

# **VANUATU WOMEN'S CENTRE**

## **(Program Against Violence Against Women)**



### **Phase 6**

## **PROGRESS REPORT 2**

YEAR 1 : JULY 2012 – JUNE 2013

and

YEAR 2: JULY – DECEMBER, 2013



Members of NIKOLETAN Council of Chiefs of Tanna, police during an Awareness Workshop on Gender, VAW, Human Rights and Family Protection Act. September, 2013 with VWC Staff

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January, 2014



### **Box 1: VWC counselling service helps Gina to continue her schooling and achieve good grades**

Gina was 12 years old and raped twice by her father. He also beat her and threatened to kill her when he learned that Gina had told her mother about the abuse. Gina escaped to another village which is 8 kilometres from her home. She found shelter and was protected by her school teacher, relatives, CAVAW members and chiefs. They referred her to the VWC. Upon arrival at the VWC, she had counsellors attend to her: she was traumatised, depressed, fearful, ashamed and tearful. Gina experienced nightmares all the time. She was provided legal and financial support and she was accommodated at the safe house before VWC found long-term accommodation for her.

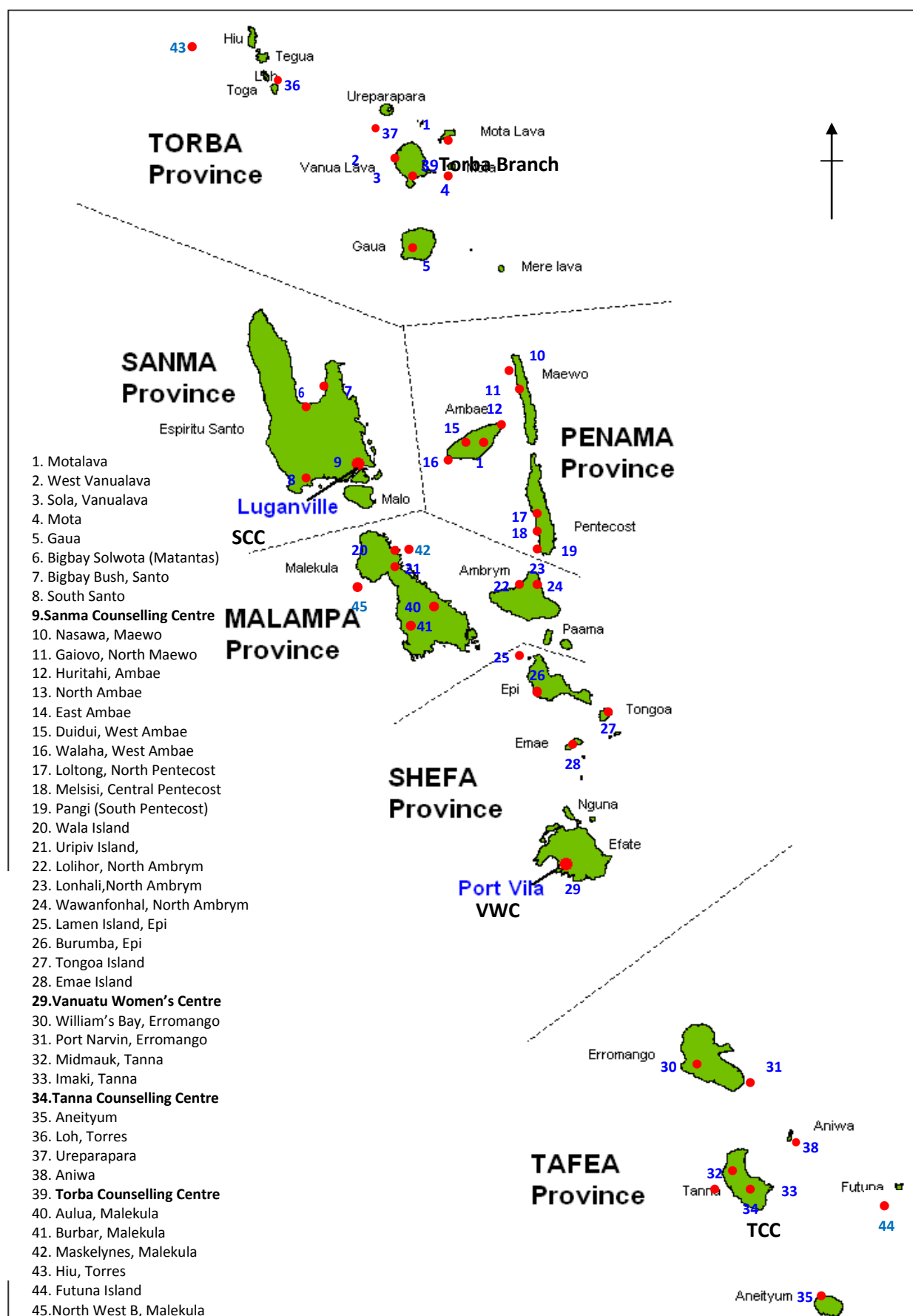
Gina was in year 8 at the time she was sexually abused but she continued school despite beatings from her father. VWC advocated with Gina's mother and with the school for her to continue her schooling on another island. She has done very well in her 2013 exams. She has now completed year 11 successfully and hopes to complete year 12 in 2014.

### **Box 2: Rosina – a brighter smile on her face**

Rosina was married and had three children. She worked as a government worker for many years. She faced physical violence and suffered emotional abuse by her husband; he threatened her in person and through text messages including threats to kill her. Her husband was having relationships with other women also. She started seeking help from the SCC and received counselling in 2010 and this continued through 2013. She applied for a Family Protection Order several times, but the husband continually repeated his abuse. VWC assisted her to apply for a divorce, and the court granted the dissolution of her marriage.

She faced discrimination at the work place from her colleagues also, who accused her of having an extra-marital affair. She was transferred to work in a rural area as part of the disciplinary action taken due to her alleged affair. Rosina was sacked from her work in 2012. She struggled with her children without a job in terms of financial management. The counselling from SCC helped her to face all these problems, by empowering her, and providing information and support. In 2013 she set up a shop which she manages, and a savings and loan cooperative scheme. She now lives in her matrimonial home with her children, and her children are all attending school. Anyone passing through her shop and talking to her can see that she has a 'brighter smile in her face'.

*Note: The names of all clients used in case studies this report have been changed to protect their identities.*



## Acronyms

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development (now Australian Aid)
CASA	Centre Against Sexual Assault, based in Melbourne (Western Region CASA is used by VWC to facilitate counsellor trainings in year 1 and year 2)
<b>CAVAWs</b>	<b>Committees Against Violence Against Women, based in remote island communities in Vanuatu, part of VWC's national network</b>
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
<b>SCC</b>	<b>Sanma Counselling Centre, a Branch of VWC on Santo island</b>
SCF	Save the Children Fund
<b>TCC</b>	<b>Tafea Counselling Centre, a Branch of VWC on Tanna island</b>
<b>TOCC</b>	<b>Torba Counselling Centre, a Branch of VWC on Vanua Lava island</b>
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
<b>VWC</b>	<b>Vanuatu Women's Centre</b>
<b>VWC Network</b>	<b>The headquarters of VWC, all Branches, the CAVAWs and male advocates</b>

<p>Exchange rate used Vatu 87 = AUD 1.00</p>
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## List of Staff and Other Positions at January 2014

### VWC Staff

Coordinator	Merilyn Tahi	Deputy Coordinator	Vacant
Lawyer & Acting Deputy Coordinator	Tatavola Matas Kelekele	Counselling Supervisor	Fridah Butu
Finance/Office Manager	Lisa Ishmael	Mobile Counsellor	Kristine Keasi
Finance/Admin Assistant	Sharlene Sarai	Counsellor	Serah Garae
Office Assistant	Juliet Buleko	Counsellor	Charlotte Wai
Community Educator	Bertha Misseve	CAVAW Officer	Lynne Tule
Research Officer	Leikita Abel	Volunteer (part-time)	GenistaTwomey
Cleaner	Lily Binihi	Volunteer (part-time)	La Tanya Bice
Volunteer (part-time)	Jenny Garae	Gardener	Kerry Tawari Natou

### Tafea Counselling Centre Staff

TCC Project Officer	Lisa Thomas	Counsellor	Lily Natu Tawari
Office Assistant	Priscilla Kausiama	Counsellor	Beatrice Yapus
Volunteer	Julie Loughman		

### Torba Counselling Centre Staff

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

### Sanma Counselling Centre Staff

SCC Project Officer	Kathy Bani	Counsellor	Nadia Eric
Office Assistant	Davina Buleuru	Counsellor	Viran Molisa
Community Educator/ Counsellor	Shana Ligo	Counsellor	Melika Vocor
		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	Lisa Thomas	Trustee	Miriam Abel

### Technical Assistance

FWCC Coordinator	Shamima Ali	Consultant in planning, M&E, risk assessment	Dr. Juliet Hunt
Male advocacy trainer	Stephen Fisher	Research Consultant	Vacant



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of program progress for the whole of year 1, and for the first 6 months of year 2 from July to December 2013. It also updates VWC's future program from January to June 2014 of year 2.

### **Progress Towards Outcomes and Targets (see section 7)**

Most annual targets have been achieved, and there is good evidence of the quality of outputs. Excellent progress has been made towards achieving PDD outcomes and targets over the first 18 months of implementation, with strong evidence that women have been empowered to assert their rights to live without violence and to access justice.

- During year 1 2,396 counselling sessions were provided to clients by VWC, Branches and CAVAWs: 98% were with women, 1.9% with girls and 0.3% with boys. This includes 997 new clients and 1,399 repeat counselling sessions. In the first 6 months of year 2 there were 1,211 counselling sessions, including 423 new clients and 788 follow-up counselling sessions. In addition 1,871 people requested information over year 1, and a further 898 from July to December of year 2, 19% of whom were girls and boys.
- 160 women and children were assisted to access justice and/or provided with protection from violence through the client support fund in year 1, and 153 for the first 6 months of year 2. This includes fuel provided to police to serve FPOs and support to make arrests, particularly for cases of child sexual abuse and incest, in addition to providing safehouse accommodation and other emergency needs.
- The VWC Network assisted 280 women to access Family Protection Orders (FPOs) in year 1, and 139 in year 2. This is a substantial contribution to the implementation of the FPA throughout the country, along with VWC's awareness-raising on the law, the use of VWC's Bislama translation of the Act by several agencies, and VWC's facilitation of FPOs for women from rural areas through CAVAWs.
- Seven law and justice officials were trained in year 1 and 31 in year 2. (One of these, a chief, was trained in both years; this means that 37 different people were trained since July 2012.)
- There is strong evidence that VWC's counselling is bringing about significant changes in clients' lives, through assisting them to access justice by providing legal advice (VWC's Lawyer assisted 115 clients in year 1 and 47 in year 2), providing them with safety and support in times of crisis, working with Chiefs to improve custom court processes and decisions and supporting women to negotiate these processes, reuniting women with children who were removed illegally from their custody, and helping women to come to their own decisions about how to deal with the violence in their lives (see Boxes 1-2, 6-8 and 10).
- VWC and the Branches did 165 community awareness activities in year 1. Of these, 46 in year 1 were follow-up sessions. CAVAWs did 306 activities in year 1, bringing the year 1 total to 471. An additional 102 activities were undertaken in year 2 by VWC and Branches. 81% of activities in year 1 were targeted at community and women's groups, and 77 were targeted at school and youth groups (16%).
- For year 1, there were 28,240 participants in community awareness activities in total, including those who attended more than one session: this includes 14,622 women, 2,561 girls, 9,256 men and 1,801 boys. Overall, girls made up 21% of the 6,595 participants in VWC and Branch community awareness activities in year 2, and boys made up 20%.

Partnerships have been strengthened with Chiefs, the Anglican Church, selected Provincial Governments, law and justice sector agencies, the health sector and schools. There have been several breakthroughs with partners and there is evidence of change in attitudes, behaviours and practices among key target groups, with the potential for institutional changes as the program continues. These include:



- A series of breakthroughs in Tafea Province with Chiefs and Church leaders due to ongoing community awareness activities and the influence of male advocates (Box 3 and front cover).
- Some signs of potential institutional changes within the law and justice sector, the health sector (the establishment of Room 7 in the outpatients department at Vila Central hospital, see Box 4), political participation of women (the introduction of temporary special measures for municipal government, which VWC lobbied for), and with village by-laws on Ifira.
- Breakthroughs into communities that have been very hard for VWC and the Branches to penetrate in the past (Box 11), due in some cases to VWC's efforts to build stronger partnerships with Area Secretaries in several provinces.
- Increased acknowledgement by political leaders of VWC's work and of the scale of the problem of violence against women and children.

### **Progress Compared with the Annual Plan Implementation Schedule (section 3)**

- Of 131 activities planned for year 1, 97 were fully achieved and targets were exceeded for 3 activities (76%); 24 were partly achieved (18%) and 7 were not achieved (5%) (section 3.1).
- Activities not achieved or partly achieved in year 1 included: counsellor supervision by VWC and the Branches (which has improved already in year 2), legal training visits to Branches and CAVAWs (although the target for assistance to Branches to represent clients in court was exceeded), the dissemination of research findings to Provincial Governments (however the findings have been disseminated in many other ways), the production of newsletters (1 was printed compared with a target of 4), updating the CAVAW manual, and organisational activities including internal auditing, the annual public meeting, and the annual financial audit. Strategies have been put in place to address issues for those activities that were not achieved.
- Of 120 activities planned for July-December 2013 in year 2, 67 were fully achieved and 17 were achieved ahead of schedule (70%); 25 were partly achieved (21%); and 11 were not achieved (9%). Most of the activities that were partly achieved or not achieved have been rescheduled to later in year 2 and will be achieved by June 2014 (section 3.2).
- Significant improvements have been made in staff capacity in some areas, which strengthen and consolidate VWC institutional capacity including: the development and trialling of a legal literacy module by the Lawyer; improvements in counselling supervision and training (including the Counselling Supervisor and SCC Project Officer taking on the role of providing counsellor training); and good progress made by the TCC Project Officer in carrying out all aspects of her role. A new Research Officer was appointed in October 2013 and has set up new systems for retrieving Branch data.

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

- Some CAVAWs are struggling to maintain their commitment and work. Although the majority of CAVAWs remain very active, 6 need to be re-established (15%), 6 did little work over year 1 (15%), and 4 remained active but need new members to sustain their work. Two new CAVAWs are in the process of being set up (Windsau on Santo and White Sands on Tanna), and other new CAVAWs are developing well. A dedicated CAVAW Officer was appointed in January (an internal appointment) to address issues identified with CAVAW capacity and sustainability.
- VWC has introduced several changes to staffing to address delays in recruitment and enable all activities to be implemented:
  - training Volunteer Counsellors to act as back-stops;
  - appointing the Lawyer as Acting Deputy (this may require a junior lawyer to be appointed in year 3; this will be assessed in May during annual planning for year 3);
  - revising the advertised role of Human Resources/Office Manager to Finance/Office Manager and allocating funds for a new position of Finance/Administration Assistant;
  - using several volunteers instead of one to provide greater capacity.

### Highlights for the Remainder of Year 2, January – June 2014 (section 5)

- Annual counsellor training in Vila to be facilitated by West CASA (from Melbourne), provided back-to-back with in-house training on basic counselling skills for new staff in March.
- One counsellor training attachment overseas with FWCC for either the newly appointed CAVAW Officer or the TCC Project Officer.
- A community awareness workshop with the Youth Justice Forum in February.
- All Branches and VWC will be undertaking mobile counselling to extend outreach to women who cannot access services at the centres.
- One CAVAW training visit to Tanna to include all CAVAWs from Tafea if possible.
- An extended attachment for an Uripiv CAVAW member for 6 weeks in Vila, to prepare for the establishment of the Malampa Branch from July 2014 in year 3 (to be brought forward from July 2015); 3 other CAVAW members will be attached at VWC in February and March for 2 weeks.
- Four CAVAWs and/or male advocates to be trained at FWCC's Regional Training Program in Suva in May 2013.
- Contracting an consultant to finalise the CAVAW manual.
- A preparatory 1-day workshop in May 2013 for VWC's next research project on custom, violence against women and children and human rights (implementation of the research was originally scheduled to be phased over both years 2 and 3, but will now be undertaken in year 3).
- Client feedback surveys to be resumed in February following training and supervision of the Research Officer.
- A follow-up to the training of other agencies with Anglican youth on Ambae.
- Two male advocacy workshops to be held on Tanna with Presbyterian Mission workers (January) and Chiefs from White Sands area (April).
- Construction of a new structure at the VWC office site for a meeting room for staff (final renovations are expected to be completed by November 2014, in year 3).

### Financial Report (section 6)

Annex 3 and 4 provide details of funds received and expenditure and update the October Acquittal.

- Australian Aid income available for year 2 at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 was Vt 154,104,055 and included the following: Vt 54,392,005 carried forward from year 1 at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013; and Vt 99,712,050 received from the year 2 tranche on 17<sup>th</sup> October (A\$1,107,925).
- The funds carried forward from year 1 to year 2 are due to: the longer time than expected taken to renovate the VWC building; ongoing delays with obtaining a sub-lease for the TOCC building, which accounts for Vt15,000,000; and spending for several large items carried forward from year 1. Vatu 2,988,670 was carried forward in the SCC account from year 1 to year 2.
- Vatu 45,236,237 was spent from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 by VWC, TCC and TOCC. Vt 3,091,987 was transferred to SCC for their year 2 activities through to January 2014.
- VWC expects to carry forward Vt30,584,655 from year 2 to year 3. This includes: Vt15,000,000 for the TOCC building; Vt 1,813,900 for VWC's research on custom, violence against women and women's human rights, because the major costs of implementation will be incurred in year 3; Vt8,788,875 for final VWC building renovations; and Vt 4,981,880 for the Malampa Branch, which VWC now plans to set up in year 3 from July 2014 (these funds have been set aside from foreign exchange gains).
- The revised total budget for year 2 combined for VWC, TCC, TOCC and SCC is Vt 126,508,070. This includes a revised budget for VWC, TCC and TOCC of Vt 114,374,246, and Vt12,133,824 for SCC. This is a decrease of Vt 10,931,308 (8.7%) compared with the Annual Plan budget for year 2.
- Table 7 of Annex 3A is a proposal to deposit the Vt 30,584,655 that VWC expects to carry forward to year 3 into an interest-bearing term deposit account. A similar proposal was included in Progress Report 1, but no action was taken on this by VWC.

## 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 results to be achieved from each component and output are listed in the program design and theory of change diagram (Annex 7). This 4-year phase of the program began in July 2012.

The design encompasses all areas of VWC's national program including the activities of the VWC National Network. 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 safe house facility which pays for allowances for counsellors who stay with clients while in safe house accommodation (all other safe house costs are covered by Australian Aid funds).

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.
- VWC "Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: Program Against Violence Against Women, July 2012–June 2016", and November 2012.
- VWC "Annual Plan for Year 2, July 2013–June 2014", April 2013.
- VWC "Financial Acquittals. Year 1: July 2012–June 2013; and Year 2: July–August 2013", October 2013.

### Report Preparation

This Progress Report is for the second for this phase and covers the period December 2012–December 2013. It summarises progress made on implementing activities and achieving outcomes over the whole of year 1 (July 2012–June 2013) and for the first 6 months of year 2 (July–December 2013). It is based on several participatory workshops with VWC staff over one week and was prepared with contributions from several VWC staff including the Coordinator, Lawyer, Counselling Supervisor, Research Officer, Community Educator, newly-appointed CAVAW Officer, Branch Project Officers, Mobile Counsellor, Finance/Office Manager, 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, monitoring and evaluation including review of outcomes and outputs, risk assessment, and strategic reflection and planning.

### 3. REVIEW OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

#### 3.1 Review of Program Progress, Year 1: July 2012-June 2013

This section highlights major activities and outputs for year 1, compared with PDD and Annual Plan targets. It does not repeat data included in section 7 of this report.

Of 131 activities planned for year 1, 97 were fully achieved and 3 targets were exceeded for 3 activities (76%); 24 were partly achieved (18%) and 7 were not achieved (5%). Activities not achieved or partly achieved included: counsellor meetings and supervision by VWC and the Branches, legal training visits to Branches and CAVAWs (although the target for assistance to Branches to deal with client cases and represent clients in court was exceeded), the dissemination of research findings to Provincial Governments, the production of newsletters (1 was printed compared with a target of 4), updating the CAVAW manual, and some organizational activities including internal auditing, the annual public meeting, and the annual financial audit for the final year of the last funding phase. Strategies have been put in place to deal with implementation issues for those activities that were not achieved. Overall however, good progress was made during year 1 toward achieving outcomes and outputs. A summary of program progress for year 1 is included at Annex 1A.

#### ***COMPONENT 1: VWC COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES***

Eleven of the 13 activities planned for this component were fully achieved during year 1. The two targets partly achieved were counsellor meetings and group and peer supervision. This was due to a delay in the appointment of the Counselling Supervisor in January 2013, and the fact that much of her time in the first months of her employment was devoted to upgrading and reconstructing client files following the dismissal of the previous Research Officer/Deputy Coordinator. This high priority task was completed for VWC and the Branches in year 1. Some progress was made over the final months of year 1 with counsellor supervision, including the provision of in-house training for Branch Project Officers by the Counselling Supervisor focused on group supervision.

Counselling skills for VWC and Branch Counsellors and 5 CAVAW members were enhanced through training provided by the Western Region Centre Against Sexual Assault (CASA, based in Melbourne) in May 2013. This focused on self protection, group supervision, tools for counselling, suicide safety planning, and post-traumatic stress disorders.

VWC's Lawyer assisted 115 clients, and 54 of these were enquiries about divorce. The client support fund has been well-used by VWC, Branches and CAVAWs to provide access to justice in addition to protecting the safety of women and children in crisis. VWC has found that police male advocates are increasingly making requests to use the client support fund for fuel to serve Family Protection Orders (FPOs), and to make arrests on outer islands.

#### ***COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWs***

##### ***Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) Branch Activities***

Of 21 activities planned over year 1, SCC fully achieved 16 and the remainder were partly achieved: CAVAW attachments (1 was done rather than 2), radio programs (37 done compared with a target of 40); mobile counselling in Luganville, a new activity for this phase for SCC (1 was done compared with a target of 6); community awareness visits (5 were done compared with a target of 6); and follow up of male advocates.

**SCC Counselling and Support Services:** A total of 823 new and repeat clients were assisted in year 1. 748 were seen at the Centre, 60 through phone and 15 through mobile counselling. Thirty of these were children including 27 girls and 3 boys. 227 people requested information (166 women and 61

men). There were 270 cases of domestic violence (DV), 40 were referred to the Magistrates Court, 34 to the police and 1 to the public solicitor. There were 372 child maintenance claims, and 55 were referred to the Island Court and 2 to police. Of 63 family maintenance cases, 14 were referred to the Magistrates Court and 3 to police. SCC dealt with one case of child sexual abuse and 5 rape cases during year 1. SCC sought the assistance of the VWC Lawyer to represent several cases in court, including for divorce. SCC assisted 19 clients through the client support fund, including 12 women, 5 girls and 2 boys, and provided safe house accommodation to 6 women. SCC's first mobile counselling was undertaken at Showground area. The SCC Project Officer invested in training new Counsellors over year 1 and held 18 peer supervision sessions, 1 roleplay, 6 counsellor meetings, and daily debriefings and one-to-one case reviews with Counsellors when needed.

**SCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs:** A total of 42 Community awareness activities were conducted for year 1; 12 were targeted at new participants, including 3 new women's groups and one faith based organisation. Over year 1, 2,271 people participated in SCC community awareness activities: 410 men, 110 boys, 1,467 women and 284 girls. Five community awareness workshops were done and 6 special events and one workshop for year 1 was rescheduled to July 2013. The topics of the radio programs included types of violence, child abuse, the effects of violence on children, child maintenance, family maintenance, and VWC services. 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. Ongoing support was provided to CAVAWs particularly those in Sanma province and several were assisted with their cases over the year.

**SCC Branch Management:** The Project Officer and a Counsellor attended a two-week counsellor training in Port Vila from West CASA. This has improved their basic skills and has strengthened the Project Officer's and Counsellor's skills to deliver in-house counsellor training to SCC's new counsellors. Skills taught in this training include self-care exercises for counsellors, putting a break one when a client is in hyper mood, shark-cage metaphor and other basic skills. The Project Officer, 2 Counsellors, Office Assistant and 1 Volunteer also received training during the staff retreat when they contributed to public talks on East Ambae. SCC has good working relationships and network with other NGOs, Municipal and Provincial Governments and other community leaders in all 3 provinces.

### *Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) Branch Activities*

Of 18 activities planned for year 1, TCC fully achieved 15. One activity was achieved in advance, because TCC provided mobile counselling during community awareness visits, when mobile counselling was only scheduled to begin in year 2. Two activities was partly achieved: TCC's Project Officer (PO) did 32 radio programs, compared with a target of 40; this was addressed by VWC providing some examples of scripts to the PO, and by pre-recording some programs when the PO needed to undertake community awareness activities outside of Lenakel. Group and peer supervision and case review was partly achieved over the first half of the year, but more supervision was done by the PO after training provided by the VWC Counselling Supervisor and the target for April – June 2013 was achieved.

**TCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services:** A total of 320 people were assisted from July 2012 to June 2013. This included: 181 requests for information (82 women, 3 girls, and 96 men); 124 clients seen at the Centre including 3 girls; 6 clients assisted through phone counselling; and 9 clients through mobile counselling. There were 98 new clients and 41 repeat counselling sessions. Of these, 28 domestic violence cases were reported to the police, and 2 sexual abuse cases; 14 child maintenance cases were referred to the Island court, and TCC facilitated 45 clients to apply for Family Protection Orders. Through the Client Support Fund, TCC assisted 33 clients by paying for

transport, fuel for police to serve FPOs, and food while they were in crisis. Counsellors provided continuous counselling while clients used safe house facilities.

**TCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs:** During year 1, TCC did 6 community awareness visits to 35 villages, which achieved the PDD target. There were 2,435 participants including 631 men, 409 boys, 850 women and 545 girls. Areas visited included: South Tanna (Tanmelen, Iapnamal, Imarkar and Elkis); White Sands (Kwaromanu, Ikwaneimi, Ianeuten, Ikurup and Ienmilen); North Tanna (Lounimapien, Imafen, Eniu, Enakar, Iluha and Lounara); other areas in White Sands (Imatu, Imale, Yenumakel, Ienimaha, Iarkei and Louniel); Aniwa (Ematu, Ikaikau, Isafai and Irumori primary school); and Erromango (South river, Portnovota, Punrugu, Happy land, Bongil and Williams bay). All these were held with new target groups including 1 primary school in Aniwa.

Public talks were held for 5 special events: Children's Day was celebrated at Loukaru; Peace Day at Athenis; the 16 Days of Activism at Lenakel market place, accompanied by the FPU; International Women's Day (IWD) was celebrated with Midmauk CAVAW; and National Women's Day with women's groups at Lenakel Black Man Town where we had a parade led by Brass Band. Topics for TCC radio programs were human rights, the custody of children, CEDAW, CRC, International Women's Day, what is divorce, what is marriage, the Family Protection Law, child maintenance, child sexual abuse, family maintenance, TCC services, what is rape, and forms of domestic violence. The weekly programs are aired on FM 104 every Wednesday, with repeats on Saturday and Monday. FM 104 is the main radio station that is listened to in TAFEA Province. Through this program TCC has reached thousands of women, girls, boys and men.

TCC provided ongoing support to all Tafea CAVAWs and also worked with Aniwa and Dillons Bay CAVAWs to organise TCC workshops. TCC provided assistance to Port Narvin, Aniwa and Dillons Bay CAVAW clients.

**TCC Branch Management:** TCC has a good working relationship and networking with other NGOs, Municipal and Provincial Government, and other community leaders in Tafea province. TCC liaised with the Area Secretaries to organise all community awareness activities and had its first visit from World Vision. Male advocates assisted TCC to organise all community awareness visits and arranged places for awareness talks, and the Tafea FPU joined in community awareness talks in Erromango and South Tanna. TCC office premises were relocated to Lenakel Municipality in June 2013. This has increased the accessibility of TCC to clients as Lenakel is the municipality and business centre, with the market close by. The capacity of the TCC PO was built during year 1 to organise and conduct community awareness visits on her own, through support and training visits from VWC staff.

### ***Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) Branch Activities***

Of 17 activities planned for year 1, 15 were fully achieved and activities were partly achieved. Activities that were partly achieved included: counsellor meetings, as only 1 case discussion was held with the TOCC counsellor; and follow up on male advocates.

**TOCC Counselling and Support Services:** A total of 154 people were assisted by the TOCC including 60 clients (51 women and 9 girls) and 94 who requested for information (28 women, 63 men and 3 boys). Fifteen clients were supported by TOCC to make reports to the police (including 8 for domestic violence and 7 for child sexual assault). One client received a Family Protection Order and was assisted with safe house accommodation.

**TOCC Community Education, Awareness and CAVAWs:** TOCC conducted 5 public talks on Motalava Island in 6 communities (Rah, Avar, Totoglag, Valua and Demsas/Telvet); 3 in 3 communities on Mota (Tanorosa, Garamal and Panel); 4 in 4 communities in Northwest Vanualava (Leon Bay, Lembo,



Lesu and Ambek); 3 on Tegua island in the Torres group (with 1 women's group and 1 men's group); 3 in 2 communities and 1 youth group in the Sola area; and 4 in 4 communities in East Vanualava (Merelaen, Keyebak, Lalnetak and Fisher Young Training Centre). Children's Day was celebrated on Pakea island where the people were very grateful; the Chief said this was the first time that any outside organisation had ever been there. World Peace Day was celebrated at Vetiboso village on West Vanualava island, where the head of the Qat council of chiefs requested a workshop. The 16 Days of Activism was held around Sola area (Kerepuak village, End of Field and Neregasal village) and International Women's Day was celebrated in Sola, in the Provincial Government Area (Esuva Hall) where all the provincial government leaders were present. After dramas were performed and songs sung by TOCC staffs, many of participants were shedding tears and the former principal of Arep Secondary School commented that he now clearly understands what domestic violence is and what it can do to families and children. National Women's Day was celebrated at Mosina with the assistance of 2 male advocates and speeches were made by the Chief, one of the male advocates and the TOCC Project Officer. The day was highlighted by a drama about sexual violence from the Mosina CAVAW. Topics for the public talks were VWC Services, domestic violence, child physical and sexual abuse, gender equality, human rights and FPOs. A total 609 people participated in these public talks over year 1 including 193 women, 122 girls, 166 men and 128 boys. One radio interview was produced over this period.

**TOCC Branch Management:** The centre had 18 staff meetings and 2 meetings with other departments that invited the TOCC to attend. There were 44 people who visited the centre during this period, both male and female. The centre's Project Officer underwent 4 trainings organised by VWC: the National CAVAW Training, CAVAW Counsellors training, Family violence and Youth Justice (organised by the Pacific Judicial Development), and the staff retreat attended by all TOCC staff. ToCC continues to have a good working relationship with the Provincial Government, CAVAWs, community leaders and other NGOs.

### *VWC Support to Branches*

Of the 6 activities planned for VWC's support to Branches, 3 were fully achieved and 2 were partly achieved for year 1. The Lawyer made one legal training visit to TCC to assist clients in June, compared with a PDD and AP target of 3 training visits (one to each centre). However 8 visits were made to SCC to represent clients in court compared with a target of 4. The other activity that was partly achieved was the construction of TOCC's building; this was beyond VWC's control and is due to the fact that the Provincial Government does not have a lease for the land identified for the building, and therefore cannot grant a sub-lease to VWC to construct the building.

One target was exceeded: VWC made 6 support visits to Branches compared with a target of 5. All Branches were visited by the Counselling Supervisor to check on client filing systems and provide hands-on training in data collection, and TCC's Project Officer was supported by several staff to conducting community awareness activities. Although 5 attachments of Branch staff were planned for the last quarter of year 1 and only partly achieved, the PDD and AP targets were achieved over the year: all Branch POs were attached in Vila for the Monitoring and Evaluation workshop in November 2012, and in April 2013 for the preparation of Annual Plan 2. In addition, the SCC PO was attached at VWC for the Final Activity Completion Report for the last phase in September 2012.

### *CAVAW Activities*

Nine activities were planned for output 2.3; 6 were fully achieved and 3 were partly achieved. Activities that were partly achieved by some CAVAWs include: some did not do 7 community awareness activities; most did not hold monthly collective meetings; and although some followed up well with male advocates, others did not, and some do not have local male advocates (see section 4.2 for a discussion of issues regarding CAVAW activities). A total 1,495 people were assisted by CAVAWs over year 1; this includes 331 clients (317 women and 14 girls) who received counselling



and 1,164 people (707 women, 452 women and 5 girls) who requested information. Most older CAVAWs are providing counselling, but only a few are disaggregating data on clients and information requests by age and sex.

### *VWC Support to CAVAWs*

Eleven activities were planned for VWC's support to CAVAWs: 7 were fully achieved, 2 were not achieved and 2 were achieved in advance of target. Training visits were made to 6 CAVAWs including Maskelynes, Burbar, Aulua, Huritahi, North and East Ambae CAVAWs. One legal visit to CAVAWs done in year 1. One activity was achieved in advance during this period: 3 CAVAW members were attached to VWC for 1 week while in transit for the Regional Training Program conducted by FWCC as well as a volunteer from the Mele community.

### *COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS*

**Community Awareness:** Eight activities were planned for community awareness and 4 were fully achieved; 2 were not achieved and 2 were partly achieved. The two activities that were not achieved included: the dissemination of research findings to 4 Provincial and 2 Municipal Governments; and the production of newsletters (the PDD/AP target was 4 however only one was printed in April 2013). Two activities that were partly achieved included the production of media campaigns and community education materials: TV and radio advertisements on the relocation of the VWC office and the research findings were delayed to year 2; and 3 new posters that required consultations on new layouts were carried forward to year 2. However, one smaller media campaign was done (insertion of the FPA brochure into the Daily Post newspaper) and several other community education materials were re-printed.

Highlights from community awareness workshops included new groups such as Freswota 6 women, Anglican youth leaders on Ambae, and a 3-day workshop with 18 adolescent women in Vila. Several partnerships were strengthened during year 1 including with Anglican Youth and Church staff, Law and Justice Sector agencies, women leaders, Digicel, youth organisations and with primary and secondary schools around Vila. During the year, discussions were held with CARE, Oxfam, Live and Learn, TVET, Vanuatu National Rugby Union, Vanuatu Netball Association, the Mormon Church and USP. There were 38 radio programs done over year 1, in addition to 4 interviews, 1 press release, 2 talkback shows and 2 TV presentations. Public talks for special events were held at Ifira Island, Waisisi, Mele and Anabrou for National Woman's Day in May. Over year 1, a total of 4,372 participants in VWC community awareness activities (1,573 women, 1,299 girls, 682 men and 818 boys).

**Data Collection and Research:** Of the 2 activities planned, 1 was fully achieved and 1 was partly achieved. The VWC Counselling Supervisor and Counsellors reconstructed clients' files and monthly data for July to November 2012 for VWC. A new format for collecting data at booths was developed (and was trialled in Year 2). The client feedback survey was done in the first part of year 1 before the dismissal of the former Research Officer, but was not implemented in the second half of year 1 because the new Research Officer was appointed in October 2013 in year 2.

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

Six activities in this component were fully achieved and one was achieved in advance of the PDD target. Since the February 2013 Family Violence and Youth Justice workshop (focused on how the operational aspects of the FPA could be improved), VWC has held stakeholders to account concerning the MOU that was the outcome of that workshop and continued to work with State Prosecutions and other Law and Justice sector agencies on initiatives to reform the law and reinforce implementation of the FPA. For example, VWC attended meeting with State Prosecutions and the Public Solicitor regarding guidelines for the management of domestic violence cases. Discussions were held with the Vanuatu Law and Justice Partnership (Stretem Rod blong Jastis) regarding a

Human Rights Commission and the VWC lawyer attended a meeting focused on Human Rights Conventions with the Committee on National Human Rights Initiative organised by the Forum Secretariat.

VWC drafted a petition on gender equality, violence against women and women's representation in decision-making which was presented to the Council of Ministers meeting held in Sola in May, highlighting national research findings. VWC liaised with DWA on plans to introduce Temporary Special Measures (TSM).

The activity that was achieved in advance of targets was the training of other agencies: one training per year was included as the target in the PDD and 2 were held during year (with World Vision and youth leaders in 2012). VWC met its target of facilitating one person from a partner agency to attend FWCC's Regional Training Program in Suva; the Chief Instructor from the Police Academy attended the Regional Training Program in Fiji in May 2013.

There was ongoing liaison with male advocates during the year, particularly Ambae Police who assisted with organising staff retreat on Ambae, the FPU officer on Malekula who has been in regular contact and works closely with Uripiv CAVAW, and with Police and male advocates in Vila and Tanna.

#### ***COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING***

Of the 19 activities scheduled for this component, 1 was achieved in excess of targets, 10 were fully achieved, 6 were partly achieved and 2 were not achieved. Activities that were not achieved include reviewing and updating the VWC policy manual which was rescheduled to year 2; and the annual public meeting which was rescheduled to year 2. Activities that were partly achieved include the following:

- staff performance reports (self-assessments were done but staff interviews were not)
- the annual audit for the 2011/2012 financial year (year 5 of the last phase) was delayed due to changes in Law Partners staff and VWC's office relocation
- monthly internal auditing was delayed and completed to May 2013 only, because Law Partners staff entered expenditure on MYOB while VWC the Finance Officer was on maternity leave, changes in staff at Law Partners and the relocation of the VWC office
- two management committee meetings were held compared with the target of 4, but trustees kept up to date by email
- the second Program Coordination Committee meeting was delayed to July 2013 in year 2
- although VWC moved into the new premises in February and the renovation of the annexes was completed in year 1, renovations and refurbishments to the main building are ongoing

The activity that was over and above PDD targets was VWC's participation in the AusAID-contracted review of male advocacy and CAVAW programs by the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW). All other activities were achieved well. VWC's local networking included a meeting with VCC woman's desk and ongoing efforts to work with them (although VWC's approaches have not been taken up by VCC), strengthened liaison with the Malvatumauri due to a key male advocate, Law and Justice Sector agencies, international NGOs, DWA, Vanuatu Humanitarian Team and the SDA Woman's Ministry. International networking through the Pacific Women's Network Against Violence Against Women was ongoing through FWCC, who also provided much needed support and technical assistance, particularly in January and February 2013 as preparations were made for the opening of the VWC building by the Australian Foreign Minister. VWC's Coordinator was a member of the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board and made a contribution to developing the Program Design Document of the Solomon Islands Christian Care Center under the auspices of World Vision.

The annual staff raining retreat was held in June on Ambae and attended by all VWC and Branch staff; it focused on delivering community awareness public talks, data collection forms and systems, and the FPA.

### 3.2 Review of Program Progress, Year 2: July - December 2013

Of 120 activities planned for July-December 2013, 67 were fully achieved and 17 were achieved ahead of schedule (70%); 25 were partly achieved (21%) and 11 were not achieved (9%). Most of the activities that were partly achieved or not achieved have been rescheduled to later in year 2 and will be achieved by June 2014. These are discussed below. Activities that will not be achieved in year 2 include one special event campaign not done by TOCC (for children's day), the renovations of the main VWC building which are now scheduled to be completed in November 2014 in year 3, and construction of the TOCC building.

#### ***COMPONENT 1: VWC COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES***

Eleven activities were planned for this component. Seven were fully achieved, one partly achieved (mobile counselling, with 6 visits done compared with a target of 8), and one was not achieved (annual counsellor training in Vila was rescheduled to March 2014). Two activities were done ahead of schedule or with AP2 targets exceeded. These include:

- group and peer supervision and case reviews which had a target of 12 for this period; 4 group supervisions were conducted plus 27 peer supervision for all sessions to assess all counselling staff including VWC's new Volunteer Counsellors;
- in July the Counselling Supervisor and SCC Project Officer attended the FWCC's counsellor training facilitated by West CASA; topics focused on child sexual abuse, methods of responding to suicide risks, counselling skills for children under 15 and skills in responding to traumatized children;

All VWC and Branch Counsellors, the new Research Officer, Lawyer, new SCC Office Assistant and VWC Volunteer Counsellors attended the year 1 in-house counsellor training that was held in Tanna in October. The training was conducted by the Counsellor Supervisor and SCC PO, and focused on basic counselling skills and data collection, with 1 day for legal literacy. Another activity that was not planned in AP2 was the development and trialling of a legal literacy module by the VWC Lawyer.

Legal assistance was provided to 47 clients, including 23 enquiries about divorce, 9 injury or compensation claims, 5 child custody cases, 4 property claims, 1 claim for family maintenance and 5 others. Eighteen clients were represented in Court and 1 new case was registered for divorce for this period. Eighty-three clients were assisted by VWC and Branches through the court fees fund including 73 child maintenance claims, 8 medical fees, 1 matrimonial case and 1 other.

#### ***COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWs***

##### ***Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) Branch Activities***

Of 18 activities planned for July-December 2013 of year 2, 12 were fully achieved, and 4 partly achieved. Two activities were achieved in excess of targets, and one was done ahead of schedule. Partly achieved activities were as follows:

- 3 workshops were done with the remaining 3 rescheduled to later in year 2;
- 16 radio programs were produced compared with a target of 20;
- although some follow-up was done with male advocates, more follow-up was needed with others; and
- although SCC sent all client data and information statistics to VWC monthly, the format for Branch reports was not used and SCC did not request data from other agencies.

**SCC Counselling and Support Services:** A total of 488 new and repeat clients were assisted: 444 were seen at the Centre and 44 assisted by phone; 133 domestic violence cases were dealt with. Of these, 21 were referred to the Magistrates Court, 20 to police and 3 to the Public Solicitor. 81 cases of child maintenance were referred to the Island Court, 5 to Magistrate Court, 4 to Police and 1 to the Public Solicitor. Five family maintenance cases were referred to Police and 2 to the Magistrates Court. Six clients needed assistance from the client support fund and SCC assisted 10 clients in applying for Family Protection Orders. The defendants were given orders under section 13 of Family Protection Act. Twenty-eight clients were assisted by SCC in paying for their child maintenance court fees, including one for enforcement of child maintenance; one medical fee was paid. The counsellors accompanied clients to court to register their cases and also to the Police.

The provision of counselling supervision and training to SCC's new counsellors was an activity where much more was achieved than planned: SCC's PO conducted 24 peer supervision sessions and held 8 roleplays to train new counsellors. This compares with an AP2 target of 9 supervision sessions and was a good investment in the quality and capacity of new staff.

**SCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs:** A total of 11 Community awareness activities were conducted. This includes 3 workshops held at Lebwibwi in Central Pentecost, Naorotha (Big Bay Bush), and Tuturu which was rescheduled from year 1. Public talks were held in Luganville for Children's Day, in the rural area of Vimele for SCC Day, and on Araki Island for Peace day. Three public talks were held on Malo for the 16 Days of Activism. Over year 2, 734 people participated in SCC community awareness activities including 161 men, 105 boys, 278 women and 190 girls.

SCC had close contact with CAVAWs to assist them to plan their special events and involved CAVAWs in 2 of the 3 community awareness workshops as a training activity; these CAVAW attachments were not scheduled in the AP2 for this period and were achieved in advance. CAVAWs also learned from SCC's handling of cases arising after the workshops. One day of training was provided to Melbrim CAVAW following the Lebwibwi workshop and training was also provided to BigBay Bush CAVAW after the Naorotha workshop, compared to only one training scheduled in AP2. SCC assisted several CAVAWs with their client cases including Nduindui, Melbrim, Gaua, South Santo, Big Bay Bush and Matantas.

**SCC Branch Management:** Two new Counsellors were recruited in July and November 2013. An Office Assistant/Volunteer Counsellor was recruited in November. The Project Officer provided in-house basic Counsellor training to new counsellors in November 2013 and invested time in training all staff in administration, codes of ethics and expectations regarding staff behaviour. The Project Officer attended a two weeks training with West CASA in Suva in July/August 2013. The Project Officer, 2 Counsellors, Office Assistant, and Volunteer also attended the in-house basic counsellor training in October Tanna. The Project was attached to VWC for a week in December 2013. This attachment enabled her to submit SCC draft progress report for year 1 and year 2 in preparation for the visit to Vila for Progress Report 2 in January 2014.

#### *Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) Branch Activities*

Of 18 activities planned for this period, TCC fully achieved 11; 2 were achieved in advance (an additional special event campaign was celebrated for Rural Women's Day and 22 radio programs were done compared to the target of 20). Five were partly achieved: 5 community awareness visits were done compared with a target of 6; 2 mobile counselling visits were done compared with a target of 3; and 2 group and peer supervisions were done compared with a target of 9, due to the dismissal of TCC's 2 Counsellors; for this reason, Counsellors meetings were not held as regularly as planned; and although data was collected from other agencies, it was not provided.

**TCC Crisis Counselling and Support services:** A total of 268 people were assisted during July to December 2013. This includes 160 who requested information (58 women, 1 girl, 2 boys and 99 men), 92 clients seen at the Centre, 4 assisted through phone counselling, and 12 through mobile counselling. During this period 25 cases of domestic violence and 5 sexual abuse cases were reported to the police; and 37 clients applied for Family Protection Orders. Through the client support fund, TCC assisted 28 clients by paying for their transport, fuel for police to serve FPOs and food while they were in crisis.

**TCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs:** During the first half of year 2 TCC did 5 community awareness visits to 27 villages and 2 mobile counselling visits around Lenakel area. There were 1,940 participants including 495 men, 425 boys, 604 women and 416 girls. Areas visited included: Erromango (Port Narvin, White Sands, Cooks Bay, Port Narvin Primary school, Port Narvin Secondary school, and Ipota Secondary School) in July; White Sands on Tanna (Isaka, Yenmilien, Imaio, Port Resolution and Kito) in September; North Tanna (Lowital, Ianalpat, Lawis and Lounapaiu) in October; South Tanna (Itapua, Enmare and Kwaraka) in November; and Erromango (Port Rauah, South River and Punmango) in November. All these were held with new target groups including 2 primary schools in (Erromango and Tanna), and 2 secondary schools in Erromango. Two mobile counselling visits were done nearby to Lenakel (Lounapkigo and Loukatai).

TCC celebrated Children's Day in Lorakau community. TCC had a joint event with the Imaki CAVAW for Peace Day. Public talks were done in 3 market places for Rural Women's Day in October, accompanied by the Vice Secretary General of Tafea Province, FPU and DWA staff. Four public talks were done during the 16 Days of Activism in the White Sands area including Learfi, Waisisi, Enima and Kito; the FPU officer accompanied TCC for these talks; a 1-day Forum was also held with Government and CSO participants on VWC's research findings; a parade was held with the Tafea Secretary-General opening the day which included a song by correctional staff from the One Billion Rising Campaign. Each of the participants gave speeches about how they would address VAW in their work. Topics for TCC radio programs included the research findings and issues related to violence against women and children, and the Project Officer was interviewed about the counsellor training done with West CASA (from Melbourne).

CAVAWs assisted TCC with community awareness activities in Erromango; and a new Imaki CAVAW member accompanied TCC to the South Tanna community awareness for training. TCC had ongoing contact with CAVAWs by phone, and assisted Imaki CAVAW with a client case. Male advocates accompanied TCC to Imaki, S Tanna, White Sands, Dillons Bay and Port Narvin awareness visits, talked during the 16 Days Forum, and supported VWC during talks to the Provincial Government Development Planning meeting and Tafea Provincial Crime Prevention meeting.

**TCC Branch Management:** TCC's program was affected over the last 3 months by staffing issues among the 2 counsellors, both of them were dismissed in mid-November. VWC provided counsellors to assist in November and October. Training in the use of email was provided by VWC to the TCC PO; 3 staff attended VWC's gender training with the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs; and 2 staff sat in on the legal literacy session during VWC's in-house counsellor training held on Tanna. Networking was ongoing with the Provincial Government, DWA, Area Council Secretaries, and Chiefs.

#### ***Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) Branch Activities***

Of the 17 activities planned for the six months, 12 were fully achieved, 4 were partly achieved and one (mobile counselling) was not achieved. Three peer supervisions, 1 group supervision and one roleplay was done by the Counselling Supervisor during her visit to TCC; this compares with a target of 9 counselling supervision sessions over the last 6 months. In addition, only informal meetings were held with counsellors, although regular debriefings were held. Three community awareness



visits were done compared with a target of 6 for the period, and one planned special event campaign was not held (Children's Day).

**TOCC Counselling and Support Services:** Ninety-four people were assisted by TOCC during this period. Forty-five clients were seen including 34 new clients (25 women, 8 girls and 1 boy) and 11 repeat clients; 49 people requested information (27 women and 22 men). Eight clients reported their cases to the police (5 domestic violence and 3 child sexual assault cases). The police on Sola provided support to TOCC with investigation of cases. Counsellors accompanied clients to police and the health centre. One client received a Family Protection Order and was assisted with safe house accommodation due to assault from her spouse.

**TOCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs:** TOCC conducted 10 public talks in 7 communities and 3 schools on Gaua in July, 3 public talks on Ureparapara in September, and 5 public talks in 4 communities and 1 school talk on Mota in November. World Peace Day in September was celebrated at the Anglican Theological Training Centre for the first time, including dramas. This was a breakthrough because the college is where men from all over Vanuatu receive theological training. The 16 Days of Activism was held around Sola area with a parade, speeches from women's leaders, the Provincial Assistant Secretary-General, Police and the TOCC Project Office. The theme was: "Enough, Torba men can stop violence against women and girls in Torba Province". The public talks focused on VWC Services, domestic violence, child physical and sexual abuse, "What is the 16 Days of Activism", gender equality, human rights, and the FPO. A total 1478 people participated in these public talks including 420 women, 330 girls, 377 men and 351 boys.

**TOCC Branch Management:** The centre's Project Officer attended the CAVAW National Training in Vila in July, and the Project Officer and the Counsellor attended the VWC in-house Counsellor Training on Tanna. TOCC had a second counsellor appointed in October and a Volunteer who was taken on after the National CAVAW training. ToCC continues to have good working relationships with the Provincial Government, CAVAWs, community leaders and other NGOs. One highlight of the last 6 months was that the Health Department in Sola liaised with the centre for a joint awareness program.

### *VWC Support to Branches*

One of the 5 activities in this output was achieved in advance of target, 1 was partly achieved and the remainder were fully achieved. The AP2 had a target of 4 monitoring visits to Branches, but 9 visits was done during this period. This included visits to TCC and TOCC in July by the Counsellor Supervisor, 2 visits in September to SCC, 3 visits to TCC in October by Counsellors, and 1 visit was to SCC in October for counsellor recruitment by the VWC Coordinator, Lawyer and Counsellor Supervisor; there was also one visit in November to TCC by the Coordinator for a disciplinary management committee meeting. The activity that was partly achieved was Branch attachments to VWC because planned attachments by new Branch staff did not go ahead as planned.

There was continuous support provided for counselling, advocacy, community education, legal assistance, networking, finance, management and data collection during visits to Branches by phone and email. Branch POs were attached to VWC in December, focused on data collection and review of the implementation schedule.

There have been ongoing discussions with the Provincial Government regarding the TOCC building, and with the building contractor on strategies for getting the lease. The architect prepared draft building plans. However, construction continues to be delayed because VWC has been unable to make progress on getting a sub-lease for land.

### *CAVAW Activities*

Three of the 9 activities planned for this output were partly achieved. These include community awareness and special events; some CAVAWs are very active and undertaking regular special events however some are less active and not doing awareness activities regularly. Although not all CAVAWs have local male advocates, those CAVAWs that do keep strong connections with their male advocates. Some CAVAWs are not meeting regularly while others hold monthly meetings. Other activities for this output were fully achieved include most CAVAWs referring cases to VWC and Branches for FPOs, child sexual assault and arrests, incest, serious assaults, child maintenance cases, child custody, safe house accommodation and family maintenance. VWC and Branches provide continuous support in assisting these cases as well as with FPO applications. Most CAVAWs are networking with their Area Secretaries and Councils as well as with Chiefs, Church groups and other CSOs.

### *VWC Support to CAVAWs*

Three of the 9 activities for VWC support to CAVAWs were not achieved including: legal training and assistance visits (rescheduled to later in year 2); CAVAW attachments to VWC in July after the national CAVAW training were not done (rescheduled to February 2014); and CAVAW honorariums were not paid (rescheduled to 3rd quarter of this phase).

One activity was partly achieved: one training visit was facilitated with 2 CAVAWs on Malekula (Northwest B and 2 members from Uripiv CAVAW attended) compared to a target of 6 set for this period. However, one activity was achieved in advance of schedule: 2 CAVAWs from Port Narvin and Aniwa along with 2 male advocates from Motalava CAVAW attended FWCC's Regional Training Program in Suva in October 2013 instead of May as scheduled in the Annual Plan for year 2.

Four of these 9 activities in this output were fully achieved. VWC provided assistance to CAVAWs for case management including applications for FPOs, child maintenance and other court applications, counselling support, legal information, collection of court documents from airport and registration of cases with the court, and follow-up on the progress of cases. VWC provided support with administration and management of the CAVAWs and encouraged them to do community awareness activities. VWC and Uripiv CAVAW have had ongoing liaison with the Provincial Government regarding the new Branch in Malampa province.

### ***COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS***

**VWC Community Education and Awareness:** Of 8 activities planned for this output, 4 were fully achieved, 3 were partly achieved, and 1 was achieved in advance of schedule. One of the 3 partly achieved activities includes the dissemination of research findings; this was done with Sanma Provincial Government in November and to the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs in Tanna, but the dissemination to Port Vila and Shefa Municipal Governments and to Sanma and Penama Provincial Governments has been rescheduled to later in year 2 (partly because the Port Vila Councillors wanted sitting fees to attend). However, the dissemination of research findings continued through the media and community awareness activities.

Other activities that were partly achieved included the following: one newsletter was published in July (the 2<sup>nd</sup> newsletter for year 1) compared with a target of 2 for the period; and 6 community education materials that required new layout were delayed. However, consultants were held on the content of the new materials with several stakeholders. The activity that was achieved in advance of targets was VWC radio programs: 30 were done compared with a target of 20, including one interview and 2 talkback shows.

VWC established a new partnership with Youth Justice Forum with plans for a workshop in February 2014. Partnerships were strengthened with Provincial Governments of Tafea, Sanma, Torba and



Malampa, and with Area Council Secretaries at Blacksands, Melemaat, Ifira and Erakor. Vanuatu Red Cross for the first time requested for a community awareness with Australian volunteers in September 2013, with a follow-up event organised for White Ribbon Day in December 2013. One highlight of the last 6 months in relation to partnerships is the establishment by Vila Central Hospital of Room 7 under the Outpatients Department, for victims (women and children) of domestic violence and sexual assaults (see section 7 for details). This has resulted in increased referrals and mutual support.

Highlights from special events campaigns for this period included: a talk on legal literacy with youth from Mele on White Ribbon Day in December 2013; on World AIDS Day, Shefa Health Office participated alongside VWC at the Apostolic Church at Ohlen; and during the 16 Days of Activism, VWC provided a talk to the Media Association of Vanuatu for the first time on Domestic Violence.

**Data Collection and Research:** Data collection and analysis was fully achieved with all year 1 and year 2 data entered onto excel sheets by the new Research Officer for both VWC and Branch client and information data. A new format was trialled for collecting data from booths and new systems were established for entering Branch client and information statistics on Excel. This is the first time that Branch data has been entered onto Excel spreadsheets so this is a milestone for VWC. The client feedback survey was not achieved because the new Research Officer and Counselling Supervisor have not yet been trained in the procedures for carrying out the survey questionnaire.

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

Seven activities were planned for this component, 5 were fully achieved, 2 were achieved in advance of schedule or targets, and 1 was not achieved (the training with Shefa Area Secretaries did not go ahead as planned).

There were ongoing discussions with Law and Justice Sector including VWC's participation in newly established working groups on human rights and access to justice. VWC participated in follow-up meetings to the Family Violence and Youth and Justice workshop (held in February 2013) with stakeholders in August and September on how they plan to implement the FPA. In August VWC contributed to the development of the DWA Gender Policy and had discussions with the Law Reform Commission on implementing changes to the penal code and sentencing for sexual assaults. The Ministry of Justice held workshops in October on human rights and access to justice with the participation of VWC, a follow-up meeting was done in November. VWC periodically lobbied DWA to follow-up on previous work done on legislative compliance with CEDAW, and on the status of the next CEDAW and CRC reports. The VWC Community Educator participated in the UNICEF training on child protection in emergencies in December 2013.

Activities that were achieved in advance included training with other agencies: 2 workshops were done compared to one planned in AP2. VWC held a gender relations, violence and human rights workshop with Vila Central Hospital nurses in November for 5 days; and a workshop was held in September with the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs on Tanna. There was no plan to support a staff member from another agency to participate in FWCC's RTP over the last 6 months; nevertheless in October VWC facilitated and lobbied for one male staff from the State Prosecutions funded by Stretem Rod Blong Jastis to attend the Regional Training Program, along with one female Police officer from Saratamata Station on Ambae (funded by VWC) and 2 Police Officers from Vila and Santo who were funded by PPDVP.

#### ***COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING***

Ten activities were planned for this component during the last 6 months; 4 were not achieved. The year 1 financial audit (2012-2013) was not done because the 2011-2012 was delayed (see section

3.1). Internal auditing was not done for June to December 2013 as planned, although this was rectified in January during preparation of Progress Report 2. The annual public meeting was not held out as planned in July 2013 after the CAVAW training in Vila. Progress Report 2 was rescheduled to January 2014 due to the participation of the VWC Coordinator and Consultant in the Tonga Women and Children Crisis Centre (WCCC) program design workshop in December.

Four activities were done that were not scheduled in AP2. These include: the trialling of the new VWC legal literacy module during the in-house counsellor training in October; 2 management committee meetings were held 2 in November (1 for disciplinary meeting in Tanna) and another in December; VWC's participation in the peer review on the draft review report prepared by ICRW; and the Program Coordination Committee meeting held in October, which was delayed from year 1.

VWC has updated the policy manual based on FWCC's new policy and code of conduct, and the code of ethics was discussed during the in-house counsellor training in Tanna. However this activity is only partly achieved because VWC will finalise the policy manual after the next retreat in June 2014. VWC building renovations are still ongoing for the main building although renovations to the counselling section were completed in October 2013.

## 4. PROGRAM CONTEXT, RISKS AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

### 4.1 Changes in Program Context and Risks

As noted in Progress Report 1, 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. This is a positive change, due to the cumulative impact of VWC's work over many years, the impact of findings from the "Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships", and the increased availability of funding to address the problem of violence against women and children.

Nevertheless, it also poses several potential risks: duplication of effort in a small country; increased pressure placed on CAVAWs by other organisations who seek to work with them (given that they are the most active network of rural woman in rural areas); and the risk associated with other organisations promoting unclear or mixed messages that undermine VWC's focus on the rights of women and children to live free from violence. For example, CARE and IWDA are planning to implement a program on Tanna that includes a component focused on prevention of gender based violence. Some organisations have approached VWC for assistance and advice and are referring clients (such as Live and Learn), but others have not. In a small country, it is very important for the messages about violence to be consistent among stakeholders, in order to make progress on the prevention of violence – and particularly messages about the causes of violence, and women's rights. VWC reviewed the risk management matrix during its workshops to prepare this report, but no changes have been made. This will be reviewed again in May during annual planning for year 3.

Another very positive change is the increased opportunity to work with law and justice sector agencies that has arisen out of the Family Violence and Youth Justice Workshop held in February 2013 and the MOU signed all by parties including VWC.

### 4.2 Implementation Issues and Changes in Program Strategies

#### 4.2.1 New Position of CAVAW Officer

##### **The issue: some CAVAWs are struggling to maintain their commitment and work**

During each annual CAVAW training in Vila in July, VWC comprehensively assesses all CAVAWs and their work. During the last training in July 2013, it became clear that several CAVAWs are struggling to keep on track with their voluntary work, for a range of reasons.

There are currently 41 CAVAWs compared with 37 when the program was designed. Four new CAVAWs were set up during the last few months of the last phase including: 1 on Futuna Island in Tafea province, 2 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. While the new CAVAWs are developing well and 2 are already undertaking community awareness activities, some of the older CAVAWs are facing several problems. Even though many are doing 7 or more community awareness activities annually and assisting clients (see section 7.2 for details on the number of CAVAWs undertaking these and other activities), 6 need to be re-established (15%), another 6 did very little work over year 1, and 4 remained active but need new members to sustain their work over the longer-term (10%).

In the past, there were usually only between 1 and 3 CAVAWs who were inactive or facing difficulties. However, the number facing challenges has increased since the beginning of this phase. The type of problems faced are commonplace among voluntary networks and movements and include the following:

- A failure in some cases to hold regular meetings, which are essential to reinforce commitment and solidarity, and share learning from VWC trainings.
- Only one member from each CAVAW typically attends training in Vila or at the FWCC RTP; some trainees have not shared their new knowledge and skills; there is also jealousy and discontent in a few cases among members who have not been selected for such training.
- Some committed CAVAW members are older now or ill, and are finding it difficult to keep up their work; however, a few of these more experienced members are reluctant to delegate responsibility to newer and younger members, and to nurture them to take on more of the work.
- In a few cases, the more active CAVAW members have left the area temporarily (for example for seasonal work overseas) and other members are not confident enough to take on the work.
- Some CAVAW members are unhappy when honorariums are not paid on time, and refuse to keep working until they are paid; some CAVAW members are pressured (by husbands or other relatives) not to do their community awareness activities until honorariums are paid; a few CAVAWs have not met VWC's accountability requirements for honorariums to be paid (signed documentation of community awareness events done by each member).
- In some cases the close relatives of CAVAW members have perpetrated violence against women or children. Instead of providing solidarity and support to these women and working through the issues, other CAVAW members have insisted that they leave the CAVAW; this isolates and victimises women and causes or reinforces rifts within CAVAWs.

VWC foresaw the need to provide more support to CAVAWs during this phase and implemented a strategy of delegating CAVAW networking to Branch Project Officers, with SCC taking responsibility for Sanma and Penama CAVAWs, TOCC for Torba CAVAWs and TCC for Tafea CAVAWs. In addition, the position description of the Community Educator was expanded from July 2012 to include responsibility for nurturing and networking with all CAVAWs, with a particular focus on those in Shefa and Malampa provinces. In the past, this responsibility rested primarily with the VWC Coordinator, who facilitated the establishment of the older CAVAWs, and who had ongoing personal contact with most of the CAVAW members.

### **Implications**

It should be emphasised that the majority of CAVAWs remain active (see section 7.2). Nevertheless, these issues pose a risk to the viability and long-term sustainability of some CAVAWs, and hence to the provision of effective and accessible prevention and response services in some rural and remote areas. One implication is that VWC needs to spend more time working with the CAVAWs that are struggling, and this means that there is less time to nurture those who remain active; this poses a risk of these same issues arising in CAVAWs that are currently strong, since VWC has learned that volunteers such as CAVAW members work best when support, nurturing and training is ongoing. Another implication is that VWC has not yet implemented the strategy (in this phase) of holding workshops with local male leaders following CAVAW training visits; this strategy is only viable if the CAVAWs in the area are already strong and active, and able to respond to and follow up with the male leaders as needed following the workshops.

### **VWC's management response: a new position of CAVAW Officer and slower growth in CAVAWs**

There are 3 responses taken by VWC to address and contain this issue:

- i. The program design has been modified to include a salary for a full-time CAVAW Officer to work with all CAVAWs across Vanuatu, in addition to Branch Project Officers continuing to be responsible for liaising and networking with the CAVAWs in their provinces. An appointment was made in January and the budget revised accordingly (see section 6.3 of this report and Annexes 3C and 3D). The person promoted to this position is a VWC

Counsellor who was formerly a CAVAW member, and who has several years of experience at undertaking community awareness talks. She will be able to assist the CAVAWs with all their needs, including providing support with their cases, and organising and undertaking community awareness events, networking with local leaders and organisations, and CAVAW management.

- ii. Although there are 2 CAVAWs currently in the process of being established (Windsau in Santo and White Sands in Tanna), VWC will focus primarily for the next 6-12 months on consolidating existing CAVAWs and strengthening and re-establishing those CAVAWs that are struggling. Consequently the target of having 45 CAVAWs by the end of this phase may not be achieved.
- iii. Another strategy that will be trialled is to take a CAVAW member on each rural community awareness visit, to provide additional hands-on training and to provide more opportunity for talking through issues that are facing the CAVAWs. Branches (especially SCC) have already begun to involve CAVAW members in Branch community awareness activities by seeking their assistance in organising visits.

This issue will be reviewed in May 2014 during annual planning for year 3. Ideally, each CAVAW needs face-to-face contact with VWC or the Branches annually. Bringing CAVAWs together at Branch level is a possibility that can be considered in May, however budget limitations may prohibit this.

#### **4.2.2 Staff Recruitment and Management**

##### **The issue: delays in staff recruitment**

VWC has often experienced delays with the recruitment of new staff to VWC and the Branches in the past. Often, the pool of applicants includes school leavers with little experience, and very few are able to demonstrate the qualifications, commitments and skills needed to fill positions immediately. For example, no interviews were done for the new position of Human Resource/Office Manager which was included in the budget for year 2, and there have often been delays with the appointment of new Counsellors.

The following strategies will address these issues:

1. Training Volunteer Counsellors to provide a backstop in times of need at VWC, such as when experienced VWC Counsellors are sent to Branches to provide additional support, when staff are on leave, or when counselling staff are needed to participate in community awareness activities.
2. Mentoring and assessing staff over time to assess their capacity and commitment to take on the role of Deputy Coordinator, combined with implementing a teamwork approach to the management of VWC.
3. Revising the advertised role of Human Resources/Office Manager to Finance/Office Manager, and creating a less senior position of Finance/Administration Assistant.
4. Using several Volunteers instead of one to provide greater capacity in times of need, and training them to be able to step into different roles.

##### **1. Training and Using Volunteer Counsellors**

VWC has been trialling a new strategy of training Volunteer Counsellors, in order to avoid implementation issues associated with staff changes including maternity leave, and difficulties experienced over many years in recruiting new staff with commitment and capacity to learn to do this challenging work. This strategy allows VWC to assess potential Counsellors before they are appointed, and to avoid long delays with making staff appointments. The trial began in the last quarter of year 1 when VWC's long-term Volunteer was trained and supported to take on some counselling duties (this Volunteer was previously employed several years ago as the TCC Office Assistant before she moved to Vila for personal reasons). A second Volunteer Counsellor from Mele, who worked as part of the VWC national research team, was taken on during the first quarter of

year 2 after attending the CAVAW counsellor training and the FWCC month-long Regional Training Program in Suva. When TCC's 2 Counsellors were dismissed due to unethical behaviour in November, this strategy enabled VWC to be able to respond immediately with temporary transfers to Lenakel, followed by the permanent transfer to TCC of one of VWC's experienced Counsellors and the first Volunteer Counsellor; both of these staff are from Tafea province. VWC and SCC also plan to train their Office Assistants to be able to step into the counselling role if needed, beginning with tasks such as the lodgement of child maintenance claims.

## **2. Acting Deputy Coordinator**

Following the dismissal of the former Deputy Coordinator in February 2013, VWC made a decision not to advertise this position. Instead, several staff were included in a management team including the Coordinator, Lawyer, Counselling Supervisor and Community Educator. Some were given additional management responsibilities and their capacity to take on the role of Deputy was assessed over the past year. The VWC Lawyer was appointed to the role of Acting Deputy from January 2014. Her capacity to do this role and its implications for the legal assistance and advocacy provided by VWC will be assessed over the coming months and reviewed during annual planning for year 3 in May. It may be necessary to recruit an additional Lawyer from year 3 to ensure that all requests for legal assistance can be dealt with quickly, and to provide more legal outreach services to CAVAWs and Branches. Lack of access to legal services is a serious constraint to women accessing justice in rural and remote areas and VWC will monitor the workload of the Lawyer to ensure that this important service is not jeopardised.

## **3. New positions of Finance/Office Manager and Finance/Administration Assistant**

VWC was unable to fill the position of Human Resource/Office Manager over the past 9 months. A new strategy will be put in place from January 2014 to address the need for additional administrative support. The previous Finance/Administration Officer has been promoted to a new position of Finance/Office Manager, and a Finance/Administration Assistant will be recruited to assist administrative tasks such as the preparation of payment vouchers, banking and filing. Over time, this new recruit may be trained in MYOB so that VWC has a second person able to make MYOB entries when the Finance/Office Manager is on leave. In the past, VWC has contracted Law Partners to provide this additional accounting support, including when the former Finance/Administration Officer was on maternity leave; however, this was an expensive strategy and several errors needed to be corrected when she returned from leave. Having a back-up person who can perform a range of different financial and administrative roles will strengthen VWC's overall administrative capacity. In addition, promoting the former Finance/Administration Officer to the role of Finance/Office Manager will enable the Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator to delegate more administrative matters. The Finance/Office Manager will receive additional training to enable her to carry out these additional duties.

## **4. Increasing the pool of Volunteers**

In the past, VWC has usually budgeted for only one Volunteer. The new strategy (included in the Annual Plan for year 2) is to take on several Volunteers, provide them with a range of training (including receptionist/office assistant, counselling, and community awareness talks), and assess their capacity over time to fill in for these roles. This will strengthen VWC's capacity to provide back-up in times of high workload or when permanent staff are on leave. The current group of volunteers are tertiary students and are paid on a part-time basis according to the number of days worked each week. This strategy allows VWC to assess the capacity and commitment of volunteers over a period of time, and to select and provide further training to those who show the greatest potential. This strategy will be used by VWC to help prepare for the maternity leave of the Counselling Supervisor, and by SCC to prepare for the maternity leave of one of the newly appointed Counsellors.

### 4.3 Lessons Learned

The importance of working in partnership with other agencies to increase the effectiveness of prevention work and service provision has been reinforced over the last 12 months. Partnerships with some faith-based organisations (such as the Anglican church), Provincial Government including Area Secretaries, the health sector, and law and justice sector agencies have all helped to increase the effectiveness and outreach of VWC's work (see sections 3 and 7).

One strategy that has been particularly effective is using male advocates to assist with organising community awareness activities, especially on Tanna. This has worked even better when both male advocates and police accompany VWC or Branch staff on community awareness visits. It provides an opportunity to train the police, who learn from hearing and observing VWC, particularly when they attend awareness talks on the FPA, and workshops on the problem of violence against women and children which cover the causes and consequences of violence. When VWC works in partnership with both chiefs/male advocates and police, this sends a very strong message to the community: it shows that the police are behind VWC in its efforts to eliminate violence, and reinforces VWC's credibility and authority. It also provides an opportunity for the police – many of whom are frustrated by the lack of available resources – to do their work in communities. Through this 3-way partnership between VWC, the police and chiefs/male advocates, the capacity of everyone to work effectively is strengthened.

VWC's use of the client support fund further strengthens partnerships with Police, because it enables the police to do their work (by making arrests and serving court orders). However, VWC has learned that the client support fund should only be used to assist police to make arrests when the individual police have already received training as male advocates, or when they are well-known to VWC. This strategy is to ensure that cases are followed up seriously. The use of the client support fund in this way plays a significant role in assisting to implement the Family Protection Act in rural and remote areas, which in turn supports women and children to access justice and claim their rights.



## 5. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, JANUARY – JUNE 2014

### *COMPONENT 1: COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES*

Ten mobile counselling sessions are planned on Efate over the next 6 months. Four will be in rural Efate and 6 in the settlements around Port Vila. Six of the areas are new areas where VWC has never been before. Three of the 6 areas specifically requested VWC to go; the other 3 are initiated by VWC.

Fifteen group or peer supervisions are planned for the next 6 months. The Research Officer and the new CAVAW Officer appointed in January will be included in these sessions as part of their training. The group and peer supervisions are important to be held to up-skill and train the volunteer counsellors and other counsellors as the Counselling Supervisor will be going on maternity leave in May. Role-plays may also be included in these in-house training sessions.

Counsellor Training in Vila with VWC and Branch staff and four CAVAW members will be done in March, facilitated by the Western Region Centre Against Sexual Assault (West CASA) from Melbourne. The 5 day training will focus on suicide, child sexual assault, skills for counselling young girls and boys, and for giving talks on sexual assault in schools. In-house counsellor training will also be conducted in March, by VWC for all Counsellors to strengthen counsellors' basic skills. One Counsellor will be attached to FWCC in April 2014 in Suva.

### *COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWs*

#### *Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) Branch Activities*

One SCC Counsellor will be attached at the VWC for one week in February. This will be an opportunity for her to learn from VWC Counsellors regarding how to deal with clients' cases in counselling sessions and accompanying clients to other agencies. Other new counsellors and the new Office Assistant/Volunteer Counsellor will receive hands on training from the Project Officer. This will enable the new Office Assistant/Volunteer Counsellor to assist the Counsellors if needed. Training will include role plays, group supervision, counsellor meetings and peer supervision.

Four community workshops are planned for the next six months. Three will be in Santo and one on Maevo Island. One workshop in Windsau, Big Bay Bush is a request from the Sanma Provincial Area Secretary. It is a follow-up to a previous workshop that the centre organised in their area in 2011. Chiefs from Hog Harbour, East Santo and Nukuku village (West Coast Santo) are also requesting SCC to run workshops in their areas. The request from the Hog Harbour chief is a follow-up to a workshop that was held in his area in December 2012. Whilst attending the public talk at the end of the workshop, he gathered information on domestic violence issues and this has impacted a lot on his custom court decisions. The Chief from Nukuku stated that because West Coast Santo is one of the most remote places in Santo, his people are being ignored and lack a lot of information that others are benefiting from. He requested that a workshop be held in his place in early 2014 to assist his people in Nukuku area.

Nine mobile counselling visits will be done around Luganville town at Teproma, Banban White Wood, Million Dollar Point, BP Burn, Pepsi, Chapius, Showground, Sarakata and Solway. The mobile counselling will assist women especially who are having difficulties in travelling to town to find help. (Only 6 per year were planned in the PDD but SCC was only able to do one in year 1, and will attempt to achieve more so that overall PDD targets can be reached by the end of this phase in June 2016.) 24 radio talks will be produced from January to June 2014. The new Community Educator/Counsellor will assist the Project Officer to do radio talks regularly and she will attend a 1-day training by the VBTC in Luganville to assist her to undertake this task.

SCC will organise public talks around Luganville to mark International Women's Day on 8th March and National Women's Day in May. Stakeholders in Luganville will take part in the activities in Luganville and SCC will also respond to stakeholders' invitation to participate in other agencies' activities in Luganville, to assist with building better working relationships. SCC will liaise with the Sanma Provincial Government for VWC to disseminate the national research results to Area Secretaries' and Luganville Municipal Counsellors.

Networking with VWC, TOCC, CAVAWs, NGOs and communities in the 3 province (Sanma, Torba and Penama) will be done through phones and meetings. SCC's Project Officer will assist TOCC to conduct 2 workshops on Torres and Vanualava islands. Three CAVAWs from the Northern Provinces (South Santo, Nasawa and Matantas) will be attached at SCC in March. This will help to train CAVAWs to organise their activities. They will also participate in role plays as part of basic counsellor skills training. SCC will visit a newly set-up CAVAW (Windsau) in the Big Bay Bush area in February. The Windsau CAVAW members will also attend the SCC domestic violence workshop there, organised by the Area secretary. The workshop will be followed by a 1-day training for the Windsau CAVAW. Two CAVAW members from Matantas and Gaiovo CAVAWs will accompany SCC on community awareness workshops in February and May to West Coast Santo and Naviso on Maewo.

Staff collective meetings will be held regularly to discuss activities and update staff on their general knowledge of VWC's work. Staff meetings will help guide the management of the centre especially to implement all activities planned for January to June for year 2. Counsellors meetings, group supervision and peer supervision will be held and by carrying out these meetings, the Project Officer can also monitor counsellors' performance and identify topics for in-house training for all staff. The SCC Project Officer will assist to provide CAVAW counsellor skills training for 5 days in late January/early February. SCC counsellors will attend a 5 day Counsellor training to be provided by West CASA from Australia and 5 days of VWC in-house Counsellor training, in Vila. SCC will send 1 CAVAW member from Nasawa CAVAW to attend FWCC's RTP in May 2014.

#### ***Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) Branch Activities***

TCC has two new Counsellors who transferred permanently from VWC to TCC in January 2014. One is an experienced Counsellor who has worked for Vanuatu Women's Centre since 1995. The second was a Volunteer Counsellor, who was previously Office Assistant at TCC for several years. The TCC Project Officer and the 2 counsellors will attend the counsellor training to be facilitated by West CASA from Australia in March, and also the VWC in-house counsellor training in March.

One community awareness visit is planned for the remainder of year 2 and will be held at Letawapam community in February 2014. Two mobile counselling visits will be held around Lenakel area for 3 days at Letaus in March and Isini in April. Eighteen radio talks will be produced in FM 104 from January to June 2014. Two special event campaigns will be held: TCC will have a joint program with the Tafea Women's Association for IWD, and National Women's Day will be held in Manuapeng community in May.

Staffs collective meetings will continue to be held to discuss activities and update staff. Staff meetings will guide the management of the centre especially to implement all activities planned for January to June 2014. Counsellors meeting, group supervision, role plays and in house training will continue to be held and by carrying out these activities, the Project Officer will also monitor Counsellor's performance.

#### ***Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) Branch Activities***

Four mobile counselling visits will be targeted to communities around Sola on Vanualava Island. These are communities that the centre has not been receiving any clients from. One will be in February at Neregasal village, two in April at Nerekon and Mosina communities and one in June at

Wesilat village. Fifteen group and peer supervisions and/or role-plays will be held for the 6 months. This is to improve the counsellors' capacity and to increase repeat counselling sessions, taking into account that TOCC has a newly appointed counsellor.

Three community awareness visits are planned for TOCC to conduct a series of public talks with communities and schools. One will be in February on North, West and South Gaua. One in March at Toga (in the Torres Group) which will be assisted by the Sanma Counselling Centre Project Officer, and one in Vatop community (this is where incest is very high, and the chief has requested a workshop). The Vatop visit will also be assisted by the SCC Project Officer. Both the Toga and Vatop visits will include hands-on training for the TOCC PO in delivering community awareness talks; during the Vatop visit, the SCC Project Officer will be giving feedback to the TOCC PO to assist her to develop these skills.

### ***VWC Support to Branches and CAVAWS***

Three monitoring visits will be made to Branches by VWC including TOCC in February, SCC in March and TCC in April. The visit to TOCC is to supervise and provide further training to the Project Officer in conducting peer and group supervision and role plays with counsellors. One of the new SCC counsellors will do a working attachment with VWC in February, and 1 SCC and 1 TOCC counsellor will do working attachments with VWC after the in-house counsellor training in March. The lawyer will be making two legal training visits, one to TCC in April and one to SCC in April, in addition to providing legal assistance to the branches and representing clients in court as needed.

A CAVAW Officer will be appointed in January. The role of nurturing and assisting the CAVAWs was delegated to the Community Educator at the beginning of year 1. Over the past 12 months it has become clear that a dedicated staff person is needed to focus on and assist the CAVAWs specifically, to provide additional support to ensure that all the 41 CAVAWs carry out their activities (see the discussion in section 4.2 of this report). A counselling skills training will be provided to 15 CAVAW members in late January/early February focused on basic counselling skills. This training will be co-facilitated by the VWC Counsellor Supervisor and the SCC Project Officer. One CAVAW training will be held in April on Tanna. This training will include the members of the two CAVAWS on Tanna, as well as members of the two CAVAWS on Erromango. If possible the CAVAWs from Futuna, Aniwa and Aneityum will also participate. This will be an opportunity to train the new CAVAW Officer to do CAVAW training. The Lawyer will accompany other VWC staff to provide training on legal literacy to the CAVAWs.

Four CAVAWs will be attached to VWC. Two will be attached in February, after the CAVAW counsellor training. Two others will be attached in March after the CASA Training. One from the Uripiv CAVAW in Malampa will be attached for an extended period for 6 weeks; this will focus specifically on training and preparations to support the establishment of the Malampa Branch, which VWC is considering bringing forward from year 4 to year 3, provided there are adequate funds to do so.

Three CAVAW members will be attending the FWCC Regional Training Program in May to further enhance their knowledge and skills in addressing the issue of Violence against Women. One will be selected from Nasawa CAVAW in Maewo to strengthen their work, and the other 2 will be selected from Aulua and Burbar CAVAW.

### ***COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS***

In the next six months, VWC will conduct 5 awareness workshops on the findings of the research. These workshops will be done with the Shefa Provincial Council Members, Tafea Provincial Council Members, Penama Provincial Council Members, Luganville Municipal Council Members and Port Vila Municipal Council Members. A workshop will also be conducted with the Youth Justice Forum in

February. This is a follow up to a talk given to the group in October, after which the majority of youths showed interested in knowing more about Domestic Violence.

From January to June, 20 radio programs will be produced on VBTC. VWC will celebrate International Women's Day in March and National Women's Day in May. Media campaigns will also be done during the two special events. Three newsletters will be produced in February, March and June.

Twelve community education materials will be printed. Ten thousand copies of the booklets on Domestic Violence, Rape and Human Rights Toksave will be printed in January. Fifteen thousand copies each of the seven new IEC including: sticker on stopping violence against children, a sticker on FPO, a poster targeted at young women, a male advocacy poster, a child rights poster, a poster on FPOs and a poster on the FPA. These will be printed in February. Before finalizing these materials, a workshop will be held in January with selected VWC staff and Branch Project Officers to review the draft of these materials. New layouts will be developed for 2 further new materials to be printed in May: a male advocacy brochure and a leaflet targeted at community members on how to support women living with violence.

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

VWC will undertake one week training in March with the Anglican Male Youths on Ambae. This is a follow up to the initial workshop done with them in May 2013.

Two male advocacy workshops to raise awareness on Gender, VAW, Human Rights, FPA and VWC research results will be held on Tanna. One will be with the Presbyterian Mission workers from TAFEA Province in January; and one with chiefs from the White Sands area. Both of these requests came about as a result of the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs workshop held in Tanna in September.

#### ***COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING***

VWC's draft updated Policy Manual will be reviewed in January with selected staff and Branch Project Officers and revisions made based on their feedback. The manual and code of conduct will be finalised after the staff retreat in June 2014, which will also include a legal literacy training. Staff performance reports will be done in June.

The financial audit for year 5 (July 2011-June 2012) will be completed in February 2013, and the year 1 audit (July 2012-June 2013) will be completed by May. Twelve internal audits are scheduled: internal audits for June to December 2013 will be done in January 2014. Two management committee meetings will be held in March and May. The annual public meeting will be held in March during the in-house counsellor training while the Branch Project Officers and some CAVAW members are in Port Vila.

The implementation schedule will be reviewed for progress on work done in January (for preparation of this report), March (when the Branch Project Officers are in Port Vila for counsellor training), May (during annual planning for year 3) and June (during the retreat). There will be two program coordination committee (PCC) meetings in February and June. The FWCC Coordinator will attend the PCC to provide technical assistance and support to VWC.

Work to renovate the VWC's main building will continue over the remainder of year 2 and through the first quarter of year 3. A new structure will be constructed for a staff meeting and tea room, and a covered walkway will be constructed between the main buildings and the annexes.

## 6. FINANCIAL REPORT

### 6.1 Summary of Funds Received and Expenditure

Table 1 of Annex 3A summarises Australian Aid income available for year 2 at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 which was Vt 154,104,055 and included the following:

- Vt 54,392,005 carried forward from year 1 at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013; and
- Vt 99,712,050 received from the year 2 tranche on 17<sup>th</sup> October (A\$1,107,925).

The large amount of funds carried forward from year 1 to year 2 is due to the following reasons:

- The much longer time taken to renovate the VWC building. All building funds were originally budgeted in the PDD to be spent in year 1; Vt22,950,869 was rescheduled to year 2 when the Annual Plan for Year 2 was prepared (see Annex 2C of the AP2), and an additional Vt3,467,554 was unspent in year 1 at the end of June 2013.
- Ongoing delays with obtaining a sub-lease from the Torba Provincial Government for the land for the TOCC building, because the Torba Provincial Government does not legally own the land. This accounts for Vt15,000,000 of the funds carried forward from year 1 to year 2, which includes a substantial proportion of the foreign exchange funds received from the year 1 tranche (Vt9,287,897 was received as a foreign exchange gain for year 1).
- Vt1,033,093 from foreign exchange gains from the year 1 tranche were set aside in April 2013 when preparing the budget for year 2, in case of future foreign exchange fluctuations or other needs such as for Branch buildings (see Annex 2A of AP2, page 49). All foreign exchange gains have been reallocated to other activities (see details below).
- Although there was overspending in some outputs over year 1, spending for several large budget items was carried forward from year 1 to year 2, such as: the rescheduling of the year 1 in-house counsellor training to year 2, layout and printing costs for 3 new community education materials, only 1 newsletter was printed in year 1 (rather than 4 budgeted in the PDD which was revised to 3 when the year 1 budget was revised in April 2013), the rescheduling of workshops with Provincial and Municipal Governments for dissemination of the VWC research findings, staff medical insurance for year 1, and fees for the annual audit for the 2011/2012 financial year (see October 2013 Financial Acquittal, pages 4-5 and Annex 1B).

Table 2 of Annex 3A shows that Vatu 45,236,237 was spent from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 by VWC, TCC and TOCC. Table 2 also shows that Vt 3,091,987 was transferred to SCC for their year 2 activities through to January 2014. Table 3 provides a reconciliation of funds remaining in VWC's account at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 (Vt 105,775,831), including petty cash allocations to VWC, TCC and TOCC.

Table 4 summarises funds set aside for VWC's severance allowance liabilities at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013, including the interest credited to Account 688052 in October 2013 when it matured (Vt 106,607), and the funds deposited for year 1 severance liabilities for VWC, TCC and TOCC. The total amount set aside is Vt 7,819,521 in ANZ term deposit account 688052 (see Annex 3E of this report). Table 5 of Annex 3A shows that VWC received Vt 3,322,490 as a foreign exchange gain from the year 2 tranche.

Table 6 summarises the funds available for year 2 (including Vt2,988,670 carried forward in the SCC account from year 1 to year 2), the funds that VWC expects to carry forward to year 3 at this stage (Vt30,584,655), and the revised total budget for year 2 combined for VWC, TCC, TOCC and SCC which is Vt 126,508,070. Funds that VWC expects to carry forward to year 3 are as follows:

- Vt15,000,000 for the construction of the TOCC building.



- Vt 1,813,900 for VWC's research on custom, violence against women and women's human rights – although preliminary work for this research will begin in May in year 2, the major costs of implementation will now be incurred in year 3. This is a sound approach given that the Research Officer is still relatively new to VWC and its work.
- Vt8,788,875 for final building renovations to the main annex and fencing, which may also be used to purchase furniture. Note that Vt3,467,554 carried forward from the revised year 1 allocation for the building (revised in April 2013 during preparation of the Annual Plan for year 2) has not been carried forward for the building but has been allocated to other budget items.
- Vt 4,981,880 for the Malampa Branch. VWC's PDD planned for the Malampa Branch to be established in year 4 from July 2015. These funds have been set aside from foreign exchange gains to enable the establishment of the new branch to be brought forward to July 2014 in year 3. This is the PDD budgeted amount for the first year of the Branch operations. Any further foreign exchange gains from the year 3 tranche will be dedicated to enabling the new Branch staff to participate in all trainings, planning and review meetings and workshops in Vila. This means that funds that were initially set aside for other Branch buildings when preparing the Annual Plan for year 2 will be dedicated to covering the cost of Malampa Branch operations from July 2014.

**Table 7 of Annex 3A is a proposal to deposit the Vt 30,584,655 that VWC expects to carry forward to year 3 into an interest-bearing term deposit account.** A similar proposal was included in Progress Report 1, but no action was taken on this by VWC. Over time it is hoped that VWC would be able to earn sufficient funds to cover another Branch building for Sanma, Tafea or Malampa Branches according to the greatest need.

## 6.2 Acquittal for Year 2, September – December 2013

### 6.2.1 VWC, TCC and TOCC Expenditure

Annex 3B provides a financial acquittal for September to December 2013 of year 2 for VWC, TCC and TOCC activities, with detailed comments on each item of expenditure. This updates the acquittal provided in the October 2013 Acquittal Report for July-August 2013 of year 2. Total expenditure for September to December was Vt27,532,963 compared with a budget for the same period of Vt 41,398,576 (a variance of 33% of the budget). The main reasons for under-expenditure were as follows (see Annex 3B for full details):

- Output 2.1B, TOCC: the rescheduling of 4 of TOCC's 6 community awareness visits to later in year 2.
- Output 2.2, VWC Support to Branches: VWC's inability to get a sub-lease for the TOCC property, which accounts for under-spending of Vt 7,500,000 over this period.
- Output 3.1, VWC Community Education and Awareness: further delays in the production of VWC's newsletters (none were done compared with 2 scheduled, accounting for Vt388,510); and delays in the preparation and printing of all new materials that require new layout (accounting for under-spending of Vt 1,889,875).
- Output 3.2, Data Collection and Research: delays in the appointment of the new Research Officer, which accounts for under-spending of Vt335,000.
- Output 5.1, Organisational Management: no appointment to the position of Human Resources/Office Manager, which accounts for under-spending of Vt500,000.
- Output 5.2, Program Management: rescheduling of the preparation of this report from December 2013 to January 2014, accounting for under-spending of Vt 451,648.
- Output 5.3, VWC Building: slower than expected renovations for the main building which accounts for under-expenditure of Vt 8,252,926.



This under-spending was offset by substantial over-spending on other items; major items include the following (see Annex 3B for full details):

- Client support fund (1.1/6) was overspent by Vt 487,109 due to increased demand for safe house accommodation and high costs of island transport for police to make arrests.
- Annual counsellor training in Vila (1.3/9) was overspent because the year 1 in-house counsellor training was carried forward to year 2. The full cost of this training was Vt1,634,520 compared with an AP2 budget of Vt963,000 because the training was held on Tanna. This was offset by a reimbursement from West CASA for their year 1 counsellor training cost, due to a double payment (the training was paid for in June and double-paid in year 2 due to a bank address error).
- Equipment for TCC (2.1/11n) was overspent by Vt115,500 because a new computer and printer were purchased for the TCC Project Officer.
- Regional training program for CAVAWs (2.4/22) had expenditure of Vt 1,215,773 because 2 CAVAW members from Aniwa and Port Narvin attended the training in Suva in October 2013 rather than May 2014 as originally scheduled.
- CAVAW activities fund (2.4/23) had expenditure of Vt 1,165,000 on payments to 28 CAVAWs for their activities for year 2. Although there was no budget for the period, this is not overspent for the year as a whole (these payments were scheduled in AP2 to be made in July 2013).
- Media campaigns (3.1/31) was overspent for the period and the year as a whole due to the cost of 2 television advertisements produced for VWC and screened. The total cost was Vt 752,388 compared with an AP2 budget of Vt 135,000.
- Gender, violence and human rights training for other agencies (3.1/37) had expenditure of Vt 1,470,858 for 2 trainings – one with nurses at Vila Central Hospital and one with the Nikoletan council of chiefs on Tanna. This compares with a budget Vt635,000 for one training.
- Regional training program (RTP) for partner agencies (4.1/38) had no budget for the period but vt 617,743 was spent to send one police officer from Ambae to Suva to participate in the training in October 2013 rather than in May 2014.
- Several administrative costs were overspent, including office supplies (Vt 862,353 compared with a budget for September to December of Vt 400,000). This was partly due to the cost of providing for the visit of the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Julie Bishop and her delegation (Vt144,878) which included the purchase of gifts. General office expenses included the purchase of diaries for all VWC and Branch staff, and was Vt16,780 contributed to the costs of a fund-raising event for VWC.
- Travel on Efate (5.1/54) was overspent by Vt 453,352 partly due to the fact that Counsellors and other staff are now taking taxis for their transport around Vila, rather than buses, and because the cost of the last car service was greater than budgeted due to the age of the car.
- Staff training fund (5.1/60) also had no budget but Vt 519,946 was spent to send a TCC counsellor to the October 2013 RTP. Unfortunately she behaved unethically and VWC needed to dismiss her in November.
- Office equipment (5.1/55) and furniture (5.1/56) were not budgeted in the Annual Plan but funds were spent on 3 water urns for VWC, SCC and TCC, a wireless router for the VWC annex so that the Lawyer and Finance/Administration Officer can have internet connectivity, and a book shelf and computer desk were purchased for counsellors.

### **6.2.2 SCC Expenditure**

Annex 4A provides a summary of funds transferred from VWC and expenditure for SCC. Table 1 shows that Vt 2,988,670 was carried forward by SCC from year 1 and that SCC had Vt 3,091,987 transferred from VWC in October 2013, providing Vt 6,080,657 available to date for year 2.

Table 4 of Annex 4A shows that SCC had Vt 2,430,277 in its Severance Allowance Term Deposit (Account 1164649) at 6<sup>th</sup> January 2014. This includes Vt 23,530 interest earned on the account which matured in October. SCC's severance liability for year 2 has not yet been deposited into the account and this will be done when it matures in April 2014.

Annex 4B provides the SCC acquittal for September to December 2013, which updates the acquittal for July-August provided in the October 2013 Acquittal Report. Annex 4B provides details on expenditure and variance for September to December 2013. Vt 3,847,876 was spent for the 4 months and the variance with the budget for this period was Vt 244,832. This is mainly due to:

- the fact that Counsellors and the Community Educator/Counsellor were on probationary salaries;
- 2 community awareness workshops were done compared with 4 planned for the period;
- costs to train and network with CAVAWs were covered in the budget line for community awareness workshops, because hands-on training was provided when CAVAW members accompanied the SCC Project Officer to workshops in their areas; and
- the severance allowance term deposit was not made in October as scheduled.

Items of over-expenditure included:

- the client support fund (overspent by Vt30,160) because the fund was used to cover the cost of an arrest in Gaua of 2 defendants;
- RTP for CAVAWs, because 2 male advocates from Motalava were trained at the October RTP in Suva rather than in May 2014 as scheduled;
- SCC rent, which has increased from Vt70,000 to Vt100,000 monthly to enable SCC to use 2 additional rooms; and
- the cost of coming to Vila to prepare the October 2013 Acquittal was scheduled for July in AP2.

## 6.3 Revised Cost Schedules for Year 2, January – June 2014

### 6.3.1 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 AP2 budget for VWC, TCC and TOCC for year 2 was Vt 125,305,554 compared with a revised budget of Vt 114,374,246, a decrease of Vt 10,931,308 (8.7%) compared with the Annual Plan for year 2.

All budget revisions are wholly consistent with the PDD and include many minor adjustments to take into account spending to date, to ensure the most efficient allocation of resources. The overall decrease is due to the items already mentioned above which VWC expects to carry forward to year 3: the construction of the TOCC building, the delay in the completion of building renovations for the VWC office, and the rescheduling VWC's research project to year 3 (whereas previously half the implementation costs were scheduled for year 2). However, these decreases are offset by substantial increases in some budget lines, including the following (see Annex 3C and 3D for full details of all changes):

- Client Support Fund (1.1/6) has an increased allocation of Vt 1,543,365 compared with an AP2 budget of Vt500,000. Although costs for this budget line are expected to fluctuate according to need, the monthly allocation has increased from Vt41,667 to Vt100,000 to ensure that VWC can respond to all needs that arise – for safehouse accommodation, clients' food and transport needs, funds for fuel to serve FPOs, and to support police to make arrests on outer islands where women have very little or no access to the formal justice system without VWC's support.

- Annual Counsellor training in Vila (1.3/9) has increased by Vt 2,134,917 to Vt 5,208,317. This is for 2 reasons: the PDD budgeted for the annual counsellor training in Vila to be facilitated by trainers from FWCC, but the revised budget provides for a 3<sup>rd</sup> training to be conducted by West CASA to consolidate the new knowledge and skills that they have provided in year 5 of the last phase and year 1. The second reason is because VWC will hold 2 in-house trainings for counsellors in year 2, because the year 1 training was carried forward. These trainings are essential investments given that there are several new counsellors at VWC, SCC and TOCC.
- Visits to Branches (2.2/14) has a revised budget of Vt 1,573,680 compared with an AP2 budget of Vt 381,440. This is to cover the cost of several visits that were made during the first half of the year, and to provide for 3 additional visits, one to each Branch. These visits are an essential investment in the capacity of Branch staff and the quality of the services that they provide to women in rural and remote areas, particularly where serious issues arise with staff conduct (e.g. TCC in October/November). The Counselling Supervisor has visited all branches and this investment is paying off with increased supervision and training of counsellors at the Branches. Visits are also made for recruitment and when staff need particular support, such as during community awareness visits by the TCC and TOCC Project Officers.
- Branch attachments to VWC (2.2/15) has also increased (by Vt 773,010) because more time is needed to train Branch Project Officers during the preparation of reports, an additional visit made in December 2013, and the need to attach new Branch counselling staff to VWC for hands-on training and supervision.
- Attachment of CAVAWs (2.4/21) has increased by Vt324,000 due to VWC's decision to prepare in advance for the establishment of the Malampa Branch in year 3 rather than year 4 as originally planned. An additional 4 weeks attachment of a CAVAW member from Uripiv (over and above the 2 weeks that was already planned for in AP2) will enable VWC to provide additional training which will assist with early establishment of the Branch, in addition to assessing this particular CAVAW member to take on a role as staff member in the new Branch.
- RTP for CAVAWs (2.4/22) has an increased allocation of Vt 2,481,623 compared with the AP2 budget of Vt 1,265,850. This will enable VWC to send 3 additional CAVAW members or male advocates for training at the next RTP in Suva with FWCC in May 2014. VWC has always tried to send more CAVAWs and/or male advocates to the RTP than budgeted, since this is the foundational training essential for them to undertake their work using a human rights framework in rural areas.
- CAVAW Manual (2.4/24a) has been allocated additional funds of Vt880,800 to provide a year 2 allocation of Vt 1,980,000. This will enable VWC to contract the services of an Australian consultant (Elizabeth Cox) to assist with compiling the manual and providing graphics. Fees for 12 days (at \$700 per day) are included, in addition to layout costs (Vt150,000) and the printing of the manual which was included in the AP2 budget (Vt300,000). VWC staff have found it difficult to find the time to finalise the CAVAW manual over several years and this is a good use of foreign exchange funds, given the need to provide additional resources and guidance to CAVAWs at the moment (see section 4.2 of this report for details).
- Office equipment (5.1/55) has an allocation of Vt 250,055 compared with no budget allocated in AP2. The Research Officer's computer and printer urgently need to be replaced; the printer is no longer functioning and the costs of repair are similar to the costs of purchasing a new printer. The computer was purchased originally for VWC's research data entry and is malfunctioning several times per day. A new computer with new software will greatly facilitate her work and ensure that all data is securely stored. The revised budget also includes a new printer/scanner for the Finance/Officer Manager, which will save her a lot of

time. Her old printer is still functioning and will be used by the new CAVAW officer, who will also use the Research Officer's computer if it can be repaired.

- Office furniture (5.1/56) had an allocation of Vt 45,000 in AP2 for 2 filing cabinets. Instead, some shelving for the refurbished part of the building was purchased and new desks for counsellors. The additional allocation for the remainder of the year brings the total budget to Vt 510,520 and includes 1 filing cabinet and chairs for the family room and for counsellors.
- Annual audit (5.2/59) has increased from Vt 410,000 to Vt860,000 to provide for 2 annual audits to be done, rather than one: the audit for financial year 2011/2012 is currently being finalised by Law Partners and the audit for 2012/2013 will commence as soon as the current audit is finished.
- Staff training fund (5.2/60) has a revised budget of Vt 1,462,470 compared with an AP2 budget of Vt 543,450. This covers various training inputs already paid for to date, and provides for a new staff member to attend the RTP in Suva in May 2014, in addition to providing for driving lessons for up to 4 staff.
- Strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation and risk management (5.2/67) has increased Vt 5,231,652. This increase of Vt 1,459,052 is to cover longer visits by the Australian consultant – one in January 2014 for the preparation of this report, which will be for 23 days rather than the 12 days budgeted, and one in May 2014 for preparation of the Annual Report for year 3, which is expected to be 20 days. Longer visits are needed to since the dismissal of the previous Research Officer/Deputy Coordinator, and so that training can be provided to several staff in monitoring and evaluation tasks, including the Research Officer and Branch Project Officers. Given some turnovers in staff at Branch level as well as at VWC, more time has been needed for workshopping, to ensure that all staff are clear about their responsibilities, and to ensure that reporting tasks are fully owned and understood by the key staff involved.

There are also some key changes to staffing and salaries that will also have budgetary implications for years 3 and 4. These include some promotions and the creation of 3 new positions which aim to strengthen VWC's overall management and administration capacity (see section 4 of this report for more details of the rationale for these decisions/proposals):

- Salary for TCC Project Officer (2.1A/11a) has increased from Vt50,000 to Vt60,000 monthly due to good job performance.
- Salary for one TCC Counsellor (2.1A/11b) has been increased to Vt53,300 because this Counsellor was transferred from VWC to TCC after the dismissal of the previous Counsellors and has retained her old salary.
- A new position has been included for a CAVAW Officer (2.4/24) due to the need to provide more dedicated and accountable assistance to all CAVAWs. A VWC Counsellor has been promoted to this position at a monthly probationary salary of Vt55,000 (see section 4.2 for more details).
- The Research Officer (3.2/36) has been confirmed on a lower salary than budgeted (Vt 60,000 monthly compared to Vt120,000) because she does not bring the graduate qualifications and years of experience envisaged for the higher salary (she has completed several years of university but has not yet obtained her Bachelor's degree).
- The position of Human Resource/Office Manager that was created after the dismissal of the former Deputy Coordinator has not been filled and a new position of Finance/Office Manager has been created (5.2/42). The former Finance/Administration Officer has been promoted to this position at a salary of Vt70,000 per month. She will fulfil similar duties to those envisaged for the HR/Office Manager position, which was allocated a confirmed salary of Vt120,000 on the assumption that the applicant would have a Bachelor's degree and/or several years of experience in human resource management.

- A new position of Finance/Administration Assistant (5.2/43) has been included in the budget with a probationary salary of Vt35,000. The rationale for this is discussed in section 4.2 of this report. The work of this new person will be overseen by the new Finance/Office Manager.
- A new position of full-time Gardener (5.2/50b) has been created at a salary of Vt30,000 per month.

### **6.3.2 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 has a variation of Vt 120,331 less than Annual Plan for year 2 budget and is now Vt 12,133,824. SCC's revised cost schedule takes actual expenditure from July to December 2013 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 and housing allowance due to new recruitments, delays in confirming appointments, and several staff not renting accommodation. Counsellor 1, the Community Educator/Counsellor and the Office Assistant will be confirmed from January 2014 and 2 Volunteers will be recruited in January 2014 rather than one, to enable SCC to train them to perform several back-up support roles when one of the new Counsellors goes on maternity leave.

The savings made from these staffing changes have been re-allocated to the following major budget items (see Annex 4C and 4D for more details):

- Additional funds for 3 CAVAWs to be attached to SCC in March, rather than 2 as planned in AP2. This includes one attachment carried forward from year 1 and the 2 planned for year 2.
- An increased allocation for the RTP, which includes actual spending on sending 2 male advocates to the RTP in October, and the AP2 cost assumption for one CAVAW member to attend in May 2014. This will enable SCC to achieve the PDD and AP target of 3 people funded under SCC's budget each year.
- Additional funds needed for transport around Luganville for client and other needs, increased from Vt12,300 per month to Vt20,000, based on current costs from July to December 2013.
- Office furniture for two extra rooms (1 table and 10 chairs, Vt 80,000).
- An increased allocation of Vt255,000 for Office Equipment including 1 desktop computer for the Community Educator/Counsellor (Vt120,000), 1 laptop (note book, Vt50,000) for the SCC Project Officer for her to use when she frequently travels out of the office (she has been using her own personal laptop while in Vila to prepare Progress Reports and Acquittals), 1 overhead projector (Vt70,000), and 2 surge protectors to be used for the new equipment.
- Additional funds to cover the increase in Office Rent from Vt70,000 to Vt 100,000 per month, which adds Vt240,000 to the budget for rent.
- Increased costs to cover visits to Vila for strategic planning/reporting to provide for 2 weeks rather than 1 week in Vila.

## 7. REVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES AND TARGETS

Eighteen months into the implementation of this phase of the program, excellent progress has been made towards achieving end-of-program and intermediate outcomes. Most annual targets have been achieved, and the discussion below provides good evidence of the quality of outputs.

During year 1 from July 2012 to June 2013 a total of 2,396 counselling sessions were provided to clients by VWC, Branches and CAVAWs: 98% were with women, 1.9% with girls and 0.3% with boys. This includes 997 new clients and 1,399 repeat counselling sessions. In the first 6 months of year 2 from July to December 2013, there were 1,211 counselling sessions, including 423 new clients and 788 follow-up counselling sessions (Tables 4.1.6 to 4.1.8 of Annex 5A). In addition 1,871 people requested information over year 1, including 57% women, 0.6% girls, 42% men and 0.6% girls; and a further 898 from July to December of year 2, 19% of whom were girls and boys (Table 4.1.7 of Annex 5A).

This gives a total of 4,267 people assisted directly in year 1 and 2,109 assisted in year 2 with evidence of increased service provision to young people.

- Of these, 160 women and children were assisted to access justice and/or provided with protection from violence through the client support fund in year 1, and 153 for the first 6 months of year 2.
- The VWC Network assisted 280 women to access Family Protection Orders (FPOs) in year 1, and 139 in year 2.
- Seven law and justice officials were trained in year 1 and 31 in year 2. One of these, a chief, was trained in both years; this means that 37 different people were trained since July 2012.

This section reviews progress on outcomes and targets included in the M&E framework (Annex 5B). Quantitative data to support analysis in this section is included in Annex 5A. Case studies (the main evidence base for qualitative indicators) are included in this section of the report. Analysis is based on a 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).

### 7.1 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 which requires good progress to be made on all intermediate/component outcomes – see the Program Design Diagram at Annex 7);
- 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, media and advocacy work); and
- iii. Family Protection Act (FPA) implemented throughout Vanuatu (a measure which requires changes by both VWC and other stakeholders)

#### *(i) Women Empowered to Assert their Rights*

This is 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);

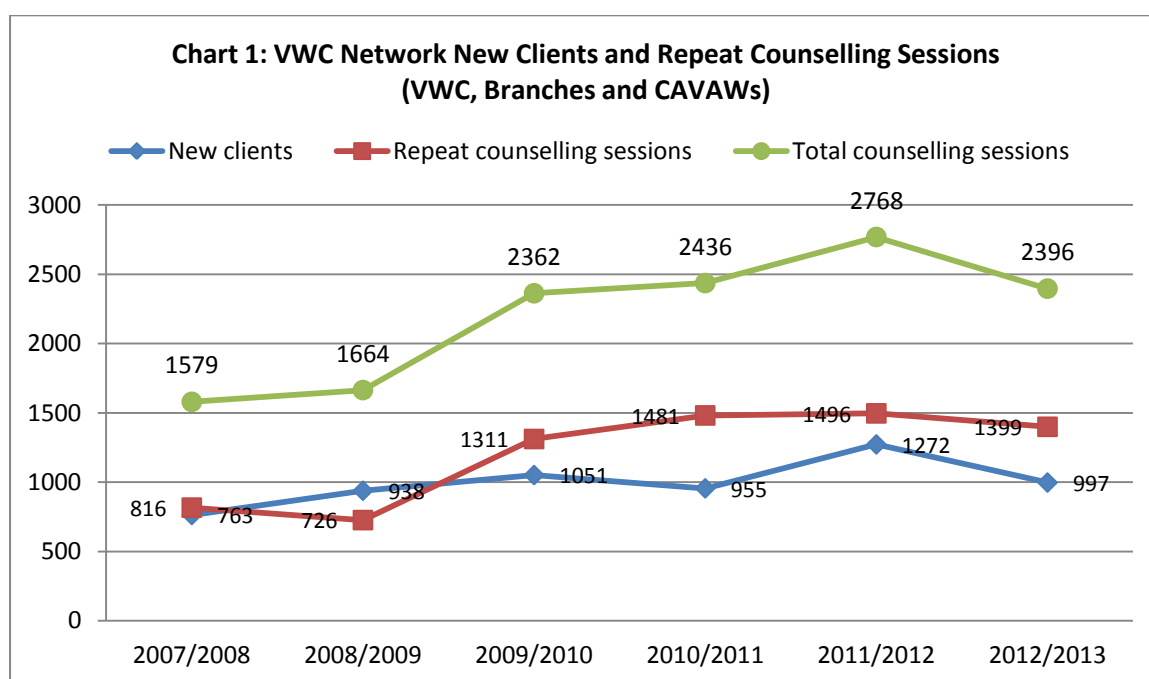


- b) The number of cases of violence against women and children reported to the Police and health facilities;
- c) The number and percent of new and repeat VWC and Branch domestic violence and sexual assault clients who report to the police; and
- d) The total number of women and men accessing justice 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, the Branches and CAVAWs in year 1 was 997, and 423 new clients were seen from July to December 2013 of year 2 by VWC and the Branches.<sup>1</sup> This compares with a total PDD target of 3,680 new clients to be assisted by the whole VWC Network over 4 years. VWC assisted 402 clients in year 1 and 231 in year 2; SCC assisted 173 and 93; TCC assisted 98 and 64; TOCC assisted 47 and 35; and CAVAWs assisted 277 new clients in year 1 (Tables 1.1 to 1.5 in Annex 5).

Progress Report 1 predicted that the number of new clients would decrease over year 1, compared with the last year of the previous funding phase. This has occurred for VWC and all 3 Branches; the overall reduction for the whole of the VWC Network is 22% (Chart 1). However, the number of new clients seen from July to December 2013 indicates that this downward trend will be reversed in year 2 (Tables 1.1 to 1.4 of Annex 5A).



Despite this decline, PDD targets for the whole of this phase are expected to be achieved. Reasons for the decline over year 1 for VWC include: building construction in process at the former office site for several months, which was beyond VWC's control and a serious deterrent for women coming to VWC for the first time; and the relocation of VWC's office to its new premises in February 2013 (previous experience with VWC and its mentor FWCC indicates that there is always a decrease in counselling sessions following relocation). Poor record-keeping by the former Research Officer/Deputy Coordinator would also have contributed to an under-estimate of the number of new

<sup>1</sup> No CAVAW data is included in this report for year 2 because CAVAW data for the previous financial year is collected annually each July at the national CAVAW training.

clients in year 1; all client files needed to be reconstructed during the second half of year 1, following her dismissal in February 2013.

It is important to put this decline in perspective. Fluctuations in the number of new clients do occur periodically in counselling services such as those offered by VWC. Moreover, the overall reduction in the number of counselling sessions (taking into account both new clients and repeat counselling sessions) is somewhat less at 13% (see Chart 1). Several strategies were put in place to address the expected decline following annual planning for year 2 in May 2013 and the turnaround in trends for the first half of year 2 indicates that these have been effective. For VWC, television advertisements on the relocation of the office and on the Family Protection Act using male advocates have had an impact, with an increase in clients noting that they came to the centre for the first time due to the impact of the media advertisements. The consolidation of VWC's partnership with the health sector and particularly the establishment of Room 7 at Port Vila Hospital also contributed to an increase in referrals (see Box 4 below).

The reduction in new clients seen by SCC is more difficult to explain, but may be due to long waiting times for clients, given that SCC was significantly under-staffed during the second half of year 1, with the promotion of SCC's experienced Counsellor to VWC (as Counselling Supervisor), the maternity leave of the Community Educator/Counsellor, and delays in appointing the full complement of 3 Counsellors. Mobile counselling around Luganville – which was not achieved as planned in year 1 but is identified as a priority for the remainder of year 2 – is expected to halt this decline. This important outreach strategy will also be used by TCC and TOCC during year 2. The decline in new clients seen by TCC over year 1 was also partly due to staffing changes, with the former Project Officer continuing to deal with cases herself and not referring clients to TCC. Effective strategies were put in place to deal with this challenge, including relocating the TCC office to a more accessible location closer to the market in Lenakel, the purchase of a new signboard for the office, and an intensive focus on community awareness and outreach.

The majority of VWC Network clients are women (98% in year 1 and 97% in year 2); 2% are girls and the remainder are boys (0.5% in year 2) (Table 4.1.6 of Annex 5A). VWC has increased its focus on targeting young people during year 1, but this is not yet reflected in significantly increased numbers of girls seeking assistance, despite the very high levels of sexual and physical abuse suffered by them.<sup>2</sup> However, only a handful of CAVAWs are disaggregating their data by age and sex, and consequently it is possible that the number of girls assisted by the VWC Network as a whole is under-estimated. Nevertheless it is encouraging that 46 counselling sessions were held with girls and 9 with boys during year 1 (Table 4.1.6 of Annex 5A).

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

This indicator was included in the M&E framework to assist VWC to assess whether women are increasingly asserting their rights by reporting violence to agencies other than VWC. Although VWC has obtained data from the Port Vila Hospital and Family Protection Unit (FPU), the lack of reliable and national data makes it difficult to interpret trends (Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of Annex 5A). Nevertheless, there appears to be an increase in the reporting of sexual assaults to both health authorities and police: 76 cases were reported to Port Vila Hospital in 2013 compared with 20 in 2011; and 210 cases reported to the Port Vila FPU in 2012 compared with 110 in 2011.

FPU statistics (and national crime statistics when they are available) aggregate a range of other offences under the heading of sexual assault; the number of cases of attempted rape, rape, "unlawful sexual intercourse" and incest cases makes up of 67 of the 210 reports. A breakdown by gender and age of the 2012 cases shows that 24 of 149 cases (16%) had victims under the age of 18,

<sup>2</sup> VWC 2011 Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships: 59 and 95.

including 4 cases under 9 years old, and that all victims were female. Data for 2011 shows that 28% of victims were under 18 and that 14% of victims were boys including 2 under 9 years of age. Detection rates for all sexual offences categories were 65% overall in 2012; half of the reported cases of incest were detected, 73% of rapes, and 50% of attempted rapes.<sup>3</sup> This data indicates that many women and girls who report sexual offences are not receiving justice; this is a serious disincentive to women and girls reporting these crimes.

Data from the Port Vila FPU shows that there were 450 applications for FPOs in 2012, and that 461 were issued (because some applications served in 2012 related to applications from the previous year). Of the 450 applications made, only 24% were submitted for prosecution, and 22% were overdue (not served) by the end of the calendar year. Unfortunately the FPU does not provide data disaggregated by sex or age. The Vanuatu Government's report to the Human Rights Council for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of human rights states that the Public Prosecutor's Office has a "no drop" policy for both sexual offences and domestic violence.<sup>4</sup> However the data from police contradicts this assertion with more than 75% of cases not proceeding to prosecution. The fact that more than 1 in 5 women who need FPOs are forced to wait for some time is very worrying; this is a serious risk to their safety, and risks undermining the work done by VWC to empower women to seek FPOs.

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

In year 1, 16% of VWC new and repeat clients seeking assistance for domestic violence reported to the police and 24% in year 2; 11% of SCC domestic violence clients reported to the police in both year 1 and 2; 38% and 35% respectively for TCC; and 50% and 24% respectively for TOCC. Although these figures tend to fluctuate annually, the percentage of VWC and SCC domestic violence clients reporting to the police has declined since the last phase, when reporting averaged around 60% for VWC and 40% for SCC.

This indicator is intended as one measure of women's empowerment; it is assumed that women are able to assert their rights if they report to the police. However it also provides insight into broader contextual factors that affect the program and women's ability to claim their rights. There are several possible reasons for the reduction in the percentage of women reporting their cases to the police. One 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. For example, VWC had 99 clients who reported domestic violence to the police in year 1, compared with 189 who received Family Protection Orders (FPOs) facilitated by VWC. However in year 2, there were 97 clients reporting to the police compared with 83 who received FPOs. There is some evidence (see discussion of FPOs below) that more women are now going directly to the police to obtain FPOs, due to increased awareness among community members, particularly in Port Vila – and the police do not systematically refer these women for counselling.

When women do report to the police, lack of action by the police can be a strong disincentive to other women reporting; several examples of this were provided in Progress Report 1 and the data from police discussed above points to delays as an ongoing issue, although VWC has taken steps to address this through the use of the client support fund (see discussion below). Several other reasons that prevent women from reporting domestic assaults to police were identified by VWC staff. Once a woman has received an FPO, threats from her husband and relatives can prevent her from reporting

<sup>3</sup> Vanuatu Police Force, Family Protection Unit "Statistics 2012".

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Human Rights Council, Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, 2013 "National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21: Vanuatu": 11-12.

to the police. Many women tell counsellors that they only want an FPO and don't want to report to the police; in some cases women may come to the centre to apply for 2 or more FPOs before they decide to report the offences to the police. Women's lack of economic independence is a key factor affecting their decisions about reporting to the police. There is also a lot of misunderstanding in the community about the Family Protection Act and FPOs, and a pervasive belief that reporting to police will automatically lead to divorce.

***(d) Total number of women and men accessing justice***

The aim of this new indicator is to compare changes in women's and men's access to justice over this phase of the program. A lack of sex-disaggregated data prevents this type of analysis. Nevertheless, data for 2009-2011 from Annual Judicial Services Reports<sup>5</sup> (Section 6.3 in Annex 5A) provide an insight into the enormous cost to the country of dealing with violence against women and other expressions of gender inequality. For example, sexual offences make up a major part of the work of the Supreme Court – 70% of completed criminal cases in 2009 and 40% in 2011. Similarly, child maintenance cases are a substantial proportion of the work of Island Courts (Tables 6.3.1 and 6.3.3 of Annex 5A).

Although it will not be possible to analyse changes in women's access to justice, VWC will continue to request sex-disaggregated data from the courts and include available data in progress reports, since this provides other important contextual information, such as significant delays in court procedures that are of great concern to women. Of 48 matrimonial cases registered with the Magistrates Court in 2011, only 14 were completed (29%) and the remainder were pending; 253 child maintenance claims were registered with Island Courts in 2011 – while 268 cases were completed, 143 were outstanding at the end of year, indicating that many women are waiting a very long time to receive the support needed to provide for the basic needs of children (section 6.3 of Annex 5A).

***(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 backward steps and breakthroughs in attitudes and behaviour needed to bring about effective prevention and responses to address violence against women and children. Several very important breakthroughs have been made over the last few months. These are due to the cumulative impact of VWC's work over many years, as well as the work of other stakeholders. Evidence of changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices of target groups include the following:

- A series of breakthroughs in Tafea Province due to ongoing community awareness activities and the influence of a male advocate (Box 3).
- Breakthroughs into communities that have been very hard for VWC and the Branches to penetrate in the past (Box 11), due in some cases to VWC's efforts to build stronger partnerships with Area Secretaries in several provinces.
- Some signs of institutional changes within the law and justice sector, the health sector, political participation of women, and with village by-laws on Ifira.
- Increased acknowledgement by political leaders of VWC's work and of the scale of the problem of violence against women and children.
- Increased interest in working on violence against women and children among local and international agencies in Vanuatu due to the impact of VWC's national research on prevalence and attitudes.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Judiciary of the Republic of Vanuatu 2010 "2009 Annual Report"; 2011 "2010 Annual Report"; and 2012 "2011 Annual Report" [PacLII](#) >> [Databases](#) >> [Vanuatu Judicial Services & Courts Annual Reports](#).

<sup>6</sup> VWC 2011 Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships.

### **Box 3: “The door of TAFEA Province is open to Vanuatu Women’s Centre” – examples of changes in attitudes and behaviours**

In September 2013 the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs attended a 5-day workshop run by VWC on gender, violence against women, human rights and the Family Protection Act. The workshop was organised with the help of a male advocate, and was a by-product of VWC’s attendance at a Malvatumauri workshop on gender and land at the end of Year 1. The workshop began with an official opening by the Lord Mayor of Lenakel town. The workshop was a breakthrough, being the first time that the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs asked a women’s organisation to run a workshop for them. Chiefs from Tanna and outer Islands of Tafea attended.

The Chiefs appreciated the information provided by VWC and said it was an eye opener for them. They had always thought that men could do whatever they want to women. Whenever they heard that a group of women were coming to the community to run awareness on violence against women, they thought they were bringing new laws for women. At this training they learned and understood that these laws are for all the citizens of Vanuatu, male and female. Participants were given VWC t-shirts on Wednesday, and wore their t-shirts every day from Thursday to Sunday (see front cover of this report). The message on the t-shirts is: “Vaelens Agensem Woman, Ino Kastam Blong Mi”. A Pastor from the Assembly of God church who only intended to attend the opening, decided to stay on for the whole workshop, because he found that VWC’s message of non-violence reinforced biblical teachings.

One thing that helped to bring about this change of attitudes was the fact that Police stationed at Isangel including the Officer-in Charge from the Criminal Investigations Department and the new officer at the Family Protection Unit also attended the workshop. This had a lot of positive spin-offs. It was the first time for these Police to receive training on violence against women. They were encouraged to speak about their work, and they answered questions from the Chiefs about the law. This helped to strengthen the partnership between VWC, the Police and the Tafea Chiefs, and it also helped to reinforce VWC’s credibility and authority. The Chiefs resolved to work with the Police to stop domestic violence.

Another reason for the success of the workshop was the efforts of VWC’s long-term male advocate on Tanna, who now holds the influential position of Secretary of the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs. VWC was assisted by 2 male advocates during the workshop. They helped with small group work, advocated for women’s rights, and helped to interpret the information provided by VWC in the context of Tanna culture.

At the closing of the workshop the President of the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs said that “the door is now open for VWC and TCC to do work and activities in the province”. They said it was not by accident that VWC had held the workshop at Lenakel, where their ancestors and missionaries had also come. These symbolic statements are a strong expression of the effectiveness of the workshop at gaining the commitment of the Tafea Chiefs to continue working to prevent and address violence against women in their communities.

#### **Follow-up in Futuna and White Sands by Chiefs at the Nikoletan Workshop**

After this workshop the Vice-President of Nikoletan Council of Chiefs asked to be included in future activities of TCC especially awareness-raising on his island (Futuna). As a result of the workshop the President of the Nikoletan requested another workshop to be held with village Chiefs in his own area (White Sands). Although TCC has done community awareness in the White Sands area in the past, it has been a difficult area for TCC to bring about change. Village Chiefs from White Sands are now referring clients to TCC for help, and there are plans to set up a new CAVAW in the area.

### **Women invited into Erromango Council of Chiefs meeting for the first time**

In December 2013, the Simanlo Council of Chiefs of Erromango held a big meeting at Port Narvin. The Erromango CAVAWs advocated that the agenda for that day should include CAVAW members to explain their work – this has never happened before on Erromango. For the first time, 2 women were allowed to sit in this Chief's meeting. This breakthrough came about due to several factors: TCC's 2 recent community awareness visits to Erromango, and the impact of VWC's workshop with the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs, which included Chiefs from Erromango. The topics covered by the CAVAW in the meeting were VWC services, domestic violence and the Family Protection Act. The big Chief said that they were happy to hear the work of CAVAWs in the island. He encouraged the 2 CAVAWs to continue with their work, by helping the chiefs to stop these crimes.

### **Five minutes silence for women who lost their lives due to domestic violence**

TCC held a One Day Forum with the heads of government departments and NGOs on Tanna during the 16 Days of Activism in November 2013. The day began with a parade to the Provincial Headquarters. The theme for the day was: "Enough is enough, men have the power to stop domestic violence". At the Provincial Headquarters, TCC presented the VWC research findings to begin the discussion. After this, everyone gave a talk on what they do in the Province and their plans to eliminate violence against women and children. A Police Chief Inspector from Vila was present, and he called for every department to work with police, including chiefs and community leaders to address these issues. After hearing the research findings, everyone agreed that Tafea Province must work together to help reduce crimes of violence against women. The Assistant Secretary General of the Tafea Provincial Government ended the day by calling for 5 minutes silence to think about the women who had lost their lives because of assaults and abuses. This was a breakthrough for TCC, because it was the first time to have the heads of Government agencies, NGOs and civil society come together to look at the research results and discuss ways forward to work together to address the issue.

In addition to the outcomes in Tanna described in Box 3, there have been several other important breakthroughs into other communities that have previously resisted VWC's efforts to undertake community awareness visits, due to more intensive efforts to work with Provincial Government Area Secretaries. For example on Efate, VWC has strengthened links with Area Council Secretaries at Blacksands, Melemaat, Ifira and Erakor. In Mele the work of VWC's Volunteer Counsellor (who comes from Mele village) has assisted with this outreach, enabling VWC to set up a booth for the first time in Mele for Independence Day, which was followed up by a talk on legal literacy targeted at youth during the 16 Days of Activism Campaign. For community leaders to allow VWC to enter villages and provide information and public talks is itself an important attitudinal and behavioural changes that is essential for preventing violence against women and children. (Other examples of breakthroughs from community awareness activities are discussed under component 3.)

In some cases these types of change have come about due to repeated mobile counselling visits over many years, coupled with VWC's annual special events campaigns. On Ifira, a very important institutional change is the inclusion of a clause on domestic violence in the village by-laws, which requires domestic violence cases to be referred to VWC, rather than being handled by the Chief. VWC has also been invited to sit on the Technical Advisory Group of the Ifira Area Council to assist them to address the problem.

One outcome from the Family Violence and Youth Justice Workshop held in February 2013 was an MOU signed all by parties including VWC. This collaboration provided several opportunities for VWC to engage with the law and justice sector and provide input into initiatives designed to strengthen the implementation of the Family Protection Act and women's access to justice (see Annex 1A and 1B). Although there are no other institutional change outcomes to report yet, there are signs of



potential practice changes that may come about in future due to consultations by the Law Reform Commission on reforms to the penal code and sentencing for sexual assault, and discussions with State Prosecutions and the Public Solicitor regarding a guideline for dealing with domestic violence cases.

One of the most important practice changes to have been achieved over the last few months is the establishment of Room 7 at Port Vila Central Hospital. This partnership between the hospital, VWC and the Family Protection Unit of the Police provides improved and quicker responses for women who come to seek help due to violence (see Box 4).

#### **Box 4: Vila Central Hospital Room 7**

Vila Central Hospital (VCH) worked in partnership with VWC to establish room 7 in 2013 in the outpatients department, and the good working relationship will continue in future. Room 7 is staffed by a nurse who has been trained in counselling and provides a quick and sensitive response for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Referrals are made from Room 7 to VWC and the Police, and VWC's information is available for women using the service. VWC has agreed to pick up clients from Room 7 when needed.

VWC conducted a training workshop with VCH staff in November 2013 and there are plans for follow up training in 2014. VWC has observed positive changes in the attitudes of the VCH staff after this workshop. For example, women referred to VCH by VWC during the Christmas and New Year break were promptly seen to and obtained medical certificates from staff on duty in room 7. Staff are willing to respond to urgent needs on the weekends. VWC plans to pay for a stamp for the medical reports, to reduce the delays for women even further. Future plans for collaboration are for VWC to accompany health staff on maternal and child health visits to communities, and to provide talks at ante-natal clinics.

The introduction of temporary special measures (TSM) for a 30-34% quota for women's representation in Municipal Government was an important breakthrough that VWC contributed to, along with several other stakeholders.<sup>7</sup> VWC prepared a petition that was presented to the Council of Ministers meeting held in Sola in May 2013. The petition referred to the research findings and the lack of women in decision-making bodies, and called for the Government to take action to address these issues.

Another example of an institutional change is the new gender policy of the Vanuatu Council of Churches (VCC), which includes protection from gender based violence as one of its objectives. Although VWC did not have any direct input into the VCC policy, VWC has had strong links with the Anglican Church (the Chair of the VCC is from the Anglican Church), and the Pacific Network Against Violence Against Women has contributed directly to the recognition of the problem of violence against women within the Pacific Conference of Churches. VWC's work over many years and more recently the findings of the VWC research report have helped to create a demand for a stronger focus on gender equality and violence against women among faith-based organisations (FBOs).

Over the past year there has been greater recognition of the severity and extent of the problem of violence against women and children by political leaders, including from the Prime Minister and Minister of Lands (during the 16 Days of Activism campaign<sup>8</sup>), and from the Minister of Justice who

<sup>7</sup> Government of the Republic of Vanuatu, Office of the Prime Minister 2013 "COM approve Reserve Seats for Women as a "Temporary Special Measure" for Municipality Councils". Vanuatu Government Press Release, 5<sup>th</sup> June 2013.

<sup>8</sup> "A Sea of Orange" Daily Post, 9 December 2013.

spoke at the opening of VWC's new building in February 2013. For example, during the closing speeches following the Council of Ministers meeting in May in Sola, the Prime Minister praised VWC's services and reinforced the fact that domestic violence is a crime; many people from Torba who have been opposed to VWC heard the Prime Minister's speech. VWC's research report is referred to widely by many organisations and has influenced several agencies to think about and begin working on violence against women and children in Vanuatu. These include international agencies such as CARE, Save the Children, ADRA, and World Vision (although not all these agencies are working closely with VWC), and local agencies such as Live and Learn and Vanuatu Red Cross.

### *(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 in the Program Design Document because VWC has learned that implementation of the FPA 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. 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 by the Government since this phase of the program was designed: no national Task Force meetings were held in 2012 or 2013, and there was no review of the FPA in 2012 (or 2013) as required in the legislation. No additional Family Protection Units were established within the Vanuatu Police Force in Penama or Torba provinces as originally planned, and no further steps have been taken towards identifying authorised persons. An amendment was made to the FPA regarding removal of authorised persons in late 2012, but this has not yet been gazetted. The Vanuatu Government's report to the United Nations for the UPR states that awareness-raising activities have been carried out in Shefa, Malampa and Sanma and that the Government is developing a handbook to provide guidance for authorised persons and registered counsellors.<sup>9</sup> VWC has not been requested to provide input into the handbook.

The number of applications to Magistrates Courts for Family Protection Orders (FPOs) has increased markedly from 139 in 2009 to 542 in 2011, an increase of 290%. This data provides evidence to support VWC's analysis that women have been empowered through VWC's awareness-raising about the Family Protection Act, because they have increasingly been prepared to assert their rights by seeking FPOs (Table 6.3.2 of Annex 5A). This is an important impact of VWC's work and extends beyond those women who are clients of the VWC Network. In the past, the majority of FPOs and domestic violence orders issued by the Port Vila Magistrates Court were facilitated by VWC. Current data for 2013 is that 601 applications were registered.<sup>10</sup> Comparing this with VWC Network data (see

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Human Rights Council, Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, 2013 "National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21: Vanuatu": 5.

<sup>10</sup> Data provided in an email to VWC's Lawyer by the Port Vila Magistrates Court, January 2014. The Magistrates Court data indicated that 140 of these were facilitated by VWC. However, this figure under-

Table 7.1.6 of Annex 5A) suggests that women are more likely to apply for FPOs on their own, compared with the last funding phase. It is assumed that the majority of applications are made by women but this cannot be confirmed without sex- and age-disaggregated data.

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 many women and girls in the islands to access FPOs. Workshops by VWC and the Branches – such as that provided to the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs on Tanna – and community awareness visits have had an impact on ensuring that the law is implemented as much as possible throughout Vanuatu. The client support fund has also been effectively used by VWC to assist the police to implement the law, because it has enabled Police to serve FPOs, arrest perpetrators and provide protection for women and children. 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 and on other community members (see the case studies included in Progress Report 1).

However, published data from the Magistrates Court for 2011 shows that of 542 applications received for FPOs, only 391 were issued (72%), and 159 cases were still pending.<sup>11</sup> The high number of pending cases indicates delays with the issuing of FPOs. Although there is no comparable data available for 2012 or 2013, this is of great concern given the findings from VWC's research report, which showed that women only report violence and ask for help when they desperately need it, including when they fear for their lives.

## 7.2 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 the outcomes from court cases (data collection on outcomes has been trialled in year 1)

VWC, the 3 Branches and CAVAWs assisted 280 women to obtain FPOs in year 1, and 139 from July to December 2013 of year 2 (Tables 7.1.1 – 7.1.6 of Annex 5A). VWC has a target to provide legal assistance to 600 women over this 4-year phase and has made good progress towards achieving this outcome; 115 were provided with assistance in year 1, and 47 during the first 6 months of year 2. In addition, 18 new cases have been registered with the Courts. Almost half of the clients requesting legal assistance have enquired about divorce, and this also makes up the majority of cases registered with the courts. This trend was observed 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.

A meaningful quantitative assessment of the outcomes from cases is difficult, given the extensive delays with some cases, particularly matrimonial matters. Of 30 cases registered with the Courts from July 2012 through to December 2013, 14 (47%) were completed and the remainder were

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estimates the number facilitated by the VWC Network because it does not appear to include FPOs facilitated by Branches or CAVAWs, see Table 7.1.6 of Annex 5A).

<sup>11</sup> Some applications issued would have been registered in the previous calendar year.

pending. Assessing outcomes from cases was not intended as a proxy for the effectiveness of legal assistance, but to assist with analysis of the program context. Of 18 current divorce cases, 10 clients have been granted a divorce, one was not granted (see Box 5), and the remainder were delayed or are still waiting to be heard. However, among those where the divorce had been granted, property settlements are outstanding in 4 cases; in one case the settlement has been pending for 3 years due to the husband granting the contested property to his son. Negotiated out-of-court settlements for matrimonial property and other compensation claims made by women are given a low priority by other lawyers, and this further increases the delays for women seeking justice.

#### **Box 5: Examples of outcomes from court cases**

##### **Divorce granted and living without violence:**

Martha is a middle aged woman who has faced domestic violence since her marriage to Tony. She has taken three protection orders against her husband for threats to kill and for domestic violence against her and the children but that did not change her husband's behaviour. Her husband's behaviour even resulted in Martha losing her job.

Martha was depressed, but through counselling by VWC, she was empowered to find work and decided to petition for divorce against her husband on the grounds of persistent cruelty. Tony did not deny the cruelty, and did not wish to contest the petition, so the Court pronounced a decree of nullification of the marriage.

Martha greatly appreciated the fact that she could be represented in Court by a lawyer, and she did not have to pay any legal or court fees when she was without a job. Martha and her children are now free from violence. Martha has started a small business and is much happier than the day I first met her.

##### **Divorce refused due to judicial bias:**

Brenda left her husband eight years ago, after reporting her husband to the Police for child sexual abuse. Her husband was found guilty by the Court for raping her step daughter and he was given a custodial sentence at the correctional centre. Brenda was disgusted by her husband's behaviour, and vowed never to reconcile with him, as he had breached the trust and confidence she had in him.

Brenda petitioned for divorce once already in 2008, but the petition was dismissed, on the grounds that Brenda was in another relationship and chose to leave her husband. In 2012, Brenda petitioned for divorce again, arguing that she has been separated from her husband for more than eight years, and there was no chance of reconciling the marriage.

The same judge who made the 2008 judgment ordered that the case be dismissed on the grounds that the case was 'res judicata' - a matter already judged. Brenda was not granted a divorce. During the hearing VWC's lawyer referred to CEDAW, and the fact that the relationship is irreconcilable. This case demonstrates gender discrimination at a high level, despite the fact that CEDAW was ratified 18 years ago.

*Names have been changed to protect identities.*

#### **(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; a selection is included in this report to provide an overview of the type of changes made and the effectiveness of counselling, support and advocacy (Boxes 6 to 8).

The case studies submitted this year demonstrate how women are using FPOs to protect themselves, and that they often live with violence for many years before taking the step to get help or apply for an FPO (Boxes 6 and 8). Some women will apply two, three or more times for an FPO before they make to the very difficult to end the relationship. In some cases, applying for an FPO appears to have had a very strong impact on the male perpetrator, with the violence reducing or stopping (see examples from Progress Report 1). One issue covered in several of the case studies submitted for this report from TOCC, SCC and CAVAWs is the removal of children by male perpetrators who leave their wives and partners, or by their relatives, and the efforts made by the VWC Network to have the children reunited with their mothers (Box 7 gives one example).

#### **Box 6: Counselling helps Faviola to make a decision after being referred to TCC by a Chief**

Faviola was married to Peter with 2 children. Faviola's husband was having an extra-marital affair. There were constant arguments and she often got physically assault and bruised. Faviola was very shy and confused when she was assisted to come to TCC by a Chief. Faviola was crying in most of the early counselling sessions. After coming to the centre several times, Faviola understood her rights. Two months later she came back to the centre. Faviola was very frightened because Peter's family were also threatening her, and she didn't want to leave her children with them. After more counselling sessions she requested assistance with an FPO. She now knows her rights and that she can get help. She was confused and afraid at the beginning, but the counselling lifted her up to make decisions of her own. *Names have been changed to protect identities.*

#### **Box 7: Client support fund helps to recover Jessica's children**

Jessica did not know what to do and where to get help when her two sons were taken away from her. She was restless and heartbroken. She went to the police and was told that she would have to pay for the airfare and boat fare for the police to remove her sons who were forcefully taken away from her without her consent by her husband's family in the island. She left the police station very sad because she could not afford to pay the costs. Fortunately, a family relative took her to SCC in early 2013 and she returned about 6 times for counselling. Jessica was able to get legal help at the centre. She applied for a Family Protection Order with SCC's help, and for temporary custody of her children. Her husband also applied for custody; VWC's Lawyer represented her in Court, which ruled in Jessica's favour. SCC assisted the police with transportation costs to safely return the boys to their mother. Jessica was overjoyed when she met her sons again. She thanked SCC with tears in her eyes. She walked out of the centre a strong and confident mother. Jessica is a widow and is self employed. She earns a living by selling cooked food at a road market. Her two sons are now both in secondary school and she continues to look after them and support them in their education. *Names have been changed to protect identities.*

#### **Box 8: Alice plans an escape from domestic violence**

Alice succeeded with her plan of eventually jumping on a ship with her four children and returning to her home Island. Before that courageous event she had faced a lot of cruel treatment from her spouse for 15 years; he is the father of her six sons. Alice escaped with scars and wounds on her body. It took her three years to plan this get away; she returned to the centre about ten times for counselling. During some of her visits to the centre she was provided with legal support and she was accommodated at the safe house when needed. Even a restraining order was not effecting at protecting Alice from her spouse's violence. After one visit to the centre, Alice lodged a complaint with the police against her husband for hammering her forehead with a broken bottle, causing bruises and cuts on her head. The police went and arrested him. While he was still held in police custody, Alice and her children left by boat back to her home Island. *Names have been changed to protect identities.*

One approach to assisting clients that is not evident in the case studies above is VWC's strategy of offering women the option of assisting them to register their custom marriages and to obtain custom marriage certificates. During the July 2013 CAVAW training in Vila, a member of the Malvatumauri provided forms to VWC to enable women to apply for custom marriage certificates from Chiefs. Although the law recognises custom marriages, many women do not have documentation to prove that they are married under custom law. Obtaining custom marriage certificates enables women to get higher family maintenance payments and thus assists them to claim their rights. In cases of domestic violence, having a registered custom marriage may also help women to establish their right to custody and other forms of compensation. In a recent SCC case, a client requested the Chief to write down the minutes of the custom meeting, so that she would have proof that she had tried to resolve the issues in her marriage through customary processes before applying for an FPO. Empowering and enabling women to use custom court processes to obtain and reinforce their rights is a significant change due to VWC counselling services, which support women to make their own decisions about how to deal with the violence, and then to implement these decisions.

This use of custom law is part of a broader and longer-term strategy in VWC's counselling. Attendance at a custom court hearing is one of the options that many women choose before taking the decision to apply for an FPO. Some women ask VWC Counsellors to accompany them to custom court hearings; this mainly occurs with Tannese clients. Having VWC Counsellors attend custom court hearings serves several purposes: in addition to supporting the individual woman, it serves an educational function, particularly if the VWC Counsellor is asked to speak about the case; this raises awareness among the male and female community members attending the custom meeting about the law and the consequences of domestic violence. Sometimes, Chiefs ask the VWC Counsellor whether their decision on a particular case is appropriate and in line with the law. This is in itself a significant change which provides evidence of the effectiveness of VWC community awareness work. It also demonstrates VWC's increasing credibility among community leaders.

### ***Output Indicators for Component 1***

Box 9 below summarises results achieved for the whole of year 1 and for the first 6 months of year 2 from July-December 2013 for all outputs in component 1. This demonstrates that VWC is making good progress towards all targets. Issues and achievements related to selected outputs are discussed below.

The first indicator for output 1.1 (effective and confidential crisis counselling and support) is the number of repeat counselling sessions provided by the VWC Network. This is a measure of client satisfaction with the quality of counselling services; if women return to work on their problems, it is assumed that services are seen to be effective and helpful by clients. This is seen by VWC as a more robust and meaningful indicator of quality than the client satisfaction survey (indicator [iv] for output 1.1).

The number of repeat counselling sessions provided by VWC and SCC exceeds the number of new clients; whereas TCC, TOCC and CAVAWs have much smaller numbers of women coming back to work further on their problems. There are two main reasons for this. First, for TCC and TOCC, many clients live far away from the centres, and in TCC's case some women are only able to access the service during market days when they are already in Lenakel; similarly, it can be very difficult for women to return for counselling with CAVAWs. Second, the capacity of counsellors in TCC and TOCC over the last 12 months was identified as an area needing more input from VWC. Two TCC counsellors were dismissed in November 2013, and TOCC staff needed intensive capacity building to enable them to prepare FPO applications – this capacity has only been achieved in the last few months. Counselling behaviours and the code of ethics needed to be reinforced in both centres. The



Counselling Supervisor provided support in these areas during the last 12 months, and the number of repeat counselling sessions has increased over the first half of year 2.

Indicator (ii) for output 1.1 is the number of women and children assisted by the client support fund. This has increased significantly since the last phase, which is a positive sign. As discussed above, the client support fund has become a key tool used by VWC to ensure that the FPA is implemented in both rural and urban areas. The fund enables VWC to provide an effective crisis support service, by enhancing women's and children's access to justice and protection, and has been effectively used to assist police to make arrests for incest and rape. It has helped to consolidated partnerships with police who are also part of VWC's network of male advocates, and it helps to raise awareness within communities that violence against women and children is a crime.

The number of women using VWC's safe house services remains similar to those seen in the last phase, although there is an increase over the first 6 months of year 2. Many are associated with applications for FPOs. For most women, their time at the safe house is the first time they are able to really rest, and reflect on their lives in a situation where they are not constantly in fear; it is also a time when many open up and talk about their childhood experiences of abuse for the first time. For these reasons, it is often a time when women increase their self-confidence and resolve to take action, in addition to providing essential safety and protection during crisis. The ongoing challenge in Tanna and Sola is to find a safe place where confidentiality and safety are assured.

<b>Box 9: Output Indicators for Component 1</b>		
<b>Output and Indicators</b>	<b>Results Achieved Yr 1 &amp; July-Dec 2013 Yr 2</b>	<b>Evidence</b>
<b><i>Output 1.1: Effective and confidential crisis counselling and support services</i></b>		
(i) Number of repeat clients using VWC, Branch & CAVAW counselling services per year (women, girls, boys) <i>Target: 1200 VWC &amp; 1800 Branch &amp; CAVAW repeat clients over this phase (3000 in total)</i>	Year 1: 1399 repeat counselling sessions (includes CAVAW clients); Year 2: 788 (does not include CAVAWs. For year 1: ▪ 641 seen by VWC in year 1 ▪ 650 by SCC, 41 by TCC & 13 by TOCC ▪ 54 by CAVAWs	Tables 2.1 – 2.5 & Table 4.1.8 of Annex 5A
(ii) Number of women & children assisted by the Client Support Fund <i>Target: 80 clients assisted over this phase</i>	Year 1: 160 assisted (135 women, 23 girls & 2 boys) Year 2: 153 assisted (141 women & 12 girls) ▪ Includes fuel provided to police to serve FPOs for women other than clients (76 in year 1 and 100 in year 2), arrests by police & clients provided with safe house accommodation	Table 4.2, Annex 5A
(iii) Number of clients using safe house per year	Year 1: 15 assisted (9 women clients & 1 girl client & accompanying children - 2 girls & 4 boys) Year 2: 10 assisted (7 women clients & accompanying children – 2 girls & 1 boy)	Table 4.3, Annex 5A
(iv) Percentage of clients satisfied with VWC counselling service	No new data was collected from December 2013 after the dismissal of the former Research Officer/Deputy. The survey will be implemented again in the second half of year 2, after the new Research Officer receives training & supervision from the Counselling Supervisor.	Table 4.4, Annex 5A

<b>Box 9: Output Indicators for Component 1</b>		
<b>Output and Indicators</b>	<b>Results Achieved Yr 1 &amp; July-Dec 2013 Yr 2</b>	<b>Evidence</b>
<b><i>Output 1.2: Legal information, assistance &amp; representation provided to VWC, Branch &amp; CAVAW clients</i></b>		
(i) Number of clients assisted with Court Fees Fund by type of case per year (VWC, Branch & CAVAW) <i>Target: 600 assisted</i>	Year 1: 142 assisted; Year 2: 83 assisted. Year 1 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 114 with child maintenance claims including enforcement fees;</li> <li>▪ 19 medical fees paid for police statements;</li> <li>▪ 5 matrimonial fees, s civil claims &amp; 2 others</li> </ul>	Tables 7.3.1 – 7.3.5, Annex 5A
<b><i>Output 1.3: Enhanced counselling &amp; advocacy skills</i></b>		
(i) Demonstrated improvement in core crisis counselling competencies over years 1 to 4 <i>Target: 20 VWC &amp; Branch staff &amp; 4 CAVAWs trained per year</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ See Box 12 for assessment of improvements in competency</li> <li>▪ 7 VWC &amp; Branch staff trained in counselling skills in year 1 (see also Progress Report 1)</li> <li>▪ 19 VWC &amp; Branch staff trained in counselling skills in year 2</li> </ul>	Table 10.2.1-10.2.2, Annex 5A
(ii) Regular & consistent group supervision undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Year 1: partly achieved for VWC, achieved well for SCC, partly achieved for TCC, not achieved for TOCC</li> <li>▪ Year 2: achieved well for VWC &amp; SCC; partly achieved for TCC and TOCC</li> </ul>	Annex 1A & Annex 1B

One of the most important improvements in the quality of program delivery in component 1 is the achievement of targets for group and peer counselling supervision and training over the first 6 months of year 2. This achievement is a milestone for VWC and is due to the efforts of the Counselling Supervisor (for VWC, TCC and TOCC) appointed in January 2013, and the SCC Branch Project Officer. Intensive investment is needed in supervision of new counsellors (all the centres currently have at least 1 or 2 new counsellors). Ongoing supervision and refresher training is also essential to maintain the quality of counselling services.

## **COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWs**

The outcome for this component is that women and children throughout Vanuatu are accessing effective services. The indicator for this outcome is: Branches and CAVAWs delivering counselling and community awareness services.

### **Branch services**

Data and case studies to verify the provision of effective services by the Branches is discussed above for counselling, and below for community awareness (see Annexes 1A, 1B and 5A). Most of the targets set for the Branches were achieved during year 1. Those that were not achieved or partly achieved in year 1, the reasons and the strategies to address implementation issues are discussed below.

For SCC, 5 community awareness workshops were undertaken, all on Santo, compared with a PDD target of 6 including 3 in Sanma province and 3 in Penama. One mobile counselling visit was done, compared with 6 targeted; 37 radio programs were done compared with a target of 40; and only one CAVAW member was attached to SCC compared with a target of 2. All other targets were achieved.

The reasons for SCC's under-achievement of targets is that there were several changes of staff at SCC during year 1: the promotion of its experienced Counsellor to the position of VWC Counselling

Supervisor; the retirement of the Community Educator; and the promotion of another Counsellor to a new position of Community Educator/Counsellor who was on maternity leave for several months. In addition, there were delays in appointing 2 new Counsellors to make up the full allocation of 3 Counsellors (in addition to the combined Community Educator/Counsellor position); one was appointed late in year 1 (May 2013) and the second in November 2013 of year 2. In addition, SCC's year 1 program included several new activities (compared with the last phase), including CAVAW training visits and attachments and 6 mobile counselling sessions to be done each year. Although SCC now has a full complement of staff, the new Counsellor appointed in year 1 will be on maternity leave in the second half of year 2 and all staff (with the exception of the Project Officer) are still relatively new to their roles. SCC will address these issues by recruiting 2 volunteers in January 2014, and training these recruits as well as the Office Assistant in counselling, so that there is a back-up in times of need. New staff have been provided with formal and non-formal training by VWC and SCC and this will continue to build up their skills in both counselling and community education.

Although the TCC Project Officer was new to her role, most year 1 targets were achieved over year 1, with the exception of counselling supervision and radio programs (37 were done compared with a target of 40). Intensive support from several VWC staff has increased the capacity of the TCC Project Officer for Branch management and community education. Although 2 counselling staff were dismissed in November 2013, one experienced VWC Counsellor and a VWC Volunteer Counsellor were transferred to TCC which provides a strong team for the future. The relocation of the TCC office from Isangel to Lenakel is an important milestone that increases the accessibility and visibility of the centre for clients and other community members. TCC is on track to achieve all targets for year 2.

TOCC achieved most targets with the exception of community awareness visits (5 done compared with a target of 6) and counselling supervision. More training in counselling supervision and planning of community awareness visits was provided to the Project Officer in January 2014 to address these issues; intensive support has been provided since the establishment of TOCC with community awareness including through visits from VWC staff and the SCC Project Officer.

### **CAVAWs**

Section 4 of this report provides a summary of implementation issues facing CAVAWs. This is not repeated here. Annex 1A and 1B summarise the achievement of activities by CAVAWs, based on an assessment made during the July 2013 annual CAVAW training in Vila and ongoing contacts with CAVAWs by Branch Project Officers and VWC staff.

Despite the issues raised in section 4, many CAVAWs are implementing all activities outlined in the PDD and Annual Plan. The quality of implementation varies according to the age of the CAVAWs, their commitment and their skills. While most are collecting some data, the majority are not collecting this comprehensively so all measures of CAVAW work can be safely seen as under-estimates of the reach of the VWC Network as a whole.

Of the 41 CAVAWs (see list in Annex 6), 31 (76%) provided data on assisting clients during year 1 compared with 21 in the final year of the last phase; 33 (80%) provided information on violence against women and children, in response to requests from women and men in their communities. Those who are not assisting clients and providing information include 4 newer CAVAWs; the remainder require input from VWC to strengthen the CAVAW and its work, including their data collection. Many referrals to CAVAWs are self-referrals by women or children living with violence (48%), 19% are from Chiefs, 15% from women leaders, and 14% from family members. This gives a good insight into the effectiveness of CAVAWs' community awareness activities and networking.

One positive sign is that 17 CAVAWs (41%) assisted clients to prepare legal documentation, which is a good indication of the effectiveness of VWC's legal and other training. This included documentation for police statements, child and family maintenance claims, FPOs and other evidence for submission to police. Of these, 8 CAVAWs (20%) assisted clients with FPOs, with the assistance of VWC or the Branches, compared with 12 (29%) in the previous year. Stories of significant changes in clients' lives submitted by CAVAWs cover a range of different forms of abuse and actions to assist women, including taking action on emotional abuse, empowering women to leave life-threatening situations, facilitating arrests of perpetrators of sexual abuse against girls, facilitating FPOs, helping women to achieve child maintenance and compensation payments, and reuniting women with their children (Boxes 1 and 10).

#### **Box 10: CAVAWs assist clients to claim their rights**

##### **Lonhali CAVAW helps Louisa to get a child maintenance payment**

Louisa's boyfriend told her he refused to maintain their child. Feeling hurt Louisa went to see a counsellor from Lonhali CAVAW. The counsellor spoke with the child's father; he said he understood and would continue to support his daughter. However, the next day he got on a ship that was heading for Vila; Louisa reported this to the counsellor, knowing that the ship was still in the harbour. The CAVAW called the Police to bring the father back to the village. Louisa and the Lonhali CAVAW counsellor went to see the chief to settle a fine for the man to pay. The next day Louisa's boyfriend made a custom payment of 1 pig and 30,000 vatu to Louisa. After the ceremony, the CAVAW counsellor was approached by Louisa's boyfriend who thanked her for making him realise that the women also had rights, and that the law is made for everyone to follow. Louisa is very happy that the CAVAW succeeded in having her daughter maintained, within just a few days of her first approach to the CAVAW.

##### **Gaiovo CAVAW helps with an FPO**

Ariel's husband is a male nurse at the village clinic. Ariel was facing brutal physical violence regularly. The other nurses at the clinic felt sorry for Ariel and told her to seek counselling from the Gaiovo CAVAW but she was so afraid, she did not go. One time Ariel received bad injuries from her husband's beatings, the nurses reported her situation to the CAVAW member. Ariel was approached by the CAVAW counsellor and during their counselling session Ariel decided she wanted to apply for a Family Protection Order. With the help of the CAVAW and the support of the clinic nurses, Ariel's FPO was granted. Ariel is now happily living a life free from violence.

##### **Uripiv CAVAW reunites Wendy with her children**

Wendy's husband had chased her out of their home and away from her children. She was so depressed; she wanted her children to live with her, but she did not know how to get them from her husband. Wendy decided to seek help from the Uripiv CAVAW and she told the counsellor her story. The CAVAW counsellor reported her case to the police, and with Wendy they went to her house in the village and took her children back. It had been 2 months since the children (aged 1 and 5) saw their mother; they were delighted to see their mother again and Wendy wept as she embraced her children and was filled with joy knowing that her babies were now safe in her arms.

##### **Susan stands up for herself after counselling from South Santo CAVAW**

Susan has 7 children and is married to a violent man who brutally beats her with iron rods, stones, and an axe. Her body is covered with scars and her eyes show the pain. Susan's father could not continue to watch his daughter suffer and took her back to her childhood home. However, Susan's husband followed her and beat her in front of her family. Susan's father took her to the CAVAW counsellor in the hope that the CAVAW would help his daughter. On a market day, Susan accompanied her sister into town, not knowing that her husband was stalking her. Susan's husband approached his wife with a knife when he saw that she was alone. Susan raised her arms to defend

herself and was cut on both arms. She acted quickly in spite of her bleeding arms and snatched the knife from her husband. Susan had finally stood up for herself, tired of her husband's cruelty, and he fled. Susan was shaken by the incident and returned home to tell her father and the CAVAW counsellor. Susan felt empowered because she had stood up to her husband, because she knew she had the right to live in a home free from violence.

*Names have been changed to protect identities.*

Most CAVAWs are engaged in prevention work through their community awareness activities; CAVAWs are requested to plan and deliver 7 community awareness events each year, including for VWC's national campaigns in July (Children's Day), September (Peace Day), the 16 Days of Activism (November/December), March (International Women's Day), and May (National Women's Day). Many CAVAWs also take the opportunity to raise awareness on issues of violence against women and children and their rights for Chief's Day, Independence Day celebrations and Rural Women's Day. Thirty-seven of the 41 CAVAWs (90%) organised community awareness activities during year 1; 27 CAVAWs held 7 or more activities (66%), 4 CAVAWs did 6 activities (10%), and 6 did 3 or 4 activities (15%). In addition, 29 CAVAWs (71%) also attended and spoke at events organised by other local organisations or groups, which is another important opportunity for spreading messages to prevent violence against women and children.

CAVAWs are also required to hold regular meetings of members to collect data and share experiences, and to assist with CAVAW management. Among the 41 CAVAWs, 28 (68%) held 6 or more CAVAW meetings during year 1, 9 held less than 6 meetings (22%), and the remaining 4 (10%) either held no internal meetings or did not provide data on the management of their CAVAWs.

### ***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 (Table 10.2 in Annex 5A). 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 trainings in July 2012 and July 2013, which meets the annual target.<sup>12</sup>
- Six CAVAW members, one volunteer from Mele and one male advocate were trained in year 1 at the FWCC Regional Training Program in Suva, and 2 CAVAW members in year 2 (10 trained in total at December 2013), compared with an overall 4-year target of 24 women CAVAW members and/or male advocates.
- Twelve CAVAW members were trained at the year 1 CAVAW counsellor training, compared with an annual target of 15.
- Four CAVAW members were trained during attachments at VWC in year 1, compared with an overall 4-year target of 16.
- No men have been trained yet in male leaders' workshops, compared with a 4-year target of 240. However, male leaders and male advocates have been trained in other workshops (see indicators for outputs 4.1 and 4.2).

### ***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 is the total number and percentage of

<sup>12</sup> 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.

requests for information by women and men from the VWC Network. The PDD target is 3500 requests over the 4-year phase. The assumption behind this indicator is that women, girls, men and boys will only take the time and initiative to come forward to request information from VWC if there is a change in attitudes to violence against women and children – from one that accepts, condones and tolerates violence, to one where people actively seek information about the issues.

During staff workshops to prepare Progress Report 1 in December 2012 and the Annual Plan for year 2 in April 2013, staff noted a decrease in the number of information requests to VWC and the Branches compared with the last phase. Over the whole of year 1 there were 1,871 requests for information, but the majority of these requests were made to CAVAWs (1,164 or 62%, Tables 4.1.5 and 4.1.7 of Annex 5A). While this is encouraging evidence of the effectiveness and outreach of CAVAWs, the data indicated that fewer people were approaching the centres for information, and that very few of those who did so were girls or boys: only 1.2% of information requests in year 1 were from male and female children combined. (However, most CAVAWs are not yet disaggregating data by age, so the number of girls and boys requesting information is probably under-estimated.) Although VWC is on track to reach its target for the number of information requests, these figures underscored the need for VWC to continue its strategy of specifically targeting young women and men, which is a key strategy for this phase.

Methods of data collection for this indicator were missing some key information requests during year 1, 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. To address this issue, VWC developed and trialled a tool to collect information from booths during year 2.

Collecting information from booths has more than doubled the number of information requests made to VWC over the first 6 months of year 2: there were 564 requests in year 2 compared with only 205 in year 1, and 347 of the requests in year 2 were made from booths. The data confirms that setting up booths is an effective way of reaching out to people who usually would not or could not come to the centre, particularly young people: 14% of requests were made by girls and 15% by boys, compared with less than 1% for year 1 (Table 3.1 of Annex 5A). Moreover, discussion in VWC's M&E workshop confirms that most people who seek information at booths spend some time talking about the issue that concerns them, rather than merely picking up brochures. The total number of information requests to VWC and the Branches in year 2 is 898, including 44% women, 9% girls, 37% men and 10% boys (Table 4.1.7 of Annex 5A).<sup>13</sup>

The number of information requests to TCC has also increased, from 181 in year 1 to 160 in the first 6 months of year 2 (Table 3.3 of Annex 5A). This is due to the relocation of the centre from Isangel to Lenakel, which is much more accessible for community members.

In addition to the number of information requests, there are many examples of breakthroughs with community awareness activities over the last year. These provide qualitative evidence of changed attitudes and behaviour, and that the activities undertaken in output 3.1 are effective at bringing about these changes (Box 11 includes a selection of examples). For example, breakthroughs have been made in Eratap, Erakor and Pango due to mobile counselling activities which always begin with community awareness talks. In the past, it has been a struggle to get Chiefs to agree to hold mobile counselling in their communities, but now requests are beginning to come from the Chiefs themselves. In Eratap, VWC first went there several years ago but during the most recent visit in

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<sup>13</sup> This does not yet include information requests made to CAVAWs during year 2; this data is collected annually at the CAVAW training in Vila in July.



May 2013 a talk was organised specifically for the chiefs who are heads of clans. VWC has had difficulties over the years in getting agreement to hold mobile counselling in Erakor; a breakthrough there was achieved when a former client helped to organise the visit, along with Area Secretary and a former Provincial Councillor. In Pango, VWC had visited several years ago and provided a talk to women. In recent years, VWC has been reaching out to one Chief there including by dropping newsletters and calendars at his house; with the help of the Area Secretary and this Chief, a talk will soon be organised for Pango chiefs.

#### **Box 11: Evidence of the effectiveness of community awareness activities**

##### **Chief plea for help for a domestic violence case opens a pathway for women to access justice and VWC services**

Chief Mamae is a paramount chief of a very conservative cultural society of Vanuatu from the Sulphur Bay area on Tanna. He took the initiative to request help from VWC soon after an awareness talk was presented in his village by VWC and TCC staff. This was a breakthrough for VWC because this community has always been very difficult to organise awareness talks, compared to other areas on the island, and all cases of domestic violence were previously dealt with by chiefs who had no knowledge of the law or women's rights. The talk provided information on the Family Protection Act (FPA) and VWC services. As a result of this talk, Chief Mamae requested help on a difficult case that had bothered him for almost 3 years. The chief's request for assistance now allows women to seek VWC's support and services. The Chief made an important remark during the awareness talk that from that day on he wants to work more closely with the VWC Network on his island. Chief Mamae also presented another talk on domestic violence to his people a few days after the VWC team left his village, because he wants everyone to understand the problem.

##### **Follow up from a workshop in 2011 leads to a new CAVAW**

The Sanma Provincial Area Secretary requested that a workshop be held in Windsau village, Big Bay Bush in his area. This was a follow-up from a previous workshop that SCC organised in his area in 2011. Awareness raised by the local CAVAW (Big Bay Bush) has been instrumental in building this connection with local community leaders. Initial steps were taken to establish a new CAVAW at Windsau in 2013 and with the support of the Area Secretary another workshop will be done before it is fully set up.

##### **Offender brings an axe to the nakamal but the woman was not forced to go back to her husband**

TCC did its first awareness talk at Emaio in September 2013. After the talk, VWC and TCC staff were invited to sit in a custom meeting concerning a case of domestic violence. Even though the husband brought an axe to the nakamal, the woman was not forced return to her violent husband. This was a breakthrough for that community.

##### **TOCC gets referrals immediately after giving awareness talks in remote areas**

TOCC has had many breakthroughs to new communities over the past 12 months, including very remote areas where communities have never heard about VWC services or domestic violence before. In Lembo at Leon Bay in north Vanualava, the Chief referred an incest case immediately after the talk. In Gaua, after a talk about FPOs, one person applied for an FPO the very next morning. TOCC visited the primary and secondary schools on this visit, and left information materials in their libraries; soon after, a rape case was referred to TOCC.

##### **Vanwods members (Vanuatu Women's Development Scheme) able to better manage finances**

SCC has provided talks to Vanwods members on violence against women and women's rights. Members have provided feedback that this has helped them to manage their finances, and more Vanwods members are now coming in to report violence.

The work that individual staff do to raise awareness and provide information outside of working hours (e.g. on buses, at bus stops, the market, church, or at home in their neighbourhoods) is not captured in VWC's data, but it often has a significant impact on changing attitudes and behaviour. All staff at the M&E workshop had their own examples of significant change; these positive (but unintended) impacts occur because these VWC and Branch staff are good role models and agents of change outside working hours in their families, communities and social networks.

### *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. VWC and the Branches undertook 165 community awareness activities in year 1, and the combined total for all 41 CAVAWs was 306, bringing the year 1 total to 471. An additional 102 activities were undertaken in year 2 (Tables 8.5.1 and 8.6.1 of Annex 5A). Of these, 46 in year 1 were follow-up sessions, and 17 in year 2. This data under-estimates the proportion of follow-up sessions done, since CAVAWs are not yet collecting data on the number of activities targeted at new groups and organisations, compared with follow up sessions, which are essential to consolidate attitudinal and behavioural change.

The majority of activities in year 1 were targeted at community and women's groups (81%, see Table 8.6.1 of Annex 5A). However, 77 activities were targeted at school and youth groups (16%); most of these activities targeting young people were done by VWC. However, a lot of girls and boys are included in activities targeted at community groups. Overall, girls made up 21% of the 6,595 participants in VWC and Branch community awareness activities in year 2, and boys made up 20%. For year 1, there were 28,240 participants in community awareness activities in total, including those who attended more than one session: this includes 14,622 women, 2,561 girls, 9,256 men and 1,801 boys (Table 8.6.2 of Annex 5A). (The data for year 1 under-estimate the number of boys and girls participating in community awareness activities, because only 4 CAVAWs collected age-disaggregated data.)

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 is completed by the end of year 3. VWC will begin preparations for the research in May 2014 during annual planning for year 3.

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

The outcome for this component is government policy makers, legislators and targeted institutions reduce discrimination and promote gender equality. This is 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, although ultimately they are beyond VWC's control. There is little to report as yet on these first 2 indicators, although lobbying is ongoing by VWC (see Annex 1A and 1B for details on VWC's inputs in these areas). Highlights over the last 12 months include VWC's ongoing liaison with law and justice sector agencies, including VWC's membership of the Human

Rights Working Group of the Ministry of Justice and attendance at a workshop organised by the UN Office of the Commission on Human Rights regarding a human rights institution, the provision of inputs into the Department of Women's Affairs' new gender policy at the annual CAVAW training in July 2013, and the introduction of Temporary Special Measures already discussed above.

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. Two recent examples have already been discussed in Boxes 3 and 4 above. There are also examples of changes following the workshop done with Anglican youth on Ambae in year 1, although this was a community awareness workshop rather than a training: one young man began to support his girlfriend and their child following the workshop, and 2 other participants took action by organising community awareness visits to their communities.

#### **Output Indicators for Component 4**

Output 4.1 is increased awareness of gender equality and human rights in key agencies. This is 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.

Progress Report 1 noted that the draft reports on CEDAW and CRC included information from VWC on violence against women, although neither document has been finalised or published. The Vanuatu Government's report to the Human Rights Council for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) includes information on violence against women.<sup>14</sup>

Since July 2012, 4 trainings have been provided for other agencies on gender, human rights, violence against women and the FPA, compared with a PDD target of 1 training per year. In addition, VWC has facilitated the participation of 5 police men and women and 1 officer from the State Prosecutions Department in FWCC's RTP in October 2012, and in May and October 2013. There were 94 training participants in year 1 including 66 women and girls (70%) and 28 men (30%); in year 2 there were 49 participants including 21 female nurses, 1 female police officer and 27 men (55%).

#### **Box 12: Law and justice officials trained**

Seven law and justice officials were trained in year 1 including 5 male police and 2 male chiefs. They were trained in 4 different trainings (1 police officer was trained twice over the year but is counted as 1 trainee). These included: VWC's CAVAW training in July 2012 (2 police and 2 chiefs trained); the October 2012 and May 2013 Regional Training Programs (RTPs) in Suva (2 male police officers); and FWCC's 6<sup>th</sup> Pacific Regional meeting (2 male police officers from the FPU and the Police Academy).

In year 2, 31 law and justice officials were trained in total including 30 men and 1 woman police officer, in 3 different trainings: the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs training in September 2013 (21 male chiefs and 3 male police officers); the October 2013 RTP (2 male police, 1 male from State Prosecutions, and 1 female police officer); and the national CAVAW training in Vila in July 2013 (3 male police officers). One of the chiefs/male advocates was trained in both year 1 and year 2.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Human Rights Council, Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, 2013 "National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21: Vanuatu".

<sup>15</sup> Note that that the chief referred to is counted in both years; thus the total number of individuals trained over years 1 and 2 is therefore 37 and not 38.

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 specific male advocacy trainings or community leaders' workshops were held during the first 18 months of this phase. A male advocacy workshop is scheduled for late January 2014 (no male advocacy trainings were included in the PDD for year 1). As noted in section 4.2.1 above, VWC has not held male leaders' workshops yet following CAVAW trainings because the focus has been on strengthening weak CAVAWs. However, 9 male advocates were trained in year 1 in 3 different trainings; and 7 in year 2 in 2 different trainings. Men who are also CAVAW members or who work closely with CAVAWs as community leaders or police officers participated in the national CAVAW trainings held in July 2012 and July 2013.

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 CAVAWs. Over the past year they have assisted as follows:

- Police and Chiefs have referred clients to VWC and the Branches, and assisted clients to escape from violent situations. Pastors have talked about the work of VWC and the problem of violence against women and children, and provided information during their work in their communities.
- Some have accompanied Branch staff (especially TCC) on community awareness activities, where they acted as important intermediaries to the community as well as translators. They built bridges with the Malvatumauri and the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs and 2 male advocates co-facilitated the Nikoletan workshop.
- 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.
- Police who have been trained as male advocates have taken the problem seriously and have made several arrests, particularly those from Vila, Malekula and Luganville Family Protection Units, as well as individual officers at Sola and Saratamata on Ambae. Those in positions of authority are assisting VWC with the enforcement of child and family maintenance cases; they listen to VWC's complaints about other officers, and take steps to deal with these issues internally.

### ***COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING***

The outcome for this component is that VWC staff are effectively managing and coordinating the VWC Network's 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 (see also Annex 1A and 1B).

#### ***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.

Fourteen VWC and 14 Branch staff were trained in year 1 through 5 VWC training activities; 12 trainings were provided by other organisations. In year 2 to date, 10 VWC and 9 Branch staff were

trained through 3 VWC workshops and 3 provided by other agencies (Table 10.2.1 and 10.2.2 in Annex 5A). Box 12 summarises improvements in staff capacities compared with objectives set in December 2013. Good progress has been made towards all capacity building objectives. However, most of the objectives set to be achieved by December 2013 remain in place, given the fact that several new staff have been recruited. Highlights include:

- The Counselling Supervisor and SCC Project Officer are now delivering counsellor training to VWC, Branch and CAVAW Counsellors.
- The VWC Lawyer has designed, trialled and delivered a legal literacy training module and has adapted this to suit different audiences.
- Significant improvements in the capacity of the TCC Project Officer in all areas of work.
- All Project Officers have demonstrated good capacity to extend and strengthen key partnerships essential to achieve VWC's program outcomes for this phase.
- The inclusion of some non-counselling staff in basic counsellor training, which deepens their understanding of the issues that face women and children and of the counselling process.
- All staff now have a better understanding of research findings, which are now integrated into most community education activities.

<b>Box 13: Progress Towards Capacity Building Objectives</b>		
<b>By December 2013</b>	<b>By the end of the 4-year program (June 2016)</b>	<b>Comments on Progress at January 2014</b>
<b>Crisis counselling, advocacy and support</b>		
(i) All new Counsellors demonstrate basic counselling skills (ii) All new Counsellors demonstrate an understanding of ethics, the principles of human rights and gender equality, VWC's work and data collection (iii) Improved skills for counselling boys and girls under 18 years	(iv) All staff have an understanding of counselling and counselling skills, particularly the Community Educator, Lawyer and Deputy (v) Selected staff are skilled to deal with child abuse and suicide risk and can identify cases of mental illness for referral (vi) Improved negotiation and advocacy skills (all staff)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experienced counsellors have achieved basic skills and understanding</li> <li>• New Counsellors have been appointed to all centres in year 2 and further capacity building needs to be fast-tracked for them</li> <li>• W CASA training will include a focus on counselling boys and girls to achieve (iii)</li> <li>• On track to achieve (iv)-(vi) with Research Officer, Lawyer &amp; CE included in counselling training in year 2</li> </ul>
<b>Community education</b>		
(i) Improved planning and tailoring of community awareness and public talks for different target groups – Counsellors and all staff involved in communicating with the public (ii) Strengthened media and communication skills for the Community Educator (iii) Research findings integrated into all community education activities (all VWC and Branch staff, particularly	(iv) Use & understanding of social media & information & communications technology (ICT) knowledge and skills – all staff and Branches particularly the Coordinator & Community Educator (v) Community Educator has improved skills in preparing press releases, letters to the editor, & design & graphics of IEC materials (vi) Improved public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good progress on (i) due to focus on this at retreat but more work needed to consolidate skills</li> <li>• More training needed for VWC &amp; SCC CEs on (ii)</li> <li>• Great improvement in (iii) but objective needs to stay for new staff</li> <li>• No progress with (iv) &amp; (v); need to identify local people who can train &amp; assist staff</li> <li>• On track for (vi) due to the focus on this at the year 1 retreat &amp; in-house counsellor training</li> </ul>



<b>Box 13: Progress Towards Capacity Building Objectives</b>		
<b>By December 2013</b>	<b>By the end of the 4-year program (June 2016)</b>	<b>Comments on Progress at January 2014</b>
CE, Branch POs & Counsellors)	speaking skills – all VWC & Branch staff	
<b>Branch operations and administration</b>		
(i) Strengthened self-confidence & leadership skills for new POs (ii) Improved computer and English language skills (iii) Improved management of Branch staff, finances and programs (iv) Improved skills in networking and forging and strengthening partnerships with other agencies (v) Branch monthly reports prepared according to the report format in the M&E Plan and on time	(vi) Improved internet and email skills (vii) All POs have the capacity to extend and strengthen partnerships (viii) Drafts for Progress Reports prepared in advance before coming to Port Vila (Annex 1, Annex 2, narrative sections on program progress & future implementation schedule) (ix) Able to organise, present & facilitate tailored workshops – TOCC and TCC (x) All POs able to provide in-house training to other staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On track for (i) for TCC, more needed for TOCC</li> <li>• More training needed for some Branch staff for (ii)</li> <li>• Improved (iii) for TCC; more improvements needed on staff management, planning &amp; program implementation</li> <li>• Improved on (iv), but objective stays in because more focus needed on Area Secretaries through the whole province</li> <li>• Reports submitted for (v), but none using format properly yet</li> <li>• (vi) on track for TCC; TOCC needs its own building before this can be improved</li> <li>• (vii) Achieved</li> <li>• (viii) On track to achieve</li> <li>• (ix) Need more training for TCC and TOCC POs &amp; a TOT</li> <li>• (x) More skills needed (TOCC &amp; TCC only)</li> </ul>
<b>Management and support to CAVAWs</b>		
(i) Improved skills in supporting and nurturing CAVAWs by the CE, Deputy, POs, Lawyer & Counsellors (ii) CE & POs initiating regular contact with CAVAWs on their community awareness & counselling activities, & prioritising responding to their requests and needs	(iii) All staff able to appropriately support, nurture and manage CAVAWs (iv) CE, Deputy, Lawyer, POs & Counselling Supervisor & selected Counsellors able provide training to CAVAWs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (i) &amp; (ii) improvements made but more targeted assistance is needed for CAVAWs with a new CAVAW officer (see section 4.2.1)</li> <li>• (iii) is on track – all staff know that CAVAW calls need to be given highest priority</li> <li>• Achieved (iv) for SCC PO, Lawyer &amp; Counselling Supervisor</li> </ul>
<b>Legal advocacy</b>		
(i) Strengthened understanding of family law – all VWC & Branch staff (ii) Strengthened skills in documenting clients' experiences & complaints against other agencies – Lawyer, Coordinator, Deputy, Counselling Supervisor	(iii) All Counsellors & POs able to draft letters & Court documents (iv) Lawyer able to deal with a range of other legal issues raised by clients (in addition to family law) (v) Higher level advocacy regularly undertaken on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (i) achieved for FPA &amp; child maintenance but objective needs to stay in for new staff</li> <li>• (ii) Documentation not done regularly enough</li> <li>• (iii) SCC on track; others need more training</li> <li>• (iv) Achieved for matrimonial property, custody, compensation</li> </ul>



<b>Box 13: Progress Towards Capacity Building Objectives</b>		
<b>By December 2013</b>	<b>By the end of the 4-year program (June 2016)</b>	<b>Comments on Progress at January 2014</b>
	clients' complaints	& contracts •(v) Not done regularly
<b>Program and financial management</b>		
(i) Sections of Progress Reports drafted before the consultancy visit (data tables, Annex 1 and 2) Implementation schedule & expenditure reviewed quarterly (ii) Expenditure reviewed monthly (budget, MYOB codings, & internal auditing reports)	(iii) Sections of Progress Reports drafted before the consultancy visit (narratives, data tables, all annexes) (iv) Strengthened understanding of monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•(i) Progress made on data tables by new Research Officer</li> <li>•(ii) Not achieved yet</li> <li>•(iv) Training provided in May 2013 &amp; January 2014 but will need to be ongoing to consolidate understanding</li> </ul>
<b>Other knowledge and skills</b>		
(i) Lawyer, CE & Finance/Administration Officer have driving licence	(ii) Selected staff able to deliver gender training to other agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•(i) Driving lessons have recently resumed</li> <li>•(ii) No action taken yet</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 5A: MONITORING AND EVALUATION DATA

## 1. VWC, BRANCH AND CAVAW NEW CLIENTS

## 1.1. VWC NEW CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012-June 2013	258	75	12	11	2	4	20	2	38	402
July- December 2013	163	34	5	1	5	1	1	1	20	231

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

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	7
July- December 2013	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	8

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
July- December 2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 1.1d: Total VWC Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June 2013	388	96.5%	7	1.7%	7	1.7%	402
July- December 2013	223	97%	8	3%	0	0%	231

## 1.2 SCC NEW CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	79	46	6	2	1	5	1	0	33	173
July- December 2013	29	29	7	0	4	0	2	0	22	93

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
July- December 2013	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	5

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
July- December 2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**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 2012-June 2013	167	97%	5	3%	1	0%	173
July- December 2013	88	95%	5	5%	0	0%	93

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	49	27	6	1	0	2	0	0	13	98
July- December 2013	40	10	2	0	1	4	0	1	6	64

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012-June 2013	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
July- December 2013	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

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

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June 2013	95	97%	3	3%	0	0%	98
July- December 2013	63	98%	1	2%	0	0%	64

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	12	6	1	1	5	1	3	0	18	47
July -December 2013	17	5	0	0	5	0	1	0	7	35

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	7
July -December 2013	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012-June 2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July -December 2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

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

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June 2013	40	85%	7	15%	0	0%	47
July-December 2013	26	74%	8	23%	1	3%	35

## 1.5 CAVAW NEW CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 –June 2013 ( 33 CAVAWs)	229	18	3	6	8	3	0	3	7	277

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 –June 2013 (33 CAVAWs)	3	1	0	0	8	0	0	1	1	14

**Table 1.5c: Total CAVAW Breakdown Summary of New Clients**

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	263	94%	14	6%	277

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

## 2. VWC, BRANCH AND CAVAW REPEAT CLIENTS

### 2.1 VWC REPEAT CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 –June 2013	350	169	30	2	2	6	0	2	80	641
July –December 2013	243	73	3	0	1	1	0	3	15	339

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 –June 2013	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	6
July –December 2013	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 –June 2013	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
July –December 2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	634	98.9%	6	0.9%	1	0.2%	641
July-December2013	338	99.7%	1	0.3%	0	0%	339

### 2.2 SCC REPEAT CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 –June 2013	191	326	57	2	0	0	0	0	74	650
July –December 2013	104	224	35	5	2	2	0	0	23	395

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
July –December 2013	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July –December 2013	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5

**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 2012-June2013	648	99.6%	2	0.4%	0	0%	650
July-December2013	384	97%	6	2%	5	1%	395

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	24	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	41
July –December 2013	32	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	44

Note: TCC had no repeat client Girls and Boys 0-17 years for Year 1 and Year 2 July –December 2013

**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 2012-June2013	41	100%	0	0%	0	0%	41
July-December2013	44	100%	0	0%	0	0%	44

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	13
July –December 2013	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
July –December 2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: TOCC had no Repeat Clients Boys 0-17 years for Year 1 and Year 2 July –December 2013

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

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	11	85%	2	15%	0	0%	13
July-December2013	10	100%	0	0%	0	0%	10

## 2.5 CAVAW REPEAT CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013 (33 CAVAWs)	48	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	54

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

## 3. REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION (NEW AND REPEAT)

**Table 3.1: Number & Percent of Women, Girls, Men and Boys Requesting information from VWC**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012-June2013	86	3	89	43%	110	6	116	57%	205
July-Dec2013	231	81	312	55%	168	84	252	45%	564

Note this includes information requests at booths from Year 2.

**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.	%	
Jul2012-June2013	164	2	166	73%	59	2	61	27%	227
Jul-Dec2013	75	3	78	62%	47	0	47	38%	125

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

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012-June2013	82	3	85	47%	96	0	96	53%	181
July-Dec 2013	58	1	59	37%	99	2	101	63%	160

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

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012-June2013	28	0	28	30%	63	3	66	70%	94
July-Dec 2013	27	0	27	55%	22	0	22	45%	49

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

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012-June2013 (33 CAVAWs)	707	5	712	61%	452	0	452	39%	1,164

\*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 2 will be included in PR3 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2014

\*Note: Most CAVAWs are not yet disaggregating information data by age and sex



#### 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 2012 – June 2013	Centre-based counselling	468	193	36	8	2	7	0	4	90	808
	Phone counselling	87	36	5	0	0	2	0	0	26	156
	Mobile counselling	53	15	1	5	2	1	0	0	2	79
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	608	244	42	13	4	10	0	4	118	1,043
	Information (female and male)	96	41	6	16	5	3	5	0	33	205
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1,248</b>
Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2013 – Dec 2013	Centre-based counselling	353	100	8	1	5	2	1	4	34	508
	Phone counselling	36	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	42
	Mobile counselling	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	406	107	8	1	6	2	1	4	35	570
	Information (female and male)	203	70	11	41	4	39	3	1	192	564
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>1,134</b>

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 2012 – June 2013	Centre-based counselling	246	344	60	4	1	5	1	0	87	748
	Phone counselling	21	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	60
	Mobile counselling	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	15
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	270	372	63	4	1	5	1	0	107	823
	Information (female and male)	43	71	7	4	6	5	0	5	86	227
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1,050</b>

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2013 – Dec2013	Centre-based counselling	126	224	38	5	6	2	2	0	41	444
	Phone counselling	7	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	44
	Mobile counselling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	133	253	42	5	6	2	2	0	45	488
	Information (female and male)	21	18	10	2	3	11	3	1	56	125
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>613</b>

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

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2012 – June 2013	Centre-based counselling	69	30	9	1	0	2	0	0	13	124
	Phone counselling	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
	Mobile counselling	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	73	36	10	1	0	2	0	0	17	139
	Information (female and male)	61	56	9	0	0	11	1	3	40	181
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>320</b>
Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2013-Dec 2013	Centre-based counselling	62	12	3	0	1	3	0	0	11	92
	Phone counselling	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Mobile counselling	7	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	12
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	72	15	4	0	1	4	0	1	11	108
	Information (female and male)	47	34	14	3	2	13	0	1	46	160
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>268</b>

**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 2012 – June 2013	Centre-based counselling	13	5	3	1	4	0	1	0	20	47
	Phone counselling	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	10
	Mobile counselling	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	16	6	3	1	7	1	3	0	23	60
	Information (female and male)	22	4	2	0	6	11	6	3	40	94
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>154</b>
Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2013 – Dec 2013	Centre-based counselling	12	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	8	24
	Phone counselling	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	11
	Mobile counselling	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	10
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	21	5	0	0	5	0	1	0	13	45
	Information (female and male)	12	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	21	49
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>94</b>

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

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2012 – June 2013 (33 CAVAWs)	Counselling (Woman)	277	20	3	7	8	3	0	3	10	331
	Information (female and male)	855	45	5	16	73	36	12	15	107	1,164
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,495</b>

\*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 2 will be included in PR2 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2014.

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

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June 2013	2,341	98%	46	1.9%	9	0.3%	<b>2,396</b>
July-Dec 2013	1,176	97%	29	2%	6	0.5%	<b>1,211</b>

**Table 4.1.7: Grand Total Breakdown Summary of VWC Network Information Requests**

Year	Women		Girls		Men		Boys		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Jul2012-Jun2013	1,067	57%	13	0.6%	780	42%	11	0.6%	<b>1,871</b>
July-Dec 2013	391	44%	85	9%	336	37%	86	10%	<b>898</b>

\*Note: Year 1 data includes information requests from cavaws; most are not disaggregated by age.

\*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 2 will be included in PR2 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2014.

**Table 4.1.8: 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 & Network	Grand Total Assistance (Clients & Information Requests)
Jul 2012- Jun 2013	997	1,399	2,396	1,871	4,267
July-Dec 2013	423	788	1,211	898	2,109

\*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 2 will be included in PR2 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2014.

## 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
July 2012 – June 2013	Number of women (18+ years)	12	12	31	3	1	76	<b>135</b>
	Number of girls (0-17 years)	0	5	2	2	14	0	<b>23</b>
	Number of boys (0-17 years)	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
	<b>Total assisted</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>160</b>
July 2013– Dec 2013	Number of women (18+ years)	5	6	26	1	3	100	<b>141</b>
	Number of girls (0-17 years)	2	0	2	1	7	0	<b>12</b>
	Number of boys (0-17 years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total assisted</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>153</b>

\*Notes: “others” are women and children who benefit from the Client Support Fund who are not VWC, Branch or CAVAW clients. This mainly applies to situations where VWC or SCC 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	
Jul 2012-June 2013	9	1	2	4	16
Jul2013 – Dec 2013	7	0	2	1	10

#### 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.	%
July 2012 – Nov 2012	Satisfied with the counselling	5	100%	10	100%	15	100%
	Got what she came for	5	100%	9	90%	14	93%
	Felt counsellor listened	5	100%	9	90%	13	93%
<b>Total surveyed</b>		5		10		15	100%

\*Note: No client satisfaction surveys were undertaken from Dec 2012 due to the dismissal of the former Research Officer. This will resume in Year 2.

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

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

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul 2012- June 2013	Domestic Violence	32	258	12%	67	350	19%	99	608	16%
	Sexual Assault	5	8	63%	6	10	60%	11	18	61%
	<b>Total</b>	37	266	14%	73	360	20%	110	626	18%
Jul 2013- Dec 2013	Domestic Violence	44	163	27%	53	243	22%	97	406	24%
	Sexual Assault	6	7	86%	3	5	60%	9	12	75%
	<b>Total</b>	50	170	30%	56	248	23%	106	418	25%

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

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
June 2012-July 2013	DV	99	0	99
	SA	7	4	11
	<b>Total</b>	106	4	110
Jul 2013- Dec 2013	DV	96	1	97
	SA	5	4	9
	<b>Total</b>	101	5	106

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

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
July 2012- June 2013	Domestic Violence	31	79	39%	0	191	0%	31	270	11%
	Sexual Assault	3	6	50%	0	0	0%	3	6	50%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>12%</b>
Jul 2013- Dec 2013	Domestic Violence	5	29	17%	10	104	10%	15	133	11%
	Sexual Assault	4	4	100%	1	4	25%	5	8	63%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>14%</b>

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

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
July 2012- June 2013	DV	31	0	31
	SA	3	0	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>
Jul 2013- Dec 2013	DV	15	0	15
	SA	0	5	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>

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

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul 2012- June 2013	Domestic Violence	25	49	51%	3	24	13%	28	73	38%
	Sexual Assault	2	2	100%	0	0	0%	2	2	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>40%</b>
Jul 2013- Dec 2013	Domestic Violence	20	40	50%	5	32	16%	25	72	35%
	Sexual Assault	5	6	83%	0	0	0%	5	6	83%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>38%</b>



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

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
July 2012- June 2013	DV	28	0	28
	SA	2	0	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
July 2013- Dec 2013	DV	25	0	25
	SA	4	1	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>

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

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul 2012- June 2013	Domestic Violence	7	12	58%	1	4	25%	8	16	50%
	Sexual Assault	6	6	100%	1	2	50%	7	8	88%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>63%</b>
July 2013- Dec 2013	Domestic Violence	5	17	29%	0	4	0%	5	21	24%
	Sexual Assault	3	5	60%	0	0	0%	3	5	60%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31%</b>

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

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
July 2012- June 2013	DV	8	0	8
	SA	0	7	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>
July 2013- Dec 2013	DV	3	2	5
	SA	0	3	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>

## 6. DATA FROM OTHER AGENCIES

### 6.1 Health Data

**Table 6.1: Number of Sexual Assaults and Domestic Assaults Reported to all Hospitals and Provinces in Vanuatu, 2007 – 2011**

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

Source: Vanuatu Ministry of Health, Health Information System, 2012 (provided by email, 24/08/2012); and email from Port Vila hospital 22 January 2014. Note: the Ministry of Health was requested for the definition of “domestic assault/domestic violence” but this has not been provided to VWC. 2013 data is probably Vila only.

### 6.2 Police data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Crime Statistics*	FPU Statistics#
2007	296	-
2008	79 (Jan-May 2008 only)	-
2009	151	-
2010	164	50 (Nov-Dec 2010 only)
2011	116	463
2012	Not available	461

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

Note: Some data in Table 6.2.2 differs from that provided in previous Annual Plans and Progress Reports, because figures for the number of cases in the source reports have been revised several times. FPU statistics are crimes reported to the Port Vila office of FPU, whereas the Crime Statistics are supposed to cover Vanuatu as a whole.

### 6.3 Court data\*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 7. LEGAL ASSISTANCE

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

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

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul 2012 -Jun 2013	57	132	189	608	31%
Jul 2013-Dec 2013	41	42	83	406	20%

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

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

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul 2012 –Jun 2013	37	0	37	270	14%
Jul 2013-Dec 2013	7	3	10	133	8%

**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 2012 –Jun 2013	33	12	45	73	62%
Jul 2013-Dec 2013	20	17	37	72	51%

**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 2012 –Jun 2013	1	0	1	16	6%
Jul 2013-Dec 2013	9	0	9	21	43%

**Table 7.1.5: CAVAW Clients Receiving FPOs and TPOs**

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul 2012 –Jun2013	8	0	8	236	3%

\*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 2 will be included in PR3 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2014

**Table 7.1.6: Grand Total VWC Network FPOs**

Year	Total New Clients Received FPOs	Total Repeat Clients Received FPOs	Grand Total Received FPOs
Jul 2012 –June 2013	136	144	280
July 2013-Dec 2013	77	62	139

## 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 2012 – June 2013	9	2	2	54	9	16	10	0	0	0	13	115
Jul - Dec 2013	0	0	1	23	5	9	4	0	0	0	5	47

\*CM: Child maintenance enforcement and appeals cases.

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

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

Year	Divorce	FM*	CM*	Child Custody/ Access	Property Settlements	Civil Claims	Restraining Orders	Total
Jul 2012- Jun 2013	11	0	0	2	1	2	1	17
Jul –Dec 2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

\* 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 2012-June 2013	62	3	0	3	2	1	71
Jul –Dec 2013	30	4	0	1	0	1	36

**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 2012 –June 2013	33	16	0	2	0	1	52
Jul –Dec 2013	28	1	0	0	0	0	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 2012 –Jun 2013	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
Jul –Dec 2013	9	1	0	0	0	0	10

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

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012 -Jun 2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jul -Dec 2013	6	2	0	0	0	0	8

**Table 7.3.5: Grand Total VWC Network Court Fees Fund**

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012 –June 2013	114	19	0	5	2	2	142
Jul –Dec 2013	73	8	0	1	0	1	83

## 8. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul 2012- June 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	9	6	15
	Primary schools	5	2	7
	Secondary Schools	2	1	3
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	18	1	19
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	6	1	7
	Faith based Organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Private sector organisations	2	0	2
	Other (market house)	0	4	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>58</b>
Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
July 2013- Dec2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	6	0	6
	Primary schools	8	4	12
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	6	2	8
	Women's organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	1	1	2
	Private sector organisations	2	0	2
	Other (market house, seafront)	2	2	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35</b>

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

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

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 –June 2013	1,573	1,299	2,872	66%	682	818	1,500	34%	4,372
July 2013- Dec2013	915	469	1,407	58%	571	465	1,036	42%	2,420



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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul-June 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	8	25	33
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	3	5	8
	Faith based organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>
July 2013- Dec2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	4	5	9
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	0	1	1
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

**Table 8.2.2: Number of SCC Participants in Community Awareness Activities**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 –Jun2013	1467	284	1751	77%	410	110	520	23%	<b>2271</b>
July 2013- Dec2013	278	190	468	64%	161	105	266	36%	<b>734</b>

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul 2012- June 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	32	0	32
	Primary schools	1	0	1
	Others	2	0	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>
July 2013- Dec 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	25	1	26
	Primary schools	2	0	2
	Secondary schools	2	0	2
	Other	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>

**Table 8.3.2: Number of TCC Participants in Community Awareness Activities**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 –Jun2013	850	545	1395	57%	631	409	1040	43%	<b>2435</b>
July 2013- Dec2013	604	416	1020	42%	495	425	920	58%	<b>1940</b>

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul 2012- June 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	24	1	25
	Chief's groups	1	0	1
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Others	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>
July 2013- Dec 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	19	1	20
	Primary schools	2	0	2
	Secondary schools	2	0	2
	Others	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>

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

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 –June 2013	193	122	315	52%	166	128	294	48%	<b>609</b>
July 2013-Dec 2013	420	330	750	51%	377	351	728	49%	<b>1478</b>

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

Year	Target Groups	Total
Jul 2012- June 2013 (34CAVAWs)	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	225
	Schools (Primary and Secondary)	47
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	23
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	10
	Others	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>

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

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 –June 2013	10539	311	10,850	58%	7,367	336	7,703	42%	<b>1,8553</b>

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

\*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 2 will be included in PR3 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2014.

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul 2012 – June 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	298	32	330
	Chief group	1	0	1
	School (Primary and Secondary level)	55	3	58
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	45	6	51
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	17	1	18
	Private sector organisations	2	0	2
	Faith based organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	2	0	2
	Others (public marketplace)	4	4	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>471</b>
July 2013- Dec 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	54	7	61
	School (Primary and Secondary level)	16	4	20
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	6	3	9
	Women's organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	1	1	2
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Private sector organisations	2	0	2
	Others (public marketplace)	3	3	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>102</b>

Note: CAVAWs are not yet collecting data on new vs repeat target groups

**Table 8.6.2: Grand Total of VWC & Branch Participants in Community Awareness Activities**

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 –June 2013	14,622	2561	17,183	61%	9256	1,801	11,057	39%	<b>28,240</b>
July 2013-Dec 2013	2,240	1,405	3,645	55%	1,604	1,346	2,950	45%	<b>6,595</b>

## 9. MEDIA ACTIVITIES

**Table 9.1: Total VWC Media Activities**

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
Jul 2012 –June 2013	38	6	1	2	47
July 2013-Dec 2013	27	3	0	4	34

**Table 9.2: Total SCC Media Activities**

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
Jul 2012 –June 2013	36	0	1	0	37
July 2013-Dec 2013	15	1	0	0	16

**Table 9.3: Total TCC Media Activities**

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
Jul 2012 –June 2013	26	2	1	0	29
July 2013-Dec 2013	22	0	0	0	22

**Table 9.4: Total TOCC Media Activities**

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July 2013-Dec 2013	1	0	0	0	1

\*Note: 1 Radio Program was done by TOCC in Vila in Year 2

## 10. TRAINING

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

Month & Year	Name of Agency	Content	New	Repeat	Total
July 2012	World Vision	Gender, HR , VAW, FPA	1	0	1
November 2012	Youth Leaders	Gender, HR , VAW, FPA	1	0	1
<b>Total year 1</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Sept 2013	Nikoletan Council of Chiefs on Tanna	Gender, VAW, HR	1	0	1
November 2013	Vila Central Hospital Nurses	Gender, VAW, HR	1	0	1
<b>Total year 2</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

### 10.1.2a Participants in Training of Other Agencies Year 1 December 2012 –June 2013

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
May 2013	Fred Tasso	Police Academy	Counselling skills, media, legal literacy	FWCC RTP
<b>Total participants:1; Number of training provided by other organisations:1</b>				

**10.1.2b Participants in Training of Other Agencies Year 2 July – December 2013**

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
September 2013	Bruno Kehma	Isangel, Tanna	Knowledge and awareness on Gender, VAW, HR & FPA	DV workshop for Nikoletan, Tanna
	Jean Herwaeng	SW, Tanna		
	Joseph Dapaul	SW Tanna		
	Raymond Seimea	Imaki, South Tanna		
	Jimmy Namtengas	Port Resolution, E. Tanna		
	Jonathan Nelou	Williams Bay Erromango		
	Napuaty John Roel	<b>TAFEA Police Patrol, Tanna</b>		
	Ian Rafou Stephens	Savai Village Aniwa		
	Simo Shem	Kinkros, Whitesands, Tanna		
	Pierre Tepi	Lounapau village, N.Tanna		
	Bovenga Rex RAVEI	<b>TAFEA POLICE PATROL, ISANGEL, TANNA</b>		
	Pastor Stephen Deman	Loukatai village, Tanna		
	Thomas Nuaita	Tennis Futuna village, TANNA		
	Thomas Iaris	Middle bush, Tanna		
	Ian Niko	Etakran tribe, RAKAULNG, TANNA		
	Tom Noam Nakis			
	Ken Tao NIMISA	Tnivhanu (NATINGNE Tribe, TANNA		
	Tom KALIWOK	Lamanien, TANNA		
	Tom NIPIO	Lamaraun, North Tanna		
	Henry Iouiou	Naatama TRIBE		
	NARIU FREEMAN	President of NIKOLETAN, TANNA		
	John Sam	Nor Iakene, TANNA		
	Edward Are Atkin	<b>Tafea Police patrol</b>		
	Phillip NATOU	Tennis Futuna,, TANNA		
October 2013	George Twomey Wycliffe Tarilenga Samson Sam Jocelyn Bule	<b>CID, VPF, Vila; State Prosecutions Dept, Vila VPF, Santo; Saratamata Police</b>	Counselling skills, media, legal literacy	FWCC RTP
<b>Total participants: 28; 27 men and 1 woman; VWC trainings :1 Other Organisations: 1</b>				

**10.1.3 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.	%	
Year 1 Jul –Nov 12	44	22	66	70%	28	0	28	30%	94
Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Year 2 Jul-Dec 13	22	0	22	45%	27	0	27	55%	49

## 10.2 VWC and Branch Training

### 10.2.1 Year 1 training

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
January	Kathy Bani	SCC	Skills in Training Counsellors	VWC Counsellor training for CAVAWs
	Grace Ralph	TOCC	"	
	Lisa Thomas	TCC	"	
March	Beatrice Yapus	VWC	Communication in English	USP English Course
	Lynrose Tule	VWC	"	USP LLP 13 English
June 2013	Merilyn Tahi Tatavola Matas Bertha Misseve Fridah Butu Lynrose Tule Christine Keasi Beatrice Yapus Lily Binihi Lily Natu Tawari Genista Twomey Linges Bule Juliet Buleko	VWC	Skills in planning, conducting Public talks	VWC Staff Retreat
	Kathy Bani Melika Vocor Viran Molisa Davina Buleuru Nadia Arsen	SCC		
	Grace Ralph Ann Joy Folin Joy	TOCC		
	Isabelle Iavis Dorothy Johnson Lisa Thomas Priscilla Kausiama Julie Loughman	TCC		
<b>Summary Dec 2012- June 2013</b>	<b>Total VWC staff trained: 12</b> <b>Total Branch staff trained: 13</b> <b>Number of VWC Trainings: 2</b> <b>Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 2</b>			
<b>Summary Year 1 July 2012- June 2013</b>	<b>Total VWC staff trained: 14</b> <b>Total Branch staff trained: 14</b> <b>Number of VWC Trainings: 5</b> <b>Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 12</b>			

### 10.2.2 Year 2 Training

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
August 2013	Merilyn Tahi Bertha Misseve Fridah Butu Vola Matas	VWC	Networking, Counselling Skills, Data Collection, legal Literacy	National CAVAW Training
	Kathy Bani Viran Molisa	SCC		
	Lisa Thomas	TCC		
	Grace Ralph	TOCC		
	Merilyn Tahi	VWC	Training of Male Advocates	FWCC Male advocate training in PNG
September	Merilyn Tahi	VWC	Development of Policy Manual, Organizational Code of Conduct	FWCC Staff Retreat, PNG
	Kathy Bani	SCC		
	Dorothy Johnson	TCC	Counselling skills, media, legal literacy	FWCC RTP
October	Grace Ralph Ann Joy	TOCC	Counselling skills, legal literacy, counsellors; code of conduct, data collection	VWC In-house Counsellor's training on Tanna
	Kathy Bani Melika Vocor Viran Molisa Davina Buleuru Nadia Arsen	SCC		
	Lisa Thomas	TCC		
	Merilyn Tahi Tatavola Matas Fridah Butu Lily Natu Tawari Lynrose Tule Christine Keasi Beatrice Yapus Serah Garae Leikita Abel	VWC		
December	Kathy Bani	SCC	M and E data collection skills and story writing	VWC PR1
	Lisa Thomas	TCC		
	Grace Ralph	TOCC		
Summary Year 2 July – December 2013	Total VWC staff trained: 10 Total Branch staff trained:9 Number of VWC Trainings: 3 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:3			

### 10.3 CAVAW Training

#### 10.3.1 Year 1 CAVAW Training

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
January 2013	Balinda Jack Alice Fraser	Gaua	Counselling skills	VWC Counselor Training for CAVAWs
	Jocelyn Naupa	South Santo		
	Julie Robertson	Matantas		
	Tesai Henry	Aneityum		
	Napil, Malafi	Ipota		

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Helen			
	Sylvie Banga	Huritahi		
	Meriam Boe	East Ambae		
	Leah Vuti	Loltongo		
	Annie lorry	Tongoa		
	Helen John	Midmauk		
	Marie-Jeanne Tanaki	Imaki		
	Esther Mete	Williams' Bay		
February 2013	Sylvie Bangga	Huritahi	Counselling skills, Public speaking skills, organizing awareness activities	Attachment at VWC
	Napil Malafi Helen	Ipota		
May 2013	Serah Garae	Mele volunteer	Counselling skills, media, legal literacy	FWCC RTP
	Sylvie Bangga	Huritahi		
	Meldrid Salae	Gaiowo		
	Anna Coulon	Nasawa		
Summary Dec 2012- June 2013	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 17 Number of VWC Trainings: 2 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 1			
Summary Year 1 Jul-Jun	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 44 Number of VWC Trainings: 4 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 2			

### 10.3.2 Year 2 CAVAW Training

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
August 2013	Margaret Reveag	Hiu	Networking, Counseling Skills, Data Collection, legal Literacy	VWC National CAVAW Training
	Lucien Alfred	Loh		
	Cecilia Demas	W.Vanualava		
	Unity Freddy	Mosina/Sola		
	Candy Jacobeth	Mota		
	Winnie Fred	Ureparapara		
	Wendy godwin	Motalava		
	Morinda Stephen	Gaua		
	Julie Robinson	Matantas		
	Marie Louise	Bigbay bush		
	Sera Lulu	South Santo		
	Leah Vuti	Loltongo		
	Roselyn	Pangi		
	Isabel Bule	Melbrin		
	Melrid Sale	Gaiowo		
	Ruby	Nasawa		
	Hanson Rovo	E.Ambae		
	Sylvie Banga	Huritahi		
	Korina Sese	North Ambae		
	Lilian	Nduindui		
	Elsie Paul	Walaha		
	Anna Bong	Lolihor		
	Lilian Sari	Lonhali		
	Horroli Langkon	Wawanfonhal		



Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Cecile David	Uripiv		
	Anne Merenato	Wala		
	Leitamap Benoit	North West B		
	Martha Steven	Aulua		
	Elrey Jimmy	Burbar		
	Monica phillip	Maskelynes		
	Leitap Thomas	Emae		
	Annie Lorrie	Tongoa		
	Merilyn Albi	Lamen bay		
	Linda Jimmy	Burumba		
	Michellin Kaltenek	Imaki		
	Hellen John	Midmau		
	Lilian Taseru	Aniwa		
	Tasai Hendy	Aneityum		
October 2013	Leikoro Dick	Aniwa	Counseling skills, media, legal literacy	FWCC RTP, Suva
	Helen Napil	Ipota		
Summary Year 2 Jul-Jun 2013	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 40 Number of VWC Trainings: 1 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 1			

#### 10.4 Male Advocacy Training and Male Leaders Workshops

##### 10.4.1 Year 2 Male Advocacy Training

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
July 2013	Pastor Andrew Bob Jackson	Male Advocates on Motalava	Networking, sharing information, counseling skills planning activities	National CAVAW training, Vila
	Santhy Wilfred	Male advocate on Motalava		
	Kamoe	<b>Vanuatu Police Force, Tanna</b>		
	Mark	<b>Vanuatu Police Force, Vila FPU</b>		
	Maki Tobi	<b>Vanuatu Police Force, Epi</b>		
	Bruno Kehma	Male Advocate, Isangel, Tanna		
Sept	Bruno Kehma, Phillip Natou	Male advocate, Isangel, Tanna	Facilitating group discussions	DV workshop for Nikoletan, Tanna
<b>Summary July 2013-Dec 2013</b>	<b>Total men trained in male advocacy: 7</b> <b>Total men trained in leaders workshops: 0</b> <b>Number of VWC trainings: 2</b> <b>Number of trainings by other organisations: 0</b>		<b>No. of male advocacy trainings: 0</b> <b>No. of male leader's workshops: 0</b>	

#### 10.5 Law and Justice Training and Workshops

Month & Year	Police		Chiefs		State Prosecutors		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Year 1 Jul 2012 – Jun 2013	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	0
Year 2 Jul 2013-Dec 2013	8	1	21	0	1	0	30	1

Note: 1 Chief received training in Year 1 and Year 2.

**Annex 6: List of CAVAWS at April 2013**

<b>TORBA</b>		
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	
<b>SANMA</b>		
1	South Santo	Santo
2	Matantas (Big Bay Solwata)	Santo
3	BigBay Bush	Santo
<b>PENAMA</b>		
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
<b>MALAMPA</b>		
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
<b>SHEFA</b>		
1	Tongoa	Tongoa
2	Emae	Emae
3	Burumba	Epi
4	Lamen Island	Epi
<b>TAFEA</b>		
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
<b>Total = 41</b>		

**ANNEX 8: AGENDA FOR THE VWC PCC MEETING**

Date: February 2014

Venue: Vanuatu Women's Centre Library

Time 1000hrs – 1200hrs

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**AGENDA**

1. Attendance and Apologies
2. Minutes of the last PCC
3. Discussion of the Progress Report 2 (Year 1: July 2012 – June 2013; Yr2: (July – December, 2013)
4. VWC Property / Office Building
5. Other Business
6. Date for Next Meeting