

## Review of Australian Government aid programs in the Pacific aimed at ending violence against women

### MANAGEMENT RESPONSE

#### Initiative(s) Summary

<b>Initiative Name</b>	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (FWCC) Phase 5 – including the Male Advocacy Program and Regional Training Program (RTP)		
AidWorks initiative number	INI598		
Commencement date	30 May 2009	Completion date	30 June 2015
Total Australian \$	\$8,427,500 (for general FWCC support). Includes FJD429,290 for training male advocates July 2009 to June 2012; and FJD445,800 from July 2009 to June 2012, and USD369,807 via UN Women from 2009 to May 2013 for the RTP.		
Total other \$	\$0		
Delivery organisation(s)	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (FWCC)		
Implementing partner(s)	n/a		
Country/Region	Both activities (Male Advocacy Program and RTP) are conducted on a regional basis		
Primary sector	Various		
Initiative objective/s	<p>The Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (FWCC) provides technical support and mentoring to relevant organisations working in the Pacific region. FWCC aims to reduce individual and institutional tolerance of violence against women and increase availability of services such as: crisis counselling; legal advice; advocacy; multi-sectoral coordination; training, education and awareness; and other support services.</p> <p>The 4-week Regional Training Program is an important aspect of the Centre's regional services. It provides participants (network members, CSOs and government agencies that deal with VAW) with a good foundation for strategies and activities to effectively address gender-based violence. The curriculum is continually reviewed and updated, taking into account the latest regional and international information and practices. Specific needs are also catered for (e.g., upgrading counselling skills, improving centre management, or conducting advocacy campaigns).</p> <p>The Centre started the Male Advocates Programme in 2002, to engage men as allies in challenging violence against women, and to encourage men to take responsibility for the issue of violence against women.</p>		

<b>Initiative Name</b>	Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC) – including the Male Advocacy Program and Committees Against Violence Against Women (CAVAWs)		
AidWorks initiative number	INH199 (Phase 5)		
Commencement date	1 June 2007	Completion date	30 June 2012
Total Australian \$	\$4,123,211 (for entire program, which includes Vatu11,490,592 for training male advocates and Vatu53,741,600 for training the CAVAWs and supporting community mobilisation activities)		
Total other \$	\$0		
Delivery organisation(s)	Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC)		
Implementing partner(s)	n/a		
Country/Region	Vanuatu		
Primary sector	Various		
Initiative objective/s	<p>The Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC) is an independent civil society organisation (CSO) based in Port Vila focused on delivering programs targeting violence against women, specifically provision of counselling services, community awareness and legal advocacy programs throughout Vanuatu. The program goal is to eliminate violence against women and children throughout Vanuatu. The expected outcome is increased community acceptance that violence against women and children is a violation of human rights.</p> <p>The aim of the Male Advocacy Program is to engage Pacific men as allies in challenging violence against women. VWC coordinates Male Advocates training for men from Vanuatu and conducts follow-up supervision with the trained advocates.</p> <p>The aim of the Committees Against Violence Against Women (CAVAWs) is to increase awareness of violence against women and children and provide effective services to women and children living with violence throughout Vanuatu.</p>		
AidWorks initiative number	INK586 (Phase 6)		
Commencement date	4 October 2012	Completion date	30 June 2016
Total Australian \$	\$5,500,000 (for entire program)		
Total other \$	\$0		
Delivery organisation(s)	Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC)		
Implementing partner(s)	n/a		
Country/Region	Vanuatu		
Primary sector	Various		
Initiative objective/s	As above		

<b>Initiative Name</b>	PNG-Australia Law and Justice Partnership (PALJP)		
AidWorks initiative number	INI194		
Commencement date	6 April 2009	Completion date	30 June 2014
Total Australian \$	\$150,000,000		
Total other \$	\$0		
Delivery organisation(s)	Government of Papua New Guinea Cardno Emerging Markets (Implementation Service Provider)		
Implementing partner(s)	GoPNG Law and Justice Agencies (led by the National Coordinating Mechanism), provincial administrations and civil society organisations		
Country/Region	PNG		
Primary sector	Law and Justice		
Initiative objective/s	<p>The Papua New Guinea-Australia Law and Justice Partnership (PALJP) builds on a strong program of support that has strengthened the capacity of core law and justice agencies to deliver services in crime prevention, policing, prosecutions, legal aid, prisons, Ombudsman and courts. PALJP's objective is to support GoPNG to make progress against its sector goals: improve policing, safety and crime prevention; increase access to justice; improve reconciliation, reintegration and deterrence; reduce corruption; and improve the delivery of law and justice services. PALJP provides technical assistance to eight law and justice agencies and the Legal Training Institute, and provides direct funding for service delivery priorities such as greater sub-national and community engagement, partnerships with Australian legal institutions (twinning programs), and procurement of goods and services (including infrastructure).</p>		

<b>Initiative Name</b>	Strongim Gavman Program (SGP), Papua New Guinea		
AidWorks initiative number	INI767		
Commencement date	1 July 2009	Completion date	31 December 2015
Total Australian \$	\$175,889,363		
Total other \$	\$0		
Delivery organisation(s)	Coffee International, deployee support services provider		
Implementing partner(s)	<p>Australian government partners: Attorney-General's Department, Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, Australian National Audit Office, Australian Office of Financial Management, Australian Taxation Office, Department of Finance and Deregulation, Department of Infrastructure and Transport, Department of Immigration and Citizenship, and the Treasury.</p>		
Country/Region	Papua New Guinea		
Primary sector	Various		

<b>Initiative Name</b>	Strongim Gavman Program (SGP), Papua New Guinea
Initiative objective/s	<p>This is a whole-of-government engagement initiative, to assist the Government of PNG to strengthen public sector performance in selected sectors and agencies. Through the SGP, senior Australian Government officials worked<sup>1</sup> for two to three years as advisers in PNG Government agencies to provide strategic policy advice and capacity development assistance, including through management, administrative and leadership support.</p> <p>Target agencies within the law and justice sector include the Department of Justice and Attorney General, OPP, the Royal PNG Constabulary (RPNGC) and the National Police Academy at Bomana.</p>

## Evaluation Summary

**Evaluation Objective:** The objective of the evaluation is to review the relevance and effectiveness of four promising and anecdotally successful ending violence against women initiatives in Fiji, Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea (PNG), and to document elements underlying their success. The findings and recommendations are intended to strengthen DFAT's programming in preventing and responding to gender violence, identifying new areas for investment and strategic opportunities for scale up and strengthening of current activities.

The four initiatives are:

- i) Male Advocacy Program (regional)
- ii) Committees Against Violence Against Women (CAVAW) (Vanuatu)
- iii) Regional Training Program (RTP) (regional)
- iv) PNG – Australia Law and Justice Partnership (PALJP) and Strongim Gavman Program (SGP) (PNG).

**Evaluation Completion Date:** Field work, research and analysis completed in August 2013 and report finalised in February 2014.

### Evaluation Team:

Stella Mukasa, Team Leader International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW)

Sophie Namy, Technical Specialist ICRW

Brian Heilman, Technical Specialist ICRW

Ellen Weiss, Senior Technical Writer and Editor ICRW

Jennifer Abrahamson, Strategic Communications ICRW

Laura Brady, Research Program Associate ICRW

Shawna Stich, Research Program Associate

Jennifer McCleary-Sills, Second Team Leader (Fiji, Vanuatu) ICRW

Felicity O'Brien and Corinne Tarnawsky, DFAT Evaluation Managers

### DFAT's response to the evaluation report

DFAT is satisfied with the quality of the report, and notes its strengths in methodology and broad consultation with stakeholders.

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<sup>1</sup> In response to PNG's new adviser regulations, Australian officials are no longer working as advisers inside PNG's central departments.

However, the report could have provided a greater body of evidence for some of the findings. In particular, the evidence for scaling up of the Regional Training Program (RTP) could have been stronger. The report could also have given a stronger narrative about whether current activities are addressing the greatest areas of need. The report could also have been more specific about which interventions could be replicated in other contexts.

*DFAT's overall response to the findings and recommendations*

DFAT agrees with most of the finding and recommendations of the report, noting that in many cases they are recommendations to work in areas DFAT already invests in, or is about to invest in. Some of the recommendations will have budget implications but others require a change in approach. A response to some of the recommendations will depend on the funds available to programs (as in the case of more rigorous evaluations and longitudinal studies) and the expertise available to program managers. It should be noted that the review was conducted in an environment where Australia expected to scale up bilateral aid programs significantly.

The implementation of any action is dependent on available budget within the Aid program.

*Brief comments on future directions of sector / program / initiative*

Australia, through DFAT, will continue to invest in activities to end violence against women. This is likely to take place through the *Pacific Women* program as well as through bilateral investments in the law and justice, health and education sectors.

## DFAT's response to the specific recommendations made in the report

Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<i>Preventing violence</i>			
<p><b>1. DFAT should consider leveraging this scale-up moment by investing in a rigorous, prospective evaluation of the Male Advocacy Program.</b> In doing so, it will be important to articulate and demonstrate how the individual-level changes observed so strongly in this review can spread to institutional and community levels. More in-depth data collection over time can also provide Male Advocates chances to express how important it is to their effectiveness to integrate with—and remain accountable to—the broader work of the crisis centres.</p>	<p>Partially Agree.</p> <p>Rigorous longitudinal evaluations of the Male Advocacy Program and RTP in Fiji, and the Male Advocacy Program in Vanuatu is desirable, but should be conducted after the program has expanded in size (as intended for the RTP in Fiji). The current investment is too small to warrant further evaluation, particularly because of the associated costs.</p> <p>An interim step would be to analyse key factors in behaviour change of participants in becoming gender advocates, as part of ongoing monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>Suva and Port Vila Posts to consider analysis of behaviour change through regular evaluation of these VWC and FWCC activities.</p> <p>Suva Post to consider more rigorous evaluation of the RTP at a suitable time, building on the 2015 FWCC evaluation. Ideally this would take place alongside the evaluation of FWCC's male advocacy program.</p> <p>Vanuatu Post to consider a more rigorous evaluation of its Male Advocacy program when it reviews VWC.</p>	<p>FWCC Manager, Suva Post</p> <p>VWC Manager, Port Vila Post</p>

Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<p><b>2. DFAT should consider supporting specific efforts to engage and recruit younger audiences of men and boys.</b> Such efforts might continue to use sports teams and schools as a medium for reaching young men, but should also aim to reach out of school youth and those who are not already involved in social networks with positive male role models. The exact approaches to be used will vary widely by context, but should be informed by the expertise of implementing partners in each country.</p>	<p>Agree.</p> <p>DFAT agrees that intergenerational change necessitates the inclusion of youth in efforts to prevent violence against women and girls, and uphold women's human rights.</p> <p>Efforts to include influential male leaders, regardless of age, will continue to be an important strategy to pursue.</p>	<p>Suva and Port Vila Posts to discuss strategies to include male youth, including any changes needed in the program to accommodate them, with FWCC and VWC respectively.</p>	<p>FWCC Manager, Suva Post</p> <p>VWC Manager, Port Vila Post</p>
<p><b>3. DFAT should consider supporting the FWCC, as a leader of other qualified partners to scale and tailor the RTP.</b> Such a process would include teaching hard skills in, for instance, (1) counselling, (2) community mobilisation planning and implementation and (3) training and capacity building. Further expansion could also make training available to other strategic groups, for instance youth leaders and advocates, police, women with disability and media representatives.</p>	<p>Agree.</p> <p>DFAT is already providing assistance to FWCC to expand the RTP, including the establishment of a regional training institute. Additionally, DFAT provides support to FWCC to run separate training on basic and advanced counselling skills, gender equality, human rights and sexual harassment.</p> <p>Any scaling up should investigate how to build country partner capacity to run the training over time so it can be delivered in-country.</p> <p>Agree with the need for the RTP to be offered to a wide range of strategic groups, as well as more broadly across other programs (eg. law and justice, education and health).</p>	<p>Suva Post to continue working with FWCC to establish a regional training institute to provide ongoing training on violence prevention and human rights.</p> <p>Pacific Posts to consider how to offer systematic and tailored training and capacity building on ending violence against women to particular sectors, such as health, education and law and justice.</p> <p>DFAT is commissioning a study on counselling services available in the Pacific to determine how to best support an expansion of these services.</p>	<p>FWCC Manager, Suva Post</p> <p>Pacific Posts</p>

Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<p><b>4. DFAT should consider introducing requirements for ongoing monitoring and reporting of trainees.</b> Organisations and agencies sponsoring training participants need to have clearly defined objectives and monitoring mechanisms in place. One such mechanism for accountability and monitoring is already being used by UN Women, which requires trainees sponsored by the UN to keep a journal during their RTP and complete periodic reporting in the months following graduation. These journals help with learning during training and the application of the learning when graduates return to their home countries and communities.</p>	<p>Partially agree.</p> <p>The need to have clearly defined objectives for trainees eg. of the Male Advocacy and RTP programs is clear.</p> <p>As above, DFAT will need to balance the need for ongoing feedback on the impact of training with the cost and effectiveness of reporting after one-off training. Regular training through the RTP should assist with the need for ongoing reporting on the impact of training.</p>	<p>Suva and Port Vila Posts to discuss with FWCC and VWC respectively and introduce further monitoring and reporting as appropriate.</p> <p>These monitoring ideas to be shared across Pacific Posts.</p>	<p>FWCC Manager, Suva Post</p> <p>VWC Manager, Port Vila Post</p>



Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<p><b>5. DFAT should consider collaborating with leaders such as the FWCC and VWC to determine the feasibility of a small-scale pilot adaptation of a proven community mobilisation approach, such as the SASA! Methodology.</b></p>	<p>Partially agree.</p> <p>The core components of SASA! include: local activism (public events, dramas, community conversations); media and advocacy (radio, film); communications materials; and training modules for different stakeholders. The SASA! approach examines gender aspects of power, the link between VAW and HIV/AIDS and aims to change attitudes and behaviours. The SASA! Methodology, as a HIV/EVAW approach developed in Uganda, may not always be an appropriate model for the Pacific. There would, however, be value in ensuring awareness and prevention efforts are more coordinated, focused and consistent.</p> <p>Similar approaches are already used across the breadth of EVAW work supported by DFAT in the Pacific, and a broad range of materials and information is already available from partners such as VWC and FWCC. For example, in Solomon Islands, a 6 month design process has led to a 'Safe Families' Program, which uses a methodology to engage collaboratively with communities to identify local ways to prevent violence and facilitate coalition work. DFAT is funding the use of the SASA! Methodology in PNG.</p>	<p>Suva and Port Vila Posts to discuss the usefulness of the SASA! approach or a more coordinated approach with FWCC and VWC in programming discussions.</p> <p><i>Pacific Women</i> is developing a roadmap to guide future EVAW programming. This will include a review of promising global practices which could be relevant to the Pacific, including SASA!. This information will be shared with program partners to inform discussion about prioritising future funding.</p>	<p>FWCC Manager, Suva Post</p> <p>VWC Manager, Port Vila Post</p> <p><i>Pacific Women/DFAT</i></p>

Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<p><b>6. DFAT should consider supporting a pilot multi-level intervention that targets community members and alcohol sellers to address heavy alcohol consumption as a risk factor for violence against women.</b></p>	<p>Partially Agree.</p> <p>DFAT could support local pilot initiatives to address heavy alcohol consumption through civil society or NGO programs. A pilot could develop lessons and an approach for a broader health sector response.</p> <p>DFAT generally approaches the use/abuse of alcohol primarily as a public health issue in the context of non-communicable diseases, via our support for the health sector. Any broader effort to address heavy alcohol consumption as a risk factor for violence against women should occur through the health sector. The focus of DFAT's efforts should remain on addressing gender power relations as the root cause of violence against women, noting that alcohol (and other substance) abuse is an exacerbating factor.</p>	<p>Pacific Posts to consider how to support local stakeholders to address use/abuse of alcohol and other substances as a factor in violence against women. This should be done according to country priorities and needs according to local context and available budget. Solomon Islands Post should share their experiences in working in this area.</p> <p>DFAT Canberra Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion section (GDI) to liaise with the Human Development (including Health) section to look at how the health sector is addressing heavy alcohol consumption.</p> <p>The Samoa Post is funding a case manager at the newly established drug and alcohol court. The outcomes of this initiative will be closely monitored.</p>	<p>Pacific Posts</p> <p>GDI</p>

Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<b><i>Increasing women's access to support services</i></b>			
<b>7. DFAT should continue to provide core support to these types of integrated models of service provision.</b>	Agree. DFAT is committed to supporting integrated models of service provision.	No new action required	N/a
<b>8. The review team recommends that DFAT consider providing direct support to PNG FSCs, particularly for the establishment of additional centres, provision of standardised training for healthcare providers, and the application of consistent treatment protocols across centres.</b>	Agree. PNG country plan for <i>Pacific Women</i> earmarks support for FSCs.	Post to oversee the PNG Partnership for Development, which includes the agreement to build three FSCs in 2015.	Port Moresby Post
<b>9. DFAT should consider broadening support for community-based services including safe houses, shelters, and crisis counselling as well as referral networks to facilitate survivors of violence in accessing the needed care and support.</b>	Agree. DFAT intends to continue supporting community-based services and referral networks such as the CAVAW in Vanuatu. Expansion of services will depend on budget available and other country priorities.	All Posts, with support from DFAT Canberra, to consider how to expand community-based services for survivors of violence.  PNG to continue to support refuges where appropriate, noting current efforts to triple the size of the existing refuge in Port Moresby and build accommodation for over 50 children, upgrade security of a children's shelter in Lae and design a shelter for Buka, Bougainville.	All Posts.

Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<p><b>10. DFAT should explore opportunities, in alignment with its well-documented objective to support and protect the rights of all Pacific women, to eliminate service barriers for the most marginalised women.</b></p>	<p>Agree.</p> <p>DFAT has a strong policy focus on access to services for people with disability, as well as other marginalised groups. Our approach could be strengthened by ensuring partners collect appropriate data on service users, involve representatives of marginalised groups and ensure accessibility of services to all women. This is specified in the <i>Pacific Women</i> monitoring and evaluation framework.</p>	<p>All Posts to work with implementing partners to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collection of data on marginalised groups to inform programming</li> <li>- Inclusion of marginalised groups in planning and implementation, for example by including the local national Disabled People's Organisation (DPO)</li> <li>- That programs and services are accessible to marginalised groups.</li> </ul>	<p>All Posts</p>
<p><b>11. Strengthen the demand side of justice with expansion of legal aid services (in PNG)</b></p>	<p>Agree.</p> <p>PALJP has supported expanded access to legal aid through the Public Solicitor's Office, which now has a branch or legal aid desk in at least 17 provinces and circuits to all 35 locations with the national court.</p> <p>Current capacity is on a positive trajectory to more fully meet the established need for legal aid services.</p> <p>The new design for law and justice includes a component to extend the demand side of better justice, and support promising community practices that reduce violence.</p>	<p>Port Moresby Post to monitor legal aid capacity compared to need for services.</p>	<p>Port Moresby Post</p>

Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<i>Increasing women's access to justice</i>			
<p><b>12. DFAT should continue to invest in the development of the FSV training curriculum development for FSVU staff and new police recruits and provide the requisite technical assistance to ensure training is systematically implemented.</b></p>	<p>Agree.</p> <p>The FSV training curriculum was completed in 2014 and new recruits are receiving training through the National Police Training College in Port Moresby. In addition to this, 25 Police trainers from 20 provinces have been trained as trainers and are training officers at the provincial level.</p> <p>The curriculum was intended to be shared with interested stakeholders and it can be easily modified to suit different contexts and audiences.</p>	<p>PNG law and justice program to continue to have a focus on training for FSVU staff. The FSVU Review (see recommendation 13 below) will provide recommendations for the new PNG law and justice program on how this may be improved.</p>	<p>Port Moresby Post.</p>
<p><b>13. DFAT has an opportunity to support the continued scale-up of FSVUs across PNG. DFAT should therefore invest in formative research focused on the highest-performing FSVUs (such as the one in Goroka), and use the findings to inform the strategic expansion of the initiative.</b></p>	<p>Agree.</p> <p>The PNG Law and Justice program has conducted a review of its investment in FSVUs in 2015 to assess capacity, progress and enable further support.</p>	<p>PNG Post to incorporate recommendations from the review into the new design.</p>	<p>Port Moresby Post.</p>

Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<p><b>14. Expanding Family and Sexual Offences Unit of the OPP to other provinces.</b> Along with continued support for expanding the FASO Unit in the National Capital District, the review team recommends that DFAT invest in replicating the unit in other provinces. The review team further recommends that priority for scaling be given to Goroka, where communication, cooperation and coordination among law and justice agencies show promising developments.</p>	<p>Disagree.</p> <p>The Provincial offices of the Office of the Public Prosecutor (OPP) are usually only staffed by one or two prosecutors. Only the OPP Waigani office has a sufficient number of prosecutors to form specialised Units, which already exist there. It is not practical for this recommendation to be implemented.</p> <p>DFAT is, however, dedicated to supporting the Office of the Public Prosecutor to build the capacity of the prosecutors in provincial branches, so they understand the complexities of prosecuting cases involving sexual offences and are equipped to provide effective legal support to FSV survivors.</p> <p>Under the Strongim Gavman Program DFAT will continue to support a prosecutions adviser, who is dedicated to supporting the regions with a particular focus on FSV.</p>	<p>No action required.</p> <p>DFAT will build the capacity of current prosecutors in provincial branches to support FSV survivors.</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p><b>15. DFAT should support the VCLMS in developing a systematic, long-term training and capacity building strategy for village courts, with emphasis on refresher sessions.</b></p>	<p>Agree.</p> <p>In PNG, the Village Court Training Manual was developed in 2014 and is being rolled out in the six priority provinces (identified in PALJP) and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. 51 village courts have been trained as trainers and over 850 village court officials have received training.</p>	<p>Training to be continued in priority provinces and will be a continued focus in the new PNG law and justice program.</p>	<p>Law &amp; Justice team, PNG Post</p>

Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<p><b>16. Through PALJP and VCLMS, DFAT should explore the feasibility of training village court magistrates in a secondary role aimed at violence prevention through community education and awareness-raising.</b></p>	<p>Disagree.</p> <p>While PNG Post agrees that village court magistrates could potentially play a role in violence prevention, this is not the primary role of VCLMS. The new Law and Justice program is focusing on building capacity of magistrates in their existing roles, in light of new and amended legislation on domestic violence.</p>	<p>No action.</p>	<p>Law &amp; Justice Team, PNG Post.</p>
<p><b>17. DFAT should consider providing funding to devise and pilot a methodology for transforming kastom court mediations in cases of violence to protect and promote women's rights, if the implementing partners (FWCC and VWC) support and steer the idea.</b></p>	<p>Partially agree.</p> <p>Vanuatu doesn't have 'kastom' courts, but is doing targeted research on village level dispute resolution as part of the new police and justice support program, which will involve VWC.</p> <p>In PNG, the Village Court Training Curriculum already has a module designed to equip village court magistrates in Gender and the handling of family and sexual violence cases. It is not clear what the role of FWCC would be in 'supporting/leading' this.</p>	<p>Port Vila and Port Moresby Posts to continue existing work on local level dispute resolution to inform any pilot in the future.</p>	<p>Law and Justice Managers, Port Vila and Port Moresby Posts</p>

Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<b><i>Strengthening the enabling environment</i></b>			
<p><b>18. Based on the intervention in Goroka, for example, PALJP should expand and promote sector-wide responses to violence within the Eastern Highlands and in other provinces.</b></p>	<p>Partially Agree.</p> <p>PALJP concluded operations in the Eastern Highlands Province after providing over 8 years of support there. The positive example of cross-sectoral service provision it demonstrated is still applicable to other provinces. Several provinces have effective 'referral mechanisms' or support networks for survivors of FSV between the hospitals, police stations, courts &amp; prosecutor's office, welfare divisions of the Community Development provincial offices as well as NGO's and church based organizations.</p> <p>The program will continue to support referral networks in the new design through improved coordination and collaboration between FSV partners at the provincial level. Some provinces currently hold regular monthly meetings to discuss case management issues i.e Lae, Morobe Province</p>	<p>Where relevant, the PNG law and justice program will include support to mechanisms which promote sector wide responses in the Eastern Highlands.</p>	<p>Law and Justice and Gender Equality Managers, Port Moresby Post.</p>



Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<p><b>19. DFAT can contribute significantly to building the evidence on what is working to effectively prevent and respond to violence against women by introducing the newly developed M&amp;E framework to select pilot countries where it supports EAW programming.</b></p>	<p>Partially agree.</p> <p>DFAT has circulated the ICRW 2013 M&amp;E framework to EAW managers in the Pacific for their information and use as appropriate. The intention is to pilot it in select countries. Before this can happen, however, it needs to be reconsidered in the context of new benchmarks and monitoring requirements of the newly merged DFAT. It should also be consistent with the <i>Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development</i> M&amp;E principles.</p>	<p>M&amp;E framework to be revised in light of new DFAT requirements for monitoring and benchmarking, and approach under the <i>Pacific Women</i> program.</p>	<p>Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion section (GDI)</p>
<p><b>20. DFAT should work across the gender equality pillars of its thematic strategy to identify, develop and test initiatives to promote women's leadership and political participation.</b></p>	<p>Agree.</p> <p>Women's leadership and political participation is critical and a key focus of DFAT's work in the Pacific through <i>Pacific Women</i>, a ten year, \$320 million initiative. It is also mainstreamed through other non-gender specific programs.</p>	<p><i>Pacific Women</i> to continue its work on women's leadership and political participation across the region.</p> <p>DFAT programs in the Pacific to continue efforts to mainstream women's leadership and decision-making.</p>	<p><i>Pacific Women</i> management team in Canberra and Suva.</p> <p>All Pacific programs.</p>

Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
<p><b>21. DFAT should work with program designers and implementers to conduct and evaluate programs that aim to reduce women's economic dependence and income inequality.</b></p> <p><i>Note this is linked with ensuring these programs: 'contribute to DFAT's ability to provide clear guidance on how to program to reduce experiences of violence.'</i></p>	<p>Agree.</p> <p>Women's economic empowerment is critical and a key focus of DFAT's work in the Pacific, through both mainstream programs and <i>Pacific Women</i>.</p> <p>DFAT is funding the Australian National University's State, Society and Governance in Melanesia (SSGM) program to undertake research in Melanesia on the links between violence against women and women's economic empowerment. DFAT will use this research to inform and guide both programs on ending violence, and economic empowerment programs, to reduce women's experience of violence.</p>	<p>DFAT programs in the Pacific to continue efforts to reduce women's economic dependence and income inequality through economic empowerment programs for women.</p> <p>Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion section (GDI) to monitor and distribute results of the SSGM research to all Posts, for implementation in ERAW and economic empowerment programs</p>	<p>All Pacific programs, including <i>Pacific Women</i>.</p> <p>Manager, SSGM research, GDI.</p>