

VANUATU WOMEN'S CENTRE

(Program Against violence Against Women)



Phase 6 Year 1 : PROGRESS REPORT 1

JULY – NOVEMBER, 2012



Australian Global Ambassador for Women and Girls – Ms Penny Williams (3rd from right) with Shamima, Edwina, Ofa, Marilyn and Helen at 6th Pacific Regional Women's Meeting on Violence Against Women in Nadi – Nov 2012

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December 2012



Anglican Youth Leaders from North/South Ambae.
VWC & the Police provided awareness on Violence Against Women to them.

KIDNAPPED AND VIOLATED AT 13 YEARS OLD

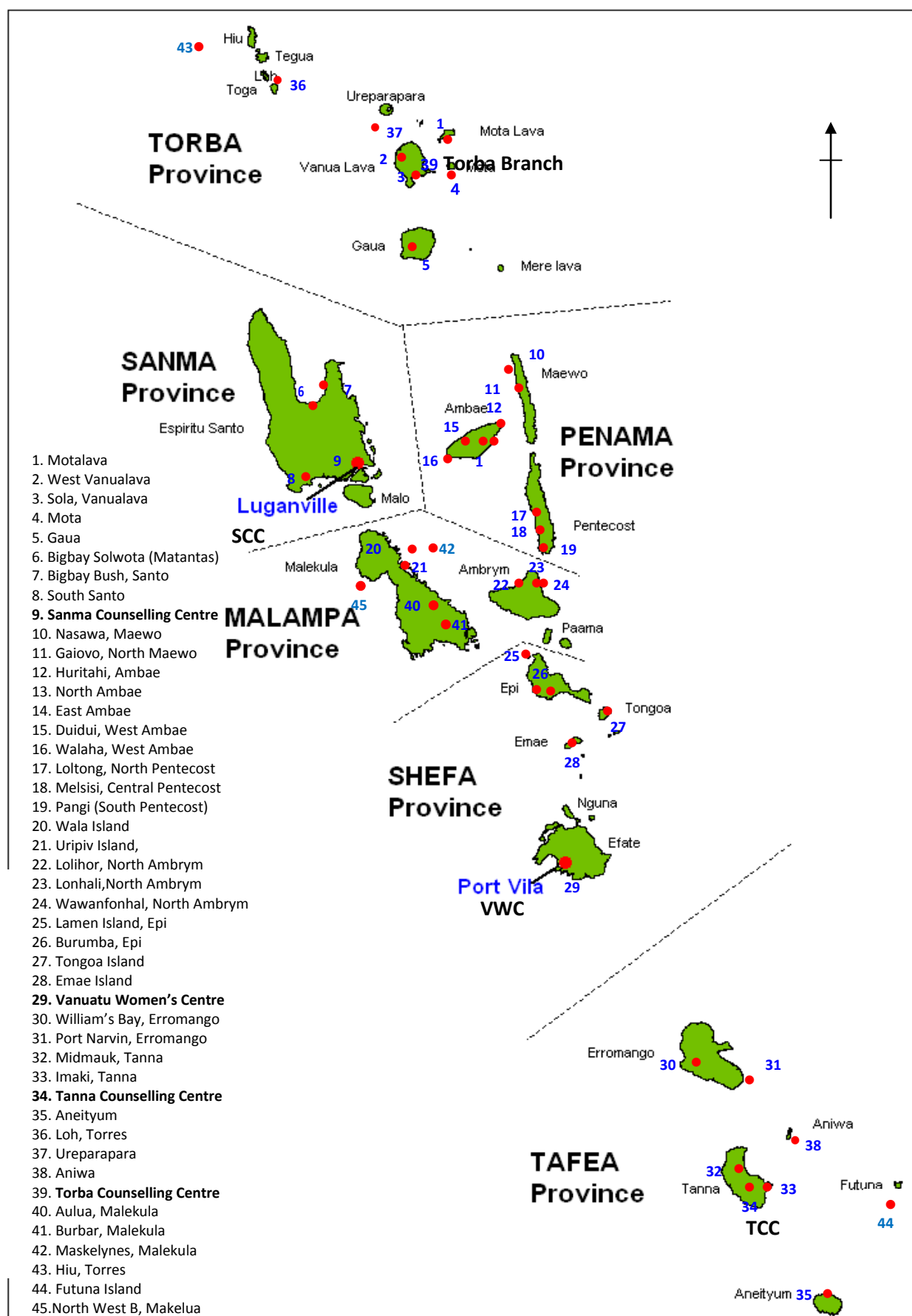
Matina is married with 4 children – 3 girls and one son. Her third daughter Janis is 13 years and goes to school in Vila. One day in October 2012 when Janis was returning from school, she was threatened by a boy called Junta. He took her forcefully and they went far out of town. Junta's parent went to Janis's parents to inform them about this incident. They stayed together, but not long after this, Janis was being assaulted. She was living with violence in her relationship with Junta.

One day Janis decided to leave and return to her parents who live in South Efate. There she was able to seek medical assistance and also she went to the police. But she did not stay long. During a horse race event, Junta found Janis and beat her up again and took her back to his home.

During a VWC mobile counselling session in the community where Janis was staying, her mother came forward and spoke to the VWC mobile counsellor about the violence in Janis's relationship. Janis then organised to seek counselling and apply for a Family Protection Order. The mother assisted her daughter in coming to get an application for a FPO, which was granted.

The police served the order, and remanded Junta. Janis was happy about this and her parents were glad that she was able to come to the VWC for help and got an FPO. Her parents are happy that in 2013 their daughter will be able to return to school in their island – she will attend Year 8.

Names have been changed to protect identities.



Glossary/list of acronyms

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
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
DOWA	Department of Women's Affairs in the Ministry of Justice and Community Services
FBO	Faith based organisation
FPA	Family Protection Act
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
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOH	Ministry of Health, Vanuatu Government
NZAID	New Zealand Aid Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ODE	Office of Development Effectiveness, AusAID
PAA	Priorities Action Agenda 2006-2015 of the Vanuatu Government
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
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

<p>Exchange rate used Vatu 87 = AUD 1.00</p>
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Contents

Map	1
Glossary/list of acronyms.....	2
List of Staff and Other Positions at November 2012	5
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
2. INTRODUCTION	9
3. REVIEW OF PROGRAM PROGRESS, JULY–NOVEMBER 2012.....	10
4. PROGRAM CONTEXT, RISKS, AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	17
4.1 Changes in the Program Context and Risks	17
4.2 Implementation Issues and Changes in Program Strategies	17
4.3 Lessons Learned	18
5. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, DECEMBER 2012 – JUNE 2013	20
6. CAPACITY BUILDING OBJECTIVES.....	24
Box 1: VWC Capacity Building Objectives	24
7. FINANCIAL REPORT.....	27
7.1 Summary of Funds Received and Expenditure	27
7.2 Acquittal for July – November 2012	28
7.3 Revised Cost Schedules for Year 1, December 2012 – June 2013	29
8. REVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES AND TARGETS.....	31
8.1 Indicators for the Program Goal and Outcome	31
Box 2: Chief of Rah Island says we must change our attitudes to women	35
Box 3: Judge awards speedy divorce and custody of children to mother	35
Box 4: Impacts of Family Protection Orders	37
8.2 Indicators for Component Outcomes and Outputs	38
Box 5: A petition for divorce	39
Box 6: Melina’s third application for an FPO	39
Box 7: Counselling from SCC helps Dora to move on with her life and claim her rights	40
Box 8: Mary gets custody	40
Box 9: Output Indicators for Component 1	41
Box 10: Selected stories from CAVAWs	43
Box 11: Changes due to VWC’s training and awareness activities	46
Box 12: Male advocate helps his mother to get an FPO	47

ANNEXES

1. Review of Program Progress, Year 1, July – November 2012	48
2. Implementation Schedule, Year 1, December 2012 – June 2013	58
3. VWC Financial Tables	
3A. VWC Summary of AusAID Funds Received and Expenditure	67
3B. VWC Year 1 Acquittal, July – November 2012	70
3C. VWC Year 1 Revised Cost Schedule, December 2012 – June 2013	77
3D. Change Frame on VWC Revised Budget for Year 1	84
3E. VWC Deposit Confirmation Advice Account 688052, 17 October 2012	92
3F. VWC Deposit Confirmation Advice Account 688052, 11 December 2012	93
3G. VWC Deposit Confirmation Advice Account 1588422, 18 December 2012	94
3H. VWC, TCC and TOCC Severance Allowance Liabilities at 30 th June 2013	95
4. SCC Financial Tables	
4A. SCC Summary of Funds Received and Expenditure	96
4B. SCC Financial Acquittal for Year 1, July – November 2012	98
4C. SCC Revised Cost Schedule for Year 1, December 2012 – June 2013	100
4D. Change Frame on SCC Revised Budget for Year 1	102
4E. SCCC Deposit Confirmation Advice Account 1164649, 11 December 2012	105
5. Monitoring and Evaluation Data	106
6. List of CAVAWs at November 2012	120
7. Agenda for the VWC PCC Meeting, February 2013	121

List of Staff and Other Positions at November 2012

VWC Staff

Coordinator	Merilyn Tahi	Mobile Counsellor	Kristine Keasi
Deputy Coordinator	Sonia Wasi	Counsellor	Lily Natu Tawari
Fin/Admin Officer	Lisa Ishmael	Counsellor	Vacant
Office Assistant	Juliet Buleko	Counsellor	Lynne Tule
Community Educator	Bertha Misseve	Research Officer	Sonia Wasi
Cleaner	Tounga Ben	Lawyer	Tatavola Matas
Volunteer	Beatrice Yapus		Kelekele

Tafea Counselling Centre Staff

TCC Project Officer (Acting)	Lisa Thomas	Counsellor	Lisa Thomas
Office Assistant	Priscilla Kausiama	Counsellor	Isabel Iavisi
		Volunteer	Dorothy Johnson

Torba Counselling Centre Staff

TOCC Project Officer	Grace Ralph	Counsellor	Ann Joy Sikir
Office Assistant (Acting)	Folin Joy	Volunteer	Bensalyne Wogale

Sanma Counselling Centre Staff

SCC Project Officer	Kathy Bani	Counsellor	Fridah Butu
Office Assistant	Nadia Eric	Counsellor	Shana Ligo
Community Educator	Annie Philemon	Counsellor	Lilonto Enid
Volunteer	Vacant		

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 (Acting)	Lisa Thomas	Trustee	Miriam Abel

Technical Assistance

FWCC Technical Adviser	Edwina Kotoisuva	Consultant in Planning, M&E, Risk Assessment	Dr Juliet Hunt
Male Advocacy Trainer	Stephen Fisher	Research consultant	Vacant

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Progress Towards Outcomes and Targets

Good progress has been made towards achieving PDD outcomes and targets over the first 5 months of implementation (see section 8 of this report):

- A total of 1308 people were assisted including: 1025 counselling sessions were provided to clients by VWC and the Branches (1003 with women, 19 with girls and 3 with boys); and 283 people requested information (142 women, 2 girls, 135 men and 4 boys).
- 101 women were assisted to obtain Family Protection Orders, 58 clients received legal information or assistance from VWC's Lawyer, and 6 new cases were registered with the Courts. 74 clients were assisted with Court fees, including 53 for child maintenance, 16 medical fees, 3 matrimonial fees, 1 civil claim and 1 other.
- 86 people (68 women, 16 girls and 2 boys) were assisted to access justice or provided with protection using the Client Support Fund; this includes fuel provided to police to serve 46 FPOs.
- There are now 41 CAVAWs (compared to 37 when the PDD was designed) with new CAVAWs established on Futuna and Hiu Islands, and 2 more established on Malekula (Maskelynes and North West B).
- Partnerships have been strengthened and/or new links made with the Anglican Church of Melanesia, World Vision, VCC, the World Bank, the National Disaster Management Office, VSO, youth organisations, the Department of Health, Digicel, several schools and many communities.
- Of 67 community awareness activities undertaken, 35 were with new organisations or groups, demonstrating extensive outreach by VWC and the Branches; 52 were with community groups and 10 (15%) were specifically targeted at youth.
- 5154 people participated in these community awareness activities including 2330 women, 853 girls, 1411 men and 560 boys. Overall children and youth under 18 years made up 27% of all participants.
- New premises were purchased for VWC in early December.

Progress Compared with the Year 1 Implementation Schedule, July – November 2012

Good progress has been made on achieving program outputs and activities (see section 3). Of 114 activities planned for July – November 2012, 85 were fully achieved, 14 partly achieved, and 10 not achieved; in addition, 11 activities were achieved either ahead of schedule or with targets exceeded.

- 4 staff (2 VWC and 2 SCC) attended counsellor training in Fiji facilitated by the Melbourne-based Western Region Centre Against Sexual Assault (West CASA).
- 2 mobile counselling visits were done in Vila.
- VWC's Lawyer visited SCC twice to assist with cases and also visited Ambrym to represent a client from Lonhali CAVAW in Court.
- The National CAVAW training was held in July with 41 CAVAWs, 6 male advocates and 3 Branch staff; 2 members from Aneityum and Mota CAVAWs were attached to VWC in July.
- 3 members from Motalava, Gaua and Wala CAVAWs attended FWCC's Regional Training Program in October, along with 1 male advocate from Lakatoro Police Family Protection Unit. 3 male advocates attended FWCC's 6th Regional Meeting on Violence Against Women, along with the VWC Coordinator and SCC Project Officer.
- VWC, SCC, TCC, TOCC and most CAVAWs celebrated 3 special events: Children's Day in July, Peace Day in September and the 16 Days of Activism in November/December. SCC also celebrated SCC Day in August.
- VWC did 19 radio programs, SCC did 12, and TCC did 15.
- The first newsletter for this phase was printed, distributed and inserted into the Daily Post; and 2 newsletters from the previous phase were also distributed.
- Re-prints of community education and legal literacy materials included: stop rape stickers, posters on domestic violence, copies of the Family Protection Act, and VWC's 2013 calendar.

- 2 trainings were held with other agencies, one with youth leaders and one with World Vision.
- 18 VWC and Branch staff received training in 13 different training sessions, including 3 facilitated by VWC.
- VWC staff and Branch Project Officers attended an M&E workshop in November and VWC submitted an M&E Plan in compliance with AusAID's M&E quality standards in early December.
- Capacity building objectives for the next year and for the whole of this 4-year phase were developed in December during preparation of this report (see section 6).
- The Coordinator participated in the World Bank's Praxis debate on violence against women which was broadcast to the region.
- Activities not achieved on schedule include some organisational management activities (annual public meeting, staff retreat, internal auditing and annual audit), mobile counselling by VWC and SCC, CAVAW training visits, and some Branch community awareness workshops and talks. These were rescheduled to 2013.

Program Context, Risks and Implementation Issues

With only 5 months implementation of this phase, the program is still clearly relevant. Changes in context and risks, implementation issues and lessons learned are discussed in section 4 of this report. These were reviewed during a workshop with VWC and Branch staff and no changes were needed to the design. Lack of implementation of the FPA throughout Vanuatu due to the delay in appointing authorised persons in remote areas is the main issue identified. VWC will follow-up with the Courts to get national baseline data on women's access to justice.

Implementation Schedule, December 2012 – June 2013

All activities not achieved or partly achieved have been rescheduled (see section 5 and Annex 2 of this report). Highlights include:

- The first dedicated counsellor training with 15 CAVAW members will be held in January.
- West CASA will facilitate 5 days of counsellor training in Vila in May for VWC and Branch counselling staff and 4 CAVAW members (a new training partnership for VWC).
- 3 follow-up workshops will be held with adolescent girls, Anglican youth leaders and selected young women from around Efate, who VWC hopes to build into a network of community advocates.
- 6 workshops to disseminate the findings of the research with Provincial Government councillors, local stakeholders and community leaders in the municipalities of Port Vila and Luganville, and at provincial level in Shefa, Tafea, Sanma and Penama.
- SCC will undertake mobile counselling, CAVAW training and CAVAW attachments for the first time, along with 5 community awareness workshops.
- TCC will do 4 community awareness visits and TOCC will do 5. These will be 3-5 day visits with public talks in several nearby villages, rather than community awareness workshops.
- VWC will fund a surveyor and engage a lawyer to expedite the process of obtaining a sub-lease for the TOCC building, so that construction can begin.
- Four legal training and assistance visits will be made to the 3 Branches, and 2 to CAVAWs.
- CAVAW training visits and male leaders' workshops will be held with 6 CAVAWs.
- 3 CAVAW members from northern provinces will attend the FWCC RTP in May and 1 from participant from a partner agency will attend the February RTP.
- The annual audit for 2011/2012 will be completed and internal auditing will occur monthly.
- The annual public meeting will be held while CAVAWs are in Vila in January, for the first CAVAW counsellor training.
- Staff performance reviews will be completed in February.
- VWC will participate in AusAID's regional review of male advocacy and CAVAWs in March.
- VWC will move to its new premises in Nambatu as soon as possible in January, and refurbishments and renovations will be done at the same time.

- Several new staff appointments will take effect in December/January: SCC's Counsellor 1 will be promoted to VWC Counselling Supervisor; SCC's Counsellor 2 will be promoted to the position of SCC Community Educator/Counsellor (the former Community Educator retired in November); SCC's Office Assistant will be promoted to SCC Counsellor; and TCC's Counsellor will be promoted to Project Officer.
- 2 new SCC Counsellors, an SCC Office Assistant, and a TCC Counsellor will be advertised for recruitment in January/February.

Financial Report

Section 7 of this report and Annexes 3 and 4 provide details of funds received and expenditure for July – November 2012 and revised costs schedules for December 2012 – June 2013.

- Vt 170,253,472 was received from the year 1 tranche on 18th October (A\$1,850,179); and Vt 10,125,950 carried forward from the previous phase at 30th June 2012. Vt 9,287,897 was received as a foreign exchange gain from the year 1 tranche.
- Vatu 29,506,860 was spent from 1st July to 30th November 2012 by VWC, TCC and TOCC; Vt 12,344,389 was transferred to SCC for their year 1 activities.
- SCC carried forward Vt 1,342,371 at 30th June 2012 from the last phase; this has all been dedicated to accrued liabilities in year 1 (that were outstanding at the end of the last phase) including Vt 731,723 deposited to the SCC severance allowance term deposit to make up the shortfall in provisions at 30th June 2012 when NZAID funding ceased.
- The total PDD budget for year 1 for VWC, TCC and TOCC was Vt 148,010,538 compared with a revised budget of Vt 162,634,112 (see Revised Cost Schedule in Annex 3C and the Change Frame in Annex 3D). Most of this increase (Vt 14,623,574) is due to the fact that VWC carried forward funds for the construction of a building for TOCC from the last phase, and has allocated additional funds to ensure that this is fully covered (Vt 15,000,000).
- SCC's total budget for year 1 remains the same as in the PDD but costs for some items are modified to take into account under- and over-expenditure over the last 5 months.
- Section 7 includes a proposal to AusAID to allocate Vt 1,987,467 of the foreign exchange gain received in year 1 to VWC's Severance Allowance Term Deposit to make up the shortfall in VWC's severance allowance provisions at 30th June 2013. This has not yet been included in the revised cost schedule; this will be done if AusAID approves this proposal.
- Section 7 also includes a proposal to deposit some funds (Vt 41,287,123) into a separate term deposit account so that VWC can earn interest now that only 1 tranche per year is provided by AusAID. This amount may be reduced if the estimated cost of renovations of the VWC building are higher than expected. It is hoped that over time VWC will earn and save sufficient funds for another Branch building. Vt 2,802,806 of the foreign exchange gain has not been allocated to the revised cost schedule. This may be used for cost over-runs on the TOCC building if needed, or may be set aside to cover any future foreign exchange shortfalls, or allocated to another Branch building.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC) is an independent CSO based in Vila which was established in 1992. VWC's program goal is to eliminate violence against women and children throughout Vanuatu. The expected long-term 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 intermediate outcome. The design encompasses all areas of VWC's national program including the activities of the VWC National Network. The results to be achieved from each component and output are listed in the program diagram (Annex 7). Activities for each output are detailed in the implementation schedule and review of program progress in Annex 1 and 2. This 4-year phase of the program began in July 2012.

The program includes the provision of counselling services, community awareness, legal and male advocacy and research activities. VWC's national network includes the centre in Port Vila, 3 Branches – Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC), Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) established in 2003, and Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) established in January 2011 – a vibrant rural network of 41 Committees Against Violence Against Women (CAVAWs) which undertake local community awareness activities and assist women and children living with violence in remote communities, and a national network of male advocates trained over previous phases of VWC's program who work closely with VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs and who apply a women's human rights perspective to their work. NZAID funds VWC's safehouse facility which pays for allowances for counsellors who stay with clients while in safehouse accommodation.

Reference documents include:

- Vanuatu Women's Centre "Program Against Violence Against Women: Final Program Design Document for Funding Phase July 2012–June 2016", June 2012.
- "Grant Agreement Deed between Commonwealth of Australia and Vanuatu Women's Centre for Reducing Violence Against Women Program – Phase 6 (Vanuatu), AusAID Agreement 63882", 5 October 2012.
- Vanuatu Women's Centre "Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: Program Against Violence Against Women, July 2012–June 2016", November 2012.

Report Preparation

This Progress Report is for the first for this phase and covers the period July – November 2012. It was prepared with contributions from several VWC staff including the Coordinator, Deputy Coordinator/ Research Officer, Community Educator, Branch Project Officers, and the Australian Consultant in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Report preparation is used as an opportunity for hands-on capacity building in report preparation, budget analysis, review of outcomes and outputs, and strategic reflection and planning. The analysis in this report is based on workshops with VWC staff and Branch Project Officers over 3 days.

3. REVIEW OF PROGRAM PROGRESS, JULY–NOVEMBER 2012

Good progress has been made on achieving program outputs and activities and several new partnerships have been strengthened. Of 114 activities planned for July–November 2012, 11 activities were achieved either ahead of schedule or with more targets achieved than planned, 85 were fully achieved, 14 were partly achieved and 10 were not achieved. Activities not achieved on schedule include some organisational management activities, mobile counselling by VWC and Branches, CAVAW training visits by VWC and SCC, and some Branch community awareness workshops and talks in outer islands. CAVAW training visits and Branch workshops were rescheduled to 2013 due to the delay in signing the contract with AusAID which resulted in delays in receiving the first tranche for year 1. A summary of program progress for all activities is attached at Annex 1.

This section discusses VWC's main activities compared with the year 1 implementation schedule and does not repeat data included in section 5 which reviews progress towards outcomes.

COMPONENT 1: VWC COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Nine activities of the 11 planned for this component were fully achieved. VWC assisted 507 new and repeat clients (Table 4.1.1 in Annex 5; see section 5 for total number of new and repeat clients from the VWC Network). Of the 507, 5 were girls and 3 were boys. A total of 58 clients received legal assistance and 6 new court cases were registered on behalf of VWC Branch and CAVAW clients. The VWC Lawyer represented clients in Court in Vila, Santo and Ambrym Magistrate Courts.

The Coordinator and Counsellor from VWC, the SCC Project Officer and an SCC Counsellor attended a counsellor training in Fiji in July. The Western Region Centre Against Sexual Assault (West CASA) facilitated the 5-day counsellor training which focused on counselling skills for sexual assault. VWC has established a new partnership with West CASA as a result of this training.

Two activities were partly achieved during this period. One is the mobile counselling; 2 were conducted around Vila settlements (Prima and Destination) compared with 7 planned. No group supervision and formal case reviews have been held yet, due to the delay in appointing a Counselling Supervisor. However, clients' cases were reviewed regularly and formal supervision will begin in January when the SCC Counsellor will be promoted to Counselling Supervisor.

COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWs

Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) Branch Activities

Of 20 activities planned for this period, SCC fully achieved 15; 1 was achieved in advance of schedule (staff performance reports); 3 were partly achieved (community awareness workshops, a CAVAW training visit, and SCC radio programs, with 13 being done compared with a target of 15); and 1 was not achieved (mobile counselling in Luganville, a new activity for this phase for SCC).

SCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services: A total of 540 people were assisted during July to November 2012. This includes 80 who requested information (65 women and 15 men, see Table 4.1.2 in Annex 5), 419 clients seen at the Centre and 41 assisted through phone counselling. Eleven of these clients were girls under 18 years and the remainder were women. During this period 19 cases of domestic violence and 4 child sexual abuse cases were referred to the Police; 35 child maintenance cases were referred to the Island Court, 4 to Police, and 19 to the Magistrates Court; 29 domestic violence and 7 family maintenance cases were referred to the Magistrates Court; 2 domestic violence cases were referred to the Public Solicitor; and 29 clients were assisted with court fees including 6 claims of child maintenance, 7 enforcement orders for child maintenance, 1 divorce petition, 14 medical fees and 1 case referred to the Public Solicitor. Through the Client Support

Fund, SCC assisted 6 women clients and 2 boys. SCC assisted the women to apply for Family Protection Orders and 2 were assisted by paying for their accommodation and food while they were in crisis. Counsellors provided continuous counselling while the clients used safe house facilities. The Client Support Fund was also used to pay for boat and land transport for police to serve FPOs and to transport CAVAW clients to safety.

SCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: A total of 28 community awareness activities were conducted with 1548 participants including 299 men, 14 boys, 1079 women and 156 girls. One workshop was held at the Anglican Church in Luganville and 27 public talks were held around Luganville. Two talks were part of activities for SCC Day and the 16 Days of Activism. The public talk for SCC Day focused on VWC services and domestic violence. SCC put up a banner in Luganville for the 16 Days of Activism campaign. Upon consulting the Luganville Municipality on SCC's program and the purpose of putting up the banner, the Town Planner commented that this program is important to the Luganville community. He advised SCC to write him a letter to waive the Vt 19,000 fee for erecting street banners. The banner was then put up by the Vanuatu Utility and Infrastructure (VUI). Topics for SCC radio programs were the Convention on the Rights of the Child, domestic violence, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, human rights, child abuse, sexual harassment, International Peace Day and the Family Protection Act. The weekly program is aired on Halo FM 98 every Thursday afternoon. HALO FM is the main radio station that is listened to in the Northern Provinces so through these programs SCC has reached out to many thousands of women, girls, men and boys.

SCC Branch Management: 12 SCC staff meetings were held during this period. The senior Counsellors played an important role in assisting the Project Officer to provide hands-on training to Counsellor 3 who was on probation from July to November 2012. The Project Officer held regular meetings with the counsellors focusing on group supervision activities, peer supervision, role plays, and difficult cases. The Project Officer and Counsellors also provided a formal training session on basic counselling skills for Counsellor 3. During this period Counsellors had 11 peer supervision sessions. The Project Officer and Counsellor 2 attended a counsellor training at FWCC facilitated by West CASA. This strengthened their skills to deliver in-house counsellor training to other Counsellors. One of the basic skills taught in this training was a self-care exercise. This skill was passed on to other SCC staff and 4 self-care exercises were done during this period. SCC has a good working relationship and network with other NGOs, Municipal and Provincial Governments and other community leaders in Torba, Penama and Sanma provinces and provided ongoing support to CAVAWs in these provinces.

Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) Branch Activities

Of 18 activities planned for this period, 16 were fully achieved and 2 were achieved in advance of schedule (staff performance reports sent to VWC and some clients seen during mobile counselling during community awareness visits to communities).

TCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services: A total of 88 people were assisted including 44 women clients and 44 requests for information (from 12 woman and 32 men). Twenty women applied for FPOs and 6 child maintenance cases were referred to the Island Court.

TCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: There were 11 community awareness activities with a total of 831 participants (267 women, 248 girls, 182 men and 134 boys). All these were held with new target groups including 1 at a primary school. Two community awareness visits were done in 9 villages: Ikwanemi, lanewten, Ikurup, Ienmilen, Kwaromanu, Athenis, Tanmelen, Iapnamal, and Imakar and Elkis. Public awareness talks were also held for 3 special events: Children's Day was celebrated at Loukaru Primary School; Peace Day at Athenis

village; and the 16 Days of Activism in the Lenakel area. Sixteen radio programs were done at FM 104, including 1 interview on the white ribbon campaign. The weekly programs are aired on FM 104 every Wednesday, and repeated on Saturday and Monday. FM 104 is the main radio station that is listened to in the southern provinces. So through this program TCC has reached out to many thousands of woman, girls, boys and men. The topics of the radio program were focused on violence against children, human rights, CEDAW, woman and politics, family maintenance, and the need to stop domestic violence and sexual harassment in local culture.

TCC Branch Management: During this period a Counsellor was acting in the position of Project Officer. Three staff were trained on basic computer skills by CNS Edwards on Tanna. TCC continued to have good networking with agencies in Tafea Province, NGOs, CAVAWs and male advocates, who referred clients to the centre and helped out with public talks including with translation in villages where no Bislama is spoken.

Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) Branch Activities

Of 17 activities planned for this period, 13 were fully achieved, 2 were partly achieved (regular counsellor meetings and community awareness visits), 1 was not achieved (group supervision and case review for counsellors), and 1 was achieved in advance of schedule (staff performance reports sent to VWC).

TOCC Counselling and Support Services: A total of 46 people were assisted by TOCC from July to November 2012 including 14 clients including 10 women and 4 girls, and 32 people requested information (16 women and 16 men). Ten clients were seen at the centre and 4 were counselled by phone. Four clients reported to the police (including 3 cases of child sexual assault, and one of rape), 1 child maintenance case was reported to the Island Court and assistance was provided with court fees), and one client was assisted with obtaining an FPO.

TOCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: TOCC conducted 5 public talks on Motalava Island in 6 villages (Rah, Avar, Totoglag, Valua and Demsas/Telyet). Public awareness talks were held for 3 special events: Children's Day was celebrated on Pakea Island, in South East Vanualava; World Peace Day at Vetuboso village in West Vanualava; and the 16 Days of Activism in Sola was attended by community members, provincial government officers and other NGOs such as SCF and Red Cross. The public talks focused on VWC Services, domestic violence, child abuse (physical and sexual), gender equality, human rights and FPOs. A total of 498 people participated in these public talks and special events including 204 women, 120 men, 107 girls and 67 boys. Public talks conducted in the 6 villages of Motalava were very interesting as many questions were raised, especially on gender equality and FPOs, such as: "I don't agree with what you are saying that men and women are equal, because the Bible says man is the head of a family. So can women be the head of the family?"; "Women are the ones who are always asking for trouble because they talk too much."; "If my community is having a feast and my granddaughter came and put her waste in front of the men, can I take the waste off and throw it away?"; "If my wife applies for an FPO against me and wants me to leave the house, fine. But if I leave her, can I have an affair with another woman?"; "If the centre assists my wife in applying for an FPO against me, then she has an affair with another man, who is responsible for that? Can I sue the centre in Court and who am I to blame?" After the awareness, people understood more on all these issues and they praised the Vanuatu Women's Centre for its work.

TOCC Branch Management: TOCC had an input into the Strategic Plan for Torba Province with the Provincial Government and other CSOs through attending meetings of the Technical Advisory Commission. Other networking was with VNCW and the Health Department, who have asked the centre to take part in delivering awareness of domestic violence during their workshops on sexual

and reproductive health. There were 37 people who visited the centre during this period, both male and female. The Project Officer underwent 2 trainings: VWC's annual national CAVAW training; and a training organised by the National Disaster Management Office. The Branch is currently staffed by a Project Officer, a Counsellor, Acting Office Assistant and a Volunteer recruited in October 2012.

VWC Support to Branches and CAVAWs

Out of the 4 activities planned for VWC's support to Branches, 1 was achieved in advance of targets, 3 were fully achieved and 1 was not achieved (monitoring visits to Branches were rescheduled to 2013). During this period the Acting TCC Project Officer and TOCC and SCC Project Officers were attached at VWC in November for the Monitoring and Evaluation workshop. The Lawyer made 2 visits to SCC to assist clients in August and November.

During this period all 9 CAVAW activities were fully achieved. Eight activities were planned for VWC's support to CAVAWs during this period: 4 were fully achieved, 1 was partly achieved, and 3 were not achieved. Forty-one CAVAWs attended the national CAVAW training held in Vila in July, along with 6 male advocates and 3 Branch staff. The skills acquired were on networking, sharing information, data collection and management. After the training, 2 CAVAW members from Aneityum and Mota CAVAWs were attached for 2 weeks at VWC to strengthen their counselling and public talk skills. The CAVAW activity funds were fully paid for this financial year but payment of honorariums was rescheduled for payment in December due to the delay in receiving AusAID funds. One activity was achieved in advance during this period: 3 CAVAW members from Gaua, Motalava and Wala CAVAWs were sent in October to Fiji for the Regional Training Program conducted by FWCC. The skills acquired were in counselling, media, legal literacy, and in conducting community awareness, advocacy and lobbying activities.

The Lawyer and VWC Counsellor visited Ambrym in July to represent a client from Lonhali CAVAW. This is the first time the VWC Lawyer has represented a client in the islands and this is an important milestone in VWC's work to assist women in remote areas to access justice, and to support the rural network of CAVAWs. Having a competent young woman to represent the client in Court was an important statement which serves as a role model for other young women, and which sends a powerful message to communities on women's rights.

COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Of 10 activities scheduled for July to November, 6 were fully achieved, 3 partly achieved, 1 not achieved, and 1 activity was achieved that was not scheduled. VWC conducted 20 community awareness activities during this period and 14 of these were targeted to new community groups such as primary schools, women's groups, youth groups, youth organisations, and one private sector organisation (Crystal Blue Hotel). VWC was invited to 6 of these activities, and 14 were initiated by VWC. A total of 2,277 participants (780 women, 342 girls, 810 men and 345 boys) attended the community awareness activities. Nineteen radio programs were conducted during this period along with 3 interviews, 1 press release and 1 TV presentation.

The high number of new groups targeted demonstrates VWC's effectiveness at developing and strengthening new partnerships. For example, a workshop was held for the first time with a group of adolescent girls in November on gender, domestic violence and the Family Protection Act. VWC gave public talks for the first time to students at Kawenu Primary School and Ecole Anamburu in Vila, to women candidates who stood for the national elections, the Church of Christ in Vila, and several youth groups. VWC was invited to give a talk on VWC services, crime prevention, the role of Family Protection Unit and domestic violence at the Anglican Youth Convention held at St. Patricks College on Ambae in August. The Coordinator, an FPU representative and an officer from the Crime Prevention Unit attended the 3 day convention, which was another important milestone. As in

previous years, VWC had a booth for its information, education and communication (IEC) materials at the Sea Front during the Law week in August and also during the Christmas in the Park. A public talk on VWC services was held also with Mele Soccer Club in November.

Another new partnership established and strengthened in recent months is with CSOs working to address the impacts of climate change and natural disasters including the National Disaster Management Office. VWC is now a member of the Vanuatu Humanitarian Team and was successful at lobbying the NDMO to set up a Gender Community of Practice group to focus on gender issues in disaster risk reduction and management.

Reprints were done of 15,000 each Stop Rape stickers and VWC's poster on domestic violence, 5,000 copies of the Family Protection Act in Bislama, and 15,000 of VWC's calendar for 2013. One newsletter was printed and inserted into the Daily Post in October, along with 2 issues from the previous phase that were inserted in June and July. There were also insertions in the Daily Post of VWC's brochure on the Family Protection Act in August and the calendars in November.

Data Collection and Research: VWC was requested by a UNFPA Consultant for additional data from the Vanuatu National Survey on the prevalence of violence against women, in order to generate an overall rate of partner and non-partner violence experienced by the total number of women sampled. UNFPA is conducting several similar surveys in other Pacific countries using the methodology developed by the World Health Organisation (WHO), and is planning to prepare a regional report in 2013 based on prevalence findings from 11 Pacific countries. VWC re-contracted the statisticians who worked on the Vanuatu survey to retrieve the additional data requested. This shows that 72% of all women have experienced either partner or non-partner violence or both in their lifetime, compared with 60% who experienced partner violence. There was no activity on the research on economic costs of VAW during this period. VWC had planned to work in collaboration with AusAID and other stakeholders on this project, but this has not yet been funded by AusAID.

Fifteen new and repeat clients were surveyed by VWC during this period and all said they were satisfied with VWC's counselling services. Of the 15, 14 said they got what they came for and felt that the Counsellor listened to them.

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) workshop was held in November to review data collection formats and processes for all indicators, train key staff in new data collection requirements, develop evaluation questions, and ensure that VWC is compliant with all AusAID's quality standards for M&E. An M&E Plan was prepared which summarises VWC's key M&E systems and approaches in one document; the M&E Plan was submitted to AusAID in early December.

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

Five activities in this component were fully achieved and 2 were achieved in advance of targets. VWC's monitoring of the FPA has shown that when FPOs are issued and police statements prepared, the Police rarely follow up on cases by prosecuting offenders. VWC's strategy to deal with this issue has been to lobby the FPU and other agencies to encourage the Police to fully implement the FPA, including the NZAID-funded Police Prevention of Domestic Violence Project (PPDVP), and Vanuatu Law and Justice Partnership (Stretem Rod blong Jastis. Other lobbying of the FPU has focused on the need to ensure that FPOs are served as soon as possible to ensure the safety of women. During the M&E workshop in November, VWC developed a form for Police to complete when they apply to VWC for fuel to serve FPOs, so that a better account can be kept of which orders are being served, and to whom.

VWC has continued to lobby for the establishment of a Human Rights Commission, with the Vanuatu Law and Justice Partnership and through participation in recent meetings with various stakeholders on the MDG+15 Framework for Vanuatu. VWC's Research Report (Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships) has been used in the drafting of Vanuatu's report on the CRC, and the Coordinator has had inputs into both the CRC draft country report and the draft children's policy.

VWC delivered 2 trainings to other agencies compared with a target of 1. These included a workshop with youth leaders held for the first time; and training of World Vision staff. Both trainings focused on gender, human rights, violence against women and the Family Protection Act.

Six male advocates attended the National CAVAW training in July. Two were from Lakatoro and Sola FPU; 2 from Lenakel; 1 from Matantas CAVAW, and 1 was an Area Secretary who is also a member of Motalava CAVAW. One male advocate from Lakatoro Police FPU attended the Regional Training Program in Fiji in October. Another 3 male advocates (1 from the Vila Police FPU, 1 from the Police Academy and 1 from the Health Department) attended FWCC's 6th Pacific Regional Meeting on violence against women in Nadi in November.

COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Of the 12 activities scheduled for July – November, 6 were fully achieved, 2 were achieved in advance or in addition to PDD targets, 2 were partly achieved, and 4 were not achieved. Activities that were not achieved include reviewing and updating the VWC policy manual, the annual staff training retreat, legal literacy training planned to be held during the retreat, and the annual public meeting. All these activities have been re-scheduled to 2013. The retreat and legal literacy training were re-scheduled to June due to a shortage of funds in the first quarter of the year. Activities that were partly achieved were the monthly internal auditing by Law Partners and the annual financial audit for the 2011/2012 financial year. These were delayed partly due to changes in staff by Law Partners. Internal auditing has been completed for July to September and will resume again in January. The annual audit is underway and expected to be completed in the next quarter.

During this period all VWC staff and 6 Branch staff were trained (see Table 10.2 of Annex 5) in areas such as data collection, management, disaster risk management, financial management, monitoring and evaluation planning, and computer training. The Coordinator attended the 6th Pacific Regional Meeting on Violence Against Women held in Fiji and the Deputy Coordinator/Research Officer attended a one-week training on medical/forensic management of sexual assault held in New Zealand. VWC provided 3 trainings during this period and 10 were provided by other agencies.

The Coordinator was invited for the first time to participate in the World Bank Praxis Discussion on violence against women in Sydney. The Praxis was broadcast live to several countries in the Pacific region with live telephone conferencing with audience participants in East Timor and Solomon Island. The Praxis has been uploaded on the World Bank's Praxis website and can be accessed at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ySsYlzt8HyM> or www.worldbank.org/praxis.

Miriam Abel, former Director-General of the Ministry of Health, was appointed as a VWC trustee. It is hoped that this appointment will help VWC to consolidate and extend its partnerships with health authorities and with international agencies that work in Vanuatu to address health issues, including UNFPA and VSO. VWC's partnership with health agencies was also consolidated by the joint visit to New Zealand by the Deputy Coordinator, along with a representative from the Port Vila FPU and a doctor and nurse from the Health Department. The meeting in New Zealand focused on the management of forensic evidence including the establishment of a unit at Vila Hospital to deal with sexual assault cases, in a 3-way partnership between the hospital, the Police and VWC. Although this

may take some years to come to fruition, initial steps have been taken towards trialling this mode of service delivery and plans to establish such a unit have been included in the renovation plans for Port Vila hospital funded by the Japanese Government.

VWC purchased a property in December for its new office located in the Nambatu area of Port Vila and a building contractor was also selected. Renovation and refurbishment will begin in the next quarter.

4. PROGRAM CONTEXT, RISKS, AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1 Changes in the Program Context and Risks

The major change in the context since the program was designed in late 2011 is an increase in the number of other organisations taking up the issue of violence against women and/or children. VWC believes that in many cases these changes are due to the cumulative impact of VWC's work over the last 2 decades, and more recently, due to publication and dissemination of findings from the "Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships". Another factor in this change may be the availability of increased funding and a higher profile generally on women's rights, gender equality and the need to address violence against women due to AusAID's public commitments on these issues in the Pacific region.

For example, World Vision has expressed interest in working directly with CAVAWs and may ask some CAVAWs to deliver awareness talks in rural areas. Other agencies that have become more active recently on violence against women and children are the environmental education organisation Live and Learn, and the Disability Promotion and Advocacy Association. The Anglican Church, health authorities, Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), the Department of Education, key projects funded by AusAID such as Mama Graon and the Vanuatu Council of Churches have all either expressed interest in working on the issue of violence against women, or have begun to integrate such work into their ongoing programs.

This is a positive change in the program context and is already providing more opportunities for VWC to develop and consolidate partnerships to prevent and respond appropriately to violence against women and children. However, there is also a significant risk if these organisations are not trained to understand the causes of the problem, or how to address it using a human rights framework that promotes gender equality and places the rights of women and children as the first priority. Taking these changes in context into account, VWC reviewed risks and risk management strategies (Annex 3 of the PDD) in a workshop with VWC and Branch staff. No changes were needed to the program design or to risk management strategies.

Another change in the context on the horizon is the development of a national gender policy by the Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA), and the development of a Children's Policy. VWC has advocated that the gender policy should have a section on violence against women, or that a separate policy should be developed on this issue.

4.2 Implementation Issues and Changes in Program Strategies

Implementation of the Family Protection Act

There continue to be very few prosecutions of offenders under the Family Protection Act, particularly where women have been granted Family Protection Orders, due to lack of follow-up by Police. Although some cases have been successfully taken to court and prosecuted, this is an ongoing issue that was identified in reports from the previous phase. VWC's strategies to address this are ongoing lobbying of the Police on this matter, as well as taking it up with various agencies that may have influence with the Police (see Component 4 of Section 3 above).

Another ongoing issue is the lack of implementation of the full powers of the Family Protection Act (FPA), particularly in rural areas where the appointment of Authorised Persons is needed so that Temporary Protection Orders can be issued. The Family Protection Task Force has not been convened for many months, despite the fact that the FPA is due to be reviewed in March 2012.

Staff Recruitment

VWC advertised several times in different media for vacant positions including for the new position of Counselling Supervisor (VWC Counsellor 1), TCC Project Officer and TOCC Office Assistant. Many external applicants were school leavers with very little experience. No interviews were held because the skills, qualifications and experience of external applicants did not compare with those of internal applicants who are already members of VWC or Branch staff. Taking into account the long delays in appointing staff to these positions, and considering the need for extended formal and non-formal training for external applicants, VWC has appointed internal applicants to these key positions on a probationary basis for 6 months. In the case of the TCC Project Officer and TOCC Office Assistant, staff had already been acting in the positions for several months. The SCC Counsellor who has been appointed to the position of VWC Counselling Supervisor has worked with SCC for over 15 years and has already been trained to take on some of the roles required for this position.

TCC and TOCC Branch Community Awareness Workshops and Public Talks

The program design assumed that TCC and TOCC would undertake 6 community awareness workshops per year. Neither the Project Officers for these Branches have the capacity yet to undertake 5-day or 3-day workshops in rural areas, although both are competent to design and deliver public talks. Hands-on training will be provided to the TOCC Project Officer by the SCC Project Officer to strengthen her capacity in this area, and the TCC Project Officer will also be supported over time by VWC to strengthen her skills in this area. In the meantime, to ensure that VWC's message gets out to remote areas, a revised strategy is being used: TCC and TOCC will make visits to communities and provide a rolling program of public talks to several villages over 5 days or 3 days, instead of providing more intensive community awareness workshops.

Data on women and men accessing justice through the courts

One of the sub-indicators for VWC's goal is the number of women and men accessing justice through the courts, particularly for cases of domestic violence, sexual offences, child and family maintenance and custody. This is a new indicator for this phase that is being trialled, to assess whether VWC is able to obtain sex-disaggregated data from the courts to enable analysis of trends in women's access to justice. While some data is available from 2009 (see section 6), VWC has been unable to access the baseline data for 2011 identified in the M&E Framework (Annex 7 of VWC's PDD and Annex 2 of the M&E Plan).

VWC has faced similar problems with other key data from external agencies such as Health authorities and the Police in previous phases – particularly a lack of sex-disaggregated data presented consistently on an annual basis, to enable comparisons and analysis of trends over time. As in the past, VWC's strategy to address this issue is to continue to make formal requests to the relevant Government authorities, to explain why this data is important, and to lobby others who provide assistance to these government agencies (such as NZAID and AusAID) to invest in strengthening the capacity for data collection and analysis.

4.3 Lessons Learned

Although it is only 5 months since the beginning of this phase, two lessons have emerged since the program was designed in late 2011/early 2012. After many years of trying to break through to work more closely with Churches, VWC has found that the partnership with the VCC – forged in the last phase – is being consolidated and that this is a fruitful entry point for strengthening VWC's work with young women and men. Following a Resolution on the Prevention of Violence Against Women by the November 2012 Synod of the Anglican Church of Melanesia¹, several new opportunities have

¹<http://anglicanoverseasaid.org.au/uploads/external%20reports/ACOMDraft%20Family%20Violence%20Resolution2.pdf>, accessed through the website Anglican Overseas Aid, 31/12/2012.

arisen for VWC to work more closely with Anglican youth leaders and potentially with the Anglican Mother's Union.

In the Activity Completion Report for the last phase, VWC noted that its public profile had risen significantly over the previous 5 years. More recently, the publication of VWC's national research on the prevalence and impact of violence against women has contributed considerably to this increase in profile, which in turn has resulted in many more organisations approaching VWC to work in partnership to address the problem. In addition, in local consultations in rural areas on the proposed gender policy for the Department of Women's Affairs, many people have raised the serious nature of violence against women. VWC's many years of work to address this issue through an active national network of Branches, CAVAWs and male advocates has helped to prepare the ground in Vanuatu for a range of stakeholders to listen to and accept the shocking findings of the survey, and to take action to address the problem. In several other Pacific countries where similar national research has been done or is being done, these pre-conditions are not in place – an active national CSO that has raised community awareness of the issue and prepared the ground for the research findings to be heard.

5. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, DECEMBER 2012 – JUNE 2013

The implementation schedule for December 2012 – June 2013 describes all activities and is attached at Annex 2. This section provides details only on selected major activities.

COMPONENT 1: COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Fourteen mobile counselling sessions are planned on Efate over the next 7 months. Five will be conducted in the settlements around Port Vila town, 7 in rural Efate and 2 in the offshore islands of Nguna and Lelepa.

Counsellor training in Vila with VWC and Branch Counsellors and 4 CAVAW members will be done in May and facilitated by the Western Region Centre Against Sexual Assault (West CASA) from Melbourne. This will be the first time to engage West CASA. The 5-day training will focus on sexual assault counselling, reflective practice, and the “Shark Cage” metaphor. The aim is to build up skills through guided practice and feedback. Short in-house counsellor training will also be done in May to strengthen counsellors’ basic skills with the same group of VWC and Branch staff and CAVAW members.

COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWs

SCC Branch Activities

The SCC Counsellor 1 will be promoted in January to the Counselling Supervisor position at VWC, SCC’s Counsellor 2 will be promoted to SCC Community Educator/Counsellor, and the SCC Office Assistant will be promoted to the position of Counsellor. (The current Office Assistant has already been trialled as a Counsellor in the last phase.) Two new Counsellors will be recruited in January. The Project Officer will provide hands on training to the 3 new Counsellors.

Five community workshops are planned for the next seven months. One will be on Ambae, one on Pentecost and three in Santo. 28 radio talks will be produced December 2012 to June 2013. A digital recorder will be purchased and used to pre-record radio programs. This will be vital for the new Community Educator/Counsellor and will ensure that the radio programs are broadcast regularly.

SCC will have a joint program with the Department of Women’s Affairs and Disability Promotion and Advocacy on December 3 to parade and hold public talks at Unity Park as part of the 16 Days of Activism campaign. SCC will liaise with CAVAWs around Sanma to join the 16 Days of Activism in Luganville. This will help to train CAVAWs on how to organise successful special events back in their community. SCC will run a 5-day workshop in Luganville to mark International Women’s Day in March. A joint program with SCC stakeholders in Luganville will be organised to hold a parade through town for the celebration. The community from the Show Ground in Luganville have requested SCC to run a 3-day workshop to mark National Women’s Day celebrations in May.

Networking with VWC, TOCC, CAVAWs, NGOs and communities in the 3 Provinces (Sanma, Torba and Penama) will continue through meetings and by phone. SCC will assist TOCC to present 2 workshops on Merelava Island and East Gaua. Three CAVAW members from the northern provinces will attend the FWCC RTP in May (from SCC’s budget).

Staff collective meetings will continue to be held to discuss activities and update staff on general knowledge of VWC’s work. Staff meetings will help guide the management of the centre especially to implement all activities planned for December to June for year 1. Counsellors meetings will continue to be held and by carrying out these meetings, the Project Officer can also monitor Counsellors’ performance. This will also be a strategy for exploring topics for in-house training for all staff but most importantly, the 3 new counsellors. The SCC Project Officer will assist in counsellor

training of CAVAWs for the first time in January 2013. This will be a hands-on training opportunity for the Project Officer with a view to her taking on more of this role in future.

TCC Branch Activities

The TCC Counsellor who has been acting in the position of Project Officer will be promoted to this position in December and VWC will continue to provide hands-on training to her in this new role while she is on probation. A new Counsellor will be recruited for TCC in February.

TCC will carry out all the ongoing activities outlined in the implementation schedule in Annex 2. Four visits will be made to communities to hold public talks over 5 days at North Tanna and Whitesands in February, on Aniwa Island in March, and on Erromango in April. Taking into account the 2 community awareness visits already done in year 1 in August and November 2012, TCC will undertake 4 visits on Tanna and 2 in outer islands, compared with a PDD target of 3 on Tanna and 3 in outer islands. Three special events campaigns will be held in December for the 16 Days of Activism, in March for International Women's Day and in May for National Women's Day. The TCC Project Officer will continue to broadcast weekly radio programs.

TOCC Branch Activities

TOCC will implement all the ongoing activities outlined in Annex 2. Five visits will be made to communities to hold public talks over 5 days each in the following islands and villages: Ureparapara in January, Merelava and Gaua in February, Tegua island in Torress in March, and North West Vanualava in April 2013. TOCC will celebrate 3 special events. For the 16 Days of Activism in December, TOCC will conduct 3 public talks in Kerepuak, Nerekon and Qatvaes villages. International Women's Day will be celebrated in March 2013 and the National Women's Day in May 2013. TOCC's Counsellor and Office Assistant will be confirmed in their positions in December 2012.

VWC Support to Branches and CAVAWs

Five monitoring visits will be made to Branches by VWC including to TOCC in January, TCC in February, TOCC in March, SCC in April and TCC in May. VWC will continue to liaise with the Provincial Government for the construction of the TOCC building at Sola. To hasten the process, VWC will pay for a surveyor to survey the block of land and will appoint a local Lawyer to assist with the process of obtaining a sub-lease. VWC will also follow up with the building contractor to provide options for floor plans based on the plans used for AusAID-funded Police Posts. Activity 2.2.5 (Construction of Branch Buildings) was not included in the PDD because it was assumed that this activity would be completed for TOCC before the new phase began in July 2012.)

Four legal training and assistance visits will be made to the Branches: the Lawyer will visit SCC in December to assist with a client case; and will visit SCC in February, TCC in March and TOCC in April to provide legal training, in addition to providing assistance with cases. Nine Branch staff will be attached to VWC over the next 7 months including: all 3 Project Officers in December to prepare this Progress Report, the SCC Project Officer in January to assist with providing counsellor training to selected CAVAWs, the new TCC Counsellor in March for hands-on training, the SCC Project Officer in March to review expenditure for an internal acquittal and review of the implementation schedule, and all 3 Project Officers in May to participate in planning and review workshops for preparation of the Annual Plan for year 2.

CAVAWs will continue to undertake counselling in their islands, refer clients to VWC and the Branches and conduct community awareness. Information to clients on laws, police and court procedures and Court Orders will be provided. CAVAWs will conduct campaigns for the 16 Days of Activism (December), International Women's Day (March), and National Women's Day (May). CAVAWs will monitor and follow up on the male advocates in their communities.

Six CAVAW training visits will be done: in January with Aneityum CAVAW, in February with Tongoa CAVAW, in March with Aulua, Burbar and Maskelynes CAVAWs on Malekula, and in April with Williams Bay CAVAW on Erromango. After each CAVAW training, VWC will hold an awareness workshop with male community leaders from each area. The Lawyer will accompany other VWC staff on 2 visits to CAVAWs in March and April to provide training on legal literacy including the Family Protection Act. Two CAVAW members will be on attachment at VWC in January and they will also attend the annual counsellor training in Vila. CAVAW honorariums will be paid in December. The CAVAW manual will be updated by VWC and an external contractor and printed by June. There will be ongoing support to the CAVAWs for counselling, community awareness, legal assistance and networking including using the client support fund to bring clients to Vila or other municipalities where needed and by paying airfares for police to arrest perpetrators.

COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

VWC will hold 3 5-day community awareness workshops with youth over the next 7 months. One in March will be a follow-up workshop with adolescent girls from various youth groups; a second workshop will be held with male and female Anglican youth leaders from North and South Ambae in April; and one will target selected young women from around Efate and offshore islands in May. VWC's hope is that these young women from around Efate will be the first step towards building up a network around rural Efate of young women who will be community-based advocates on VAW and who will provide 'first hand' support to victims, and make referrals to VWC. VWC will disseminate the research findings to Provincial Government councillors, staff and other community leaders in 6 workshop sessions: in Port Vila and Shefa in February, Tafea in March, Penama in April and Sanma and Luganville in June.

Through these activities and through follow-up of requests for awareness-raising or training, VWC will strengthen several partnerships, including with the VCC, the Anglican Church and their Mother's Union, Baha'i youth, Digicel, VSO and UNFPA. The World Bank is planning a scoping exercise in February on economic empowerment and VWC expects this will be another opportunity for raising awareness on violence against women and extending partnerships with the Vanuatu Government and other agencies.

VWC will celebrate 16 Days of Activism, International Women's Day and National Women's Day. There will be media campaigns with each of these special events, in addition to 2 media campaigns specifically focused on disseminating the VWC research findings: television advertisements will run for 3 months; and there will be radio spots running for 6 months that will be updated with new information from the research findings broadcast each week or fortnight. Three newsletters will be produced in January, March and May 2011.

Eleven community education materials will be printed: 15,000 copies each in January of a new sticker in Bislama on domestic violence ("Faet insaed hom I wan kraem"), reprints of a flyer targeted at men, stickers on the "8 rules for children's safety", and an updated version of VWC's brochure; 20,000 copies each in February of a new flyer on the research findings, and a new leaflet targeted at communities on how to support women living with violence; 15,000 copies each of 2 new posters in March, one on the Family Protection Act and one on Family Protection Orders; 15,000 copies of a new poster on child rights in April; and 15,000 copies of a new brochure on male advocacy in June.

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

VWC will continue to monitor the implementation of the Family Protection Act (FPA) including the recruitment of the Authorised Persons and Registered Counsellors and the enforcement of Family Protection Orders (FPOs). VWC will liaise closely with Family Protection Units within the Vanuatu

Police to ensure that FPOs are served in a timely manner. VWC will continue to provide copies of the FPA to the public and will contribute to the review of the Act, assuming this goes ahead. VWC will also continue its lobbying for the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission.

COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Staff will be appointed in January for VWC (Counselling Supervisor), SCC (Community Educator/Counsellor and Counsellor 1), TCC (Project Officer) and TOCC (Office Assistant). All these positions will be filled by internal applicants. VWC will advertise for 2 SCC Counsellors, 1 TCC Counsellor and an Office Assistant for SCC in January 2013.

The annual audit will be completed by March. The staff retreat will be held in June 2013 and will include a legal literacy training session. PCC meetings will be held in February (to discuss the PDD, Activity Completion Report for the last phase, and this Progress Report), and in June (to discuss the Annual Plan for year 2). An internal acquittal will be done in March 2013, and progress compared with the implementation schedule will be assessed at this time, as well as in January and May.

VWC plans to move to its new office in January. Renovations and refurbishment will be done during that time.

6. CAPACITY BUILDING OBJECTIVES

VWC's M&E Framework includes 2 staff capacity building indicators:

- Demonstrated improvement in core crisis counselling competencies over years 1 to 4 – this is an indicator for output 1.3, enhanced counselling and advocacy skills (see PDD Annex 7, page 153; and the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Annex 2 page 41).
- Demonstrated improvement in staff capacities over years 1 to 4 – this is an indicator for output 5.1, organisational and personnel management and capacity building (see PDD Annex 7, page 158; and the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Annex 2 page 46).

As outlined in the M&E Plan (Annex 4, pages 55 and 60), VWC will set capacity building objectives annually, using a participatory process with selected VWC and Branch staff. Progress towards achieving these objectives will be reviewed annually during either progress reporting or annual planning workshops. The first workshop to set capacity building objectives was held in December 2012 during preparation of this report. Box 1 below summarises objectives to be achieved by December 2013, and by the end of this phase in June 2016.

Box 1: VWC Capacity Building Objectives	
By December 2013	By the end of the 4-year program (June 2016)
Crisis counselling, advocacy and support	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new Counsellors demonstrate basic counselling skills • All new Counsellors demonstrate an understanding of ethics, the principles of human rights and gender equality, VWC's work and data collection • Improved skills for counselling boys and girls under 18 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff have an understanding of counselling and counselling skills, particularly the Community Educator, Lawyer and Deputy Coordinator • Selected staff are skilled to deal with child abuse and suicide risk and can identify cases of mental illness for referral • Improved negotiation and advocacy skills (all staff)
Community education	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved planning and tailoring of community awareness and public talks for different target groups – Counsellors and all staff involved in communicating with the public • Strengthened media and communication skills for the Community Educator • Research findings integrated into all community education activities (all VWC and Branch staff, particularly the Community Educator, Branch Project Officers and Counsellors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and understanding of social media and information and communications technology (ICT) knowledge and skills – all staff and Branches particularly the Coordinator and Community Educator • Community Educator has improved skills in preparing press releases, letters to the editor, and design and graphics of IEC materials • Improved public speaking skills – all VWC and Branch staff
Branch operations and administration	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened self-confidence and leadership skills for Project Officers (POs), particularly new POs • Improved computer and English language skills • Improved management of Branch staff, finances and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved internet and email skills • All POs have the capacity to extend and strengthen partnerships • Drafts for Progress Reports prepared in advance before coming to Port Vila (Annex 1, Annex 2, narrative sections on program progress and future implementation)

Box 1: VWC Capacity Building Objectives	
By December 2013	By the end of the 4-year program (June 2016)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved skills in networking and forging and strengthening partnerships with other agencies Branch monthly reports prepared according to the report format in the M&E Plan and on time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> schedule) Able to organise, present and facilitate tailored workshops – TOCC and TCC All POs able to provide in-house training to other staff
Management and support to CAVAWs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved skills in supporting and nurturing CAVAWs by the Community Educator (CE), Deputy, POs, Lawyer and Counsellors CE and POs initiating regular contact with CAVAWs on their community awareness and counselling activities, and prioritising responding to their requests and needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff able to appropriately support, nurture and manage CAVAWs CE, Deputy, Lawyer, POs and Counselling Supervisor and selected Counsellors able provide training to CAVAWs
Legal advocacy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened understanding of family law – all VWC and Branch staff Strengthened skills in documenting clients' experiences and complaints against other agencies – Lawyer, Coordinator, Deputy, Counselling Supervisor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Counsellors and POs able to draft letters and Court documents Lawyer able to deal with a range of other legal issues raised by clients (in addition to family law) Higher level advocacy regularly undertaken on clients' complaints
Program and financial management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections of Progress Reports drafted before the consultancy visit (data tables, Annex 1 and 2) Implementation schedule and expenditure reviewed quarterly Expenditure reviewed monthly (budget, MYOB codings, and internal auditing reports) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections of Progress Reports drafted before the consultancy visit (narratives, data tables, all annexes) Strengthened understanding of monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment
Other knowledge and skills	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lawyer, CE and Finance/Administration Officer have driving licence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected staff able to deliver gender training to other agencies

Staff also identified some actions that need to be taken to enhance progress towards several of these objectives. Many of these are already included in the PDD but the following selected actions were highlighted:

- Counselling:
 - Ongoing refresher training in all areas of counselling, including through group and peer supervision.
 - The establishment of counselling protocols for identifying and dealing with suicide risk, and mental illness, including a referral system and supervision.
 - Setting up an emergency stock in each centre so that Counsellors can immediately respond to clients' emergency and urgent needs (e.g. panties, sanitary napkins, diapers, soap, small food items (noodles, biscuits), and essential items of children's clothing.
 - Setting up a basic set of children's toys in each centre that can be used during counselling sessions and while children are at the safe house.

- Community education:
 - Training of trainers for all staff involved in delivering community awareness and education sessions and communicating with the public.
 - Development of a policy on ICT.
 - Identifying a suitable media course for the Community Educator in addition to targeted training by VWC's trustee who works in the media.
 - The year 1 retreat in June 2013 needs to focus on training staff on how to present key findings from VWC's national research.
- Legal and other advocacy
 - A standard consent form needs to be developed for clients to sign to avoid accusations of breaches of confidentiality.
 - Templates needs to be developed for drafting letters to selected agencies and Court documents.

The position description of the Counselling Supervisor has been revised to ensure that the above actions (relevant to her role) are undertaken during year 1.

7. FINANCIAL REPORT

7.1 Summary of Funds Received and Expenditure

Table 1 of Annex 3A summarises AusAID income available for year 1 at 30th November 2012 which was Vt 184,915,032 and included the following:

- Vt 10,125,950 carried forward from the previous phase at 30th June 2012;
- Vt 170,253,472 received from the year 1 tranche on 18th October (A\$1,850,179); and
- Vt 4,535,610 borrowed from the VWC Severance Liability Term Deposit which had not been repaid at 30th November. VWC received approval from AusAID by email on 19th September 2012 to borrow funds from the Term Deposit (Account 688052) due to the delay in signing the VWC contract and the subsequent delay in transferring the first tranche from AusAID. Vt 5,035,610 was borrowed but only Vt500,000 was repaid on 22nd October. The remaining funds (Vt 4,535,610) were repaid to a temporary Term Deposit account (1588422) on 14th December 2012.

Table 2 of Annex 3A shows that Vatu 29,506,860 was spent from 1st July to 30th November 2012 by VWC, TCC and TOCC. Table 2 also shows that Vt 12,344,389 was transferred to SCC for their year 1 activities in September and October in 3 separate tranches. Table 3 provides a reconciliation of funds remaining in VWC's account at 30th November (Vt 143,063,783), including petty cash allocations to VWC, TCC and TOCC.

Table 4 summarises funds set aside for VWC's severance allowance liabilities at 17th December 2012 after the borrowed funds were repaid, including the interest credited to Account 688052 in October 2012 when it matured (Vt 79,007), and the funds deposited for year 1 severance liabilities for VWC, TCC and TOCC (Vt 1,529,686). The total amount set aside is Vt 7,138,049 in two ANZ term deposit accounts 688052 and 1588422 (see Annex 3F and 3G). These two accounts will be merged when they mature in April 2013. (This does not include severance allowance liabilities set aside for SCC which is kept in a separate account because it has been funded by NZAID to 30th June 2012.)

Table 5 of Annex 3A shows that VWC received Vt 9,287,897 as a foreign exchange gain from the 1st tranche of this phase. Table 6 summarises the total revised year 1 budgets combined for VWC, TCC, TOCC and SCC which is Vt 175,589,149. SCC's total year 1 budget is the same as the PDD (Vt 12,955,037). The budget for VWC has increased by Vt 14,623,574 compared with the PDD budget for year 1. The main reason for this increase is that funds for the construction of the TOCC building (Vt 9,477,000), transferred to VWC in May 2012, have been carried forward to year 1 of the current phase; VWC has also allocated additional funds from the foreign exchange gain from tranche 1 to the TOCC building, bringing the total allocation for this budget line to Vt 15,000,000 (see Annex 3A budget item 16b).

Table 7 of Annex 3A is a proposal for the use of additional funds received in year 1. The total funds available for year 1 is Vt 180,379,422 (after the funds borrowed from the Severance Term Deposit were repaid – this includes the Vt 170,253,472 received from the year 1 tranche and Vt 10,125,950 carried forward from phase 4). VWC proposes to deposit additional funds of Vt 1,987,467 to the Severance Allowance Term Deposit 688052 when it matures in April 2013. This will allow VWC to cover the existing shortfall in severance allowance liabilities outstanding at 30th June 2013 at the end of year 1. Annex 3H shows how this shortfall has been calculated; this shortfall has arisen due to the passing of the Employment Amendment Act in October 2009, which increased liabilities from half of 1 month's salary to 1 whole month's salary per year of service, which is retrospective for all employees. **This proposal to allocate additional funds to make up the shortfall in VWC severance allowance provisions has not yet been included in the revised cost schedule; this will be done if AusAID approval is given in writing for this use of foreign exchange gains earned from the first tranche.**

If AusAID approves this additional deposit to the Severance Allowance Term Deposit, Vt 2,802,806 remains unallocated in the revised cost schedule for year 1 (Table 7 of Annex 3A). VWC proposes to allocate these funds to the TOCC Branch building if needed, or to refurbishment and repairs to the VWC building (although the latter is unlikely to be required, the building contractor has not yet provided an accurate estimate of costs for construction of the TOCC building or refurbishment and repairs of the new VWC building). A revised budget will be prepared in May 2013 for the remainder of year 1 and for year 2 and any remaining outstanding funds may be set aside to cover unexpected foreign exchange fluctuations or for other Branch buildings.

Table 8 of Annex 3A is a proposal to deposit some funds (Vt 41,287,123) into an interest-bearing term deposit account. This will enable VWC to earn money now that all funds are provided annually by AusAID. All interest earned would be documented and reported in Progress Reports and Acquittals to AusAID. Over time it is hoped that VWC would be able to earn sufficient funds to cover another Branch building. The very poor working conditions at TCC were noted in the mid-term review for the last phase. However, VWC has been unable to find alternative suitable rental premises for TCC in Lenakel or Isangel, despite repeated attempts. The construction or purchase of a suitable small building may be the only option to improve the working environment for TCC and to improve accessibility for clients.

7.2 Acquittal for July – November 2012

7.2.1 VWC, TCC and TOCC Expenditure

Annex 3B provides a financial acquittal for July to November of year 1 for VWC, TCC and TOCC activities, with detailed comments on each item of expenditure. Total expenditure was Vt29,506,860 compared with a budget for July – November of Vt 80,392,981. The main reason for this under-expenditure was the fact that VWC paid for the new premises in early December rather than July as planned in the PDD. Other major items that were under-spent were as follows (see Annex 3B for full details):

- Output 1.1, Counselling and Support Services: there was no spending on the salary and housing allowance for Counsellor 1 due to delays in recruiting the Counselling Supervisor;
- Outputs 2.1 A and 2.1B, TCC and TOCC: some community awareness talks and workshops were rescheduled to 2013 due to the delay in receiving AusAID funds;
- Output 2.4, VWC Support to CAVAWs: about half the costs for the national CAVAW training held in July were paid in the last phase, and several other major items of expenditure were rescheduled, including CAVAW training visits to the islands, counsellor training of CAVAWs in Vila, and payment of CAVAW honorariums;
- Output 3.1, VWC Community Education and Awareness: printing of VWC's 4 issues booklets was paid for in the last phase, and some materials that require new layout were rescheduled to 2013; and
- Output 5.1, Organisational Management: payment of medical insurance for all VWC and Branch staff and the staff training retreat were rescheduled to 2013.

Most other expenditure was close to the budget estimates. Output 5.2 (Program Management) was overspent because an additional visit was needed by the Australian consultant to work on VWC's monitoring and evaluation plan, and to ensure that all key staff were familiar with new and modified indicators and expectations for data collection and analysis.

7.2.2 SCC Expenditure

Annex 4A provides a summary of funds transferred from VWC and expenditure for SCC. Table 1 shows that Vt 1,342,371 was carried forward by SCC from the last phase and that SCC had Vt

13,686,760 available for year 1 (including the funds carried forward and 3 tranches transferred by VWC in September and October of year 1).

Table 4 of Annex 4A shows that SCC had Vt 3,120,568 in its Severance Allowance Term Deposit (Account 1164649) at 30th November 2012. This includes the year 1 liability of Vt 389,383, interest earned on the account which matured in October (Vt 19,359), and an additional deposit of Vt 731,723 from funds carried forward from the last phase. This additional deposit was to cover SCC's outstanding severance allowance liabilities when NZAID funding ceased on 30th June 2012. (NZAID was informed of SCC's intention to make up the shortfall in severance provisions in the Draft and Final Activity Completion Reports and by email on 19th September 2012. In principle approval to make this additional deposit was given verbally by AusAID in a meeting on 18/9/2012.)

Annex 4B provides the SCC acquittal for July – November 2012. Vt 4,647,838 was spent compared with a budget for the period of Vt 6,801,778. The under-expenditure is due to the rescheduling of several activities due to the delay in receiving AusAID funds, including: community awareness visits to the islands and remote areas of Sanma; SCC's CAVAW training visit and attachment of 2 CAVAWs; and the RTP for CAVAWs.

7.3 Revised Cost Schedules for Year 1, December 2012 – June 2013

7.3.1 VWC Revised Cost Schedule

Annex 3C is a revised cost schedule for VWC, TCC and TOCC, and Annex 3D explains and justifies all budget revisions in detail in a change frame. The total PDD budget for VWC, TCC and TOCC was Vt 148,010,538 compared with a revised budget of Vt 162,634,112. As noted above, most of this increase (Vt 14,623,574) is due to the fact that VWC carried forward funds for the construction of a small building for TOCC and has allocated additional funds to ensure that this is fully covered.

All budget revisions are wholly consistent with the PDD. Savings in some outputs over the last 5 months have been reallocated to other areas to ensure the most cost-efficient and effective use of funds. Areas where there are significant reductions in budget lines are as follows:

- Salary and housing allowance for VWC Counsellor 1 (Counselling Supervisor, 1.1/1a and 1b) is reduced partly because she will be appointed in January 2013 rather than June 2012 as planned in the PDD, and also because the monthly probationary salary is reduced from Vt 80,000 to Vt 60,000 because the successful applicant does not have a tertiary degree.
- National CAVAW training (2.4/19) has been reduced by Vt 4,620,608 because about half of the costs for the July training (including airfares, some per diems and materials) were paid in June 2012 before this phase began.
- Office rent (5.1/50) has been reduced by Vt 1,800,000 because VWC was unsure how long it would take to locate suitable premises for purchase. When the PDD was designed, VWC had just been advised that by the current landlord that they would have to move in July, and a monthly rent of Vt300,000 was included in the PDD. Instead, VWC has stayed on at the current premises at the old rental price of Vt150,000 despite the building construction on-site, in order to avoid the disruption of moving twice within 12 months.
- Management committee (5.1/62) has been reduced by Vt 1,227,880 due to an error in the PDD budget which assumed higher costs for local airfares than was required.

These savings have been applied to the following outputs and activities, where cost estimates have increased significantly:

- Annual Counsellor training in Vila (1.3/9) has increased by Vt 1,462,407 to Vt 4,431,407 because the PDD budgeted for the annual counsellor training in Vila to be facilitated by trainers from FWCC. Following the exposure of VWC staff to the training provided by West CASA to FWCC counsellors in Suva in July, VWC is contracting West CASA to come to Vila to

repeat the training for VWC and Branch staff. This is an important investment in a new partnership for VWC, although it is expected that FWCC will continue to provide annual counsellor training in years 2 to 4. The major increase in costs is to cover airfares for 4 trainers from Melbourne, and West CASA's fee for providing the 5-day training using 4 experienced trainers (A\$12,000). This budget line is also increased to cover 2 outstanding airfares for FWCC trainers who delivered counsellor training in May 2012 of the last phase.

- Branch buildings (2.2/16b) is a new budget line because the costs for constructing a building for TOCC have been carried forward from the last phase, as already mentioned above. The budget of Vt 15,000,000 is based on verbal estimates from the building contractor and has also increased because VWC intends to pay for a surveyor and legal costs to expedite sub-leasing arrangements so that that construction can begin as soon as possible.
- Community awareness workshops and talks (3.1/26) has increased by Vt 3,568,535 to Vt 4,128,535 because VWC will facilitate 7 more workshops than originally planned in the PDD. These are targeted mainly at youth and have already been described in section 3 above; they are an essential investment in consolidating partnerships with the Anglican Church and will extend VWC's targeting of youth and youth leaders. In addition, 6 workshops will be held to disseminate VWC's research findings to Provincial Government councillors and other local community leaders and stakeholders in Port Vila, Shefa, Sanma, Luganville, Penama and Tafea; these were rescheduled from the last phase and will be completed by June 2013.
- Strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation and risk management (5.2/67) has increased by Vt 2,135,094 to Vt 5,304,694. This increase is to cover 2 additional trips by the Australian consultant – one in November focused on workshoping and developing the M&E Plan, and one in March to assist VWC to undertake an internal acquittal. The cost of venues for holding workshops was not included in the PDD cost assumptions and has also contributed to the increased costs. The March visit is expected to be a one-off for year 1 and is needed because this phase is the first time that VWC has only been required to submit one progress report per year; an additional visit will assist to put in place regular review of the implementation schedule and monthly and quarterly internal acquittals.

7.3.2 SCC Revised Cost Schedule

Annex 4C is a revised cost schedule for SCC, and Annex 4D explains and justifies all budget revisions in detail in a change frame. The total budget for SCC remains the same as it was in the PDD. As with the VWC revised cost schedule discussed above, SCC's revised cost schedule takes actual expenditure from July to November 2012 as its starting point and allocates any savings made to areas of over-spending during this period, or areas where further funds are expected to be needed for the remainder of the year.

Savings have been made in several staff salaries due to the changes in staffing discussed in sections 3 to 5 of this report including: the promotion of SCC's Counsellor 1 to the VWC Counselling Supervisor position; the promotion of SCC's Counsellor 2 to the SCC Community Educator/Counsellor position, and the promotion of SCC's Office Assistant to the position of Counsellor 1. These SCC staff will be on probationary salaries in their new positions from January, in addition to other staff to be appointed in February (2 Counsellors and an Office Assistant).

The savings made from these staffing changes have been re-allocated to 4 main areas: additional funds needed for transport, refreshments and food for SCC's training visit to 2 CAVAWs (Vt 108,000); the increased allocation of Vt 731,723 to make up the shortfall in SCC severance allowance provisions at 30th June 2012 (discussed above); an increased monthly allocation for transport (increased from the PDD allocation of Vt 12,000 monthly to Vt 25,000) due to the greater distance needed to travel to the Court House in Luganville (after the old Court House was destroyed by fire); and an allocation of Vt 211,000 for additional equipment – a new photocopy machine (Vt 190,000) and 2 printers (Vt 21,000).

8. REVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES AND TARGETS

Although only 5 months have passed since this phase of the program began, good progress has been made towards achieving outcomes and targets. A total of 1025 counselling sessions have been provided to clients by VWC and Branches; 97.9% of these have been with women, 1.9% with girls and 0.3% with boys. In addition, 283 people requested information, including 50% women, 1% girls, 48% men and 1% boys. This gives a total of 1308 women, men, boys and girls assisted over the last 5 months by VWC and Branches (Tables 4.1.5 to 4.1.7 of Annex 5). Of these, 86 have been assisted to access justice through the client support fund, and 101 have been assisted to get Family Protection Orders to protect themselves and their children from violence.

This section reviews progress on end-of-program and intermediate outcomes and targets included in the M&E framework (Annex 7 of the PDD, or Annex 2 of the M&E Plan). Quantitative data to support analysis in this section is included in Annex 5. Case studies (the main evidence base for qualitative indicators) are included in this section of the report. Analysis is based on a 2-day workshop with key staff where progress was reviewed for each indicator and in relation to VWC's evaluation questions (VWC's M&E Plan, page 13). In addition to discussing outcomes, this workshop also identified implementation issues and VWC's responses; these are discussed in sections 3 and 4 above.

With only 5 months since the beginning of this phase, it is not possible to analyse medium- or long-term trends in VWC client data in relation to baselines. The Final Activity Completion Report for the last phase and the M&E Plan for this phase included quantitative data to the end of June 2012. Progress Report 2 in December 2013 will include data for the whole of year 1, including from CAVAWs²; this will be compared with baseline data and longer-term trends will be analysed.

8.1 Indicators for the Program Goal and Outcome

The goal of VWC's program is the elimination of violence against women and children throughout Vanuatu and the outcome for this phase is effective prevention and response to this problem. These higher level results are measured by triangulating information collected from 3 quantitative and qualitative indicators:

- i. Women empowered to assert their rights (a measure of change brought about from all of the VWC Network's work, including counselling, advocacy, community education and male advocacy);
- ii. Examples of policies, protocols, statements and actions on violence against women and children (a measure of changes brought about due to VWC Network partnerships with a range of agencies, and due to VWC's community education and advocacy work); and
- iii. Family Protection Act (FPA) implemented throughout Vanuatu.

(i) Women Empowered to Assert their Rights

This will be measured by four sub-indicators or proxies, two of which rely on data from VWC's records (a and c below), and two that require data from external sources (b and d). These are:

- a) The number of new clients reporting violence to VWC, Branches and CAVAWs (women, girls and boys);
- b) The number of cases of violence against women and children reported to the Police and health facilities;
- c) The number and percent of new and repeat VWC and Branch domestic violence and sexual assault clients who report to the police;

² CAVAW data for the previous financial year from July to June will be collected annually each July at the national CAVAW training. No CAVAW data is included in this report because the last CAVAW training was held in July 2012 and data from this event was included in the Final Activity Completion Report for the last phase and the M&E Plan for this phase.

- d) Total number of women and men accessing justice through the courts for domestic violence, sexual offences, child and family maintenance and custody cases.

(a) Number of new clients

The total number of new clients seen by VWC and the Branches from July – November 2012 was 348, 95% of whom were women. This includes 208 clients assisted by VWC, 92 by SCC, 34 by TCC and 14 by TOCC (Tables 1.1 to 1.4 in Annex 5).

Comparing these figures with the same period in 2011³ shows that the number of new clients decreased for all centres for the first 5 months of the year. The reduction for VWC is by 14%; this can be explained by the building construction taking place at VWC's current office, which would be a significant deterrent for women approaching the centre for the first time. For SCC, there is a 25% reduction in new clients; the reasons for this are unclear, but may be due to the long waiting times experienced by some clients due to the need to train the most recently appointed Counsellor. TCC had the biggest reduction in new clients (59%), which is due to several factors. The main reason is that many people in Tanna are not aware that the former Project Officer is no longer working for VWC/TCC; many clients are approaching her for counselling at her house and she is not referring them on to TCC. Two other factors are the location of TCC, which VWC has been trying to move to Lenakel for several years to be closer to the majority of the population (but there are no suitable rental premises); and the fact that TCC has not undertaken adequate community awareness in local areas over the last few years. TOCC's new clients also reduced by 52% but this is difficult to interpret given that the centre is so new; VWC has learned that it can take several years for local people to build up confidence to come to a new centre and to break down myths about its purpose and its work.

It is important to put these figures into perspective and to note that fluctuations in client numbers do occur periodically: while the reduction in new clients is 22% for VWC and the Branches combined (comparing July – November 2012 with July – November 2011), the overall reduction in total new and repeat clients is only 6%, because the number of repeat clients has risen. Nevertheless, several strategies have been put in place to address the issues identified: VWC will move to its new premises in January and advertise its new location widely; TCC will focus more on raising awareness around the municipality and will be taking on mobile counselling in year 2; and TOCC will also begin mobile counselling around Sola in year 2. SCC's newest counsellor will not be confirmed; the appointment of a Community Educator/Counsellor who will also undertake counselling duties will reduce waiting times once SCC has 3 full-time Counsellors appointed and trained, in addition to the Community Educator/Counsellor. VWC will expedite the appointment of new SCC staff to address waiting times.

Data on the age and sex of clients has always been collected by VWC, but this has been analysed for the first time for July-November 2012. It is positive that some girls and boys are attending the centres to seek assistance; 17 girls and 2 boys were among new clients over this period. However, the numbers are very small compared with the huge scale of physical and sexual abuse of girls shown by VWC's research (62% of girls experience physical and/or sexual abuse from an intimate partner and 30% are sexually abused before the age of 15 years).⁴ VWC's intensive efforts to target youth over the first 5 months of this phase will continue and the number and percentage of children accessing assistance will continue to be monitored closely.

(b) Number of cases reported to the Police and health facilities

Data from Police and health facilities to December 2011 was included in the Final Activity Completion Report for the last phase; this baseline was also included in the M&E Plan for this

³ The data used here for July-November 2011 is from Progress Report 8 of the last phase: 127-128.

⁴ VWC, 2011, *Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships*, Port Vila: 59 and 95.

phase.⁵ Data for the 2012 calendar year will be included in Progress Report 2 for comparison and analysis.

(c) Number and percent of new and repeat VWC and Branch domestic violence and sexual assault clients who report to the police

Of 249 VWC new and repeat clients seeking assistance for domestic violence, 8% reported to the police; 12% of SCC domestic violence clients reported to the police, 15% for TCC and none for TOCC. Although these figures tend to fluctuate annually, this is a significant reduction compared with the last phase when between 30% and 80% of new VWC clients chose to report to the police. There are several reasons for this reduction. The first is that Counsellors are no longer requiring that clients make a police statement when applying for an FPO – while the FPA does not require this, it has been an internal protocol within VWC in the past. Only 21 VWC clients reported domestic violence to the police, compared with 55 who applied for Family Protection Orders (FPOs).

Other reasons for reluctance by women to report to police are the lack of action taken by police on domestic violence cases where reports are made. This is a strong institutional disincentive to reporting, in addition to other social disincentives; one reason for including this indicator in the M&E framework was to assess the impact of these disincentives, particularly where there is a lack of reliable and regular data from Courts and Police. For example, SCC has several cases where police reports have been made for domestic violence cases to the Luganville FPU, but no follow-up action has been taken by Police. These cases are now before the Court, with contempt of Court charges brought against the Police for their inaction. VWC has learned that ongoing monitoring is needed to ensure that police serve FPOs in a timely manner, despite the establishment of dedicated Family Protection Units within the Police Force. In another SCC case, a court order was issued for child maintenance payments to be made by a certain date; instead of acting on the court order, the police initiated a discussion with the defendant to negotiate an alternative date.

The number of sexual assault cases reported to the Police is much higher than those for domestic violence: all new VWC cases of sexual assault were reported to the police, and 67% of new SCC cases.⁶ All cases of sexual assault against girls were reported the police.

(d) Total number of women and men accessing justice

Section 4.2 above has already discussed the fact that VWC was unable to obtain baseline data for 2011 for this new indicator. However, some data was available from the 2009 Annual Report by the Chief Justice:⁷

- 5% of criminal cases completed in 2009 by the Supreme Court were for sexual offences against children aged 15 years or younger.
- 70% of the criminal cases completed by the Supreme Court were for sexual offences.
- 29% of completed civil cases in Magistrates Courts nationally were applications for Domestic Violence Court Orders.⁸ Of 139 applications for these orders, 112 (81%) were granted. Of these 112, 84 (75%) were issued in Port Vila. The majority of orders granted in Port Vila (67%) were facilitated by VWC.⁹
- Child maintenance cases made up the majority of cases dealt with by the Island Courts: 51% (236) of cases registered were child maintenance claims in 2009, and they made up 55% of

⁵ VWC, 2012, "Monitoring and Evaluation Plan": 96-97.

⁶ TCC and TOCC had no new cases of sexual assault during July – November 2012.

⁷ Judiciary of the Republic of Vanuatu, 2010, Vanuatu Judicial Services and Courts Annual Reports: 2009 Annual Report, Chief Justice's Chambers, Supreme Court of Vanuatu, Port Vila.

⁸ Domestic Violence Court Orders pre-date the passing of the Family Protection Act.

⁹ See baseline data in VWC's M&E Plan, page 99, which shows that VWC facilitated 57 orders in the 2009 calendar year.

completed cases. Of the 447 cases pending at the end of 2009, 260 (58%) were child maintenance claims.

The aim of this new indicator was to enable an assessment of changes in women's and men's access to justice. While the data obtained will not assist with that type of analysis, it does provide an insight into the enormous cost to the country of dealing with violence against women. VWC had intended to trial this indicator over year 1 – this trial will be extended to December 2013 in the hope that adequate sex-disaggregated data will be made available by the Courts.

(ii) Examples of Policies, Protocols, Statements and Actions from VWC Network Partnerships

The purpose of this qualitative indicator is to assess the outcomes from partnerships that VWC initiates and consolidates with communities and agencies in key sectors, by analysing both breakthroughs and backward steps in attitudes and behaviour that are needed to bring about effective prevention and responses to address violence against women and children. It should be noted that most of these outcomes are due to the cumulative impact of VWC's work over many years, even though they have come to fruition over the last 5 months.

The Resolution on the Prevention of Violence Against Women by the November 2012 Synod of the Anglican Church of Melanesia¹⁰ is one of the most important positive statements to emerge in recent months. Although this is due to several factors and actions by a wide range of stakeholders in the Pacific region, it is indicative of an important shift in attitudes at the institutional level and local initiatives in Vanuatu can be seen as an impact of VWC's work. For example, the Anglican Bishop who was guest speaker at SCC Day in August praised VWC for providing effective services in Luganville. He encouraged Anglican women to support SCC and said that Mother's Union members should work alongside SCC to implement some Mother's Union objectives, such the promotion of harmonious relationship within families through awareness and home prayer fellowships. The Mother's Union has since presented VWC with their plan for activities to address violence against women, although they have not yet requested training on how to do this most effectively. The Anglican Diocese of Banks and Torres also recently asked TOCC to distribute VWC's community education materials.

Another example of a breakthrough statement from SCC was during a public talk held at USP Santo as part of the 16 Days of Activism when the Deputy Mayor of Luganville was guest speaker. She commended SCC for providing effective services in Sanma, Penama and Torba Province. She also commented that if it wasn't for SCC, she wouldn't be in her present role, because she was empowered by SCC's services. This was followed up by the Municipality waiving the fee for putting up a banner during the campaign, a first for SCC and an important sign of increased awareness and support. SCC has worked with disabilities groups in Luganville for many years and has combined programs with them for International Women's Day. Although not a direct impact of VWC's/SCC's work, the establishment of the first dedicated officer and office space for disabilities within the Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA) in Luganville is another example of increased awareness of violence against women: when opening this new office space, the Director of DOWA noted that the establishment of this position was especially important because of the prevalence of violence against women with disabilities.

Other breakthroughs at the Branch level are: the Zonal Curriculum Advisor for the Department of Education on Tanna has used VWC's booklet on child abuse in her regular radio programs; Father Luke Dini, retired Anglican Priest and former Member of Parliament, after hearing about the number

¹⁰ <http://anglicanoverseasaid.org.au/uploads/external%20reports/ACOMDraft%20Family%20Violence%20Resolution2.pdf>, accessed through the website Anglican Overseas Aid, 31/12/2012.

of clients assisted by TOCC and VWC's research data on emotional violence, praised the TOCC staff and their work; and positive comments from Chiefs from Pakea and Rah islands after TOCC community awareness activities (Box 2).

Box 2: Chief of Rah Island says we must change our attitudes to women

"I am so happy now, that the TOCC can explain to the community what gender means. Because in this community the men always look down on women and we always treat them as our slaves but now, people of Rah, what we hear today must change our attitudes towards our women. Yes it is true that we always spoil our women. See how the women always suffer by doing all the hard work and at the end of the day, we never thank them or praise them. But we forget that they are so special. On behalf of the Rah community I want to say thank you so much and want to praise the centre for its work". *Chief of Rah Island, 13/11/2012*

"I am so happy and thankful that TOCC is here today with us to celebrate this special event. No government organisations or NGOs ever visited us like this before. This is the first time ever that an organisation came to visit us. We are a forgotten community and we are so grateful for the centre to come and visit the children and we are so glad to hear about domestic violence and other issues that you have given us today". *Chief from Pakea Island, 24/07/2012*

There are several examples of breakthroughs from VWC in initiating or strengthening partnerships at the national and local levels. For example, after a mobile counselling visit to Tagabe on Efate, one of the participants – a local school principal – invited VWC to visit the school. VWC has already done an awareness session for years 1 and 2 and will return in 2013 to undertake awareness sessions with years 3 to 8. Similarly, after attending VWC's youth workshop in September, the VCC male youth officer has developed a plan for 2013 to provide training to VCC youth from different churches; he will organise the trainings, and has invited VWC to facilitate training sessions in Ambae, Tanna and Malekula. In several other cases, approaches have been made, but these have not come to fruition yet: VSO, UNFPA, a Presbyterian pastor and the Police Academy have made initial enquiries for training or awareness sessions. Initial discussions have begun with Digicel to get a free 24-hour national emergency line, and Digicel have also discussed plans to raise awareness about violence against women and children using billboards, flyers and other media targeted at men. These are all important milestones for VWC and evidence of increased awareness that can be linked back to the dissemination of VWC's research findings and the cumulative impact of its work.

Increased sentencing for sexual crimes of violence against women and children and some court judgements are indicative of changes in attitude and behaviour, although monitoring over time is needed to determine whether this is due to individual judges, or evidence of a more widespread institutional change. The 2012 Detainee Census by the Vanuatu Correctional Services Department presents evidence of institutional change in sentencing for sexual offences, due to a guidance judgement by the Chief Justice who indicated that "rape should attract a custodial sentence expect in the most exceptional circumstances".¹¹ Box 3 presents a recent case study which demonstrates the important impact that one gender-sensitive Judge can have when women seek access to justice claim her rights.

Box 3: Judge awards speedy divorce and custody of children to mother

Leimara sought VWC assistance because of the breakdown of her relationship with her husband Jones. Counselling sessions were provided to her for a possible restoration of her marriage, but she felt that it would not work, because of the violence in her life. She opted for a divorce and was assisted by VWC in preparing her documents which were submitted to the Magistrate Court. Her husband did not agree to the divorce, therefore the matter was referred to the Supreme Court,

¹¹ Vanuatu Department of Correctional Services, 2012, 2012 Detainee Census, Port Vila: 1, 13.

because the Magistrate Court does not have the authority to continue with divorce petitions when there is a dispute.

Vanuatu had a female Judge on the bench of the Supreme Court for the first time in 2012. After reading the client's documents the Judge awarded the dissolution of marriage to Leimara. The Judge told Jones that she could not force Leimara to reconcile with him: she had read Leimara's statements about what Leimara had been through in her relationship with him; there was no evidence from him to rebut the claims Leimara made, although he had ample time to file a response in the Magistrate Court and the Supreme Court.

The custody of the children was awarded to Leimara. The Judge told Jones that she could not award custody to him, because he did not deny any of the allegations made by Leimara; should he want custody of the children, he would need to show the Court that he can care for the children better and take care of their needs. The Judge also outlined to Jones what he needs to do should he be granted custody of the children. Jones understood the Judge and agreed for custody to be awarded to Leimara, on the understanding that he will have access to the children and help to maintain them.

This story is significant because when there is a dispute in relation to a petition for a divorce or custody of children, the case usually has to go to trial for the petitioner to prove her allegations. Also, pre-trial conferences are held, trial fees have to be paid, trial dates have to be set, and additional documents have to be filed if need be, and this usually takes many months before a simple matrimonial case is finally settled. However, in this case, the Judge understood Leimara and tried to assist both parties to solve the matter, with both of them looking at the situation more realistically, rather than the husband refusing to divorce because he has grudges against his wife.

VWC contributed to this change by assisting Leimara with counselling, legal information, and comprehensive drafting of sworn statements to be submitted to the Court. The lengthy sworn statement gave a clear picture of Leimara's situation, so that very few questions needed to be asked of the client during the hearing. This was vital for the success of the case because the Judge had all the information needed.

VWC believes that the outcome of this case was due to the Judge being gender sensitive – a woman who completely understood Leimara's situation. Jones told the Judge that he did not want a divorce because he still loves Leimara. However, the Judge told Jones several times that she cannot force Leimara to go back to him. The Judge said that it was clear in the petition and the sworn statement that Leimara does not intend to continue with the marriage, so dissolution of the marriage was inevitable. The Judge also said that, based on the evidence before her, even if dissolution was not granted, the situation would not get any better. *(Names have been changed to protect identities.)*

(iii) Family Protection Act (FPA) implemented throughout Vanuatu

Full implementation of the FPA – through the appointment and training of registered counsellors and authorised persons who can issue Temporary Protection Orders (TPOs) throughout Vanuatu – is in the hands of the Vanuatu Government and thus is beyond VWC's control. Nevertheless it was included as an outcome indicator because VWC has learned that implementation of the Act has a significant preventative impact within communities, in addition to strengthening response by providing access to justice and protection for women and children in times of crisis. Collecting information on the implementation of the FPA also enables VWC to continue its ongoing lobbying, advocacy and monitoring role to improve women's access to justice. In addition, VWC plays a key role in ensuring that the FPA is implemented by facilitating many of the FPOs issued by Magistrates. Three sub-indicators were identified:

- a) The number of trained authorised persons and registered counsellors (women and men) by province and municipality – none have been appointed as yet.
- b) The total number of applications for TPOs and FPOs, and the number issued, by province and municipality to women and men – this is a new indicator to be trialled in year 1 and assumes that this data will be regularly available and accurate. No TPOs have been issued yet due to the delay in appointing authorised persons by the Vanuatu Government.
- c) Examples of women's experiences with TPOs reported to VWC, Branches and CAVAWs.

Unfortunately there has been very little progress on national implementation of the FPA since this phase of the program was designed: no national Task Force meetings were held in 2012, and there was no review of the FPA in 2012 as required in the legislation. No additional Family Protection Units have been established within the Vanuatu Police Force in Penama, Malampa or Torba provinces as originally planned, and no further steps have been taken towards identifying authorised persons.

VWC's M&E Plan (Table 7.5 of Annex 8, page 99) presents data on the number of FPOs issued by the Port Vila Magistrates Court to December 2011. Data from 2012 will be requested and included in Progress Report 2.

Despite the delay in appointing authorised persons with the power to issue TPOs, VWC's national Network of Branches, CAVAWs and male advocates has helped some women and girls in the islands to access FPOs (Box 4). There is considerable case study evidence that when women do apply for and are granted an FPO, this can have a significant impact on the behaviour of some male perpetrators of domestic violence and especially on other community members (see Box 4).

Box 4: Impacts of Family Protection Orders

Sexual abuse prevented by a CAVAW, and a Chief on Ambae is rejected by his community

One early morning I saw a man who passed backwards and forwards in front of my house several times. Finally he left and went to another village. After he left, his daughter Ketty came to my house crying and told me about her father. That Monday afternoon, her father had told Ketty that her aunty wanted to talk to her on the phone. She didn't understand what her aunty was asking her to do. Her father told Ketty that if she slept with him and had sex with him, her aunty would be able to have a custom separation from her husband in the Solomon Islands. Her father also told Ketty that he would give her Vt5,000 to persuade her to have sex with him. Ketty didn't want to have sex with her father so that night, she went to her brother's house. Ketty's father told her that he would give her one week, and if he didn't get an answer, she would be dead. Ketty told me that she wanted a protection order. With the help of SCC, our CAVAW applied for an FPO. When Ketty's father heard about this, he sent a Chief to ask our CAVAW not to apply for the FPO. The Court took a sworn statement from Ketty over the phone and the CAVAW asked Police on Ambae to take her statement. The FPO was served on her father by Police from Ambae. This is the first time that the community saw how an FPO works. The community felt very good about the CAVAW's work. Ketty's father was a Chief. The people told him that he must step down from being a Chief, because they would not listen to him anymore.

FPOs can help to change men's behaviour in Tanna

A Chief from Tanna said thank you to TCC for helping him resolve an issue that he dealt with so many times in custom courts. A woman had been hit by her husband, but he never listened or changed. The Chief said that taking out an FPO against the man made him change – it was an eye opener to the husband and helped him realise his bad behaviour towards his wife and children. The Chief asked if TCC could work with other chiefs to stop all the assaults on women in our islands.

Successful prosecution under the Family Protection Act in Tanna

Kaha from Tanna experienced many years of physical and emotional abuse. She had been assaulted so many times that her rib was affected, she vomited blood and was admitted to hospital several times. She was living under the control of her husband. In 2012 she was beaten up again by her husband and he threatened to kill her with a bush knife. Kaha came to the centre and said that her life was in danger. TCC provided counselling and she was kept in a safe house. In July 2012 her husband appeared in Tanna Magistrate Court and was fined Vt20,000. The case was referred to the Supreme Court, and he was sentenced to 5 years in jail.

(Names have been changed to protect identities.)

8.2 Indicators for Component Outcomes and Outputs

COMPONENT 1: COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The outcome for component 1 is that survivors of violence are empowered, claim their rights and access justice. This is measured by 2 indicators:

- i. The number of women accessing justice; and
- ii. Examples of significant changes in clients' lives

(i) Number of women accessing justice

This is measured by 2 sub-indicators, both of which use VWC Network data and demonstrate the effectiveness of counselling at providing information on options and rights:

- a) Number and percentage of new and repeat clients who receive FPOs or TPOs per year; and
- b) Number and percentage of new and repeat clients accessing VWC legal assistance and outcomes from court cases – data collection on outcomes will be trialled in year 1

VWC and the 3 Branches have assisted 101 women to obtain FPOs in the first 5 months of this phase, including 71 new clients and 30 repeat clients; 55 of these have been facilitated by VWC Counsellors, 25 by SCC, 20 by TCC and 1 by TOCC (Tables 7.1.1 – 7.1.5 of Annex 5).

In addition, 58 clients have received legal information or assistance from VWC's Lawyer, and 6 cases have been registered with the Courts over the past 5 months (Tables 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 of Annex 5). With a PPD target of 600 clients to be provided with legal assistance over this phase, VWC is making good progress towards achieving this outcome. The majority of the cases registered (67%) and 47% of the advice given has been for divorce. This is a new trend that VWC began to observe at the end of the last phase and is evidence that women have been empowered to claim their right to live without the burden of violence.

Despite the positive outcomes from some cases (see Box 3 and Box 8), it is too soon to assess the outcomes from legal assistance, particularly for such a small number of cases. Many cases registered in the last phase are still pending due to extensive delays in court processes. While some cases are dealt with well and in a timely manner, some magistrates may take more than 1½ years to provide a judgement on relatively simple cases, particularly for matrimonial matters. For example, a judgement was given in September 2012 for a claim for compensation for damages for a matrimonial case heard in May 2011; in another matrimonial case heard by the same magistrate in May 2011, the client was still waiting for a judgement in late December 2012.

VWC's strategy for this problem is to continue to write to the Courts about these delays. The 2009 Judicial Services and Courts Annual Report was unable to include an average time from registration to finalisation of cases, so it is not possible to compare the time taken on matrimonial versus other

types of cases.¹² However, it appears that matrimonial cases may be delayed more than other cases, particularly high-profile political cases. VWC is considering documenting the delays in several cases and submitting this to the Chief Justice.

There is also some evidence of different standards being applied to women and men in judgements of matrimonial cases. For example in one case, a woman applied for a divorce and was refused by the magistrate. Later, a man applied for a divorce on the very same grounds, and was granted the divorce. VWC is now trying to use the second case as a precedent for another woman client to obtain a divorce on the same grounds.

(ii) Examples of significant changes in clients' lives

Several case studies have been documented by VWC and Branch Counsellors and CAVAWs of changes that women have made to their lives due to counselling and support provided by VWC Network members; only a selection is included in this report to provide an overview of the type of changes made and the effectiveness of counselling and advocacy work (Boxes 4 to 8).

Box 5: A petition for divorce

Mina is married to a well educated man Reno and they have 4 daughters. Mina and Reno were married through custom marriage. Reno was having extra marital affairs with several women, and there were quarrels in their relationship. In 2012 Reno chased Mina and the children out of their matrimonial home. Mina was devastated, and this also resulted in one daughter missing out on Year 10 at High School because no school fees were paid. Mina needed help, but didn't know where to go for her case and suffering.

One day Reno asked Mina to accompany him to VWC to seek information for their separation. This was the first time she came to know about the VWC. So she returned to VWC later on her own for information and counselling. She decided to petition the court for dissolution of her marriage to Reno. Her relatives reacted and wanted to assault Reno, but Mina discouraged this and said it would not be good for her. She is being assisted by VWC to process her petition to court. Mina is thankful to VWC, because of the information and counselling she received, and for assistance in taking her case to court. She believes other services may not have understood her situation, feelings and frustrations, given that her husband is a lawyer. *(Names have been changed to protect identities.)*

Box 6: Melina's third application for an FPO

Two years ago Melina received counselling at SCC because her relationship with her husband was in crisis. She also requested assistance with an FPO. The following year she got another FPO with SCC's help. This year Melina faced severe violence and humiliation from her husband, and she was terminated from her job following complaints from her husband. Her husband brought another woman to their home, and this was what brought her back to SCC. This time she succeeded by becoming the first client to apply on her own for an FPO. She wrote her statements in English and asked the Counsellor to proof read it before submitting it to Court: "I have to thank the centre for all you support in guiding me through, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to do something for myself". Melina also said this would be her last FPO; she has seen a lawyer who is now assisting her with processing her divorce case. *(Names have been changed to protect identities.)*

In several cases (see Box 4), counselling and support has led to a reduction in the incidence of domestic violence, particularly where men's behaviour has changed as a result of women taking out FPOs, and the relationship has continued on a better and more equal footing. However, accessing

¹² Judiciary of the Republic of Vanuatu, 2010, Vanuatu Judicial Services and Courts Annual Reports: 2009 Annual Report, Chief Justice's Chambers, Supreme Court of Vanuatu, Port Vila.

the legal system should not be seen as the only measure of empowerment, since it can take most women and very long time to even report violence, let alone take legal action against their husbands or partners. In other cases, the counselling process has enabled women to move on in their life after years of violence (Boxes 6 to 8).

Box 7: Counselling from SCC helps Dora to move on with her life and claim her rights

Dora's husband was having extra-marital affair with Tara, who was pregnant. When Dora heard about it, she had an argument with her husband. He decided to send Dora out from their home. It was so painful for Dora to walk out of home leaving her children behind. Dora was crying in most counselling sessions; she said she was angry, let down, used, ignored, and neglected. She had contributed a lot to raising her children. She and her husband had bought land and built a house together. She understood that she was going to lose her property, but most importantly her children and her husband.

After repeatedly coming for counselling, there were a few positive changes for Dora. She felt that she was able to make some decisions, despite the situation she went through. While exploring other options with the Counsellor, Dora recalled her previous employer in Port Vila suggesting that if she ever came back to Port Vila, Dora could have her old job again. Dora decided to move to Port Vila after a few months, and she went back to her old job. She was able to contact her children by phone whenever she wanted to talk to them.

Dora was empowered through the counselling. She understands her rights. She was able to make decisions and move forward in life. When she was given her annual leave, she decided to contact her husband and told him she would be coming to spend time with her children. Dora's children were so happy to spend these precious moments with her again. Dora would wake up early as usual and prepare breakfast for her children. Whenever her children would sit at the table to eat, their 1-year old step- sister would join them. Dora understands that the child is innocent and she treated the baby the same as her own siblings. Although Dora could sense that her husband and Tara weren't feeling comfortable while she was around during her holidays, she stayed on until she completed her annual leave without any hassle from them, and spent as much time as she could with her children. *(Names have been changed to protect identities.)*

Box 8: Mary gets custody

Mary is married and she is the mother of two girls of aged six and four. Her marriage to John was arranged by her relatives and she did not give consent to the marriage. She was forced to marry John because her family owed John's family a favour that they took a long time to repay. Mary experienced physical and sexual abuse in her marriage and occasionally ran away from home with her two daughters. There were constant arguments and she often got beaten and bruised. Mary found out that her husband was having an affair with another woman. She was emotionally affected; she lost her job at the supermarket where she worked and she lost weight. She stayed home and looked after her two daughters while her husband John went to work.

The abuse did not stop. After continuous fighting and crying, Mary finally made a decision and took her two daughters and went back to her home area. Being out of a job, Mary had to sell food and snacks at a nearby primary school every day to ensure that her two daughters continued their education. She also set up a small tailoring business. Since their separation, John stopped supporting her with the children. This has made life extra hard for Mary. Within several months, John found a lawyer and filed a custody case in Court. This was when Mary came to the centre for support and assistance. She was very upset when she came in for counselling because she was scared she was going to lose her daughters. In addition to the counselling, Mary also received legal assistance from VWC's Lawyer and was supported throughout the progress of the case.

Even though John had more money to look after the children, the Court decided in favour of Mary. She won the case and was granted custody of the girls. She showed the Court that she was capable, though struggling, to care and provide for her two daughters. Mary and her daughters continue to live in her home town. John pays monthly maintenance for the girls and contacts them regularly. Mary is happy and relieved that her two daughters are growing up in a safe environment with her. She often drops in to the office to say hi and has become a friend of SCC.

(Names have been changed to protect identities.)

Output Indicators for Component 1

Box 9 below summarises results achieved for July – November 2012 for all outputs in component 1.

Box 9: Output Indicators for Component 1		
Output and Indicators	Results Achieved (July – December 2012)	Evidence
Output 1.1: Effective and confidential crisis counselling and support services		
(i) Number of repeat clients using VWC, Branch & CAVAW counselling services per year (women, girls, boys) Target: 1200 VWC & 1800 Branch & CAVAW repeat clients over this phase	677 repeat clients: ▪ 299 seen by VWC ▪ 378 by the Branches (368 by SCC & 10 by TCC) ▪ 674 were women (99.6%); 2 were girls (0.3%) & 1 was a boy (0.1%)	Tables 1.2 – 1.4, Annex 5
(ii) Number of women & children assisted by the Client Support Fund Target: 80 clients assisted over this phase	86 people were assisted including 68 women, 16 girls & 2 boys. This included 38 VWC Network clients in total (9 VWC, 8 SCC, 6 TCC & 2 TOCC), & fuel provided to Police to serve 46 FPOs. There has been increased use of the fund for 3 reasons: more comprehensive data collection of women assisted by providing fuel to police; increased use of the fund by Branches & CAVAWs; & 14 child sexual assault clients assisted from 1 island by providing the airfare for a doctor to examine the victims & make a medical report.	Table 4.2, Annex 5
(iii) Number of clients using safe house per year	3 clients & 2 boys who accompanied a client assisted (1 VWC & 2 SCC clients)	Table 4.3, Annex 5
(iv) Percentage of clients satisfied with VWC counselling service	15 clients were surveyed including 5 new & 10 repeat clients: all were satisfied, 93% (14) said they got what they came for; & 93% felt the counsellor listened. One client did not feel that the counsellor listened; this client was allocated to a new counsellor because her initial counsellor was away from the office.	Table 4.4, Annex 5
Output 1.2: Legal information, assistance & representation provided to VWC, Branch & CAVAW clients		
(i) Number of clients assisted with Court Fees Fund by type of case per year (VWC, Branch & CAVAW) Target: 600 assisted	74 clients assisted including 40 VWC, 29 SCC, 4 TCC & 1 TOCC: ▪ 53 with child maintenance claims including enforcement fees; ▪ 16 medical fees paid for police statements; &	Tables 7.3.1 – 7.3.5, Annex 5

Box 9: Output Indicators for Component 1		
Output and Indicators	Results Achieved (July – December 2012)	Evidence
	▪ 3 matrimonial fees, 1 civil claim & 1 other fee	
Output 1.3: Enhanced counselling & advocacy skills		
(i) Demonstrated improvement in core crisis counselling competencies over years 1 to 4 Target: 20 VWC & Branch staff & 4 CAVAWs trained per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No assessment available yet of improvements in competency – capacity building objectives for this phase are included in section 6 of this report ▪ 18 VWC & Branch staff trained to date 	Table 10.2, Annex 5
(ii) Regular & consistent group supervision undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No peer or group supervision done at VWC due to lack of Counselling Supervisor ▪ 11 peer supervisions at SCC & 3 in-house trainings on basic counselling skills 	Dec 2012 M&E workshop & SCC reports

COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWs

The outcome for this component is effective services on violence against women and children provided throughout Vanuatu. The indicator for this outcome is: Branches and CAVAWs delivering counselling and community awareness services.

Data to verify this for the Branches is provided in the range of other indicators on counselling above, and on community awareness below, and in Annexes 1 and 5. While some community awareness activities were rescheduled due to the initial delay in receiving AusAID funds, counselling, special events and networking activities have been carried out as planned.

There are now 41 CAVAWs compared with 37 when the program was designed: 1 was set up on Futuna Island in Tafea province, 2 more are in Malampa province (Maskelynes and North West B on Malekula), and 1 more in the Torres group of islands on Hiu Island. This compares with a target of 42 to be established by the end of year 1 and 45 over the 4-year phase.

All CAVAWs are active: most organised 7 community awareness activities during 2011/2012 (the PDD target), and several did 10 or more awareness-raising activities. Loh CAVAW has been revived after input and support from SCC and TOCC staff. CAVAWs on Malampa are very active following the dissemination of the research findings, particularly around Uripiv, where one member has begun negotiating with the Provincial Government for office space in their premises.

About 30 CAVAW members have been trained to undertake counselling and 21 CAVAWs reported on client cases at the last national CAVAW training in July 2012. CAVAWs that have referred clients to VWC and Branches include Melbrin, Ndudui, Matantas, Gaua, West Vanualava, Williams Bay and Aneityum; 12 CAVAWs helped clients to obtain FPOs with assistance from VWC or the Branches (up to June 2012).

CAVAW training by VWC focuses intensively from the outset on the importance of networking with Provincial Government, local agencies, chiefs and other local leaders and stakeholders. This has paid off with many more agencies interested in working with CAVAWs, including government agencies, local and international NGOs such as Red Cross, Live and Learn, UNICEF and VSO. The Department of Women's Affairs has been inviting CAVAW members and male advocates to attend provincial consultations on DOWA's proposed gender policy; other organisations make joint awareness visits to communities with CAVAWs. One measure of the effectiveness of CAVAW networking (and a

measure of the effectiveness of their training) is that several have been asked to stand for Provincial Government positions, including members from Matantas, Lonhali and South Santo.

Stories provided by CAVAWs at the July 2012 national training provide a good insight into their work and impact, particularly where they have been able to assist women and girls to obtain court orders and where severe abuse has been followed up by Police arrests. The use of the client support fund, good support and follow-up from VWC and the Branches, and liaison with the Police (particularly where they have been trained as male advocates) have been critical for this success. Communities are beginning to see that CAVAWs are not only focused on awareness-raising; they are also able to take action to prevent violence (see Box 4) and are following through to see that offenders are arrested (although delays in court processes may not lead to timely prosecution). This type of action has a powerful effect on both women suffering from violence, and men who are perpetrating it. In the words of several staff at the VWC M&E workshop “men know now that they cannot play around with CAVAWs”.

Box 10: Selected stories from CAVAWs

Matantas CAVAW liaises with Luganville FPU to ensure an arrest

A student reported that a man had come into her dormitory at night to rape her. The CAVAW member was planning to take the student to Luganville to make a statement to the Police Family Protection Unit (FPU). However, the rapist also came on the same truck to Luganville, so the CAVAW member phoned ahead to the FPU to warn them about what had happened. He was coming to persuade the FPU to have a roundtable meeting about the rape, to avoid arrest. Because of the action of the CAVAW, he was immediately arrested.

South Santo CAVAW: Men cook for women on International Women's Day

One village in South Santo had a lot of domestic violence happening over the past year, so early in the year the CAVAW had a community awareness talk about the problem. The Chief was happy about the awareness and women were glad that the issue had been discussed openly. This contact was followed up when we asked the Chief to host our activity for International Women's Day in the village. It was a big success and about 200 people attended, including SCC, the Department of Women's Affairs, the Provincial Government, 6 different church groups, women's leaders from 16 villages, and Chiefs. Men and boys from the village cooked lunch for the guests and the women.

Uripiv CAVAW helps 5 women and girls with court orders

One woman who asked for help had wanted to commit suicide because of the violence from her husband. The CAVAW helped her apply for a court order and now she is living with her family. We helped another woman whose husband was having sex with the two oldest daughters. The husband is now in prison and she came back to ask us to help her with getting a divorce; that case is still ongoing. Another woman asked us to help her fill out an application for child maintenance; that case has gone through now and the father is paying maintenance for his child. In another case, we helped a woman apply for child maintenance for 3 children; he is still paying maintenance for the 3 children even though he is married to someone else. Another woman asked us to help her to get her 2nd FPO against her husband; this was successful and he is in prison now.

In addition to the stories presented in Box 10, CAVAWs have been successful in a variety of different cases of violence and harassment against women and children. Some examples are: persuading men to pay school fees for their children; assisting chiefs to resolve disputes in a way that respects women's rights to live without violence; taking a case of sexual harassment (using a mobile phone) to a custom court hearing, where the boy responsible was fined Vt5000; taking a case of physical abuse of a boy child to custom court which also resulted in a compensation payment by the offender; intervening in several incest cases; supporting a group of girls who were raped by a man

after being lured by his wife to a remote location; and dealing with several rape and many domestic violence cases in custom courts where the women's and girls' rights have been respected and where some change in the behaviour of perpetrators was reported. In other cases, some CAVAWs reported that custom court processes had not resulted in any change in men's behaviour, and that much more awareness is needed to work with Chiefs.

Output Indicators for Component 2

Indicators for outputs 2.1 to 2.3 are included in the data presented for components 1 (on counselling and support services) and component 3 (on community education and awareness). Output 2.4 is strengthened capacity of CAVAWs to undertake community awareness, counselling services and local networking. This is measured by the achievements discussed above, and by the number of CAVAW members trained by type of training per year. Several targets were included in the PDD and M&E Plan for different types of training of CAVAW members:

- Forty female CAVAW members were trained at the national CAVAW training in July 2012 and this meets the annual target.¹³
- Three CAVAW members and one male advocate were trained to date in year 1 at the FWCC Regional Training Program in Suva, compared with an overall 4-year target of 24 women CAVAW members and/or male advocates.
- Two CAVAW members have been trained during attachments at VWC, compared with an overall 4-year target of 16.
- Data for all other targets for the whole of year 1 will be provided in Progress Report 2.

COMPONENT 3: COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

The outcome for this component is increased community acceptance that violence against women and children is a violation of human rights; and the indicator for this is the total number and percentage of requests for information by women and men from the VWC Network. The PDD target for this indicator is 3500 requests over the 4-year phase.

There have been 283 requests for information over the last 5 months from VWC and Branches; CAVAW data will be added to this in Progress Report 2. This includes: 127 requests to VWC, 80 to SCC, 44 to TCC and 32 to TOCC. This includes 142 requests from women (50%), 2 from girls (1%), 135 from men (48%), and 4 from boys (1%). These figures underscore the need for VWC to continue its strategy of specifically targeting young women and men, which is a key strategy for this phase.

Compared with the same period last year, there has been a significant decrease in requests for information to VWC (which has reduced by more than half) and TCC (which has reduced by about 75%). The reduction for VWC is due to 2 main factors: the building construction work at VWC's current rental premises, which would be a significant disincentive for new people coming to the centre for any reason (despite the fact that VWC is continuously placing signs on the front gate); and the fact that only 2 mobile counselling visits were done in the last 5 months. Unfortunately current methods of data collection for this indicator are missing some key information requests, including those who ask for information from VWC staff outside office hours (such as at the market), those who approach VWC at booths such as during Law Week or Christmas in the Park (which has become an important entry point for women and men wanting information), and others such as secondary school students who come to use the library for their research. VWC will take steps to ensure that this data is also captured and included in Progress Report 2.

¹³ The PDD and M&E Plan included a target of 50 CAVAW members trained annually at the national CAVAW training. This was a typographical error. With only 42 CAVAWs planned for by the end of year 1, and 1 member per CAVAW attending each training, 50 trainees annually would not be achievable.

The reduction in information requests to TCC is also due to several factors, including those mentioned already above relating to the former TCC Project Officer. In addition, because community awareness has been done in areas where people do not speak Bislama, some information requests were made to the male advocate who accompanied staff on these visits, and were not included in TCC's data collection as a result.

Output Indicators for Component 3

Output 3.1 is greater awareness of the dynamics and impact of violence against women and children and this is measured by 2 quantitative indicators:

- i. The number of VWC, Branch and CAVAW community awareness activities per year, including those targeted at children; and
- ii. The number and percentage of women, men, girls and boys participating in community awareness activities per year.

The 4-year target for this output is 14,500 participants in 200 activities. There were 67 community awareness workshops and talks undertaken by the VWC Network during the first 5 months of the program.¹⁴ This includes 35 activities with new organisations and groups, and 32 follow-up or return visits to raise awareness and provide information on violence against women and children; 52 of these (78%) were with community groups and 1 (15%) were specifically targeted at children or youth. Of the 35 activities with new organisations and groups, 10 (29%) were specifically targeted at children or youth. There were 5154 participants in these activities; 62% were women or girls and 38% were men or boys. Overall, 1413 children and youth under 18 years participated in community awareness activities, which is 27% of all participants. Although this is the first time that VWC has collected and reported age-disaggregated data, these figures are a good indication that VWC is implementing its more intensive strategy of outreach to youth and children, and is on track to achieve targets for this output.

Output 3.2 is comprehensive information and analysis of violence against women and children. The indicator for this output is the research on custom, violence against women and children, and women's human rights that VWC aims to complete by the end of year 3.

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

The outcome for this component is reduced discrimination and increased gender equality in law, policies, and institutions. This is to be measured by three indicators:

- i. Progress made towards legislative compliance with CEDAW, particularly in family law;
- ii. Human Rights Commission established, resourced and operational; and
- iii. Changes in knowledge and attitudes after VWC training.

The first 2 of these indicators assume that the Vanuatu Government will fulfil its commitments under the Law and Justice Sector strategy, and that VWC will have a key lobbying and advocacy input to ensure that this occurs. There is little to report as yet on these first 2 indicators, although lobbying is ongoing by VWC. At a recent meeting on the MDG 2015+ Framework, both government and CSO stakeholders argued for the establishment of a human rights institution.

The third indicator is intended to draw on findings from pre- and post-training questionnaires; none of have been administered yet to training participants. Nevertheless it is possible to point to qualitative evidence of changes in behaviour due to VWC's training with a range of people, including male advocates (see the discussion of output 4.2 below and Box 12). Two recent examples are included in Box 11 below.

¹⁴ This does not include community awareness activities undertaken by CAVAWs.

Box 11: Changes due to VWC's training and awareness activities

Following gender training provided to World Vision in July, some of their staff approached VWC before the 16 Days of Activism Campaign. This was the first time that World Vision has been involved in activities for the 16 Days campaign, and they wanted advice on what to put on their banner. VWC shared the VWC program with them, and the police white ribbon day program and they joined the march through Port Vila for the first time.

VWC initiated a public talk with youth from the Baha'i faith towards the end of the last phase, and followed up by inviting some of these participants to a workshop with youth leaders in September. Several of these Baha'i youth have now initiated their own plan, and have invited VWC to talk to other young women and men from Baha'i communities around Efate about the problem of violence against women and children.

Output Indicators for Component 4

Output 4.1 is increased awareness of gender equality and human rights in key agencies. This will be measured by 2 indicators:

- i. Government reports on international conventions incorporate information on violence against women and children and women's human rights; and
- ii. The number of trainings provided to other agencies and the number of women and men trained – the PDD target is 85 participants trained from partner organisations, including 5 at the FWCC Regional Training Program in Suva.

The draft report on CEDAW includes information from VWC on violence against women, although this is not yet a public document. Similarly, VWC's research findings are being used in the drafting of Vanuatu's report on the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Since the program began in July 2012, 2 trainings have been held with other agencies on gender, human rights, violence against women and the FPA, compared with a PDD budget target of 1 training per year. There were 94 participants including 66 women and girls (70%) and 28 men (30%). Twenty-two of these participants (23%) were girls under the age of 18 years (Tables 10.1.1 and 10.1.2 of Annex 5). This already exceeds the PDD target and is a reflection of both VWC's more intensive focus on youth, and the increased opportunities for working in partnership with other agencies flowing on from VWC's increased profile and the findings from the national research.

Output 4.2 is increased participation and support of men in efforts to eliminate violence against women and children and is measured by 3 indicators:

- i. The number of male advocacy trainings and community leaders workshops with men;
- ii. The number of male advocates trained per year – the PDD target is for 60 men to be trained during male advocacy workshops over the 4-year phase; and
- iii. Involvement of trained male advocates in VWC, Branch and CAVAW activities.

No male advocacy trainings or community leaders' workshops were held during the first 5 months of this phase. However, 9 men have been trained so far in 3 different trainings. Six who are also CAVAW members or who work closely with CAVAWs as community leaders or police officers participated in the national CAVAW training held in July 2012; one of these also attended the FWCC Regional Training Program in Suva in October; and 3 were sponsored to attend 6th Regional Meeting of the Pacific Network Against Violence Against Women organised by FWCC in Nadi in November.

The national network of trained male advocates has continued to play a key role by providing a range of different types of support to VWC, the Branches and particularly to CAVAWs in rural areas. Over the past 5 months they have referred clients to VWC and the Branches, assisted clients to escape from violent situations, offered protection to both clients and CAVAW members threatened

by perpetrators, and accompanied Branch staff (TCC) on community awareness activities to new areas where no Bislama is spoken, where they acted as important intermediaries to the community as well as translators. In their day-to-day work as Chiefs they have presided over custom court outcomes that respect women's and children's rights and have assisted CAVAWs to raise awareness about the problem. As police they have taken the problem seriously and arrested offenders, and a male advocate policeman stationed on Tongoa played a key role in the recent commitment by Tongoa Chiefs to having a violence-free island.

Box 12: Male advocate helps his mother to get an FPO

A youth leader who has been trained as a male advocate came to SCC in October and asked for information on FPOs. He said that as he was growing up, he often witnessed his father being violent to his mother. The next day he accompanied his mother to the SCC. She applied for an FPO and the Counsellor registered it in Court. He took his mother to his home and looked after her while the FPO was in force.

When Police delivered the FPO to his father, he was surprised that his son had assisted his mother. His father thought the violence was a secret between him and his wife. The male advocate also raised awareness among his family members especially his sister and brother-in-law and asked them to also support their mother.

After the father received the FPO, he was terminated from his job, so he asked his daughter for financial assistance. He wanted the daughter to help him to pay back loans and also to buy some food for him. His daughter told him that she can't provide any assistance because she is assisting his brother (the VWC male advocate) to look after their mother. The daughter told him that unless he stops his violent behaviour towards their mother she cannot help him. During their conversation, the father said: "Now I know his training with the VWC is not a waste. He is making use of it".

COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

The outcome for this component is effective management and coordination of the VWC Network and its prevention and response services. The indicator to measure this is: results achieved, strategies reviewed and risks assessed and managed. Discussion of all the indicators above demonstrates that this outcome has been achieved over the first 5 months of this phase.

Output Indicators for Component 5

Output 5.1 is organisational and personnel management and capacity building. Two indicators are used to assess this:

- i. The number of trainings by type and number of VWC and Branch staff trained – the PDD target is 28 VWC and Branch staff trained per year; and
- ii. Demonstrated improvements in staff capacities over years 1 to 4.

Twelve VWC and 6 Branch staff were trained through 3 VWC trainings sessions and 10 training activities provided by other organisations (Table 10.2 in Annex 5). It is too soon to assess improvements in staff capacities; capacity building objectives in various areas are listed in section 6 of this report.

Output 5.3 is sustainable and secure services for women and children. This will be verified when VWC moves into its new premises.

ANNEX 5: 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-Nov 2012	123	49	11	4	2	1	0	1	17	208

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-Nov 2012	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July-Nov 2012	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

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-Nov 2012	202	97%	4	2%	2	1%	208

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-Nov 2012	44	24	5	1	4	3	1	0	11	92

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July-Nov 2012	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	9

Table 1.2c: Total SCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July-Nov 2012	83	90%	9	10%	0	0%	92

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-Nov 2012	22	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	34

Table 1.3b: Total TCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July-Nov 2012	34	100%	0		0	0%	34

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-Nov 2012	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	6	14

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July-Nov 2012	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4

Table 1.4c: Total TOCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July-Nov 2012	10	71%	4	29%	0	0%	14

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-Nov 2012	126	83	31	2	1	1	0	2	53	299

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July-Nov 2012	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 2.2c: Total VWC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July-Nov 2012	298	99.7%	0	0%	1	0.3%	299

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-Nov 2012	117	169	38	0	1	0	0	0	43	368

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July-Nov 2012	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

Table 2.2c: Total SCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July-Nov 2012	366	99%	2	1%	0		368

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-Nov 2012	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	10

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-Nov 2012	10	100%	0	0%	0	0%	10

2.4 TOCC REPEAT CLIENTS

Note: TOCC had no repeat clients for July-Nov 2012.

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.	%	
July-Nov 2012	49	2	51	40%	72	4	76	60%	127

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.	%	
July-Nov 2012	65	0	65	81%	15	0	15	19%	80

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.	%	
July-Nov 2012	12	0	12	27%	32	0	32	73%	44

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.	%	
July-Nov 2012	16	0	0	50%	16	0	0	50%	32

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 – Nov 2012	Centre-based counselling	198	106	40	5	2	1	0	3	59	414
	Phone counselling	24	19	2	0	0	1	0	0	11	57
	Mobile counselling	27	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	36
	<i>Sub-total clients (women & children)</i>	249	132	42	6	3	2	0	3	70	507
	Information (female & male)	66	29	5	3	4	2	0	1	17	127
	TOTAL	315	161	47	9	7	4	0	4	87	634

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 – Nov 2012	Centre-based counselling	147	174	40	1	4	3	1	0	49	419
	Phone counselling	14	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	41
	Mobile counselling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sub-total clients (women & children)</i>	161	193	43	1	4	3	1	0	54	460
	Information (female & male)	19	20	1	1	0	2	0	2	35	80
	TOTAL	180	213	44	2	4	5	1	2	89	540

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 – Nov 2012	Centre-based counselling	25	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	43
	Phone counselling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Mobile counselling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sub-total clients (women & children)</i>	26	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	44
	Information (female & male)	9	12	1	0	0	3	0	1	18	44
	TOTAL	35	24	3	0	0	3	0	1	22	88

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 – Nov 2012	Centre-based counselling	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	11
	Phone counselling	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
	Mobile counselling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sub-total clients (women & children)</i>	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	6	14
	Information (female & male)	11	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	17	32
	TOTAL	12	3	1	1	3	2	0	1	23	46

Table 4.1.5: 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-Nov 2012	1003	97.9%	19	1.9%	3	0.3%	1025

*Note: CAVAW data for the whole of year 1 will be included in PR2 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2013.

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

Year	Women		Girls		Men		Boys		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July-Nov 2012	142	50%	2	1%	135	48%	4	1%	283

*Note: CAVAW data for the whole of year 1 will be included in PR2 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2013.

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)
Jul-Nov 2012	348	677	1025	283	1308

*Note: CAVAW data for the whole of year 1 will be included in PR2 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2013.

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	CAVAWs	Others	Total Assisted
Jul – Nov 2012	Number of women (18+ years)	9	6	5	1	1	46	68
	Number of girls (0-17 years)	0	0	1	1	14	0	16
	Number of boys (0-17 years)	0	2	0			0	2
	Total assisted	9	8	6	2	15	46	86

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-Nov 2012	3	0	0	2	5

4.4 CLIENT SATISFACTION WITH VWC SERVICES

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

Year	Survey Question	New Clients Who Were Satisfied		Repeat Clients Who Were Satisfied		Total New and Repeat Clients Who Were Satisfied	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jul – Nov 2012	Satisfied with the counselling	5	100%	10	100%	15	100%
	Got what she came for	5	100%	9	90%	14	93%
	Felt counsellor listened	5	100%	9	90%	13	93%
Total surveyed		5		10		15	100%

5. VWC AND BRANCH CLIENTS WHO REPORT TO THE POLICE

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

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul – Nov 2012	Domestic Violence	12	123	10%	9	126	7%	21	249	8%
	Sexual Assault	4	4	100%	1	4	25%	5	8	63%
	Total	16	127	13%	10	130	8%	26	257	10%

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		Boy New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jul – Nov 2012	DV	21	8%	0	0	0	0
	SA	5	63%	2	100%	0	0
	Total	26	10%	2	100%	0	0

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
Jul – Nov 2012	Domestic Violence	19	44	43%	0	117	0%	19	161	12%
	Sexual Assault	4	6	67%	0	1	0%	4	7	57%
	Total	23	50	46%	0	118	0%	23	168	14%

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

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police		Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police		Boy New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jul – Nov 2012	DV	18	11%	1	100%	0	0
	SA	1	14%	3	100%	0	0
	Total	19	11%	4	100%	0	0

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

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul – Nov 2012	Domestic Violence	4	22	18%	0	4	0%	4	26	15%
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
	Total	4	22	18%	0	4	0%	4	26	15%

Table 5.3.2: Total TCC Breakdown by age of clients who report to police (delete the columns for boys if there are no boy clients)

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police		Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police		Boy New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jul – Nov 2012	DV	4	15%	0	0%	0	0%
	SA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	4	15%	0	0%	0	0%

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

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul – Nov 2012	Domestic Violence	0	1	0%	0	0	0%	0	1	0%
	Sexual Assault	3	3	100%	0	0	0	3	3	100%
	Total	3	4	75%	0	0	0	3	4	75%

Table 5.4.2: Total TOCC Breakdown by age of clients who report to police (delete the columns for boys if there are no boy clients)

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police		Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police		Boy New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jul – Nov 2012	DV	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	SA	1	100%	2	100%	0	0%
	Total	1	75%	2	100%	0	0%

6. DATA FROM OTHER AGENCIES

- External data for 2011 from Police & Health were included in the M&E Plan baseline data.
- VWC requested Court data for 2011 (baseline data), but nothing has been received yet.

7. LEGAL ASSISTANCE

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

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

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul – Nov 2012	27	28	55	249	22%

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

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

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul – Nov 2012	25	0	25	161	16%

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			
Jul – Nov 2012	18	2	20	26	77%

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			
Jul – Nov 2012	1	0	1	1	100%

Table 7.1.5: Grand Total VWC Network FPOs

Year	Total New Clients Received FPOs	Total Repeat Clients Received FPOs	Grand Total Received FPOs
Jul-Nov 2012	71	30	101

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
Jul-Nov 2012	8	1	2	27	4	6	3	0	0	0	7	58

*CM: Child maintenance enforcement and appeals cases.

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

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

Year	Divorce	FM*	CM*	Child Custody/Access	Property Settlements	Civil Claims	Restraining Orders	Total
Jul-Nov 2012	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	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.

7.3 Number of Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund

Table 7.3.1: Total VWC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund: July –November 2012

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul-Nov 2012	35	2	0	2	1	0	40

Table 7.3.2: Total SCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund: July –November 2012

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul-Nov 2012	13	14	0	1	0	1	29

Table 7.3.3: Total TCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund: July –November 2012

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul-Nov 2012	4	0	0	0	0	0	4

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-Nov 2012	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 7.3.5: Grand Total VWC Network Court Fees Fund

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul-Nov 2012	53	16	0	3	1	1	74

8. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul-Nov 2012	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	4	6	10
	Primary schools	3	0	3
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	0	0	0
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	4	0	4
	Youth organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Private sector organisations	1	0	1
	Total	14	6	20

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.	%	
July-Nov 2012	780	342	1122	49%	810	345	1155	51%	2277

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul- Nov 2012	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	2	24	26
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	0	2	2
	Total	2	26	28

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.	%	
July-Nov 2012	1079	156	1235	80%	299	14	313	20%	1548

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul- Nov 2012	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	9	0	9
	Primary schools	1	0	1
	Others	1	0	1
	Total	11	0	11

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.	%	
July-Nov 2012	267	248	515	62%	182	134	316	38%	831

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul- Nov 2012	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	7	0	7
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Total	8	0	8

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.	%	
July-Nov 2012	204	107	311	62%	120	67	187	38%	498

Table 8.5.1: Grand Total of VWC & Branch Community Awareness Activities and Target Groups

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul- Nov 2012	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	22	30	52
	Primary schools	4	0	4
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	2	3
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	4	0	4
	Youth organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Private sector organisations	1	0	1
	Others (public marketplace)	1	0	1
	Total	35	32	67

Table 8.5.2: 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.	%	
July-Nov 2012	2330	853	3183	62%	1411	560	1971	38%	5154

*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 1 will be included in PR2 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2013

9. MEDIA ACTIVITIES

Table 9.1: Total VWC Media Activities

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July-Nov 2012	19	3	1	1	24

Table 9.2: Total SCC Media Activities

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July-Nov 2012	12	0	1	0	13

Table 9.3: Total TCC Media Activities

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July-Nov 2012	15	1	0	0	16

Table 9.4: Total ToCC Media Activities

Note: No radio programs by ToCC because there is no radio station on Torba.

10. TRAINING

10.1.1 Number of Trainings for Other Agencies and Target Groups

Month & Year	Name of Agency	Content	New	Repeat	Total
July	World Vision	Gender, HR, VAW, FPA	1	0	1
November	Youth leaders	Gender, HR, VAW, FPA	1	0	1
Total trainings: 2					

10.1.2 Number of Participants in Training of Other Agencies

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
July-Nov 2012	44	22	66	70%	28	0	28	30%	94

10.2 VWC and Branch Training

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
July	Grace Ralph	ToCC	Networking, sharing information, data collection skills & management skills	VWC National CAVAW Training
	Lisa Thomas	TCC	"	"
	Kathy Bani	SCC	"	"
	Kathy Bani, Shanna Ligo	SCC	Counsellor skills in Sexual Assault	FWCC/West CASA
	Lynrose Tule, Marilyn Tahi	VWC	"	"
August	Grace Ralph	ToCC	Disaster Risk Management and impacts of cigarettes	NDMO
September	Merilyn Tahi	VWC	Networking, sharing information & experiences	PPDVP Regional meeting, Nadi, Fiji
	Kathy Bani	SCC	Financial management	VWC/Juliet Hunt
October	Merilyn Tahi, Bertha Misseve	VWC	Understanding Gender, GBV and Disaster Risk Reduction	NDMO/VHT, Vila
	Sonia Wasi	VWC	Medical/forensic management of Sexual Assault	UNFPA regional meeting NZ
	Tatavola Matas	VWC	Counselling skills, media, legal literacy	FWCC RTP
	Kathy Bani	SCC	VWC monitoring and evaluation planning	VWC/Juliet Hunt
	Grace Ralph	ToCC	" "	"
	Lisa Thomas	TCC	"	"

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Marilyn Tahi, Sonia Wasi, Christine Keasi, Lily Natu, Lynrose Tule, Tatavola Matas, Bertha Missive,	VWC	“	“
	Lisa Thomas	TCC	Basic Excel	CNS Edwards computer training on Tanna
	Isabelle Iavisi Dorothy Johnson	TCC	Basic MS Word	“
	Lynrose Tule, Juliet Buleko, Tounga Ben, Beatrice Yapus	VWC	Basic MS Word Level 2	CNS Edwards computer, Vila
November	Marilyn Tahi	VWC	Planning for 6 th Regional Women's Conference on VAW	FWCC- Women's retreat, Nadi Fiji
	Kathy Bani	SCC	“	“
	Marilyn Tahi	VWC	Networking, Sharing information	6 th Pacific Regional Women's conference on VAW, Nadi
	Kathy Bani	SCC	“	“
Summary	Total VWC staff trained: 12 Total Branch staff trained: 6 Number of VWC Trainings: 3 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:10			

10.3 CAVAW Training

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
July	Lucien Alfred	Loh	Networking, sharing information, data collection skills & management skills	VWC National CAVAW Training
	Anika John	Hiu	“	“
	Humitly Roger	West Vanualava	“	“
	Catherine P	Sola	“	“
	Balinda Jack	Gaua	“	“
	Bensalyn Wogale	Mota	“	“
	Sera Malachai	Motalava	“	“
	Jocelyn Naupa	South Santo	“	“
	Julie Robinson	Matantas	“	“
	Marie Louise	Bigbay Bush	“	“
	Elsie Paul	Walaha	“	“
	Andrian Vira	NduiNdui	“	“
	Lean Tari	Not Ambae	“	“
	Lily Tavo	Huritahi	“	“
	Meriam Garae	East Ambae	“	“
	Fabian Balango	Gaiovo	“	“
	Anna Coulon	Nasawa	“	“
	Antoinette Are	Loltongo	“	“

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Isabel Bule	Melbrin	‘	‘
	Alice Isaach	Pangi	‘	‘
	Marie Albert	Wawanfonhal	‘	‘
	Ketty Dick	Lolihor	‘	‘
	Asnet Lala	Lonhali	‘	‘
	Monica Philip	Maskelynes	‘	‘
	Leitamat Benoir	Northwest B	‘	‘
	Shina Timothy	Uripiv	‘	‘
	Alice Fraser	Aulua	‘	‘
	Alice Manasah	Burbar	‘	‘
	Juliana Kency	Wala	‘	‘
	Judith Waiwo	Lamen Island	‘	‘
	Leitap Thomas	Emae	‘	‘
	Linda Jimmy	Burumba	‘	‘
	Annie Lorry	Tongoa	‘	‘
	Helen John	Midmauk	‘	‘
	Marie-Jeanne Tanake	Imaki	‘	‘
	Leikoro Dick	Aniwa	‘	‘
	Malafi Napir	Port Narvin	‘	‘
	Esther Mete	Williams Bay	‘	‘
	Seriki Vake	Futuna	‘	‘
	Tasai Henry	Aneityum	‘	‘
July	Bensalyn Wogale	Mota Cavaw	Counselling skills & Public Talks	Attachment at VWC
	Tesai Henry	Aneityum Cavaw	‘	‘
October	Serah Malachai	Motalava Kavaw	Counselling skills, media, legal literacy	FWCC RTP
	Balinda John	Gaua Kavaw	‘	‘
	Juliana Kency	Wala Kavaw	‘	‘
Summary	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 40 Number of VWC Trainings: 2 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 1			

10.4 Male Advocacy Training and Male Leaders Workshops

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
July	Grendly Kenda	Lakatoro police station	Networking, sharing information, data collection skills & management skills	VWC national cavaw training
	William Maltok	Sola Police station	‘	‘
	Bruno Kehma	TCC/Tanna	‘	‘
	Philip Natato	TCC/Tanna	‘	‘
	William Niala	Matantas Kavaw	‘	‘
	Aris Apos	Motalava Kavaw	‘	‘
October	Grendly Kenda	Lakatoro police station	Skills in counselling, media and legal literacy	FWCC/RTP
November	Davis	Police FPU	Networking, Sharing information	6 th Pacific Regional

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Saravanu, Iaken Ampen	VPF Academy		Women's conference on VAW, Nadi
	Saen Fanai	Ministry of Health	“ “	”
Summary	Total men trained in male advocacy: 9 Total men trained in leaders workshops: 0 Number of VWC trainings: 1 Number of trainings by other organisations: 2		No. of male advocacy trainings: 0 No. of male leader's workshops: 0	

ANNEX 6: LIST OF CAVAWS AT NOVEMBER 2012

TORBA		
1	West. Vanualava	Vanualava
2	Sola	Vanualava
3	Mota	Mota
4	Motalava	Motalava
5	Gaua	Gaua
6	Loh island	Torres
7	Hiu island	Torres
8	Ureparapara Island	
SANMA		
1	South Santo	Santo
2	Matantas (Big Bay Solwata)	Santo
3	BigBay Bush	Santo
PENAMA		
1	Melbrin/Melsisi	Pentecost
2	Pangi/South Pent	Pentecost
3	Loltong	Pentecost
4	Walaha	Ambae
5	Nduindui	Ambae
6	E. Ambae	Ambae
7	Nasawa (Marino)	Maewo
8	N. Ambae	Ambae
9	Huritahi	Ambae
10	Gaiovo	Maewo
MALAMPA		
1	Lonahli	Ambrym
2	Wawanfonhal	Ambrym
3	Lolihor	Ambrym
4	Uripiv	Malekula
5	Wala	Malekula
6	Burbar	Malekula
7	Aulua	Malekula
8	Maskelynes	Malekula
9	NorthWest B	Malekula
SHEFA		
1	Tongoa	Tongoa
2	Emae	Emae
3	Burumba	Epi
4	Lamen Island	Epi
TAFEA		
1	Imaki	Tanna
2	Aneityum	Aneityum
3	William's Bay (Dillon's Bay)	Erromango
4	Port Narvin	Erromango
5	Mid Mauk	Tanna
6	Futuna	Futuna
7	Aniwa	Aniwa
Total = 41		

ANNEX 7: AGENDA FOR THE VWC PCC MEETING

Date : February, 2013

Venue : Melanesian 'Poolside' conference room

Time : 1000hrs – 1200hrs

AGENDA

1. Attendance and Apologies
2. Minutes of the last PCC
3. Discussion of the PDD (July 2012 – June 2016)
4. Discussion of the ACR (July 2007 – June 2012)
5. Discussion of the Progress Report 1 (July – November 2012)
6. VWC Property / Office Building
7. Other Business
8. Date of Next Meeting