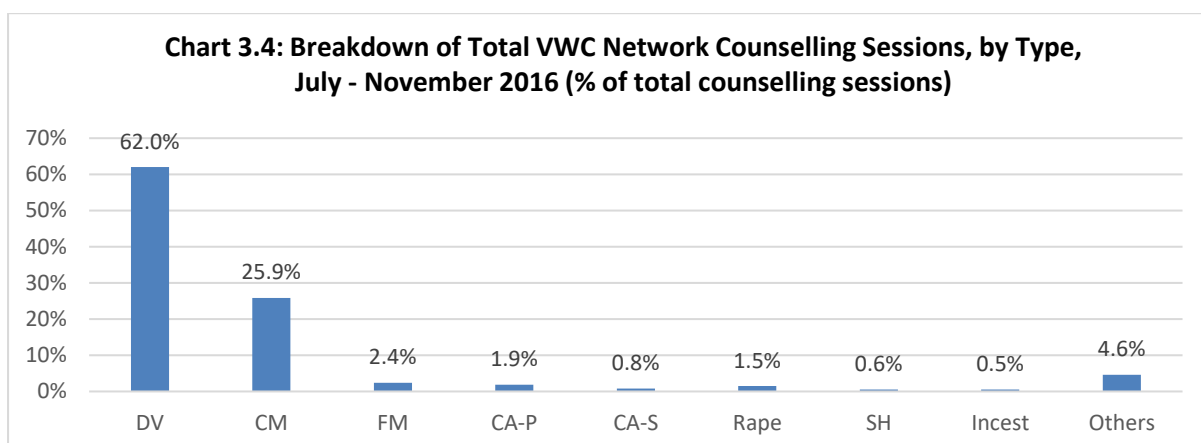
(b) Indicators and focus of evaluation: number/characteristics of VWC, Branch and CAVAW clients accessing counselling (women, boys, girls, types of violence, disability); assessment of reach and coverage of VWC Network services

Of the 2,497 counselling sessions provided from July to November 2016, 2413 were held with women clients (96.6%), 81 were with girls under 18 (3.2%), and 3 were with boys under 18 (0.1%) (Table 4.1.6 of Annex 5A). Although the number of girls and boys accessing VWC services remains small by comparison with women and has started from a low base, trends over the last 4 years shows that number of children accessing services has increased at much greater rate than women (Chart 3.3): the number of girls accessing VWC Network services increased by 430% and boys increased by 422%, compared with an increase of 133% by women an overall increase in counselling sessions of 140%. This provides evidence that VWC has had some success in its outreach to girls.

At the Reflection Workshop for this report, staff also asserted that there are **more young women coming to seek help now** (aged 18 to 29). VWC does not have hard evidence of this now, but plans to undertake a small internal research project to validate this over the next 12 months, by choosing a sample of months for review and comparison. No clients with disabilities were seen at VWC or the Branches during the first 5 months of this phase.



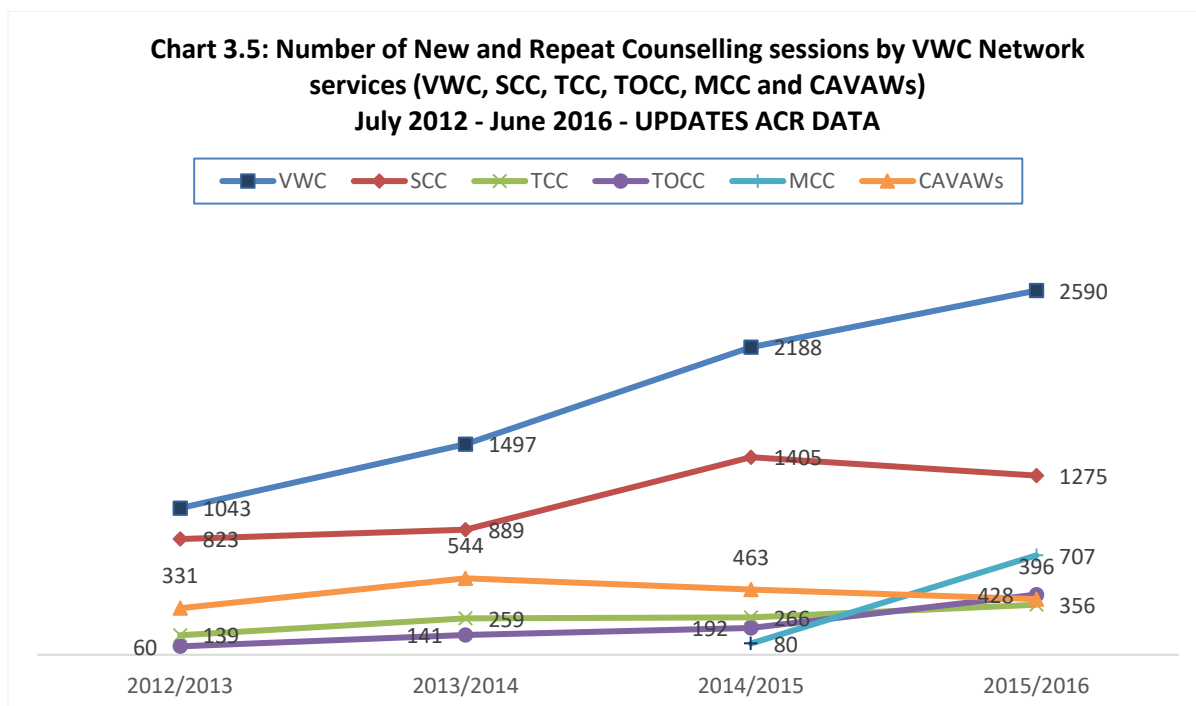
As in previous years, the majority of counselling sessions over the first 5 months were to assist survivors with domestic violence; 28% were to assist clients with child and family maintenance cases (Chart 3.4).



Note: Chart 3.4 does not include data from CAVAWs. DV: domestic violence; CM: child maintenance; FM: family maintenance; CA-P: child physical assault; CA-S: child sexual assault; SH: sexual harassment.

Chart 3.5 updates data provided in the ACR by type of service for July 2012 to June 2016 of the last phase, by including CAVAW data for 2015/2016. This shows similar trends to the data for July to November 2016: 49% of counselling sessions were provided by VWC, 25% by SCC, 6% by TCC, 9% by TOCC and 11% by MCC. This data provides good evidence of the coverage and outreach of VWC Network services, with more than half of the counselling undertaken in provincial locations. All centres are expected to achieve their mobile counselling targets for year 1, and this is an important strategy to enhance reach and coverage, along with community awareness outreach to rural and remote areas where counselling is also always offered (see also the discussion for question 4 below).

The proportion of services provided in rural and remote areas will increase when CAVAW data for the whole year is included (in Progress Report 2). Nevertheless, there are still many remote places that Branches, VWC and CAVAWs have not yet visited to undertake community awareness, despite the fact that VWC encourages CAVAWs to go into the most remote communities; in these interior/bush places, access to services remains very limited or non-existent. A reduction in VWC's mobile counselling on Efate (from 16 annually in the last phase to 6 in this phase, due to financial limitations) will have some negative impact on counselling outreach, particularly for those women and children who are too poor to travel to Port Vila and those whose behaviour is closely controlled by husbands and other relatives.



(c) and (d) Indicators: number of women and children assisted by the Client Support Fund, by VWC Network service; number of clients using Safe House facilities, by VWC Network service

From July to November 2016, 195 people were assisted with the client support fund, including 189 women and 6 girls; 96 were assisted by VWC (49%), and the remainder by the branches and CAVAWs (Table 4.2 of Annex 5A). This is also robust evidence of the coverage of VWC's services and effective outreach to the provinces to ensure that rural women can access justice and protection from violence. As noted in the ACR, the need for this type of support has grown considerably over the last 4 years (by 146% over the last phase); comparing with current data, this growth in need shows no sign of slowing. Of the 195 assisted through the client support fund, 13 women were assisted with safehouse accommodation (Table 4.3 of Annex 5A).

(e) Indicator: percentage of VWC clients satisfied with VWC counselling services

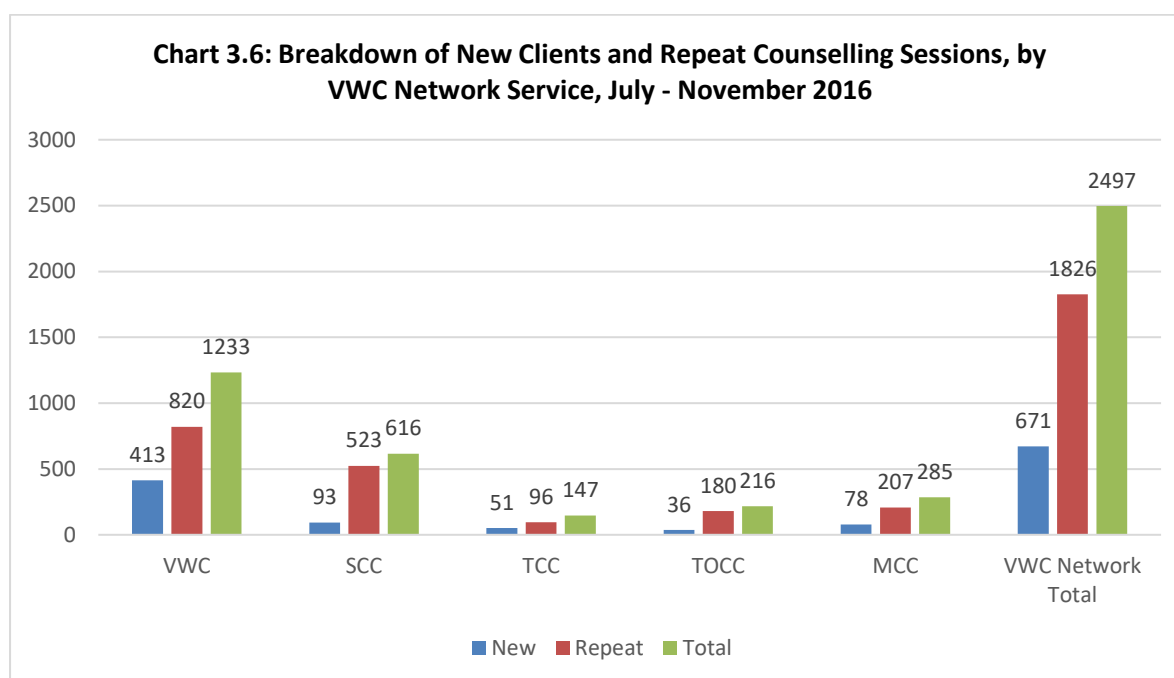
The client satisfaction survey was not done over the first 5 months; this will resume in January 2017. It should be noted that the number/proportion of repeat counselling sessions is also a good measure of satisfaction (see [g] below) and counselling quality, in addition to several other measures discussed under this question.

(f) Indicator: regular and consistent group and peer supervision undertaken of counsellors

Targets for peer and group supervision and case review were met by SCC and TOCC, but not by VWC, TCC or MCC. For VWC and TCC, this was due to the resignation of the Counselling Supervisor and TCC Project Officer almost immediately following their return from maternity leave. Nevertheless, debriefings of counsellors and case review meetings were held when needed at all centres. Another key constraint at VWC has been the sheer volume of cases for counsellors to deal with as demand has continued to grow, and the related difficulty of finding time within working hours to hold group supervision and non-formal training sessions (see section 4 of this report for VWC's proposed responses to this issue).

(g) and (j) Focus of evaluation: assessment of quality of VWC Network support services, including evidence that Branches and CAVAWs are delivering effective crisis counselling and support services; assessment of contextual factors and challenges that affect quality, reach and coverage of services

Chart 3.6 provides a breakdown of new and repeat counselling sessions by service for July to November 2016. This is one of several measures of counselling quality, and provides insight also into the exposure/dose of counselling services. It provides quantitative evidence of progress towards achieving short-term and medium term outcomes: if the number of repeat clients is steady (taking into account annual fluctuations) this demonstrates that counselling services are seen to be effective and helpful by clients, who are then motivated to return to VWC to address their problems and claim their rights. However, it is important to acknowledge that some clients do not return for a range of other reasons that are not related to the quality of counselling services (see the risk matrix in Annex 3A of the PDD), and that some may return months or even years after they first come to VWC in crisis.



VWC participated in a **PWSDP regional review of counselling services** in August/September 2016. Although the draft review report has not yet been shared with VWC, the final in-country debriefing with VWC staff by the review team was positive. The review team reported that they were impressed with the way VWC counsellors answered questions with confidence, the focus on advocacy for clients' rights, and on VWC's human rights based approach to empowering clients to make their own decisions. In addition to sessions with counsellors in Vila, the team made field trips to SCC and TCC. Initial recommendations from the review team highlighted the importance of ongoing peer and group supervision and annual investments in counsellor training. The review team was aware that VWC's core budget does provide for annual counsellor trainings. VWC has held money in hand in its budget revisions for the remainder of year 1 to ensure that adequate funds are available for high quality counselling training in future years (see more details in sections 4.2 and 6.3).

During the reflection workshop for this progress report, staff also assessed **strengths and gaps in the counselling service provided VWC and the Branches**. Most women present to the centres in crisis and with urgent needs to be addressed. Counsellors respond sensitively and professionally by dealing with the immediate crisis identified by the client, ensuring that clients' safety and protection is given the highest priority, with the majority able to assist clients to apply for FPOs. **However, with high caseloads and the consequent overwhelming need to focus on responding to crisis**, it can be challenging for the newer counsellors to go beyond the presenting issue and the immediate crisis. This

is complicated by the fact that it remains extremely difficult for many women to even get to a centre, due to remoteness, lack of money for transport, censure by relatives and enormous control over their movements by their husbands/partners and relatives – even if they wish to engage in further counselling to address the deeper issues underlying their immediate problems. For example, as the data above shows, about one in four women seek help for assistance with getting child maintenance, and it can be challenging for counsellors to assist them to address the domestic violence with usually underlies this need. Similarly, with increasing numbers of women coming for help with FPOs, the focus can sometimes be wholly on getting the FPO to ensure safety, and not enough on the cycle of domestic violence that underpins the need for protection; if women are not empathically counselled about the violence itself, this can sometimes result in her withdrawing her application for the FPO. Nevertheless, on the whole however, counsellors are growing in their work, and working positively in their advocacy with the police and courts. **Strategies to address the high counselling workloads are discussed in section 4.**

(h) Focus of evaluation: demonstrated improvement in core crisis counselling competencies

Counsellor training priorities were identified in the PDD (page 40) and updated during the reflection workshop for this report. These are summarised in Box 9, with an update on progress towards achieving each objective.

Box 9: Crisis counselling, advocacy and support training objectives and improvements

PDD objectives	Update at December 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased understanding of VAW issues, particularly by newer counsellors • Increased legal literacy skills, leading to increased referral to lawyers, particularly among newer staff • Increased capacity to prepare basic legal documentation for courts • All counsellors to understand objectives of the safehouse service, including type of counselling to be provided & safety protocols • All counsellors able to offer crisis counselling & other support in times of disaster • Upgraded skills for counselling children • Increased knowledge & skills for identifying & counselling on mental health issues • Increased knowledge of disabilities, including the complex links between VAW & disability • Increased knowledge & understanding of differences in sexual orientation & links with human rights • More counsellors able to undertake community awareness activities • Strengthened counselling supervision and case review skills, particularly for newer Branch Project Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 1 (Oct 2016) counsellor training with VWC & Branch counsellors was a refresher on gender, VAW-related issues, human rights & legal literacy (FPL, child & family maintenance & divorce) • More training needed with counsellors on how to write cases summaries for court • No action on this to date • Covered issues in yr 1 training; more training needed on couns skills for disaster response • Acting Couns Supervisor, SCC PO & SCC CE/Counsellor have this skill • No action on mental health or training re disabilities (apart from training on data collection on clients with disabilities) • Have established partnership with V-Pride, who gave a talk at the October counsellor training on LGBTI and human rights • Yr 1 couns training on gender, VAW & human rights issues was a first step towards this • Due to resignation of Counselling Supervisor & TCC PO, no action taken on this yet. SCC has these skills already.

In the area of legal literacy, VWC has also identified the need to upskill counsellors on legal procedures including the complex factors that prevent women from accessing justice and getting good legal outcomes. More understanding of court procedures is needed by newer counsellors so they can more effectively advocate, including the type of advocacy needed at different levels and in different courts,

including with prosecutions. With changes in sentencing to up to lifetime imprisonment for child sexual assault, there is also an urgent need upgrade skills for counselling children to protect them from family pressure and ensure they are provided with full and accurate information on how court processes will proceed. In the last staff performance reviews, counsellors identified the need for legal training, including how to write a summary of cases for their own records and for the court to help to get FPOs, including how to construct the case record, and what is important to record. This has been identified as a **high priority for the next counsellor training to be held in year 2.**

4. To what extent did VWC contribute to changes in attitudes and behaviours on VAWC and women's rights? What approaches were effective in bringing about these changes?

These questions explore changes in attitudes and behaviours that will help to prevent VAWC, as well as those which demonstrate improved responses to the problem, since these are closely related. Quantitative data will assess coverage and reach of VWC Network community awareness/prevention activities. Qualitative information will focus on evidence that community members, chiefs, other community leaders and key VWC partners have made some progress towards the short-term and medium-term outcomes outlined in VWC's theory of change (Annex 1B of the PDD).

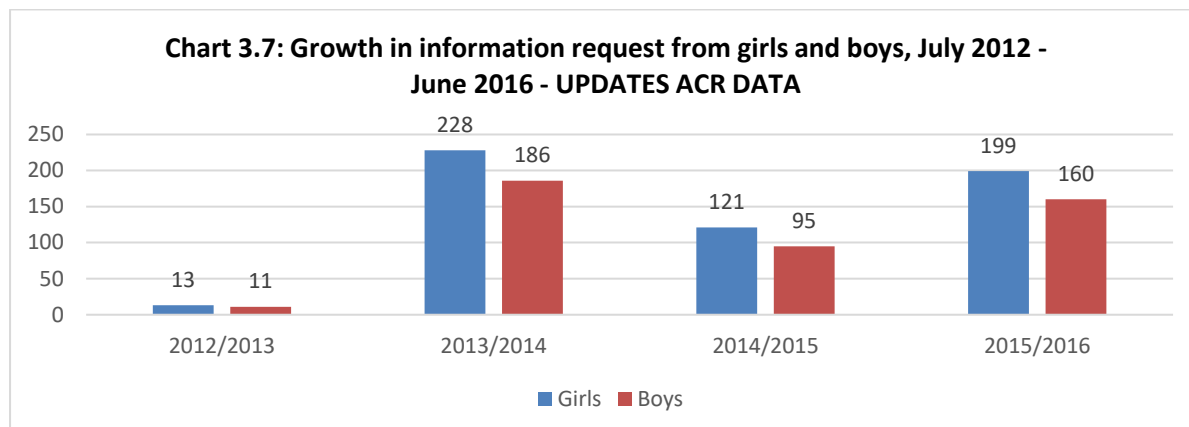
(a) Indicator: number and percent of requests for information from the VWC Network by women and men

This indicator has been used because it is assumed that there is increased community acceptance that VAWC is a violation of human rights and a crime if women, men and children seek information about the issues associated with VAWC and women's rights; this is a reasonable assumption given the very high levels of violence and acceptance of violence found in VWC's national research on prevalence and attitudes. This indicator provides insight into progress toward short-term outcomes, because requesting information is a necessary first step and a behavioural change for most people, in a context where there is still very little understanding of the problem of VAWC and women's rights among community members (whether they request information for themselves, other community members or relatives – see Annex 1B of the PDD), and where there are still strong norms in place that prevent community members from visiting VWC and the Branches.

This indicator also provides insight into the combined effectiveness and quality of VWC media and other prevention work, and at targeting all sections of the country and community – because many of those who come to centres for information are visiting VWC and the Branches for the first time. When they do so, it is not simply a matter of picking up a brochure; the vast majority of requests for information involve some discussion with staff, including counsellors, the research officer, community educator or other staff who are able to answer questions on VAWC issues. This face to face contact is very important for facilitating changes in behaviour. For example, during the reflection workshop staff indicated that they had noticed a trend that after men make their first visit to the centres for information, this is soon often followed up by them accompanying a client to get help, or encouraging a woman to come.

Over the last 5 months, 969 people requested information from VWC and the Branches. As with the counselling data above, this does not include those who requested information from CAVAWs; this will be included in the next progress report for the whole of year 1. Of these, 392 (40%) were women, 99 (10%) were girls under 18, 376 were men (39%), and 102 (11%) were boys under 18 (Table 4.1.6 of Annex 5A). Just over half of these requests were made to VWC (55%), and the remainder to Branches. This provides evidence of good outreach, with 8% of total requests made to SCC, 6% to TCC, 6% to TOCC, and 25% to VWC's newest Branch in Malampa. The majority of these requests for information have been by people visiting the centres, although some have been made during mobile counselling visits. No information booths were held by any of the centres from July to November.

Chart 3.7 updates information provided in the ACR by including data from CAVAWs. This shows the total number of information requests by girls and boys over the last phase for the whole of the VWC Network. Although the number of women and men remained fairly stable and still constitute the majority of requests, the growth in requests from girls and boys provides evidence that VWC has been successful at reaching out to children and youth. VWC has learned that girls and boys are more likely to request information from information booths set up at local events (such as Christmas in the Park, or at market places).



(b) Indicators and focus of evaluation: total number and type of VWC Network community education/prevention sessions (including with disabled people's and LGBTI organisations); number and percent of women, men, boys, girls attending VWC, Branch and CAVAW community awareness/prevention activities; reach and coverage of community awareness/prevention activities

Over the first 5 months of this phase, 79 community awareness/prevention events were held, including 68 with new groups and 11 follow-up sessions. These ranged from short talks to 5-day workshops with a range of different agencies (Tables 8.1 to 8.6 in Annex 5A).

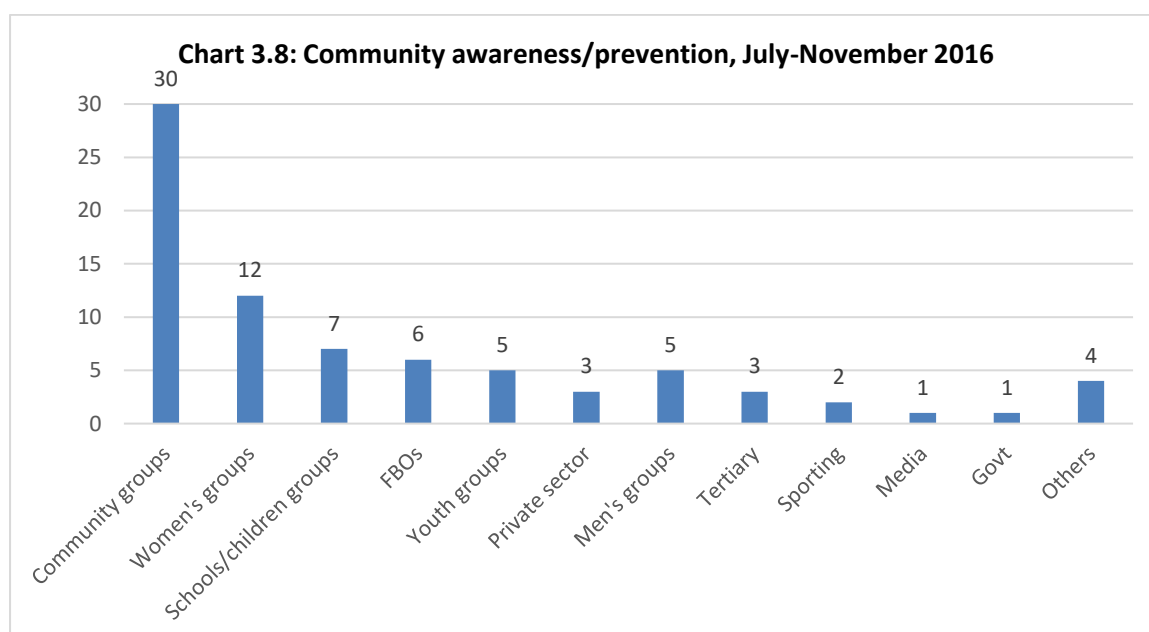
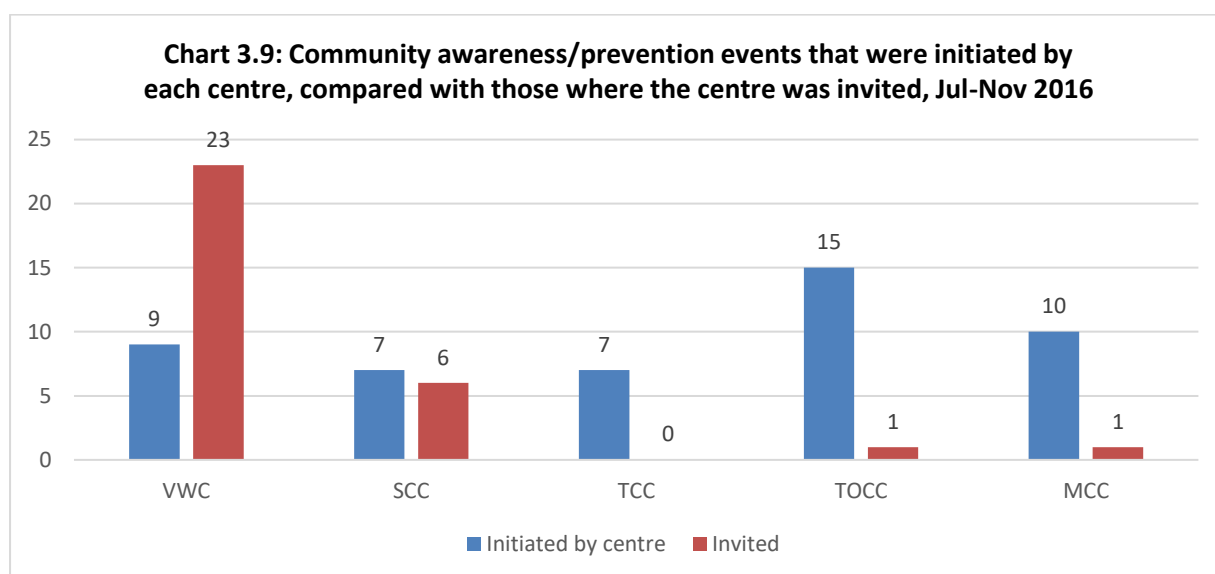


Chart 3.8 provides a breakdown of the types of groups targeted. Further details by VWC Network service are in Annex 5B, including the type of activity (public talk, mobile counselling community

awareness session, special event, school visit or workshop), whether VWC was invited or initiated the event, and details of the target group. Chart 3.9 shows a breakdown of the number of sessions that were initiated by VWC and the Branches, and compares this with the number where each centre was invited by the community or agency concerned. Overall, 61% of the total events were initiated by the centres, compared with 29% where they were invited to undertake community awareness talks or workshops. VWC and SCC, which have been established for much longer than the other centres, have a much higher proportion of invitations than the less well-established centres, at 72% and 64% respectively, compared with none for TCC, 6% for TOCC and 9% for MCC. This provides evidence of an increase in demand for these types of activities at VWC (which was also documented in the ACR and the last 2 progress reports from the last phase). Increased demand is one of the short-term outcomes identified in VWC's theory of change; this data also supports VWC's assumption that behavioural change of this nature (requesting or accepting a community awareness activity from the VWC Network) can take a long time to bring about.



There were 7,338 participants in community awareness/prevention activities (Table 8.6.2 of Annex 5A). This includes 2,507 women (34%), 1,484 girls (20%), 1,922 men (26%) and 1,425 boys (19%). VWC undertook activities with 42% of these participants, 7% were by SCC, 10% by TCC, 24% by TOCC and 16% by MCC. This data provides evidence of good coverage and reach by VWC in its community awareness work, with over 60% targeted in rural areas (several of VWC's activities were also undertaken in rural and remote areas).

Box 10: Strengths and challenges in outreach to different ages and vulnerable groups

Staff discussed strengths and challenges during the reflection workshop for this report. All the branches make a concerted effort to reach out to all sections of a community, but they acknowledge that it is not always possible to reach everyone, particularly for special events and public talks. For example, SCC uses radio announcements, VANWODS and church networks to reach out to community members, but not everyone listens to the radio or is connected to these networks.

VWC and the Branches are aware that some communities still tend to see the issue of VAWC as one that only affects older women, and this is a constraint to reaching out effectively to the younger generation, as well as to men. During the PDD workshops, the need to be very explicit when organising events was emphasised, and SCC has found that this has helped in getting more young women and men to come to talks and workshops, and TOCC has found that being explicit has also helped to ensure that disabled people feel welcome to attend. SCC, MCC and TOCC have trialled a new strategy of suggesting different times or days for holding community awareness activities specifically with young

women and men during their visits to communities, in addition to including visits to local schools; this attempt at “saturating” community members with the same messages has worked well in some locations, and not so well in others. For example, in MCC’s recent visit to West Ambrym, it was difficult to get the community to have separate sessions with different age groups, which is a preferred method to enable everyone to be able to participate. On the other hand in SCC’s visit to Fanafo, a separate day was held with older men, and both young women and men participated. For TOCC’s 2 visits to West Vanualava, in some locations separate sessions were held with men, women, girls and boys, whereas in others younger and older women and girls were combined in a single session, and so were men and boys. Some people come to community awareness events and others do not, but staff are committed to keep on trying to reach out to as many groups as possible, and to negotiate with community leaders to do so.

Other strategies have also been effective at reaching out to different groups. For example, SCC and the other branches use particular special events to target specific groups – youth were targeted for SCC Day in September and a breakthrough was achieved with targeting the Malvatumauri in Luganville for Peace Day. **Disabled people and their organisations** are specifically targeted on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (3rd December). MCC has collaborated for a disability desk to be established within the Provincial Government with TVET. TOCC’s Project Officer is the vice chair of Torba’s disability committee on Sola, although no community awareness events have specifically been held with local disability groups as yet.

One of VWC’s strengths is its national reach, including coverage of the poor and people living in remote areas. However, the geographical reach to remote areas varies by province and is influenced by the existence and strength of CAVAWs. Although TOCC has now visited most islands (except Merelava), in many cases there has only been one visit. In Sanma, there are many remote areas where VWC’s messages have not yet been heard, including on Santo itself. Similarly, while there are some places in Tafea that TCC has visited several times, there are other places where far more focus is needed, including in West Tanna, Aneityum and Futuna. MCC is new and some areas of the province have few well-functioning CAVAWs; there is also a lack of services in Penama which is one factor in driving VWC’s commitment to establish a new branch there. In Shefa, although Port Vila and Efate have been well-served by VWC over many years now, there is a need to establish or strengthen CAVAWs on off-shore islands and particularly on Epi and Tongoa. VWC has learned that face-to-face contact from visits to raise awareness and provide mobile counselling are essential for bringing about behavioural and attitudinal change.

(c) Focus of evaluation: assessment of changes in whether Vanuatu communities want to address high rates of VAWC; evidence of initiatives taken by community leaders and members to prevent and address VAWC and promote equal rights

As noted above, the number of invitations to VWC and SCC is a good indication that VWC has effectively influenced Vanuatu communities and organisations to want to address the high rates of VAWC, given that the vast majority of these events were initiated by VWC and SCC in previous phases. There have been some important breakthroughs in this regard with different sections of the community over the past 5 months which also point to the effectiveness of VWC’s outreach to change community views on VAWC. Some of these illustrate the “spin-off”/cumulative effects of previous community education and prevention initiatives, and are themselves examples of community leaders and members taking action on VAWC.

For VWC, key breakthroughs were achieved with private sector organisations including 2 prominent hotels (Breakas and Le Lagon). The latter was just one ripple effect from a 3-day workshop held in October with PACMAS (Pacific Media Assistance Scheme, see Box 11).

Box 11: PACMAS workshop leads to breakthroughs with Le Lagon and SDA Mission

VWC was approached by the Pacific Media Assistance Scheme (PACMAS) to provide a 3 day awareness raising workshop on gender, VAW and domestic violence to media personnel in Vila in October 2016. VWC immediately took up the opportunity which was an important breakthrough and the first time that VWC has trained staff from various media outlets. About 15 personnel attended including from the Daily Post, FM96, FM98, the president of Media Association of Vanuatu (MAV), and the president of Pacific Islands News Association (PINA). They enjoyed the sessions, and showed interest to learn. There was also interest for a future training and collaboration between VWC and PACMAS. At the end of the training, Francis Herman (PACMAS Program Manager) pledged a private donation of Vt50,000 to a media organisation in Vanuatu that does advocacy during the year on ending VAW.¹¹

The PACMAS workshop was held at Le Lagon and was quickly followed up by an **invitation for VWC to provide a session to male and female staff from the Le Lagon** General Manager, who recognised that many female staff are suffering from domestic violence, and that this has been preventing them from turning up to work as well as affecting their children. This talk has already resulted in some of the female workers coming to VWC for assistance as clients, which is a good sign of effective communication.

Although the PACMAS workshop was targeted at media staff, an ADRA (Adventist Development Relief Agency) staff member sat in and immediately followed up with a request to VWC to **provide a 2-day workshop with Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) pastors and elders** in Port Vila. The sessions focused on gender and VAW and was part of SDA's 5 day training of trainers. **This is the first time that the SDA mission headquarters has invited the VWC to do any talk or training with its members** (although SCC has done talks with church community members from time to time). The participants were pastors, elders and leaders in various church parishes on Efate, including both men and women. The VWC session gave the participants insights into what gender means, the impacts of gender inequality and VAW on women, children, families, communities and the whole country, and an introduction to the FPL.

Participants quickly understood the issues and feedback was very positive: some **commented that they really felt they had only understood the issues properly for the very first time**, despite having heard about gender and VAW from various other sources over the years. There was also a much better understanding of VWC and its aims and services and they expressed an interest in VWC conducting a 5 day workshop for them. VWC hopes that this will be the beginning of a new partnership with the SDA Church and ADRA, who now have a project to support young single mothers. Participants undertook to go back to their churches and talk about this issue of VAW, provide support to victims, and make referrals to VWC.¹²

This is just one of many breakthroughs with communities and organisations achieved by VWC and the Branches over the last 5 months. Others include **V-Pride** (an LGBTI organisation comprised of young men, Box 12), and TOCC's inputs into the **Anglican Church of Melanesia Youth Convention** (Box 13). Other highlights include several examples of VWC and the Branches consolidating partnerships with other agencies, such as: **World Vision's Channels of Hope program**, particularly with SCC (Box 17); the **SDA Church** (through the work of a male advocate, see Box 11 above and Box 18 below); the Malvatumauri in Luganville, where the research results had a significant impact on changing chiefs' views of the problem; the **nursing school**, where VWC has recently done its second talk with student

¹¹ For more details see Fern Napwatt, 15 October 2016 "PACMAS Eliminating Violence Against Women Journalism Workshop in Vanuatu" *Vanuatu Daily Post* http://dailypost.vu/news/pacmas-eliminating-violence-against-women-journalism-workshop-in-vanuatu/article_01899f78-0ee1-55aa-addd-c35bdefff75a.html.

¹² See also Len Garae, "Church leaders welcome training on gender: VWC ready to facilitate five-day course", *Vanuatu Daily Post* 15 December 2016.

midwives; Just Play, where VWC and Branches provide community education sessions to sports teachers; CARE, which collaborated with TCC for the 16 Days Campaign, and which uses the Erromango CAVAW in its program; and the Red Cross, where VWC has been training about 15-20 young women every 6 months or so for the last 2 years.

Box 12: New partnership established with V-Pride

VWC has made contact with the members of a local LGBTI group in Vila, V-PRIDE. The group is based at Wan Smol Bag, but has members who come from around Vila/Efate. VWC facilitated a one-day workshop, which included sessions on gender, VAW, domestic violence and the FPL. V-Pride also invited USP to speak on the issue of same sex relationships and the law, and there was also a talk on health. When VWC was invited to run a session with students from the USP Community Legal Centre, VWC facilitated V-Pride to attend also, to speak about human rights and LGBTI. There were around 20 students and they learnt a lot on this issue. As a further follow-up, VWC invited a member from V-Pride to speak at the VWC counsellor training in October. This was the first time VWC has asked a member of the gay group to speak to the staff. This talk was very informative, and provided a better understanding of this issue for VWC staff.

Box 13: TOCC's Project Officer responds to tough questions at Anglican Youth Convention

In October 2016, the Anglican Church of Melanesia hosted its Youth Convention for one week on Motalava. Youth from all over the country attended, as well as some from the Solomon Islands. The theme was "Empowering young people today for a better future". Government departments and other stakeholders were invited to facilitate sessions during the week, and TOCC was asked to give a talk on VAW. There were 1,120 participants, who were divided into 4 groups: one hour was given to each organisation to talk to each group. TOCC's talk was on VWC services, gender, domestic and other types of violence, the cycle of violence, the Family Protection Law, and VWC's research findings.

During TOCC's talk on sexual violence in a church, a priest interrupted and said this is not the right place to talk about this issue because it is the holy sanctuary and people receive Holy Communion nearby. The PO replied that *"the holy sanctuary is in our hearts, as our body is the Temple of God"*. The talk was adjourned, but with the support of the participants and after discussion with the Bishop, TOCC's Project Officer was allowed to continue with the awareness-raising in the church, followed by questions and discussion from the floor.

Many questions were raised at the Convention – about various aspects of the law, whether VWC's work is in line with the bible, and about violence against men. One priest raised the following scenario: *'if he beat his wife and she came to TOCC, becomes empowered by the centre and then marries another man, who would be judged when they die? The centre or his wife?'* He was blaming the centre for causing separations. The Project Officer answered by saying the following: *"A woman will not leave her husband for nothing. If your home is unstable, if you are doing something bad to her all the time such as beating her up or not helping her or having an affair with another woman, that may be why she left you to marry another man. A woman is unlikely to leave her husband if he loves her and cares for her. So God's judgement will be on you, because you did not love and care for her the way God wants you to do"*.

Most participants had never heard about domestic violence, VWC services or the law before. They were interested in the topics and wanted to hear and discuss the issues more, and wished there was more time for that. Afterwards, some said that they had changed their minds about VWC and the issue of domestic violence.

Eleven case studies were prepared by VWC and Branch staff which included evidence of initiatives taken by community leaders and members to prevent and address VAWC and promote equal rights.

Several themes and trends emerged from the case studies and discussions at the reflection workshop:

- **Following most community awareness sessions and special events**, VWC and the Branches find that **clients come forward from those communities to seek help** (Box 14 to 16).
- Where community awareness sessions are held with **VWC's partners**, **this also results in an increase in clients, either through direct referrals** or because partners share the information about VWC's services and the issue of VAWC within their spheres of influence (Box 15).
- **Participants frequently follow-up and apply their learning by organising more awareness workshops or talks for VWC to attend**. This has contributed to the increasing demand for VWC and SCC community awareness and prevention services (Box 15). The male leader's workshop held in early November in Port Vila is a good example of the types of activities that men have organised following their exposure to VWC (Box 16).

Box 14: Increased demand for counselling follows community awareness activities

For several years now, VWC has undertaken a series of talks in local Mele language, going from station to station at Mele village, during the 16 Days Campaign. Women are now less frightened to come out of the village and into the centre in Port Vila to seek help with VAW. Although there have been many challenges to VWC's messages by local leaders from Mele, VWC staff including one from Mele village has stood up to the leaders, and this has paid off. Taking police and corrections officers to participate in these events has helped a lot to change the attitudes of women living with violence.

TCC is still receiving referrals from chiefs and church elders who participated in VWC's trainings in the last phase with the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs, and the Southern Islands Presbytery, and referrals are now also coming through TCC's partnership with CARE in Tafea. In contrast, those communities where TCC has not yet had face-to-face contact are still using custom processes to deal with domestic violence. Similarly, MCC and TOCC have found that more clients are coming from locations where community awareness has been undertaken.

Box 15: SCC tracking of initiatives taken by community members and leaders

SCC trialled a new reporting form from July to November 2016, by recording referrals and enquiries to SCC after community awareness and training activities, including the type of activity provided by the VWC Network, and the type of action taken by participants to apply their learning. Although this does not give a complete picture of the extent of behavioural changes (because it only captures those who have been able to get back in touch with SCC), it provides some good data on the effectiveness of community awareness and prevention activities.

Forty follow-up actions were recorded over the 5 months, by a range of different types of stakeholders, including local police at remote posts who have been trained by VWC, court officials, faith-based leaders, women's leaders, Chiefs, and partner organisations such as World Vision through its Channels of Hope program (see also Box 17).

- 53% of the initiatives taken by community awareness participants were to either refer clients to SCC, accompany them to the centre, or follow up on their cases;
- 15% were to organise or request further community awareness and prevention sessions, or to report back on awareness-raising that they had done themselves;
- 10% were checking back in to SCC for both of the above reasons;
- 18% were for advice or assistance to follow up cases in their official capacities – such as police from the islands investigating cases, requesting funds from the client support fund to do so, or providing feedback on the cases; and

- 5% were participants requesting information on particular issues (such as child maintenance) either for themselves or on behalf of others.

Box 16: Vila male leaders workshop has immediate impact during 16 Days of Activism

The Canberra-based Austrian Embassy provided funds for VWC to hold a 5-day training for male leaders in Vila in early November 2016. The participants were leaders in community, churches, youth and other interested men, including some from VCC, the World Vision Channels of Hope program, and husbands of VWC Counsellors. At the beginning of the training, the majority of the participants had little knowledge of the issue of VAW, gender, or the FPL. By the end of the training, 95% said they could now explain the concepts of gender equality, human rights and the impacts of VAWC, and 90% could explain key aspects of the FPL (see section 11 of Annex 5A which provides findings from the pre- and post-workshop questionnaire). At the beginning of the workshop, one pastor expressed the view that women should seek help from church leaders rather than VWC. After the training, he referred his own daughter to VWC, because he had come to understand the need for professional help. Another participant, who works with the World Vision Channels of Hope program, said that he can now say something meaningful about gender – **before, he was “like a robot”, but now he “finally understands the issues”**.

At the end of the training, participants worked on their personal action plans. VWC immediately followed up with the participants by calling a meeting on 22nd November, to talk about their plans, including for White Ribbon Day on 6th December 2016. Most participants attended the follow-up meeting and 7 organised activities in their communities for White Ribbon Day. All of them took the white ribbons and pinned them on other men in their communities, and spoke to them about VAW and DV. They have also talked about what they learned during the workshop, and this has raised more interest in their communities for awareness on this issue. Examples of the actions taken by participants include the following:

- A Presbyterian pastor organised for VWC to give a talk to women from his church at Pango village on 6th December.
- Two participants advocated with Seaside chiefs to conduct an awareness session with community members from Tongoa living at Seaside in Vila. This talk focused on VWC services, and they invited the FPU and State Prosecutor to also talk about their work. This was followed up by advocating with the Principal of Seaside Primary School for VWC to talk to the entire school on 25th November on child protection and violence against children.
- One organised for VWC to give a talk followed by a discussion with Tannese communities on 4th December on the FPL, from Prima, Weisis, Ikurup, Imaio, Yaker, Ienapuas and Ienfitanamo. He also organised the Baha’i Faith Flash Mob drama group to perform.
- One organised a session with men at the Tagabe Anglican Church where he gave a talk on VAW.
- Another organised a meeting to talk about VAW with small group of young men from his village of West Ambae who are living in Vila.
- One organised a small gathering of women and men from Ambae village who are living in Mele; he was supported by his wife who is a counsellor at VWC. He shared what he learned at the workshop and talked about VAW.
- Another got his football team and local kava bar to talk about VAW on White Ribbon Day.

(d) Focus of evaluation: overall assessment of the effectiveness of VWC’s strategies; assessment of challenges and constraints in the context and changes in context

The aim here is to explore the overall impact of VWC’s integrated, human rights based and multi-stakeholder model, in addition to assessing lessons learned about the effectiveness of particular strategies that make up the model – such as VWC’s focus on developing and consolidating partnerships with key agencies, the preventative impact of the FPL, and the contribution of VWC’s

ongoing use of its research findings to raise awareness and change attitudes and behaviour to prevent VAWC and contribute to more effective responses to the problem.

During the reflection workshop for this report, VWC's major focus and learning was on the importance of partnerships – for consolidating, sustaining and extending positive changes. As VWC begins this new phase, partners are appreciating the work that VWC is doing, and are responding by showing their willingness to collaborate in special events and a range of different types of community awareness activities. Utilisation of VWC's national research results has made a big difference in achieving the reach of the work and growing the partnerships, because it provides hard evidence of the scale of the problem of VAWC and its consequences; for many partners as well as chiefs and other community leaders, the fact that prevalence rates are available by province has been a key factor in convincing people that this problem also exists at the same scale in their own communities. The VWC Network is being increasingly used by other agencies in their own work to address VAWC, such as by CARE in Tafea, Save the Children in various location, Oxfam, and Just play. Nevertheless, where INGOs only work with CAVAWs, there can be a risk of inconsistent messaging in community awareness in some cases, depending on the capacity of the CAVAW.

Partnerships that have been established or consolidated in the last 5 months have already been listed above. One that is worthy of discussion in more detail is with World Vision's Channels of Hope program (Box 17).

Box 17: Changes due to developing partnership with WV Channels of Hope

Although SCC has been working with this program for the last 3 years in a limited way (by responding to invitations to provide short talks when invited), VWC's assessment was that the messages on causes of and responses to VAWC were overly focused on the power of prayer as a response to the problem. There are now some positive signs of a shift in approach, following a change in leadership in the Channels of Hope program. Several male leaders from the Channels of Hope program attended the Vila male leaders' workshop, and some of these participants have gained a deeper understanding of the issue, including the need to seek help and to keep women and children safe from further violence by taking more assertive action (for example, see the quote in Box 16). This has resulted in leaders being advised to refer cases on to SCC. SCC recently received its first referral from a chief and a pastor involved in the "chat groups" set up under the program, following 2 one-day sessions from SCC in July with a follow-up in November. In this case, the chief accommodated the client for 3 nights to ensure her safety, and then accompanied her to SCC for counselling and follow-up to arrest the perpetrator.

One of the case studies submitted for this year's report highlights the importance and impact of VWC's partnership with police, particularly those who have been well-trained to become trusted and active male advocates for women's rights, and who will stand up for women in the face of strong opposition. The case study in Box 18 shows how important this can be with resistant groups and community leaders, by providing an additional authoritative voice (see also Box 20). This is also true of VWC's collaborations with other partners, such as provincial government and faith-based agencies. This case study also provides insight in the huge and ongoing constraints that VWC faces in breaking through into remote communities.

Box 18: Tanna Chief changes his view on the Family Protection Law

An SCC Counsellor was on attachment at TCC to provide support while TCC was short-staffed following the resignation of the Project Officer. The SCC Counsellor's aunt is related by marriage to the paramount chief of a village where TCC has not yet been able to get his approval to hold an awareness session. The SCC Counsellor requested if TCC could visit the village, but the chief was reluctant to agree due to misconceptions about TCC as an "*ofis blong ol woman nomo*". He later agreed and TCC followed up 2 days after with a TCC Counsellor, the SCC Counsellor and a Police Officer to visit the village.

The SCC Counsellor delivered the awareness on VWC services, VWC research, FPL and the 16 days of activism in *Tanna asul* dialect, and the police officer talked about police powers under the FPL. During questions and discussion time, the chief very angrily said that he disagrees with the FPL, and that he will not allow his people to accept and follow the law. The police officer responded by explaining the purpose of the law. The chief was silent a few moments after this explanation, then he allowed only the men to raise questions and comments. He publicly announced that women are not allowed to speak in his *nakamal*. The Counsellor challenged the chief on this, arguing that women should speak, and that she had already spoken to deliver the awareness. He argued that she was not from his village, and that he cannot allow women from his village to talk. Questions came from 6 men about arranged marriages, children's rights, child maintenance, divorce and FPOs.

Working in collaboration with Police is important because in villages where women are not allowed to talk, our partnership with Police can help villagers to understand that if men police officers can accept women to talk, it should also be possible to allow women in the village to speak out their minds. At the end of the session, the chief apologised for his comments and said publicly that in future, he will assist the police to report crimes happening in his village.

5. To what extent did VWC's advocacy with government policy-makers, legislators and targeted organisations contribute to reducing discrimination and promoting gender equality?

This question uses a selection of quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess the coverage, reach and quality of VWC's advocacy, lobbying and training, and to provide evidence of institutionalised changes in the enabling environment. However, it should be noted that these types of changes are typically the cumulative result of all the VWC Network's advocacy, training and awareness-raising work over many years, and not just from this phase.

(a) Indicator: number of trainings provided to other agencies and number of women and men trained

Over the first 5 months of the program, no trainings with other agencies have been delivered. VWC planned to undertake training with education staff and the Malampa provincial government. VWC had not received a positive response to its advocacy with the Education Department, and the transfer of the Malampa Secretary-General resulted in this initiative being delayed. Trainings are re-scheduled for later in the year (see section 5).

(b) Indicator: number of male advocacy trainings and number of male advocates trained

VWC scheduled a 2nd-stage male advocacy training to take place, but this has been rescheduled for January. However, 2 male advocates received training as members of VWC's team at the 7th Pacific Regional Network Against VAW meeting in Fiji in August 2016 (Box 19).

(c) Indicator: changes in knowledge and attitudes after training

This will provide evidence on the quality of training and the achievement of short-term outcomes on the pathway of change for end-of-program outcome 4. A follow-up questionnaire may be trialled after the training (possibly after 12 months), to assess whether changes are sustained and if behavioural changes have occurred (during 1-2 day follow-up sessions with previous trainees). VWC used the pre- and post-questionnaire for the Vila workshop with male leaders (see section 11 of Annex 5A for full results and Box 16 for summary). Because there have been no other trainings, there is no other data to report.

(d) and (f) Focus of evaluation: evidence of changes in policies, law reform, protocols and actions from VWC Network partnerships with government and non-government agencies; analysis of changes in the context and risks and their impact on VWC's level of influence

It is assumed that VWC's partnerships will result in changes at the institutional level to improve the actions of other agencies to prevent and respond to violence against women and children. Case studies will provide evidence of the achievement of short-term and medium-term outcomes outlined for End-of-Program Outcome 4 (see Annex 1D of the PDD). Both positive and "backward" steps and examples will be recorded, to provide contextual information and analysis on constraints and risks.

Several changes have been made in the law and justice sector. VWC was successful in its advocacy to have **female police officers from the FPU located at VWC 3 days** per week to expedite clients' cases in September. This was an important breakthrough that VWC had been advocating for over several years, but when staff went on leave this practice stopped and further advocacy will be needed to reinstate it. VWC was the only NGO on the planning committee for the upcoming **community policing project**. This will be carried out at the Area Council level, and VWC will be engaged in the future as the community police posts are set up. This is another breakthrough that is a sign of institutional changes within the police, although such positive changes are not always consolidated or sustained.

Most of the changes in court procedures, sentencing and judgements observed in recent times are due to changes by individual court officials (see the discussion and case studies included for question 2[e] above), rather than institutionalised changes. For example, although VWC's lawyer has followed up with advocacy regarding the need to introduce child-friendly procedures into court processes, practices such as the use of a calico cloth in court are not being consistently applied throughout the country.

One very positive development is that **agreement was reached in September 2016 on the need for a Victim Support Unit within the State Prosecutor's office**, although no action has been yet taken to staff the unit. VWC made a key contribution to this decision through its advocacy with MOJCS through the Law and Justice Sector Strategy. The role of the unit will be to work with the victim before the court hearing, and it is expected that VWC staff may be called upon to assist with this.

Another major development is the recent **Amendment to the Penal Code** which incorporates changes in the maximum sentencing to up to lifetime imprisonment for child sexual assault for a child under 13 years (it was previously a maximum penalty of 14 years). Maximum penalties have also been raised for other offences including for incest (from 5 to 10 years), and for intentional assault (with varying maximum penalties depending on the nature of the damage to property and person). In addition, new provision has been included prohibiting consensual incest with a person over the age of 16 years, and incest with a person under 16 also now has a maximum lifetime penalty.¹³ VWC did not advocate for a maximum lifetime penalty for child sexual assault. However, it did recommend and advocate for increased sentencing when the Vanuatu Law Reform Commission undertook its review of sentencing guidelines under the Penal Code. VWC has continued to advocate for custom reconciliation not to be taken into account during sentencing, but no action has been taken on this.

VWC has also advocated for child maintenance cases to have a special day set aside, which was also raised by UN Women in its 2016 report on access to justice.¹⁴ The Efate Island Court has set aside one day per month for listing all child maintenance cases, but in any case the majority of cases before the Island Court are for child maintenance hearings. However, no other Island Court has set aside a special day, and huge delays continue. For example, SCC has some cases that have been outstanding since 2012, and women tend to lose hope in these circumstances. Many of the VWC Network's repeat

¹³ Bill for the Penal Code (Amendment), passed 25th November 2016 to amend the Penal Code Act [CAP 135].

¹⁴ UN Women 2016 Women and Children's Access to the Formal Justice System in Vanuatu UN Women.

clients are coming in to follow up on their child maintenance claims, particularly at SCC where the number of repeat counselling sessions on child maintenance exceeds those for domestic violence. Nor has there been any change to the practice of court hearings being in the location where the defendant resides; this puts an enormous financial burden and constraint on women seeking to access justice.

(e) Focus of evaluation: evidence of involvement of trained male advocates in VWC, Branch and CAVAW activities

Substantial documentation was included in the ACR on the involvement of trained male advocates in VWC Network activities.¹⁵ Over the last 5 months, the initiatives taken by trained male advocates have included: making referrals to VWC, Branches and CAVAWs; providing direct assistance to clients in crisis, particularly those in remote rural areas, including by assisting them to get medical certificates and report violence to the police; using their influence to provide opportunities for the VWC Network to deliver EVAW messages to new places and remote areas; using their authority to challenge opposition from community leaders such as chiefs (see Box 18); accompanying CAVAW members and Branches on awareness-raising visits; and using their influence and position to improve the responses to survivors in key institutions. Box 19 provides evidence of some of these types of activities by male advocates, all of which demonstrate progress towards short and medium-term outcomes on the pathways of change (Annex 1C of the PDD). Pastor Andrew's story demonstrates the effectiveness of VWC's strategy of training and engaging with male advocates, the sustainability of these changes, and the ripple and cumulative impacts that can arise from VWC's ongoing work with key change agents who have pledged to eliminate VAW (Box 19). It also shows how a good male advocate can help to create spaces to empower women to speak.

Box 19: Examples of actions taken by trained male advocates

Two male advocates attended FWCC's 7th Pacific Regional Network Against Violence Against Women meeting in August 2016. They were an Inspector from the VPF FPU in Port Vila, and an SDA pastor working in the Bigbay area of North Santo (Pastor Andrew). Towards the end of the meeting, everyone developed their plans for the next two years, including VWC's male advocates. The police officer's plan was to provide a female police presence at VWC as approved by the Police Commissioner 2 years ago, and to work towards the establishment of FPUs in Saratamata and at the Sola police post.

Pastor Andrew makes progress with the SDA communities in the Bigbay area

Pastor Andrew was first trained by VWC in 2012 at a 5-day male leaders workshop, when he was serving as a Pastor on Mota Lava. He demonstrated his commitment to work on EVAW during the remainder of his time in Torba, and when he moved to Santo in 2014, he assisted SCC to organise National Women's Day celebrations and reached out to local CAVAWs to work with his congregation. Having shown his genuine commitment to EVAW, he was then selected by VWC to attend FWCC's Regional Training Program in Suva, where his knowledge and commitment was consolidated.

At the Pacific Regional meeting, Pr. Andrew's plans were to influence the SDA executive to include awareness on VAW in the overall mission's annual plans, and to advocate with school principals for talks in schools in the Bigbay area on VAW/domestic violence, in addition to continuing his work to spread EVAW messages. For the 16 Days of Activism, he began his activities by organising a talk at Matantas School for SCC. He then organised communities from the interior of Bigbay Bush to attend an awareness at Malau SDA church community, where he organised for a Matantas CAVAW member to speak on violence in the home. Another awareness was held with the Winsao community where a Winsao CAVAW member gave a presentation on human rights. VWC supported these activities with small funding. In addition to the talks, these events included prayer, a youth performance, poetry and a march, as well as informal discussions on VAW and gender equality with community members over lunch. At the end of the Winsao event, the Chief said that his village was open for VWC and Pastor

¹⁵ Vanuatu Women's Centre 2016 "Activity Completion Report": 38-39.

Andrew to hold programs, and that he had learned that everyone has a right to make decisions, not just chiefs: *“We should work together with the women in our communities and in our homes and respect them to have a better family life and a better community”*. Most of the participants at the Malau event also attended the Winsao event, providing an important informal opportunity for community members to explore the topics and their questions about the issue and its impacts.

Active male advocate in Malekula helps MCC to reach out to new communities and groups

Collin Shem is a male advocate currently working as the chief cook at the Rensarie College in Malekula. He has attended several VWC trainings and has become familiar with the issues of domestic violence. On his last visit to MCC in October, he collected posters and brochures which he put up on classroom walls and the notice board of the college. He conducted awareness on domestic violence, the FPL and FPOs to female teachers at Rensarie College. Over the last 5 months, he referred 3 clients to MCC. He assisted the clients to get their medical certificates and to report the crime of domestic violence to the Police, and he followed up on the clients' cases. He also started to give information to women in the nearby villages of Rensarie College in the South East part of Malekula – these are places where MCC has not yet been able to provide community awareness and mobile counselling visits.

6. Did the program deliver value for money for VWC, DFAT/other donors, and women and their communities?

This question was comprehensively addressed in the ACR for the last phase.¹⁶ VWC is committed to trialling PWSDP's value for money assessment tool once this becomes available. Discussion of the evaluation questions above provides ample evidence of sustained changes in attitudes and behaviour, in addition to progress towards the institutionalisation of more appropriate approaches to prevention and response to VAWC over the medium to long-term. Taken as a whole, these provide good evidence of value for money.

7. Was the program well-governed, well managed and accountable (including financial management and risk management)?

(a) Indicator: evidence that regular reviews are undertaken of implementation schedules, budgets, acquittals, contextual changes, risks, and risks management strategies

Annex 1 is a review of program progress against the implementation schedule for year 1. Several activities included in component 5 cover the areas mentioned in this indicator. The annual plan sets a target of quarterly reviews of the implementation schedule, and this was achieved. This is done with reference to the budget and expenditure. Internal auditing was completed for July and August; September to December accounts will be audited by the independent internal auditor in January. VWC is behind in its annual audits, with the annual audit for 2013/2014 completed in November 2016. VWC has been making concerted efforts to get the auditors (Law Partners) to begin the next audit for 2014/2015 so that the 2015/2016 audit can also be completed before the end of year 1. Informal reviews of the context, risks and implementation issues is ongoing, but is done more formally during reflection workshops twice a year during preparation of progress reports and annual plans (see section 4 of this report).

(b) and (c) Focus of evaluation: evidence that results are achieved, strategies reviewed and risks assessed and managed; evidence that Branches and CAVAWs are delivering effective counselling and community awareness prevention services

Discussion of the evaluation questions above provides good evidence that results have been achieved, and that VWC and Branches are delivering effective counselling and community awareness prevention services.

¹⁶ Vanuatu Women's Centre 2016 "Activity Completion Report": 17-18, 50, 52.

Progress reports in the last phase have provided details on VWC's regular reviews of the strategies for building the capacity of CAVAWs, improving their effectiveness and the quality of both their counselling and community awareness activities. The ACR for the last phase summarised the changes in strategy to improve this area of performance, and VWC's assessment of CAVAW functioning at June 2016: of the 42 CAVAWs at June 2016, 24 (57%) were high-functioning and providing all services; 10 (24%) were providing some services but need further support and training to function at a high level; 6 (14%) were not functioning well and need to be revived with new members; and the remaining 2 (5%) were too new to assess. All other CAVAWs newly established in this phase are functioning well.¹⁷ Data on the number of CAVAWs undertaking different aspects of counselling and community awareness is updated in Annex 1, based on information collected over the last 5 months during provincial CAVAW trainings; this reports on their activities from July 2015 to June 2016 (the last year of the last phase, which is the most recent year for which VWC has data):

- Of the 42 current CAVAWs, 30 (71%) provided counselling, responded to community members' requests for information, and had the capacity to provide information on the FPL and FPOs during their community awareness activities; 13 of these provided referrals to other agencies such as courts, chiefs and police, as well as to VWC and the Branches.
- 10 CAVAWs (24%) assisted clients with legal documentation for FPOs and the preparation of police statements, and 21 CAVAWs assisted clients with claims for child maintenance (50%).
- 30 CAVAWs (71%) did community awareness activities, and 21 (50%) undertook between 3 and 7 special events during the year.
- 14 CAVAWs (33%) worked with male leaders/advocates to provide community awareness, but it should be noted that not all CAVAWs have male advocates in their vicinity.
- 28 (67%) CAVAWs held some collective meetings during the year.

These data do not demonstrate consistent or significant improvements compared with the previous year. However, it is not always possible to get accurate data from CAVAW members, and reports generally under-estimate their level of activity. Where new CAVAWs have been set up, or new people brought into new CAVAWs, they tend to be more active with work at a higher quality. Younger and better educated women are proving to be better at grasping the issues and communicating them through community awareness activities, compared with older members, some of whom have been volunteering with VWC for many years as CAVAW members and remain opposed to VWC's changes in strategy to increase CAVAW effectiveness.

VWC is gradually changing the members in CAVAWs that are functioning poorly, but some of the older volunteers are holding on, and in some cases preventing younger members from going ahead with the work. However, VWC remains committed to renewing the CAVAW membership and continuing with its strategy of targeting young women and school leavers aged 18 to 25; this is also an important strategy to reach out to the younger generation and to increase the primary prevention impact in rural and remote areas.

Despite these ongoing issues (which are commonplace for voluntary networks) there is good evidence that the provincial CAVAW trainings are an effective strategy for increasing capacity across all areas of CAVAW work. For example, in Penama province, police have confirmed most of the sexual offences cases that they are dealing with have been referred by local CAVAWs. Box 20 provides more evidence of CAVAW effectiveness in their crisis counselling and community awareness work, and in their liaison with key community leaders.

¹⁷ Vanuatu Women's Centre 2016 "Activity Completion Report": 32, 34-35, 46-47.

Box 20: Examples of effective CAVAW counselling and community awareness

Aneityum CAVAW works with Chief to change his beliefs and behaviour

Dora was continuously abused by her husband since they were married in 1992. She has 8 children, including 6 girls. During counselling, Dora had many reasons why she didn't want to leave her husband – he does church work, she didn't want the separation to affect her children, she has matrimonial property, and she believes in the sanctity of marriage. In 2013 her husband became obsessed with pornography and would practice what he'd seen with her. Dora felt really bad because of the sexual activities that were going on in her marriage. She decided to go to the Chief for help, but the Chief told her he can't deal with it because her husband was well respected in the community. In 2015 Dora got very sick and had to go to Vila for an operation. She spent 3 months in hospital. When she returned home, her husband continued to sexually abuse her and forced her to have sex. She ran away and again went to the Chief who had refused to help her before. This time, he referred her to a CAVAW member and she was assisted to get an FPO. The Police helped to take her back to Tanna.

This change is important to document because it shows the positive impact of the awareness talks undertaken by Aneityum CAVAW to change the attitude of the Chief. In the past, it was known that he would usually ask women to forgive their husbands for violent attacks; if she was not satisfied with this, he would force her to accept the decision to reconcile with her husband. He now works closely with the CAVAW and has referred several cases to them, because he now understands that his actions to reconcile cases in this way in the past were wrong.

Mid-Mauk CAVAW helps client to move on with her life

Dorah is 48 years old and married with 7 children. Soon after her marriage in 1987, her husband started being very physically violent to her, and he abused her verbally in front of the children. He would take all the money that she earned from selling food at the market, and if she gave some money to her parents he would beat her up. Sometimes he didn't allow her to sleep in the house with him and the children, and she would run away and sleep in the bush. He often threatened to cut her neck with a big knife.

Dorah attended a CAVAW awareness in March 2015, which included information about FPOs. Later she decided to go to a CAVAW member for help. The CAVAW explained more about the FPO and helped her to apply for one. The Magistrate granted the order and it was served by the Police, who also assisted Dorah to remove her belongings back to her parents' home. She stayed with her parents, and the 7 children stayed with their father and sometimes visited their mother. Dorah began to save money from the sale of her crops in the market, and she was immensely relieved to be free from the violence. When the FPO was reviewed, the husband asked for Dorah to return to him, because he planned to go to New Zealand for work on the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme. Dorah responded at the court that she could look after all the children if he goes to NZ. Now, all the children are living with their mother, and her husband is already living with another woman. Dorah is now liaising with the CAVAW for information about divorce and family maintenance.

This story is good to document, because it shows the quality of the awareness that the CAVAW provided, their ability to help the client get the FPO, and that counselling skills helped Dorah to move on and claim her rights for the custody of her children and maintenance.

CAVAWs apply learning immediately from the Torba Provincial CAVAW

Following the recent provincial CAVAW training in Torba province, one of the school leavers immediately applied her new knowledge by assisting a client with an application for an FPO. All the CAVAWs did their plan for the 16 Days of Activism during the training. One of the members from Loh CAVAW reported back to VWC on the awareness that they did for the International Days of Persons with Disabilities. When the CAVAW member was talking about the FPL and its provisions, someone

from World Vision challenged her by asserting that the law only applies to spouses, and not to de facto partners or other family members. The CAVAW member was proud and confident that she could provide the correct information about the law when challenged by someone with authority.

South Ambae CAVAW successfully challenged a chief with support from police trained by VWC

A new CAVAW member who has attended only one provincial CAVAW training was questioned by a chief who asserted that sexual offences had to be referred to him. She challenged the chief, and told him that under the law he has no power to deal with sexual offences cases. A local police officer – who has been trained by VWC, and was also supported by VWC to attend the FWCC Regional Training Program in Suva – encouraged and supported her. She now feels she has the power to speak up to the chiefs, because she has knowledge of the law, and she knows that she is backed up the local police.

8. Were required levels of personnel and skills in place to support program delivery?

(a) Indicator: number of trainings by type and number of VWC and Branch staff trained

Section 10 of Annex 5A (Table 10.2) provides details of all staff training. Eleven VWC and 12 Branch staff were trained over the last 5 months in 4 training activities by VWC and 5 provided by other organisations. In addition, 2 staff from SCC attended part time USP courses on psychology and English. Capacity building covered a diverse range of topics including monitoring and evaluation (at PWSDP's workshops in Vila and Suva), counselling, child protection, how to conduct workshops with men, and social media tools. VWC places a great deal of emphasis on taking all possible opportunities to develop staff skills and capacity, and in-house training is a key part of VWC's overall strategy.

(b) Indicator: number of CAVAW members trained, by type of training per year

Table 10.2 of Annex 5A provides details on CAVAW members trained. VWC met its target of conducting 6 provincial CAVAW trainings with 95 CAVAW members in total; 37 of VWC's 42 CAVAWs attended these trainings.

The trainings covered all aspects of CAVAW work, including basic crisis counselling skills, legal literacy, data collection, how to conduct community awareness using roleplays, and accountability for the management of CAVAW funds and honorariums. Covering all aspects of the work in this way requires the CAVAW officer to be able to provide all these inputs very competently. This is a challenge, and in the first CAVAW training for this phase several staff who specialise in each area travelled to facilitate their particular sessions. This is not a sustainable approach given current financial limitations. While it is important for 2 VWC staff to be present at each training to share the workload, VWC's intention is to more closely involve Branch Project Officers in each provincial training, so that the newer Project Officers can themselves receive training and eventually be able to collaborate as trainers. Given that there are now no funds available for CAVAW attachments to the Branches, involving Project Officers in CAVAW trainings will also help to consolidate their linkages and liaison back to the Branches as a first line of support.

(c) Focus of evaluation: demonstrated improvement in staff capacities over years 1 to 5

Improvements in counselling capacities have already been discussed under question 3 above. Other training priorities were identified in the PDD (pages 64-65) and updated during the reflection workshop for this report. These are summarised in Box 21, with an update on progress towards achieving each objective. VWC has focused mainly on upgrading the skills of counsellors in the first 5 months of this phase, so little progress has been made on some other areas to date. Training and mentoring members of the management team to confidently undertake talks, workshops with community members and more formal trainings with women and men is an important overall sustainability strategy for VWC.

Box 21: Capacity building objectives and improvements

PDD objectives	Update at December 2016 & other comments
General knowledge & skills for all staff	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the links between VAW & disasters & able to respond appropriately • Increased knowledge & understanding of differences in sexual orientation & links with human rights • Increased knowledge of disabilities, including the complex links between VAW & disability • Increased understanding of mental health issues & the links with VAWC • Increased understanding of safehouse objectives & procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It may be necessary for non-counselling staff to step in to provide emergency assistance, given the increase in demand for counselling • Partnership established with V-Pride • No action taken to date on upgrading staff knowledge and understanding on links between VWC and disabilities or mental health • No action taken to date on increasing understanding of safehouse service
Branches	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Branch Project Officers able to conduct 5-day workshops in communities • TCC, TOCC & MCC need to develop skills to train & support CAVAWs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A phased approach is planned, with TOCC expected to begin longer workshops from yr 2, TCC & MCC from year 3 • First step is for all POs to attend provincial CAVAW trainings
Community awareness and training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff engaged in community education & training need to be able to conduct basic training on the FPL & FPOs • Selected staff (Deputy, Research Officer, SCC CE) need to develop skills to facilitate workshops with men • All management team members need to have skills to present talks, workshops & trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal training module to be developed by VWC Lawyers; refresher incl in counsellor training & roleplays to talk about content • VWC Coord & SCC PO have these skills; others have done some sessions; SCC CE needs one more supervision • More practice needed for some staff to be able to confidently respond to questions
Monitoring and evaluation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branch Project Officers & relevant VWC staff need to increase capacity to identify, write, select & analyse qualitative data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC submitted case studies monthly; other POs need to consistently submit stories with monthly reports

9. Have activities been implemented on time and on budget?

(a) Indicator and focus of evaluation: percentage of outputs delivered compared with targets; reasons for variations in delivery

Expenditure and variations in relation to the budget are covered in detail in the financial report in section 6. Of the 136 activities scheduled over the last 5 months, 71% were either fully achieved or better; 21% (28 activities) were partly achieved and 9% (12 activities) were not achieved (see Annex 1 for details). Results for branches are as follows:

- Of 21 activities scheduled for SCC, 76% were achieved and 24% partly achieved;
- Of 20 activities scheduled for TCC, 65% were achieved, 15% partly achieved and 20% not achieved;
- Of 20 activities scheduled for TOCC, 75% were fully achieved, 20% partly achieved and 5% not achieved;
- Of 19 activities scheduled for MCC, 53% were fully achieved, 32% partly achieved and 16% not achieved.

Most of the activities that were partly achieved or not achieved have been rescheduled to the 3rd and 4th quarters, including community awareness and workshops to be undertaken by VWC and the Branches, and trainings to be undertaken by VWC. In TCC's case, lower than average achievements were due to the resignation of the Project Officer and delays in making a new appointment, although VWC has provided support by sending staff to assist from both VWC and SCC. For SCC, 3 of the 6 mobile counselling visits were rescheduled to later in the year; similarly TOCC and MCC rescheduled one (in TOCC's case) and all (in MCC's case) of their mobile counselling visits.

Group and peer counselling supervision targets were not met for VWC, TCC or MCC. For VWC and TCC, this was due to the resignation of the Counselling Supervisor and TCC Project Officer. Of all the targets that were partly or not achieved, these are unlikely to be made up over the year: the target is for fortnightly supervision, and even if this is achieved over remaining 7 months, the target of 24 sessions per centre is unlikely to be achieved for year 1, due to staffing shortages and high client demand, particularly at VWC and TCC.

10. Were the benefits sustained, and what factors contributed to or prevented the sustainability of benefits?

The sustainability of benefits was addressed in detail in the ACR for the last phase.¹⁸ Much of the evidence discussed in the questions above also provides good evidence that benefits will be sustained. This can be seen in the case studies of significant changes in clients' lives, progress in clients' access to justice, evidence of behavioural and attitudinal change in individuals who have face-to-face contact with the VWC Network and its message, and signs of gradual albeit incremental institutional change in key sectors.

3.2 Lessons Learned about the Theory of Change

Lessons learned have been discussed in some detail under evaluation question 4(d) above. In summary, the main lesson highlighted in the reflection workshop focused on the importance and effectiveness of collaborating with partners to institutionalise and extend change.

Partnerships with key agencies have provided more referrals to VWC, and thereby increased the demand for counselling. When community awareness events are carried out in collaboration with partners, this can provide both the opportunity for the partner agency to learn more about VWC's human rights based approach and how to respond to difficult and challenging questions, as well as providing greater authority to the VWC Network and its messages when working with new and resistant communities, groups and powerful individuals. Working in collaboration enables VWC to monitor the messages of key agencies that have the potential to influence attitudes and behaviours. It also provides opportunities for increasing face-to-face contact with new people who have not heard VWC's messages before, and this has also contributed to the increased demand for VWC's community awareness and prevention work.

¹⁸ Vanuatu Women's Centre 2016 "Activity Completion Report": 42-44.

4. PROGRAM CONTEXT, RISKS AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

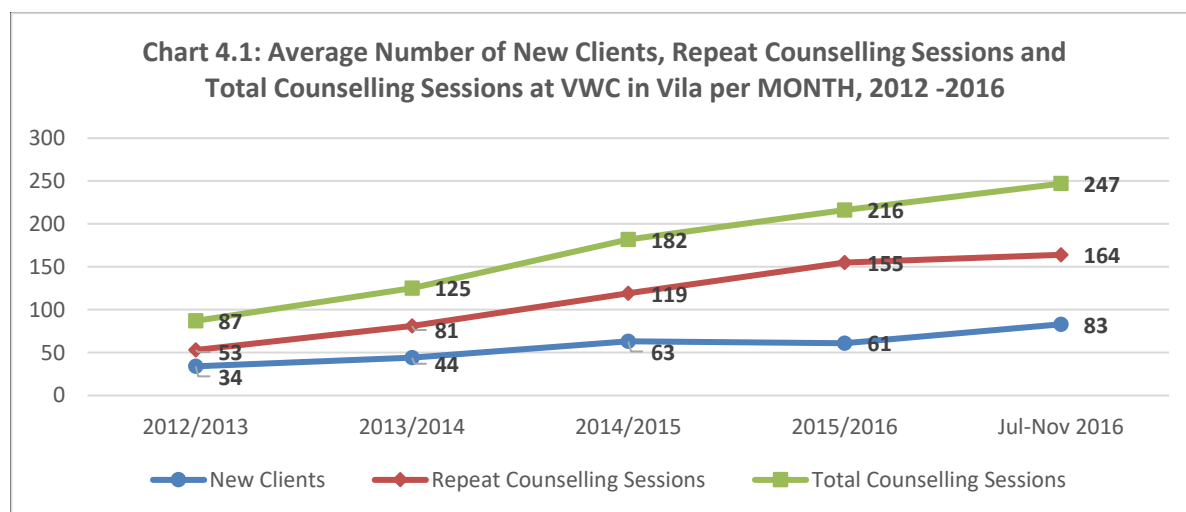
4.1 Review of Program Context and Risks

There are no significant changes in the context or in risks that need to be highlighted, five months after the beginning of this phase. The Vanuatu Government launched two new policies on 25th November 2016 – the National Gender Equality Policy and the National Children’s Policy. Although it is important for these to be implemented, their publication does not signal new directions that will affect VWC’s work or program objectives in the short or medium-term.

4.2 Implementation Issues and Management Strategies

Increased Counselling Sessions in Vila and Staffing Adjustments

VWC has seen a steady increase in new clients since 2012. Chart 4.1 shows the average number of new clients per month for each year since the beginning of the last phase, the average number of repeat counselling sessions, and the average total number of counselling sessions undertaken by Counsellors each month *in Port Vila alone*. This has grown from 87 counselling sessions in 2012/2013, to 247 per month for the first 5 months of year 1, from July to November 2016. This is almost 3 times the number of clients seen each month since July 2012.¹⁹



This is a huge increase in workload for the Counsellors, particularly when staff are ill, on leave, engaged in mobile counselling, or engaged in visits to branches to provide either counselling or community awareness support. The duration of each counselling session varies enormously, and may range from a very brief follow-up on a legal matter, to dealing with a crisis related to physical or sexual assault that may take the whole day or more. The ACR for the last phase demonstrates that the complexity and workload associated with many cases has also increased, with growing numbers of clients choosing to apply for FPOs and to report to Police, and needing various forms of protection and support. Counsellors are also required to stay with clients throughout the day and night when they are in safehouse facilities; this is essential to ensure their safety (and the safety of Counsellors), as well as providing an important opportunity for additional counselling.

The workload associated with increasing numbers of clients and counselling sessions poses a risk to the quality of counselling because it increases the potential for Counsellors to become burnt out. When the last phase began in July 2012, VWC had 4 Counsellors, including the Counsellor Supervisor

¹⁹ Note that these figures do not include counselling data from any of the Branches or CAVAWs – an update on this is included in Annexes 5A and 5C.

position. A fifth Counsellor was appointed in year 3 (2014). Over the past 12-18 months, the VWC Counsellor Supervisor (before she resigned) found it very difficult to find the time to hold group and peer supervision sessions, which had been scheduled after-hours (either on a weekday after the office closed, or on Saturdays).

VWC added a sixth Counsellor to the PDD budget when the program was designed in January 2016. Since then, the number of counselling sessions has continued to increase, and the need for Counsellors to assist at the Branches has remained. In addition, the Counsellor Supervisor resigned in September 2016, soon after her return from maternity leave.

VWC has decided that it is not realistic to advertise for or appoint an external applicant to the position of Counsellor Supervisor, since it is highly unlikely that an external applicant will have the knowledge, skills, qualifications or experience to be able to step into this role without close supervision and extended training. At the time of writing, experienced internal applicants are being considered for the position of Counsellor Supervisor, but it may take some time to train and upskill these potential candidates to fill all aspects of this role, and this may also require a restructuring of staff in other areas. VWC is still considering its options in this regard, and it is possible that the potential candidates will choose not to take on this role, which requires high-level counselling duties, supervision of staff in Vila and at the Branches (including regular travel), the capacity to train other Counsellors, and good verbal and written communication skills.

In the meantime, VWC has decided to recruit an additional seventh Counsellor, to enable it to respond to the increasing demand, **and has appointed the CAVAW Officer to take on the role of Acting Counsellor Supervisor (with a loading of Vt 5000 per month to her PDD salary)**, while also continuing to perform her CAVAW Officer duties as much as possible. VWC will continue to explore options for filling the role of Counsellor Supervisor, and will provide an update on the strategies considered and implemented in the Annual Plan for year 2 in May/June 2017.

The Need for Supplementary Funding

Both the PDD and the Activity Completion Report (ACR) for the last phase indicated that VWC has aspirations and capacity to undertake additional activities, over and above those included in this PDD and core budget. Declining exchange rates over the last few years at the same time as an increase in recurrent costs for staff and programs meant that several key activities could not be included in the core budget which had a financial limitation of \$1.2 million annually. **Items that were not included in the core PDD budget were as follows:**

- the establishment of a new Branch in Penama province (a new activity);
- the client support fund was significantly under-budgeted;
- annual counsellor trainings (from year 2) and external trainers for the year 1 and 2 trainings;
- community awareness/prevention visits by Branches were cut from 6 in the last phase to 4 annually in this phase;
- CAVAW attachments to VWC and the Branches, and CAVAW training visits by Branches;
- CAVAW training at the FWCC foundational 4-week Regional Training Program was budget for only one person for year 2, but none are budgeted in year 1, or in years 3 to 5;
- one male leaders' workshop was included in the core budget per year, rather than 3 as VWC had originally planned;
- no national conference on VAW was included (originally scheduled for year 3);
- VWC radio programs were cut back from weekly to fortnightly;
- media campaigns will only be held in years 3 and 4, rather than annually as in the last phase;
- there was no funding included for the VWC website, and only 2 editions of the VWC newsletter were budgeted annually;

- no re-prints of community education or legal literacy materials were included in the core budget, and no funds for new materials;
- no funds were included for VWC's qualitative research on custom, VAW and human rights, which planned to have a focus attitudes and practices relating to bride price;
- there were no funds included for VWC to replace its car;
- no funds were included for new VWC staff to attend the FWCC RTP in years 2, 3 and 5, and no funds were included for the VWC annual staff training retreat in any year.

Accordingly, an additional/supplementary budget was included in the PDD to cover a range of additional aspirational activities. VWC made a concerted effort to save money in the last 6 months of the last phase, including by cancelling the purchase and construction of a Branch building.

Since the beginning of this phase, several attempts have been made to attract additional funds from other sources, and a few of these have already borne fruit. Most importantly, UN Women has approved 12 months funding for the Penama Branch, which is expected to open its doors early in 2017 (see section 2.2 for details on the need for this Branch and the preparation undertaken to date by VWC). VWC was also successful in gaining funds for a 5-day male leader's workshop in Port Vila in November with support by the Austrian Embassy in Canberra. In addition, a donation was made to VWC by Air Vanuatu, and other private donations are expected from local and overseas organisations in the near future, including (it is hoped) for a new vehicle. VWC is also planning to undertake a consultancy for UN Women in early 2017 to implement a survey on safety in market areas, using a questionnaire instrument to be provided by UN Women. Although the survey and other fund-raising activities and associated reporting takes VWC staff away from their core work, it is essential to enable VWC to respond to increasing demand.

VWC has set up a new/separate account to hold funds from other donors (OI Frens Giv Han account), and will ensure that all donations are dedicated to the activities for which the donations are made. As an additional risk management strategy, VWC has continued to keep some funds from the last phase in reserve, until the budget is reviewed and revised for year 2. This is explained in more detail in the finance section (section 6 of this report). By keeping these funds in reserve, VWC's aim is to be able to respond flexibly to high priority needs, including for funding beyond the first 12 months for the new Penama branch, counsellor training and other staff training needs, and for reprints of core community education materials.

5. REVISED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR YEAR 1, December 2016 – June 2017

Annex 2 provides details on all activities that will be undertaken from December 2016 to June 2017, including activities that have been rescheduled from the first 5 months of year 1. Ongoing activities are not discussed below.

COMPONENT 1: COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Ten counsellor meetings are to be conducted over the next 7 months; while 10 group and peer supervision and case review will be done. The in-house counsellor training with VWC Counsellors will be held in March 2017, and will focus on up-skilling the counsellors on both counselling and legal skills. A counsellor training attachment will be held at FWCC in May 2016. The Acting Counsellor Supervisor is most likely to be selected to undertake this 2-week mentoring and hands-on training, to strengthen her counselling supervision skills. However, this will be reviewed prior to the attachment when the highest priority needs will be identified.

A new lawyer will be recruited to replace Lawyer 2 who resigned in May 2016. She is expected begin work in January 2016.

COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWS

Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) Branch Activities

SCC will conduct 5 mobile counselling sessions from December to June. Two mobile counselling sessions are planned around Luganville – at St. Michel and BP Burn area, and 3 in the rural areas of Teproma, Turtle Bay at East Santo and Nakere community at South Santo.

Three community awareness workshops are planned. Two will be held at Lesei village and West Coast on Santo, and one at Lolkasai village on Pentecost Island. The core budget PDD provided for SCC to undertake 4 workshops each year. However, savings were made on the first 2 workshops done in October and November so SCC plans to use these savings to provide extra prevention outreach to the West Coast of Santo. The workshop at Lesei will involve South Santo CAVAW and the one at Lolkasai will involve Loltong CAVAW. The involvement of the two CAVAWs in the workshops will be part of the training and support provided by SCC.

SCC will celebrate 3 special events. For the 16 Days of Activism, 4 public talks will be conducted during December 2016: 3 on South Santo and 1 on Malo in collaboration with World Vision, Police (FPU) and Family Health Association to mark the 16 Days of Activism. A one day talk will be held with Vanwods members in Luganville to mark International women's day in March 2017. The National Women's Day will be held in Luganville with Luganville Women.

During the third quarter SCC will invite important stakeholders such as the Court, Health Department, Vanuatu Family Health Association, World Vision, Save the Children, and Disability Promotion and Advocacy to be part of the SCC EVAW Taskforce to work collaboratively in addressing the issue of Violence Against Women and Children.

Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) Branch Activities

Four mobile counselling visits are planned for the next 7 months: one at Lokweria in January, one at Epilmai in February, one at Lamalu in March and one at Etunka in April. Four community awareness visits are planned for TCC to conduct a series of public talks – these will be done at Middle Bush in January, Kwaramanu in February, Aniwa in March and Erromango in May.

As part of the 16 Days of Activism in December, TCC will have a joint program with the EAW Task force to celebrate International Day of Persons with Disability at Whitesands, and a march at Lenakel to commemorate the International Human Rights Day in December. International Women's Day will be celebrated at Kwaramanu in March, and National Women's Day will be celebrated at Ikio in May.

TCC will hold its second EAW Taskforce meeting in January 2017, following up on its inaugural meeting in October 2016. Members include a representative from TVET, the Child Protection Officer from the Department of Women's Affairs (DWA), a Provincial Government representative, a representative from the Department of Women's Affairs, and an FPU Officer.

Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) Branch Activities

Four mobile counselling visits are planned for the next 7 months, including 3 in rural areas and one near Sola, to meet the PDD target of 3 rural and 3 near Sola per year. One will be held at Wesilat community in February, one at Kerepuak in March, one at Period in April and one at Mosina in May. Ten group and/or peer supervision and role-plays will be held during this period to increase counsellor skills, in addition to an in-house counsellor training to be held in February by the Project Officer.

Two community awareness/prevention visits are planned for ToCC to conduct a series of public talks with communities: one in January at North Gaua and one in February at North East Vanua Lava. ToCC will celebrate 3 special events. As part of the 16 Days of Activism in December, the International Day of Persons with Disability will be celebrated at Seremba and the International Human Rights Day will be celebrated at Bokrat. International Women's Day will be celebrated in March 2017 on Mota Lava, and National Women's Day in Vatop North East Vanua Lava.

TOCC will also hold its second EAW Taskforce committee meeting in January, following up on its inaugural meeting in August 2016. There are 5 members, in addition to TOCC, including the court clerk, police, and representatives from the health, education and correctional services departments.

Malampa Counselling Centre (MCC) Branch Activities

All six mobile counselling visits that were planned in the PDD have been rescheduled for the next 7 months, including 3 in rural areas and 3 around Lakotoro. One will be held at Wala in January, two at Pinalum and Rano in February, one at Norsup Hospital in March and two at Small Tautu and Big Tautu in April.

Three community awareness visits are planned for MCC to conduct a series of public talks over 5 days. These awareness visits are planned for Paama in February, South West Bay in March and Waetsands in May. MCC will celebrate the 16 days of Activism in December at Lakatoro, MCC Day at MCC Office in March along with International Women's Day in May, and National Women's Day in May. MCC will also be taking the initiative of setting up its EAW taskforce in May 2016.

Penama Counselling Centre (PECC) Branch Activities

VWC has been successful at getting UN Women approval to set up a new Branch in Penama Province, with a funding commitment for 12 months. All the preparatory work has been done over the last phase with provincial authorities, the Ambae Council of Chiefs and police, and several key leaders have been trained by VWC, including members of the Penama Council of Women. Potential premises have been identified, advertisements have been done for staff, and recruitment will be done in January so that the centre can open in January.

During its first 3 months, PECC will be doing 3 mobile counselling visits in the vicinity of Saratamata, at Vureas in February, Wailenga in March, and Longana Senta in April. Regular counsellor meetings and case reviews will be held, with support from VWC staff. Once a Project Officer is selected and

trained, she will be providing in-house training to the PECC staff in basic counselling and data collection skills in May.

PECC staff will not be undertaking any specific targeted community awareness visits over the first 6 months, until they are trained by VWC to do so; over the first 6 months their prevention work will focus on responding to requests from local leaders and agencies and beginning their outreach to local communities through mobile counselling, special events (International Women's Day in March and National Women's Day in May), and the establishment of a PECC ERAW taskforce. The taskforce will be set up in March, to make new contacts and consolidate links with the agencies that VWC has been liaising with over the last few years; this is a high priority activity to ensure that local leaders and agencies are aware of the new centre and its services.

However, all the ongoing activities undertaken by the other Branches will also be done by PECC in its first 6 months, including the provision of crisis counselling, legal support and referrals, documentation of client experiences and advocacy on their behalf, and provision of practical support through the client support fund including safehouse services if needed. All of these will be done under the supervision of VWC's Research/Branch Officer and other senior staff. As with the other Branches, a small library will be established made of VWC's community education materials, and PECC staff will work with and provide support to CAVAWs, and work with and monitor male advocates.

VWC Support to Branches and CAVAWs

Six monitoring visits will be made to Branches by VWC including 1 visit to TCC in December, 1 visit to MCC in January, 1 to PECC in February, 1 to TOCC in March, another to MCC in April, and 1 visit to PECC in June 2016 (visits to PECC are covered under the UN Women additional budget).

The TOCC, SCC and MCC Project Officers and a TCC Counsellor were attached with VWC in December 2016 for progress report reflection workshops. One MCC staff member will be attached with VWC in February. All Branch Project Officers will be attached at VWC in May for the Annual Plan reflection and planning workshops. The lawyers will be making 2 legal training and assistance visits: 1 to SCC in February and 1 to TCC in March, in addition to providing legal assistance to the branches and representing clients in court as needed.

Three additional visits have been scheduled to CAVAWs (over and above the 6 included in the PDD which were done from July to November), using savings made on the provincial CAVAW training visits. One will be to Tongoa in February to re-set up the old CAVAW that has not been functioning well for some time. The other 2 will be to West Ambrym and Epi to set up new CAVAWs; these were not identified as areas for new CAVAWs in the PDD, but workshops and community awareness visits to these areas by VWC and MCC over the last 7 months have established a high level of interest and need. One of the lawyers will accompany the CAVAW Officer on these visits. Other legal visits may be made to the branches and CAVAWs if needed. CAVAW honorariums will be paid in January, along with the remainder of CAVAW funds.

COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

VWC will conduct three 5-days awareness workshops on Tanna: one with SDA women in February; one with women from Iru village in March; and a male leaders workshop will be held in February that has been requested by Elder Nam from the Southern Islands Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, which is a follow-up to VWC's workshop in 2015. A workshop will also be held in February in Port Vila with Tanvosoko women, which was rescheduled from July.

Twelve fortnightly radio programs will be produced with VBTC. The Community Educator will progressively be trained to develop formats and scripts for the radio programs.

During December for the 16 Days of Activism, VWC will conduct awareness in various different locations organised by participants of the Vila Male Leaders Workshop that was held in November (and funded by the Canberra office of the Austrian Embassy). VWC will also hold a booth during Christmas in the Park to give information as well as distribute communication education materials.

VWC will celebrate International Women's Day in March and National Women's Day in May. Two newsletters will be produced in January and March. The VWC brochure will be produced and updated with the changes to the CAVAW committees and also including the new PENAMA branch. VWC will be printing its annual calendar and re-printing the Family Protection Act brochure, which has now run out.

COMPONENT 4: HUMAN AND LEGAL RIGHTS LOBBYING AND TRAINING AND MALE ADVOCACY

VWC will undertake two 5-day training sessions with other agencies: one with the Department of Education (not yet confirmed) and for midwifery course students at the Nursing School in February. Although it is not included in the implementation schedule in Annex 2, a 5-day training is being planned with V-Pride which may be done instead of the Department of Education or in addition to this. A 1 day follow-up training with the Vanuatu Police Force in Santo will be in February. The aim is to assess how they are applying their new knowledge and skills since they were first trained, and to deepen their knowledge and skills to prevent and respond to VAWC.

A male advocacy workshop will be held in Port Vila in January. This will be a 2nd stage Male Advocacy Training with male leaders identified after the first stage of the male advocacy training. The training will be conducted by a male advocate from PNG who has completed the 4 required stages of the Pacific Network against Violence against Women's Male Advocacy Training Program.

COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

The review and update of the policy manual and staff code of conduct will be done from April to June. Staff performance reports will be completed in June. Ten internal audits are scheduled which cover the months from September to June. The year three audit (July 2014-June 2015) and year four audit (July 2015-June 2016) will be completed by June.

One Program Coordination Committee Meeting will be held in January to discuss the Activity Completion Report and the Progress Report. Another Program Coordination Committee Meeting will be held in June to discuss the Annual Plan.

6. FINANCIAL REPORT

6.1 Summary of Funds Received and Expenditure

6.1.1 VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC Overview of Funds Received and Expenditure

Table 1 of Annex 3A summarises Australian aid income available in year 1. This includes:

- Vt 96,780,000 received from the year 1 tranche on 22/09/2016 (A\$1,200,000); and
- Vt 15,038,310 carried forward from the last phase at 30th June 2016. The Activity Completion Report (ACR) for the last phase explains the reasons why this amount was carried forward.²⁰ In brief, the majority of these funds are due to VWC's decision not to proceed with the purchase or construction of any Branch buildings at the end of the last phase. VWC also made a concerted effort to save funds in a range of other areas in the last 6 months of the phase, in order to meet all costs required for this phase, taking into account the Australian aid financial limitation of A\$1,200,000 annually.

Table 2 of Annex 3A shows that Vtu 32,541,247 was spent from 1st July to 30th November 2016 by VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC. Table 3 shows that Vtu 4,404,139 was transferred to SCC for their year 1 activities. Table 4 provides a reconciliation of funds remaining in VWC's account at 30th November (Vtu 74,872,924), including petty cash allocations to VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC.

Table 5 summarises funds set aside for VWC's severance allowance liabilities. This is Vtu 12,156,483 (see Annex 3E), including the interest credited to Account 688052 in October 2016 when it matured (Vtu 182,743), funds deposited in October to cover VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC severance allowance liabilities for year 1, and funds deducted for payment to VWC's former Counsellor Supervisor (Vtu 954,830) who resigned in September soon after her return from maternity leave.

Table 6 shows that VWC earned a foreign exchange gain of Vtu 3,180,000 from the first tranche for year 1. VWC received Vtu 96,780,000 (at a foreign exchange rate of Vtu 80.65:A\$1.00) compared with Vtu 93,600,000 expected in the PDD (which used a foreign exchange rate of Vtu 78: A\$1.00). This gain will contribute to VWC's ability to balance the budget in coming years, providing that future tranches do not incur losses due to foreign exchange fluctuations.

Revised Budget for Year 1

Table 7 of Annex 3A provides a summary of all funds received and available at 30th November 2016, and the revised budget for year 1. **VWC's overall revised budget is Vtu 94,975,713; this is Vtu 1,375,713 more than the Vtu 93,600,000 included in the PDD, an increase of 1.5%.**

Vtu 18,416,534 has been kept aside by VWC to cover expected increased expenditures in year 2, and as a buffer in case of future foreign exchange fluctuations. VWC could have allocated all or most of these funds to the year 1 budget, but decided instead on a cautious approach to ensure that key future costs can be covered. Factors taken into account in making this decision include:

- UN Women has made a funding commitment for 12 months for a new branch in Penama province, which means that **additional DFAT funds will probably be needed for the Penama Counselling Centre (PECC) from January 2018 of year 2.**
- **VWC has added a 7th VWC Counsellor to the revised budget for year 1.** This was considered during the drafting of the PDD budget, but was not possible due to Australian aid financial limitations. It is clear that an additional counsellor is needed to avoid counsellor burnout and maintain the quality of services.

²⁰ Vanuatu Women's Centre 2016 "Activity Completion Report": 12-13.

- **Costs of the client support fund are expected to continue to increase**, as the number of clients continues to increase, with more women needing protection and access to justice. (VWC indicated that this budget line was under-funded in the PDD.)
- **A range of other costs were not fully provided for in the core PDD budget**, such as annual counsellor and other staff training, supervisory visits to Branches, and the printing of community education materials when stocks run out. These needs will also be considered when VWC prepares its revised budget for year 2 in May 2017, when it is likely that the majority of funds kept aside will be allocated.

6.1.2 SCC Overview of Funds Received and Expenditure

Annex 4A provides a summary of funds transferred from VWC and expenditure by SCC. Tables 1 and 2 summarise income received (Vt 5,978,076), and funds spent over the first 5 months (Vt 5,128,214). Table 3 shows the reconciliation of funds in SCC's account at 30th November 2016 (Vt 849,862 including petty cash).

Table 4 of Annex 4A shows that SCC had Vt 3,375,316 in its Severance Allowance Term Deposit (Account 1164649) at 30th November 2016. This includes Vt 31,972 interest earned on the account which matured in October. However, it does not include either the year 4 severance liability for the last phase (Vt 389,383), or the year 1 liability for this phase (Vt 405,777), although these are acquitted in this report (see Annex 4B). A cheque was written for Vt 795,160 on 27th October 2016 to cover these commitments. This is being held by the ANZ bank until Account 1164649 matures on 4th April 2017 and will be deposited to Account 1164649 on this date.

6.2 Acquittal for Year 1, July – November 2016

6.2.1 VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC Expenditure for Year 1

Annex 3B provides a financial acquittal for the first 5 months of this phase for VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC activities, with detailed comments on each item of expenditure. Total expenditure was Vt 32,541,247 compared with a budget of Vt 44,640,677, a variance of 27%. Although there are a few items of over-expenditure, most components and outputs are underspent, and this variance is mainly due to the rescheduling of several key high-cost activities to later in the year.

The main items of over-expenditure were as follows:

- The client support fund (1.1/8) had expenditure of Vt 1,360,720 for July to November compared with a budget for the period of Vt 457,374. These funds enabled VWC and the Branches to provide assistance to 95 clients including for safehouse accommodation, transport, food, fuel for police to serve FPOs, assistance to police to make arrests and other client needs.
- Annual counsellor training in Vila (1.3/13) was overspent by Vt 130,598 at a total cost of Vt 1,415,098.
- Organisational management (output 5.1) had several items overspent, with expenditure at Vt 9,812,512 compared with a budget of Vt 8,562,520. This includes the volunteer workers allowance and insurance costs, although these are not expected to affect the overall budget for the year and are due to payments being made earlier than expected. Office supplies (5.1/58) was overspent by Vt 269,932 due to higher costs than expected, including advertisements for the TCC Project Officer, 2nd VWC Lawyer and Counselling Supervisor. Travel on Efate (5.1/60) was overspent by Vt 425,255, mainly due to the cost of taxis to ensure that clients remain safe when travelling with Counsellors. Maintenance of office equipment (5.1/63) was overspent by Vt 137,710 due to the age of some of VWC's computers. Annual audits (5.1/66) was overspent by Vt 220,500 because the final payment for the 2013/2014 was carried forward from the last phase.

Main items of under-expenditure were as follows:

- Several staff salaries and housing allowances were underspent due to resignations in three key positions, and delays in some re-appointments. These include: the Counsellor Supervisor (1.1/1) which was underspent by Vt 516,900 for salary and Vt 75,000 on housing allowance (she resigned after returning from maternity leave); the 2nd Lawyer which was underspent by Vt 512,500 for salary and Vt 125,000 for housing allowance; the TCC Project Officer (who also resigned after returning from maternity leave, with her salary underspent by Vt 65,000); a delay in the appointment of the 2nd Counsellor and Office Assistant for MCC (which resulted in underspending of Vt 70,000 and Vt 87,500 respectively); and a lower probationary salary for the Community Educator (which resulted in underspending of Vt 65,000). Several staff also had lower housing allowances than budgeted because they are renting at below the allocated allowance of Vt25,000 monthly.
- TCC, TOCC and MCC were all underspent, by Vt 491,158, Vt 437,097 and Vt 891,759 respectively. This is mainly due to the rescheduling of some of their community awareness visits to rural areas to later in the year, in addition to delays in the purchasing of budgeted equipment (filing cabinets) for each branch and lower VNPF and housing allowance expenditure for TCC and MCC.
- The cost of VWC support to Branches (output 2.2) was underspent by Vt 305,950 compared with a budget of Vt 1,170,000 although this is expected to be overspent compared with the PDD budget by the end of the year.
- VWC support to CAVAWs (output 2.4) was underspent by Vt 4,041,730 compared with a budget of Vt 10,668,500. However, the majority of these funds are expected to be spent by the end of the year. Some savings were made on the 6 provincial CAVAW trainings held from July to November (these funds have been re-allocated to further support visits planned for the rest of the year). Payment of CAVAW honorariums has been rescheduled to the 3rd quarter and some CAVAW activity funds are also outstanding and due to be paid in December and the new year.
- Community education and awareness (output 3.1) had underspending of Vt 4,130,350 compared with a budget of Vt 5,130,095. This is mainly because the 3 community awareness workshops and the various other talks done in the first part of the year were not as costly as expected. Although VWC undertook 3 workshops (compared with a budget of 4 for the period), these were shorter (1-3 days compared with 5 days) and were not held in rural areas as planned.
- Training of other agencies (4.1/43) was underspent by Vt 1,604,000 because VWC was not successful in its advocacy with the education department to receive training, and the planned training with the Malampa Provincial Government did not go ahead due to the transfer of a key contact person to another province. Other trainings are rescheduled for later in the year and it is expected that these funds will be fully spent.
- Male advocacy training was underspent by Vt 826,505 because the training was re-scheduled to January.
- Costs of the VWC consultant were underspent (5.2/73) by Vt 271,997 because funds were saved on cheaper accommodation and airfares, and because the M&E Plan has not yet been updated. These funds are also expected to be fully spent over the year.

6.2.2 SCC Expenditure for Year 1

Annex 4B provides the SCC acquittal for July to November 2016, with details on expenditure and variance. Vt 5,128,214 was spent for the 5 months and the variance with the budget for this period was Vt 244,515 (5%). Most budget items are close to target, although some funds were saved on the first 2 workshops at Bodmas and Natawa on Santo (underspent by Vt 237,075 compared with a budget of Vt 483,000). Savings were made on the housing allowances budgeted for the Office Assistant and Counsellor 2; neither of these staff are renting so they are not eligible for the allowance (a saving of Vt75,000 each). Visits to Vila for the ACR workshops were underspent by Vt 112,082 because less time was spent in Vila than planned.

These savings have been offset by over-expenditure in a few items including the deferred payment of the SCC severance allowance liability for the last year of the last phase (overspent by Vt 389,383 compared with a budget of Vt 405,777). The client support fund, transport costs and staff training are also slightly overspent, as well as office equipment, because SCC needed to purchase a new digital recorder (Vt17,950) for recording the radio program, after the old recorder was damaged by leaking batteries and could not be repaired.

6.3 Revised Cost Schedules for Year 1, December 2016 – June 2017

6.3.1 VWC Revised Cost Schedule for Year 1

Annex 3C is a revised cost schedule for VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC, and Annex 3D explains all budget revisions in a change frame. All budget revisions are consistent with the PDD and take into account actual spending from July to November 2016. Accordingly, most of the increases in the revised budget are due to over-spending in the last 5 months, and most of the decreases reflect under-expenditure in the year to date. Savings made on under-spending to date have been re-allocated to high priority areas of service delivery. (Note that changes due solely to over-spending or under-spending to date are discussed above in the acquittal and are not repeated in this section.) The total revised budget for year 1 for VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC is Vt 83,091,402 compared with a PDD budget of Vt 81,498,741 (a variance of less than 2%).

Major budget changes are as follows:

- The appointment of a new 7th Counsellor (1.1/7) at a probationary salary of Vt 40,000 and housing allowance at Vt 25,000 per month, resulting in an overall Vt 390,000 increase to the budget; the revised budget assumes an appointment will be made in January.
- The client support fund (1.1/8), which now has an annual budget of Vt 2,410,720 which is Vt 1,313,026 more than the allocation in the PDD.
- Providing support to the Branches (output 2.2) has increased by Vt 175,065. Most of this is due to over-spending on support visits and attachments to date. PDD cost assumptions are used for the remaining scheduled support activities. Visits to branches is a higher priority with turnovers of staff at the Project Officer level. (However, visits to the new Penama branch and attachments by their staff at VWC are covered by the UN Women budget.)
- Providing support to the CAVAWs (output 2.4) has a small decrease in the budget (of Vt 165,370 compared with a revised budget of Vt 11,168,130). Savings made on provincial CAVAW trainings have been re-allocated to enable VWC to conduct 3 additional CAVAW visits to re-establish the Tongoa CAVAW, and to follow up on high interest in establishing new CAVAWs in West Ambrym and Epi following successful workshops in those areas over the last 7 months.
- Community awareness and education (output 3.1) has a reduction of Vt 674,990 with a revised total budget Vt 7,140,020. Funds saved on community awareness workshops in the first 5 months have been re-allocated, including to the printing of 2 high-priority community education materials: the VWC calendar which is in high demand, and the FPL brochure which is used in most community awareness workshops, trainings and special events.
- The male advocacy training (4.2/45) planned for January 2017 now has budget of Vt 1,745,695 which has increased by Vt 809,595 compared with the PDD. This increase is mainly due to the expected cost of airfares (which were under-budgeted in the PDD), including for the PNG trainer.
- Output 5.1 (organisational management) has increases in several budget lines, with a revised budget for the output of Vt 22,855,903 (an increase of Vt 2,443,166). These are mainly due to overspending to date. Increased monthly allocations have been made for office supplies and travel, in line with current costs. The main increase is due to the annual audits for the last 3 years being carried forward to this phase, which increases the budget by Vt 661,500 (5.1/66). There are also additional allocations for equipment and furniture, to purchase a new overhead projector and printer, and to replace the VWC signboard. A new budget line has been included for the meeting costs of VWC's EVAW taskforce, which it plans to establish by January 2017.

6.3.2 SCC Revised Cost Schedule for Year 1

Annex 4C is a revised cost schedule for the Sanma Branch, and Annex 4D explains budget revisions in a change frame compared with the PDD budget. The total revised budget is Vt 11,884,311 which is Vt 216,948 less than the PDD year 1 budget (a variance of less than 2%).

Most revisions are minor; the revised budget includes actual spending to date on recurrent costs and outputs, and uses PDD cost assumptions for monthly allocations for the remainder of the year for most budget items. A few items have been increased using savings made over the first 5 months, including the client support fund, transport costs, office equipment (for the purchase of a new digital recorder) and maintenance, and increases to the staff training fund that enable staff to study Psychology and English at the University of the South Pacific. Savings made on the 2 community awareness workshops in the first 5 months have been re-allocated to enable SCC to undertake a fifth community awareness visit, compared with the annual target of 4 included in the PDD.

6.4 Acquittal Target

Table 8 of Annex 3A outlines the 70% acquittal target that VWC needs to reach before submitting its invoice for the year 2 tranche. The 70% acquittal target is Vt 82,784,310. This includes all funds carried forward from the last phase (Vt 15,038,310), and 70% of the Year 1 tranche (Vt 67,746,000). The cash flow projection in Annex 4C shows that VWC expects to reach the 70% acquittal target by mid-May 2017.

ANNEX 3E

Date : 03-Nov-2016

Branch : ANZ VILA

VANUATU WOMEN'S CENTRE
PO BOX 1358PORT VILA
VANUATU

Deposit Confirmation Advice

Account Type	: VUV TERM DEPOSIT
Account Number	: 688052
Deposit Amount	: 12156483
Currency	: VUV
Total Interest Amount	: 206826
Interest Rate (per annum)	: 3.4500 %
Deposit Start Date	: 07-Oct-2016
Term Period	: 180 DAYS
Maturity Date	: 05-Apr-2017
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

Annex 3F: VWC physical assets purchased with activity funds, July – November 2016

Physical asset	Cost (Vatu)	Date of purchase ²¹	Reason for acquisition	Identification number	Location of asset	Disposal date	Disposal method	Reason for disposal
1 HP LaserJet ProM201n printer	19,995	7/7/2016	Legal Officer old printer not able to be repaired due to age (purchased 2003).	VNC3X03626	VWC Port Vila office, Legal Officer room/desk	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

SCC physical assets purchased with activity funds, July – November 2016

Physical asset	Cost (Vatu)	Date of purchase	Reason for acquisition	Identification number	Location of asset	Disposal date	Disposal method	Reason for disposal
1 Sony Digital Recorder	18,700	7/10/2016	SCC digital recorder was purchased when the old recorder was damaged by leaking battery fluid & SCC was advised it is unable to be repaired. Is used for radio program production.	1439008	SCC Luganville office – SCC CE/Counsellor filing cabinet	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

²¹ Date of purchase is the same as date of receipt at the Activity site unless otherwise specified.

Annex 4E

Date : 09-Dec-2016

Branch : SANTO

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

Deposit Confirmation Advice

Account Type	: VUV TERM DEPOSIT
Account Number	: 1164649
Deposit Amount	: 3375316
Currency	: VUV
Total Interest Amount	: 32458
Interest Rate (per annum)	: 1.9500 %
Deposit Start Date	: 07-Oct-2016
Term Period	: 180 DAYS
Maturity Date	: 05-Apr-2017
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

ANNEX 5A: MONITORING AND EVALUATION DATA

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 2016-Nov 2016	271	63	7	18	6	18	5	2	23	413

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 2016-Nov 2016	0	0	0	17	6	5	2	0	0	30

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2016-Nov 2016	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

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 2016-Nov 2016	382	92.5%	30	7.3%	1	0.2%	413

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 2016-Nov 2016	61	12	1	2	1	0	0	0	16	93

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2016-Nov 2016	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2016-Nov 2016	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

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 2016-Nov 2016	90	97%	2	2%	1	1%	93

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 2016-Nov 2016	31	9	0	3	3	0	0	0	5	51

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2016-Nov 2016	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6

Note: TCC had no New Clients Boys 0-17 Years

Table 1.3c: Total TCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2016-Nov 2016	45	88%	6	12%	51

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 2016-Nov 2016	26	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	36

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2016-Nov 2016	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6

Note: TOCC had no New Clients Boys 0-17 years

Table 1.4c: Total TOCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2016-Nov 2016	30	83%	6	17%	36

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					
July 2016-Nov 2016	54	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	78

Note: MCC had no New Clients Girls & Boys 0-17 years in July 2016-Nov 2016.

Table 1.5b: Total MCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2016-Nov 2016	78	100%	0	0%	0	0%	78

2. VWC, BRANCH AND CAVAW REPEAT CLIENTS

2.1 VWC REPEAT CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2016-Nov 2016	590	149	15	13	2	18	7	8	18	820

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2016-Nov 2016	0	0	0	13	2	3	3	4	0	25

Table 2.2c: Total VWC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2016-Nov 2016	795	97%	25	3%	820

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 2016-Nov 2016	198	248	36	3	4	0	0	3	31	523

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2016-Nov 2016	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2016-Nov 2016	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

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 2016-Nov 2016	516	98.7%	6	1.1%	1	0.2%	523

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 2016-Nov 2016	54	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	96

Note: TCC had no Repeat Clients Girls & Boys from July-Nov 2016.

Table 2.3b: Total TCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2016-Nov 2016	96	100%	0	0%	0	0%	96

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 2016-Nov 2016	107	63	0	2	4	0	0	0	4	180

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2016-Nov 2016	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	6

Table 2.4c: Total ToCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2016-Nov 2016	174	97%	6	3%	180

Note: TOCC had no Repeat Clients Boys 0-17 years

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					
July 2016-Nov 2016	154	45	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	207

*Note: MCC had no Repeat Clients Girls & Boys 0-17 years in July 2016-Nov 2016.

Table 2.5b: Total MCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2016-Nov 2016	207	100%	0	0%	0	0%	207

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.	%	
Jul2016-Nov 2016	160	79	239	45%	203	95	298	55%	537

Note: Includes information collected at booths

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.	%	
Jul2016-Nov 2016	42	0	42	55%	34	0	34	45%	76

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.	%	
Jul2016-Nov 2016	22	0	22	40%	33	0	33	60%	55

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.	%	
Jul2016-Nov 2016	28	1	29	50%	29	0	29	50%	58

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.	%	
Jul2016-Nov 2016	140	19	159	65%	77	7	84	35%	243

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		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2016-Nov 2016	Centrebased counselling	762	191	21	31	8	36	12	9	38	1,108
	Phone counselling	93	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	116
	Mobile counselling	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	861	212	22	31	8	36	12	10	41	1,233
	Information (female and male)	178	66	15	5	6	23	3	3	238	537
	TOTAL	1,039	278	37	36	14	59	15	13	279	1,770

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

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2016- Nov 2016	Centrebased counselling	217	220	28	5	3	0	0	3	37	513
	Phone counselling	41	37	9	0	2	0	0	0	7	96
	Mobile counselling	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	259	260	37	5	5	0	0	3	47	616
	Information (female and male)	34	10	2	0	1	3	0	0	26	76
	TOTAL	293	270	39	5	6	3	0	3	73	692

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

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2016- Nov 2016	Centrebased counselling	80	36	0	3	3	0	0	0	9	131
	Phone counselling	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Mobile counselling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	85	47	0	3	3	0	0	0	9	147
	Information (female and male)	33	12	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	55
	TOTAL	118	59	0	3	5	1	0	0	16	202

Table 4.1.4: Total ToCC New & Repeat Clients and request for information

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2016- Nov 2016	Centrebased counselling	69	22	0	6	3	0	0	0	2	102
	Phone counselling	63	41	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	107
	Mobile counselling	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	133	66	0	8	4	0	0	0	5	216

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
	Information (female and male)	22	.3	0	1	1	0	0	0	31	58
	TOTAL	155	69	0	9	5	0	0	0	36	274

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

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2016- Nov 2016	Centrebased counselling	170	53	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	238
	Phone counselling	38	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	47
	Mobile counselling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>285</i>
	Information (female and male)	91	51	5	1	1	5	32	9	48	243
	TOTAL	299	112	5	1	1	6	34	9	61	528

Table 4.1.6: Grand Total Breakdown Summary of VWC Network New & Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (017 years)		Boys (017 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2016-Nov 2016	2,413	96.6%	81	3.2%	3	0.1%	2,497

Note: CAVAW data for the whole of year 1 will be included in PR2 after the Provincial CAVAW Training.

Table 4.1.6: Grand Total Breakdown Summary of VWC Network Information Requests

Year	Women(18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Men (18+ years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Jul2016-Nov2016	392	40%	99	10%	376	39%	102	11%	969

Note: CAVAW data for the whole of year 1 will be included in PR2 after the Provincial CAVAW Training.

Table 4.1.7: Grand Total of VWC Network New & Repeat Clients and Requests for Information

Year	Total New Clients	Total Repeat Clients	Grand Total Clients	Total Information Requests VWC & Branches	Grand Total Assistance (Clients & Information Requests)
Jul2016-Nov2016	671	1,826	2,497	969	3,466

Note: CAVAW data for the whole of year 1 will be included in PR2 after the Provincial CAVAW Training.

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 2016-	Number of women (18+ years)	95	36	25	2	29	2	0	189

Year	Who was assisted (client)	VWC	SCC	TCC	ToCC	MCC	CAVAWs	Others	Total Assisted
Nov 2016	Number of girls (017 years)	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	6
	Number of boys (017 years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total assisted	96	39	26	3	29	2	0	195

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 may pay for fuel for Police to serve FPOs, and in some cases the orders are served for applications from women who are not 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	
July 2016-Nov 2016	13	0	0	0	13

4.4 CLIENT SATISFACTION WITH VWC SERVICES

Table 4.4: Number and % of Clients Satisfied with VWC Counselling Services

Note: No client satisfaction survey was done from July to November 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
July 2016-Nov 2016	Domestic Violence	56	271	21%	36	590	6%	92	861	11%
	Sexual Assault	11	26	42%	3	28	11%	14	54	26%
	Total	67	297	23%	39	618	6%	106	915	12%

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
		No.	No.
Jul2016-Nov 2016	DV	92	0
	SA	3	11
	Total	95	11

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 2016- Nov 2016	Domestic Violence	30	61	49%	22	198	11%	52	259	20%
	Sexual Assault	1	1	100%	0	7	0%	1	8	13%
	Total	31	62	50%	22	205	11%	53	267	20%

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	Boy New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police
July 2016- Nov 2016	DV	52	0
	SA	0	1
	Total	52	1

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
July 2016- Nov 2016	Domestic Violence	20	31	65%	12	54	22%	32	85	38%
	Sexual Assault	2	3	67%	0	0	0	2	3	67%
	Total	22	34	65%	12	54	22%	34	88	39%

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
July 2016- Nov 2016	DV	32	0
	SA	0	2
	Total	32	2

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
July 2016-	Domestic Violence	1	26	4%	2	107	2%	3	133	2%
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%

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
Nov 2016	Total	1	26	4%	2	111	2%	3	137	2%

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
July 2016-Nov 2016	DV	3
	SA	0
	Total	3

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
July 2016 -Nov 2016	Domestic Violence	49	54	91%	6	154	4%	55	208	26%
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0%	0	1	0%	0	1	0%
	Total	49	54	91%	6	155	4%	55	209	26%

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
July 2016-Nov 2016	DV	55
	SA	0
	Total	55

6. DATA FROM OTHER AGENCIES

- External data for 2011 from Police & Health were included in the M&E Plan baseline data.

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			
Jul2016-Nov 2016	102	95	197	861	23%

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			
Jul2016-Nov2016	28	2	30	259	12%

Table 7.1.3: TCC 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			
Jul2016-Nov2016	15	6	21	85	25

Table 7.1.4: TOCC 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			
Jul2016-Nov2016	6	13	19	133	14%

Table 7.1.5: MCC 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			
July2016-Nov 2016	44	7	51	208	25%

Table 7.1.6: Grand Total VWC Network FPOs

Year	Total New Clients Received FPOs	Total Repeat Clients Received FPOs	Grand Total Received FPOs
July 2016-Nov 2016	195	123	318

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
Jul2016-Nov2016	New	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	10
	Repeat	0	1	1	43	8	9	18	0	1	0	10	91

*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.

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
Jul2016-Nov2016	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	6

* 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.

Table 7.2.3: Outcomes for Court Cases

Year	Completed	Pending	Discontinued	Total Cases	Completed Cases %
Jul 2012 – Jun 2016	43	24	1	68	63%
Jul 2016 – Nov 2016	0	6	0	6	0%

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-Nov2016	29	18	0	1	1	19	68

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-Nov2016	12	12	0	2	0	4	30

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-Nov2016	7	2	0	0	0	4	13

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-Nov2016	3	0	0	0	0	0	3

Table 7.3.5: Total MCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul-Nov2016	6	5	0	0	0	0	11

Table 7.3.6: Grand Total VWC Network Court Fees Fund

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul-Nov2016	57	37	0	3	1	27	125

8. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
July 2016 - Nov 2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	9	0	9
	Sporting association (Just Play sports teachers)	1	0	1
	Women's Women's Association	2	1	3
	Women's group (church groups and others)	2	0	2
	Church group (Baha'I)	1	0	1
	Youth groups (Youth Economic Empowerment & Malangwelo girls)	2	0	2
	Faith based organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	3	0	3
	Private sector organisations (Hotel staff, V-Pride)	3	0	3
	Government institution (Ministry of Justice & Comm'y Services staff)	1	0	1
	Media Association	1	0	1
	Tertiary group (USP Law clinic, Midwifery)	2	1	3
	Others (market, VWC partners, IEVAW day)	2	0	2
	School (both primary and secondary)	1	0	1
	Total	29	3	32

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-Nov2016	1,105	603	1,708	55%	763	652	1,415	45%	3,123

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
July 2016- Nov 2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	4	0	4
	Children's group (church and other community based)	1	0	1
	Youth group (church and other community based)	2	0	2
	Church group (church members)	1	1	2
	Men's groups (church and other community based)	2	0	2
	Women's groups (church and other community based)	1	0	1
	Sporting Association (Just Play sports instructors)	0	1	1
	Total	11	2	13

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-Nov2016	201	116	317	58%	127	98	225	42%	542

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
July 2016- Nov 2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	3	0	3
	Primary School	1	0	1
	Church group (AOG church)	1	0	1
	Others (market)	2	0	2
	Total	7	0	7

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-Nov2016	228	173	401	56%	167	148	315	44%	716

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
July 2016-Nov 2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	1	4	5
	Women's groups (church and other community based)	3	1	4
	Men's groups (church and other community based)	3	0	3
	Primary school only	1	0	1
	Youth groups	1	0	1
	Children's groups (church and other community based)	2	0	2
	Total	11	5	16

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-Nov2016	609	238	847	49%	665	226	891	51%	1,738

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
July 2016-Nov 2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	8	0	8
	Women's groups (church and other community based)	1	1	2
	Secondary school only	1	0	1
	Total	10	1	11

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.	%	
Jul-Nov2016	364	354	718	59%	200	301	501	41%	1,219

Table 8.6.1: Grand Total of VWC & Branch Community Awareness Activities and Target Groups

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
July 2016-Nov 2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	26	4	30
	Sporting association (Just Play sports teachers)	1	1	2
	Women's Association	2	1	3
	Women's group (church groups and others)	7	2	9
	Church group (Baha'I)	2	1	3
	Youth groups (Youth Economic Empowerment & Malangwelo girls)	5	0	5
	Faith based organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	3	0	3
	Private sector organisations (Hotel staff, V-Pride)	3	0	3
	Government institution (Ministry of Justice & Comm'y Services staff)	1	0	1
	Media Association	1	0	1
	Tertiary group (USP Law clinic, Midwifery)	2	1	3
	Others (market, VWC partners, IEVAW day)	3	1	4
	School (both primary and secondary)	1	0	1
	Children's group	3	0	3
	Men's group	5	0	5
	Primary school	2	0	2
	Secondary school	1	0	1
		68	11	79

Table 8.6.2: 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-Nov2016	2,507	1,484	3,991	54%	1,922	1,425	3,347	46%	7,338

*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 1 will be included in PR2 after the Provincial CAVAW Training.

9. MEDIA ACTIVITIES

Table 9.1: Total VWC Media Activities

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July 2016-Nov 2016	4	6	0	0	10

Table 9.2: Total SCC Media Activities

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July 2016-Nov 2016	17	0	0	0	17

Table 9.3: Total TCC Media Activities

Note: No radio programs by TCC because the radio station has not been re-established after TC Pam in 2015.

10. TRAINING

10.1.1 Number of Trainings for Other Agencies and Target Groups

No trainings of other agencies were done for July – November 2016.

10.2 VWC and Branch Training

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building		
July 2016	Vola Matas	VWC	Knowledge on Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (PWSDP) Monitoring and Evaluation	PWSDP workshop on M&E in Vila		
	Leikita Mael					
	Jill Makikon					
	Merilyn Tahi	VWC	Knowledge and understanding about PWSDP M&E	PWSDP Workshop on PWSDP M&E in Fiji		
	Vola Matas					
	Leikita Mael					
	Kathy Bani					
Kathy Bani	SCC					
September	Vola Matas	VWC	Knowledge on Activity Completion Report	Workshop on ACR facilitated by the Consultant & VWC Coordinator		
	Merilyn Tahi					
	Lisa Laban					
	Leikita Mael					
	Fridah Butu					
	Lyn Rose Tule					
	Kathy Bani	SCC				
	Shanna Ligo					
	Grace Ralph	TOCC				
	Aureline Konkon	MCC				
	Lyn Rose Tule					
	Lyn Rose Tule	VWC	Knowledge on gender, VAW/ DV, FPA & Human rights	Annual Counsellors Training by VWC		
	Leikita Mael					
	Christine Keasi					
	Juliet Buleko					
	Serah Garae					
	Meriam Bule					
	Charlotte Wai					
	Vola Matas					
	Jill Makikon					
	Kathy Bani	SCC				
	Shanna Ligo					
	Viran Molisa					
	Nadia Arsen					
	Melika Vocor					
	Beatrice Kapus	TCC				
	Grace Ralph	TOCC				
	Ann Joy Sikir					
	Follin Joy					
	Aureline Konkon	MCC				
	Eva Rowsy					
	Shina Timothy					
	Jill Makikon	VWC	Knowledge on Gender and Protection in Humanitarian Action during disasters	Vanuatu National Training on Gender & Protection		

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Meriam Bule		Knowledge about child protection and child during and after a natural disaster	Save the Children's Child Protection Training in Vila
	Vola Matas		Conducting workshop with men	SDA leaders TOT in Vila (2 days)
	Leikita Mael			
	Genista Twomey		Knowledge about social media tools, types of social media & creating a social media page	PACMAS Workshop on Digital & social media in Vila
Summary	Total VWC staff trained: 11 Total Branch staff trained: 12 Number of VWC Trainings: 4 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:5			

10.3 CAVAW Training

10.3 CAVAW Training

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
August 2016	Jocelyn Naupa	Williams Bay	Counselling skills, public speaking, data collection & conducting community awareness skills	Tafea Provincial CAVAW Training
	Ester Mete			
	Rachel Lovo			
	Lily Sam	Midmauk		
	Ruth Iavilu			
	Ellen Nambil	Port Narvin		
	Judith Malcolm			
	Jenny Joseph			
	Eldie Sam	Aniwa		
	Leikoro Dick			
	Naomi Busai			
	Ester Simon	Aneityum		
	Marie Jafeth			
	Selena Pio			
	Marie Hellen	Imaki		
	Micheline Katanek			
	Lucian Eskar			
September 2016	Efelin	Uripiv		Malampa Provincial CAVAW Training
	Janet Philip			
	Keria Robert			
	Lei Kalorib	Wala		
	Juliana Andrew			
	Denis Vira			
	Sanita Lunabek	North West B		
	Leah Niptick			
	Leitamat Benua			
	Lesur James	Aulua		
	Alice Freza			
	Martha Steven			
	Alice Manasa	Burbar		
	Helrey Jimmy			
	Asneth Lala	Lonhali		
	Linda Ansen	Lolihor		
	Fabian George			

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building		
	Ketty Malnaian			Torba CAVAW Provincial Training		
	Jenny Sahe	Paama				
	Mohil Tom					
	Reka Kollen					
October 2016	Marylyn James	Hiu				
	Margaret Rose Akinis					
	Margret Ken	Loh				
	Winifa Rex					
	Bevelyn Renold					
	Saiuro Pantutun	Mota				
	Sairin Naomi					
	Clenda Albert					
	Meriam Mumuge	West Vanualava				
	Lannie Manliwos					
	Breslan Obed					
	Dorreen Tebes	Gaua				
	Humility Stanley					
	Morinda Steven					
	Lonlina Jonas	Mota Lava				
	Wendy Godwin					
	Leslyn Mera	Ureparapara				
	Alice Diniwok					
		Serah Lulu		South Santo	Counselling skills, public speaking, data collection & conducting community awareness skills	Sanma Provincial CAVAW Training
		Vemalaj John				
Merelyn Kami		Matantas				
Julie Robinson						
Hellen Philimon						
Esther Suma						
November 2016	Roslyn Charlie	Pangi		Penama CAVAW Provincial Training		
	Prijet Bule					
	Mari Noel Wari					Loltongo
	Antoinette Are					
	Jevalyn Mwala					
	Leah Vuti					
	Adrienne	Nduindui				
	Rosela					
	Isabelle Bule	Melbrin				
	Karine Matan					
	Agnes Mabon					
	Meriam Garae	East Ambae				
	Janet Toa					
	Henson Rovo					
	Roslyn Garae				South Ambae	
	Nerinda Aru					
	Esther Tari					
	Leah Tari	North Ambae				
	Shema Sese				Gaiovo	
	Fabian Balango					
Melrid Sale						

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Leah Ilo	Lavui		Shefa CAVAW Provincial Training
	Olivet M Tubu			
	Annie Lorry	Tongoa		
	Leitap Thomas	Emae		
	Rita Reuben			
	Leinasei Henry			
	Linda Jimmy	Burumba		
	Natalie Kalo			
	Leah Len			
	Judith Waiwor	Lamen Island		
	Merilyn Albie			
	Kathleen Mawa			
Summary	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 95 Number of VWC Trainings: 6 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 0			

10.4 Male Advocacy Training and Male Leaders Workshops

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
August 2016	Pastor Andrew Bob	SDA, church, Santo	Better understanding of VAW in the region & related issues	7 th Regional meeting on VAW, Fiji
	Davis Saravanu	FPU/VPF, Port Vila		
November 2016	Pastor Sandy Shem	Nazarene Church, Vila	Knowledge and understanding of issue of DV	VWC Workshop on Gender, VAW & FPA funded by the Austrian Government
	Nicolas Kaluatman	Efate island Court Justice		
	Fletcher Abel	Beverly Hills Youth		
	Jimmy Garae	Ambae Association, Mele village		
	Pastor Nippy Aiong	Presbyterian Church, Efate		
	Pastor Zachariah	New Governant church, Vila		
	Pastor Moses Ngwera	Church of Christ, Beverly Hills		
	Elsa Keasi	Tanna Chief, Freswota		
	Toga Kai Pea	Tanna chief, Etas		
	Ralph Lolo	Youth, Ambae		
	James Ure	Anglican Youth, Tagabe		
	Leonard Bule	Community Leader, Seaside		
	Tevita Leodoro	Unemployed Youth, Ohlen		

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Paul Remo Tari	Unemployed Youth, Ohlen		
	Steven Binihi	Binihi Nakamal Youth		
	Alfred Bice	State Prosecution office		
	Fiama Rakau	Channels of Hope, World Vision, Vila office		
	Job Dalesa	Vanuatu Christian Council of Churches		
	Kalokis Kaltotak	Elder, Presbyterian Church, Erakor		
	Tanearu Maki	APTC student, Vila		
	Pastor Billy Taiwia	Presbyterian church, Malasitapu, Vila		
Summary	Total men trained in male advocacy: 2 Total men trained in leaders workshops: 21 Number of VWC trainings: 1 Number of trainings by other organisations: 1		No. of male advocacy trainings: 1 No. of male leader's workshops: 1	

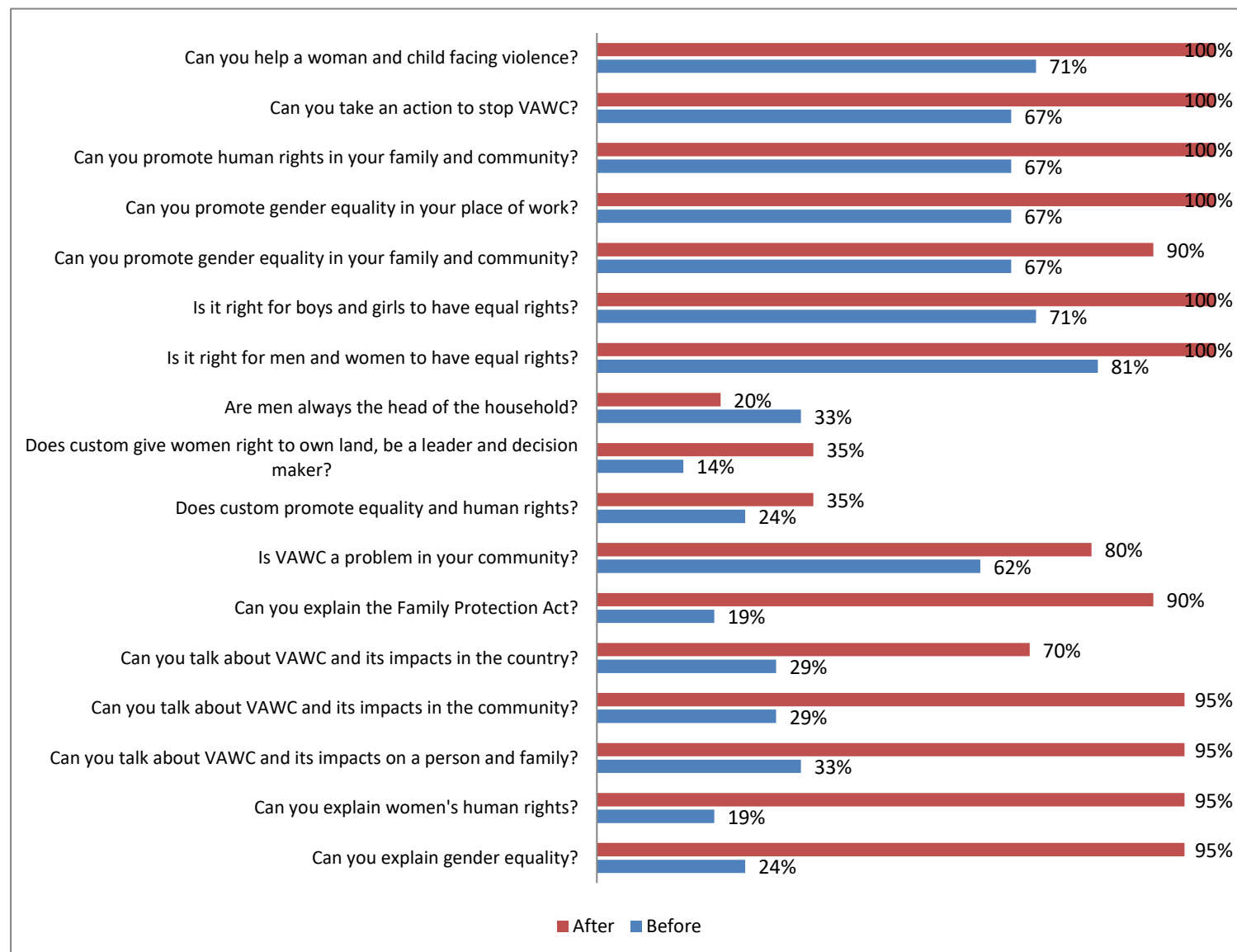
10.5 Law and Justice Training and Workshops

Month & Year	Police		Chiefs		State Prosecutors		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0

11. Changes in Knowledge and Attitudes Before and After VWC Training and Workshops **11.1.1 Workshop for Port Vila Male Leaders Workshop in November 2016**

Questions	A lot		Little bit		Not at all		Don't know		Total	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
1 Can you explain gender equality?	24%	95%	57%	5%	14%	0%	5%	0%	21	20
2 Can you explain women's human rights?	19%	95%	71%	5%	5%	0%	5%	0%	21	20
3a Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts on a person and family?	33%	95%	57%	5%	5%	0%	5%	0%	21	20
3b Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts in the community?	29%	95%	62%	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	21	20
3c Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts in the country?	29%	70%	48%	25%	14%	5%	10%	0%	21	20
4 Can you explain the Family Protection Act?	19%	90%	48%	10%	24%	0%	10%	0%	21	20
5 Is VAWC a problem in your community?	62%	80%	29%	20%	0%	0%	5%	0%	21	20
6 Does custom promote equality and human rights?	24%	35%	29%	25%	43%	5%	5%	35%	21	20
7 Does custom give women right to own land, be a leader and decision maker?	14%	35%	38%	25%	38%	40%	10%	0%	21	20
8 Are men always the head of the household?	33%	20%	10%	15%	48%	60%	10%	5%	21	20
9 Is it right for men and women to have equal rights?	81%	100%	5%	0%	10%	0%	5%	0%	21	20
10 Is it right for boys and girls to have equal rights?	71%	100%	19%	0%	5%	0%	5%	0%	21	20
11 Can you promote gender equality in your family and community?	67%	90%	29%	5%	0%	0%	5%	5%	21	20
12 Can you promote gender equality in your place of work?	67%	100%	19%	0%	5%	0%	10%	0%	21	20
13 Can you promote human rights in your family and community?	67%	100%	29%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	21	20
14 Can you take an action to stop VAWC?	67%	100%	29%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	21	20
15 Can you help a woman and child facing violence?	71%	100%	24%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	21	20

11.1.2 Workshop for Port Vila Male Leaders Workshop in November 2016



ANNEX 5B: DETAILS ON COMMUNITY AWARENESS / PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Table 1.1 VWC Community Awareness and Education Activities: July 2016- November 2016

No	Date	Venue	Target Group	Topic/Issue	N/R	No. of People				Invited Initiated By VWC
						W	G	M	B	
1	7 July 2016	Convention Centre, Port Vila	Regional Francophone Women's Forum,	<i>Public talk on VWC as a national organization & Services</i>	N	40	0	5	0	Invited
2	15 July 2016	Seaside Tongoa Port Vila	Community during Women's Flea market	<i>Public talk on VWC services and DV</i>	N	120	85	95	90	Invited
3	24 July 2016	Paunagisu Village, N.Efate	Silae Women's Market vendors Association	<i>Public talk on What is VWC, and its services</i>	N	50	15	30	9	Initiated
4	26 July 2016	Breakas Resort, Pango E.Efate	Staff members	<i>Public Talk on VWC and its services, DV</i>	N	18	0	10	0	Invited
5	8-12 August 2016	Emau island, N.Efate	Lausake community	<i>Public Talk during Mobile counseling VWC, Services, DV, FPA</i>	N	13	10	7	7	Initiated
6	22-26 August 2016	Nguna island N.Efate	Farefau community	<i>Public Talk during Mobile counseling VWC, Services, DV, FPA</i>	N	12	4	9	5	Invited
7	30 August 2016	National Convention Centre, Port Vila	Youth economic empowerment forum	<i>Public talk on VWC services and research results</i>	N	30	25	20	40	Invited
8	9 August 2016	Malangwelo Red Cross	Young girls	<i>Public talk on VWC services, DV & FPA</i>	N	0	12	0	0	Invited
9	20 September 2016	PCV Hall, Port Vila	Channels of Hope workshop participants	<i>Public talk on VWC services, DV, Gender, FPA</i>	N	10	0	45	0	Invited
10	23 September 2016	USP Community Legal Centre, Port Vila	Law Students	<i>Public talk on VWC as an organization, Services, FPA</i>	N	10	0	15	0	Invited

11	24-26 September 2016	Paunagisu village N.Efate	Silae women's association – market women	<i>Public Talk during Mobile counseling</i> VWC, Services, DV, FPA, child maintenance	R	30	1	8	2	Invited
12	2 September 2016	VWC Day	Organisation partners	<i>Public talk on History of VWC</i>	R	14	0	9	0	Initiated
13	9 September 2016	VWC	Anglican women's group – Mothers Union	<i>Public talk on VWC services, DV</i>	N	30	12	15	3	Initiated
14	26 September 2016	PMC hall	Presbyterian Mission workers	<i>Public talk on VWC services, research risals</i>	N	8	0	19	0	Invited
15	1 October 2016	Etas, Efate	Councils of chiefs, community and school students	<i>Public talk on VWC services, DV, FPA, Gender</i>	N	70	25	70	90	Invited
16	4,6,7 October 2016	Warwick Le Lagoon, Port Vila	Media/MAV	<i>Workshop</i> Gender, VAW, DV	N	9	0	5	0	Invited
17	9 October 2016	Erakor village, Efate	UN M4C & Erakor Market Vendors Women's association	<i>Public talk on VWC services, DV</i>	N	150	80	90	45	Invited
18	12-14 October 2016	Malafau village, N. Efate	Community	<i>Public talk during Mobile counseling</i> Child Protection, FPA, Gender	N	5	0	3	0	Initiated
19	14 October 2016	USP Community Legal Centre, Port Vila	USP Law students	<i>Public talk on Human Rights, LGBTI</i>	R	11	0	11	0	Invited
20	21 October 2016	Ministry of Justice	Staff members	<i>Public talk on VWC, & Services</i>	N	6	0	4	0	Invited
21	24 October 2016	PCV Hall, Vila	Members of V-Pride in Vila	<i>Workshop on Gender, VAW, Health</i>	N	0	0	13	0	Initiated
22	27 October 2016	Warwick Le Lagon Hotel	Hotel Staff	<i>Public talk on VAW/DV, VWC & Services</i>	N	29	0	31	0	Invited
23	1 November 2016	Reefers Bar & Restaurant, Port Vila	Melbourne Cup Ladies Luncheon	<i>Public talk on CAVAWs including research results</i>	N	100	0	0	0	Invited
24	1 November 2016	VASANOC building, Port Vila	Staff and sports school teachers	<i>Public talk on VWC & Services</i>	N	8	0	7	0	Invited

25	7-9 November 2016	Siviri village, N.Efate	Community – Presbyterian women	<i>Public talk</i> on VWC services, DV, Gender, FPA	N	47	0	10	0	Invited
26	11-13 November 2016	Saama village, N.Efate	Community	<i>Public talk</i> on VWC services, DV, Gender, FPA	N	50	20	30	15	Initiated
27	23 November 2016	Vanuatu Nursing School, Vila	Midwifery students	<i>Public talk</i> on VAW/DV, Gender, VWC services	N	15	0	1	0	Invited
28	25 November 2016	Independence Park – Launch of 16 days of Activism campaign	Public at large	<i>Public talk</i> on VWC services, DV; Booth display	N	165	130	140	155	Initiated
29	25 November 2016	Seaside Tongoa, Port Vila	Students of Seaside Primary/Secondary school and parents	<i>School talk</i> on Child protection, child sexual assault, VAW/C	N	35	155	28	160	Invited
30	26 November 2016	Baha'ii Senta, Port Vila	Youth & Church members	<i>Public talk</i> on VWC services, Gender, DV	N	12	10	7	9	Invited
31	30 November 2016	SDA Mission Headquarters, Vila	Pastors, and church leaders	<i>Workshop</i> on Gender and VAW/DV/FPA	N	0	0	21	0	Invited
32	30 November 2016	Mele Village	Tubutove station	<i>Public talk</i> VWC services, DV	N	8	19	5	22	Initiated
TOTAL		Public Talks = 17 Mobile Counseling = 6 Special events=5		Workshop = 3 School Talks = 1	New: 29; Repeat: 3	1,105	603	763	652	Initiated = 9 Invited = 23

Table 2.1 SCC Community Awareness and Education Activities: July 2016- November 2016

No	Date	Venue	Target Group	Topic/Issue	N/R	No. of People				Invited Initiated By VWC
						W	G	M	B	
1	22 July 2016	Bernier Bay Primary School	Children	<i>School talk</i> on Children's day: Child Abuse, Safety rules	N	7	22	3	23	Initiated
2	10 August 2016	Presbyterian church, Luganville	Youth group	<i>Public talk</i> on	N	3	7	0	11	Initiated

				SCC Day: VWC services, Research result & FPO						
3	11 September 2016	Shapi Anglican church, Luganville	Church group	<i>Public talk</i> on VAW, Research result & VWC Services	R	24	9	22	10	Invited
4	11 September 2016	Vunamele Church of Christ	Church group	<i>Public talk</i> during <i>Mobile counseling</i> VAW, Research result & VWC Services	N	22	22	17	18	Invited
5	21 September 2016	Sanma Resource Centre. Luganville	Chiefs	<i>Public talk</i> on International Peace day: VWC services, research result, Domestic violence	N	0	0	12	0	Initiated
6	10-14 October 2016	Natawa Village, Fanafo	Community group	<i>Workshop</i> on Domestic Violence	N	25	3	1	0	Initiated
7	12 October 2016	De Quiros Centre School	Youths	<i>Public talk</i> on Child abuse, good touches and bad touches, safety rules	N	15	27	9	20	Invited
8	14 October 2016	Kole 1	Community group	<i>Public talk</i> on Rural women's day: Domestic Violence & VWC services	N	37	4	3	4	Initiated
9	14 October 2016	Natawa village, Fanafo	Men's group	<i>Public talk</i> on Research result, FPA, VAW & VWC Service	N	0	0	21	0	Initiated
10	9-11 November 2016	Bodmas, Santo Bush	Rural women	<i>Workshop</i> on Domestic Violence	N	16	1	0	0	Invited
11	22 November 2016	Luganville football association	VFF Just play instructors	<i>Public talk</i> on Gender inequality & Gender equality, child abuse	R	9	0	4	0	Invited
12	28 November 2016	Ipayato village, South Santo	Community group (World Vision, Channels of Hope)	<i>Public talk</i> on VWC services, VWC research results, DV FPA	N	32	18	26	12	Invited

13	30 November 2016	Wailapa village	Community group	Public talk on VWC services, VWC research results, DV FPA, HR & VAW	N	11	3	9	0	Initiated
TOTAL		Public Talks= 4 Mobile Counseling = 1 Special events=5	Workshop = 2 School Talks = 1	New: 11; Repeat: 2		201	116	127	98	Initiated = 7 Invited = 6

Table 3.1 TCC Community Awareness and Education Activities: July 2016- November 2016

No	Date	Venue	Target Group	Topic/Issue	N/R	No. of People				Invited Initiated By VWC	
						W	G	M	B		
1	26 July 2016	Lokotai Primary school	Primary school students	VWC service, special event	N	11	65	7	55	Initiated	
2	15 October 2016	Lenakel AOG Church	Church group	VWC services, statistics, DV,FPA/FPO	N	13	15	9	9	Initiated	
3	25 November 2016	Lenakel market 1	Others (market)	VWC services, statistics, DV,FPA/FPO	N	79	42	68	44	Initiated	
4	25 November 2016	Lenakel Market 2	Others (market)	VWC services, statistics, DV,FPA/FPO	N	69	18	59	15	Initiated	
5	30 November 2016	Iaklaet (SW Tanna)	Community	VWC services, statistics, DV,FPA/FPO	N	20	26	13	14	Initiated	
6	14-16 November 2016	MC: Letegren community	Woman, men,yang boys and gels	VWC services,statistics, DV,FPA/FPO	N	17	3	8	9	Initiated	
7	22 -23 November 2016	MC: Isinie Village	Women,men,young boys and gilrs	VWC services, statistics, DV,FPA/FPO	N	19	4	3	2	Initiated	
TOTAL		Special events= 3 Public Talks = 2	Mobile Counseling = 2		New: 7; Repeat: 0		228	173	167	148	Initiated = 7 Invited =0

Table 4.1 TOCC Community Awareness and Education Activities: July 2016- November 2016

No	Date	Venue	Target Group	Topic/Issue	N/R	No. of People				Invited Initiated By VWC
						W	G	M	B	
1	24 July 2016	Mosina	Community	<i>Public talk</i> on Child Abuse	R	28	32	19	36	Initiated
2	26 – 28 July 2016	A.O.G.	Women	<i>Public talk</i> on VWC Services, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO. Research Findings	N	10	0	1	0	Initiated
3	16 August 2016	Vatrata Community, West Vanualava	Women & Girls	<i>Public talk</i> on VWC Services, VAW, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO, Research Findings	N	43	20	3	0	Initiated
4	17 August 2016	Vatrata Community, W .Vanualava	Men & Boys	<i>Public talk</i> on VWC Services, VAW, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO, Research Findings	N	0	0	22	5	Initiated
5	18 August 2016	Vetiboso, W. Vanualava	Students - Sanlang School – Years 5 – 8	<i>School talk</i> on VWC Services, Child Abuse (Physical & Sexual), FPA/FPO	N	3	49	7	27	Initiated
6	18 August 2016	Vetiboso, W .Vanualava	Women & Girls	<i>Public talk</i> on VWC Services, VAW, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO, Research Findings	R	32	12	0	6	Initiated
7	19 August 2016	Vetiboso, W .Vanualava	Men & Boys	<i>Public talk</i> VWC Services, VAW, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO, Research Findings	N	0	0	26	0	Initiated
8	7-9 September 2016	M.C: Neregasal Community	Community	<i>Public talk</i> during mobile counselling on VWC Services, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO	R	7	8	10	12	Initiated
9	14 September 2016	Dives Bay	<i>Mens Group</i>	<i>Public talk</i> on VWC Services, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO	N	0	0	24	0	Initiated

10	14 September 2016	Dives Bay	Boys group	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO	N	0	0	0	15	Initiated		
11	15 September 2016	Dives Bay	Womens group	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO	N	32	0	0	0	Initiated		
12	15 September 2016	Dives Bay	Girls group	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO	N	0	14	0	0	Initiated		
13	27 September 2016	Port Patterson	Community	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO	R	21	10	20	15	Initiated		
14	15 October 2016	Qakea Island	Community	Public talk on DV, empowering women that they are special	R	7	4	5	6	Initiated		
15	26 October 2016	Nerenigman – Motalava (Youth Convention)	Youth	Public talk on VWC as an NGO organization, VWC Services, Gender, DV, FPA/FPO, Research Results	N	416	87	521	96	Invited		
16	25 November 2016	Qanglap	Community	Public talk on VWC Services, DV, FPA/FPO	N	10	2	7	8	Initiated		
TOTAL		Public Talks = 9 School Talks = 1 Special events=4	Mobile Counseling = 2			New: 11; Repeat: 5		609	238	665	226	Initiated= 15 Invited =1

Table 5.1 MCC Community Awareness and Education Activities: July 2016- November 2016

No	Date	Venue	Target Group	Topic/Issue	N/R	No. of People				Invited Initiated By VWC
						W	G	M	B	
1	21 July 2016	Norsup College	Students	School talk on VWC services, DV, Child abuse, CRC	N	10	211	7	157	Initiated
2	17 September 2016	BaiapPesb Community	Community Members	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV, Sexual Violence, FPA,FPO	N	22	7	16	9	Initiated

3	18 September 2016	Baiap SDA	Community Members	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV, Sexual Violence, FPA,FPO	N	16	9	12	11	Initiated
4	19 September 2016	Sisivi	Community Members	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV, Sexual Violence, FPA,FPO	N	63	35	45	28	Initiated
5	20 September 2016	Lalinda	Community Members	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV, Sexual Violence, FPA,FPO	N	46	26	33	22	Initiated
6	21 September 2016	Falimarmar	Community Members	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV, Sexual Violence, FPA,FPO	N	52	23	23	27	Initiated
7	22 September 2016	Meltungun	Community Members	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV, Sexual Violence, FPA,FPO	N	34	13	23	10	Initiated
8	23 September 2016	Graig-cove	Community Members	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV, Sexual Violence, FPA,FPO	N	38	12	16	19	Initiated
9	14 October 2016	Malampa Handicraft Centre	Suppliers	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV	R	22	3	0	2	Invited
10	18 October 2016	Lingarak Community	PWMU	Public talk on VWC Services, Gender, DV	N	24	6	4	4	Initiated
11	25 November 2016	LTC – MDC	Public	Public talk on VWC Services, 16 days of Activism	N	37	9	21	12	Initiated
TOTAL		Public Talks = 8	Mobile Counseling = 0	New: 10; Repeat: 1		364	354	200	301	Initiated= 10 Invited =1

ANNEX 5C: UPDATED MONITORING AND EVALUATION DATA FOR THE LAST PHASE²²

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
July 2015- June 2016 (30 CAVAWs)	190	30	9	12	4	8	4	15	28	300
Grand Total	979	137	32	38	20	23	13	20	89	1,351

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
July 2015- June 2016 (30 CAVAWs)	0	0	0	8	3	1	1	2	8	23
Grand Total	26	2	0	25	19	6	4	3	9	94

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
July 2015- June 2016 (30 CAVAWs)	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Grand Total	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	8

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	94%	14	6%	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
July 2015- June 2016 (30 CAVAWs)	272	90.7%	23	7.7%	5	1.7%	300
Grand Total	1,249	92.5%	94	7%	8	0.2%	1,351

*Note: Most CAVAWs have disaggregated client data by age and sex in years 3 & 4.

²² The Activity Completion Report for the last phase did not include data on CAVAW activities for yr 4 (Jul 2015– Jun 2016) because CAVAW data is collected during CAVAW workshops after each financial year.

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
July 2015- June 2016 (30 CAVAWs)	55	24	1	1	0	0	1	5	9	96
Grand Total	308	41	3	4	0	2	1	5	19	383

*Note: Most CAVAWs have disaggregated client data by age and sex in years 3 & 4.

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
July 2015- June 2016 (30 CAVAWs)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Grand Total	35	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	40

Note: There was no Repeat Clients Girls 0-17 in year 1. There was no Repeat Clients Boys for years 1-4.

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
July 2015- June 2016 (30 CAVAWs)	94	98%	2	2%	96
Grand Total	343	90%	40	10%	383

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-Jun2013 (33 CAVAWs)	707	5	712	61%	452	0	452	39%	1,164
Jul2013-June2014 (39 CAVAWs)	435	124	559	53%	410	89	499	47%	1,058
Jul2014-June2015 (37 CAVAWs)	705	30	735	61%	461	16	477	39%	1,212
July 2015- June 2016 (30 CAVAWs)	534	26	560	64%	307	11	318	36%	878
Grand Total	2,381	185	2,566	59.5%	1,630	116	1,746	40.5%	4,312

Table 4.1.6: Total CAVAWs New & 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
	TOTAL	1,132	65	8	23	73	47	12	18	117	1,495
July 2013- June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	Counselling (Woman and Children)	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
	TOTAL	1,221	135	27	15	16	49	31	3	105	1,602
July 2014- June 2015	Counselling (Woman and Children)	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
	TOTAL	1,163	214	45	63	15	45	23	0	107	1,675
July 2015- June 2016	Counselling (Woman and Children)	245	54	10	13	4	8	5	20	37	396
	Information (female and male)	403	120	25	23	13	43	29	25	197	878
	TOTAL	648	174	35	36	17	51	34	45	234	1274

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%	2,396
July 2013-June 2014	3,177	95%	142	4.2%	11	0.3%	3,330
July 2014-June 2015	4,453	96.9%	129	2.8%	12	0.3%	4,594
July 2015-June 2016	5,461	97.9%	244	4.2%	47	0.8%	5,752
Grand Total	15,432	96%	561	3.5%	79	0.5%	16,072

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%	1,871
Jul 2013- Jun 2014	1,116	43%	228	9%	1,079	41%	186	7%	2,609
Jul 2014- Jun 2015	2,155	61%	121	3%	1,136	32%	95	3%	3,507
Jul 2015- Jun 2016	1,342	47.9%	199	7.1%	1,099	39.3%	160	6%	2,800
Grand Total	5,680	52.7%	561	5.2%	4,094	38%	452	4.2%	10,787

*Note: Year 1 and year 2 data includes information requests from CAVAWs that are not disaggregated by age.

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
July 2014-Jun 2015	1,667	2,927	4,594	3,507	8,101
July 2015-June 2016	1,700	4,052	5,752	2,800	8,647
Grand Total	5,696	10,376	16,072	10,787	26,954

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 –Jun 2013	8	0	8	236	3%
Jul 2013-June 2014	15	0	15	467	3%
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	28	0	28	332	8%
July 2015-Jun 2016	39	0	39	245	16%
Grand Total	90	0	90	1,280	7%

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
Jul 2013-June 2014	181	188	369
July 2014-June 2015	309	308	617
Jul 2015- June 2016	373	243	616
Grand Total	999	883	1,882

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

Year	Target Groups	Total
Jul 2012-June 2013 (34 CAVAWs)	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
	Total	306
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

Year	Target Groups			Total
	Total			306
Jul 2014- June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	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
	Church groups	2	7	9
	Others	5	2	7
	Total	174	118	292
July 2015- June 2016 (30 CAVAWs)	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	69	89	158
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	16	16	32
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	0	1	1
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	7	6	13
	Primary school	6	4	10
	Secondary school	5	1	6
	Church groups	5	6	11
	Children's group	3	1	4
	Disability group	0	3	3
	Private sector organisation (Tourism)	1	0	1
	Total	112	127	239
Grand Total Years 1 to 4	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	613	165	778
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	102	35	137
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	4	2	6
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	32	11	43
	Tertiary institution	1	0	1
	Primary school	58	9	67
	Secondary school	19	4	23
	Church groups	7	13	20
	Faith based organisations	1	0	1
	Children's group	3	1	4
	Disability group	1	3	4
	Private sector organisation (Tourism)	1	0	1
	Schools (both Primary & Secondary)	47	0	47
	Others (market)	10	2	12
	Total	899	245	1,144

*Note: Most CAVAWs have disaggregated new & repeat target groups in year 4 July-Nov 2015.

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–Jun2013	10,539	311	10,850	58%	7,367	336	7,703	42%	18,553
Jul 2013–Jun 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	6,949	4,012	10,961	57%	4,559	3,740	8,299	43%	19,260
Jul 2014–Jun 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	7,223	4,360	11,583	57%	4,552	4,127	8,679	43%	20,262
July 2015– June 2016 (30 CAVAWs)	7,341	4,162	11,503	57%	4,924	3,598	8,522	43%	20,025
Grand Total	32,052	12,845	44,897	57 %	21,402	11,801	33,203	43%	78,100

*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.

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
	Total	425	46	471
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
	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
	Total	463	37	500
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
	Total	300	159	459
July 2015- June 2016	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	109	96	205
	Primary schools	11	4	15
	Secondary schools	7	1	8
	Men's group	2	2	4
	Youth groups	9	6	15
	Church groups (including men and women)	7	6	13

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
	Faith based Organisation	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	26	31	57
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, S.G)	1	1	2
	Government Institution	1	0	1
	Sporting Association	1	0	1
	Children's group	3	1	4
	Disability group	0	3	3
	Private sector organisation	1	0	1
	Total	179	151	330
Grand Total Years 1 to 4	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	906	259	1,165
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	188	75	263
	Primary schools	104	20	124
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	55	13	68
	Both Primary and Secondary School	47	0	47
	Secondary Schools	34	7	41
	Other (market house, seafront, Annual Public Meeting)	17	12	29
	Church groups (including men and women)	16	13	29
	Men's groups (church and other community- based)	14	4	18
	Private sector organisations	11	1	12
	Government Institutions	9	0	9
	Faith based Organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	6	0	6
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, SG)	3	1	4
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	7	1	8
	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
	Disability group	0	3	3
	GRAND TOTAL YEARS 1 TO 4	1,425	409	1,834

*Note: CAVAWs collected data on new vs repeat target groups in years 3 & 4.

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 – Jun2013	14,622	2,561	17,183	61%	9,256	1,801	11,057	39%	28,240
Jul2013- Jun 2014	11,128	6,601	17,729	57%	7,502	6,067	13,569	43%	31,298
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	10,646	6,625	17,271	59%	6,346	5,813	12,159	41%	29,430
July2015-Jun2016	12,384	6,933	19,317	58%	8,036	5,942	13,978	42%	33,295
Grand Total	48,780	22,720	71,500	58%	31,140	19,623	50,763	42%	122,263

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

ANNEX 5D: DRAFT MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK^{23,24}

Evaluation Questions	Monitoring Indicators ²⁵	Monitoring Data Sources	Focus of Evaluation	Evaluation Data Sources
Relevance, Effectiveness and Impact				
<p>1. To what extent did VWC contribute to effective prevention of VAW and improved responses, including by other agencies?</p> <p><i>Overall Outcome: Effective prevention of and response to VAWC</i></p>	<p>(a) Total number of new & repeat counselling sessions [<i>combines Overall outcome indicator (i), EOPO1 indicator (ii) & EOPO2 indicator (ii)</i>]</p> <p>(b) Number of cases of violence against women & children reported to the Police & health facilities (national data) [<i>Overall outcome indicator (ii)</i>]</p> <p>(c) Number & % of new & repeat VWC & Branch clients who report to the police - domestic violence & sexual assault only (women, girls, boys, disabled people by sex & age) [<i>Overall outcome indicator (iii)</i>]</p> <p>(d) Total number of women & men accessing justice through the courts for domestic violence (criminal convictions), sexual offences, matrimonial, personal injury, child & family maintenance & custody (national data)) [<i>Overall outcome indicator (iv)</i>]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VWC & Branch client statistics • Review of national health data (if available) • National police statistics • VWC & Branch client statistics • National court data 	<p>(e) Analysis of the extent to which the FPA is implemented throughout Vanuatu, including women's experiences with women's FPOs (& TPOs, if FPA is fully implemented), & VWC's contribution to this [<i>Overall indicator (v)</i>]</p> <p>(f) Assessment of police and health responses to VAWC, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disincentives to reporting to law & justice & health authorities, • evidence of improvements due to initiatives taken by VWC to strengthen responses & prevention (e.g. victim support, advocacy & other measures to increase women's access to justice) <p>(g) Perspectives of Vanuatu women & VWC partners on relevance & appropriateness of VWC's services & contribution to preventing VAWC</p> <p>(h) Analysis of changes in context/risks & implementation of law & policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VWC annual reflection workshops & PRs • MOJCS records • Consultations with VWC & Branch EVAW Committee stakeholders & other VWC partners/stakeholders with knowledge of VWC's program & impacts • Reviews of health & police sector responses • In-depth case studies/stories of change, including over the long-term • UN Women 2016 report on Women's and Children's Access to the Formal Justice System (baseline) • VWC National Conference on VAW (only if additional funding is available for in year 4)

²³ An earlier draft of this MEF was based around questions provided to VWC in a PWSD workshop in Suva in August 2016 with FWCC, TWCCC, DFAT and PWSDP Support Unit staff, where VWC was requested to consider common evaluation questions with FWCC and TWCCC. Following consultation with DFAT in Port Vila, this version was developed to align with both the Vanuatu Country PWSDP MEF (October 2016), and the VWC PDD program logic. This draft framework will be reviewed by DFAT and revised if needed, before inclusion in an updated VWC M&E Plan.

²⁴ *Shaded/italicized text are references to VWC's M&E Matrix and program logic from the PDD. Abbreviations: EOPO=End-of-Program Outcome; VAWC=violence against women and children.*

²⁵ Targets are included in VWC's M&E Matrix (PDD Annex 6A) and are not repeated here.

Evaluation Questions	Monitoring Indicators ²⁵	Monitoring Data Sources	Focus of Evaluation	Evaluation Data Sources
<p>2. To what extent did VWC contribute to the empowerment of women to claim their rights and access justice?</p> <p><i>EOPO1: Survivors are empowered to claim their rights & access justice</i></p>	<p>(a1) Evidence of significant changes in clients' lives [<i>EOPO1 indicator (i)</i>]</p> <p>(b) Number & % of new & repeat VWC, Branch & CAVAW clients who receive family protection orders (FPOs) or temporary protection orders (TPOs) per year [<i>EOPO1 indicator (ii) & EOPO2 indicator (iii)</i>]</p> <p>(c) Number & % of new & repeat VWC, Branch & CAVAW clients accessing legal assistance from VWC Lawyers (including assistance provided by phone & email) [<i>Output 1.2 indicator (i)</i>]</p> <p>(d) Number of clients assisted with Court Fees Fund by type of case per year (VWC, Branch & CAVAW) [<i>Output 1.2 indicator (iii)</i>]</p> <p>(e1) Number of new cases registered by VWC lawyers with the courts, & outcomes from court cases [<i>Output 1.2 indicator (ii)</i>]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VWC & Branch client records & CAVAW Officer reports • VWC & Branch client statistics • VWC legal statistics • VWC, Branch & CAVAW clients statistics & financial acquittals 	<p>(a2) Evidence of medium & long-term trends in women's empowerment and positive changes in clients' lives, including progress towards short-term & medium-term outcomes outlined in the pathway of change for survivors (Annex 1A of the PDD), & how VWC counselling, advocacy & community awareness/prevention approaches contribute to these changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for survivors who take action to assert their rights within their relationships • for survivors who decide to leave or step out of their relationships • for survivors who share their experiences with others & become change agents by referring or accompanying others to address VAWC <p>(e2) Evidence of women's experiences with courts, how these change, & factors that contribute to & constrain survivors' access to justice</p> <p>(f) Perspectives of partners & stakeholders on the extent to which VWC has contributed to the empowerment of survivors</p> <p>(g) Perspectives of partners & stakeholders on the extent to which VWC has contributed to survivors' access to justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VWC annual reflection workshops & Progress Reports • In-depth case studies/stories of change, including over the long-term • Consultations with VWC & Branch EAW Committee stakeholders & other VWC partners • Consultation with other stakeholders with knowledge of the VWC program & its impacts • In-depth case studies/stories of change, including over the long-term

Evaluation Questions	Monitoring Indicators ²⁵	Monitoring Data Sources	Focus of Evaluation	Evaluation Data Sources
<p>3. To what extent did VWC provide accessible, safe and quality crisis counselling and support services throughout Vanuatu?</p> <p><i>EOPO1: Survivors are empowered to claim their rights & access justice</i></p> <p><i>EOPO2: Women & children & community members are accessing effective services on VAWC</i></p>	<p>(a1) Total number of new clients <i>[Overall Outcome indicator (i)]</i></p> <p>(a2) Total number of repeat counselling sessions <i>[Output 1.1 indicator (i) & EOPO2 indicator (ii)]</i></p> <p>(b1) Number/characteristics of VWC clients accessing counselling (women, boys, girls, types of violence, disability) <i>[Output 1.1 indicator (i)]</i></p> <p>(b2) Number/characteristics of Branch & CAVAW clients accessing counselling (women, boys, girls, types of violence, disability) <i>[EOPO2 indicator (ii)]</i></p> <p>(c) Number of women & children assisted by the Client Support Fund, by VWC Network service <i>[Output 1.1 indicator (ii)]</i></p> <p>(d) Number of clients using Safe House facilities, by VWC Network service <i>[Output 1.1 indicator (iii)]</i></p> <p>(e) % of VWC clients satisfied with VWC counselling services <i>[Output 1.1 indicator (iv)]</i></p> <p>(f) Regular & consistent group & peer supervision undertaken of counsellors <i>[Output 1.3 indicator]</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VWC, Branch & CAVAW client statistics Branch & CAVAW reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic client feedback surveys (VWC only) Group & peer supervision reports for VWC & Branches 	<p>(b3) Assessment of reach & coverage of VWC Network services</p> <p>(g) Assessment of quality of VWC Network support services; evidence that Branches & CAVAWs are delivering effective crisis counselling & support services <i>[EOPO2 indicator (i)]</i></p> <p>(h) Demonstrated improvement in core crisis counselling competencies over years 1 to 5 <i>[Output 1.3 indicator (i)]</i></p> <p>(i) Assessment of contextual factors & challenges that affect quality, reach & coverage of services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews of support services provided by VWC VWC annual reflection workshops & progress reports Consultations with VWC & Branch EVAW Committee stakeholders Consultations with VWC & Branch staff & VWC Network volunteers (CAVAWs & male advocates) Consultations with partner agencies & other key stakeholders with knowledge of the VWC program In-depth case studies/stories of change, including over the long-term

Evaluation Questions	Monitoring Indicators ²⁵	Monitoring Data Sources	Focus of Evaluation	Evaluation Data Sources
<p>4(a). To what extent did VWC contribute to changes in attitudes and behaviours on VAWC and women's rights – by women, men, girls and boys; by chiefs and community leaders; and by key VWC partners?</p> <p>4(b). What approaches were effective in bringing about these changes?</p> <p><i>Overall Outcome EOPO3: Increased community acceptance that VAWC is a violation of human rights</i></p>	<p>a) Number & % of requests for information from the VWC Network by women & men [EOPO3 indicator (ii)]</p> <p>(b1) Total number & type of VWC Network community awareness, education/ prevention sessions (including with disabled people's & LGBTI organisations) [Output 3.1 indicator (i) & EOPO2 indicator (iv)]</p> <p>(b2) Number & % of women, men, boys, girls attending VWC community awareness/prevention activities [Output 3.1 indicator (ii) & EOPO2 indicator (v)]</p> <p>(b3) Number & type of Branch & CAVAW community awareness, education /prevention sessions (including with disabled people's & LGBTI organisations) [EOPO2 indicator (iv)]</p> <p>(b4) Number & % of women, men, boys, girls attending Branch & CAVAW community awareness/prevention activities [EOPO2 indicator (iv)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VWC Network reports • VWC, Branch & CAVAW information statistics • VWC, Branch & CAVAW community education records 	<p>(b5) Reach & coverage of community awareness/ prevention activities</p> <p>(c1) Assessment of changes in whether Vanuatu communities want to address high rates of VAWC</p> <p>(c2) Evidence of initiatives taken by community leaders & members to prevent & address VAW & promote equal rights [EOPO3 indicator (i)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ including progress towards short & medium-term outcomes outlined in the pathway of change (Annex 1B of PDD) <p>(d1) Assessment of VWC's integrated multi-stakeholder & human rights-based approach, including assessment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the effectiveness of VWC partnerships in contributing to change ○ the impact of the FPA in contributing to primary & secondary prevention & increased access to justice ○ the contribution of VWC's research findings to raise awareness, prevent VAWC & increase effective responses <p>(d2) Assessment of challenges & constraints in the context & changes in context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VWC research on prevalence and attitudes (baseline data) • VWC research on custom & VAW (only if additional funding is available) • Reviews/evaluations of prevention initiatives & their impacts • VWC annual reflection workshops & progress reports • Consultations with staff & VWC Network volunteers • Consultations with partners & stakeholders with knowledge of VWC's program • In-depth case studies/stories of change, including over the long-term • VWC National Conference on VAW (only if additional funding is available for the conference in year 4)

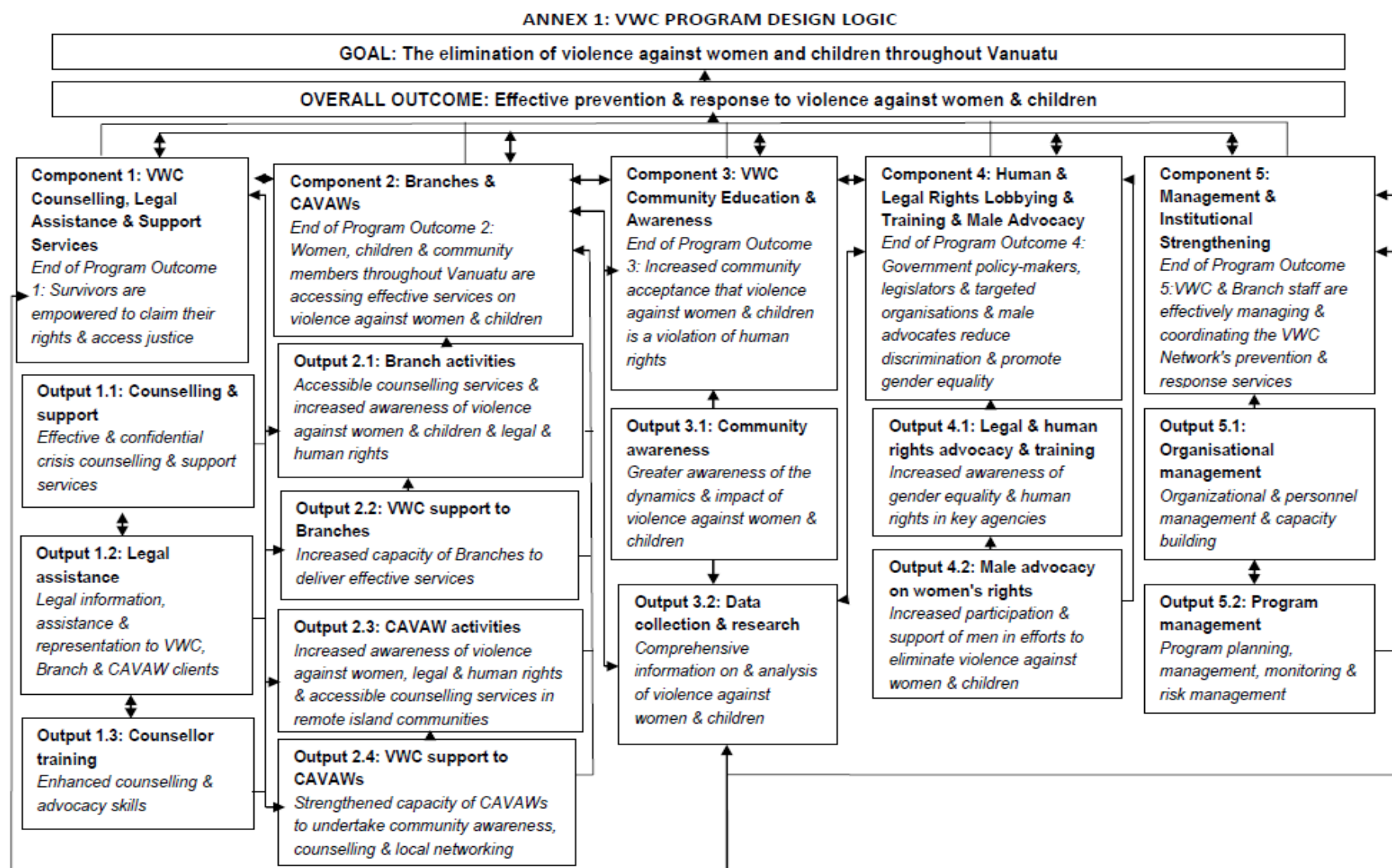
Evaluation Questions	Monitoring Indicators ²⁵	Monitoring Data Sources	Focus of Evaluation	Evaluation Data Sources
<p>5. To what extent did VWC's advocacy with government policy-makers, legislators & targeted organisations contribute to reducing discrimination & promoting gender equality?</p> <p><i>EOPO4: Government policy-makers, legislators, targeted organisations & male advocates reduce discrimination & promote gender equality</i></p>	<p>a) Number of trainings provided to other agencies & number of women & men trained <i>[Output 4.1 indicator (i)]</i></p> <p>b) Number of male advocacy trainings & number of male advocates trained <i>[Output 4.1 indicator (ii)]</i></p> <p>c) Changes in knowledge & attitudes after training <i>[EOPO4 indicator (ii)]</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VWC training reports VWC pre- & post-training questionnaires 	<p>d) Evidence of changes in policies, law reform, protocols & actions from VWC Network partnerships with government & non-government agencies <i>[EOPO4 indicator (i)]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> including progress towards short & medium-term outcomes outlined in the pathway of change (Annex 1C & 1D of PDD) <p>e) Evidence of involvement of trained male advocates in VWC, Branch & CAVAW activities <i>[Output 4.2 indicator (ii)]</i></p> <p>f) Analysis of changes in the context & risks & their impact on VWC's level of influence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VWC annual reflection workshops & progress reports Consultations with VWC & Branch EVAW Committee stakeholders & other VWC partner agencies Consultations with partner agencies & other key stakeholders with knowledge of the VWC program In-depth case studies/stories of change, including over the long-term Gender analysis of policy, legislative & other change
Efficiency				
<p>6. Did the program deliver value for money for VWC, DFAT/other donors, & women & their communities?</p> <p><i>EOPO5: VWC/Branch staff are effectively managing & coordinating VWC Network prevention & response services</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VWC, Branch & CAVAW data & reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparison of the economic &/or social costs of VAWC with sustained outcomes (see above) & the institutionalisation of changes over the medium to long-term Value for money assessment (trialling a tool to be provided by PWSDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VWC research on prevalence & attitudes Reviews/evaluations of services VWC annual reflection workshops & progress reports In-depth case studies/stories of change, including over the long-term

Evaluation Questions	Monitoring Indicators ²⁵	Monitoring Data Sources	Focus of Evaluation	Evaluation Data Sources
<p>7. Was the program well-governed, well managed and accountable (including financial management and risk management)?</p> <p><i>EOPO5: VWC & Branch staff are effectively managing & coordinating the VWC Network's prevention & response services</i></p>	<p>a) Evidence that regular reviews are undertaken of implementation schedules, budgets, acquittals, contextual changes, risks, & risks management strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VWC, Branch & CAVAW data & reports, including financial reports & assets register Independent internal auditing reports VWC financial checks of Branch & CAVAW accounts & expenditures Annual audits VWC annual reflection workshops, progress reports & annual plans 	<p>b) Evidence that results are achieved, strategies reviewed & risks assessed & managed <i>[EOPO5 indicator]</i></p> <p>c) Evidence that Branches & CAVAWs are delivering effective counselling & community awareness prevention services <i>[EOPO2 indicator (i)]</i></p> <p>d) Assessment of program governance, management & accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews/evaluations of services VWC annual reflection workshops & progress reports Interviews with Trustees/ Management committee
<p>8. Were required levels of personnel & skills in place to support program delivery?</p> <p><i>EOPO5: VWC & Branch staff are effectively managing & coordinating the VWC Network's prevention & response services</i></p>	<p>a) Number of trainings by type & number of VWC & Branch staff trained <i>[Output 5.1 indicator (i)]</i></p> <p>b) Number of CAVAW members trained, by type of training per year <i>[Output 2.2 indicator]</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VWC training records & reports Staff performance reviews 	<p>c) Demonstrated improvement in staff capacities over years 1 to 5 <i>[Output 5.1 indicator (ii)]</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VWC annual reflection workshops & progress reports Consultations with partner agencies Consultations with staff
<p>9. Have activities been implemented on time and on budget?</p>	<p>(a1) % of outputs delivered compared with targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VWC, Branch & CAVAW progress reports 	<p>(a2) Reasons for variations in delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VWC annual reflection workshops & progress reports

Evaluation Questions	Monitoring Indicators ²⁵	Monitoring Data Sources	Focus of Evaluation	Evaluation Data Sources
Sustainability				
10. Were the benefits sustained, & what factors contributed to or prevented the sustainability of benefits?			a) Evidence of sustainability of outcomes including evidence of sustained changes in knowledge, attitudes & behaviours after training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluations/reviews • VWC annual reflection workshops • Follow-up survey questionnaires of trainees • Stakeholder consultations • In-depth case studies/stories of change over the long-term • VWC research on custom & VAW (only if additional funding is available) • Follow-up study on prevalence & attitudes to VAWC (funding to be sought by VWC in the next phase after 2021 for a repeat prevalence study)

ANNEX 6: LIST OF CAVAWS AT DECEMBER 2016

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

Date: January 2017

Venue: Vanuatu Women's Centre

Time 1000hrs – 1200hrs

AGENDA

- 1. Attendance and Apologies**
- 2. Minutes of the last PCC**
- 3. Discussion of Activity Completion Report**
- 4. Discussion of the Progress Report 1: July – November 2016**
- 5. Discussion of Future Implementation Schedule: December 2016 – June 2017**
- 6. Other Business**
- 7. Date for Next Meeting**