

VANUATU WOMEN'S CENTRE **(Program Against Violence Against Women)**



Phase 6 **PROGRESS REPORT 3**

YEAR 2: JANUARY - JUNE 2014

And

YEAR 3: JULY 2014 – NOVEMBER 2014



Vanuatu Women's Centre,
PO. Box 1358, Port-Vila
Rue d'Anjou, Nambatu,
Phone : 25764/24000
Email: vwnc@vanuatu.com.vu

December, 2014



VWC Coordinator is member of Task force on Human Rights in the Ministry of justice & Community Service — in December 2013 planning meeting on Iririki. The Government of Vanuatu has now appointed a Human Rights Committee chair is Mrs Jenny Tevi.

2



Mayor of Vila Municipality & Counsellors attended a half day session on VWC research results.



Santo Correction Centre & Probation Officers appreciates learning about Domestic Violence.

VWC and the Police College conducted a 5-days training focusing on understanding violence against women and girls to the members of the Correctional and Probation officers in Santo. Participants included officers from Torba and Malampa. This is the first training that VWC has done for Correction Centre in Santo. This has been the keen interest of the Northern Acting Manager of the Correctional Centre – Mr. Richard Bani. Mr Bani asked the participant to firstly have their homes in order then give these information to those they work with in the centre. Participants were very happy to learn new information, skills and better understanding of Gender, Domestic Violence, Discrimination and Family Protection Act. They are capable to talk about the FPA.



VWC conducted Workshop on DV for police in Santo

For the first time, the VPF agreed to a 5-day training on Gender, Domestic violence, FPA and Human Rights. This was organized through the Police College in Vila, who have already collaborated with the Vanuatu Women's Centre on similar training for the Vila Police. The participants learnt that Gender is the major root of violence against women, the link between Gender & Gender-base Violence, impacts of Discrimination, what can promote Gender Equality; tools such as the Family Protection Act and Human rights. The participants appreciated the 5-day training and have formulated ideas and plans for them personally, their family and communities as well as the VPF. The Commander North officiated the closing – calling on participants to utilize what they learnt.



A 5-day workshop on Gender, VAW, Family Protection Act & Human Rights was conducted for the members of VMF based in Vila. This was possible through the police College and the male advocate Mr Iaken Ampen. The closing was done by the Commander of VMF.



5 -days DV workshop was held with NTM church women in Vila (l), also with Vila Anglican Mother's Union (r).

Box 1: A Male Advocate Struggling

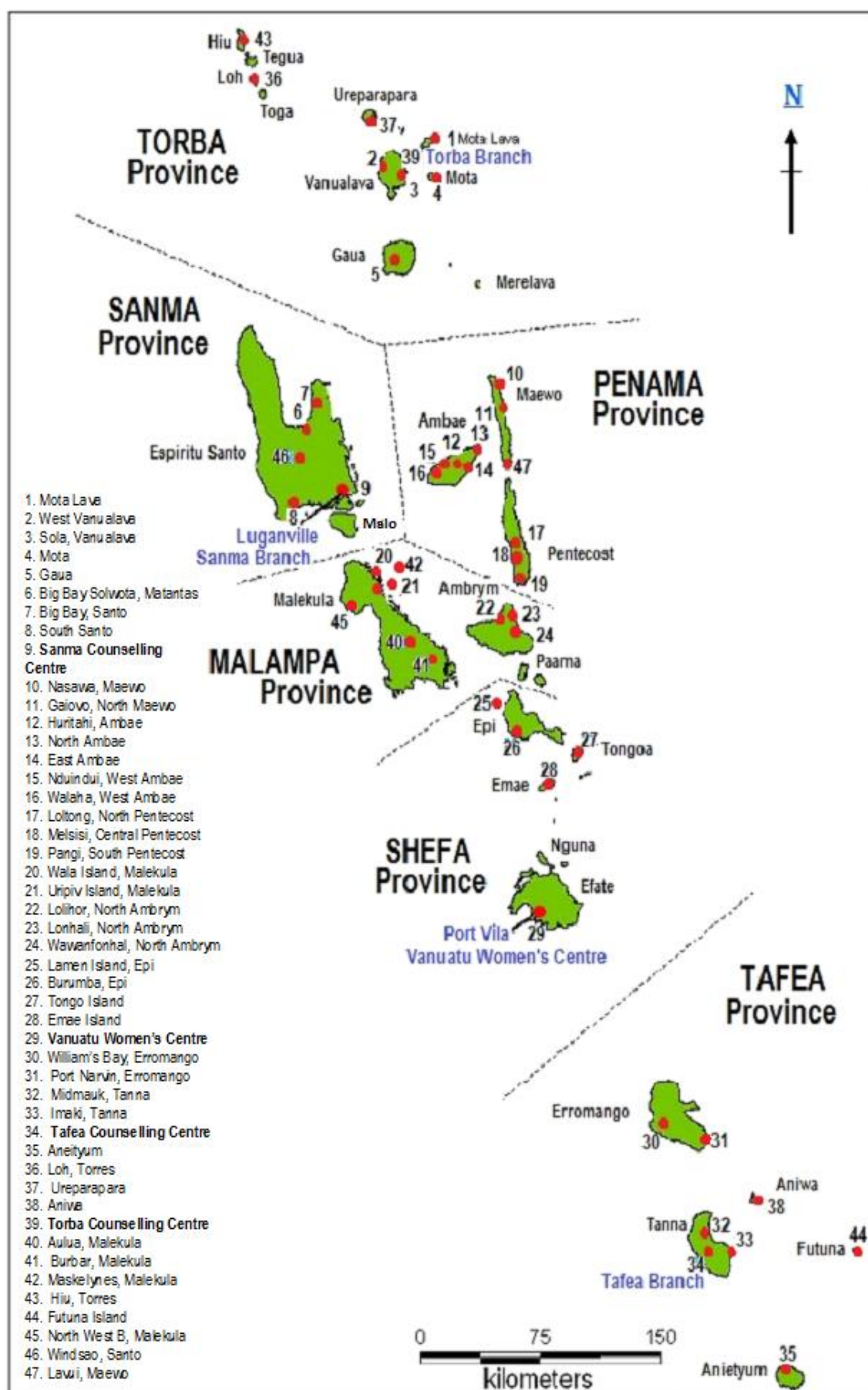
"Since VWC and TCC held workshops on domestic violence, I have been attending them. I was always thinking about this issue and the work, and discussed it sometimes with other male advocates such as Father Albert from the Anglican Church. As a Presbyterian missionary worker in the southern islands, I found it hard at times to talk about VWC and the issue of domestic violence to my congregation. When I do talk about it to my friends, they give all sorts of arguments against, or call me names, but I learnt something from all of them – 'humbleness' – and believe that I shall leave it to God the Almighty to sort this out for me. I learnt that domestic violence happens in the home, but also VAW happens outside the home – and often spouses become strong in such situations.

2011 – 2012: I thought hard during these two years to select a few men and speak to them about the issues. First, I got the support of the Annual Southern Island Presbytery which was held in November 2013 on Erromango. Raising this issue and seeking presbytery support to request VWC to hold a workshop with leaders was difficult. During the debate, I walked out when there was no agreement, and thought that on my return I should tell the VWC Coordinator that I will no longer be a male advocate against violence against women – but the Tanna mission workers pleaded with me and convinced me that there is need for a workshop with VWC, because there is a lot of domestic violence and VAW on Tanna, especially in the remote areas.

Fortunately, despite the hard debates and arguments, I was able to convince the Presbytery. This was largely because I had information from my involvement with TCC community awareness talks held on Futuna and Aneityum; and from my male advocate training. At the end of a strong debate, the presbytery agreed for the workshop on domestic violence to be held with the Southern Island Presbyterian Mission workers. Several mission workers, a few pastors and chiefs attended the workshop which was in January 2014. After they went home, they began referring women and children to TCC. My heart is rejoicing that there has been this achievement, because the mission workers are still working with TCC.

Next Meeting in February 2014 on West Tanna: The next meeting of the Presbytery in February 2014 was not easy. During the discussion there were questions about why the church should be working with VWC. They asked about the funding VWC has, and whether it is 'dirty' money. After all the heated argument, when the vote was taken, ALL voted in favour for VWC to hold a 5 day workshop with the Presbyterian pastors. Pastor Rose Meaki from Futuna was my friend and he supported my suggestion and this contributed to the success. Pastor Rose Meaki was a former Leader in the Presbyterian Church. I felt happy, and immediately I spoke to the VWC coordinator, and said the workshop had been agreed to. We decided on the date and I began making arrangements on Tanna in collaboration with TCC and the office of the Southern Island Presbytery. The date was set and the workshop was held at Lenakel Cove with Pastors and their clerks from Tanna and the outer islands in May 2014. They are all very important and key people in their parishes. This workshop was a breakthrough and an eye opener. After the training, a few have indicated that they would like something similar in their parishes. I admired Iaken for his performance in this training (see Box 18 for Iaken's story) – alongside the VWC Coordinator, and his positive responses to the questions from participants. I appreciate that VWC conducted this workshop. I would like to thank the VWC team who provided information and supported me in my work as a male advocate. Bertha for the IEC materials sent to me to send out to the mission workers. To Fridah for information I obtained during the awareness talks at Port Narvin. To Christine, Beatrice and Lisa for team work with me during awareness activities. Coordinator, thank you very much."

Phillip Natatou, Male Advocate on Tanna with TCC



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)
CAVAWs	Committees Against Violence Against Women, based in remote island communities in Vanuatu, part of VWC's national network
CE	VWC Community Educator
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil society organisation
DEVAW	United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DOWA	Department of Women's Affairs in the Ministry of Justice and Community Services
FBO	Faith based organisation
FPA	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
MCC	Malampa Counselling Centre, a new Branch of VWC on Malekula
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOH	Ministry of Health, Vanuatu Government
NZAID	New Zealand Aid Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ODE	Office of Development Effectiveness, AusAID
PAA	Priorities Action Agenda 2006-2015 of the Vanuatu Government
PDD	Program Design Document
PO	VWC Branch Project Officer
PPDVP	Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Project, funded by the New Zealand Aid Programme
RRRT	Regional Rights and Resources Team
RTP	Regional Training Program of FWCC, held in Suva, Fiji
SCC	Sanma Counselling Centre, a Branch of VWC on Santo island
SCF	Save the Children Fund
TCC	Tafea Counselling Centre, a Branch of VWC on Tanna island
TOCC	Torba Counselling Centre, a Branch of VWC on Vanua Lava island
UNDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Vatu, Vt	Unit of currency in Vanuatu
VAWC	Violence against women and children
VCC	Vanuatu Council of Churches
VITE	Vanuatu Institute of Teacher Education
VRDTCA	Vanuatu Rural Development Training Centres Association
VWC	Vanuatu Women's Centre
VWC Network	The headquarters of VWC, all Branches, the CAVAWs and male advocates

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

List of Staff and Other Positions at December, 2014

VWC Staff

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

Tafea Counselling Centre Staff

TCC Project Officer	Lisa Thomas	Counsellor	Vacant
Office Assistant & Trainee Counsellor	Priscilla Kausiama	Counsellor	Beatrice Yapus
Volunteer & Trainee Office Assistant	Lilian Taseru	Volunteer	Rita Whyte

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 & Trainee Counsellor	Davina Buleuru	Counsellor	Viran Molisa
Community Educator/ Counsellor	Shana Ligo	Counsellor	Melika Vocor
		Volunteers	Aureline Konkon & Eva Rowsy

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	Dr. Juliet Hunt

Contents

Box 1: A Male Advocate Struggling	3
Acronyms	5
List of Staff and Other Positions at December, 2014	6
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	9
2. INTRODUCTION.....	12
3. REVIEW OF PROGRAM PROGRESS.....	13
3.1 Review of Program Progress, Year 2: July 2013 – June 2014	13
3.2 Review of Program Progress, Year 3: July – November 2014.....	18
4. PROGRAM CONTEXT, RISKS AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES.....	24
4.1 Review of Program Context and Risks.....	24
4.2 Implementation Issues and Management Strategies.....	24
Review of Strategies to Address Implementation Issues with CAVAWs.....	24
Appointment of a Second Legal Officer	25
Increased Requests for Workshops and Trainings, and Delay in VWC’s Research.....	26
TOCC Building and Low Client Numbers	27
5. REVISED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR YEAR 3	29
6. FINANCIAL REPORT	32
6.1 Summary of Funds Received and Expenditure	32
6.2 Acquittal for Year 3, August – November 2014.....	33
6.3 Revised Cost Schedules for Year 3, December 2014 – June 2015.....	35
7. REVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	38
7.1 Indicators for the Program Goal and End-of-Program Outcome.....	39
Box 2: Evidence of Changed Practices in the Police.....	45
Box 3: Impacts from the RTP and Ongoing Training and Partnership in Saratamata	46
Box 4: Breakthroughs in Penama Province	46
Box 5: Ripple Effects from Training with the Corrections Department	47
Box 6: Breakthroughs in Prevention Work with Churches	48
7.2 Component Outcomes and the Quality and Reach of Outputs.....	51
Box 7: Examples of Outcomes from Court Cases.....	52
Box 8: Counselling Empowers Women to Be Financially and Emotionally Self-Reliant	54
Box 9: Re-united with Children with SCC’s Help	55
Box 10: Breaking the Cycle of Violence on Tanna.....	55
Box 11: Dealing with Rapes by a Teacher in Torba	55
Box 12: Training and Community Awareness Help to Stop Violence on a Remote Island	56
Box 13: Husband Assists Wife to Report Sexual Assault.....	57
Box 14: Output Indicators for Component 1	58
Box 15: CAVAWs Assist Clients to Claim Their Rights	61
Box 16: CAVAWs Assist Clients to Claim Their Rights	63
Box 17: Details of Law and Justice Officials Trained	70

Box 18: Senior Sergeant Iaken Ampen – A True Male Advocate for Women’s Human Rights.....	72
Box 19: Public Apologies by Men	73
Box 20: Progress Towards Capacity Building Objectives	74
7.3 Factors Contributing to Progress Towards Outcomes	76
7.4 Value for Money.....	76
7.5 Lessons Learned about the Theory of Change	78
ANNEXES	
1A. Review of Program Progress, Year 2 May – June 2014	80
1B. Review of Program Progress, Year 3 July – November 2014	89
2. Revised Year 3 Implementation Schedule, December 2014 – June 2015	98
3. VWC Financial Tables	107
3A. VWC Summary of Australian Aid Funds Received and Expenditure	107
3B. VWC Year 3 Acquittal, August – November 2014	109
3C. VWC Revised Cost Schedule for Year 3, December 2014 – June 2015	117
3D. Change Frame on VWC Revised Budget for Year 3	125
3E. VWC Severance Deposit Confirmation Advice Account 688052, 10 th December 2014	135
3F. VWC Deposit Confirmation Advice Account 1720165, 17 th December 2014	136
4. SCC Financial Tables	137
4A. SCC Summary of Funds Received and Expenditure	137
4B. SCC Year 3 Acquittal, August – November 2014	138
4C. SCC Revised Cost Schedule for Year 3, December 2014 – June 2015	140
4D. Change Frame on SCC Revised Budget for Year 3	142
4E. SCC Deposit Confirmation Advice Account 1164649, 21 st October 2014	144
5A. Monitoring and Evaluation Data	145
5B. Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix	189
6. List of CAVAWs at December 2014	200
7. Program Design Diagram	201
8. Agenda for PCC Meeting, January 2015	202

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of program progress for the whole of year 2, and for the first 5 months of year 3 from July to November 2014. It also updates VWC's future program from December 2014 to June 2015 of year 3.

Progress Towards Outcomes and Targets (see sections 7 and 3)

VWC has made excellent progress towards achieving end-of-program and intermediate outcomes:

- There is a great deal of evidence of changes in attitudes and behaviour, particularly among Chiefs, and good progress made towards changed practices in some key agencies due VWC's partnerships, such as Police, some Church groups and some medical staff.
- There are more breakthroughs into communities that had not heard VWC's messages before, increased interest in the problem by some government duty-bearers, and a significant increase in the number of media reports on VAWC.
- There is an unprecedented increase in the demand for VWC workshops and trainings, with 25 outstanding requests, 11 from Chiefs – this is also evidence of changed attitudes and behaviour.
- There is sound evidence of changes in attitudes and knowledge from VWC's trainings and workshops from the pre and post questionnaire, in addition to actions taken by participants.
- Case studies of significant changes in clients' lives show that women are making the choice to end the violence in their lives after hearing about their rights from VWC Network community awareness activities and following up through counselling. Efforts to gain economic independence, the use of FPOs, and legal support to regain custody or access to their children are the main themes in this year's selection of client case studies.

The number of women and children provided with direct assistance to end violence has increased (Tables 4.1.6 to 4.1.8 of Annex 5A):

- During year 2 from July 2012 to June 2013, 3,330 counselling sessions were provided to clients by VWC, Branches and CAVAWs: 95% were with women, 4.2% with girls and 0.3% with boys. This includes 1,332 new clients and 1,998 repeat counselling sessions. In addition 2,677 people requested information over year 2, including 9% from girls and 7% from boys.
- In the first 5 months of year 3 from July to December 2013, there were 1,844 counselling sessions, including 535 new clients and 1,309 follow-up counselling sessions; and a further 629 women, men, boys and girls requested information.
- This gives a total of 6,007 people assisted directly in year 2 and 2,473 assisted in year 3 with evidence of increased service provision to young people.
- Of these, 267 women and children were assisted to access justice and/or provided with protection from violence through the client support fund in year 2, and 147 for the first 5 months of year 3; 191 women were assisted with court and medical fees to progress their cases in year 2, and a further 82 in year 3 to date.
- The VWC Network assisted 369 women to access Family Protection Orders (FPOs) in year 2 (a 32% increase over FPOs facilitated in year 1), and 274 to date in year 3. 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 brochure on the FPA, and VWC's facilitation of FPOs for women from rural areas through CAVAWs.
- In addition, legal assistance from VWC's Legal Officer was provided to 113 women in year 2, and 69 from July to November 2014; 11 new cases were registered with the Courts in year 2 and 6 more from July to November.
- Many law and justice officials were trained: 79 in year 2 including 73 men and 6 women; and 121 in year 3 to date including 99 men and 22 women. These included chiefs, Police, VMF, State Prosecutors and Corrections Officers (Table 10.5 of Annex 5A).

- VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs did 500 community awareness activities in year 2 and 306 of these were done by CAVAWs; this demonstrates the extensive reach of VWC prevention work throughout Vanuatu. A further 79 were done by VWC and the Branches in year 3 and 19 of these were follow-up activities. 70% of the year 2 activities were with community groups, 15% with schools and 12% with women's groups.
- For year 2, there were 31,298 participants in community awareness activities, including those who attended more than one session: 11,128 women (36%), 6601 girls (21%), 13,569 men (24%) and 6067 boys (19%). For year 3, there were 4518 participants to date: 1328 women, 1427 girls, 699 men and 1062 boys.

Progress Compared with the Annual Plans (section 3 and Annex 1A and 1B)

The majority of annual targets were achieved in year 2, good progress was made towards year 3 targets, and there is sound evidence of the quality and reach of outputs.

- Of 130 activities planned for year 2, 99 were fully achieved (76%), 19 targets were exceeded (15%), 11 were partly achieved (8%), and 1 was not achieved (1%) (section 3.1).
- Activities partly achieved in year 2 included: VWC mobile counselling (15 were done and 1 is carried forward to year 3); SCC radio programs (36 were done compared with a target of 40); the construction of the TOCC building (due to factors beyond VWC's control); special events undertaken by CAVAWs (although many CAVAWs exceeded their targets); CAVAW attachments to VWC (3 were attached compared with a target of 4, but one was attached for 4 weeks rather than 2 weeks to prepare for the establishment of the Malampa Branch); VWC special events (no activities were organised for National Women's Day); newsletters (2 were produced compared with a target of 4); and staff performance reports. The activity that was not achieved was the annual audit for 2012/2013, which will commence in year 3.
- Of the 119 activities planned for July-November 2014, 5 were achieved ahead of schedule (4%), 89 were fully achieved (75%), 12 were partly achieved (10%), and 13 were not achieved (11%). Most of the activities that were partly achieved or not achieved have been rescheduled to later in year 3 and will be achieved by June 2015 (section 3.2 and section 5).

Important improvements were made in staff and institutional capacity:

- improvements in counselling supervision and training including regular supervision and role plays for monitoring and refreshing counsellor skills;
- good progress made towards senior staff being able to plan, conduct and tailor community awareness workshops, due to a training of trainers and 2 practice sessions;
- more delegation of responsibility to the Counselling Supervisor, CAVAW Officer, Deputy Coordinator, Finance/Office Manager and Research Officer, and better preparation for reports;
- improvements in basic skills of new counsellors and better follow up of cases by VWC; and
- more consistent efforts to support and mentor CAVAWs.

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

- There is preliminary evidence (section 7) that strategies to strengthen CAVAWs are effective; these will be reviewed again in May 2015 during annual planning for year 4.
- VWC plans to appoint a 2nd Legal Officer to ensure that clients receive a timely service from VWC when they seek to access justice. The current Lawyer also plays the role of Deputy and there has been an increase in the number of women who decide to take their cases to court – which is also evidence of good progress towards outcomes.
- The increased demand for VWC's community awareness and training means that a choice has had to be made between responding to these opportunities and beginning to implement the fieldwork of VWC's research on custom, VAW and human rights in year 3. The increased demand for prevention activities has an impact on both staff time and budget. A decision has therefore

been made to defer the development of data collection guides, training of the research team and the commencement of fieldwork until year 4; these activities may extend to the next phase.

- Little progress has been made with the TOCC building but VWC has kept the Vt15,000,000 allocated for construction in the budget for year 3. Client numbers remain low at TOCC and the Project Officer has been tasked with implementing several strategies to increase outreach and the quality of service.

Highlights for the Remainder of Year 3, December 2014 – June 2015 (section 5)

- The Malampa Branch to be set up in January, with a strong focus on community outreach.
- All Branches and VWC will be undertaking mobile counselling to extend outreach to women who cannot access services at the centres (Malampa will also provide counselling during community awareness visits).
- An additional CAVAW training to be held with the 4 Shefa CAVAWs in March; the annual CAVAW counsellor training to be held in January with a selection of CAVAW members; and 6 CAVAWs and/or male advocates to attend FWCC's Regional Training Program in April/May.
- CAVAWs will be involved in Branch and VWC special events and community awareness activities to further mentor and strengthen their work and outreach to local communities.
- A community awareness workshop with young women in Vila in January, and with the Loltong Anglican Mothers Union in March.
- Three more trainings to be held with other agencies including a follow-up with Police, and new outreach to the health and education sectors; and a Presbyterian Pastor from Tanna to attend FWCC's RTP in April/May.
- Two male advocacy workshops to be held in Vila in January and at Loltong in February.
- Completion of the new staff room at VWC's premises by the end January and VWC operating permanently from the main building.

Financial Report (section 6)

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

- Australian Aid income available for year 3 at 30th November 2014 was Vt 133,201,447 which included: Vt 37,272,475 carried forward from year 2 at 30th June 2014; and Vt 95,928,972 received from the year 3 tranche on 18/09/2014 (A\$1,105,059).
- As explained in the Annual Plan for Year 3 and the August 2014 Acquittal, this is very close to what VWC expected to carry forward, due to delays with renovations and new construction for the VWC building and the construction of the TOCC building, and a delay in printing several community education materials.
- Vatu 54,741,845 was spent from July to November 2014 by VWC, TCC and TOCC; Vt 5,313,913 was transferred to SCC for their year 3 activities.
- The revised budget for VWC (including TCC, TOCC and the new Malampa Branch) is Vt 123,210,276; the Annual Plan budget for year 3 was Vt 119,667,159 which is a variance of Vt 3,543,117 (3%). The SCC revised budget is Vt 12,872,488 which is Vt 85,315 less than the Annual Plan budget, a variance of 0.7%.
- The revised Cost Schedule for year 3 gives the highest priority to prevention and response service delivery activities including legal assistance (with the appointment of a 2nd Legal Officer), community awareness workshops, trainings for other agencies, male advocacy training, training for CAVAWs and the Malampa Branch.
- Increased allocations in these areas means that VWC will not purchase a new car in this phase, and will delay the research on custom, VAW and human rights to begin implementation in year 4 (Vt 810,048 is set aside for year 4 to fund this). Savings from the VWC building are reallocated to service delivery.
- VWC has deposited Vt 46,000,000 into a new deposit account (Annex 3F) to earn interest, to try to make up the shortfall of Vt 211,163 in Australian Aid funds received in year 3.

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 end-of-program outcome is effective prevention and response to violence against women and children. There are 5 integrated components in VWC's nation-wide program, each of which has an 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; and a new branch in Malekula for Malampa province – a vibrant rural network of 42 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", November 2012.
- VWC "Annual Plan for Year 2, July 2013–June 2014", April 2013.
- Vanuatu Women's Centre "Progress Report 2: Year 1: July 2012 – June 2013 and Year 2: July–December 2013", January 2014.
- VWC "Financial Acquittals, Year 2: July 2013–June 2013; Year 3: July 2014", August 2014.
- VWC "Annual Work Plan 3: July 2014 – June 2015", May 2014.

Report Preparation

This Progress Report is the third for this phase and covers the period January–November 2014. It summarises progress made on implementing activities and achieving outcomes over the whole of year 2 (July 2013–June 2014) and for the first 5 months of year 3 (July–November 2014). It is based on quantitative and qualitative data and 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, CAVAW Officer, Branch Project Officers, 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 2: July 2013 – June 2014

Of 130 activities planned for year 2, 99 were fully achieved (76%), 19 targets were exceeded (15%), 11 were partly achieved (8%), and 1 was not achieved (1%). Activities partly achieved included: VWC mobile counselling (15 were done and 1 is carried forward to year 3); SCC radio programs (36 were done compared with a target of 40); the construction of the TOCC building (due to factors beyond VWC's control); special events undertaken by CAVAWs (although many CAVAWs exceeded their targets); CAVAW attachments to VWC (3 were attached compared with a target of 4, but one was attached for 4 weeks rather than 2 weeks to prepare for the establishment of the Malampa Branch); VWC special events (no activities were organised for National Women's Day); newsletters (2 were produced compared with a target of 4); CE materials (several new materials were carried forward to year 3); the research on custom, violence against women and children and women's human rights; and staff performance reports. The activity that was not achieved was the annual audit for 2012/2013, which will commence in year 3. Overall, good progress was made during year 2 toward achieving outputs. Details on activities achieved for year 2 are included at Annex 1A.

COMPONENT 1: COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Of the 13 activities planned for this component, 10 were fully achieved, 1 was partly achieved and 2 were achieved in advance during year 2. The two targets achieved in advance were the counsellor training attachment overseas (2 staff were trained at FWCC, compared with a target of 1 per year) and group and peer supervision. A target of 24 group and/or peer supervisions of VWC Counsellors was set at the beginning of year 2 to monitor and enhance the quality of counselling; this compares with 6 group supervision and 65 peer supervision sessions undertaken.

VWC's Lawyer assisted 113 clients and of these 45 were enquiries about divorce. The client support fund has been well used to assist clients to access justice, including the payment of fuel for police to serve Family Protection Orders (FPOs) and funds to make arrests on outer islands, and the provision of safehouse assistance to 22 clients and their children. One hundred and ninety-one clients were assisted with the court fees fund and of these 158 were assisted with child maintenance.

Counsellor skills training was provided for VWC and Branch Counsellors, a VWC Volunteer Counsellor and 3 CAVAW members (Uripiv, Midmauk and Port Narvin) by the Western Region Centre Against Sexual Assault (West CASA) in March. The training focused on sexual assault counselling skills, working systematically, working with young people and families, school based programs and the concept of the shark cage.

COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWs

Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) Branch Activities

Of 21 activities planned for year 2, SCC fully achieved 18 activities, 1 was partly achieved (radio programs) and 2 were achieved in advance. SCC held 7 workshops over the year compared with a target of 6; the 7th was carried forward from year 1. Three were held from July to December 2013 at Tuturu (Big Bay Coast), Lebwibwi (Central Pentecost) and Naorotha (Big Bay Bush); CAVAWs from Melbrin, Windsau and Big Bay Bush accompanied SCC during the workshops as part of support to CAVAWs and their trainings as well. One workshop was held at Windsau (Big Bay Bush) in February; 1 at Wunpukur (North West Santo) in May; and 2 workshops in June in Betel (Big Bay Coast) and in Tanovusvus (South Santo).

SCC Counselling and Support Services: A total of 1,302 people were assisted over year 2 for counselling and information requests. 889 clients were assisted in year 2: 789 were seen at the Centre, 89 through phone and 11 through mobile counselling. Seventeen of these were girls and 5

were boys. Information was provided to 413 people (230 women, 19 girls, 4 boys and 160 men). There were 47 cases of domestic violence. SCC undertook 6 mobile counselling visits as planned. A lot of focus was placed on training SCC's new counsellors; 33 peer supervision sessions were done and 1 group supervision compared with a target of 18, in addition to 12 roleplays.

SCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: A total of 34 community awareness activities were conducted in Year 2; 19 were targeted at new participants and 15 at repeat target groups. A total of 1,884 people participated in SCC community awareness activities: 792 women, 398 girls, 457 men and 237 boys. Of these, 6 were community awareness workshops of between 3 and 5 days, and 6 were special events: National Children's Day, SCC Day, Peace Day, 16 Days of Activism, International Women's Day and National Women's Day. A male advocate assisted in organising National Women's day in his local church.

Thirty seven radio programs were done in year 2, including one talkback show. Ongoing support was provided to CAVAWs particularly those in Sanma and Penama province and several were assisted with their cases over the year.

SCC Branch Management: The Project Officer provided training to the SCC CE/Counsellor on how to organise and deliver effective community awareness workshops; she was monitored by the SCC PO when delivering 3 workshops. The Office Assistant also received training during mobile counselling from the CE/Counsellor and had the opportunity to sit in on peer supervision when the CE/Counsellor did counselling. SCC has a good working relationships and network with other NGOs, Municipal and Provincial Governments and other community leaders in all 3 provinces (Sanma, Penama and Malampa).

Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) Branch Activities

Of the 19 activities planned for year 2, 15 were fully achieved and 4 were achieved in advance: mobile counselling (5 was done compared with a target of 4), group and peer supervision (26 done compared with a target of 18 in the Annual Plan for Year 2), community awareness talks and workshops (7 were done compared with a target of 6) and radio programs (46 done compared with a target of 40).

TCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services: A total of 549 people were assisted in year 2: 259 clients were assisted in counselling and there were 290 requests for information (97 women, 2 girls, 189 men and 2 boys). There were 152 new clients and 107 repeat counselling sessions; of these, 48 domestic violence cases and 10 sexual assault cases were reported to the police. Twenty-nine child maintenance cases were referred to the Island court, and TCC facilitated 48 clients to apply for Family Protection Orders. Through the client support fund, TCC assisted 52 clients by paying for transport, fuel for police to serve FPOs, food for clients and accommodation for client in the safe house.

TCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: During year 2, TCC did 7 community awareness visits to 43 villages, including 9 school talks. There were 2,826 participants including 866 women, 663 girls, 667 men and 630 boys. Areas visited include: Port Narvin (Erromango), White Sands, Cooks Bay, Port Narvin Primary School, Port Narvin Secondary School, and Ipota Secondary School in July; White Sands (Isaka, Yenmilen, Imaio, Port resolution and Kito) in September; North Tanna (Lowital, Ianalpat, Lawis and Lounapaiu) in October; South Tanna (Itapua, Enmare and Kwaraka) and Erromango (Port Rauah, South River and Punmongo) in November; Letoupam (Leniakis, Lenamilo, Lenpakel, Iatapu and Lapnuman); and Kwaromanu (Etapu, Kwaromanu Market and Kwaromanu School). All these were held with new target groups including primary and secondary schools in Erromango and Tanna. Mobile counselling visits included Lounapkigo, Loukatai, Isla, and Lapnuman (Tanna) and the fifth was during the male advocacy training in March with the Nepreantata Chiefs.

TCC conducted 6 special event campaigns including 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, the FPU and DWA staff; 4 public talks were done during the 16 days of activism in the White Sands area including Learfi, Waisisi, Enima and Kito and a 1-day Forum was also held with the Government and CSO participants on VWC's research findings; International Women's Day was held at Emalau village; and National women's Day was celebrated at Manuapen village.

Topics for TCC radio programs were the VWC research findings, CRC, sexual harassment, National Women's Day, 16 days of Activism, child abuse and human rights. One interview was done by TCC PO about the West CASA training. The weekly programs were aired on FM 104 every Wednesday, with the repeats on Saturday and Monday.

A lot of attention was focused on working with CAVAWs to train and support them during year 2. CAVAWs assisted in organising awareness in Erromango; and new Imaki CAVAW member accompanied TCC to South Tanna for training. The TCC Project Officer and Counsellor visited Midmauk and Imaki CAVAW; and assisted Imaki CAVAW with a client case. Male advocates accompanied TCC to Imaki, South Tanna, White Sands, Dillons Bay and Port Narvin awareness activities and supported VWC during talks with the Tafea Provincial Government Development Planning meeting and Tafea Provincial Crime Prevention meeting.

TCC Branch Management: VWC had dismissed 2 TCC Counsellors and appointed 2 new counsellors in November, one with many years experience at VWC. Training in use of email was provided by VWC to the TCC Project Officer; 3 staff attended VWC's gender training with Nikoletan Council of Chiefs; and 2 staff participated in a legal literacy session with VWC's in-house counsellors training held on Tanna. Networking was ongoing with the Provincial Government, DWA, Area Council Secretaries, and Chiefs. TCC sent monthly news to be put in the Tafea Province newsletter. There was ongoing liaison with health staff to deliver community education materials, arrange awareness for pregnant mothers going for checkups at the hospital, and to explore the possibility of a special room and referral of clients to TCC. Lenakel Harbour View Primary School has partnered with TCC to provide weekly talks to students in all classes every Wednesday. A Tafea FPU Officer visited TCC weekly and assisted in taking client's statements since April.

Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) Branch Activities

Of the 18 activities planned for year 2, 16 were fully achieved, 1 was achieved in advance, and was partly achieved (5 special events were done compared with a target of 6).

TOCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services: A total of 334 people were assisted including 141 new and repeat counselling sessions (122 women, 16 girls and 3 boys); 193 people requested information including 84 women and 109 men. Seven clients were assisted with client support fund: 2 were accommodated at a safe house (1 in Sola and 1 in Vila), 4 with food and 1 for investigation and arrest. Nineteen clients obtained FPOs during this period. The counsellors accompanied clients to police and health centre. Seven meetings and regular debriefings were held with counsellors; 9 group and 13 peer supervision and 9 role-plays were also done focused on building the staff capacity, compared with a target of 18 supervision activities for the year. Four mobile counselling were done in the communities of Sisiol, Neregasal, Wesilat and Nerekon.

TOCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: Over the year, a total of 2,379 people (710 women, 548 girls, 597 men and 524 boys) participated in 46 community awareness activities; 43 of these were to new places. Areas visited include: East and Southeast Gaua (Atkor community, Qetion, NTM church, Maslilui, Nemeng, Lemanman, Tarsag, Aworor, Siriti, Santa Maria

School, Aworor School and Losalava School) in July 2013; Ureparapara in September 2013 (Lehali, Leqarangley, Tano, and Dives Bay); Mota Island in November (Gamalna community, Lotawan, Tuqetap and Pasalele School); West Vanualava in January (Vatrata, Wosaga, Vetiboso, Bokrat and Kerepeta); Vatop (NE Vanualava) in March; and Motalava (Avar, Qeremagde and Rah communities) and 3 church groups (SDA church, Pillar of Fire, Glorious church) in May 2014. TOCC did 5 of the 6 special events planned; Children's Day was not celebrated in July. National Women's Day in May was celebrated at Bokrat community.

Torba Branch Management: The centre had 16 staff meetings during this period discussing special events, work plans and management. Twelve monthly reports and staff performance reports were submitted to VWC. ToCC continues to have good working relationship with the Provincial Government, CAVAWs, community leaders and church leaders.

VWC Support to Branches

Of the 5 activities planned for output 2.2, 1 was fully achieved, 1 was partly achieved and 3 were achieved in advance. The construction of the TOCC building was partly achieved because it was delayed due to the land acquisition process.

Three activities achieved in advance: VWC made 12 monitoring visits to Branches compared with the Annual Plan target of 5. The VWC Counsellor Supervisor assisted the TCC and TOCC Project Officers to provide group and peer supervision to Counsellors. Another activity achieved in advance was the 11 Branch attachments to VWC compared with a target of 7, because Branch Project Officers made an additional trip to Vila in December to prepare for reporting, and because 2 new SCC Counsellors were attached for orientation and training. Eight legal assistance visits were done to Branches compared with a target of 7 for assistance with court cases, representing clients in court and providing legal training for Branch staff.

CAVAW Activities

Nine activities were planned for output 2.3; 8 were fully achieved and 1 was partly achieved. The activity partly achieved by CAVAWs was community awareness and holding special events. The total number of awareness activities done by CAVAWs was 306; 31 CAVAWs did 7 or more community awareness and some CAVAWs held special events.

A total of 1,602 people were assisted by CAVAWs over year 2; this includes 544 clients (474 women and 70 girls) who received counselling and 1,058 people (435 women, 124 girls, 410 men and 89 boys) who requested information.

VWC Support to CAVAWs

Eleven activities were planned for output 2.4, 7 were fully achieved, 3 were achieved in advance and 1 was partly achieved (3 CAVAW members were attached to VWC over year 2, compared with a target of 4). VWC originally planned to train 6 CAVAWs during visits to the islands, but due to the changes of strategy discussed in the Annual Plan for Year 3 in May 2014, 9 CAVAWs were trained in total including 7 from Tafea Province, where legal training was also done. VWC had a target of 6 CAVAWs and/or male advocates to participate in FWCC's Regional Training Program in Suva; 9 were trained in total including 5 CAVAW members and 4 male advocates were trained at FWCC RTP.

COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Community Awareness: Seven activities were planned for community awareness and 3 were fully achieved, 1 was achieved in advance and 3 were partly achieved. The activity achieved in advance was the radio programs: 46 radio programs were done compared with a target of 40. Activities partly achieved included 1 special event was not held (National Women's Day); 2 newsletters were printed

over year 2 compared with a target of 4; and several community materials were delayed and carried forward to year 3.

Data Collections and Research: Of the 3 activities planned, 2 were fully achieved and 1 was partly achieved. The research on custom, violence against women and children and women's human rights was partly achieved. An initial planning workshop was held, a draft method paper was produced, a TOR was drafted for the literature review and some initial work was done on the literature review. The client feedback survey was done with 35 clients interviewed, including 3 new clients and 32 repeat counselling sessions.

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

Five activities were fully achieved and in 3 cases targets were exceeded significantly. Over year 2, 8 people from other agencies participated in the FWCC Regional Training Program compared with a target of one per year: this includes 5 Police officers (3 of these are also male advocates), 2 State Prosecutors and 1 Vila Central Hospital Nurse from Room 7. VWC held 4 male advocacy trainings compared with a target of 1. There were also 4 trainings provided to other agencies compared with a target of 1. The Police Commissioner agreed for weekly visits to VWC, SCC and TCC but this has only occurred for TCC. VWC has taken every opportunity to lobby at all forums and was a member of the Ministry of Justice Human Rights working group.

COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Of the 16 activities planned for component 5; 14 were fully achieved, 1 was partly achieved and 1 was not achieved. The activity partly achieved was staff performance reports – these were completed by staff but no interviews were held by the management. The annual audit for year 1 (2012/2013 financial year) was postponed to year 3.

3.2 Review of Program Progress, Year 3: July – November 2014

Of the 119 activities planned for July-November 2014, 5 were achieved ahead of schedule (4%), 89 were fully achieved (75%), 12 were partly achieved (10%), and 13 were not achieved (11%). Most of the activities that were partly achieved or not achieved have been rescheduled to later in year 3 and will be achieved by June 2015.

COMPONENT 1: VWC COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Thirteen activities planned for this component. Ten were fully achieved, 2 were partly achieved and 1 was not achieved. The targets partly achieved were mobile counselling and group and peer supervision. Four mobile counselling were done compared with a target of 8, including 3 to Efate rural areas and 1 offshore island. Eight supervision sessions were held, compared with a target of 10. The activity not achieved was the Counsellor training attachment overseas, which was postponed to January 2015.

A 2 week counsellors training was held in September. This included the annual counsellor training facilitated by FWCC's Counselling Supervisor for 1 week which was attended by VWC and Branch Counsellors and 6 CAVAW members (Uripiv, Midmauk, North West B, Loltong, East Ambae and South Santo). This was followed by a 1-week in-house training with the same participants; this was facilitated by VWC senior staff, Branch POs and SCC Community Educator who were trained in August as trainers. The in-house counsellor training was a practice session for these staff and focused on gender, VAW and the Family Protection Act.

VWC's Lawyer assisted 69 clients including 29 enquiries about divorce, 21 injury/compensation claims, 6 custody cases, 3 family maintenance cases, 3 property claims, 1 breach of an FPO, 1 domestic violence case, 1 sexual violence case, 1 child maintenance case and 2 others. The client support fund assisted 147 clients for the VWC Network as a whole, including fuel for police to serve FPOs and make arrests, clients' food and transport, funds for police to make arrests and ensure clients' access justice. Of these, 10 received safe house services. Fifty clients were assisted through the court fees fund by VWC and, of these 39 were assisted with child maintenance.

COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWs

Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) Branch Activities

Of 20 activities planned over year 3, SCC fully achieved 16, 3 were not achieved, and 1 was partly achieved. The activity partly achieved was 11 radio programs were done compared with the target of 20. The activities not achieved include the following:

- mobile counselling in Luganville was scheduled to the next quarter;
- CAVAW training visits were rescheduled to January 2015;
- CAVAW attachments for 2 CAVAW members were rescheduled to March 2015.

SCC Counselling and Support Services: A total of 638 new and repeat clients were assisted: 478 were seen at the Centre, 156 through phone and 2 through mobile counselling. Eleven of these were girls; 261 people requested information (218 women, 7 girls, 2 boys and 34 men). There were 222 cases of domestic violence (DV), 29 were referred to the Magistrates Court, 1 to VWC Lawyer and 33 to the police. There were 324 child maintenance cases; 46 were referred to the Island Court and 2 to VWC Lawyer. Of 22 family maintenance cases, 1 was referred to VWC lawyer. Of the 56 clients who came for other problems, 3 were referred to VWC Lawyer. SCC sought the assistance of the VWC

Lawyer to represent several cases in court, including for divorce. SCC assisted 16 clients through the client support fund.

As a result of the mentoring provided by the SCC PO over the last 12-18 months, the senior counsellors are now taking on counsellor meetings, role plays and group supervision when the Project Officer is out of the office. One group supervision and 4 roleplays were held, in addition to daily case reviews.

SCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: A total of 9 community awareness activities were conducted from July to November; 6 were targeted at new participants, including 1 new faith based organisation. A total of 444 people participated in SCC community awareness activities: 27 men, 96 boys, 187 women and 134 girls. Four community awareness workshops were done and 4 special events; 2 workshops were rescheduled to March and April 2015. The topics of the radio programs included types of violence, child abuse and effects of violence on children, child maintenance, and family maintenance and VWC services. The weekly program is aired on Halo FM 98 on 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 is now celebrating special events with CAVAWs as part of their ongoing training and mentoring. CAVAW members were also included as participants in 2 SCC workshops.

SCC Branch Management: The Project Officer and CE/Counsellor attended a one-week training of trainers in Port Vila facilitated by the VWC Counsellor focused on delivering community awareness workshops. The Project Officer and CE/Counsellor practised their skills to deliver the in-house counsellor training to SCC's new counsellors. Skills taught in this training include Gender, Domestic Violence issues, how to deliver a full day talk on the FPA, and how each trainer should deliver quality community awareness workshops over 5 full days. The SCC CE/Counsellor has been able to deliver the 4 workshops on her own and accompanied by a counsellor. SCC Project Officer assisted the TOCC Project Officer to deliver a 4 day gender base violence workshop on Toga island in Torba Province. SCC has good working relationship and network with other NGOs, Municipality, Provincial Governments and other community leaders in all 3 provinces.

Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) Branch Activities

Of 19 activities planned over year 3, TCC fully achieved 14, 1 was achieved in advance (23 radio programs were done compared with a target of 20); 2 were partly achieved and 2 not achieved. Partly achieved activities included group and peer supervision (8 were done compared with a target of 10); and 5 community awareness visits were done compared with a target of 6. Activities not achieved included mobile counselling (rescheduled to later in year 3); and including CAVAWs in TCC special events in order to train them.

TCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services: A total of 120 new and repeat clients were assisted in the first 5 months of year 3: 99 were seen at the centre, 10 through phone counselling and 11 through mobile counselling. One of these clients was 1 boy. There were 135 requests for information (58 women and 77 men). There were 79 cases of domestic violence (DV), 16 were referred to the Magistrate Court, and 38 to police. There were 6 child maintenance claims referred to the Island Court, and 1 divorce case was referred to VWC Lawyer. TCC assisted 31 clients through the client support fund, including 1 girl. The TCC Project Officer trained the Office Assistant and the Volunteer Counsellor so they can provide counselling if the need arises, and held 8 role plays and 7 debriefings with the senior Counsellor.

TCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: TCC did 5 community awareness visits to 37 villages; 22 were targeted at new participants, including 3 new women's group and 5 new schools. There were 2,034 participants including 529 women, 529 girls, 460 men and 516 boys. Areas visited included:

- Aneityum (Port Patrick School, Port Patrick community, Anelcauhat School, Anelcauhat community, Umej School and Umej community) in July;
- Futuna (Mission Bay community, Matangi community, Herold Bay community, P.W.M.U women's group and Ishia secondary school) in September;
- South East Tanna (Entarara, Ipiro, Manuapen, Port Resolution and Ikupen) in October;
- White Sands Tanna (Nalunginia, Enumaha, Lapangtawa and King cross) in October; and
- South East Tanna (Imarkak, Imaki Primary school, Iapkapen, Iakunawis and Imaki) in November.

TCC celebrated Children's Day in Manuapen in July; Peace Day in Manuapen village in September; Rural Women's Day at the TCC premises at Lenakel held with women leaders; and the 16 days of Activism at Lenakel Town. The 16 Days campaign featured a candle night parade from the Police station at Isangel to TCC premises at Lenakel. It was the first time that we marched with candles at night and we had speeches from the Youth representative and the Vice President of Tafea Province who admitted to the public that he has been a perpetrator of violence, and that now he realises that his wife and children were victims. He continued on by saying that Tafea should hold hands with TCC to work in transparency to stop domestic violence. The weekly programs are aired on FM 104 every Wednesday, and repeated on Saturday and Monday. The topics of the radio programs were focused on 8 rules, Peace Day, Rural Women's Day, FPA, TCC services and the White Ribbon campaign.

TCC had close contact with CAVAWs to assist them to plan community awareness. During this period TCC Project Officer facilitated an in-house training with the CAVAWs in Aneityum focused on FPOs and with a Counsellor visited Imaki CAVAW to follow-up and assist them with their activities.

TCC Branch Management: Thirteen staff meetings were held during this period focusing on community awareness plans, mobile counselling, special events, the DFAT audit visit in October. The Tafea FPU officer visited the TCC office 31 times and assisted with taking client statements. TCC continued to have good networking with agencies in Tafea Province and NGOs; the Assistant Secretary General included TCC activities in the provincial newsletter. CAVAWs, male advocates and the Tafea FPU officer assisted TCC in community awareness talks.

Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) Branch Activities

Of 18 activities planned, 16 were fully achieved; 1 activity was not achieved (the training of staff locally); and targets were exceeded for 1 activity (14 group and peer supervision and roleplays were done compared with a target of 10).

ToCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services: 182 people were assisted during this period. Eighty-two clients were seen at ToCC including 29 new and 53 repeat clients; and 100 people requested information (49 women and 51 men). Three clients were assisted through the client support fund (2 with food and 1 for fuel for investigation and arrest). Four clients obtained FPOs during this period. The counsellors accompanied clients to the police and health centre, and sat in on a court review on behalf of client.

ToCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: ToCC conducted 6 public talks with East Gaua communities (Tarsag, Lagawenda, Tolou, Navito, Mormon Church area and Tames Bungalow in July), and 1 workshop was done on Toga Island in Torres in October with the assistance

of the SCC PO. Children's Day at Nerekon, attended by the Torba Provincial Secretary General, the Planner, Principal Education Officer (PEO) and the Pre-school Coordinator. Speeches were given by the Secretary General, PEO, and the TOCC PO about child abuse. World Peace Day was held at Qatvaes, where there was a volleyball tournament held in the afternoon, and prizes were given to the winner, the runner up and loser. Rural Women's Day was held at DOBT (Diocese of Banks/Torres), and the 16 Days of Activism on Totoglag on Motalava. A total of 486 people participated in these public talks and workshop including 176 women, 117, girls, 91 men and 101 boys.

Torba Branch Management: The centre had 5 staff meetings during this period discussing special events, work plans and management. ToCC attended meetings by other agencies and has good relationship with the Provincial Government, CAVAWs, community leaders and other NGOs (TVET has invited the PO to be a member of the Torba Provincial Government Training Board). The Health Department in Sola occasionally accompanied TOCC on community awareness visits; and the Corrections Service requested a talk about sexual violence.

VWC Support to Branches

Of the 4 activities planned for output 2.2, 2 were fully achieved, 1 was partly achieved and 1 targets were exceeded for 1 activity. No progress was made on the TOCC building due to the land dispute despite follow up with Ministry of Lands and the land surveyor. There were 7 monitoring visits to Branches compared with a target of 3; 4 were to assist TCC with counselling due to the ill health and resignation of a TCC Counsellor. The Legal Officer and Finance/Office Manager visited Lakatoro in August to identify the premises for Malampa Counselling Centre; TCC was visited again in September by Finance/Office Manager, and the Counselling Supervisor visited TOCC. There was ongoing support for counselling, advocacy, community education, legal assistance, networking, finance, management and data collection. Two legal assistance visits were made to SCC for assistance with clients' cases.

CAVAW Activities

The 9 activities in output 2.3 were fully achieved. With the appointment of a CAVAW officer, CAVAWs are regularly assisted by phone for counselling, referrals, information and follow ups. Some CAVAWs referred clients to VWC and Branches for FPOs, incest and assistance with safe accommodation. Some CAVAWs provided information and awareness on the FPA and FPOs; a few CAVAWs have the capacity to make an application for an FPO. Most CAVAWs celebrated special events and held community awareness, followed up with male advocates and networked with their Area Secretaries and Councils, Chiefs, Church groups and other CSOs. Most CAVAWs held internal meetings and collected data.

VWC Support to CAVAWs

Two activities were partly achieved and 2 were not achieved of the 10 activities planned for output 2.4. The CAVAW training visit was partly achieved because 18 CAVAWs attended training in Malekula in September and Penama in October compared with a target of 19. Nine CAVAWs attended the Malampa training: Aulua, Burbar, Lolihor, Maskelyne, North West B, Uripiv, Wala and Wawanfonhal. Eight attended the CAVAW training in Ambae: East Ambae, North Ambae, Lolong, Pangi, Nasawa, Gaiovo, Melsisi, Nduindui and Lavui (a new CAVAW formed in October).

The review of CAVAW manual was partly achieved: a draft was completed by the PNG Consultant but editing of the manual by VWC staff was not done. Payment of CAVAW honorariums was delayed due to checking of CAVAW records and less funds received from the third tranche from DFAT than expected. Recruitment of staff for the new Malampa Branch was delayed to January, when the new office will open; VWC liaised with the Provincial Government during a visit to Lakatoro.

COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Community Awareness: Two of the activities for output 3.1 were partly achieved, 1 was achieved ahead of target, 2 were not achieved, and the remainder were fully achieved. The activities partly achieved included special events campaign and the printing of community education materials. The research leaflet was done in October; and the VWC calendar and the updated VWC brochure are finalised and to be printed in December 2014. All outstanding materials from year 2 were finalised and printed in year 3 including: the rape booklet; stickers on violence against children; stickers on FPOs; posters on FPOs child respect, male advocacy, and the FPA, and a poster targeted at young women. The activity that was achieved ahead of target was media campaigns; the research community leaflet was inserted into the Daily Post in October, a White Ribbon campaign advertisement was printed in November and there was also a TV advertisement on VWC's location. Activities not achieved included: research findings have not yet been shared formally with the Tafea Provincial Government; and the first newsletter for the year was not printed due to the resignation of the Community Educator.

Community awareness workshops were held for 5 days each with women in Asanvari (Maewo) in September, with NTM women leaders in Vila, and with the Port Vila Anglican Mothers Union. Awareness talks were also done with 3 schools in Vila, 1 at Gamalmaua in North Pentecost, and 1 children's group in Vila. A highlight for year 3 was the establishment of the new Lavui CAVAW after the Asanvari workshop; the new CAVAW attended the Penama CAVAW training in October on Ambae.

Data Collection and Research: Of the 3 activities planned, 2 were fully achieved and 1 was partly achieved. There was further work done on the literature review; consultation with other stakeholders was not held in this period and no work plan was developed for the research on custom, violence against women and children and women's human rights. The client feedback survey was done with 49 clients interviewed including 10 new clients and 39 repeat counselling sessions.

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

Six activities were fully achieved, 1 was achieved in advance and 1 was not achieved. Five trainings were done compared to a target of 3 with the VPF and VMF in July in Vila, the Luganville Police and Corrections Officers in October in Santo, and VPF in Vila in November. The FWCC Regional Training Program was postponed to the 3rd quarter by FWCC.

The Vanuatu Police Commissioner approved in April/May 2014 for police to make weekly visits to VWC, SCC and TCC upon VWC's request. Police have not done these weekly visits to VWC in Vila nor SCC in Santo. However, Police on Tanna have been conducting weekly visits to TCC. Counsellors continue to monitor the serving of clients' FPOs and lobby Police to serve the orders as soon as they receive them from the Court.

VWC had discussions with the Vanuatu Law Reform Commission about their review of the Penal Code and made recommendations relating to the sentencing of cases of sexual assault, the need to abolish reconciliation for crimes of VAWC, and the need to disallow the consideration of custom reconciliation payments in sentencing. No action has yet been taken by the Ministry on the review of the Penal Code and the Commission's report has not yet been published. VWC liaised with Vanuatu Law Commission in relation to the possibility of VWC submitting a proposal for a comprehensive family law, compliant with CEDAW and CRC; because VWC is an NGO, this may need to be done through DWA and VWC is awaiting advice on this before developing a proposal.

The Ministry of Justice and Community Services launched the National Implementation Action Plan (2014-2018) for implementing the UPR Recommendations for Vanuatu in November and VWC was included as a stakeholder in the implementation of the plan.

COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Of the 7 activities planned for component 5, 5 were fully achieved, 1 was partly achieved and 1 was not achieved. The internal auditing was partly achieved because internal audits have not yet been done by Law Partners for October and November. Although Law Partners has undertaken the internal audits for January to September, no reports on these have been provided as yet. VWC provided Law Partners with all the information needed to conduct the year 1 audit in August 2014, but the annual audit for the 2012/2013 financial year has not begun yet, so this activity was not achieved.

Staff performance reports were completed by VWC and Branches, but staff interviews for the year 2 reviews are outstanding; these will be done in March during the staff training retreat. A PCC (Program Coordination Committee) meeting was held in August to review the Annual Plan for year 3; and the FWCC Counsellor Supervisor provided technical assistance during the Counsellor training in September.

VWC senior staff, Branch POs and the SCC Community Educator underwent a Training of Trainers in August, facilitated by the VWC Coordinator; this was focused on skills for planning and delivering community awareness workshops of 3-5 days length. This was followed up by 2 practice sessions for all the staff trained: once at the in-house training of Counsellors on VAW issues, and once during the workshop with the Port Vila Anglican Mother's Union.

The VWC Coordinator attended training in Fiji in October where she assisted FWCC to train Police officers from the region. In November, the Legal Officer attended training in Fiji on Gender and the Law, facilitated by RRRT. A VWC Counsellor and the CAVAW Officer accompanied the VWC Coordinator to workshops with other agencies as training in delivering DV workshops in July, August, September and November.

Renovations to the VWC main building were completed in November. Construction of the new staff room building has begun.

4. PROGRAM CONTEXT, RISKS AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1 Review of Program Context and Risks

As noted in Progress Reports 1 and 2, the major change in the context since the program was designed in late 2011 is an increase in the number of other local and international organisations taking up the issue of violence against women and/or children. The involvement of other agencies in addressing VAWC is positive because it provides more opportunities for partnership and can extend the reach of VWC's prevention work.

However, it also brings the risk of inconsistent messaging that can significantly undermine the progress made to date – particularly when agencies with no previous experience seek to work with men without a strong foundation and commitment to human rights, and when messages about human rights, custom and Melanesian values are confused. This is of greatest concern when agencies plan to work with perpetrators without investing adequately in learning the lessons from other programs in Vanuatu and internationally. For example, there is the possibility that VCC will establish a centre and/or program for men with external funding, and Live and Learn's proposal to DFAT proposes to establish a male advocacy program to address VAWC based on "Melanesian values".

A new feature of the institutional context is that a few agencies – when seeking funding from international donors – have named VWC in their proposals, giving the impression that they have consulted VWC in the development of their programs and that there will be some collaboration during implementation, when no specific discussions have occurred on their strategies, program or messages – the most recent example is the VCC proposal to the UN Women Pacific Trust Fund. In another case, Live and Learn's proposal to DFAT for multi-year funding gives the misleading impression that it has considered the lessons learned by VWC and FWCC about prevention work with men (and those of other members of the Pacific Network Against Violence Women) when there have been no consultations with these agencies, and no evidence of research on good practice or lessons learned in this very difficult area of work.

Other related risks include: the duplication of effort in a small country; and increased pressure placed on CAVAWs by other organisations who seek to work with them (because they remain the most active network of rural woman in rural areas). VWC will review the risk management matrix again in May during annual planning for year 4.

4.2 Implementation Issues and Management Strategies

Review of Strategies to Address Implementation Issues with CAVAWs

Progress Report 2 and the Annual Report for Year 3 provided details of several implementation issues regarding CAVAWs and the strategies that VWC put in place to address them. These included:

- The appointment of a full-time CAVAW Officer to work with all CAVAWs across Vanuatu, in addition to Branch Project Officers taking increased responsibility for networking with CAVAWs in their provinces and involving them in community awareness and special events to build their skills and reinforce their commitment.
- Focusing primarily on strengthening existing CAVAWs and re-establishing those that are struggling, rather than setting up new CAVAWs.
- Reducing the number of members in each CAVAW from 6 to 3.
- Holding CAVAW trainings in local communities and providing meals rather than per diems where possible, to help reorient the view of some CAVAW members about the purpose of their involvement and ensure more effective use of funds.

- With the reduced number of members in each CAVAW, undertaking provincial CAVAW training visits to extend the coverage of training to all CAVAW members.
- Continuing with the practice of paying honorariums after signed reports of members' participation in community awareness events are submitted. (A few members had refused to do further activities until honorariums were paid, and husbands had also become involved in this debate.) This practice will continue since it is an important accountability measure and needs to be reinforced as part of the work ethic of the CAVAWs; it is also essential to ensure value for money.

One follow-up to this strategy is that CAVAW funds were not paid for year 3 until all bank accounts had been reviewed. While this delayed the payments, it enabled VWC to identify more precisely which CAVAWs required funding top-ups, and further reinforces the ethos of accountability. CAVAWs were given a deadline of October 2014 to select the 3 people who would continue as CAVAW members.

Overall, it is too soon yet to assess the effectiveness of the new package of strategies, but preliminary indications are positive (see the discussion of indicators for component 2 in section 7). VWC will review the strategies again in May 2015 during the annual planning for year 4. One new strategy being considered is to lift the education requirement for CAVAW membership to year 12 – because VWC has found that women with a higher level of education tend to read more, are sometimes more adept at learning new skills, and tend to give better presentations.

Since last year's report, one new CAVAW was established at Lavui on South Maewo and Nduindui has been re-established on Ambae. Requests are outstanding to establish CAVAWs at White Sands, North Tanna and South Ambae following community awareness activities by VWC and TCC. Nevertheless, VWC intends to move cautiously and will devote its major efforts to nurturing and re-establishing existing CAVAWs where needed, rather than setting up new ones for the time being. The 3 CAVAWs that did not attend the national CAVAW training (Wawanfonhal, Tongoa and Walaha) are struggling for various reasons (for example a death of a member in one case) and need more intensive support.

Appointment of a Second Legal Officer

VWC has a PDD target of providing legal assistance to 600 women over the 4 years of this phase. While many more than this receive legal assistance with obtaining FPOs and accessing justice through the use of the Client Support Fund, this target was originally set to cover the number of women receiving specialist assistance from VWC's Legal Officer. It now appears that the target for assistance by VWC's Lawyer was set too high – VWC has received information that lawyers with the Public Solicitor have a caseload of about 100 clients per year, and that this is considered to be overloaded.

The VWC Legal Officer provided advice to 115 clients in year 1 and 113 in year, with an additional 69 clients seen in the first 5 months of year 3. If referrals to the Legal Officer continue at the current rate, about 165 clients will be seen in year 3. These figures count the number of clients, and not the number of sessions with the Lawyer per client, which varies from one case to another, depending on whether the client decides to take her case to court. In addition to 6 new cases registered with the Courts since July 2014, there are 13 others who have requested assistance with legal action that have not yet been registered with the Courts due to a casework overload by the Lawyer. This represents a significant increase in the number of clients who are choosing to take their cases to court.

VWC has been aware since May 2014 that some cases were being delayed due to the workload of the Legal Officer, and the situation has been monitored over the last 9 months. The potential need to recruit a 2nd Legal Officer was first considered in January 2014, when the Legal Officer began to take on increased management responsibilities in her role as Acting Deputy. It is now clear that a 2nd Legal Officer is needed to ensure that clients do not experience lengthy delays from VWC, in addition to the very long delays that may face them once a case is registered with the Courts (see section 7 for discussion of delays in the Vanuatu legal system). It has also been clear for some time that many more clients could be referred to the Lawyer by TCC, TOCC and CAVAWs, and also by the newer Counsellors at VWC and SCC – this is a reflection of the need to continue strengthening the quality and skills of Counsellors throughout the VWC Network, and of the need for ongoing legal training including through visits to Branches and CAVAWs. This is another important aspect of the work of the VWC Lawyer. In summary, it is expected that the demand for qualified legal assistance from VWC will continue to increase over time.

Several options were considered, including the possibility of recruiting a para-legal worker who could provide support with legal administration and assist with preparing clients' statements. However, there are few people with this type of experience in the country and most have been trained on the job in legal firms. Taking this into account, VWC will advertise for a qualified Lawyer, but will review options once applications have been received.

The VWC Legal Officer has now been formally appointed to the role of Deputy, and the 2nd Legal Officer would be directly accountable to her. The job description for the Lawyer that was included in the PDD will be reviewed in January/February 2015, taking into account the experience and qualifications of the pool of applicants. The VWC Legal Officer/Deputy still only has provisional acceptance at the Bar, so would not be in a position to provide formal legal supervision if a new graduate is appointed. Steps will also be taken in the new year to explore the possibility of her full acceptance to the Bar.

The revised budget includes a probationary salary and housing allowance for a 2nd Lawyer. No allocation is made for legal supervision for the position while the new recruit is on probation. The need to budget for these costs will be considered during the planning for year 4 in May 2015.

Increased Requests for Workshops and Trainings, and Delay in VWC's Research

The positive impacts from VWC's work outlined in section 7 below have resulted in an unprecedented increase in the demand for VWC's 5-day workshops and trainings, in addition to the ongoing high demand for shorter talks – there are 25 outstanding requests for 5-day workshops, including 16 for training with new groups and 9 for follow-up with people who have already been through one workshop. There are 7 requests for new training with Chiefs and other male or clan leaders and 2 for follow-up sessions, 6 from church and community groups (including 3 follow-up sessions), and the remainder are requests for workshops with partner agencies such as police, corrections, health and education agencies.

In addition, VWC has exceeded its targets for these types of workshops and trainings in years 2 and 3, and this has had an impact on the overall budget for budget for year 3. For example, 5 trainings with other agencies were held from July to November 2014 compared with a target and budget of 3 for the whole year. There were also more 5-day workshops done with community and church groups in the first part of year 3. These were all important breakthroughs for VWC and it was essential to respond and take the opportunities as they arose. There is no doubt that they were good value for money, and there is sound evidence of changed attitudes and behaviour (see section 7).

This explosion of interest has had a budgetary impact (see section 6), and it has also highlighted the need to strengthen the skills of senior VWC staff to take on some of this workload. VWC had already

planned (in the Annual Plan for year 3) to invest in training of trainers of senior staff – including the Counselling Supervisor, Lawyer, CAVAW Officer, Research Officer, Branch Project Officers, SCC Community Educator and VWC Community Educator (who has now resigned). A training of trainers was held in August and followed up with 2 opportunities for these staff to practice their skills during in-house counsellor training and in a workshop with the Port Vila Mothers Union. Progress in building this capacity has been good (see section 7, Box 20), with other staff having taken on the training of CAVAWs in the islands, although most of the trainees need much more practice at planning, delivering and tailoring workshop content. The next practice session will be in January when VWC holds a 5-day workshop with young women (this is a workshop planned by VWC for some time to increase its targeting of young women, and is not included on the list of 25 outstanding requests). VWC's strategy is for the Coordinator to continue with her focus on the workshops with male leaders and male advocates, while continuing to nurture the group of senior staff to take on more of the longer workshops.

The major impact of the increased number of requests is a delay in the implementation of VWC's next research project on custom, VAW and human rights. This is due to constraints on both the budget and on staff time.

The research remains a high priority for VWC, because it is expected to help with navigating through some of the confusion regarding custom, Melanesian values and human rights that is so widespread in the community. Nevertheless, when faced with a choice – between reduced waiting times for VWC legal assistance for clients and responding to requests from community leaders and partner agencies for training, versus investing time and staff resources in the research – VWC has opted for improving service provision to clients by recruiting a 2nd Lawyer and consolidating prevention efforts through trainings and workshops.

As a result of this choice, no budget has been allocated to the research in year 3, although preparations will continue so that it can still go ahead in year 4. While this has not been an easy choice, focusing on capacity building for senior staff to facilitate workshops will also have an important spin-off effect for the research, because the skills needed to conduct high quality focus group discussions in a consistent manner and without bias are very similar. This will increase the pool of staff who can be chosen to undertake the facilitation of data collection through focus group discussions, using new participatory data collection tools that will be developed and trialled during the first and second quarters of year 4. These tools will be similar to those used in participatory rural appraisal techniques. Although a draft method paper was developed for the research at the end of year 2, more time is also needed to reflect on and refine the approach. This type of research is a very new activity for VWC, and it will only provide value for money if it is done very systematically and with a high degree of professionalism, to ensure that it yields valid and reliable findings. Currently, most staff who are likely to be involved in data collection do not have a clear idea of what is entailed in facilitating focus group discussions for research purposes. More reflection on this will be done during the annual planning for year 4 in May, when an introduction to similar tools may be included as part of the M&E training component of the visit by VWC's M&E/Research Consultant.

Although this delay will help to ensure that the research is of high quality, the amount of funds able to be put aside by VWC to fund the research in year 3 is inadequate to cover the full costs (see section 6). This will also be reviewed in May during annual planning for year 4.

TOCC Building and Low Client Numbers

VWC has continued its efforts to resolve the issue regarding the sub-lease for the TOCC building in Sola since May 2014 (see Annual Plan for Year 3 page 17-18). However despite regular efforts to follow up, little progress has been made and this is ultimately beyond VWC's control. Nevertheless,

VWC has kept Vt15,000,000 for the construction of the building in the revised budget for year 3, in the hope that the situation will be resolved. (The Vt15,000,000 includes the Vt 9,477,000 originally provided for the building by AusAID in the last phase, and additional funds from foreign exchange earnings over this phase). This decision has been made – despite the budget constraint facing VWC – for two reasons. Firstly, the Torba Provincial Government remains very supportive of the need for a centre in the province, and committed to dedicating the same piece of land for the centre, once zoning and land ownership issues are resolved with traditional land-owners. Secondly, although the number of clients seen by TOCC remains very low, there are many issues of VAWC in the province, including serious cases of incest, and the remoteness, transport and communication difficulties means that a centre is still very much needed. However, if VWC remains faced with similar budget constraints during annual planning for year 4 in May 2015, a reallocation of funds from the TOCC building may be considered.

This year's M&E workshop considered questions regarding value for money, and the quality, coverage and reach of VWC's key outputs. These questions highlighted ongoing concerns about all these issues in relation to the work of TOCC. Although the number of clients seen has increased, which is pleasing, there remain concerns about the quality of counselling, community awareness and centre management. VWC has invested a lot in the training and mentoring of TOCC staff, but improvements are slower than expected. Further mentoring and supervision will be provided over the next 7 months. TOCC has been tasked to undertake several steps to increase the number of clients and the quality of the service provided. These include:

- more assertive follow up of cases, including more attention to planning with clients, referral of serious criminal cases to the Lawyer, and a review of case files to identify areas where more follow up is needed;
- more attention to planning visits to remote locations, including places that have not yet been visited by the centre, to ensure that ample time is provided for both counselling and community awareness, and to ensure that TOCC can respond positively to invitations from the Torba provincial government for joint visits;
- more outreach through mobile counselling, and increased engagement with community groups; and
- greater attention to staff training to improve the quality of both counselling and community awareness when staff are not busy with clients.

5. REVISED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR YEAR 3

Annex 2 provides details on all activities that will be undertaken from December 2014 to June 2015, including activities that have been rescheduled from the first 5 months of year 3. Ongoing activities are not discussed below.

COMPONENT 1: COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Thirteen mobile counselling sessions are planned on Efate over the next 7 months; five will be in rural Efate and 8 in the settlements around Port Vila. Seven are new areas where VWC has not been before. Eight of the 13 areas requested VWC to go; the other 5 are initiated by VWC. Fourteen group or peer supervisions are planned for the next 7 months. The group and peer supervisions as well as the role plays are appropriate measures to build capacity and skills of the counsellors. Role plays may also be included in these in-house sessions.

Either the TCC Project Officer or the CAVAW Officer will attend a Counsellor Training attachment with FWCC in January, 2015. The training will improve counselling skills and build knowledge and skills to conduct training with staff and CAVAWs.

COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWS

Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) Branch Activities

Two community awareness workshops are planned: one in Penama, Enkul Village, Central Pentecost in Mach; and one at South Ambae in March. Pangi and Melbrin CAVAWs will be involved in the workshop on Pentecost. Huritahi CAVAW will be involved in the workshop on South Ambae. Involving CAVAWs will strengthen their skills in delivering talks and links with the community and provide an additional opportunity for supporting their work. The workshop on South Ambae is an impact from the workshop done by VWC with Penama Provincial council of Women in Year 2 at Saratamata, Ambae. One member from the Gaiowo CAVAW and one from the new Lavui CAVAW will attach with SCC in March 2014.

Six mobile counselling visits around Luganville will be held between January and March. These will be held at Northern Care Youth Clinic, Youth Challenge International, Shapi Anglican Mothers Union, St Michel Catholic Church, Kalomoana Presbyterian Church, and Sarakata youth group.

SCC will mark 3 special event campaigns; a one day talk will be held with the Praise and Worship church at Show Ground and SCC will have joint celebrations with Luganville Municipality on 1 December to mark International Aids Day. SCC will hold a booth at Unity Park to display community education materials and give out information to mark the 16 Days of Activism campaign. SCC will organise a parade to mark International Women's Day in March 2015, and a 1 week workshop will be held in Luganville to mark National Women's day in May.

Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) Branch Activities

TCC will conduct four mobile counselling visits at Lowanatom, Imanaka, Petel and Imaien in January and February. The Project Officer will provide in-house training to the trainee Office Assistant and Volunteer Counsellor. Fourteen group and peer supervisions and case reviews will be conducted in the next 7 months; the volunteer counsellor will be trained and assessed during these supervisions.

One community awareness visit is planned for the remainder of year 2 at Enoup community in March 2014. Two special events campaign will be held: TCC will have a joint program with the Imaki CAVAW for IWD at Port Resolution, and a Joint Program with Midmauk CAVAW at Letakren. The IWD celebration at Imaki is requested by a female leader in the community.

Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) Branch Activities

Two mobile counselling are planned for the next 6 months, one at Vadedem in February and one at Musina in March. Fourteen group and/or peer supervision and role-plays will be held with staff during this period.

Four community awareness visits are planned for TOCC to conduct a series of public talks with communities: 2 in January at East Vanua Lava and Mere Lava, one at Vatop in February, and one on W. Gaua in March 2015. TOCC will celebrate 2 special events – International Women’s Day in March 2015 on Gaua Island, and National Women’s Day in May 2015 at Keyebak community, East Vanualava.

Malampa Counselling Centre (MCC) Branch Activities

The Malampa Counselling Centre (MCC) will be established in January 2014, after VWC recruits the e Project Officer, Counsellor and Office Assistant. From January to June 2015, the MCC will conduct 4 community awareness workshops and talks, 2 special events campaigns (IWD in March and NWD in May). These will be vital to introduce MCC and its work, as MCC will need support from Communities and Malampa CAVAWs.

VWC Support to Branches and CAVAWs

Four monitoring and support visits will be made to Branches by VWC including TCC and MCC in January, 2015, TOCC in February and MCC in March. There will be 9 branch attachments to VWC. The SCC, TCC and TOCC Project Officers have been attached with VWC in December 2014 to prepare this Progress Report. One MCC staff will be attached to VWC in January and April 2015 to build their capacity in all areas of Branch work. All 4 Project Officers will be attached to VWC in May 2014 to review progress and prepare the Annual Work Plan for Year 4.

The lawyer will be making three legal training visits, two to SCC and MCC in February, and one to TOCC in April, in addition to providing legal assistance to the branches and representing clients in court as needed. Legal training and assistance visits to CAVAWs will be done in March during the SHEFA CAVAW training. The annual CAVAW counsellor skills training will be held in January 2015. Six CAVAWs and male advocates will be attending the Regional Training Program in April/May with the Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre.

COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

VWC will present the research findings to TAFEA provincial Councillors in April and to the Luganville Municipal Council in June 2015. A workshop will be conducted with young women living in Vila in January and with the Loltongo (Vwelileo) Anglican Mother’s Union in March. This workshop is a follow-up from the Diocesan Mother’s Union Conference held in Vila in August 2014.

Twenty-four radio programs will be produced on VBTC. VWC will celebrate the special events: 16 days of Activism in November/December 2014, International Women’s Day in March and National Women’s Day in May. Media campaigns will also be done during these special events campaigns. Three newsletters will be produced in January, March and June. Three community education materials will be printed: 15,000 VWC Calendars will be printed in December; 8,000 copies of the updated VWC brochure will be printed in January; and the research flyer will be reprinted in January. The literature review and planning of the research on custom, violence against women and children and women’s human rights will be carried out from January to May.

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

VWC will conduct 3 workshops during this period. A 5-days Human Rights training will be held in March, 2015 with Police in Vila. This is a first time for VWC to conduct an in-depth human rights training specifically with the members of the Police Force. Another workshop will be on Gender, VAW, FPA and Human Rights with officials from the Ministry of Education in April, and with Health sector workers in May.

One Presbyterian Pastor from the Southern Islands Presbytery will be attending the RTP in April (see Box 1 for his story). Two male advocacy workshops will be held in January and February. One will be a follow up with the key VWC Male Advocates who have already received some training, and one with the Chiefs from Loltong Area, North Pentecost. The workshop with the Loltong Chiefs is a request as a result of the Pentecost Chiefs Workshop held on Ambae in August, 2014.

COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Staff performance reports will be completed in March during the annual staff retreat. Individual self assessments reports were completed in June 2014, but the interviewing aspects of the performance reports is yet to be completed by VWC.

The year one audit (July 2012 – June 2013) and year two audit (July 2013 – June 2014) will be completed by May. Nine internal audits are scheduled from December to June (including the audits for October and November 2014 which are still outstanding. Work to complete the VWC tea room will continue over the next three months and is expected to be completed by February 2014.

6. FINANCIAL REPORT

6.1 Summary of Funds Received and Expenditure

Table 1 of Annex 3A summarises Australian Aid income available for year 3 at 30th November 2014 which was Vt 133,201,447 and included the following:

- Vt 37,272,475 carried forward from year 2 at 30th June 2014; and
- Vt 95,928,972 received from the year 3 tranche on 18/09/2014 (A\$1,105,059).

As explained in the Annual Plan for Year 3 (see pages 6 and 20) and the August 2014 Acquittal, this is very close to what VWC expected to carry forward, due to delays with renovations and new construction for the VWC building (which accounts for Vt 16,369,975 of the funds carried forward) and the construction of the TOCC building (Vt15,000,000). A delay in printing several community education materials accounts for Vt 2,279,283 carried forward from year 2, and costs for revising and printing the CAVAW manual accounts for Vt 1,180,800. Vt 2,090,000 was allocated for VWC's new vehicle in year 2 but this has not been purchased.

Table 2 of Annex 3A shows that Vatu 54,741,845 was spent from 1st July to 30th November 2014 by VWC, TCC and TOCC. Table 3 shows that Vt 5,313,913 was transferred to SCC for their year 3 activities. Table 4 provides a reconciliation of funds remaining in VWC's account at 30th November 2014 (Vt 73,145,689), including petty cash allocations to VWC, TCC and TOCC.

Table 5 summarises funds set aside for VWC's severance allowance liabilities including: the interest credited to Account 688052 in October 2014 when it matured (Vt 136,079); the funds deposited for year 3 severance liabilities for VWC, TCC and TOCC (Vt 1,549,686); the funds withdrawn from the account to pay severance entitlements to the TCC Counsellor who resigned due to ill-health (Vt 621,850); and the breakage and account transfer fees to pay the Counsellor (Vt 6,798). The total amount set aside at 30th November 2014 is Vt 9,011,155 in ANZ term deposit account 688052 (see Annex 3E of this report).

Table 6 of Annex 3A shows that there was a foreign exchange loss of Vt 211,163 from the year 3 tranche. Although this was not expected, VWC has received significant foreign exchange gains from previous tranches.

Table 7 of Annex 3A summarises the funds available for year 3 and the revised budget for VWC and SCC. The revised budget for VWC (including TCC, TOCC and the new Malampa Branch) is Vt 123,210,276; the Annual Plan budget for year 3 was Vt 119,667,159 which is a variance of Vt 3,543,117 (3%). The SCC revised budget is Vt 12,872,488 which is Vt 85,315 less than the Annual Plan budget, a variance of 0.7% (see Annex 4C).

Table 8 of Annex 3A shows that VWC opened a new ANZ term deposit account 1720165 on the 12th December 2014. Vt46,000,000 was deposited for an initial period of 2 months, in order to earn interest to off-set the foreign exchange loss from the year 3 tranche (see Annex 3F). When the account matures in mid-February, VWC will withdraw some funds to cover ongoing expenses and keep a smaller amount in a monthly term deposit to earn further interest. All interest earned will be declared in the next financial report in the Annual Plan for year 4.

6.2 Acquittal for Year 3, August – November 2014

6.2.1 VWC, TCC and TOCC Expenditure

Annex 3B provides a financial acquittal for August to November 2014 for VWC, TCC and TOCC activities, with detailed comments on each item of expenditure. This updates the acquittal for July 2014 included in the August 2014 Acquittal Report. Total expenditure for August to November was Vt 41,750,597 compared with a budget for the period of Vt 48,103,392 (a variance of 13%). However, as explained in the August Acquittal, expenditure for July was Vt 12,991,248 compared with a budget of Vt 7,247,290. This gives a total expenditure for July-November of Vt 54,741,845, compared with a budget of Vt 55,350,682; this means that there was only a variance of 1% for July to November and much of the overspending in July was offset from August to November.

Major items of over-expenditure were the following:

- Visits to Branches (2.4/14) was overspent by Vt 255,480 because 8 visits were made to Branches compared with a budget for 3 visits. Six of these were to TCC to support the centre when one of VWC's experienced counsellors resigned due to ill-health, 1 was to Malampa to make preparations for the establishment of the new Branch, and was to TOCC to undertake counselling supervision.
- CAVAW training visits (2.4/17) was overspent by Vt1,445,428 because the training of Penama CAVAWs was brought forward from April to October; the cost of training visits to Penama and Malampa CAVAWs was Vt 188,728 more than the budget allocation for the year.
- The CAVAW Manual (2.4/24a) had no budget for year 3 but Vt 221,832 was spent because review and printing of the manual was carried forward. Spending covers fees for the PNG Consultant who assisted with revising the manual (which now needs to be edited by VWC staff).
- Community awareness workshops and talks (3.1/26) was overspent by Vt 420,275 because more workshops were done than planned, due to the very high demand over the last 6-9 months. This budget line is now overspent by Vt 345,205 compared with the budget allocation for the year.
- Community education materials (3.1/35) was Vt 4,125,375 compared with a budget of Vt 996,750 and is also overspent by Vt 3,838,500 compared with the budget allocation for the whole of year 3. This is because 6 materials were carried forward from year 2, and because funds were spent in July on reprinting copies of the FPA.
- Gender, violence and human rights training for other agencies (4.1/37) was not overspent for August-November but has been overspent by Vt3,960,946 compared with the allocation for the whole year. This is due to the costs 2 trainings with the VPF and VMF in July in Vila, 1 training with the VPF in Luganville in October, and 1 training with Corrections Officers in Luganville in October. Most of the costs of the training with VPF in November will be paid in December.
- Male advocacy training (4.2/39) is overspent by Vt 800,938 for the training with Pentecost Chiefs, which cost more than expected because it was held on Ambae which increased accommodation and travel expenses.
- Insurance (5.1/49) is overspent by Vt 2,586,319 because the payment of staff medical insurance was carried forward from year 2. However, insurance costs for the year are now paid and the overall variance is Vt203,119 which is a saving over the year as whole.
- Office supplies (5.1/52) was Vt 725,285 and is overspent by Vt 325,285. Part of this overspending (Vt66,000) is due to the cost of advertising for recruitment for a new TCC Counsellor, VWC Community Educator and all staff for the new Malampa Branch. Other over-spending is due to the increased workload of the centre and freight costs to deliver community education materials to Branches and CAVAWs.
- Travel on Efate (5.14/54) was Vt 450,835 and is overspent by Vt 232,480. This is partly due to the need to store the VWC car at Asco Motors (Vt40,000) while waiting for it to be repaired, in addition to higher expenditure on bus and taxi fares and fuel for the car.

- Staff training fund (5.1/60) was Vt 606,470 compared with a budget for the year of Vt 543,450 for the whole of year 3. This was the cost of the training of trainers for senior VWC staff, the SCC Project Officer and Community Educator, and the TCC and TOCC Branch Project Officers. Venue and accommodation costs were higher than expected, because the training was for 8 days rather than 5 days and it was not held at the VWC premises as originally planned. The training was held in 2 stages and aimed to prepare these staff to be able to prepare, deliver and tailor community awareness workshops of 1-5 days duration, and was an important investment considering the increase in demand for VWC community awareness services.

Major areas of under-spending included the following:

- TOCC Activities (2.1B) was underspent by Vt325,730, mainly because only one community awareness visit was done to Toga (a workshop done with support from the SCC Project Officer), compared to a budget for 4 workshops over the period.
- Building for the Malampa Branch (2.1C/13r) had no expenditure (compared with a budget of Vt300,000) because VWC is still investigating options for premises.
- National CAVAW training (2.4/19) had a budget of Vt6,029,000 for the year and Vt4,332,340 was spent from July to November. This provides a saving of Vt 1,696,660 because the Annual Plan assumed that there would be 50 participants from the islands with accommodation costs at Vt3,500 per person; there were 48 participants with accommodation at Vt2,500 per person.
- CAVAW activities fund and honorariums (2.4/23 and 24) are both significantly underspent compared with the budget for the period but no significant variance is expected in these items over the year; most of these unspent funds are scheduled for payment in January. Delays in the payments are due to the time taken to check the balances in CAVAW bank accounts and to review documentation on CAVAW activities.
- Newsletters (3.1/34) had no spending due to the resignation of the Community Educator in mid-October.
- Internal auditing and the cost of the annual audit (5.1/58 and 59) had no spending. The year 1 (2012/2013) annual audit is outstanding. Most documentation was submitted to Law Partners for the audit in August, but no further action was taken. VWC received the internal auditing reports for January to September 2014 from Law Partners while this Progress Report was being prepared, but no invoice for this work has been received to date.
- FWCC technical assistance fee (5.2/64) is outstanding and will be paid in the next quarter (Vt275,000).
- Costs for VWC's planning, monitoring and risk management consultant (5.2/67) were underspent by Vt436,885 because less time was needed to check and prepare the acquittals than expected, so less fee, accommodation and per diem costs were paid than budgeted.
- VWC building (5.3/70) had expenditure of Vt 4,858,428 compared with a budget for August to November of Vt 10,913,316. VWC budgeted for all building works to be completed by the end of December 2014. Current indications are that all remaining work will be completed by the end of January 2015.

6.2.2 SCC Expenditure

Annex 4A provides a summary of funds transferred from VWC and expenditure for SCC. Table 1 shows that Vt 3,691,365 was carried forward by SCC from year 2 and that SCC had Vt 5,313,913 transferred from VWC in November 2013, providing Vt 9,005,278 available to date for year 3.

Table 4 of Annex 4A shows that SCC had Vt 2,867,018 in its Severance Allowance Term Deposit (Account 1164649) at 30th November 2014. This includes Vt 23,728 interest earned on the account which matured in October, and the year 2 severance liability which was also deposited into the account in October. (This was acquitted in Annex 2B of the August 2014 Acquittal because the cheque for the severance deposit was written in June. However, the cheque was held by the ANZ

Bank until the account matured in October 2014.) SCC's severance liability for year 3 has not yet been deposited into the account and this will be done when it matures in April 2015.

Annex 4B provides the SCC acquittal for August to November 2014, provides details on expenditure and variance. This updates the acquittal for July provided in the August 2014 Acquittal Report. Vt 3,559,541 was spent for the 4 months and the variance with the budget for this period was Vt 2,003,682 (36% of the budget for the period). This is mainly due to:

- Two CAVAW attachments to SCC were not done in September as planned, and have been rescheduled to January 2015. This accounts for Vt 238,100 of the underspending.
- The Regional Training Program (RTP) for CAVAWs was not done in October because FWCC re-scheduled the training to April/May 2015. This accounts for Vt 1,255,350 of the underspending.
- As noted above, the year 3 severance allowance payment will be done in April, which accounts for Vt 389,383 of the underspending.
- SCC has participated in several trainings held by VWC, but all these costs have been covered by VWC; this accounts for underspending of Vt 66,640.
- Mobile counselling around Luganville has been rescheduled to 2015 (Vt 31,800), along with a meeting with male advocates (Vt 55,000).

Items of over-expenditure included:

- There was no allocation for housing allowance for counsellor (1) in the Annual Plan, because she was not renting accommodation. She started renting in October.
- Special events cost Vt 39,010 more than budgeted for SCC Day, Peace Day, Rural Women's Day and the 16 Days of Activism because some events were held in rural areas with CAVAW participation, to provide mentoring, training and support.
- Office supplies was overspent by Vt 42,260, mainly due to the high cost of toners.
- Maintenance of Office Equipment was overspent Vt 55,500 due mainly to the need to purchase a new motherboard for a computer.
- Visits to VWC for planning and reporting was overspent by Vt 53,200 because the airfare and per diems for the December visit to prepare this report were paid in November.

6.3 Revised Cost Schedules for Year 3, December 2014 – June 2015

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. All budget revisions are consistent with the PDD. However, with an increased demand for community awareness workshops and trainings over the last 6 months (which resulted in significant over-spending) and 25 outstanding requests (see sections 4 and 7 for more details), VWC has had some difficult choices to make regarding the priority given to different budget allocations. **Service delivery activities have been given highest priority, particularly legal assistance, community awareness workshops and trainings for other agencies.** Areas where there have been major increases in funding are as follows:

- An allocation has been made to recruit a 2nd Lawyer (1.2/7d) – the rationale for this is explained in section 4 of this report. This adds Vt 525,000 to the budget for component 1. However, some of this increase is offset by savings in the cost of the annual counsellor training and in-house counsellor trainings held in September.
- Establishment of the Malampa Branch was brought forward to commence mid-way through year 3 rather than in year 4 as originally envisaged in the PDD; this was incorporated into the Annual Plan for year 3 and has been kept in the revised budget, although it is now assumed that staff will be appointed in January 2015 rather than December 2014. Savings from the delay in appointments will be used to enable 4 community awareness visits to be done to rural areas

rather than 3 over the 2nd half of year 3; this is a sound approach, given VWC's learning about the importance of ongoing outreach to enable women to come forward for help.

- Providing support to the Branches (output 2.2) will continue to be given a high priority, through both visits and attachments at VWC. This adds Vt 387,890 to the revised budget, mainly due to overspending over the last 5 months for this output. One visit each is scheduled to TCC, TOCC, and Malampa for the remainder of the year (in addition to legal training and assistance visits which retain the Annual Plan budget).
- VWC plans to hold an additional training visit to CAVAWs (2.4/17) for the 4 Shefa CAVAWs. This is an important part of the strategy to strengthen CAVAWs and has been allocated Vt627,610 in March. This brings the total revised budget for this activity to Vt 3,329,738 which is Vt 816,338 more than allocated in the Annual Plan due to overspending on the 2 CAVAW trainings already held for Malampa and Penama CAVAWs. This increase in spending is offset by savings in the cost of the national CAVAW training that was held in July.
- The CAVAW manual (2.4/24a) had no budget in the Annual Plan but now has an allocation of Vt 671,832 because finalisation of the manual has been carried forward from year 2. Vt 450,000 is allocated in March for layout and printing of the manual.
- Community awareness workshops and talks (3.1/26) has an allocation of Vt 2,193,205 which is Vt 1,376,205 more than the Annual Plan budget. This includes actual spending to date on 2 island trips (the Asanvari community workshop and to Gamalmaua school); and two 5-day workshops in Vila (with the Anglican Mothers Union and NTM women leaders). The revised budget includes allocations in January for a workshop with young women in Vila that is initiated by VWC; in February for a workshop with the Anglican Mothers Union in Loltong, which is a request that follows up on breakthroughs with this organisation over the last 6 months; and in April and June for disseminating research findings with Tafea Provincial Government authorities and with the Luganville Municipal Council. These activities have been carried forward from year 2. Difficulties within the Luganville Municipal Council may mean that this dissemination does not go ahead in year 3 – if so, these funds may be reallocated to outstanding requests for community awareness and/or training.
- The allocation for special events (3.1/30) has increased by Vt114,962 to Vt 454,962. VWC has learned that these are an effective use of funds for prevention and helping women and their families to come forward for assistance, especially when these are held in rural areas. The revised budget includes over-spending to date and uses Annual Plan cost assumptions for the remainder of the year.
- As noted above, community education materials (3.1/35) was overspent in the acquittal due to the fact that the printing of several new materials was carried forward from year 2. The allocation for December is for VWC's calendar, and the allocation for January is to re-print the research flyer – this is because the flyer was printed with an error regarding the rates of violence in Tanna. Remaining copies of the flyer need to be destroyed. These changes account for Vt4,982.625 of the variance in output 3.1, which has an overall increase of Vt 5,935,767 compared with the Annual Plan budget.
- Gender, violence and human rights training for other agencies (4.1/37) has an increased allocation of Vt 8,454,946, which is Vt 6,126,946 more than budgeted in the Annual Plan. The reasons for this increase in costs are explained in section 4 and above, and are due to the significantly increased demand for training by VWC. This presents opportunities that cannot be missed by VWC, since they hold the promise of increasing the effectiveness of prevention and response to the problem of violence against women and children. This is the biggest increase in the revised budget, with an allocation in December 2014 to cover outstanding costs from the November training with the VPF, and allocations in March, April and May for a follow-up workshop with the VPF, and new initiatives with the education and health sectors which were identified as priorities for the development of partnerships over this phase.

- Male advocacy training (4.2/39) has an increased allocation of Vt 1,168,938 which brings the total revised budget for this item to Vt 3,747,438. This is mainly due to overspending on the first training with Pentecost chiefs, and because VWC has added an additional training to take place with Loltong Chiefs following the workshop with the Loltong Anglican Mother's Union. The January allocation is to bring key male advocates together to refresh their training and plan for the coming year and the next phase, and was included in the Annual Plan.
- There are several budget increases in output 5.1 (organisational management), but these are mainly due to overspending to date and Annual Plan cost assumptions are used in most cases for the remainder of the year. These cost over-runs account for Vt 964,449 in the revised budget, but approximately half of this (Vt484,470) is due to staff training costs (5.1/60) including the cost of the training of trainers in how to plan, conduct and tailor community awareness workshops. The budget retains an allocation for one new staff member to be trained at FWCC's Regional Training program in Suva in April/May 2015, because this is a foundational training for all aspects of the work to address VAWC.

The allocation for the Torba Branch building has been kept at Vt 15,000,000 as in the Annual Plan, because of the great need for services in the north (see the discussion in section 4). Budget increases have been offset by significant savings in the following areas:

- VWC does not intend to purchase a new car (5.1/54) during year 3. Vt2,090,000 was included in the PDD and Annual Plan for year 2 for a new car, and this was carried forward to year 3. A new vehicle was chosen a few days before an accident with the old car, which required repairs including an insurance claim. However, the new car could not be purchased until the old car was repaired in mid-December. During the budget revisions for this report, VWC decided that the purchase of a new car should take a lower priority than responding to requests for training with key agencies, and the other budget increases outlined above.
- The research on custom, VAW and human rights (3.2/36) has no allocation now for year 3, with a cut of Vt2,045,050. The reasons for this decision are explained in section 4 of this report. Vt 810,048 has been set aside for the research in year 4 (see Annex 3A Table 7), but this will not be enough to implement it properly. The budget for this will need to be reviewed in May during annual planning for year 4; it may be necessary to delay the completion of the research until the next phase if there are further cost over-runs.
- Costs for the VWC Consultant (5.2/67) are reduced in the revised budget by Vt436,885 due to savings made on the August Acquittal report noted above.
- The most significant savings come from the VWC building (5.3/70), which has a budget cut of Vt 7,852,106. The architect overseeing the construction of the new staff room has given VWC an estimate of the remaining costs (Vt1,659,441) and VWC has increased this by Vt2,000,000 as a buffer in case of unforeseen costs or events, including further delays in construction. These savings have been re-allocated to all the areas discussed above.

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 85,315 less than Annual Plan and is now Vt 12,872,488. SCC's revised cost schedule takes actual expenditure from July to November 2014 as its starting point and allocates savings to areas of over-spending (housing allowance for the counsellor, office supplies and equipment maintenance), and to areas where further funds are needed for the remainder of the year, such as community awareness workshops. This will enable 9 CAVAW members to be mentored by attending 2 SCC workshops on Enkul, Central Pentecost in February, and South Ambae in March. This will strengthen their links with the community.

7. REVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

VWC has made excellent progress towards achieving end-of-program and intermediate outcomes:

- There is a great deal of evidence of changes in attitudes and behaviour in individuals, particularly among Chiefs, and good progress made towards changed practices in some key agencies due to VWC's partnerships, such as Police, some Church groups and some medical staff.
- There are more breakthroughs into communities that had not heard VWC's messages before, increased interest in the problem by some government duty-bearers, and a significant increase in the number of media reports on VAWC.
- One important sign of changed attitudes and behaviours is an unprecedented increase in the demand for VWC workshops and trainings – there are 25 outstanding requests, 11 of which are from Chiefs.
- There is sound evidence of changes in attitudes and knowledge from VWC's trainings and workshops from the pre and post questionnaire, in addition to many actions taken by participants since their training.
- Case studies of significant changes in clients' lives show that women are making the choice to end the violence in their lives after hearing about their rights in VWC Network community awareness activities and following up through counselling; efforts to gain economic independence, the use of FPOs to protect themselves, and legal support to regain custody or access to their children are the main themes in client case studies.

The number of women and children provided with direct assistance to end violence has increased (Tables 4.1.6 to 4.1.8 of Annex 5A):

- During year 2 from July 2012 to June 2013, 3,330 counselling sessions were provided to clients by VWC, Branches and CAVAWs: 95% were with women, 4.2% with girls and 0.3% with boys. This includes 1,332 new clients and 1,998 repeat counselling sessions. In addition 2,677 people requested information over year 2, including 9% from girls and 7% from boys.
- In the first 5 months of year 3 from July to December 2013, there were 1,844 counselling sessions, including 535 new clients and 1,309 follow-up counselling sessions.; and a further 629 women, men, boys and girls requested information.
- This gives a total of 6,007 people assisted directly in year 2 and 2,473 assisted in year 3 with evidence of increased service provision to young people.
- Of these, 267 women and children were assisted to access justice and/or provided with protection from violence through the client support fund in year 2, and 147 for the first 5 months of year 3.
- The VWC Network assisted 369 women to access Family Protection Orders (FPOs) in year 2 (a 32% increase over FPOs facilitated in year 1), and 274 to date in year 3.
- Many law and justice officials were trained: 79 in year 2 including 73 men and 6 women; and 121 in year 3 to date including 99 men and 22 women. These included chiefs, Police, VMF, State Prosecutors and Correction Service officials.

The majority of annual targets were achieved over year 2, and good progress has been made towards year 3 targets (see section 3 of this report). The discussion below provides evidence of the quality and reach of key outputs.

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) and Australian Aid M&E standards.¹

7.1 Indicators for the Program Goal and End-of-Program Outcome

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

- i. Women are 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.

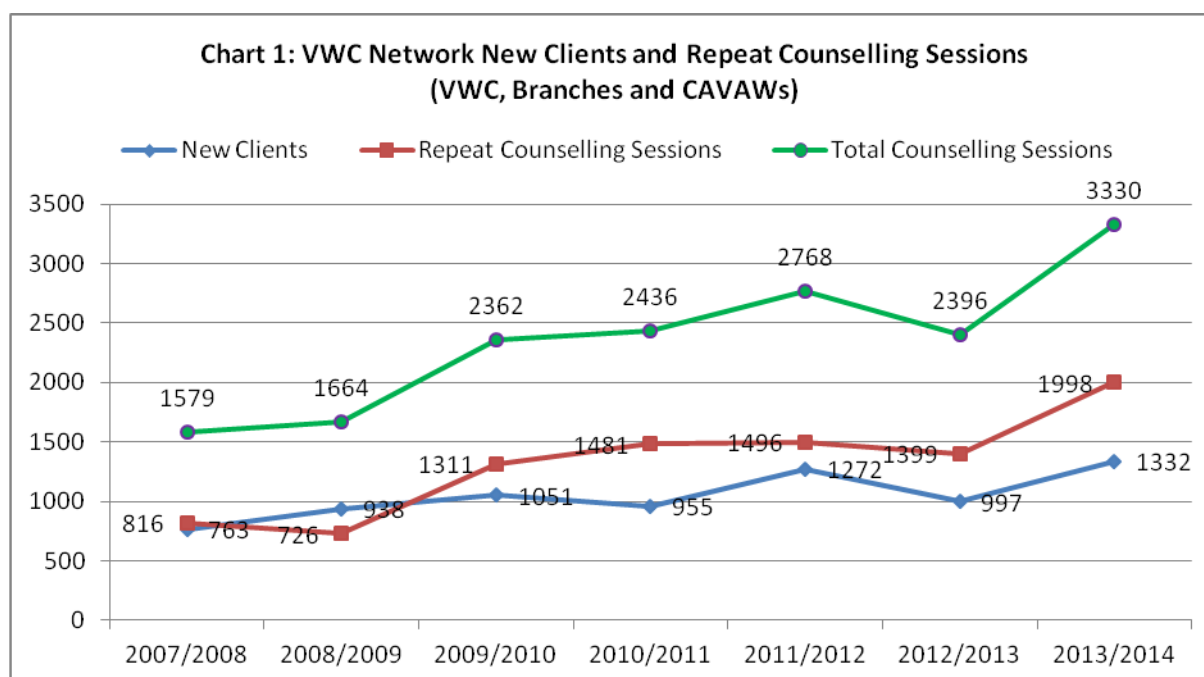
(a) Number of new clients

The total number of new clients seen by VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs in year 1 was 997. This increased to 1,332 in year 2, which is a 40% increase over year 1. This compares with a total PDD target of 3,680 new clients to be assisted by the whole VWC Network over 4 years (920 per year). VWC, the 3 Branches and the CAVAWs all had more new clients asking for help in year 2, compared with year 1: VWC assisted 529 clients in year 2 compared with 402 in year 1; SCC assisted 194 and 173; TCC assisted 152 and 98; TOCC assisted 70 and 47; and CAVAWs assisted 386 in year 2 and 277 new clients in year 1 (Tables 1.1 to 1.5 in Annex 5).

Progress Report 2 discussed the decrease in the number of new clients in year 1, compared with the last year of the previous funding phase (pages 41-42). As predicted, the downward trend seen in year 1 was reversed in year 2, with an overall increase in new and repeat counselling sessions of 39% from 2396 to 3330 from year 1 to year 2 (see Chart 1 above and Tables 4.1.8 of Annex 5A). In addition 535 new clients were seen from July to November 2014 of year 3 by VWC and the Branches²; this indicates that the number of new clients is continuing to increase steadily.

¹ "DFAT and IET Pacific Branches: Evaluation Capacity Building Program –Guidance for Implementation Partners on DFAT Progress Reporting Requirements" Updated 28th January 2014.

² No CAVAW data is included in this report for year 3 because CAVAW data for the previous financial year is collected annually each July at the national CAVAW training.



Several strategies were put in place in May 2013 to address the decline in client numbers in year 1 (the decrease for VWC was largely due to building construction at the old office and the move to new premises). The significant increase in new clients in year 2 indicates that these strategies were effective. For VWC, television advertisements on the location of the office and trainings with community leaders such as Chiefs has had an impact, with more women mentioning that they found out about the centre from TV and radio media. Over the last few months, several VWC radio programs have focused more on what counselling is – this may have helped women to better understand the type of assistance provided by VWC.

VWC's partnership with the health sector and particularly the establishment of Room 7 (now called Room 2) at the outpatients department of Port Vila Hospital has contributed to an increase in referrals over year 2 and year 3.³ Changed practices and behaviours by other key agencies and individuals due to VWC's partnerships, trainings and community awareness (the end-of-program outcome indicator) and increased community acceptance that violence against women and children (VAWC) is a crime (the intermediate outcome for component 3) have also contributed to increased referrals, with more women now mentioning that they were referred to VWC by family, friends or employers – these outcomes are discussed more below. The dissemination of VWC's research findings through partner agencies and through media is also likely to have contributed to the increase in clients over year 2 and 3.

For the Branches, mobile counselling and other community awareness activities have contributed to increased clients, in addition to relocating the TCC office to a more accessible location closer to the market in Lenakel, the purchase of a new signboard, and an intensive focus on community awareness and outreach and training of key community leaders over year 2 such as Chiefs and Presbyterian pastors.

The majority of VWC Network clients are women (95% in year 2); 4% are girls and the remainder are boys (0.3% in year 2) (Table 4.1.6 of Annex 5A). VWC increased its focus on targeting young people during year 1 and 2, but this is not yet reflected in significantly increased numbers of girls seeking

³ See Progress Report 2 page 47 for details on Room 7 and VWC's role in its establishment.

assistance, despite the very high levels of sexual and physical abuse suffered by them.⁴ However, only a handful of CAVAWs are disaggregating their data by age, and consequently it is likely that the number of girls assisted by the VWC Network as a whole is under-estimated. Nevertheless it is encouraging that the number of counselling sessions held with girls has increased substantially from 46 in year 1 to 142 in year 2; and 11 boys were seen in year 2 (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 national data continues to make 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 242 cases were reported to the Port Vila FPU in 2013 compared with 210 in 2012 and 110 in 2011.

Port Vila FPU statistics (and national crime statistics when they are available) include a range of other offences under the heading of sexual offences; the number of cases of attempted rape, rape, “unlawful sexual intercourse” and incest cases made up of 32% of sexual assault cases in 2013 and 2012. A breakdown by gender and age of the 2013 cases shows that 29 of 168 cases (18%) had victims under the age of 18, including 8 cases under 9 years old; overall 96% of offences were committed against women and girls. Similar trends were also seen in 2012 and 2011. In both 2011 and 2013, 2 of the victims were boys under 18 years of age. Detection rates for all sexual offences categories were 65% in 2012; this increased to 86% in 2013.⁵ This is a very welcome change. However, no data is available on conviction rates and sentencing outcomes.

Data from the Port Vila FPU shows that there were 404 applications for FPOs in 2013, and that 508 were issued – these figures provide insight into the serious delays in serving FPOs, with 26% related to applications from the previous year. Of the 404 applications made, only 14% were submitted for prosecution, compared with 24% in 2012.⁶ This confirms VWC’s counselling experience: although the civil aspects of domestic violence cases are dealt with, there are very few cases where the criminal aspects are taken forward by the police. 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.⁷ However the data from police contradicts this assertion. 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.

One positive development is that the FPU has provided data disaggregated by sex, age and relationship to the victim for the first time on domestic violence. This shows that 88% of the victims of family violence who applied for FPOs in 2013 were women, 3% were girls, 2% were boys and 7% were men. In contrast, 98% of perpetrators were men, 0.3% were boys, and 2% were women; 3% of these perpetrators were not family members (including ⅓ of the female perpetrators). Overall VWC’s anecdotal and quantitative evidence over the years has shown that women are increasingly using the FPOs to protect themselves from violence. However, the FPU data provides the first hard

⁴ VWC 2011 Vanuatu National Survey on Women’s Lives and Family Relationships: 59 and 95.

⁵ Vanuatu Police Force, Family Protection Unit “Statistics 2012”; and “2013 Statistic”.

⁶ Vanuatu Police Force, Family Protection Unit “Statistics 2012”; and “Statistics 2013”.

⁷ 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.

evidence that the FPA is rarely being used to protect girls and boys; FPOs are also much less likely to be used by younger women under 26 who make up only 20% of the complainants, and they are rarely used against younger men who make up only 4% of the defendants.⁸ This is disturbing data given VWC's research findings, which show that young women have a higher prevalence of all forms of violence.⁹

Another valuable piece of data from this year's FPU report is that all women who applied for FPOs are reporting both physical and emotional violence, whereas only 2% have applied on the grounds of sexual violence.¹⁰ The low rates of reporting of sexual violence are not surprising, since it can take women several counselling sessions to even admit to sexual violence within their intimate relationships, let alone do so when applying for an FPO. The high numbers of women reporting emotional violence when applying for an FPO provides good evidence that women are being empowered to assert their rights, and that there is a better understanding within the community of the fact that emotional abuse is a form of domestic violence. VWC has always focused on the damaging effects of emotional violence and was instrumental in ensuring that this was included in the FPA. Since the VWC research report was launched in 2011, more intensive attention has been given to raising awareness on emotional violence and that women should not need to live with this – although there is no comparative data from earlier years, it is reasonable to assume that the increased number of women reporting emotional violence is an impact of VWC's work to empower women.

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

This indicator assumes that VWC clients are able to assert their rights if they report domestic violence and sexual assault to the police. It also provides insight into broader contextual factors that affect the program and women's ability to claim their rights. In year 1, 16% of VWC new and repeat clients seeking assistance for domestic violence reported to the police, 23% in year 2 and 20% for the first 5 months of year 3. For SCC, 11% of SCC domestic violence clients reported to the police in year 1 and 2 compared with 15% for July to November of year 3; for TCC 38% reported to the police in year 1, which increased to 44% in year 3; and for TOCC, 50% of women reported in year 1 compared with 10% in year 3 (section 5 of Annex 5A). Although these figures tend to fluctuate annually (particularly for TOCC which has a much smaller number of clients), the percentage of VWC domestic violence clients reporting to the police has declined since the last phase, when reporting averaged around 60%.

There are several possible reasons for a reduction in the percentage of women reporting their cases to the police. One is that Counsellors are not consistently requiring clients to make a police statement when applying for an FPO – while the FPA does not require this, it is an internal protocol within VWC. During year 1 and year 2, there was evidence that more women were going directly to the police to obtain FPOs, due to increased awareness of the FPA among community members, particularly in Port Vila – and that police were not systematically referring these women for counselling. When women do report to the police, lack of quick action by the police can be a strong disincentive to other women reporting. Several other reasons that prevent women from reporting domestic assaults to police have been identified by VWC staff and mentioned in past reports. For example, once a woman has received an FPO, threats from her husband and relatives can prevent her from reporting to the police. Many women tell counsellors that they only want an FPO and don't want to report to the police, due to fear that this will lead to separation or divorce; in some cases women may come to the centre to apply for 2 or more FPOs before they decide to report the

⁸ Vanuatu Police Force, Family Protection Unit "Statistics 2013": Tables 2 and 3.

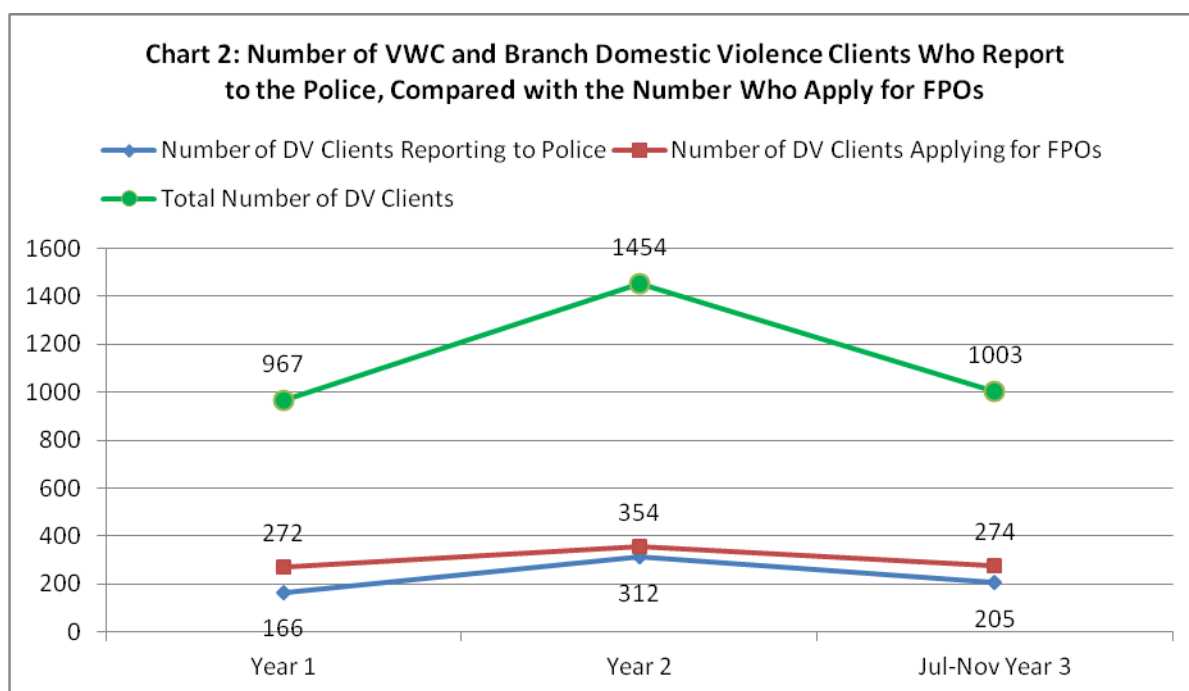
⁹ VWC 2011 Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships: 59.

¹⁰ Vanuatu Police Force, Family Protection Unit "Statistics 2013".

offences to the police, and many women also receive an FPO and then do not return to follow up on their case. Women's lack of economic independence is another factor which may affect their decisions about reporting to the police.

For SCC, the number of women reporting to police has increased due to ongoing mentoring of new counsellors by the SCC Project Officer, who has encouraged counsellors to accompany clients to the police because most women are unlikely to go by themselves, even once they have made a decision to report an assault. In TCC's case, the increase in reporting may be due to the very close working relationship between TCC and Tafea FPU officers, 2 of whom are male advocates who have received several trainings by VWC. Police officers are regularly visiting TCC's office to assist with cases; having a police presence on hand at the centre helps overcome some of the barriers to reporting.

Chart 2 compares the total number of women who apply for FPOs (from VWC and the Branches combined), with the number of women who report to the Police, and with the total number of domestic violence clients. This shows that the majority of clients neither report to police, nor apply for FPOs. This is not unexpected, since the VWC research findings show that women only tell someone about the violence when it becomes unbearable or life-threatening, and VWC's experience over many years is that it can take a very long time for women to recognise the cycle of violence, and even longer to take action to protect themselves. For these reasons, this indicator cannot be seen as a proxy for the quality of counselling.



The percentage of clients seeking assistance for sexual assault who decide to report to the police is consistently higher: 85% of new VWC clients in this category reported to the police in year 2, compared with 100% for SCC, 77% for TCC, and 80% for TOCC (section 5 of Annex 5A). Fluctuations from year to year are mainly due to the smaller number of cases, and because in some cases women seek counselling for sexual assault many years after the offence occurred. All cases of child sexual assault are reported to the police.

(d) Total number of women and men accessing justice

The aim of this 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, although VWC

is in discussion with Stretem Rod Blong Jastis to obtain more useful information for analysing trends in this area. Nevertheless, data for 2009-2011 from Annual Judicial Services Reports¹¹ (Section 6.3 in Annex 5A) provides 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).

(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.

There are an enormous number of examples over the last 12 months of attitudinal and behavioural changes among individuals, as well as changed practices within institutions and agencies. Many of these outcomes are directly attributable to VWC's prevention activities during this phase. However it is important to note that they are also due to the enabling environment for change created by VWC's work over many years, as well as the work of other stakeholders – these conditions are providing increased opportunities and momentum for change. The publication and dissemination of VWC's research on the prevalence of the VAW has been an important foundation for this fertile environment for change.¹² Evidence of changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices include the following, which are discussed in more detail below:

- A range of positive examples of changed behaviours and practices by police, at both the individual and institutional levels (see Box 2 and 3), although significant challenges remain in some areas which are discussed in the next indicator below on implementation of the FPA.
- More breakthroughs into new communities in various parts of the country, including in Penama Province (see Box 4), as well as new areas in several other provinces.
- A significant increase in the number of requests for talks, workshops and trainings from VWC, particularly from Chiefs and key partner agencies, as well as from community groups. These are mainly due to ripple effects: individuals who have been exposed to VWC's community education materials or media activities, or who have participated in earlier talks, workshops and trainings, request VWC to come to their own communities for the first time, or request follow-up training (see Box 4, 5 and 6). VWC has 25 outstanding requests for 5-day trainings as a result of these types of ripple effects, 16 of which are with new groups and 9 are requests for follow-up training. Seven of the new requests are from Chiefs and 2 from clan and other male leaders. This high level of demand is unprecedented since VWC's establishment.
- Changed practices by a range other partners and individuals, including increased referrals of women to VWC, Branches and CAVAWs – this is an important sign of changed attitudes to VAW and women's human rights, and a pre-condition for effective prevention and response.
- Increased interest and actions by some Government duty-bearers, particularly Provincial Governments and parliamentary leaders.
- A significant increase in the number of media reports on violence against women and children (discussed under Component 3 below).
- As reported in Progress Report 2, increased interest in working on violence against women and children among local and international agencies, some of whom are working in

¹¹ 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](#).

¹² VWC 2011 [Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships](#).

collaboration with VWC – this is an expected outcome from this phase and is very positive, but it also presents some challenges and risks which are discussed in section 4.

One of the most important changes has been in the police force, which enabled VWC to conduct 4 trainings with the Vanuatu Police Force (VPF) and Vanuatu Mobile Force (VMF) over the last 5 months in Vila and Santo. The fact that the VPF agreed to this series of 5-day trainings – and allowed several senior officers at Director, Inspector and Sargent level to attend the 4th training in Vila, including officers from the Uniform Investigations Branch and General Duties – is itself important evidence of an institutional change (Box 2), and a reflection of the more amicable relationships with police in general.

Box 2: Evidence of Changed Practices in the Police

Following trainings with the VPF and VMF in Vila in July, with the VPF in Luganville in October, and with senior officers of the VPF in Vila in November 2014, VWC has seen evidence of changed attitudes and practices among individual police, including officers from rural areas who attended the trainings. Changes have also been brought about due to VWC's targeting of individual officers in rural areas for capacity building inputs, with several officers having attended a number of different trainings in recent years – including VWC's national CAVAW trainings, VWC workshops and trainings in various provinces such as those with Tafea Chiefs and Presbyterian pastors, and FWCC's Regional Training Program (RTP) in Suva (see Box 2). Five male and 1 female police officer attended the RTP over this phase (see Table 10.1.2a of Annex 5A), in addition to 2 male State Prosecutors and 1 male officer from the Police College.

One change is an increase in the number of referrals from police officers. In the past, most officers would suggest police roundtable meetings as a way of reconciling women with violent husbands and partners. Now, officers who have been trained by VWC are more able to recognise that women need counselling, and safehouse accommodation to protect them from further violence. Most importantly, many have come to recognise that VAW is a crime, and that mediation through roundtables is not appropriate, and not part of their job. There is more recognition that women need access to justice, and more willingness to arrest perpetrators – and police who have been trained by VWC are more able to do this due to the use of VWC's client support fund to provide for these costs. Police who have been most active after their training – by supporting VWC's Branches and CAVAWs, and bringing perpetrators to justice – include those stationed at Isangel in Tafea, Saratamata on Ambae, Sola in Torba, Malampa, and North Efate.

For example, police from Epi, Tongoa, North Efate and Paama have followed up on their trainings by using VWC's community education materials to raise awareness of the issue with women leaders in rural areas where they work. This ripple effect has already resulted in clients being referred.

The training of the VMF in July was a breakthrough for VWC. This came about after a television news item showed VWC and the male advocate from the Police College undertaking training of men in Tafea province – an officer contacted the male advocate, and the VMF Commander agreed to the training, with some VMF officers also participating in the VPF course in Luganville.

The 4th training in Vila in November was attended by instructors from the Police College, and another instructor also attended the VPF training in Santo (as well as the training with the Corrections officers that was also held in Luganville). Following the trainings, there is now support to improve on the module on VAW at the College, so that all police have a better understanding of the issues of VAWC when they graduate. Many of the Uniform Investigations Branch and General Duties officers who attended this training received their very first instruction on the FPA and procedures for handling domestic violence cases.

The changes that have taken place among officers at Saratamata Police post provides further evidence of the type of outcomes that have been achieved. They also provide evidence of the quality of VWC's outputs, and of the robust analysis behind VWC's theory of change, where several different strategies are used to bring about significant changes in behaviour (Box 3).

Box 3: Impacts from the RTP and Ongoing Training and Partnership in Saratamata

Another good example of changed practices is by a female Saratamata Police officer who was trained at the RTP in Suva in October 2013. Before her training, she had very little understanding of the issue and was reluctant to provide assistance to women living with violence, and there were delays in acting on serious cases. Since her training, she frequently refers cases to VWC and now asks for advice and information on how to deal with them. She disseminates VWC's community education materials, supports CAVAWs when they bring cases to her, and is quick to act on cases to protect women and children compared with other officers at the police post.

When VWC shared the VWC research findings with Penama local authorities in May 2014, the VWC Lawyer took the opportunity to provide individual instruction to Saratamata police on the FPA and how to apply for FPOs. Since then, the Saratamata police officer has assisted several women to apply for FPOs, ensured that the orders are served quickly, and also monitored how other officers at the police post are taking statements on sexual assault cases. In recent cases, she has housed survivors of VAW at her own home to ensure that they were protected, until the perpetrators could be transferred to Santo. The VWC client support fund has also been used to support her to make 2 arrests in recent months, one for domestic violence and another for sexual assault.

VWC has followed up with this officer by including her in recent workshops undertaken in Penama province. During a 5-day workshop with the Penama Council of Women in April 2014, VWC allocated a time each day for her to talk about police work with the women leaders, answer questions, and share information on the number of cases dealt with by police. This helped workshop participants to understand the scale and nature of the problem in Penama; this was another positive outcome from VWC's partnership with her. She was also invited to participate in VWC's training with Pentecost Chiefs in August, along with the State Prosecutor from Saratamata who had also attended the RTP in May 2014. These links with the police and their attendance at such important workshops strengthens VWC's messages that VAWC is against the law, and that it needs to be dealt with properly by the Chiefs. A second female officer from Saratamata attended another workshop on Maewo with community members. Since then, this new officer has also sought advice from the VWC Lawyer and supported Huritahi CAVAW with a recent case.

In the last progress report, VWC was able to point significant breakthroughs in Tafea province. Over the last 12 months, similar breakthroughs have taken place in Penama province. This example also provides evidence of the ripple effects from other outcomes, and from good quality outputs (Box 4).

Box 4: Breakthroughs in Penama Province

Penama Province has been very resistant to hearing VWC's messages in the past, despite having several active CAVAWs throughout the province over many years. A 5-day training with the Penama Council of Women (COW) in April 2014 at Saratamata on Ambae and the sharing of the VWC research findings with Penama local authorities in early May 2014 have led to other opportunities to focus on prevention in the province. For example, one of the Penama women's leaders requested a workshop at Asanvari on South Maewo, which led to the establishment of Lavui CAVAW in August.

During the same week as the Asanvari workshop, a 5-day male leaders training was undertaken with Pentecost chiefs at Saratamata; this was organised in partnership with the Penama Cultural Centre

and was also a direct outcome from the Penama COW training. At the closing of the Chiefs workshop, the President of the Penama Provincial Government emphasised the need for Chiefs to put their learning into practice, referring to the very high levels of VAW in the province. He said that he wanted all Penama Chiefs to attend such workshops, and that he would support a Branch to be set up in the Province. A follow-up male leaders training is now planned for Loltong Chiefs in Northeast Pentecost. This is an important breakthrough because Chiefs from this area have refused several requests for visits by SCC.

After the training, one Chief from Central Pentecost contacted SCC to request forms so that he could help 2 women to apply for child maintenance. Both these women had been made pregnant by the same man. In a custom meeting, the Chief made the following statement: "There are a lot of sexual violence cases here. More women are becoming single mothers and men are neglecting their responsibilities in looking after their children. Chiefs have tried their best to deal with some cases, but there is now a need to take a step further from custom meetings to forward cases to appropriate courts. Many people around Central Pentecost are aware of VWC's services and it's about time these cases are referred to them. Two of us who attended the Saratamata male workshop are requesting child maintenance forms. We want to assist single mothers to claim for child maintenance." This chief has also contacted SCC regarding a case of incest in his community.

Similar ripple effects are seen from most of the other trainings that VWC has undertaken over the last 12 months, including with the Corrections Department (see Box 5), and from the 2 trainings with Chiefs on Tanna from year 2. Community visits have already been undertaken in Futuna and White Sands by TCC, and there are outstanding requests for workshops to be done with Chiefs at Imaki, North Tanna and Erromango. Workshops have also been requested with Chiefs on Vanualava, West and Northwest Coast of Santo and Malekula. Some of these requests are due to television news items on the first trainings done by VWC with Chiefs on Tanna. In short, there has been an explosion of interest from Chiefs in hearing about VWC's messages over the past 12 months, which is evidence that VWC has made good progress towards its end-of-program outcome. Public statements by Chiefs in support of VWC and against VAWC can have a profound effect on communities by influencing men's attitudes and behaviour, and women's understanding of their rights. One such statement was made during Peace Day celebrations at Manuapen village on Tanna, where a chief who had attended the Nepraenetata Council of Chiefs male leaders training spoke to the community about what he had learned from the training, urging young women and men to recognise that all forms of violence exist on Tanna.

Box 5: Ripple Effects from Training with the Corrections Department

VWC held a training with staff from the Correctional Services in Vila in April 2014, following an approach to the Director of the Department by VWC's male advocate who works at the Police College. The workshop was attended by several senior staff including the Correctional Centre Managers from Vila and Santo, the HR Manager and both male and female Probation Officers, and was co-facilitated by the male advocate and VWC's Coordinator.

There were a lot of confessions at the workshop from the participants about the violence that they had committed in their own families and several men cried about this. Following the workshop, the Santo Manager asked for a follow-up training which took place in Luganville in October. This was a younger and more educated group of women and men, who immediately took action to set up a committee on VAW within the Santo branch of the Corrections Department.

One of the participants in the Santo training is the Corrections/Probation Officer based in Sola. As part of his work, he holds regular workshops with men and women who have been appointed as community justices in Torba. After the VWC training in Santo, he used this forum to share the

information he had learned about domestic violence, including the penalties for sexual violence. He also invited 2 TOCC staff to attend the workshop and give a talk. At the end of the Santo training, the VWC Coordinator had given him 20 FWCC t-shirts with the message “Violence against women, not in my game plan”, because he organises a youth sports group in Sola. He has already talked about domestic violence with the youth group, and they have been wearing the t-shirts during their public activities in an effort to spread the message of non-violence among young people.

Another participant in the April workshop in Vila who was from Santo returned home and requested SCC to provide a workshop in his own community in Palon with Morman Church members. This was done by SCC in September, followed by a celebration for Peace Day in the same area – this in itself was a breakthrough for SCC, because it was the first time for SCC to run a workshop with a Morman community. Two of the people who attended these events in Palon had a daughter who was suffering from extreme physical and sexual violence. When she finally decided to leave him, the parents were very supportive, partly because of their attendance at SCC’s community awareness activities and their increased understanding of the cycle of violence and the fact that it is a crime (see Box 12).

A range of other partners and individuals have also changed their behaviours and practices. For example, some doctors and nurses who have access to VWC’s community education materials at Port Vila Central Hospital have begun to refer clients to VWC for the first time. These health staff may also have been influenced by the training of nurses that VWC did in November 2013, and by the nurse who staffs Room 2 (a recent RTP graduate), who ensures that community education materials are kept well-stocked, and who remains in regular contact with VWC regarding cases and referrals.

Breakthroughs have been made in several churches over the last 12 months, and some partnerships with churches have been consolidated (including with the Presbyterian Church following 2 workshops on Tanna), indicating important steps towards institutional change and a more serious approach to prevention of VAWC (see Box 6).

Box 6: Breakthroughs in Prevention Work with Churches

VWC has had a long-standing partnership with the Anglican Church, dating from a resolution passed during its Synod in 2012. This led to a 5-day workshop with youth leaders in Ambae in the last phase. This has been followed up in the last 12 months with a session with Diocesan youth leaders from throughout Vanuatu in April 2014, and an invitation to VWC to attend the Anglican Mother’s Union Regional Conference for Vanuatu and New Caledonia in Vila in August. VWC has been trying for several years to get the Mother’s Union to agree to hear its messages, so this was an important breakthrough, because they talked about the need to address VAW for the very first time. This led to each province setting up their own plans and focal points for awareness-raising, referrals and fund-raising, which in turn resulted in VWC holding a 5-day workshop on domestic violence, human rights and the FPA with the Port Vila Anglican Mother’s Union. Another outcome from this breakthrough was a request for VWC to hold a similar workshop with the Mother’s Union in Lolong, which is planned for February. These are all important steps towards prevention, in a conservative institution which has denied the scale and impact of the problem of VAWC for many years, and which has previously criticised VWC for promoting divorce and blamed women for men’s violence.

VWC’s male advocate from the Police College has helped VWC to make some progress within the Neil Thomas Ministry (NTM), where he and his wife are pastors. A 5-day workshop was held in Vila in June, initially with youth leaders. This was followed up in September with another 5-day workshop with women leaders from NTM in September. The President of NTM closed the workshop and stated that he wanted the whole church to become violence-free. VWC now has an outstanding request from NTM men, and the church has also requested that similar workshops be held throughout Efate

with their congregations. Although there is no hard evidence that these workshops have prevented or ended violence in families, this type of saturation of a congregation, along with public support from key leaders, holds the promise of changing norms and behaviours.

SCC has consolidated its partnership with the Christian Mission Centre which has chosen the “kingdom family” at its National Assembly this year, with a focus on domestic and sexual violence against women and girls for the first time. In the opening speech for the Assembly, one pastor who has been working with SCC for many years referred to the problems of VAWC in the context of Vanuatu being incorrectly seen as a “paradise”. A recent breakthrough for SCC has been with the Church of Christ (COC) which has refused to agree to 5-day workshops in the past. They now have a gender based violence (GBV) program, where it is compulsory for congregations to run workshops. However, very few people within the Church understand what is meant by gender, or how this is linked to violence. SCC ran a workshop with women leaders in Luganville in August that was attended by 2 women from the COC. After the Luganville workshop, these 2 women pastors requested SCC to run a similar workshop on Ambae with a COC group in October in collaboration with Nduindui CAVAW. Another recent breakthrough for SCC has been with the Praise and Worship Church, which accepted a 1-day workshop initiated by SCC in December 2014.

Another very important change in behaviour – among individuals from various walks of life – is the increased willingness to refer cases to VWC. This helps to prevent further violence and is an important sign of improved community responses to the problem. It is also important evidence of the quality and impact of VWC’s media and community awareness outputs. For example, VWC conducted its 16 Days of Activism this year in 8 communities in Mele; someone who attended an awareness talk on the very first day had already referred a client to VWC by the 2nd day. There are several similar examples of immediate impacts, as well cases of women self-referring some months or years after attending such awareness talks in their communities (see Box 12). Referrals also come from women who are satisfied with the counselling and legal assistance that they have received; these are also very important changes in behaviour that are essential to prevent further violence within their extended families and communities.

There is increased recognition of the VWC Network and the problem of VAWC by some Provincial Governments. For example in Tafea, TCC has been invited to present its plans to the Provincial Technical Advisory Group; provincial authorities have already begun to work in partnership with TCC by attending and supporting special events and including TCC’s activities in the provincial newsletter, and have expressed interest in accompanying TCC on awareness visits to rural areas. In Sanma, an Area Secretary agreed to serve a summons for SCC, following a workshop that SCC held in his village in September 2013. Being able to rely on such people with authority in rural areas extends the reach of the VWC Network, helps to reinforce prevention messages, and increases the effectiveness of efforts to protect women and children from further violence.

At the National Government level, there have also been signs of changed behaviour. Although white ribbons have been distributed to parliamentarians (through their parliamentary pigeon-holes) for several years now, 2014 was the first year that a few parliamentarians actually wore the ribbons – including the Prime Minister (who wore it for 2 weeks), the Deputy PM and a few Ministers. The Prime Minister also acknowledged the serious nature of the problem of VAW and the work of VWC in his speeches during the New Zealand Rugby tour during the 16 Days of Activism. An important institutional change is that VWC was asked to input into the Public Solicitor’s Office Handbook – the chapter on dealing with domestic violence, which now encourages staff to refer clients to VWC for counselling.

As noted in Progress Report 2, there is increased interest in working on gender and violence against women and children among local and international agencies. A few of these have undertaken some joint activities with VWC: World Vision invited SCC to provide community awareness in year 1 and have recently done so again, when requested to do so by a local community, and they mention that women can go to SCC to deal with the issue of violence in their own awareness programs in communities; a few CAVAWs have undertaken joint special events with Save the Children Fund; Care has invited TCC and some CAVAWs to give talks on VAW and VWC services to young women on Tanna; Care has also requested VWC to provide training on EVAW messaging to selected INGO workers (although this has not yet taken place and needs follow-up to set a date); and Red Cross have regularly invited VWC to talk to young women involved in their Mwalangelo Project.

(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 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.
- 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 for this phase and assumes that this data will be regularly available and accurate throughout the country. No TPOs have been issued yet due to the delay in appointing authorised persons.
- c) Examples of women's experiences with TPOs reported to VWC, Branches and CAVAWs.

Some progress has been made on implementation of the FPA but VWC has concerns about some aspects of the approach. On the positive side, DWA has taken steps to proceed with a pilot of the FPA in North Efate and Santo, and has requested VWC to assist by identifying and training authorised persons and registered counsellors. VWC has always been prepared to do so, as long as the process is implemented properly and according to the requirements of the Act.

On the other hand, DWA is still keen to pilot the process in urban areas of Port Vila, where there is already good access to Magistrates, the Port Vila FPU and VWC's and other legal services. Some people were identified by their communities to fulfil the positions of authorised persons and registered counsellors, but criteria outlined in the FPA were not used in this process, and there appears to be confusion regarding the role of authorised persons (whose role under the Act is solely to issue TPOs, and not to be involved in mediation or negotiation). The National and Provincial Task Forces established by DWA – which are the most appropriate mechanism to oversee implementation of the FPA – remain dormant. In short, the process to date does not conform to the legal framework provided the FPA. VWC intends to suggest people that can be appointed as authorised persons and registered counsellors, using the framework of the Act.

No additional Family Protection Units were established within the Vanuatu Police Force in Penama or Torba provinces as originally planned, although VWC has provided several trainings to officers in Penama over the last 1-2 years (see Box 3). An amendment was made to the FPA regarding the removal of authorised persons in late 2012, but this has not yet been gazetted. The Vanuatu Government's UPR report stated that awareness-raising activities on the FPA were carried out in Shefa, Malampa and Sanma and that the Government is developing a handbook to provide guidance

for authorised persons and registered counsellors.¹³ VWC has not been requested to provide input into the handbook and it is unclear whether this is still on the agenda.

VWC has not obtained any additional data from the Courts since Progress Report 2, which showed an increase of 290% in the number of applications to Magistrates Courts for FPOs from 2009 to 2011 (Table 6.3.2 of Annex 5A). Consequently it is not possible to provide an update on national data for FPOs, and the proportion of these which are currently facilitated by the VWC Network. However, this increase in FPOs supports VWC's analysis that women have been empowered through VWC's awareness-raising about the FPA. This is an important impact of VWC's work and extends beyond those women who are clients of the VWC Network. Data on the number of FPOs issued in Port Vila is discussed in the section on reporting to Police above, including the evidence that the proportion of cases proceeding to prosecution has decreased – this indicates the FPA is not being fully implemented, even in Port Vila where there are more resources than anywhere else in the country.

Despite the delay in appointing authorised persons with the power to issue TPOs, VWC's national Network of Branches, CAVAWs and male advocates have continued to help many women and girls in the islands to access FPOs. Community awareness talks, workshops, trainings by VWC and the Branches – such as those provided to Chiefs, women's leaders and other community members – have ensured 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).

In this year's M&E workshop, Counsellors reported that few FPOs are breached by perpetrators – and when this does occur, VWC and the Branches follow up on these cases. However, there are ongoing problems with the way applications for FPOs are dealt with by Police, particularly officers who are not stationed in FPOs. For example, serving FPOs to friends or colleagues of the perpetrator has put women in considerable danger in a few cases because the men have become very angry when this occurs. Ongoing delays in serving FPOs is also a very serious issue that has resulted in further assaults. On occasions, VWC has provided fuel money for orders to be served, but other officers have used the car for other work, delaying the serving of orders even further. In a few cases, the delay has been so long that the case has come up for review or expired before the FPO is served. When VWC and Branch staff have tried to follow up on delays, police have sometimes been unable to locate a copy of the FPO. All these issues were raised by VWC during its recent trainings with police, particularly the training with senior police in November, where it emerged that there is no proper procedure for filing and dealing with FPOs.

Another serious issue that has arisen recently is that the Port Vila FPO now has a sign on its door directing all people who want FPOs to VWC. This is already having a significant impact on the workload of VWC Counsellors, and it directly undermines women's access and right to justice.

7.2 Component Outcomes and the Quality and Reach of 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:

¹³ 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.

- i. The number of women accessing justice from the VWC Network; and
- ii. Examples of significant changes in clients' lives due to VWC Network counselling services

(i) Number of women accessing justice from VWC

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

VWC, the 3 Branches and CAVAWs assisted 280 women to obtain FPOs in year 1, 369 in year 2 and 274 from July to November 2014 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 (150 per year): 115 were provided with assistance by the Legal Officer in year 1, 113 in year 2, and 69 during the first 5 months of year 3. In addition, 34 new cases have been registered with the Courts since July 2012 (Tables 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 of Annex 5A).

Almost half of the clients requesting legal assistance have enquired about divorce, and this makes up 71% of the cases registered with the courts during this phase. 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.

Assessing outcomes from cases was not intended as a proxy for the effectiveness of legal assistance, and a meaningful quantitative assessment of the outcomes from cases is difficult, given the extensive delays in the court system, particularly for matrimonial and custody matters. Nevertheless a quantitative summary provides important insights into the legal context:

- Of 30 VWC cases registered with the courts from July 2012 to December 2013, 20 (67%) have been completed, while 10 (33%) are still pending; this compares with 47% that were completed this time last year.
- Of the 18 divorce cases referred to in Progress Report 2, 16 have been granted divorce, 1 is still pending and 1 was not granted the divorce due to judicial bias (see Box 5 of Progress Report 2).
- Of 15 new cases registered from January to November 2014, 3 (20%) have been completed while 12 (80%) are still pending. Of 9 divorce cases filed, 2 (12%) have been granted divorce, while 7 are still pending (78%).

Cases may be delayed by 1-2 months while a Magistrate or Judge is appointed, and an additional 1-3 months before they are heard in the Magistrates Court; Supreme Court cases can be delayed by up to a year even for the first hearing. Negotiated out-of-court settlements for matrimonial property and other compensation claims made by women are given a low priority by other lawyers; this also increases the delays for women seeking justice. When defendants choose to be represented by a Lawyer, this can also delay cases by several months while they locate legal representation (Box 7).

Box 7: Examples of Outcomes from Court Cases

Successful Claim for Family Maintenance

Marina is married to Frank who is a Government officer. Frank left Marina and their 3 children on another island and moved to work on Efate. He had another relationship in Port Vila and had children out of the new relationship. He lived apart from his wife for 8 years. Frank petitioned for dissolution of marriage on the grounds that Marina committed adultery. What Frank did not mention in his petition was that he left Marina long before Marina entered into another relationship.

Marina raised their 3 children without any financial assistance from Frank. Marina wanted Frank to assist her to maintain the children but did not know how to do so. Marina was served with a copy of the petition for dissolution of marriage and a notice of hearing, so Marina came to Vila in October 2014. Marina sought legal information regarding custody and maintenance of the children, and specifically mentioned her hardship in paying for her son's secondary school fees. With the assistance of the Legal Officer, Marina filed a response to the petition, giving the real reason for the breakdown of the marriage. Marina also sought relief for maintenance and school fees. The Magistrate ordered that Frank pay family maintenance as well as the school fees of all 3 children. Marina is happy with the court decision, and is now in the process of opening a bank account for the money to be paid into.

Delays in Court Processes Harm Women and Children

Donald and Lilian's relationship deteriorated over the years, due to Donald's affair and domestic violence. As a result, Lilian left Donald and pursued another relationship with another man. Donald could not digest the fact that Lilian decided to leave him. Donald took their 6 year old daughter Mothy away from Lilian and does not want Lilian to ever see her again. To Lilian, this was his revenge because of her decision to leave Donald.

Lilian has now moved to another island and applied for custody of Mothy. The case was filed by the VWC Legal Officer in February 2014. This case has taken 10 months for the Court to hear the application, a delay for our client. Part of the set back is that Donald has taken too long to find and instruct a lawyer to act on his behalf. Lilian's application will be heard in late December 2014. During all this time, she has not been able to see her daughter.

Names have been changed to protect identities.

(ii) Examples of significant changes in clients' lives

Case studies have been documented by VWC and Branch Counsellors and CAVAWs of changes that women have made to their lives due to the counselling and support provided by VWC Network members; a selection of these stories is included in this report to provide an overview of the type of changes made and the effectiveness of counselling, support and advocacy.

Several important themes have emerged from the case studies submitted by VWC and Branch counsellors for this report:

- One new trend – which provides evidence on VWC's theory of change as well as the effectiveness and quality of community awareness as a prevention measure – is the increasing numbers of clients who made a decision to seek help from VWC because they learned about the cycle of violence and FPOs from VWC Network community awareness activities; in other cases they have been referred by friends and relatives who have also been exposed to VWC's community awareness. This trend is seen in both urban and rural areas (Boxes 8 to 12), and in one case a referral was made by a husband (Box 13).
- Another new trend in this year's case studies is that more women are looking for ways to become financially independent; the empowering approach to counselling has helped women to find ways to do this. In some cases, this prompts their husband or partner to try to reconcile with the client (Box 8).
- As discussed in last year's report, several case studies demonstrate that 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 (Box 10 and 12). Some women apply several times for FPOs before they make the very difficult decision to end the relationship.
- The removal of children by male perpetrators who leave their wives and partners was a strong theme in the stories submitted last year, and remains so this year, along with the

efforts made by the VWC Network to have the children reunited with their mothers and to get custody of their children. The client support fund has helped women to access justice in some of these cases (Box 7 and 9). As reported in Progress Report 2, VWC is continuing with the strategy of offering women the option of registering their custom marriages and obtaining custom marriage certificates. This enables women to get higher family maintenance payments and thus assists them to claim their rights; having a registered custom marriage also helps women to establish their right to custody and other forms of compensation. This option has been chosen by several women over the past year.

- There is also evidence in this year's stories that the more experienced Counsellors are applying the knowledge and skills that they learned from the training with West CASA in year 2 on counselling children and adults who have experienced sexual assault. Although these stories are not included in the report, there were 2 cases in recent months where sexual abuse has been revealed when the Counsellor engaged girls in drawing about their experiences.

Box 8: Counselling Empowers Women to Be Financially and Emotionally Self-Reliant

VWC Client Is Able to Move on in Her Life

Lian is 38 years old and married to Tom with 5 children. Tom is a senior government officer and left Lian to live with his new girlfriend in February 2012. Lian was unemployed and she depended on her husband to support them financially. She had no support from her own family, and the children were no longer going to school due to lack of money. She asked her husband for financial support but he ignored her. She approached him at his work place, but he beat her up in front of his staff. When she returned home, a friend brought her to VWC for counselling, because her friend had heard about VWC services on the radio.

Lian felt she had nowhere else to go when she came to VWC. She was living with her father, but her stepmother didn't like her or the children. She was supporting herself by selling small pieces of food for vt20, and her shortage of money was making her very stressed. During the counselling, Lian decided to apply for an FPO and family maintenance. It took Lian a long time to make this change in her life, because she hoped her husband would come back to live with her and their children. Because she was very worried about money, the counsellor encouraged her to think about other ways that she could earn money, using the savings and ideas that she already had from selling food. Through the counselling process, Lian felt empowered to try something new. She began to buy kava from her island and sold it for 350vt per kilo in a nakamal.

Sometime later, she returned to VWC and decided to file for a divorce. By this time, she had also saved enough to put a deposit on a small piece of land. This was when her husband tried to reconcile with her and asked her to withdraw the petition for divorce. But Lian had moved on with her life, and is determined to get the divorce.

Family Members Support a TCC Client To Leave a Violent Relationship

Lavinia is 36 and married with 3 children, and had been facing physical violence for about 18 months. She made her decision to go to TCC for counselling because she was assisted to do so by a family member. Through counselling, she got to know about her rights and decided to leave the violent relationship. It took her some months to make this courageous step because it was very hard financially. She applied for an FPO, and was supported in this decision by her family who were earning some income. When she felt strong after counselling and had the FPO, she began to earn income from kava selling. Eventually, she earned enough to pay for her fare back to her home Island. Despite the hardship she faced, she earned some money and then she was employed by Digicel. She is now free from domestic violence and is earning money for her own life.

Names have been changed to protect identities.

Box 9: Re-united with Children with SCC's Help

Joan and Fredric have 2 children aged 12 and 5. She experienced a lot of violence in her relationship and often feared what her husband might do to her. Early in 2014 news spread throughout the village that Fredric was having an extra-marital affair. Joan felt very upset but she was frightened to find help because she knew that Fredric would retaliate. Fredric went missing for 2 weeks and Joan soon learnt from the villagers that he and his mistress were living in the bush. Whilst staying in the bush, he sent someone to tell Joan to pack her belongings and leave the house with the 2 children. Joan did as she was told and they went to live with her adopted parents.

When he returned from the bush, Fredric went to Joan's adopted parents' home and forcefully took the children. Joan didn't want to let her 2 children go alone with him, so she carried her bag and followed them. The 2 children were crying because they didn't want to follow their father. On the way back, Fredric was furious and threatened to cut Joan's throat if she kept following them. Joan was so sorry for her children, but she was also scared so she decided to let them go.

Tears flowed down Joan's cheeks as she walked down the streets of Luganville leading to the Police station. On her way, a lady directed her to SCC to seek help. The lady gave information to her on SCC services, FPOs and child custody. Joan came to SCC with confidence that she would be able to take her children back. The counsellor assisted her to apply for a FPO and in her application she asked the Court for Police assistance to take the children back with her. The order was granted and SCC assisted the police to pay for the fuel. Joan was accompanied by Police when she went to get her children, and Fredric was served with the FPO at the same time. The children are very happy to be with their mother, and Joan was overjoyed. *Names have been changed to protect identities.*

Box 10: Breaking the Cycle of Violence on Tanna

Molly attended an awareness workshop conducted by TCC in her village several years ago. This prompted her to come for counselling in 2011 without her husband knowing. After this, she regularly came to the centre when she could, and was glad that she was listened to. Since 2011 she has taken out 4 FPOs, as well as attending custom courts before and after receiving the orders, but none of this helped to stop the violence from her husband. Through the regular counselling she learned about her rights.

It took her 3 years before she finally decided to apply for divorce and leave the relationship. She was unemployed and only her husband worked. She was worried for her children's well-being and education, and she had serious health problems from the physical and sexual violence from her husband. She had been admitted to the hospital twice but her fear kept her from leaving because of the financial difficulties. She cannot do any heavy work such as gardening due to back ache caused by the assaults from her husband. Her 2 young children are not going to school.

Despite all these issues and problems, she decided that she has had enough. TCC assisted her to go to the police station, hospital, and the court, and to get her children's birth certificates and her marriage certificate. Her family supported her during the process for her divorce.

Names have been changed to protect identities.

Box 11: Dealing with Rapes by a Teacher in Torba

Anna is 16 and Jean is 13 years. They live on the northern part of the island where there is no truck or boat; people there walk 1 full day to reach ToCC. Both girls were sexually abused by their teacher,

who had become very close to their family. Anna and Jean did not know that the teacher was abusing both of them. He threatened both girls not to tell anyone about the abuse. He said he would blame them and terminate them from school. By February 2014, Anna was pregnant.

The parents found out what had happened and with the girls' consent, brought them to ToCC for counselling. Their parents were supportive because they have been to an awareness talk conducted by ToCC. They could not believe that such things will happen to their daughters. After counselling the girls and providing legal information, the case was reported to the police. It took 4 months for the police to investigate. Due to follow up by the counsellor, eventually the police arrested the teacher, whose case will be heard in January by the Supreme Court. He has been dismissed, and returned to his home. The girls are now free of abuse but remain traumatized.

Box 12: Training and Community Awareness Help to Stop Violence on a Remote Island

Harry beat up Ana most of the time throughout their 9 years of marriage. Harry would beat her with an electric rope whenever Anna refused to have sex with him and tear her clothes. She has scars from the beatings on her back and legs. The first time she came to SCC was because Harry had beaten her up again with electric rope until she passed out. When she regained consciousness, she found herself soaked with wet clothes and Harry was sitting beside her. Harry begged her to accept his apology and said that she must not run away from him. Ana knew that she would have to repeat the cycle of violence again if she were to accept Harry's apology. Ana had attended a domestic violence workshop conducted by SCC on that remote island 3 years ago. From the workshop, she learnt about the issues of domestic violence and about the FPA. She understood what she was going through, but she still found it difficult to come out until the time when she passed out.

After the incident, Harry took a walk to the other side of the island. This was when Ana decided to run away and was fortunate to catch a boat. When she got to Santo, she decided to find refuge and support from her parents. When she disclosed her situation to her parents, she was happy that her parents understood how she felt. Her mother had recently attended a gender based violence workshop at Palon in September 2014, also run by SCC, and she was able to support her to come for counselling. The Palon workshop was a follow-up of a VWC training held in April with Correctional Officers. One officer who attended requested that SCC hold workshop for his community.

Ana knew from the workshop she attended 3 years back that she could get an FPO with SCC assistance. It was a shock to Harry to receive his copy of FPO from the Police Officer. However the Officer explained his orders and Harry understood it, so he applied for an early hearing. Ana came back to SCC after 2 days for further help. The counsellor accompanied her to the FPU and requested a Police Officer to accompany them to court. While in court, the Magistrate requested the Police Officer to stay back out of respect for confidentiality, while Ana and the Counsellor attended the hearing. The Magistrate extended the non-violence order from 2 weeks to 3 months.

A few weeks later, Harry came to the Police station requesting assistance because Ana ran away from home once again and he assumed that Anna had breached the FPO. The Counsellor liaised with the FPU officer and while at court for legal information, the Magistrate explained to Harry that Ana's FPO didn't state that Ana must go back to live with Harry. He said it was Ana alone who should make her decision whether to go back during the 3 months, or otherwise find a safe place. The Magistrate said Ana would not run away without reason and warned him that Ana could report him if needed.

One case study selected this year reinforces evidence that men's attitudes are also changing, in addition to demonstrating the effectiveness of counselling in bringing about changes in behaviour among women (Box 13). Counsellors also continue to see cases where applying for an FPO appears

to have a strong impact on the male perpetrator, with the violence reducing or stopping (see examples from Progress Report 1). However, no stories are included on this theme in this report.

Box 13: Husband Assists Wife to Report Sexual Assault

Bernard had seen VWC publicity on television in 2013 and this made him think more about his wife's situation. Bernard was in Vila studying when 3 men raped his wife on his island. He brought his wife to VWC for counselling. The counselling session helped his wife to reveal a lot of painful feelings that were bottled up in her for over 6 months since she was raped. The trust that was built up between her and the counsellor gave her the confidence to reveal how she was raped by 1 man on one occasion, and then by 2 men on another occasion. Both incidents happened in the same year while her husband was in Vila. Before she came in for counselling, she felt ashamed, blamed herself for what had happened, and was afraid that her husband would reject her because she had been raped. She had already moved back to her relative's place because of these feelings. Bernard learned about the rapes when he found out that she had moved out from their home. She felt stronger after the counselling, and took the courageous decision to report the matters to the police. The perpetrators have been prosecuted.

Output Indicators for Component 1

Box 14 below summarises results achieved for years 1 and 2, and for the first 5 months of year 3 from July-November 2014 for all outputs in component 1. This demonstrates that VWC has exceeded some targets and is making good progress towards others. 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 considered 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).

Indicator (ii) for output 1.1 is the number of women and children assisted by the client support fund. There has been a 67% increase in the number of women assisted from year 1 to year 2. As discussed above, the client support fund has become a key tool used by VWC to ensure that the FPA is implemented in 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 used to assist police to make arrests. 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 that will be punished. The drop in the number of non-clients assisted by the fund is due to the FPU directing all requests for FPOs to VWC, as discussed above (see the outcome indicator on implementing the FPA).

The number of women using VWC's safe house services has more than doubled from year 1 to year 2. 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.

Box 14: Output Indicators for Component 1		
Output and Indicators	Results Achieved Yr 1, Yr 2 & July-Nov Yr 3	Evidence
Output 1.1: Effective and confidential crisis counselling and support services		
(i) Number of repeat clients using VWC, Branch & CAVAW counselling services per year (women, girls, boys) <i>Target: 1200 VWC & 1800 Branch & CAVAW repeat clients over this phase (3000 in total)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 1: 1399 repeat counselling sessions (includes CAVAW clients); Year 2: 1988 (includes CAVAWs); Year 3 Jul-Nov: 1,309 (not including CAVAWs) Total to date: 4,706 – PDD target exceeded 	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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 1: 160 assisted (135 women, 23 girls & 2 boys) Year 2: 267 assisted (248 women & 19 girls) Year 3 Jul-Nov: 147 (138 women, 6 girls & 1 boy) Total to date: 574 – PDD target exceeded 	Table 4.2, Annex 5A
(iii) Number of clients using safe house per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 1: 15 assisted (9 women clients & 1 girl client & accompanying children - 2 girls & 4 boys) Year 2: 26 assisted (22 women clients & accompanying children – 2 girls & 2 boys) Year 3: 10 assisted (8 women clients & 2 accompanying children – 1 girl & 1 boy) Total assisted: 52 (40 clients & 12 accompanying children) 	Table 4.3, Annex 5A
(iv) Percentage of clients satisfied with VWC counselling service	99 clients surveyed this phase (47 new & 52 repeat): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% were satisfied with counselling service 94% got what they came for 98% felt counsellor listened See more discussion below on year 3 results 	Table 4.4, Annex 5A
Output 1.2: Legal information, assistance & representation provided to VWC, Branch & CAVAW clients		
(i) Number of clients assisted with Court Fees Fund by type of case per year (VWC, Branch & CAVAW) <i>Target: 600 assisted</i>	Year 1: 142 assisted; Year 2: 191 assisted; Year 3: 82 assisted. Total assisted to date: 415 (good progress towards target) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 337 with child maintenance claims including enforcement fees; 50 medical fees; 14 matrimonial fees, 4 civil claims & 10 others 	Tables 7.3.1 – 7.3.5, Annex 5A
Output 1.3: Enhanced counselling & advocacy skills		
(i) Demonstrated improvement in core crisis counselling competencies over years 1 to 4 <i>Target: 20 VWC & Branch staff & 4 CAVAWs trained per year</i>	Number of staff trained in counselling skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 1: 7 VWC & Branch staff (Progress Report 1) Year 2: 19 VWC & Branch (Annual Plan 3) Year 3: 21 VWC & Branch staff (this report) 	Table 10.2.1-10.2.2, Annex 5A
(ii) Regular & consistent group supervision undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 1: partly achieved for VWC, achieved well for SCC, partly achieved for TCC, not 	Annex 1A & Annex

Box 14: Output Indicators for Component 1		
Output and Indicators	Results Achieved Yr 1, Yr 2 & July-Nov Yr 3	Evidence
	achieved for TOCC ■Year 2: targets exceeded for VWC & SCC; quality of supervision needs to be monitored for TCC and TOCC ■Year 3: partly achieved for VWC & TCC; targets achieved for SCC & TOCC	1B

The client satisfaction survey (output 1.2, indicator iv) for July to November 2014 showed that 92% of the 49 clients surveyed felt that they got what they came for, and 97% felt they had been listened to – overall, 6 (12%) had a critical comment about the counselling service, although all said they were satisfied with the counselling (Table 4.4 of Annex 5A). A closer analysis of these results showed that one of the clients had an unreasonable expectation (that VWC could assist her to use an FPO to take action against her husband's mistress). All the critical responses related to issues of basic counselling skills of empathy and communication, and all pertained to one newly appointed Counsellor in the early days of her appointment. The majority of surveys done since the counsellor training in September were of clients seen by this Counsellor, and all responses were positive. VWC provided ongoing mentoring of the 3 new Counsellors since their appointment, in addition to providing 2 basic counselling skills training sessions in September and other opportunities for learning (see Tables 10.2 in Annex 5A).

Demonstrated improvement in core crisis counselling competencies (output 1.3 indicator i) is assessed using staff performance reports from annual counsellor trainings in Vila and counselling supervision reports (as well as the other component 1 indicators). During this year's M&E workshop, senior staff provided evidence that the counsellor assessment process is working well, with good systems in place to assess performance using practical roleplays during counsellor training. Performance was assessed in September 2014 by FWCC's Counselling Supervisor, the VWC Counselling Supervisor and the SCC Project Officer, who have been trained to take on a counsellor training role (along with the SCC Community Educator/Counsellor and the CAVAW Officer). It is possible to compare basic Counselling skills in January (when some new Counsellors attended the CAVAW counsellor training conducted by the VWC Counselling Supervisor and SCC Project Officer), with the assessments following the September training. This comparison shows that there were significant improvements in core crisis counselling skills. The client satisfaction survey results also demonstrated that counsellors are applying their skills, with some clients going into a lot details during the survey about the methods that counsellors used to help them reflect on their problems (such as the use of the analogy of a shark cage for cases of sexual assault, sociograms and genograms).

The September counsellor performance assessments also highlighted areas where further skill development is needed, for both older and newer counsellors. In order to provide a high-quality service, counsellors need to fully understand the context of gender inequality, and how this is linked to violence against women and children. This understanding and the links to human rights takes time to be integrated into staff attitudes and behaviours, in a context where high levels of gender inequality and violence are routinely accepted as normal. It is difficult for counsellors to develop empathy unless they have a very good understanding of these issues. Behaving consistently in an empathic manner requires ongoing mentoring of staff through peer supervision and roleplay; these methods provide staff with an opportunity to observe more experienced counsellors behaving empathically and demonstrating the basic counselling skills that are essential to help women make their own decisions. Many counsellors still struggle with taking the counselling forward and need practice at goal-setting and planning with the client, in addition to exploring at the beginning of the

session so that they understand the core issues facing each client, rather than making assumptions about their needs. Another area where more attention is needed is the ability to identify cases that need to be referred to the Lawyer, since the majority of referrals currently come from VWC and SCC.

One of the most important improvements in the quality of program delivery in component 1 is in group and peer counselling supervision and training through roleplays over this phase (output 1.3 indicator ii). This achievement is a milestone for VWC. However, the findings of the counsellor performance assessments indicate that ongoing investments are needed in these areas, particularly for new counsellors (all the centres currently have between 1 and 3 new counsellors due to changes in staffing).

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

Section 3 of this report provides details of Branch and CAVAW activities and the achievement of targets over year 2 and for the first 5 months of year 3. The majority of targets set for the Branches were achieved during year 2 and are expected to be achieved for year 3 (see also Annexes 1A, 1B and 5A). This is a significant improvement compared with year 1, when all 3 Branches had some key activities that were not achieved.

Data and case studies to verify the provision of quality services by the Branches is discussed above in the indicators for counselling and the end-of-program outcomes. All three Branches have evidence through case studies that client numbers have increased following their community awareness work in communities (see Boxes 8-12); this is a sound indicator of the effectiveness of their outputs.

The number of repeat counselling sessions has also increased for all Branches, which indicates that the quality of counselling is improving. However, the number of repeat clients remains low for TCC and TOCC. In TCC's case, the move to Lenakel and the intensive investment in trainings for Chiefs and Presbyterian Church leaders over year 1 and year 2 have resulted in increased referrals, and mobile counselling has increased the outreach at both centres. However, transport remains a serious constraint for clients who need assistance from both TCC and TOCC. TCC sometimes uses the client support fund to enable clients to travel back to their distant homes after counselling. One strategy to address the issue of distance is for counsellors to make plans with clients for follow-up by phone.

VWC provided a training of trainers in August for senior VWC staff and the Branch Project Officers to increase their skills in planning and providing community awareness workshops of between 3-5 days duration. Currently, the TCC and TOCC Branch Project Officers do not have the skills to provide workshops; during their visits to communities, they are able to give public talks. Both have been mentored by VWC staff and SCC accompanied and mentored the TOCC Project Officer during a recent workshop in Toga. However, both still need more practice to be able to undertake short workshops and to ensure that the messages are of sufficiently high quality.

CAVAWs

Progress Report 2 and the Annual Report for Year 3 provided details of several implementation issues regarding CAVAWs and the strategies that VWC put in place to address them (see section 4 of this report). Despite these issues, most CAVAWs are implementing all activities outlined in the Annual Plan and there is good evidence of improved achievement of targets in year 2, compared

with year 1. While most CAVAWs 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 and coverage of the VWC Network as a whole.

Of 42 CAVAWs functioning in Year 2 (see Annex 6¹⁴), 39 (93%) provided data on their activities at the CAVAW training in July 2014. All 39 provided some counselling during year 2, compared with 31 for year 1 and 21 in the final year of the last phase; all 39 CAVAWs also provided information on VAWC to women and men in their communities, compared with 33 in year 1. The number of clients assisted by each CAVAW varies considerably, and the major impact of their work continues to be in preventing VAWC by providing information and raising awareness of the issues. Nevertheless, the number of counselling sessions undertaken by CAVAWs increased by 64% from 331 in year 1 to 544 from year 2. Most of these were new clients (71%), but the data also shows a pleasing increase in repeat counselling sessions, from 54 in year 1 to 158 in year 2, an increase of 193%, including 36 girls. This indicates that some CAVAWs are getting better at following up their cases (Tables 1.5, 2.5 and 4.1.5 of Annex 5A).

There is evidence of the effectiveness of VWC's legal and other training to CAVAWs, particularly those who are attached to VWC and SCC and who attend VWC's annual counsellor trainings for CAVAWs, and the training for VWC and Branch counsellors: 23 CAVAWs (59% of those who provided data) assisted clients to prepare legal documentation in year 2, compared with 17 in year 1. This included documentation for police statements, child and family maintenance claims, FPOs and other evidence for submission to police. Of these, 14 CAVAWs (36%) assisted clients with FPOs compared with 8 in year 1, with the assistance of VWC or the Branches (Box 15).

Box 15: CAVAWs Assist Clients to Claim Their Rights

Uripiv CAVAW protects Kisa with a safehouse and empowers her to file for divorce

Kisa was 13 years old, living on the island of Manus with her sister Marie, and attending year 6 of primary school when Marie died. After Marie's death, Kisa wanted to go back home to live with her parents, but her brothers forced her to marry Marie's husband, so she could look after Marie's 3 children. After the marriage her husband was violent to her.

A breakthrough for Kisa came when she was 35, when she attended an awareness talk by Uripiv CAVAW for Children's Day, in July 2014. After the talk she went to seek counselling from the CAVAW, and she learned more about her rights. The CAVAW gave her information about FPOs, listened to her, and heard about the violence. The husband had cut her with a bush knife, and had told her that he wanted to shoot her with a gun.

It took a long time for Kisa to make a change in her life because she wasn't aware of her rights, and didn't know about FPOs. Kisa found it really difficult to come out of the violent situation, because her husband did not allow her to visit family and friends, and she had 2 children of her own. He would beat her up, lock her in the bedroom, didn't want her to talk to anybody, and watched her everywhere she went. She had already asked for help from the chief and her family, but it didn't help her situation. Then she went to a Pastor, who told her that she must forgive her husband; so when her husband was very violent, she forgave him.

During the court hearing for the FPO she said that she had never wanted to marry that man – she was forced by her family and his family. After the court hearing for the FPO, Kisa decided to leave her husband and went to Santo with her 2 children. She found a job in Santo and is now moving on

¹⁴ All but one of the CAVAWs was functioning in year 2. The exception was Lavui CAVAW, which was established in August 2014 following the Asanvari workshop on Maewo.

with her life. After saving some money, she called the Counsellor and told her that she will file for divorce.

This is a good example of the quality of CAVAW counselling because the counsellor was able to identify the risk to the client's life, sought help from VWC to provide safehouse accommodation, and assisted the client to apply for an FPO. This example also shows that the CAVAW gave the right information to people during the awareness about VWC services, the work of the CAVAW, and how FPOs can protect women and children.

North West B CAVAW prevents more violence

Susan is 19 years old, and lives with her Auntie Nama in their village. Her Auntie has a son, Franky. North West B CAVAW organised a celebration for National Women's Day in May in the community where Susan lives. This was the first time for Susan to hear about VWC services, domestic violence and the Family Protection Act. In June 2014, Franky beat her up. After a few months, she went to the CAVAW for counselling. The counsellor gave her information about FPOs, and Susan decided to apply for an FPO against her brothers. She wanted to be safe.

During the counselling session, the counsellor realised that Susan did not have any money to pay for her medical report, or to go to the police and court. The CAVAW called VWC for assistance with the FPO application, and the CAVAW assisted her to pay for the medical report and transport to the police and Magistrate Court, using CAVAW funds. During the court hearing, the Magistrate ordered that Franky had to stay 100 metres away from Susan. When the police served the FPO, Franky and his family asked for reconciliation. Susan did not accept this. After 2 weeks the order was reviewed and the FPO extended because she was still in fear. Susan decided that she did not want to go back to live with her auntie. The police are prosecuting the criminal part of the case.

This was the first time that the CAVAW had raised awareness in that community. It shows that the people understood what the CAVAW was talking about. The fact that Susan was protected by the law is a powerful example to the rest of the community, because it shows that women can get FPOs to protect themselves from violence by their brothers, as well as by their husbands.

Names have been changed to protect identities.

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), Rural Women's Day (October), 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 and Independence Day celebrations. Although some CAVAWs are much more active than others, all 39 CAVAWs who attended the July 2014 CAVAW training undertook some community awareness. Of these, 31 CAVAWs (79%) did more than the 7 activities in year 2 compared with 27 in year 1; 5 CAVAWs (13%) did between 3 and 6 activities, and 3 CAVAWs (8%) did only 2 activities.

While there is no doubt about the extensive reach and coverage of the work of CAVAWs throughout Vanuatu, the quality of both their counselling and community awareness activities to prevent violence is more difficult to assess, since it varies considerably according to the age of the CAVAW, the education levels of CAVAW members, their commitment and the amount of training they have received from VWC (see also section 4). However, there are also good signs that VWC's training of CAVAWs, using various different methods (see indicators for output 2.4 below), is helping them to play an important role by providing accurate information on the problem of VAWC and women's human and legal rights (Box 15 and 16).

Box 16: CAVAWs Assist Clients to Claim Their Rights

Breakthrough on Wala Island leads to request for a workshop with Chiefs

Wala CAVAW on Malekula has done a lot of work raising awareness in various communities on Wala, but never in the main village. During the 16 Days of Activism in 2014, Wala CAVAW organised an awareness talk in the main village for the first time. There were over 110 people who attended.

After the talk, the head chief thanked the CAVAW. He admitted that he had never accepted the CAVAW to raise awareness in that community before, because he did not understand the work of VWC and the CAVAWs. He apologised to the CAVAW for his confusion, and he asked them to ask VWC to run a workshop with his Chiefs and Church leaders on the island.

This was a big step forward because now the chief has better knowledge about the work of the CAVAW. He said he is now willing to work with the CAVAWs, after all these years.

Uripiv CAVAW paves the way for the new Branch on Malampa

For International Women's Day in 2014, Uripiv CAVAW organised an awareness talk at the Market house at Lakatoro on Malekula. There were over 200 people listening. There was a Presbyterian Pastor, who said thank you to the CAVAW for their good work, helping survivors of domestic violence to access justice. He is from South West Bay area: "Every day I see women facing domestic violence, incest, rape, child abuse and child maintenance problems in my own community, but no one is dealing with this. Women and children are not getting justice." He said that this was his first time to hear about the service of VWC and the work of the CAVAW. He also said it is a good network that VWC has set up with CAVAWs to advocate for women's rights and raise awareness to stop domestic violence. He asked the CAVAW to go to his village to raise awareness in his community.

This change is important, because the Pastor has already followed up on his words. The CAVAW joined a group of Chiefs and Pastors from the Presbyterian Church, AOG, and the Church of Christ who travelled to South West Bay to raise awareness on domestic violence, rape and human rights. This will have a positive impact on VWC's work because the new Malampa Branch will be able to follow up with the Chiefs and Pastors in this area and extend their reach.

Both these case studies show that the CAVAWs are giving out good quality information about VWC services and the work of CAVAWs, because after both talks, the Chief and the Pastor had a much better understanding of the problem and they immediately took action to address the problem of VAWC in their communities.

CAVAWs are also required to hold regular meetings of members to collect data and share experiences, and to assist with CAVAW management. Among the 39 CAVAWs who attended the July training, 18 (46%) held 8 or more CAVAW meetings during year 2, 18 (46%) held 7 or less meetings, and the remaining 3 (8%) 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 10.3 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, and 39 at the July 2014 training – the annual target is 40.¹⁵
- Six female CAVAW members, 1 volunteer from Mele and 1 male advocate were trained in year 1 at the FWCC Regional Training Program (RTP) in Suva. In year 2, 5 female CAVAW members and 3 male advocates were trained. This gives a total of 17 people trained at FWCC's RTP over years 1 and 2, including 11 female CAVAW members, 1 female volunteer (who later was appointed as a Counsellor at VWC), and 4 male advocates, all of whom are police officers. This compares with a target of 6 women CAVAW members and/or male advocates annually.
- Twelve CAVAW members were trained at the year 1 CAVAW counsellor training and 14 at the year 2 training, compared with an annual target of 15. However, an additional 5 CAVAW members were trained at VWC's in-house counsellor training in year 2.
- Four CAVAW members were trained during attachments at VWC in year 1, 3 in year 2 (but one was a longer attachment to prepare for the establishment of the Malampa Branch), and 4 in year compared with an overall 4-year target of 16. In addition, 3 CAVAW members were attached at SCC over years 1 and 2.
- The mode of delivery for training male leaders has been modified since year 1 due to changes in strategy in the training of CAVAWs. The training of male leaders is now covered in the indicators for outputs 4.1 and 4.2.

CAVAW members have also been trained and mentored by Branches, who are increasingly involving CAVAWs in Branch community awareness visits and special events in rural areas due to VWC's changed strategy to strengthen and nurture CAVAWs. The number of CAVAW members trained during visits to CAVAWs has also increased markedly over this phase due to these changes in strategy.¹⁶ While it is too soon yet to properly assess the effectiveness of VWC's overall change in approach to CAVAWs, there is some preliminary evidence that these new approaches to capacity building are having a positive impact and increasing CAVAW effectiveness (see the discussion on CAVAW activities above). For example:

- Taking CAVAW members out to VWC and Branch community awareness activities is increasing their skills at being able to deliver key messages and answer questions from community members about VAWC, women's rights and the FPA. It has assisted CAVAWs to see how special events and other activities are organised. It also reduces the isolation of the CAVAWs, helps them to feel that they are a valued part of the VWC Network, and helps to advertise their services in local communities.
- While it has been very challenging for some CAVAWs to come to terms with reducing the number of members from 6 to 3, many can see the rationale for this and admit that it is easier to coordinate their activities with only 3 members. This is particularly true for those members who had become over-committed. In some cases, some previously active individuals are now working more with INGOs than with the CAVAW, and it was difficult to get some to sign forms to access the CAVAW funds for awareness activities. The reduction in the number of CAVAW members has enabled VWC to provide training to a greater number of CAVAWs during training visits to the islands. The majority of CAVAW members from Tafea, Penama and Malampa have received training in the last 18 months; this would not have been possible with 6 members in each CAVAW.
- Women who have been trained at the FWCC RTP and through attachments at VWC and SCC are generally more active and effective than those who have not received these inputs.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ VWC's revised strategies for strengthening and nurturing CAVAWs described in detail in the Annual Plan for Year 3, pages 16-17.

However, some of these have also aged, become ill, or have moved on to take on other community responsibilities.

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 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, where women fear stepping outside the family and custom processes to seek help – to one where people actively seek information about the issues and ways of addressing the problem.

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, many CAVAWs are not yet disaggregating data by age, so the number of girls and boys requesting information was 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 during 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 data on information requests from booths has more than doubled the number of information requests made to VWC from year 1 to year 2, and increased the overall number of requests to the VWC Network by 43%. 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: 9% of requests in year 2 were made by girls and 7% by boys (see Tables in section 3 of Annex 5A and Table 4.1.7). The total number of information requests to the VWC Network in year 2 was 2677, including 43% women and 37% men; 629 requests were made in year 3 (this does not include CAVAWs) including 62% from women, 2% from girls, 36% from men and 0.3% from boys (Table 4.1.7 of Annex 5A). 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 number of information requests to each Branch has also increased (Tables in section 3 of Annex 5A). This is partly due to greater outreach and coverage due to mobile counselling activities. A significant increase in the number of media reports on violence against women and children provides further evidence of changes in attitudes, and help to build an enabling environment for attitudinal and behavioural change among individuals and communities. This is particularly evident

in *The Independent* newspaper where the issues are covered seriously and in some detail. Overall, there is an increased level of debate about the issue of VAWC in the media.

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 500 activities were undertaken in year 2, including 306 undertaken by the 39 CAVAWs who submitted data (Tables 8.5.1 and 8.6.1 of Annex 5A). In July to November of year 3, 79 activities were done by VWC and the Branches (this does not include CAVAWs, whose data is collected annually every July.) Most of these activities were undertaken with new target groups: 28% of VWC and Branch activities were follow-ups in year 1, compared with 19% in year 2 and 24% so far in year 3. This 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. Interestingly, this data suggests that the types of impacts that are described in the outcome indicators above – where community awareness sessions prompt women to seek help, and community members to refer clients and request awareness sessions in new places – are usually due to the impact of one such session.

The majority of activities in year 2 were targeted at community groups (70%), with 15% targeted at schools and 12% at women's groups. Most of the activities targeted at school and youth groups were done by VWC (see Table 8.6.1 of Annex 5A and other tables in section 8). However, a lot of girls and boys are included in activities targeted at community groups. Overall, girls made up 21% of the 31,298 participants in VWC Network community awareness activities in year 2, and boys made up 19%; 36% were women and 24% were men, including those who participated in more than one session (Table 8.6.2 of Annex 5A). These figures demonstrate an enormous reach throughout the country.

There are many examples of breakthroughs with community awareness activities over the last year which have already been discussed above for the end-of-program and component 1 outcomes. In addition to providing qualitative evidence of changed attitudes and behaviours, these examples are proof of the quality and effectiveness of the activities undertaken in output 3.1.

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 began preparations for the research in May 2014 during annual planning for year 3. However, implementation of the research has been delayed due to the need to respond to an enormous increase in requests for workshops and trainings (see section 4 for more details).

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. Lobbying is ongoing by VWC (see Annex 1A and 1B for details on VWC's inputs in these areas) and some progress has been made:

- A review of the Penal Code has taken place, with VWC recommending that custom reconciliation payments be disallowed when considering sentences for crimes of VAWC, and that stronger penalties apply for sexual crimes.
- A Human Rights Committee has been established, which is tasked with establishing a National Human Rights Institution.

Changes in knowledge and attitudes after VWC training was a new indicator for this phase. VWC developed a pre- and post-training questionnaire to assess changes in attitudes before and after training and this has been trialled over the last 3 months. Pre and post training questionnaires were administered for 4 trainings and community awareness workshops: the Anglican Mother's Union community awareness workshop in Vila in September (women only); the Asanvari community awareness workshop in Maewo in September (women only); and trainings with the Corrections Department and VPF in October in Luganville (mixed groups). In addition, the questionnaires were administered to participants in the VWC the in-house Counsellor's training in September (women only), where VWC senior staff were practicing their training and workshop skills. The full responses to these questionnaires are provided in section 11 of Annex 5A. The pre-training questionnaire was also administered during the VPF training in November and the one-week community awareness workshop with the NTM women leaders' workshop in September, but no post-training questionnaires were administered, so these results are not included in Annex 5A.

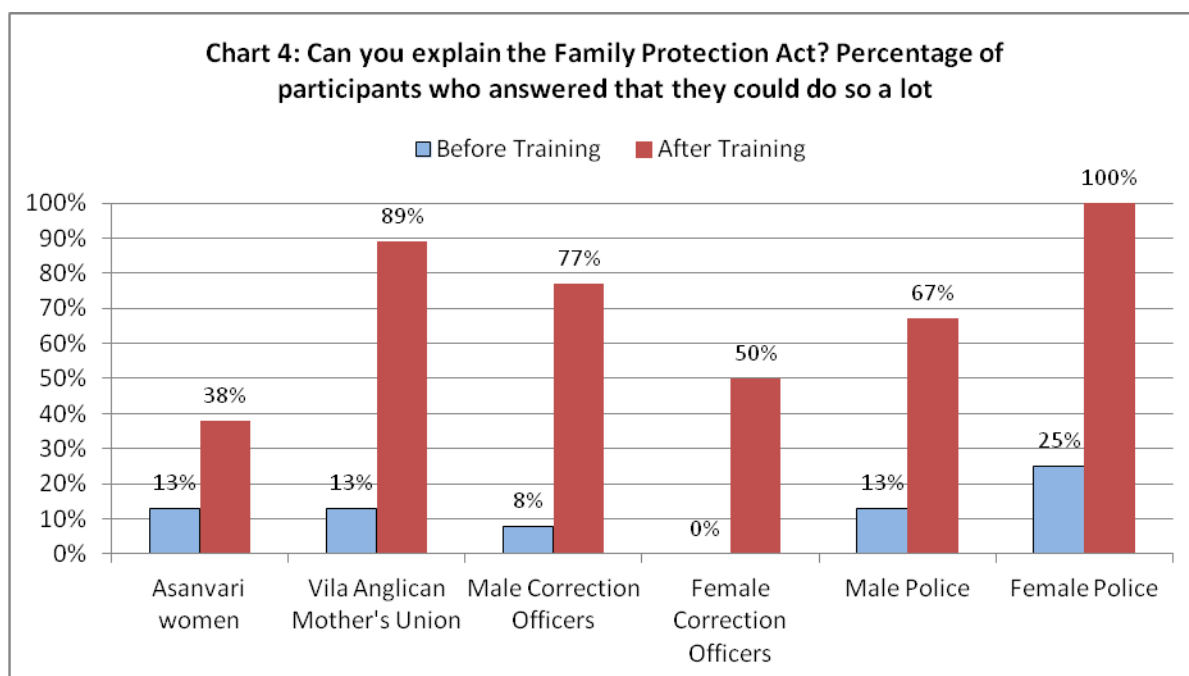
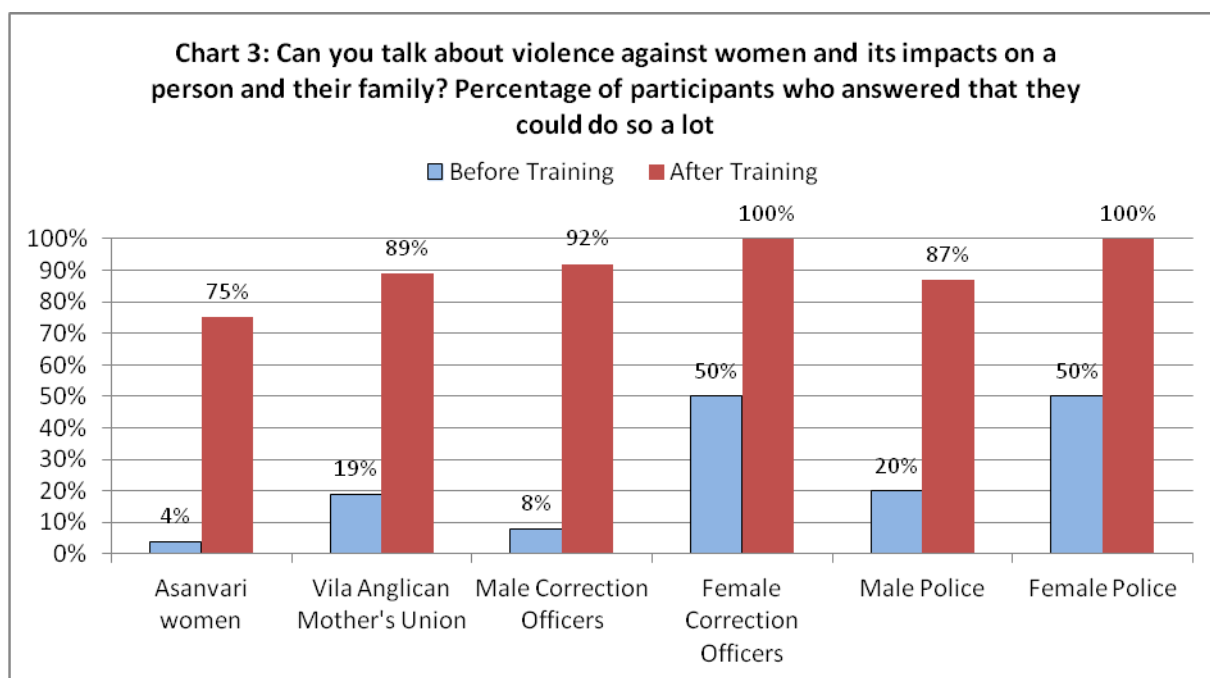
This is a good trial of the questionnaire which enables VWC to assess its usefulness as a tool for providing data on changes in knowledge and attitudes. The questionnaire was only intended for use with participants in trainings of other agencies, but the trial has extended to workshops at the community level. Although self-assessment questionnaires measure the intention to change (rather than actual behavioural changes), the findings are a useful tool to validate the qualitative evidence of change discussed for the end-of-program and intermediate outcome indicators above. Changed perceptions in the areas explored by the questionnaire are pre-conditions for changes in both attitudes and behaviour – the questions were carefully chosen for this reason, and because they are key areas of focus in VWC's awareness and training activities. The methodology of using pre- and post-training questionnaires for changes in attitudes and knowledge on gender equality has been tested several times over many years by VWC's M&E consultant, including with 3-6 months follow-up of trainees; the results proved to be robust, although caution is always needed when interpreting self-assessments of change.

The questionnaire findings demonstrate substantial changes in participants' knowledge and skills before and after training, although the magnitude of the change varies according to the sex of the participant and the type of group.¹⁷ The greatest areas of change were the following:

- their ability to explain gender equality and women's human rights, and its impacts on families, communities and the country (Chart 3 shows an example of the changes on one of these questions);

¹⁷ No tests of statistical significance have been undertaken of the changes before and after training, but such an exercise could be done at a later stage if considered useful. It is very likely that the areas of greatest change reported here would prove to be statistically significant.

- their understanding of the Family Protection Act (Chart 4 shows the changes on this question); and
- their opinions on whether or not violence against women and girls is a problem in the community.



Areas where there was some change, but where this varied considerably according to the type of group and their sex were the following:

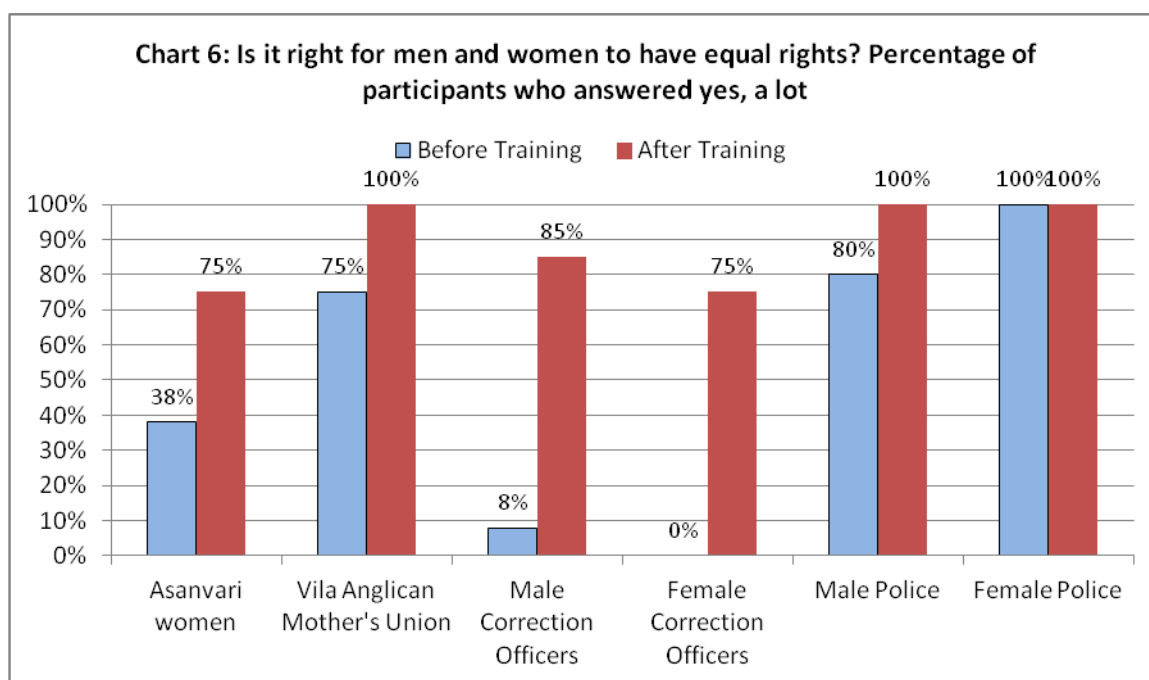
- their ability to promote gender equality and human rights in their family, community and places of work;
- their ability to take action to stop VAWC (Chart 5 shows the changes on this question); and

- their ability to help a woman or child facing violence.



Areas where there was the least change in attitudes relate to beliefs regarding custom, which were also found to be sources of considerable confusion among respondents in VWC's national research. These included the following:

- questions about whether custom promotes gender equality, human rights, women's land ownership, leadership and decision making;
- whether men are always the head of the household; and
- whether women, men, boys and girls should have equal rights (Chart 6 shows an example of the changes on one of these questions).



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 Vanuatu Government reports on CEDAW and CRC included information from VWC on violence against women, and Progress Report 2 noted that the Government's report to the Human Rights Council for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) included information on violence against women. The Government's National Implementation Action Plan to implement the UPR recommendations was launched recently. This includes a range of actions to promote better understanding of human rights, promote gender equality, implement the FPA, combat gender based and domestic violence, combat harmful cultural practices, and strengthen gender equality in judicial proceedings.¹⁸

Since July 2012, 11 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 (Table 10.1.1 of Annex 5A). This alone is an indicator of the enormous increase of interest in VWC's work during this phase, and is further evidence of progress made towards achieving the program goal and outcome. VWC has facilitated the participation of 9 people in FWCC's RTP including 5 male police officers, 1 female police officer, 2 State Prosecutors, and 1 nurse (Table 10.1.2a of Annex 5A). In addition, VWC has targeted key male advocates (mainly police) for inclusion in a range of other VWC community awareness workshops and trainings, with the aim of consolidating their understanding and behavioural changes.

There were 94 training participants in year 1 including 66 women and girls (70%) and 28 men (30%); in year 2 there were also 94 participants including 46 women (49%) and 48 men (55%). For year 3 to date, 22 women have been trained and 100 men (Table 10.1.3 of Annex 5A). This data does not include participants in VWC's 3-5 day community awareness workshops. Several participants who have been trained more than once since July 2012.

Box 17: Details of Law and Justice Officials Trained

In year 2, 79 law and justice officials were trained in total including 73 men and 6 women in 9 different trainings (Table 10.5 of Annex 5A). Several of these participants received training in more than one workshop (but participants have been counted once only):

- the national CAVAW training in Vila in July 2013 (3 male police officers);
- the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs training in September 2013 (21 male chiefs and 3 male police officers);
- the October 2013 Regional Training Program run by FWCC in Suva (2 male police, 1 male from State Prosecutions, and 1 female police officer);
- the training of Presbyterian Mission workers on Tanna in January 2014 (4 male police from the Tanna patrol);
- FWCC's Stage 4 Pacific Regional Male Advocacy Training of Trainers in Fiji in February 2014 (3 male police officers, including 1 from the Police College, 1 from the Vila FPU and 1 from Saratamata);

¹⁸ Ministry of Justice and Community Services 2014 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Recommendations Vanuatu: A National Implementation Action Plan (2014-2018).

- the Penama Council of Women training in April 2014 (2 female and 1 male police officer);
- the training of Corrections Officer in Vila in April 2014 (16 men and 4 women);
- the training of the Nepraenetata Area Council of Chiefs in March 2014 (18 Chiefs and 3 male police); and
- the May 2014 Regional Training Program by FWCC (2 Police and 1 State Prosecutor).

In year 3, 121 law and justice officials were trained in total including 99 men and 22 women in 7 different trainings, including several participants trained in earlier years:

- the national CAVAW training in July 2014 (4 male and 1 female police and 1 Chief);
- the 2 trainings with the VPF and VMF in Vila in July (47 men and 8 women);
- the training with VPF including some VMF officers in Luganville (16 men and 4 women);
- the training with Corrections Officers in Luganville in October 2014 (13 men and 4 women);
- the training with Chiefs on Pentecost (11 Chiefs and 3 police); and
- the training with the VPF in Vila in November (11 men and 6 women).

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 (male leaders workshops);
- 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 for 240 men to be trained during male leaders workshops; and
- iii. Involvement of trained male advocates in VWC, Branch and CAVAW activities.

No male advocacy trainings or male leaders' workshops were held during the first 18 months of this phase. However, 9 male advocates were trained in year 1 in 3 different trainings. During year 2, 92 men were trained: 85 of these were Chiefs trained in male leaders workshops, and 7 male advocates were trained in 5 different trainings. For the first 5 months of year 3, 21 men were trained, including 12 Chiefs in male leaders workshops, and 9 male advocates in 2 different trainings. This gives a total of 106 male leaders trained to date in this phase.

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 to their congregations, and provided information during their work in their communities (see Box 1).
- Some have accompanied Branch staff (especially TCC) on community awareness activities, where they acted as important intermediaries to the community. Some have also assisted with or participated in VWC and Branch special events.
- In their day-to-day work as Chiefs some have presided over custom court outcomes that respect women's and children's rights and some 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.
- Many are distributing VWC's community education materials.

- Some are speaking out in public about individual cases, for example when custom reconciliation payments are used to reduce penalties for violent assaults. One high profile case was the President of the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs who argued that criminal cases should be dealt with properly by the Court, regardless of custom payments made. This was followed up by another male advocate who wrote a letter to the editor on the same matter.¹⁹
- A few Pastors and Chiefs have assisted VWC to breakthrough into new areas and institutions (see Boxes 1, 2 and 18), and have assisted with organising workshops or talks to people who have not been exposed to VWC's messages before.

Box 18: Senior Sergeant Iaken Ampen – A True Male Advocate for Women's Human Rights

Senior Sergeant Ampen is a senior member of the VPF who began his male advocacy training when he was in Santo working there in 2005. That workshop was organised by VWC and facilitated by the FWCC Coordinator. He kept on with his work on himself to change his behaviour and improve his treatment of his family. He worked hard on his attitude towards females – or gender perspective – what he has been told whilst growing up, and also on what he learnt from his parents, family and peers on relationships with females.

He attended several more trainings over the years and learned more and gradually improved on his understanding of male/female relationships, and behaviour towards his wife. He attended the 4th stage of Male Advocacy Training of Trainers in March 2014 in Fiji. Upon graduating, he was happy and committed to ending violence against women. During a planning meeting with his other 3 colleagues and the VWC, he planned to get the VPF members to learn more about VAW and DV.

Iaken's advocacy with VPF and other agencies

During 2013/2014 Iaken actively participated with VWC in getting messages on EVAW to other groups and other agencies such as the VPF, Correction Services, and NTM church. Iaken attended as a police officer and shared his experiences and information with participants. VWC invited Iaken to participate in activities and workshops, held in Vila, Tanna and on Ambae. Firstly, Iaken as an appointed Pastor in his church with responsibility over youth – he organised the Youth of NTM church for a 5-day workshop. Later in Year 3, he successfully organised the NTM women leaders for a 5-days workshop. The next group was members of the Vanuatu Police Force in Vila, and the members of the Correction Officers in Vila. Then he was approached by the VMF and VWC conducted a 5-day workshop with them. He also had the support from the leaders of his church – for the workshop to be attended by the members of NTM church. His next group from this church will be the male members of the church. He then spoke to the Commander North who is responsible for the police members in Santo, Torba and Penama. VWC conducted a 5-day workshop with 17 VPF members in Luganville in October of 2014. The following week, he organised with the Correction Services in Santo and another 5 days workshop was held with them.

Iaken as co-facilitator with VWC in male leaders' workshops in 2013/2014:

Iaken continued to learn skills and language of EVAW – through his role as co-facilitator on 5-day workshops on Gender, VAW/DV, FPA and Human Rights. He shares his personal experiences of changing his personal behaviour, attitude and treatment of his spouse and children. He talks about what he learnt about what Culture says of the relationship and/or treatment of females. Iaken speaks with a lot of confidence on Gender, Gender Equality and Women's Rights in workshops. His response to issues of EVAW, DV, and treatment of women is genuinely good and his analysis of situations is positive about the empowerment of women and on women's rights. Iaken was a co-

¹⁹ Richard Nanua "Tanna Chiefs say authorities should understand both custom and law" The Independent, 17-23 May 2014, page 1-2; and Letter to the Editor, The Independent 24-30 May.

facilitator with VWC with the following groups: Nepraenetata chiefs; Presbyterian mission workers; Presbyterian pastors and clerks; NTM youth leaders; NTM women leaders; VPF in Vila; Corrections Vila; VMF Vila; VPF Santo; Corrections Santo; Pentecost Chiefs; and Police College instructors Vila.

In Iaken's own words:

"I was fortunate to attend four stages of male advocate training which qualified me to become a Male Advocate for Women's Human Rights. All these training got me sensitized with the issue. Participating in community awareness through workshops organized by VWC developed my ability to address Violence against Women more boldly and effectively. VWC has contributed a lot to this career pathway to where I am today. Facilitating workshops with VWC on Gender, Domestic Violence and Human Rights targeting Violence against Women in community setting such as Chiefs, Church groups, Police, Correctional and other groups has a lot of impact on the issue of violence against women. The program is very beneficial. We have to keep the strategy going because if we get more people aware of the issue then the response will be better, and this will help to eliminate Violence against Women. The issue is huge but more people we get on board, the better we progress. I'm so proud to be part of this work and I will always be firm on what I do against Violence against Women as long as the opportunity remains.

**LONG LIVE WOMEN OF VANUATU!! FREE FROM VIOLENCE IS YOUR HUMAN RIGHT"*

Several men who have attended VWC's week-long male advocacy trainings and trainings of other agencies have made public apologies to their wives and children after going through the training (Box 19). Although these are not changes in behaviour, such public statements are very important in this cultural context, where these men become role models for others; public apologies also increase the likelihood that these men will be held to account by their wives and community members for violent or abusive behaviour in future.

Box 19: Public Apologies by Men

After the police training in Vila in November, one of the participants went to Church and asked his family to step up and made an apology to them for all the violence he had done to them over the years. He had never involved his wife in any decisions about household purchases and would frequently buy things for himself without considering his family's needs. After the training, he involved his wife for the first time in decision-making about how their money should be spent, and took her shopping with him to a local home goods store so that she could choose what they should buy.

One of the men who attended the Santo training with Corrections Officers in October recently told VWC that he had made a breakthrough with his family. After the workshop, he realised that he had never been transparent about money, and had never involved his wife or children in decision making about how money should be spent. "Since the workshop, I always talk about how we should spend money with my wife and children."

One of the men who attended VWC's training of Presbyterian Mission workers on Tanna in January 2014 decided after the training that he should say sorry to his wife and children and his people. He went home, got his people to clean up, and on a Sunday called his people together and made a public apology to his wife and children, for all the violence he had done to them during all the years they had lived together. As a leader (he is also a Chief), he now wants his people to do the same. This is a very new thing for a Pastor and Chief to make such a public apology for violence.

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, 15 VWC and 18 Branch staff were trained through 17 different trainings provided by VWC and 11 provided by other agencies. In year 3 to date, 11 VWC and 12 Branch staff have been trained in 6 VWC trainings and 3 provided by other organisations (Table 10.2.1 and 10.2.2 in Annex 5A). Box 20 summarises improvements in staff capacities compared with objectives set in May 2014 in the Annual Plan for Year 3. Progress has been made towards all capacity building objectives. Highlights of this phase include:

- The Counselling Supervisor and SCC Project Officer are now delivering counsellor training to VWC, Branch and CAVAW Counsellors; other senior staff have also developed the capacity to train CAVAWs in their own 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.
- Senior staff have a better understanding of research findings, which are now integrated into most community education activities.

Box 20: Progress Towards Capacity Building Objectives	
Capacity Building Objectives for Year 3	Update at December 2014
Counselling Supervisor, Lawyer, CAVAW Officer, Research Officer, Branch Project Officers, SCC Community Educator and VWC Community Educator can conduct community awareness workshops for up to 5 days duration, including tailoring for different target groups	<p>Training of Trainers was held in August and staff have had 2 practical sessions where they have delivered sessions to VWC and Branch counsellors (during VWC's in-house training) and to the Port Vila Anglican Mothers Union. The Finance/Office Manager also had practice at delivering sessions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More practice is needed for most staff to do a whole day session, and to do 5-day workshops, particularly on gender based discrimination and the FPA • The next practice session is in January where staff will be paired to facilitate 2-day workshops • CAVAW trainings in Malampa and Penama were done without the Coordinator with support on session plans; TCC followed up by practicing half-day sessions; SCC's Community Educator has practiced with 3 and 4 day workshops.
Increased capacity of VWC senior staff to manage their sections, with minimum	More responsibility is being delegated to the Counselling Supervisor, CAVAW Officer, Finance/Office Manager and Lawyer/Deputy Coordinator

Box 20: Progress Towards Capacity Building Objectives	
Capacity Building Objectives for Year 3	Update at December 2014
supervision by Coordinator	
Further strengthening of group and peer supervision skills for TCC and TOCC POs; all POs able to provide in-house training for staff.	<p>SCC, TOCC and TCC Project Officers have provided training for counsellors, office assistant and volunteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Group supervision and roleplay skills need to be strengthened more for TCC and TOCC– if group supervision is being done properly we will see more cases referred to the Lawyer
Improved financial, program management, basic counselling skills and community awareness skills for TOCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Counselling needs to be strengthened – lack of referrals to lawyer; few reports to police and more follow up needed of clients •Program management/planning – needs improvement to identify areas of greatest need and to schedule and plan activities; better planning needed around Provincial Government schedules •Financial management improved, but budgeting needs to improve
All Branches to consistently use the format for monthly reporting including submission of case studies for qualitative indicators and community awareness data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Monthly reports did not include stories, but some client stories were written before the M&E workshop •Stories on impacts of community awareness activities need to be included in monthly reports •Training was provided in December 2014 on the use of the formats for client stories and community awareness outcomes
Strengthened skills in documenting clients' experiences and complaints against other agencies, through weekly meetings with the Counsellor Supervisor and Lawyer at VWC, and weekly follow-up by Project Officers	<p>Significant improvement within VWC on follow-up of client cases and systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All criminal cases were recorded for follow-up with police •Island Court cases for child maintenance claims were recorded and processes improved for ensuring that summons are passed on immediately to the correct counsellor •Counsellor meetings need to be weekly to support counsellors and ensure that there is good follow-up on all cases •More follow up of cases needed by TOCC and TCC
Strengthened skills for selected Counsellors to deal with child abuse, suicide risk and the identification of mental health cases for referral	<p>CASA training in March 2014 focused on child sexual abuse counselling strategies – these strategies have been used by the CAVAW Officer, Counselling Supervisor and some SCC Counsellors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills for identifying suicide risk and mental health issues still to be followed up.
Counsellors and POs able to draft letters for Court	TCC and TOCC Branch POs need more support and training to write letters for the courts
CAVAW Officer and Project Officers initiating regular contact with CAVAWs and prioritising responding to their requests and needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project Officers are initiating regular contact with CAVAWs, involving them in special events and helping them to organise events; but contact needs to be weekly rather than monthly. •CAVAW Officer in daily contact with CAVAWs; •All are prioritising responding to their requests, in collaboration with the CAVAW Officer
All staff able to nurture, support and manage CAVAWs	Significantly improved, but more outreach is needed to the CAVAWs who are not regularly in contact
CAVAW Officer, Community Educator and selected Counsellors able to provide	Achieved for CAVAW Officer, SCC Community Educator, SCC Project Officer, Counselling Supervisor, Research Officer, Finance/Admin Manager – all have provided training to CAVAWs in their areas of

Box 20: Progress Towards Capacity Building Objectives	
Capacity Building Objectives for Year 3	Update at December 2014
training to CAVAWs	work.
Reports on expenditure during quarterly reviews of implementation schedule, linked to management committee meetings	Reviewed implementation schedule in August during the training of trainers on conducting community awareness workshops, but this review was not linked to expenditure

7.3 Factors Contributing to Progress Towards Outcomes

Increased interest and awareness of the serious nature of the issue of VAWC and a greater focus on gender equality among Government agencies has helped to bring about a more enabling environment for change, because they are taking these issue more seriously – for example, through the inclusion of these matters in the National Sustainable Development Plan, and the appointment of a person dedicated to domestic violence within DWA.

The effective and dedicated work of a few male advocates (see Boxes 1 and 18) has helped to produce many ripple effects leading to other opportunities for influence and change, particularly those with male leaders and police. Their work has helped to establish and consolidate partnerships with the Police, Provincial Governments, Chiefs and some church representatives. Consistent attention to promoting gender equality in the law and justice sector has also helped. Despite the problems with national implementation, having the FPA in place to protect women has been hugely important, and VWC has used the client support fund strategically to ensure women have access to justice using the FPA. The work of CAVAWs, particularly those who are most active and doing good quality work, helps to translate the changes taking place at national level into concrete action to stop violence in remote rural areas. News items on VWC's work and other media campaigns have also helped to create a momentum for change.

Having a permanent location for VWC has also helped a lot to increase the number of clients who can access counselling services. VWC's ongoing investments in upskilling staff in all areas has helped to ensure that the services provided meet women's needs.

There are no unexpected outcomes. In fact, many of the enabling factors described above were at least partly due to VWC's own work over many years; some were identified as key strategies or intermediate results in VWC's theory of change.

7.4 Value for Money

The assessment included here on value for money is based on a discussion with staff during VWC's M&E workshop, and draws on their observations and other qualitative evidence. It focuses on only a few key outputs and activities; assessments will be made of other areas of work in the next Progress Report.

Community education materials are considered to generally provide good value for money – however, the following comments apply to the older stock of materials, and not the new materials that were produced in year 2 and 3. All the old materials, particularly the legal brochures and the 4 community education booklets on domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment and child sexual assault – are in high demand. There is some evidence that clients and community members are using these to educate themselves about the issues, particularly the booklet on domestic

violence. For example, clients have commented that they learned a lot after reading the domestic violence booklet. Women who obtained the booklet from the outpatients department of Vila Hospital have commented when they come to VWC for counselling that they are going through the cycle of violence, which is explained in some detail in the domestic violence booklet – recognising the cycle of violence is an important step in the process of choosing to separate temporarily or permanently. This shows that the booklet is written in an accessible style, and that it is being used as intended by women. Given that so many women living with violence have never told anyone about what they are experiencing, the booklet is having an important impact by prompting women to seek help. The brochures on child maintenance and divorce are also in high demand. For example, after picking up a child maintenance brochure at last year's Christmas in the Park, 2 young women who spoke to the staff member on the booth followed up some time later by coming to the centre to ask for help. VWC's brochure on the FPA is very widely used, as is the summary booklet on the research findings.

The court fees fund and the client support fund have been overspent over the last 12-18 months, but they provide very good value for money, even though the cost of any one case may be quite high, particularly if airfares and per diems are paid for police to arrest offenders, or when women and children need safehouse accommodation for some time. Having a pool of funds that can be used to ensure women's safety and remove perpetrators of sexual and other abuse is a good investment of funds, because it demonstrates clearly to the community that action will be taken to protect women and children, and this can have a powerful impact on the attitudes, knowledge and behaviour of other community members. One approach that ensures good value for money with the client support fund is that funds are only provided for arrests to police who have been trained and are trusted by VWC to follow through and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice.

Clients can finally relax when they stay at the safehouse – in some cases, for the first time in years – and this safety and one-to-one attention from the counsellors allows women the space to make decisions about how to move on in their lives, in addition to protecting them from further life-threatening violence. A small amount of funds is used to pay for medical fees and birth certificates, which helps women make progress on their cases for child and family maintenance. Funds are also used to provide fuel to ensure that police serve FPOs. These are very small costs that help women to end violence and stay safe, compared with the physical and emotional trauma suffered by women and children living with violence. Some funds have been used to pay for school fees and transport to and from school for a girl who was sexually abused by her father when she was in year 8 (see Box 1 of Progress Report 2). This young woman has just successfully completed year 12 with good grades due to the client support fund.

The VWC building was also identified as good value for money by staff – because it means that VWC will never have to move premises again, and women know that the centre will always be there for them. The size of the building means that there are always enough rooms to see clients, and this reduces waiting times for clients. The 24-hour telephone line is also very good value for money because women can call for help whenever they need it.

There is a lot of evidence presented above about the impact of VWC's training activities, both with staff and with target groups. VWC's training provides good value for money because of these impacts. For instance, all 18 CAVAW members who received training from the CAVAW counsellor training and VWC's in-house counsellor training in the last year have applied their new skills in some way – either by referring cases to VWC, following up cases with police, explaining the option of taking out an FPO to the client, or accompanying clients to the police or courts to provide much-needed support. Careful selection of CAVAW members to participate in these trainings has been important to ensure good value for money from this input. In-house training of VWC and Branch

counsellors has also been good value for money, because there is evidence that most counsellors have applied their new skills.

7.5 Lessons Learned about the Theory of Change

VWC's work over the last 12 months has highlighted 3 important lessons. Although these lessons are not new for VWC or the Pacific Network Against Violence Against Women, recent exposure to the funding proposals of other agencies both in Vanuatu and more broadly within the region indicates that they have not been widely recognised by funding or implementing agencies. For this reason, they are relevant to the aid program more broadly given Australia's commitments to promote gender equality and eliminate violence against women and children.

1. Human Rights Messages Are Effective and Essential

One of the most important lessons learned by VWC and other Pacific Network programs is that it is possible to base an effective prevention program on human rights, that local community leaders are receptive to such an approach once it is explained to them properly, and once they understand the damaging impacts of violence on families and communities, and that there is no need to defer to damaging practices and beliefs that are sometimes associated with "Melanesian values". The progress towards end-of-program outcomes documented in this report provides extensive evidence of this lesson.

2. Links Between Prevention and Response

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

VWC's experience and the results achieved over the last 12 months have highlighted other aspects of the links between prevention and response. What senior staff commonly observe in their work is that effective community awareness prompts women and children to seek help, sometimes immediately, and sometimes after several months or even years. Effective community awareness activities also prepares the community – including parents, uncles, other relatives, Chiefs and friends – to be less judgemental and more understanding and supportive when women do ask for help beyond the family and traditional customary processes for resolving disputes. This is an important prevention measure because shame and fear are key factors that prevent women from seeking help and justice. Knowing that violence against women and children is against the law has been shown to be a powerful motivation for change in rural areas of Vanuatu, when the law is implemented. When the VWC Network succeeds in helping a woman or child to stop the violence and access justice that holds perpetrators accountable, this also sends a powerful message to the community. It prevents violence in their own lives and for their children – and it prevents violence in the lives of others. It shows both women and men that they can take action to stop the violence, and it shows perpetrators that there will be consequences for violence. When women succeed in moving on with their lives, it helps others to see that they can move on with their lives too.

3. Male Advocates Need to Work on their Own Attitudes First, and Monitoring of Male Advocates is Essential

This report includes several positive stories about the good work done by male advocates, and about changes in attitudes and behaviour by men. The male advocates featured in this report have received numerous intensive training inputs by VWC and FWCC over several years, in one case dating back to 2005. They have been challenged to work on their own attitudes and belief systems throughout these trainings, and they have been guided by a firm commitment to gender equality and human rights in all areas of life. These elements have been key features of the effectiveness of the male advocacy approach implemented by VWC.

However, a note of caution is needed, because over the years, several high profile male advocates have failed to keep their commitments to non-violence and human rights. A few recent cases show that some male advocates have not internalised the changes needed to be effective advocates for women's human rights. In one case, a chief who has been trained as a male advocate publicly assaulted a young woman because she had made a decision to live in a lesbian relationship. Another has been accused of sexual assault, and a third has shown by his actions that he does not fully understand the urgency of protecting women living with violence, and the need to respond appropriately as quickly as possible when women do seek help.

The VWC male advocacy program is an overwhelming success and these are isolated incidents. However, these cases demonstrate the need to monitor the behaviour of men who are chosen as advocates, to carefully select them, and to provide meaningful and effective ways for them to work on changing entrenched attitudes and behaviours, so that they can advocate effectively to prevent violence by men.

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	0	2	38	402
July 2013-June 2014	376	87	12	4	7	5	1	1	36	529
July 2014-Nov 2014	263	52	5	5	4	3	0	1	9	342

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

Note: There was an error in PR2 which showed 20 SH for Year 1. This is corrected in Table 1.1A.

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	7
July 2013-June 2014	3	1	0	4	7	1	0	0	0	16
July 2014-Nov 2014	1	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	10

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
July 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 2014-Nov 2014	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 1.1d: Total VWC Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June 2013	388	96.7%	7	1.7%	7	1.7%	402
July 2013-June 2014	513	97%	16	3%	0	0%	529
July 2014-Nov 2014	331	96.8%	10	2.9%	1	0.3%	342

1.2 SCC NEW CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	79	46	6	2	1	5	1	0	33	173
July 2013-June 2014	72	65	10	1	5	0	5	0	36	194
July 2014-Nov 2014	61	28	1	3	2	0	2	0	4	101

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
July 2013-June 2014	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	7
July 2014-Nov 2014	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	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

Note: there was no New Clients Boys 0-17 years for years 1 and 2.

Table 1.2d: Total SCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	167	97%	5	3%	1	0%	173
July 2013-June 2014	187	96%	7	4%	0	0%	194
July 2014-Nov 2014	96	95%	5	5%	0	0%	101

1.3 TCC NEW CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	49	27	6	1	0	2	0	0	13	98
July 2013-June 2014	73	43	8	5	2	9	0	2	10	152
July 2014-Nov 2014	39	13	2	1	1	2	0	0	5	63

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012-June 2013	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
July 2013-June 2014	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5
July 2014-Nov 2014	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7

Table 1.3c: Total TCC 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 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
July 2014-Nov 2014	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 1.3d: Total TCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	95	97%	3	3%	0	0%	98
July 2013-June 2014	144	95%	5	3%	3	2%	152
July 2014-Nov 2014	55	87%	7	11%	1	2%	63

1.4 TOCC NEW CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	12	6	1	1	5	1	3	0	18	47
July 2013-June 2014	39	8	0	1	9	1	1	0	11	70
July 2014-Nov 2014	10	5	0	1	2	0	6	0	5	29

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	7
July 2013-June 2014	2	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	11
July 2014-Nov 2014	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	5

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 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
July 2014-Nov 2014	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	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-June2013	40	85%	7	15%	0	0%	47
July 2013-June 2014	56	80%	11	16%	3	4%	70
July 2014-Nov 2014	23	79%	5	17%	1	3%	29

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
July 2013-June 2014 (38 CAVAWs)	289	42	12	2	0	8	8	2	23	386

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
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	23	1	0	2	0	5	3	0	0	34

Table 1.5d: Total CAVAW Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013 (33 CAVAWs)	263	94%	14	6%	277
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	352	91%	34	9%	386

*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 2.1aTotal VWC Repeat Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June2013	350	169	30	2	2	6	0	2	80	641
July 2013-June2014	622	238	17	0	13	2	0	3	73	968
July 2014-Nov 2014	409	164	14	0	2	1	1	0	71	662

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	6
July 2013-June 2014	3	1	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	18
July 2014-Nov 2014	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4

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

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

*Note: VWC had no repeat client boys 0-17 years for Year 2 and Year 3:July-Nov

Table 2.1d: Total VWC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	634	98.9%	6	0.9%	1	0.2%	641
July 2013-June 2014	950	98%	18	2%	0	0%	968
July 2014-Nov 2014	658	99%	4	1%	0	0%	662

2.2 SCC REPEAT CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	191	326	57	2	0	0	0	0	74	650
July 2013-June 2014	173	383	68	5	6	2	1	0	57	695
July 2014-Nov 2014	161	296	21	4	2	1	0	0	52	537

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
July 2013-June 2014	1	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	10
July 2014-Nov 2014	0	0	0	4	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 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5

*Note: SCC had no repeat client Boys 0-17 years for Year 3: July-Nov 2014

Table 2.2d: Total SCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	648	99.7%	2	0.3%	0	0%	650
July 2013-June 2014	680	98%	10	1%	5	1%	695
July 2014-Nov 2014	531	99%	6	1%	0	0%	537

2.3 TCC REPEAT CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	24	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	41
July 2013-June 2014	59	28	11	0	0	0	0	2	7	107
July 2014-Nov 2014	41	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
July 2014-Nov 2014	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Note: TCC had no repeat client Girls and Boys 0-17 years for Year 1 and no repeat Boys 0-17 years for Year 2.

Table 2.3c: Total TCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012 -June 2013	41	100%	0	0%	41
July 2013-June 2014	107	100%	0	0%	107
July 2014-Nov 2014	54	95%	3	5%	57

2.4 TOCC REPEAT CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	13
July 2013-June 2014	40	12	0	0	5	3	0	1	10	71
July 2014-Nov 2014	19	28	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	53

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
July 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
July 2014-Nov 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

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

Table 2.4c: Total TOCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	11	85%	2	15%	13
July 2013-June 2014	66	93%	5	7%	71
July 2014-Nov 2014	51	96%	2	4%	53

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
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	144	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	158

*Note: Most CAVAWs are not yet disaggregating client data by age and sex in Year 1 and 2.

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	36

Note: There was no Repeat Clients Girls and Boys 0-17 years for Year 2.

Table 2.5d: Total CAVAW Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012 -June2013 (33 CAVAWs)	54	100%	0	0%	54
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	122	77%	36	23%	158

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
Jul2013-June2014	292	83	375	52%	257	91	348	48%	723
Jul2014-Nov 2014	63	6	69	52%	64	0	64	48%	133

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
Jul2013-June2014	230	19	249	60%	160	4	164	40%	413
Jul2014-Nov 2014	218	7	225	86%	34	2	36	14%	261

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
Jul2013-June2014	97	2	99	34%	189	2	191	66%	290
Jul2014-Nov 2014	58	0	58	43%	77	0	77	57%	135

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
Jul2013-June2014	84	0	84	44%	109	0	109	56%	193
Jul2014-Nov 2014	49	0	49	49%	51	0	51	51%	100

*Note this includes information requests from booth in year 2.

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
Jul2013-June2014 (39 CAVAWs)	435	124	559	53%	410	89	499	47%	1,058

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
	TOTAL	704	285	48	29	9	13	5	4	151	1,248
July 2013- June 2014	Centre based counselling	861	302	28	2	18	7	1	4	90	1,313
	Phone counselling	97	16	1	0	2	0	0	0	15	131
	Mobile counselling	40	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	53
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	998	325	29	4	20	7	1	4	109	1,497
	Information (female and male)	262	104	13	52	5	40	3	1	243	723
	TOTAL	1,260	429	42	56	25	47	4	5	352	2,220
July 2014- Nov 2014	Centre based counselling	625	199	18	5	6	4	1	1	68	927
	Phone counselling	39	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	64
	Mobile counselling	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	672	216	19	5	6	4	1	1	80	1,004
	Information(female and male)	72	30	9	0	1	1	1	3	16	133
	TOTAL	744	246	28	5	7	5	2	4	96	1,137

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
	TOTAL	313	443	70	8	7	10	1	5	193	1,050

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2013- June 2014	Centre based counselling	217	397	68	6	11	2	6	0	82	789
	Phone counselling	23	47	10	0	0	0	0	0	9	89
	Mobile counselling	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	245	448	78	6	11	2	6	0	93	889
	Information (female and male)	81	65	19	14	16	20	10	5	183	413
	TOTAL	326	513	97	20	27	22	16	5	276	1,302
July 2014-Nov 2014	Centre based counselling	177	234	14	5	4	1	2	0	41	478
	Phone counselling	43	90	8	0	0	0	0	0	15	156
	Mobile counselling	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	222	324	22	7	4	1	2	0	56	638
	Information (female and male)	77	59	14	8	7	18	5	0	73	261
	TOTAL	299	383	36	15	11	19	7	0	129	899

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

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 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
	TOTAL	134	92	19	1	0	13	1	3	57	320
July 2013- June 2014	Centre based counselling	111	51	18	4	1	8	0	3	17	213
	Phone counselling	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Mobile counselling	13	17	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	35
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	132	71	19	5	2	9	0	4	17	259
	Information (female and male)	91	72	21	7	5	16	0	2	76	290
	TOTAL	223	143	40	12	7	25	0	6	93	549
July 2014- Nov 2014	Centre based counseling	69	23	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	99
	Phone counseling	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Mobile counseling	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	11

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	80	29	2	1	1	2	0	0	5	120
	Information (female and male)	61	21	4	0	4	10	0	0	35	135
	TOTAL	141	50	6	1	5	12	0	0	40	255

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
	TOTAL	38	10	5	1	13	12	9	3	63	154
July 2013- June 2014	Centre based counselling	55	10	0	0	11	0	1	0	14	91
	Phone counselling	13	6	0	1	2	4	0	1	4	31
	Mobile counselling	11	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	19
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	79	20	0	1	14	4	1	1	21	141
	Information (female and male)	43	7	2	8	7	3	3	3	117	193
	TOTAL	122	27	2	9	21	7	4	4	138	334
July 2014- Nov 2014	Centre based counseling	10	10	0	1	2	0	8	0	4	35
	Phone counseling	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
	Mobile counseling	4	9	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	18
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	29	33	0	1	2	1	9	0	7	82
	Information	37	9	0	3	3	0	0	0	48	100

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
	(female and male)										
	TOTAL	66	42	0	4	5	1	9	0	55	182

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
	TOTAL	1,132	65	8	23	73	47	12	18	117	1,495
July 2013- June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	<i>Counseling (Woman and Children)</i>	433	50	12	2	0	9	8	2	28	544
	Information (female and male)	791	85	15	11	15	40	23	1	77	1,058
	TOTAL	1,221	135	27	15	16	49	31	3	105	1,602

*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 3 will be included in PR4 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2015.

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	%	
July2012-June 2013	2,341	98%	46	1.9%	9	0.3%	2,396
July 2013-June 2014	3,177	95%	142	4.2%	11	0.3%	3,330
July 2014-Nov 2014	1,799	97.5%	42	2.2%	3	0.2%	1,844

*Note: July – Nov 2014 figures do not include CAVAW data. CAVAW data for whole of year 3 (July 2014 – June 2015) will be included in PR3 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2015.

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%	1,871
Jul 2013-Jun2014	1,138	43%	228	9%	1,125	42%	186	7%	2,677
Jul-Nov2014	388	61.6%	13	2%	226	35.9%	2	0.3%	629

*Note: Year 1 and Year 2 data includes information requests from Cavaws; most are not disaggregated by age.

*Note: July – Nov 2014 figures do not include CAVAW data. CAVAW data for whole of year 3 (July 2014-June 2015) will be included in PR3 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2015.

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
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	1,332	1,998	3,330	2,677	6,007
Jul-Nov 2014	535	1,309	1,844	629	2,473

*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 3 will be included in PR4 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2015.

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	135
	Number of girls (0-17 years)	0	5	2	2	14	0	23
	Number of boys (0-17 years)	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Total assisted	12	19	33	5	15	76	160
July 2013-June 2014	Number of women (18+ years)	25	10	50	4	4	155	248
	Number of girls (017 years)	4	1	2	3	8	1	19
	Number of boys (017 years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total assisted	29	11	52	7	12	156	267
July 2014-Nov 2014	Number of women (18+ years)	90	16	28	2	2	0	138
	Number of girls (017 years)	2	0	3	1	0	0	6
	Number of boys (017 years)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total assisted	93	16	31	3	2	0	147

*Notes: “others” are women and children who benefit from the Client Support Fund who are not VWC, Branch or CAVAW clients. This mainly applies to situations where VWC or SCC pays for fuel for Police to serve FPOs, and in some cases the orders are served for applications from women who are not VWC clients. For year 1 and year 2 many women who benefitted from the serving of FPOs were also VWC clients. From July 2014, the FPU has referred all clients for FPOs to VWC.

4.3 SAFEHOUSE

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

Year	Number of clients		Number of accompanying children		Total
	Women	Girls	Girls	Boys	
Jul 2012-June 2013	9	1	2	4	16
Jul 2014-June 2014	22	0	2	2	26
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	8	0	1	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		Repeat Clients		Total New and Repeat Clients	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
July 2012 – Nov 2012	Satisfied with the counselling	5	100%	10	100%	15	100%
	Got what she came for	5	100%	9	90%	14	93%
	Felt counsellor listened	5	100%	9	90%	14	93%
Total surveyed		5		10		15	100%
April 2014- June 2014	Satisfied with the counselling	32	100%	3	100%	35	100%
	Got what she came for	32	100%	3	100%	35	100%
	Felt counsellor listened	32	100%	3	100%	35	100%
Total surveyed		32		3		35	100%
July 2014 – Nov 2014	Satisfied with the counselling	10	100%	39	100%	49	100%
	Got what she came for	8	80%	36	92%	44	90%
	Felt counsellor listened	10	100%	38	97%	48	98%
Total surveyed		10		39		49	100%

*Note: No client satisfaction surveys were undertaken from Dec 2012 to March 2014 due to the dismissal of the former Research Officer.

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%
	Total	37	266	14%	73	360	20%	110	626	18%
Jul 2013- June 2014	Domestic Violence	121	376	32%	107	622	17%	228	998	23%
	Sexual Assault	11	13	85%	6	18	33%	17	31	55%
	Total	132	389	34%	113	640	18%	245	1,029	24%
July 2014- Nov 2014	Domestic Violence	89	263	34%	45	409	11%	134	672	20%
	Sexual Assault	3	8	38%	2	3	67%	5	11	45%
	Total	92	271	34%	47	412	11%	139	683	20%

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

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
Jun2012-Jul 2013	DV	99	0	99
	SA	7	4	11
	Total	106	4	110
Jul 2013-June 2014	DV	227	1	228
	SA	7	10	17
	Total	234	11	245
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	DV	134	0	134
	SA	2	3	5
	Total	136	3	139

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

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
July-Jun 2013	Domestic Violence	31	79	39%	0	191	0%	31	270	11%
	Sexual Assault	3	6	50%	0	0	0%	3	6	50%
	Total	34	85	40%	0	191	0%	34	276	12%
Jul 2013-June 2014	Domestic Violence	7	72	10%	20	173	12%	27	245	11%
	Sexual Assault	5	5	100%	3	8	38%	8	13	62%
	Total	12	77	16%	23	181	13%	35	258	14%
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	Domestic Violence	21	61	34%	12	161	7%	33	222	15%
	Sexual Assault	2	2	100%	0	3	0%	2	5	40%
	Total	23	63	37%	12	164	7%	35	227	15%

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

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
July 2012-Jun 2013	DV	31	0	31
	SA	3	0	3
	Total	34	0	34
Jul 2013-June 2014	DV	27	0	27
	SA	0	8	8
	Total	27	8	35
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	DV	33	0	33
	SA	0	2	2
	Total	33	2	35

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%
	Total	27	51	53%	3	24	13%	30	75	40%
Jul 2013- June 2014	Domestic Violence	36	73	49%	12	59	20%	48	132	36%
	Sexual Assault	10	13	77%	0	2	0%	10	15	67%
	Total	46	86	53%	12	61	20%	58	147	39%
Jul 2014- Nov 2014	Domestic Violence	26	39	67%	9	41	22%	35	80	44%
	Sexual Assault	3	3	100%	0	0	0%	3	3	100%
	Total	29	42	69%	9	41	22%	38	83	46%

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

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Boy New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
Jul2012- June 2013	DV	28	0	0	28
	SA	2	0	0	2
	Total	30	0	0	30
Jul 2013- June 2014	DV	48	0	0	48
	SA	9	1	0	10
	Total	57	1	0	58
Jul 2014- Nov 2014	DV	32	2	1	35
	SA	1	2	0	3
	Total	33	4	1	38

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%

	Total	13	18	72%	2	6	33%	15	24	63%
Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
Jul 2013- June 2014	Domestic Violence	7	39	18%	2	40	5%	9	79	11%
	Sexual Assault	8	10	80%	3	9	33%	11	19	58%
	Total	15	49	31%	5	49	10%	20	98	20%
Jul 2014- Nov 2014	Domestic Violence	3	10	30%	0	19	0%	3	29	10%
	Sexual Assault	2	2	100%	0	1	0%	2	3	67%
	Total	5	12	42%	0	20	0%	5	32	16%

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

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Boy New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
Jul2012- June 2013	DV	8	0	0	8
	SA	0	7	0	7
	Total	8	7	0	15
Jul 2013- June 2014	DV	7	2	0	9
	SA	2	8	1	11
	Total	9	10	1	20
Jul 2014- Nov 2014	DV	2	1	0	3
	SA	0	1	1	2
	Total	2	2	1	5

6. DATA FROM OTHER AGENCIES

Note: Data in this section will be updated in Progress Report 3 in December 2014.

6.1 Health Data

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

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

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

6.2 Police data

Table 6.2.1: Police Data on Sexual Offences

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

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

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

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

Table 6.2.2: Police Data on Domestic Violence

Year	Crime Statistics*	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
2013	Not available	508

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

Year	Registered	Completed	Pending	Sexual Offenses as a % of Completed Criminal Cases
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%
Jul2013-June 2014	100	155	255	998	26%
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	87	138	225	673	33%

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%
Jul2013-June 2014	18	13	31	245	13%
Jul2014-Nov 2014	13	16	29	135	21%

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%
Jul2013-June 2014	31	18	49	132	37%
Jul2014-Nov 2014	15	1	16	79	20%

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%
Jul2013-June 2014	17	2	19	79	24%
Jul2014-Nov 2014	4	0	4	29	14%

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%
Jul2013-June 2014	15	0	15	467	3%

*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 3 will be included in PR 4 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2015

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
Jul2013-June 2014	181	188	369
July 2014-Nov 2014	119	155	274

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
July 2013- June 2014	2	2	2	45	24	20	7	1	0	2	8	113
July 2014- Nov 2014	1	1	3	29	6	21	3	1	1	1	2	69

*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
Jul2013-Jun2014	8	0	0	1	0	1	1	11
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6

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

7.3 Number of Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund

Table 7.3.1: Total VWC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012-June 2013	62	3	0	3	2	1	71
Jul2013-Jun2014	73	9	0	4	2	1	89
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	39	5	0	4	0	2	50

Table 7.3.2: Total SCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund: January 2014-April 2014

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012 –June 2013	33	16	0	2	0	1	52
Jul2013-Jun2014	55	6	0	1	0	3	65
Jul2014-Nov 2014	15	2	0	0	0	2	19

Table 7.3.3: Total TCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund: January 2014-April 2014

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012 –Jun 2013	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
Jul2013-Jun2014	23	2	0	0	0	0	25
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	9	1	0	0	0	0	10

Table 7.3.4: Total TOCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund: January 2014-April 2014

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012 -Jun 2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jul2013-Jun2014	7	5	0	0	0	0	12
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	2	1	0	0	0	0	3

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
July 2013-June 2014	158	22	0	5	2	4	191
July 2014-Nov 2014	65	9	0	4	0	4	82

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
	Total	43	15	58
July 2013- June 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	13	3	16
	Primary schools	13	4	17
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	9	3	12
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	7	1	8
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Women's organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Private sector organisations	4	0	4
	Government Institutions	2	0	2
	Tertiary Institution	1	0	1
	Faith-based Organisation	1	0	1
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, SG)	2	0	2
	Sporting Association	1	0	1
	Other (market house, seafront, Annual Public Meeting)	2	4	6
	Total	57	15	72
July 2014- Nov 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	12	0	12
	Primary school	3	0	3
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	5	0	5
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Total	21	0	21

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 –Jun2013	1,573	1,299	2,872	66%	682	818	1,500	34%	4,372
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	1,811	980	2,791	56%	1,222	936	2,158	44%	4,949
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	436	647	998	64%	121	351	557	36%	1,555

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
	Total	12	30	42
July 2013-June 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	9	10	19
	Women's groups (church and other community based)	8	5	13
	Men's groups (church and other community based)	1	0	1
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Total	19	15	34
July 2014-Nov 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	3	1	4
	Youth groups (church and other community based)	1	0	1
	Primary School	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	2	3
	Total	6	3	9

Table 8.2.2: Number of SCC Participants in Community Awareness Activities

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 –Jun2013	1,467	284	1751	77%	410	110	520	23%	2,271
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	792	398	1,190	63%	457	237	694	37%	1,884
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	187	134	321	72%	27	96	123	28%	444

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
	Total	35	0	35
July 2013-June 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	33	1	34
	Primary schools	4	1	5
	Secondary schools	2	0	2
	Others (Kwaromanu market house)	0	2	2
	Total	39	4	43
July 2014-Nov 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	14	9	23
	Primary schools	5	4	9
	Secondary schools	0	2	2
	Women's groups (church and other community based)	3	0	3
	Total	22	15	37

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%	2,435
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	866	663	1,529	54%	667	630	1,297	46%	2,826
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	529	529	1,058	52%	460	516	976	48%	2,034

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
	Total	29	1	30
July 2013- June 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	35	2	37
	Primary schools	3	0	3
	Secondary schools	2	0	2
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	1	2
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Others (market house)	1	0	1
	Total	43	3	46
July 2014- Nov 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	10	1	11
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Total	11	1	12

Table 8.4.2: Number of TOCC Participants in Community Awareness Activities

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 –Jun2013	193	122	315	52%	166	128	294	48%	609
July 2013-Jun2014	710	548	1,258	53%	597	524	1,121	47%	2,379
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	176	117	293	60%	91	101	192	40%	485

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
	Total	306
Jul 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	210
	Primary schools	35
	Secondary schools	10
	Women's groups (church and other community based)	33
	Men's groups (church and other community based)	3
	Youth groups (church and other community based)	9
	Tertiary institution	1
	Faith based organisations	1
	Others (public market place)	4
	Total	306

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	10,539	311	10,850	58%	7,367	336	7,703	42%	18,553

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	6,949	4,012	10,961	57%	4,559	3,740	8,299	43%	19,260

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

*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 3 will be included in PR4 after the National CAVAW Training in July 2015.

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
	Total	425	46	471
July 2013- June 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	300	16	316
	Primary schools	55	5	60
	Secondary schools	14	0	14
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	51	9	60
	Women's organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	5	0	5
	Children's groups	2	0	2
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	15	1	16
	Private sector organisations	4	0	4
	Government institutions	2	0	2
	Tertiary institution	2	0	2
	Faith based Organisation	2	0	2
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, S.G)	2	0	2
	Other (market house, seafront, Annual Public Meeting)	7	6	13
	Sporting Association	1	0	1
	Total	463	37	500
July 2014 – November 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	39	11	50
	Primary schools	9	4	13
	Secondary schools	0	2	2
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	10	2	12
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Total	60	19	79

*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 –Jun2013	14,622	2,561	17,183	61%	9,256	1,801	11,057	39%	28,240

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul2013- Jun 2014	11,128	6,601	17,729	57%	7,502	6,067	13,569	43%	31,298
Jul 2014-Nov 2014	1,328	1,427	2,670	59%	699	1,062	1,848	41%	4,518

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-June 2014	46	5	0	7	58
Jul2014-Nov2014	13	0	2	3	18

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-June 2014	36	1	0	0	37
Jul2014-Nov2014	11	0	0	0	11

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-June 2014	46	0	0	0	46
Jul2014-Nov2014	23	0	0	0	23

Table 9.4: Total ToCC Media Activities

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

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

10. TRAINING

10.1.1 Number of Trainings for Other Agencies and Target Groups

Month & Year	Name of Agency	Content	New	Repeat	Total
July	World Vision	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
November	Youth leaders	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
Total year 1: 2			1	0	1
Sept 2013	Nikoletan Council of Chiefs on Tanna	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
November 2013	Vila Central Hospital Nurses	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
April 2014	PENAMA Council of Women	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
	Department of Correctional Services, Vila	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
Total year 2: 4			4	0	4
July 2014	Vanuatu Police Force, Vila	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
	Vanuatu Mobile Force, Vila	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
October 2014	Luganville Police Force, Santo	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
	Luganville Correctional Services, Santo	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
November 2014	Vanuatu Police Force, Vila	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
Total year 3: 5			5	0	5

10.1.2a Regional Training Program for Partner Agencies

Formed Regional Training Program for Partner Agencies				
Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
May 2014	Corporal Mackenzie Tameta	Vanuatu Police Force, Tanna	Counselling skills, media, legal literacy	FWCC RTP, Suva *Funded by Stretem Rod blong Jastis FWCC RTP, Suva
	Sergeant Napuaty John Royal			
	John Marc Rovo	Saratamata Police Patrol (State Prosecutor)*		
	Lorin Adams	Vila Central Hospital Nurse		
Total participants May –November 2014: 4; 1 women and 3 men				
Summary for Year 1	Vanuatu Police: 1 man		Total participants: 1; 1 man	
Summary for Year 2	Vanuatu Police: 5; 1 woman and 4 men State Prosecutor:2; 2 men Vila Central Hospital: 1; 1 woman		Total participants: 8; 2 women and 6 men	

10.1.2b Participants in VWC Training of Other Agencies Year 3 July 2014 - November 2014

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
July 2014	Saki Noel	VPF, Paama	Awareness on Gender, VAW, HR and FPA	VWC DV Workshop for Vanuatu Police Force, Vila
	Maki Topi	VPF, Epi		
	John Meake	VPF, Vila		
	Ismael Liwuslili	VPF, Vila		
	Philip Shem	Crime Prevention Unit		
	Emond Williams	VPF, Vila		
	Steve Tete	VPF, Vila		
	Edsen Nial	VPF, Vila		
	Mary Sandy (F)	VPF, Vila		
	Magrette Manu (F)	VPF, Vila		
	Donald James	VPF, Vila		
	Beka Doro (F)	VPF, Vila		
	Jaques Yaput	VPF, Vila		
	Claude Raymond	VPF, Vila		
	Titus Thompson	VPF, Vila		
	Peter Tasale	VPF, Vila		
	Sandrina Bila (F)	Family Protection Unit		
	Daniella Tariburu(F)	VPF, Vila		
	Emile Bong	VPF, Vila		
	Samuel Jeffrey	Police College, Vila		
	Alwin Sogovlea	VPF, Vila		
	Ben Thomas	VPF Tongoa		
	Janet Boedoro (F)	VPF, Vila		
	Lui Elison	VPF, North Efate		
	Tom Lann Daniel	VPF, North Efate		
	Steve Raymond	VPF, Vila		
	McCarthy Hava	VPF, Vila		
	Roger Charley	VPF, North Efate		
	Walter Malau	VPF, Vila		
July 2014	Danford Lui	VMF, Vila	Knowledge and awareness on	VWC DV Workshop for Vanuatu Mobile
	Yaumanga Shiba	VMF, Vila		

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Allan Kalsal	VMF, Vila	Gender, VAW, HR & FPA	Force, Vila
	William Jackson	VMF, Vila		
	Lulu Tosusu	VMF, Vila		
	Sam Abraham	VMF, Vila		
	Kalmet Nindovis	VMF, Vila		
	Toara Fred	VMF, Vila		
	Wesley Mawell	VMF, Vila		
	Susieneth Botleng (F)	VMF, Vila		
	Josephine Fred(F)	VMF, Vila		
	Romey Usamoli	VMF, Vila		
	Raymond Takaua	VMF, Vila		
	Kasten Tom Kaluatman	VMF, Vila		
	Justin Moli	VMF, Vila		
	Rory Jean-Marie	VMF, Vila		
	Richie Rii	VMF, Vila		
	Yanky Willie	VMF, Vila		
	Henry Deyer Ling	VMF, Vila		
	Timothy Tom	VMF, Vila		
	Ati Nov	VMF, Vila		
	Michael Tulang	VMF, Vila		
	Jack William	VMF, Vila		
	Berry Simon	VMF, Vila		
	Steven Songi	VMF, Vila		
	Alex Phillip	VMF, Vila		
October 2014	John Tari	VPF, Sola	Awareness on Gender, VAW, HR and FPA	VWC DV Workshop with Luganville Police Force, Santo
	Sam Halele Tomroy	VPF, Ambae		
	Donald Meljumen	VPF, MALAMPA		
	Morris Sahe	VPF, Paama		
	Robeson Avock	VPF Lakotoro		
	Paula Zebedee(F)	VPF, SANMA		
	Kali Wilson	VPF, SANMA		
	Cliffson Tangwah	VPF, SANMA		
	John Berry	VPF, SANMA		
	Florence Jacob (F)	VPF, SANMA		
	Alick Walter	VPF, SANMA		
	Leirip Wabaiat(F)	Family Protection Unit, SANMA		
	Georgino Nerservette			
	Tom Charlie	VMF, SANMA		
	Keith Langon	VMF, SANMA		
	Sam Kaltang	VMF, SANMA		
	Kila Vakamali	VPF, SANMA		
	Ben Takaro	VPF,PENAMA		
	Bill Kalmatak	VPF, SANMA		
	Samuel Jeffry	Police college, Vila		
October 2014	Kalep Wilkins	Probation Officer, Solo Corrections, Santo	Awareness on Gender, VAW, HR and FPA	VWC DV Workshop with Correction and Probation Officers in Santo
	Precilla Wells (F)			
	Linda Vutilolo (F)			
	Samson Maki			

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Nixon Hango	Correction Officer, Santo		
	Jimmy Mahit	Correction Officer, Santo		
	Joe Ben	Correction Officer, Santo		
	SeuleSiri	Correction Officer, Santo		
	Nixon Moli	Correction Officer, Santo		
	Richard Alfred	Correction Officer, Santo		
	Nelson Bani	Correction Officer, Santo		
	Erick Molu	Correction Officer, Santo		
	Steve Davies	Corrections, Santo		
	Johnny Andikar	Northern Correctional officer		
	Tony Sale	Agricultural Officer		
	Keren Seth (F)	Operational Support Officer		
	Lolina Martin (F)	Senior Probation Officer		
Nov 2014	BregaLoughman	VPF, Vila	Awareness on Gender, VAW, HR and FPA	VWC DV Workshop with Vanuatu Police Force (VPF) in Vila
	Ronnie Hinge	VPF, Vila		
	KaloVaiHokau	VPF, Vila		
	Jack Kanas	VPF, Vila		
	Judy Bule(F)	VPF, Vila		
	Kami Toa	VPF, Vila		
	Jacqueline Pakoa(F)	VPF, Vila		
	LeisaviVira(F)	VPF, Vila		
	Jane Pakoa (F)	VPF, Vila		
	Glen Nicholson	VPF, Vila		
	Hamish Garae	VPF, Vila		
	Filipa Lini (F)	VPF, Vila		
	Norah Rarua(F)	VPF, Vila		
	Kristie Tari(F)	VPF, Vila		
	Fred Mahit Tasso	VPF, Vila		
	Gerald Malere	VPF, Vila		
	KelsonBule	VPF, Vila		
Total participants: 109; 22 women and 87 men; VWC trainings: 5				

10.1.3 Number of Participants in VWC Training of Other Agencies

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Year 1 July 2012 – June 2013	44	22	66	70%	28	0	28	30%	94
Year 2 July 2013- June 2014	46	0	46	49%	48	0	48	51%	94
Year 3 July 2014- Nov 2014	22	0	22	17%	100	0	100	83%	122

10.2 VWC and Branch Training

10.2.1 Year 2 Training

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building		
January to June 2014	Lisa Thomas	TCC	Course in human resource and management (MG101)	University of the South Pacific, Tanna		
May 2014	Melika Vocor	SCC	Counselling skills, media, legal literacy	FWCC RTP		
	Melika Vocor	SCC	Counselling skills	Attachment to VWC		
	Merelyn Tah Vola Matas Lisa Laban Fridah Butu Bertha Misseve Lynrose Tule Leikita Abel	VWC	M& E, data collection, Year 3 plans.	VWC AP3		
	Kathy Bani	SCC				
	Lisa Thomas	TCC				
	Grace Ralph	TOCC				
	June 2014	Tatavola Matas Bertha Misseve Lisa Laban Lynrose Tule Christine Keasi Charlotte Wai Juliet Buleko Serah Garae Lily Binihi Kerry Philip Genista Twomey Sharlene Sarai	VWC	Skills in planning, conducting public talks and workshops	VWC Staff Retreat	
		Kathy Bani Shanna Ligo Melika Vocor Viran Molisa Davina Buleuru Nadia Arsen Aurelie Konkon Eva Rowsy	SCC			
Grace Ralph Ann Joy Folin Joy Bensalyne Wogale Winnie Fred		TOCC				
Lisa Thomas Beatrice Yapus Priscilla Kausiama		TCC				
Summary May 2014 – June 2014	Total VWC staff trained: 15 Total Branch staff trained:16 Number of VWC Trainings: 3 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:2					

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
Summary Year 2	Total VWC staff trained: 15 Total Branch staff trained:18 Number of VWC Trainings:17 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:11			

10.2.2 Year 3 Training

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
July 2014	Vola Matas Lynrose Tule Leikita Abel Lisa Laban Bertha Misseve	VWC	Networking, Counselling Skills, Data Collection, Legal Literacy	VWC National CAVAW Training
	Kathy Bani	SCC		
	Grace Ralph	TOCC		
July to Nov 2014	Lisa Thomas	TCC	Course in human resource and management (MG106)	University of the South Pacific, Tanna
August 2014	Tatavola Matas Bertha Misseve Lisa Laban Lynrose Tule Leikita Abel Fridah Butu	VWC	Daily topics & sessional planning for 5-days workshop on gender, VAW & HR	VWC Training of Trainers by VWC Coordinator
	Kathy Bani	SCC		
	Shanna Ligo			
	Grace Ralph	TOCC		
	Lisa Thomas	TCC		
	Charlotte Wai	VWC	Learning issues in violence against women	VWC DV Workshop with Pentecost chiefs
Sept 2014	Fridah Butu Vola Matas Christine Keasi Lynrose Tule Charlotte Wai Serah Garae Juliet Buleko	VWC	Counselling skills, counsellors; code of conduct, gender, domestic violence, FPA	Annual Counsellors Training by FWCC Counselling Supervisor
	Kathy Bani Shanna Ligo Melika Vocor Nadia Arsen Davina Buleuru Viran Molisa	SCC		
	Lisa Thomas Beatrice Yapus	TCC		
	Grace Ralph Ann Joy Sikir Follin Joy	TOCC		
September 2014	Lisa Laban Leikita Abel Vola Matas	VWC	Presenting sessions on gender, VAW & FPA (training of trainers, practical)	VWC In-house Counsellors Training
	Shanna Ligo Kathy Bani	SCC		

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
September 2014	Lisa Thomas	TCC	Issues of gender, VAW & FPA	VWC In-house counsellor training
	Grace Ralph	TOCC		
	Christine Keasi Charlotte Wai SerahGarae Juliet Buleko	VWC		
	MelikaVocor Nadia Arsen Davina Buleuru Viran Molisa	SCC		
	Beatrice Yapus	TCC		
	Ann Joy Sikir Follin Joy	TOCC		
September 2014	FridahButu Leikita Abel VolaMatas Lynrose Tule Lisa Laban Berthe Misseve	VWC	Presenting sessions on Gender, VAW & FPA (training of trainers, practical)	VWC DV workshop with Mother's Union
October 2014	MerelynTahi	VWC	Awareness on HR Conventions, legal rights & other related issues	FWCC, Regional Training for Police Officers in Nadi
November 2014	VolaMatas	VWC	Training on gender and Family Law	SPC RRRT Regional Training on Gender and Law, Nadi, Fiji
Summary Year 2	Total VWC staff trained: 11 Total Branch staff trained:12 Number of VWC Trainings: 6 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:3			

10.3 CAVAW Training

10.3.1 Year 2 CAVAW Training

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
May 2014	Ruby Rasa	Nasawa	Counselling skills, media, legal literacy, VAW	FWCC RTP, Suva
	Morinda Stevin	Gaua		
	Sera Lulu	South Santo		
June 2014	Noeline Matan	Melbrin	Counselling skills, public speaking skills, organizing awareness activities & data collection	CAVAW attachment to SCC
Summary May 2014 – June 2014	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 4 Number of VWC Trainings: 1 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 1			
Summary Year 2	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 78 Number of VWC Trainings: 6 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 2			

10.3.2 Year 3 CAVAW Training

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
July 2014	Sylvie Banga	Huritahi	Networking, Counselling Skills,	VWC National

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Ruth Iavilu	Midmauk	Data Collection, Legal Literacy	CAVAW Training
	Marie Hellen	Imaki		
	Asneth Bong	Lonhali		
	Tassae Henry	Aneityum		
	Ketty Dick	Lolihor		
	Margareth Atkins	Hiu		
	Noeline Matan	Melbrin		
	Lucian Alfred	Loh		
	Monica Philip	Maskelynes		
	Leitap Thomas	Emae		
	Linda Jimmy	Epi		
	Catherine Philimon	Sola		
	Fabian Balanso	Gaiowo		
	Leah Tari	North Ambae		
	Meriam Garae	East Ambae		
	Antoinette Are	Loltong		
	Ruby Rasa	Nasawa		
	Seiriki Vake	Futuna		
	Leitamat Bebua	Northwest B		
	Alice Manasa	Burbar		
	Juliana Kensie	Wala		
	Shina Timothy	Uripiv		
	Alice Freza	Aulua		
	Roslyne Charlie	Pangi		
	Cicilia Dimas	W. Vanualava		
	Jocopeth Gandy	Mota		
	Serah Malakai	Motalava		
	Alice Diniwok	Ureparapara		
	Morinda Stephen	Gaua		
	Helen Philimon	Windsau		
	Ellen Nambill	Port Narvin		
	Esther Mete	Williams Bay		
	Leikoro Dick	Aniwa		
	Joycelyn Naupa	Williams Bay		
	Marie Louis	Bigbay Bush		
	Judith Waiwo	Lamen Island		
	Purity Solomon	Matantas		
	Sera Lulu	South Santo		
	Mary Aka (F)	Saratamata Police Officer		
July 2014	Leitamat Benua	North West B	Counseling skills, public speaking skills, organizing awareness activities & data collection	Attachment to VWC
	Ruth Iavilu	Mid Mauk		
August 2014	Antoinette Are Janet Toa	Loltong East Ambae	Counseling skills, public speaking skills, organizing awareness activities & data collection	Attachment to VWC
September 2014	Shina Timothy	Uripiv	Counseling skills, counsellors; code of conduct, gender, domestic violence, FPA	VWC In-house Counsellors Training by FWCC
	Janet Toa	East Ambae		
	Ruth Iavilu	Mid Mauk		

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Leitamat Benua	North West B		Counselling Supervisor & VWC staff
	Antoinet Are	Loltong		
	Sera Lulu	South Santo		
September 2014	Shina Timothy Janet Philip Cicil David	Uripiv	Counselling skills, public speaking, conducting community awareness skills	VWC MALAMPA CAVAW Training
	Juliana Kensie Denis Vira Lei Kalorip	Wala		
	Alice Frazer Lesur James Martha Lesly	Aulua		
	Leitamat Benua Leah Niptik Annie Rose	North West B		
	Lei Kelep Linda Jimmy Pamina Bilah	Maskeline		
	Alice Manasa Elsie John Elrie Jimmy	Burbar		
	Asnet Bong Lilian Sari Selili Vatu	Lonhali		
	Ketty Dick Linda Ansen Fabian George	Lolihor		
	Marie Abert Patricia Vatu Roslyn Bong	Wawanfonhal		
October 2014	Morina Sale Meldrid Sale Fabian Balango	Gaiowo	Counselling skills, public speaking, conducting community awareness skills	VWC PENAMA CAVAW Training
	Rosella Banga AndrianeVirah Evelyn Virah	Nduindui		
	MeriamGarae Janet Toa Hanson Rovo	East Ambae		
	Noeline Matan Karine Matan	Melbrin		
	Roselyne Charlie Deven Benkat Antoinette Are	Pangi		
	Prijet Bule JanethTevi	Loltong		
	Fanny Butu Clerence Sese Sylvie Banga	Huritahi		
	Semma Sese Corina Sese Leah Tari	North Ambae		

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Ruby Rasa	Nasawa		
	Leah Ilo Olivet Tugu Neslyn Boe	Lavui		
Summary	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 77 Number of VWC Trainings: 6 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 0			

10.4 Male Advocacy Training and Male Leaders Workshops

10.4.1 Year 2 Male Advocacy Training and Male Leaders Workshops

10.4.1 Year 2 Male Advocacy Training and Male Leaders Workshops				
Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
May 2014	PsYarwell Jokarin	Southern Isl. Bible College	Awareness on VAW, Gender, FPA	VWC Male Leaders Workshop with TAFEA Presbyterian Pastors and Elders
	Eld. Lishi Japhet Nilimel	Herold Bay, Futuna		
	Ps. Thomas Niditawae	Analcauat, Aneityum		
	Eld. CharlieWaiwai	Aniwa		
	Ps. LennieNalpini	Aniwa		
	Ps. Tom Nauai	West Tanna Session		
	Ps. Faris	Nakusi Session, Tanna		
	Eld. Robson Hapina	Loukulua Session, Tanna		
	Eld. William Natigo	Etupatap session, Erromango		
	Ps Fred Wairan	Anelcauhat, Aneityum		
	Eld. Vallette Nako	Lamkail village		
	Ps SeiteauTafenea	Futuna		
	Eld. Tom Napuram	Nakusi session		
	Phillip Naupa	Williams Bay		
	Joan Salaim	Urvur session, Erromango		
	Ps. Simon Vari	Aneityum session		
	Eld. George Iaviniau	Laoaneai (Aillil session)		
	Ps MahwanTarawai	Sulphur Bay mission		
	Ps. Rongoana Sope	Middle East session		
	Ps. Peter Masing	Neprentata session		
	Eld. Jimmy Niere	Middle east session		
	Ps Joshua Jimmy	N. Tanna Naka session		
	Eld. Alfred Jakau	Aneityum session		
	Ps. Peter Namiri	Lenakel session		
	Ps Rossie Meake	Futuna session		
	Eld. Jimmy Avelvel	Aneityum session		
	Ps Silas Yoli	Loukulua session		
	Ps Kofia Situ	Neprentata session		
	Ps David Nijae	-		
	Ps. Peter Lai	-		
	Eld. Gentri Nasei	-		
Summary May 2014- June 2014	Total male advocates trained: 0 Total men trained in leaders workshops: 31 Number of VWC trainings: 1		No. of male advocacy trainings: 0 No. of male leader's workshops: 1	

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Number of trainings by other organisations: 0			

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

10.4.2 Year 3 Male Advocacy Training and Male Leaders Workshops

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
July 2014	Phillip Natoto	Male advocate, Isangel, Tanna	Networking, Counselling Skills, Data Collection, legal Literacy	VWC National CAVAW Training, Vila
	Ben Thomas	Morua Police		
	Graham Mumeg	Chief W. Vanualava		
	Makenzie Tameta	Aniwa Police		
	Saki Noel	Paama Police Post		
	Maki Topi	Epi Police Post		
August 2014	Cyriaque	Londar, Malbangbang	Awareness on VAW, Gender, FPA	VWC Male Leaders Workshop with Pentecost Chiefs
	Simon Tabimal	UlinSalian		
	Isaiah Aru	Bwatun Leo Council		
	Manaseh Aru	Heren Hala Council		
	Alex Huri	Sungugage		
	James Lolo	Vatutogo		
	Samson Tugu	Bwatunleo		
	Ihu Georgetin	Sungagage, South Maewo		
	Paul Tahi	North Pentecost		
	Marsden Rongo	North Pentecost		
	Brian Tagaro	North Pentecost		
	Jean Paul Turebibi	VPF, Saratamata		
	John Joe	Saratamata		
	Iaken Ampen	Police College, Vila		
	Malcolm Sarial	Penama Cultural Centre		
Summary	Total male advocates trained: 9 Total men trained in leaders workshops: 12 Number of VWC trainings: 2 Number of trainings by other organisations: 0		No. of male advocacy trainings: 0 No. of male leader's workshops: 1 No. of other trainings attended by male advocates: 1	

10.5 Law and Justice Training and Workshops

Month & Year	Police/VMF		Chiefs		State Prosecutors		Correction Service		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Year 2 July 2013- Jun 2014	16	2	38	0	2	0	17	4	73	6
Year 3 July 2014- Nov 2014	74	18	12	0	0	0	13	4	99	22

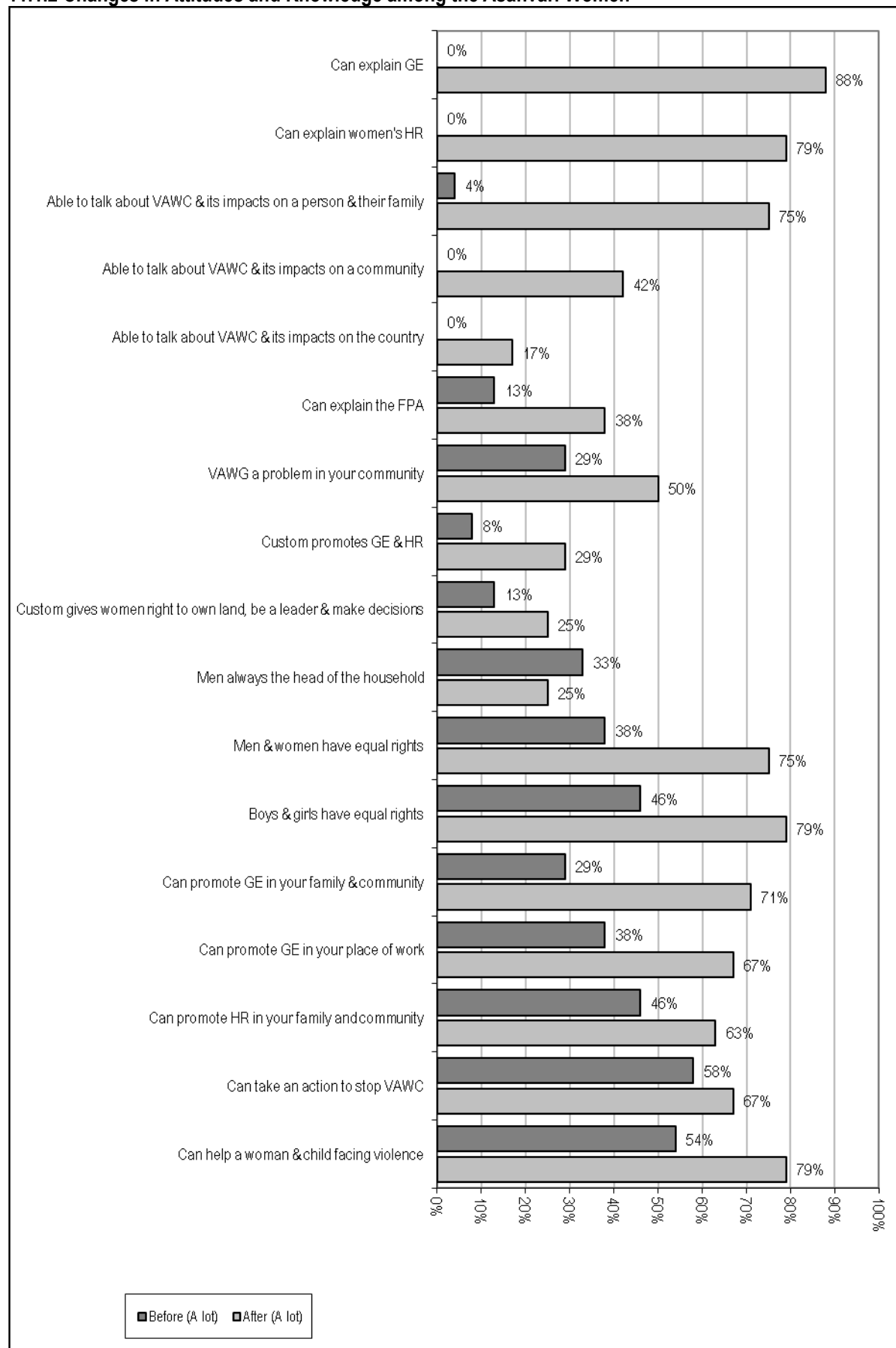
Note: 1 Chief received training in year 1 and year 2; 2 Chiefs received 2 trainings in year 2; 1 female police received 2 trainings in year 2; another received training in year 2 and year 3; 2 police received 3 trainings in year 2; 1 state prosecutor received 2 trainings in year 2. These trainees have not been double counted.

11. Changes in Knowledge and Attitudes Before and After VWC Training and Workshops

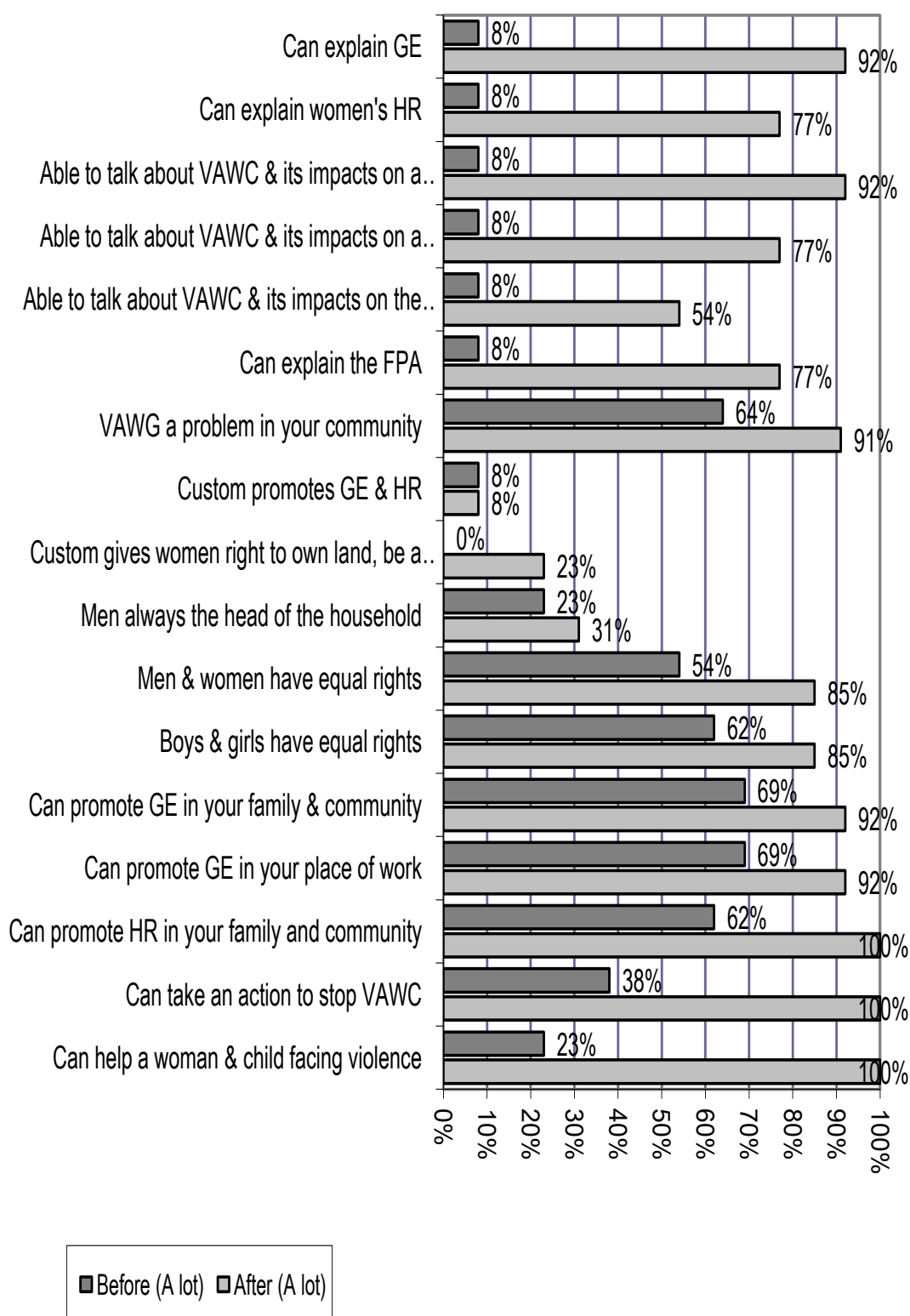
11.1.1 Community Workshop with Asanvari Women in South Maewo in September 2014

Questions		A lot		Little bit		Not at all		Don't know		Total
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	
1	Can you explain gender equality?	0%	88%	50%	4%	29%	4%	21%	4%	24
2	Can you explain women's human rights?	0%	79%	38%	13%	33%	4%	29%	4%	24
3a	Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts on a person and family?	4%	75%	25%	21%	33%	0%	38%	4%	24
3b	Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts on the community?	0%	42%	13%	42%	42%	4%	46%	13%	24
3c	Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts in the country?	0%	17%	8%	29%	33%	29%	58%	25%	24
4	Can you explain the Family Protection Act?	13%	38%	17%	42%	21%	17%	50%	4%	24
5	Is VAWG a problem in your community?	29%	50%	29%	38%	17%	8%	25%	4%	24
6	Does custom promote equality and human rights?	8%	29%	21%	25%	54%	42%	17%	4%	24
7	Does custom give women right to own land, be a leader and decision maker?	13%	25%	42%	25%	33%	42%	13%	8%	24
8	Are men always the head of the household?	33%	25%	25%	17%	29%	58%	13%	0%	24
9	Is it right for men and women to have equal rights?	38%	75%	17%	17%	29%	8%	17%	0%	24
10	Is it right for boys and girls to have equal rights?	46%	79%	25%	21%	21%	0%	8%	0%	24
11	Can you promote gender equality in your family and community?	29%	71%	13%	21%	38%	4%	21%	4%	24
12	Can you promote gender equality in your place of work?	38%	67%	17%	25%	29%	8%	17%	0%	24
13	Can you promote human rights in your family and community?	46%	63%	25%	33%	25%	4%	4%	0%	24
14	Can you take an action to stop VAWC?	58%	67%	21%	33%	17%	0%	4%	0%	24
15	Can you help a woman and child facing violence?	54%	79%	25%	21%	17%	0%	4%	0%	24

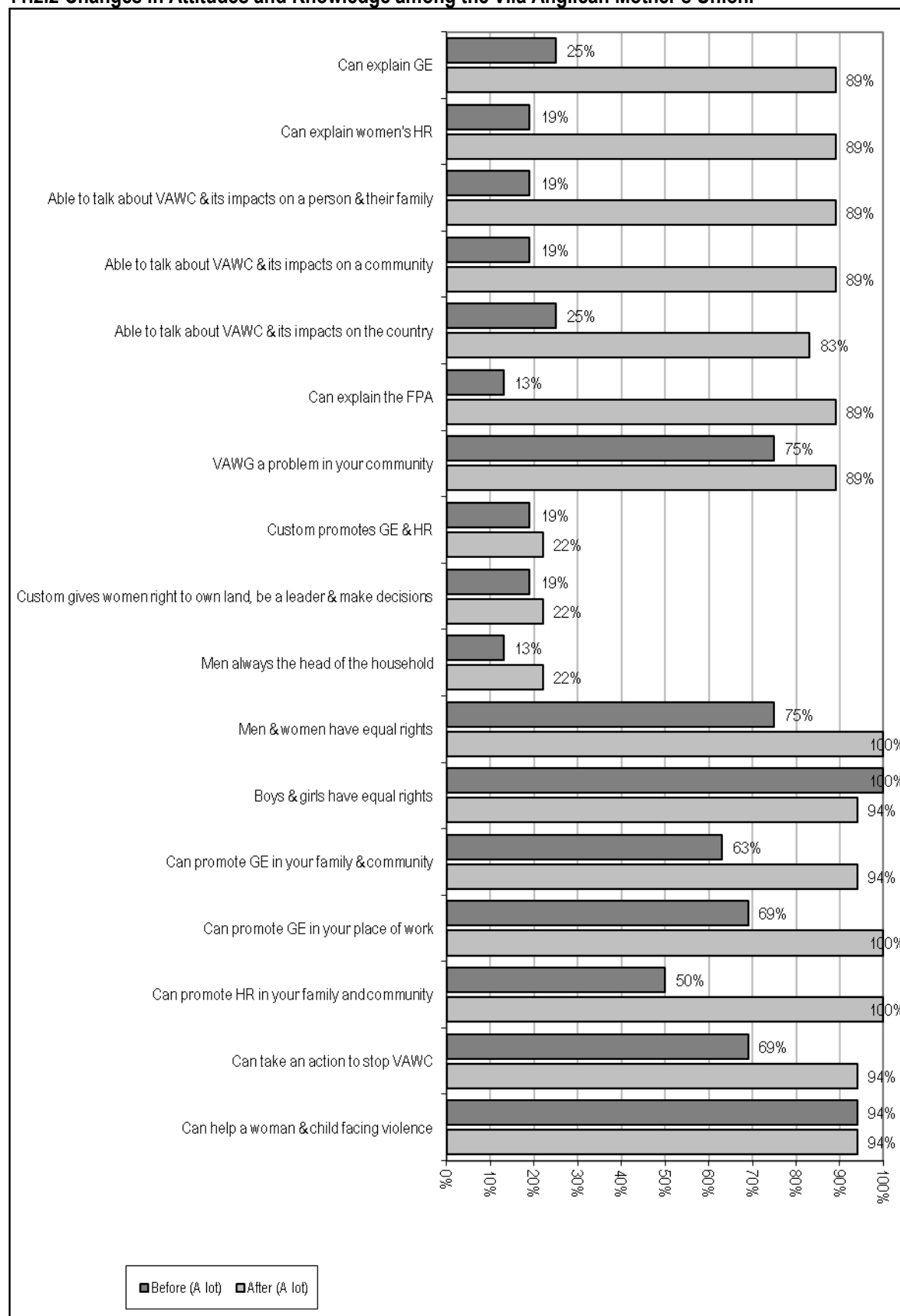
11.1.2 Changes in Attitudes and Knowledge among the Asanvari Women



11.2.1 Community Awareness Workshop with Vila Anglican Mother's Union in September 2014.



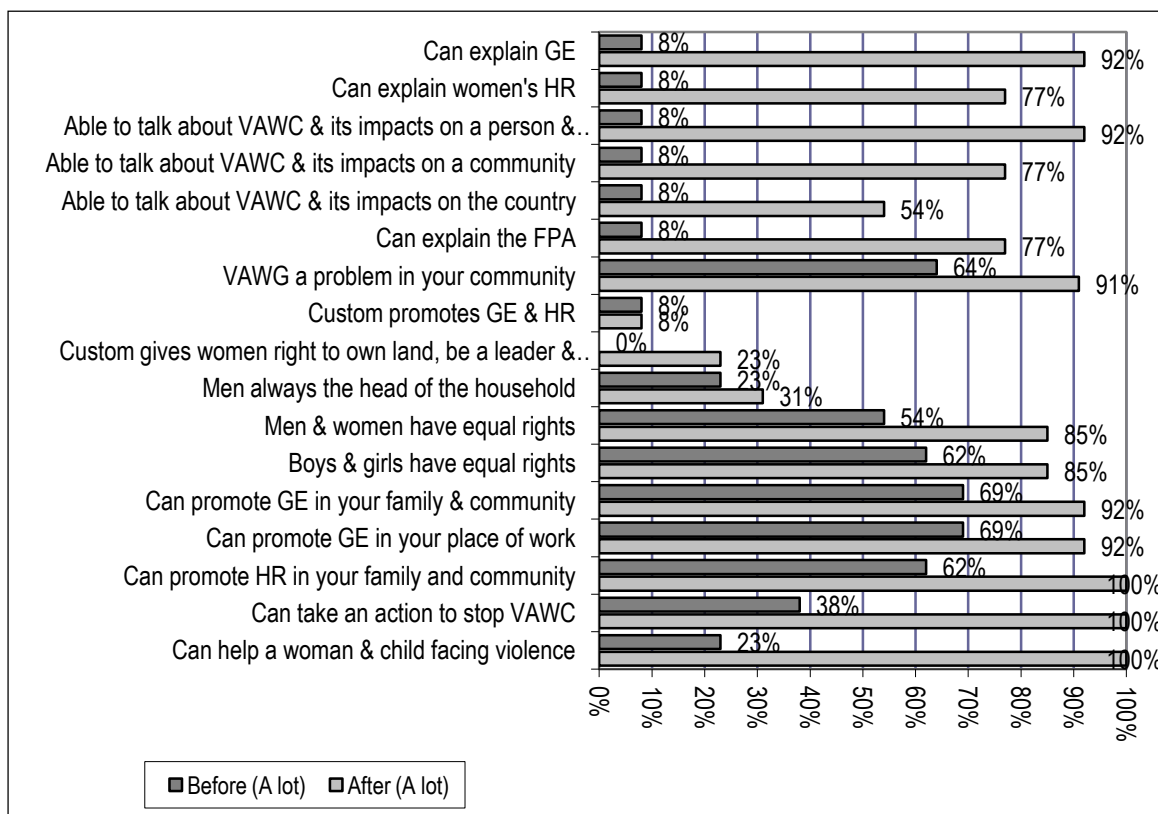
11.2.2 Changes in Attitudes and Knowledge among the Vila Anglican Mother's Union.



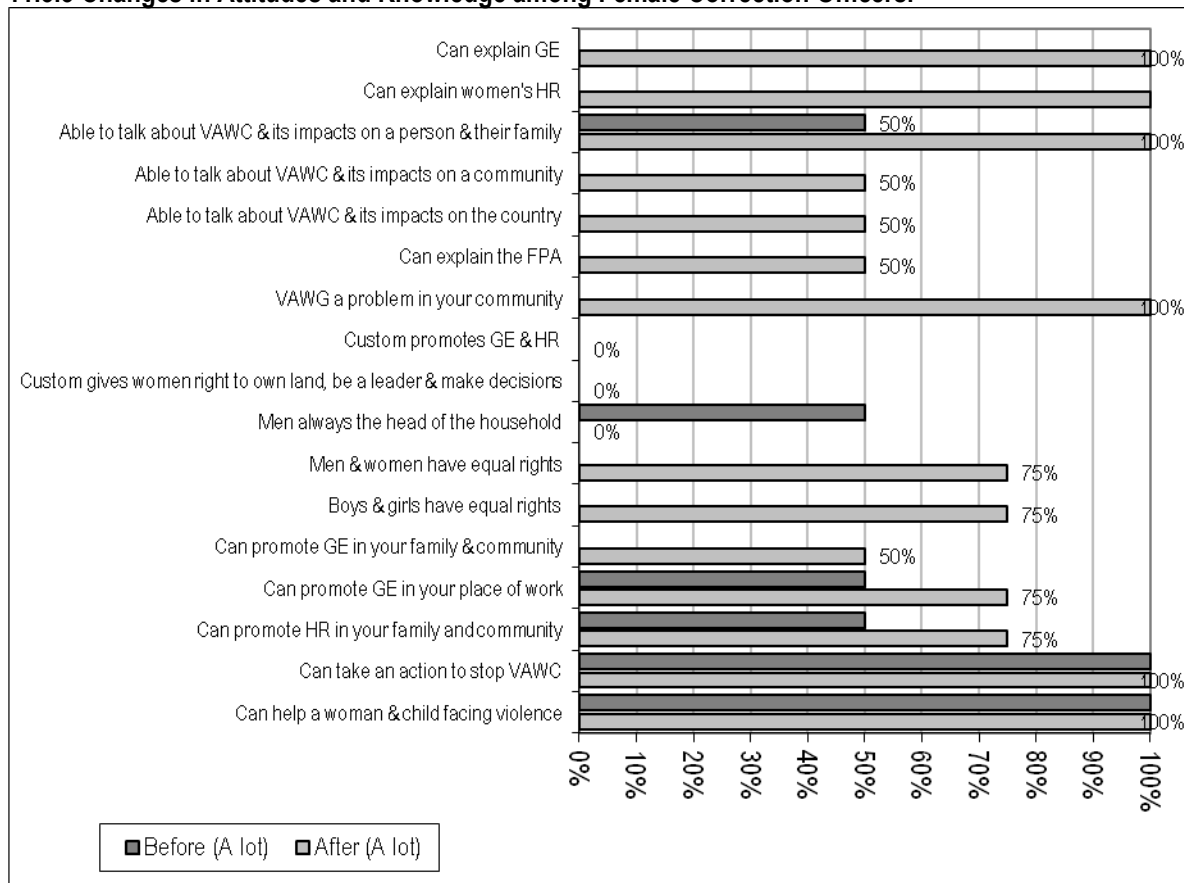
11.3.1 Training with Corrections Officers in Luganville in October.

Questions		A lot				Little bit				Not at all				Don't know				Total	
		Before		After		Before		After		Before		After		Before		After			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Can you explain gender equality?	8%	0%	92%	100%	62%	50%	8%	0%	8%	50%	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	13	4
2	Can you explain women's human rights?	8%	0%	77%	100%	69%	50%	23%	0%	15%	50%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	13	4
3a	Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts on a person and their family?	8%	50%	92%	100%	69%	50%	8%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	13	4
3b	Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts on the community?	8%	0%	77%	50%	77%	100%	15%	50%	8%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	8%	0%	13	4
3c	Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts on the country?	8%	0%	54%	50%	54%	100%	38%	50%	31%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	8%	0%	13	4
4	Can you explain the Family Protection Act?	8%	0%	77%	50%	31%	0%	15%	50%	46%	0%	0%	0%	15%	100%	8%	0%	13	4
5	Is VAWG a problem in your community?	8%	0%	91%	100%	9%	100%	27%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	11	4
6	Does custom promote equality and human rights?	8%	0%	8%	0%	38%	50%	23%	0%	46%	0%	62%	100%	8%	50%	8%	0%	13	4
7	Does custom give women right to own land, be a leader and decision maker?	8%	0%	23%	0%	23%	100%	31%	25%	77%	0%	46%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13	4
8	Are men always the head of the household?	8%	50%	31%	0%	31%	50%	0%	0%	31%	0%	69%	100%	15%	0%	0%	0%	13	4
9	Is it right for men and women to have equal rights?	8%	0%	85%	75%	0%	50%	0%	0%	15%	50%	0%	0%	31%	0%	15%	0%	13	4
10	Is it right for boys and girls to have equal rights?	8%	0%	85%	75%	0%	100%	8%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	8%	0%	13	4
11	Can you promote gender equality in your family and community?	8%	0%	92%	50%	8%	100%	0%	25%	15%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	8%	0%	13	4
12	Can you promote gender equality in your place of work?	8%	50%	92%	75%	15%	50%	8%	25%	8%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	13	4
13	Can you promote human rights in your family and community?	8%	50%	100%	75%	15%	50%	0%	25%	8%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	13	4
14	Can you take an action to stop VAWC?	8%	100%	100%	100%	54%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	13	4
15	Can you help a woman and child facing violence?	8%	100%	100%	100%	54%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	13	4

11.3.2 Changes in Attitudes and Knowledge among Male Correction Officers.



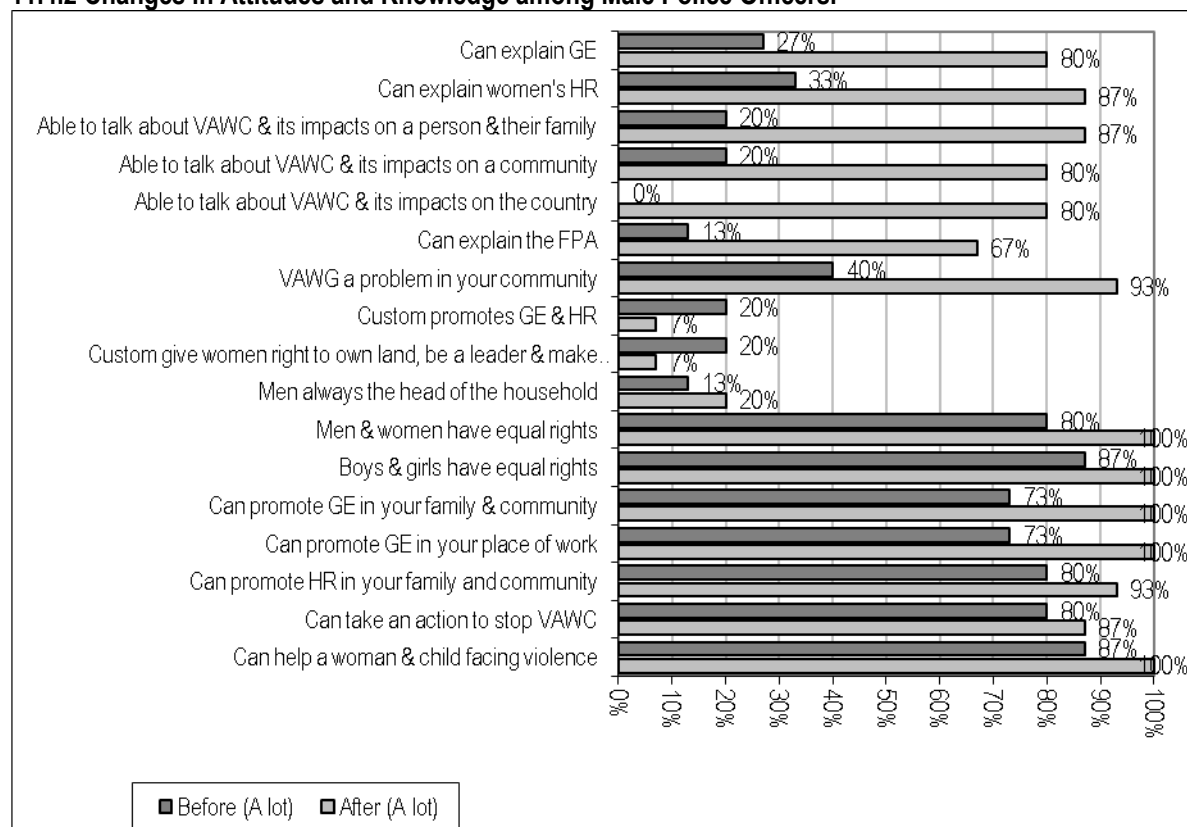
11.3.3 Changes in Attitudes and Knowledge among Female Correction Officers.



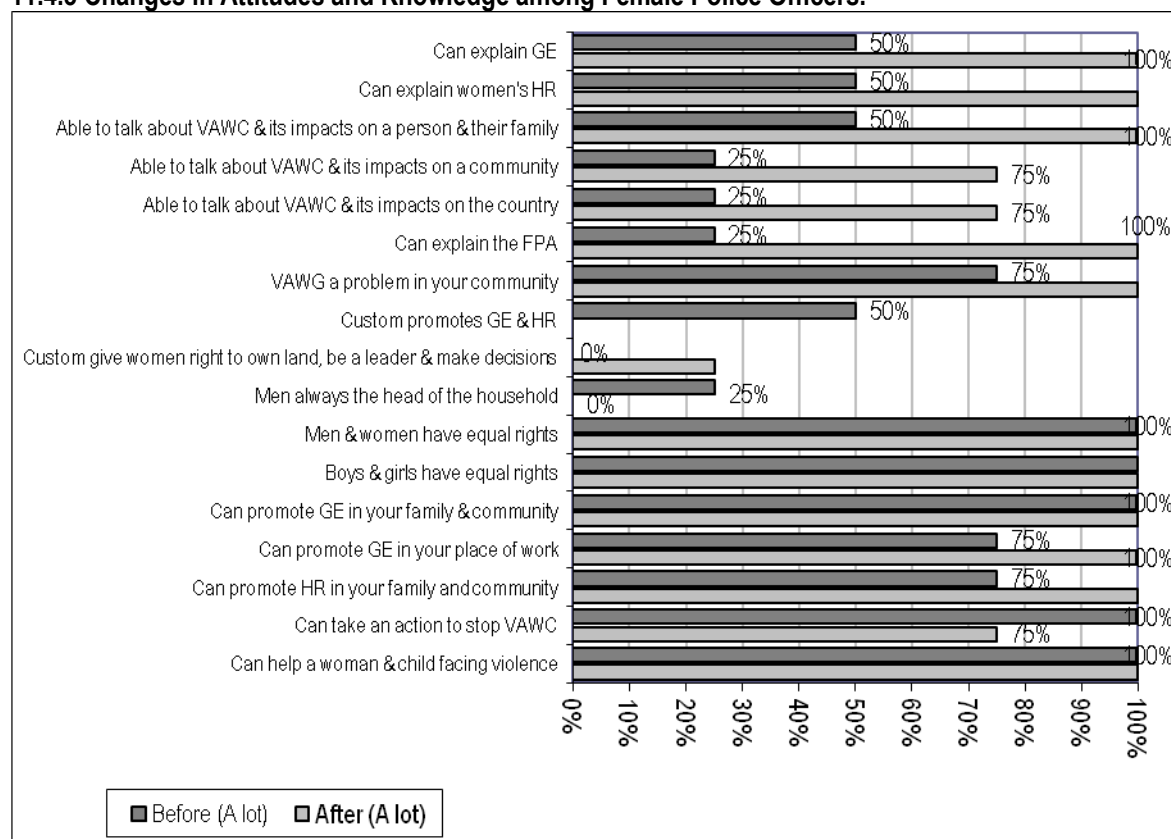
11.4.1 Training with Vanuatu Police Force in Luganville in October

Questions		A lot				Little bit				Not at all				Don't know				Total	
		Before		After		Before		After		Before		After		Before		After			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Can you explain gender equality?	27%	50%	80%	100%	67%	50%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
2	Can you explain women's human rights?	33%	50%	87%	100%	60%	50%	20%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
3a	Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts on a person and family?	20%	50%	87%	100%	60%	50%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
3b	Can you talk about VAWC and its impact on a community?	20%	25%	80%	75%	73%	50%	20%	25%	0%	25%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
3c	Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts on the country?	0%	25%	80%	75%	73%	50%	20%	25%	20%	25%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
4	Can you explain the Family Protection Act?	13%	25%	67%	100%	60%	25%	27%	0%	20%	50%	0%	0%	7%	0%	7%	0%	15	4
5	Is VAWG a problem in your community?	40%	75%	93%	100%	20%	25%	7%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
6	Does custom promote equality and human rights?	20%	50%	7%	0%	33%	25%	7%	0%	47%	25%	87%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
7	Does custom give women right to own land, be a leader and decision maker?	20%	0%	7%	25%	20%	50%	47%	25%	53%	50%	47%	50%	7%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
8	Are men always the head of the household?	13%	25%	20%	0%	27%	25%	20%	0%	60%	50%	60%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
9	Is it right for men and women to have equal rights?	80%	100%	100%	100%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
10	Is it right for boys and girls to have equal rights?	87%	100%	100%	100%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
11	Can you promote gender equality in your family and community?	73%	100%	100%	100%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
12	Can you promote gender equality in your place of work?	73%	75%	100%	100%	13%	25%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
13	Can you promote human rights in your family and community?	80%	75%	93%	100%	13%	25%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
14	Can you take an action to stop VAWC?	80%	100%	87%	100%	7%	0%	13%	25%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	15	4
15	Can you help a woman and child facing violence?	87%	100%	100%	100%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	15	4

11.4.2 Changes in Attitudes and Knowledge among Male Police Officers.



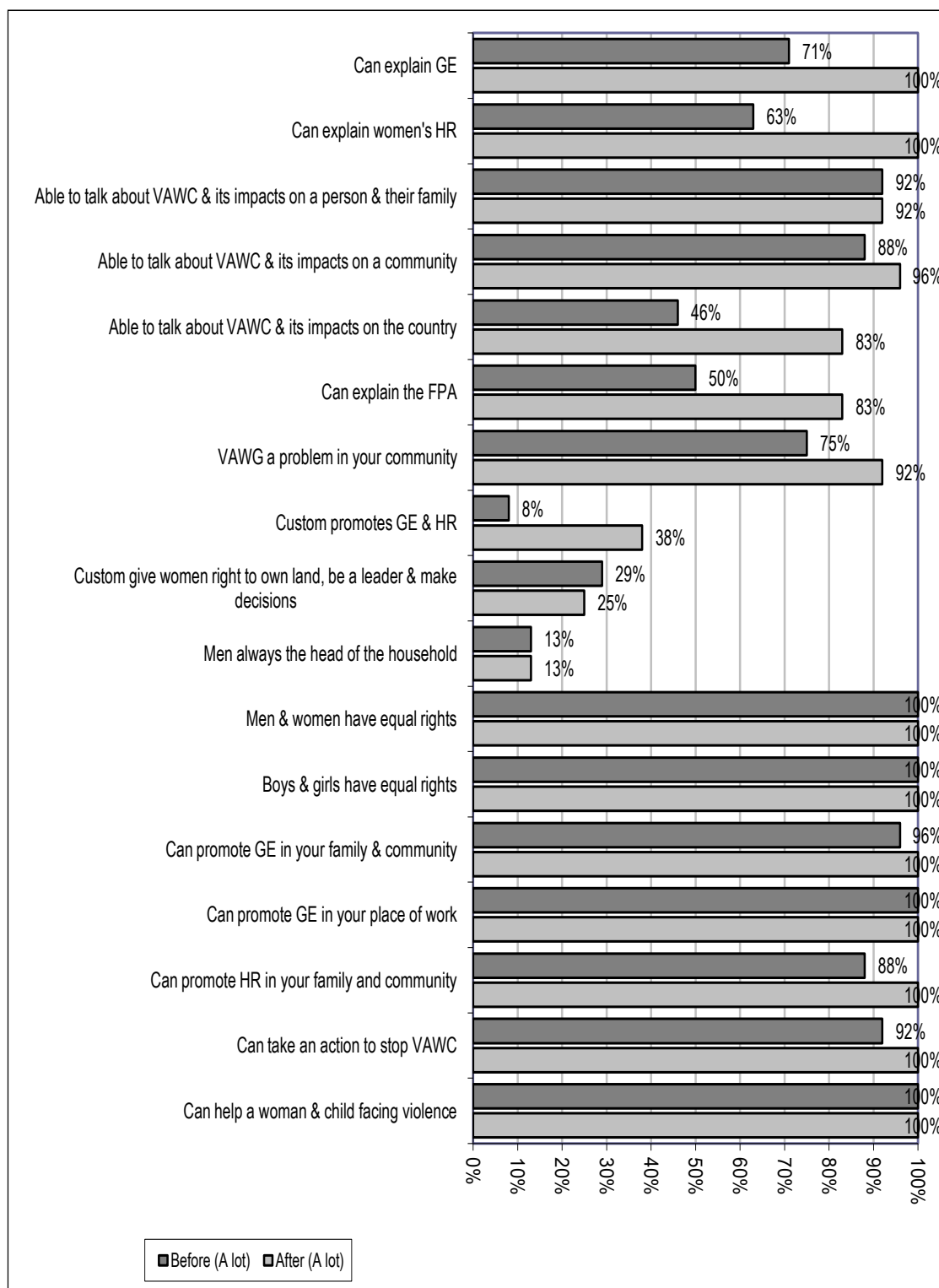
11.4.3 Changes in Attitudes and Knowledge among Female Police Officers.



11.5.1 In-House Counsellors Training by VWC Staff (Practical TOT) in September 2014.

Questions		A lot		Little bit		Not at all		Don't know		Total
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	
1	Can you explain gender equality?	71%	100%	25%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	24
2	Can you explain women's human rights?	63%	100%	33%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	24
3a	Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts on a person and their family?	92%	92%	4%	8%	4%	0%	0%	0%	24
3b	Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts on the community?	88%	96%	4%	4%	4%	0%	4%	0%	24
3c	Can you talk about VAWC and its impacts on the country?	46%	83%	38%	17%	4%	0%	13%	0%	24
4	Can you explain the Family Protection Act?	50%	83%	46%	17%	0%	0%	4%	0%	24
5	Is VAWG a problem in your community?	75%	92%	17%	4%	8%	4%	0%	0%	24
6	Does custom promote equality and human rights?	8%	38%	13%	17%	71%	38%	8%	8%	24
7	Does custom give women right to own land, be a leader and decision maker?	29%	25%	25%	42%	46%	29%	0%	4%	24
8	Are men always the head of the household?	13%	13%	0%	29%	88%	58%	0%	0%	24
9	Is it right for men and women to have equal rights?	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24
10	Is it right for boys and girls to have equal rights?	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24
11	Can you promote gender equality in your family and community?	96%	100%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24
12	Can you promote gender equality in your place of work?	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24
13	Can you promote human rights in your family and community?	88%	100%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24
14	Can you take an action to stop VAWC?	92%	100%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24
15	Can you help a woman and child facing violence?	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24

11.5.2 Changes in Attitudes and Knowledge among the VWC and Branch Counsellors



Annex 6: List of CAVAWS at December 2014

TORBA		
1	West. Vanualava	Vanualava
2	Musina	Vanualava
3	Mota	Mota
4	Motalava	Motalava
5	Gaua	Gaua
6	Loh island	Torres
7	Hiu island	Torres
8	Ureparapara Island	
SANMA		
1	South Santo	Santo
2	Matantas (Big Bay Solwata)	Santo
3	BigBay Bush	Santo
4	Windsau	Santo
PENAMA		
1	Melbrin/Melsisi	Pentecost
2	Pangi/South Pent	Pentecost
3	Loltong	Pentecost
4	Walaha	Ambae
5	Nduindui	Ambae
6	E. Ambae	Ambae
7	Nasawa (Marino)	Maewo
8	N. Ambae	Ambae
9	Huritahi	Ambae
10	Gaiovo	Maewo
11	Lavui	Maewo
MALAMPA		
1	Lonahli	Ambrym
2	Wawanfonhal	Ambrym
3	Lolihor	Ambrym
4	Uripiv	Malekula
5	Wala	Malekula
6	Burbar	Malekula
7	Aulua	Malekula
8	Maskelynes	Malekula
9	NorthWest B	Malekula
SHEFA		
1	Tongoa	Tongoa
2	Emae	Emae
3	Burumba	Epi
4	Lamen Island	Epi
TAFEA		
1	Imaki	Tanna
2	Aneityum	Aneityum
3	William's Bay (Dillon's Bay)	Erromango
4	Port Narvin	Erromango
5	Mid Mauk	Tanna
6	Futuna	Futuna
7	Aniwa	Aniwa
Total = 43		

ANNEX 8: AGENDA FOR THE VWC PCC MEETING

Date: January, 2015

Venue: Vanuatu Women's Centre Library

Time 1000hrs – 1200hrs

AGENDA

1. Attendance and Apologies
2. Minutes of the last PCC
3. Discussion of the Progress Report 3 (Year 2: July 2013 – June 2014; Yr 3: (July – December, 2014)
4. VWC Property / Office Building
5. Other Business
6. Date for Next Meeting