

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



Phase 6

PROGRESS REPORT 4

YEAR 3: MAY - JUNE 2015 and
YEAR 4: JULY 2015 – NOVEMBER 2015



Staff retreat, 2015

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Box 1: VWC's Partnership Strategy Helps to Prevent VAW in Penama Province

Developing the partnership

Penama province is one of the top 3 “hot-spots” in Vanuatu, with extremely high rates of prevalence of all forms of VAW, along with Malampa and Sanma provinces. Progress Report 3 provided details of the long-term resistance to hearing VWC’s prevention messages in the past, despite having several active CAVAWs throughout the province over many years. Culture and tradition is observed and respected very highly in this province. Women do most of the work, men are very highly regarded, and there is a lot of discrimination and abuse against women. Though there are several CAVAWs in this province, it is not always easy for them to do their work, because community leaders – especially chiefs and church leaders – don’t always agree for them to do community awareness or help clients.

The Penama police patrol has a long history of partnering with VWC and SCC. The Commanding officer there is one of 4 ni-Vanuatu male advocates who have completed all 4 stages of the intensive male advocacy training with FWCC over several years. As a result, he has taken steps to promote the work of VWC, referred cases, and provided information to the public. A 5-day workshop with Anglican youths was done in year 1 due to a request from the Police at Saratamata. Over the last 3 years, VWC has also provided training to female police officers at the Saratamata post. Discussions were held by VWC and the Police on how best to engage with community leaders in the province, and this led to VWC initiating several other workshops.

A 5-day training with the Penama Council of Women (COW) in April 2014 on Ambae and the sharing of the VWC research findings with Penama local authorities in early May 2014 led to other opportunities to focus on prevention in the province that were documented in Progress Report 3, including a workshop at Asanvari on South Maewo which led to the establishment of Lavui CAVAW in August 2014, and a 5-day training with the Pentecost Council of Chiefs, which included a Vanuatu Cultural Centre field worker and an Area Secretary. The workshop with Pentecost chiefs was very heavy going, with many high status chiefs still strongly rejecting the view that women could be equal with men, or that women could be leaders. The participants thought it was about women wanting to take over leadership roles from men. By the third day, there was some air of relief as a few conceded that community leaders need to play a role; and by the end of the workshop a few agreed to continue to work with VWC, and admitted that there were cases that the police needed to deal with.

The impacts from partnership: more opportunities for prevention and better responses to VAW

One impact from these activities that VWC and SCC have observed through years 3 and 4 is **increased referrals** of domestic violence, rape and incest – to VWC, SCC, CAVAWs and the local police – particularly from places such as Central and South Pentecost, where no referrals were ever received before. These referrals have not just come from the Chiefs, Area Secretary and women leaders who attended the initial workshops; there is evidence that the women and men who attended the workshops have followed up and implemented their action plans by talking about the issue to other people, and telling them where to get help. Moreover, these referrals have been sustained since the workshops were held in early 2014 and have come from both Ambae and Pentecost.

Due to the intensive training and support provided by VWC to local police, there was also **increased and better investigation of the cases** which have led to several arrests, including 2 high-profile mass arrests. These arrests in turn result in increased awareness about the issue among the general community, who observe that cases are being dealt with by the courts, and offenders sent to the correctional centre. This in turn leads to more referrals. For example, SCC has had more rape cases referred following an initial referral by a Chief who attended the August 2014 training. After this first referral, the community realised that SCC could help other rape victims to escape from the situation,

to feel safe, and to get justice. Another Chief followed up by helping several women to apply for child maintenance, with SCC's assistance.

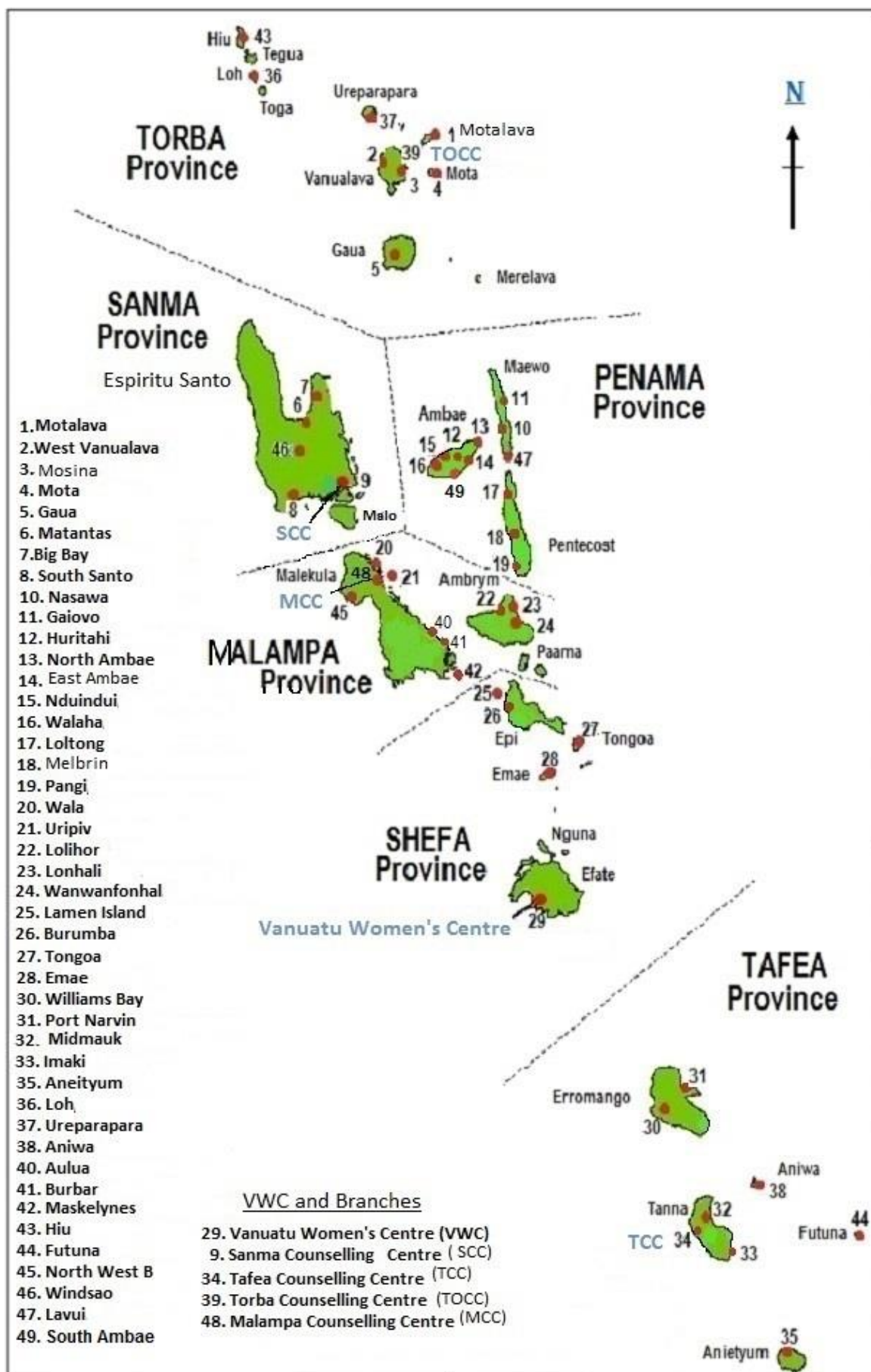
As a result of these first round of workshops, the President of the Penama Council of Women also followed up with a request for a workshop to be held in South Ambae, which VWC's CAVAW Officer and Counselling Supervisor did in June 2015. Although this workshop was only designed for women, several men turned up – they had attended the very first workshop for Anglican youth in year 1, and came because they wanted to learn more. An immediate impact from this workshop was that some of these men helped a woman (who had recently attempted suicide due to domestic violence) to get to the police to obtain an FPO, and the Chief accommodated the client at his home until the order was served, when she returned home.

The next step in this process was 2 workshops in Loltong in November 2015: one with women conducted by SCC, and another the following week with Loltong Chiefs in Northeast Pentecost conducted by VWC. This was a very important **breakthrough** because Chiefs from this area have refused several requests for visits by SCC. This request was a direct result of the Pentecost Council of Chiefs workshop held in 2014, and the implementation of his action plan by Chief Luke Voha of Loltongo village. Chiefs at *vira* level attended (middle to higher ranking chiefs), and as usual many were very cautious at first.

Over the 2 weeks of the workshop, about 10 women came from villages nearby to seek help while SCC was there, including for child maintenance, rape, domestic violence, and child sexual assault. For example, the wife of the local priest where the workshop was held was served with an FPO by the police who accompanied SCC (applied for by his wife). As a result of these reports, 8 arrests were made by police during the 2 weeks for serious offences, and there was also a case of a gang rape of a young women from a nearby area (this case is still under investigation).

VWC's strategy of including police in these workshops was very useful – because it helped to ensure that the cases that arose were dealt with immediately, and because the Chiefs have a graphic observation that VWC and the Police are providing the very same messages. Although the chiefs from the area where the young woman was gang-raped had boycotted the workshop, the Chiefs in the workshop had to sit up and take notice. There was a lot of discussion about the cases and the arrests in surrounding villages, and the Chiefs knew that public opinion was that they should deal with these issues properly. Another thing that helped was that one of the Chiefs had already had a good personal experience with VWC which he shared with other participants. His daughter had been living in Vila when her partner from another island, and was assisted by VWC to take out an FPO. When she tried to leave Vila to return home, the partner abducted one of the children. VWC with police assistance got the child returned to her mother, and both are now living back with the Chief.

Improvements in the implementation of the law have a huge impact on both women and men in communities: women learn that they do have rights and that they can claim them, men learn that they can no longer treat women with impunity, and Chiefs learn that even if a fine is imposed in the custom court, the law will still have to take its course. This message has been strongly promoted by the VWC Network in its awareness and training activities. **However, there are also challenges that have arisen**, due VWC's and SCC's effectiveness at following up on cases: one of the Chiefs who refused to attend the August 2014 training has begun to discredit claims of incest from his area, in order to avoid investigation. There are still many areas where VWC and SCC are still not allowed to go with their prevention messages, and there remain Chiefs from some areas who continue to boycott VWC's workshops and are cautious about or opposed to VWC's activities in communities.



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 style="text-align: center;">Exchange rate used in the PDD: Vatu 87 = AUD 1.00 Current exchange rate: Vatu 80 = AUD 1.00</p>
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List of Staff and Other Positions at December, 2015

VWC Staff

Coordinator	Merilyn Tahī	Counselling Supervisor	Fridah Butu
Lawyer 1/Deputy	Tatavola Matas	CAVAW Officer	Lynne Tule
Coordinator	Kelekele	Mobile Counsellor	Kristine Keasi
Lawyer 2	Jelinda Emleo Toa	Counsellor	Serah Garae
Finance/Office Manager	Lisa Ishmael Laban	Counsellor	Charlotte Wai
Finance/Admin Assistant	Sharlene Sarai	Counsellor	Juliet Buleko
Community Educator	Stephanie Haruel	Volunteer Counsellor	Meriam Bule
Research Officer	Leikita Abel	Office Assistant	Genista Twomey
Cleaner	Lily Binihi	Volunteers	La Tanya Bice, Sandrina Worer, Harina Binihi, Wendy Daniel
Gardener	Kerry Phillip		

Tafea Counselling Centre Staff

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

Torba Counselling Centre Staff

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

Sanma Counselling Centre Staff

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

Malampa Counselling Centre Staff

MCC Project Officer	Aureline Konkon	Counsellor	Eva Rowsy
Office Assistant	Caroline Natnaur	Counsellor	Vacant (next phase)
Volunteer	Jenny Donald,	Volunteer	Monique Tuasu

VWC Management Committee

VWC Coordinator	Merilyn Tahī	Trustee	John Liu
SCC Project Officer	Kathy Bani	Trustee	Moses Stephens
TOCC Project Officer	Grace Ralph	Trustee	Jocelyn Mete
TCC Project Officer	Dorinda Uguna	Trustee	Miriam Abel
Lawyer	Vola Matas		

Technical Assistance

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

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of program progress for the whole of year 3, and for the first 5 months of year 4 from July to November 2015. It also updates VWC's future program from December 2015 to June 2016 of year 4 when this phase of funding ceases.

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

VWC has made excellent progress towards achieving end-of-program and intermediate outcomes (full details are provided in section 7; only a selection of evidence is presented in this Executive Summary):

- There are several positive examples of changed behaviours and practices by police, at both the individual and institutional levels (see Box 1 and 2 and comprehensive details of evidence in section 7). At the individual level, this includes immediate arrests following provincial trainings (including for incest and gang rape, and by non-FPU officers who previously referred all cases of VAWC to the FPU), increased referrals to VWC and the Branches from Police (from places where no referrals have been received before, such as Craigcove), Police accompanying Branch staff during community awareness visits to communities, Police participating in trainings with other male leaders which reinforces mutual accountability to the law, and requests for VWC to hold workshops and talks on VAWC in their own communities (such as the Southwest Bay area of Malekula). At the institutional level, allowing VWC to conduct trainings at the national and provincial level is itself a significant change in practice compared to the beginning of this phase. VPF's new Family Violence Policy and Standard Operating Procedures are further evidence of changed practices; VWC has made a contribution to this outcome, along with other agencies and programs (through its trainings and advocacy over several years). These changes are credible evidence of the impact of VWC's trainings with the police, which has also contributed significantly to the implementation of the FPA in rural and remote areas.
- Each year of this phase have seen breakthroughs into new communities in various parts of the country that have previously refused VWC's requests to undertake prevention work. In the last 12 months, this is particularly in Malampa and Penama Provinces (see Box 1 and 2), as well as in Tafea province (Box 4 and 14), including on Maewo and Port Narvin.
- There is a further increase in the number of requests for longer 5-day workshops and trainings from VWC. At the beginning of this phase, the majority of prevention sessions were initiated by VWC (see criteria for targeting in section 7). This increase in demand is a very important change, because it shows that there are more people and agencies who want to learn more about VAWC, whereas at the beginning of this phase, these people did not see VAWC as a problem that needed to be addressed. It also shows that there is increased community acceptance that VAWC is a crime and a violation of human rights (component 3 outcome). Moreover, it demonstrates that VWC's community awareness workshops and trainings are effective and of high quality, since these requests are often "ripple effects" initiated by people who have already undergone some training or participated in awareness workshops, and see the need for VWC's prevention messages to be broadcast more widely (see Box 2 and 3). VWC has 39 outstanding requests for 5-day workshops or trainings at December 2015, compared with 25 at December 2014. This includes 14 from women's leaders/groups, 19 from Chiefs/other male leaders, 7 from Church groups, 5 from community groups, 1 from a Provincial Government (Malampa), and 1 from Oxfam.
- 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. New referrals have come from Church leaders, women's leaders, the family and friends of clients, clients who have managed to bring about a change in their lives, Chiefs (see Box 4), and male advocates (see section 7 for details of evidence).

- In addition to referrals, there are several breakthroughs in partnerships with Churches: the Anglican Bishop has given permission for all local churches to accept SCC's initiatives to conduct talks and workshops; the first training has been done with a Provincial Council of Churches (in Tafea); and the partnership with the Southern Islands Presbytery has resulted in a commitment for VWC to be included as one of the electives that women and men may take at their annual conference. These are important institutional changes because they provide opportunities to deepen the knowledge about VAW and to extend the reach of prevention work through the church. (See other examples in section 7.)
- Increased interest, statements and actions by some Government duty-bearers, including Provincial Governments (see Box 3 for details of breakthroughs in Tafea Province, including the first 5-day training with Provincial Councillors on VAWC in the country, and the first provincial government to formally join the 16 Days of Activism campaign – these are direct outcomes of the intensive focus on Tafea province during this phase). Female Municipal Councillors in Port Vila have made requests for prevention sessions; this is a direct result of awareness-raising undertaken by VWC after TC Pam. In addition to the establishment of a dedicated room for survivors of VAWC at Port Vila hospital (noted in Progress Report 3), SCC and MCC have established links with the Northern District and Norsup hospitals to make similar arrangements to give priority to survivors and SCC has been approached to develop referral protocols.
- Another breakthrough over the last 12 months has been with the courts and prosecutors. VWC was invited 3 times by the Chief Justice to give a short talk to judges as part of their training. There are promising signs of changes in practices and protocols: VWC and SCC staff have been asked to assist child sexual abuse victims to give evidence in court; there is agreement that VWC Lawyers will be notified before FPA hearings, to prepare the victim for court; and there are improved case management systems for FPA matters.

One of the reasons that VWC has experienced such an increase in requests for community awareness workshops and trainings, is because each workshop challenges participants to develop organisational or individual action plans to address VAWV. The implementation of these plans is a very important change in behaviour that contributes to the prevention of VAW; these “ripple effects” are responsible for many of the outcomes listed above, and help to consolidate the partnerships with key local stakeholders, including Chiefs, Churches and Police.

A strong theme in the counselling case studies from the last 2 year is that women are taking steps to end the violence after hearing about their rights from VWC community-based prevention sessions, although sometimes it can take many years for women to act on this due to controlling behaviour by husbands (Box 8). These provide good evidence of the quality and effectiveness of VWC's prevention activities. Other case studies (selected from a larger group of stories documented over the last 12 months for this report) demonstrate the following (see section 7 for more details and evidence):

- the impacts of police engagement in VWC community-based prevention sessions (Box 7);
- the effectiveness of FPOs at protecting women, and in some cases of encouraging behaviour change among men;
- the effectiveness of services provided by the newly established MCC;
- the challenges that women face in dealing with the cycle of violence (Box 8);
- effective efforts by VWC at restoring custody and access to children (Boxes 4 and 5);
- the impacts of the counselling process (Box 8 and 9) and Counsellors' application of their skills to assist clients to address emotional violence;
- the tensions between custom, impunity and access to justice (Box 4 and 7);
- successful cases of women claiming their rights to property and child maintenance (and the challenges associated with enforcing court judgements, Box 4, 5 and 9); and
- the serious threats that can arise for Counsellors working in very small communities (Box 6).

The establishment of the new Malampa Branch in March 2015 is a highlight for year 3. Evidence is presented in sections 3 and 7 of this report that MCC has got off to a flying start, with good outreach to other stakeholders and service-providers, including a strong working relationship with the local police following VWC's provincial police training. MCC had 149 counselling sessions in year 3 from March 2015, and 240 in year 4; in addition, 140 people were assisted with information.

The number of women and children provided with direct assistance to end violence has increased significantly since year 1 (Table 4.1.7 of Annex 5A and Chart 7.1 in section 7):

- During year 3 from July 2014 to June 2015, 4594 counselling sessions were provided to clients by the VWC Network (VWC, Branches and CAVAWs): 97% were with women, 3% with girls and 0.3% with boys. This includes 1667 new clients and 2927 repeat counselling sessions. In addition 3507 people requested information over year 3, including 3% from girls and 3% from boys.
- The number of counselling sessions seen by the VWC Network increased by 92% from year 1 to year 3 from 2,396 to 4,594. This shows the extent of the need; it is also good evidence of the quality of community-based prevention services, because many more women are coming forward to seek help to stop the violence following community awareness and training workshops/talks.
- In the first 5 months of year 4 from July to December 2015, there were 2296 counselling sessions, including 577 new clients and 1717 follow-up counselling sessions; and a further 484 women, men, boys and girls requested information.
- This gives a total of 8101 people assisted directly with counselling and information in year 3 and 2,776 assisted in year 4 to date.
- Of these, 369 women and their accompanying children were assisted to access justice and/or provided with protection from violence through the client support fund in year 3, and 203 for the first 5 months of year 3; this is a 205% increase in the number of women assisted with this fund since the beginning of this phase. Of these, 33 women and children were assisted with safe house services in year 3 and 31 in the first 5 months of year 4. This is a 365% increase over the number needing the safe house in year 1.
- The VWC Network assisted 280 women to obtain FPOs in year 1, 369 in year 2, 617 in year 3, and 247 from July to November of year 4 (this is a 112% increase over FPOs facilitated in year 1). 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 the facilitation of FPOs for women from rural areas by VWC and the Branches.
- Legal assistance by VWC's Lawyers was provided to 147 women in year 3, and 197 from July to November 2015 (a 311% increase over year 1, due to the appointment of a 2nd Lawyer); 59 new cases were registered with the Courts since July 2013 including 15 from July to November 2015. In addition, 200 women were assisted with court and medical fees to progress their cases in year 3, and a further 100 in year 4 to date.
- Law and justice officials trained include: 145 in year 3 including 121 men and 24 women; and 81 in year 4 to date including 76 men and 5 women (Table 10.5 of Annex 5A).
- VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs did 459 community awareness activities in year 3 and 292 of these were done by CAVAWs; this demonstrates the extensive reach of VWC prevention work throughout Vanuatu. 61% of the year 3 sessions were with community groups, 10% with schools, 19% with women's groups, and the remainder with others. 65% were with new target groups and 35% were follow-up sessions. A further 92 sessions were done by VWC and the Branches in year 4, and 25 of these were follow-up activities.
- For year 3, there were 29,430 participants in community awareness sessions, including those who attended more than one session: 10,646 women (36%), 6625 girls (23%), 6346 men (22%)

and 5813 boys (20%). For year 4, there were 3050 participants to date: 1279 women, 562 girls, 766 men and 443 boys.

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

The majority of annual targets were achieved in year 3, and good progress was made towards year 4 targets. There is sound evidence of the quality and reach of outputs (see the box above for evidence on quality, with more details in section 7.1 and 7.2).

- Of 151 activities planned for year 3, 129 were fully achieved (86%), 9 targets were exceeded (5%), 10 were partly achieved (6%), and 4 were not achieved (3%) (section 3.1).
- The highlight of the year was the early establishment of the Malampa Branch in March 2015 (compared with the PDD target to open the new Branch in year 4). Other targets exceeded include: 18 mobile counselling visits including 8 to evacuation centres following TC Pam, 3 provincial trainings provided to CAVAWs (compared with a target of 2), visits to Branches (16 visits done compared with an annual plan target of 7), training provided to other agencies (5 trainings done compared with a target of 3), and male advocacy training (3 trainings done compared with a target of 2).
- Activities partly achieved in year 3 included: peer and group counselling supervision sessions (20 done by VWC and 13 by SCC compared with an annual target of 24); radio programs by VWC, SCC and TCC (VWC did 22 due to the resignation of the Community Educator, SCC did 36, and TCC did 39 compared with a target of 40); delays with finalising the CAVAW manual; 3 male advocates trained at the RTP compared with a target of 6 CAVAWs or male advocates (however, 4 people from other agencies were trained at the RTP compared with a PDD target of 1 per year); staff performance reports; and internal auditing (this was completed, but reports were not provided by Law Partners).
- Activities not achieved during year 3 include: the annual audit for 2013/2014 (year 2), which commenced in year 4; the annual public meeting for VWC; no newsletters were produced due to the resignation of the Community Educator; and very little work was done on the research on custom and VAW.
- Of the 142 activities planned for July-November 2015, 6 were achieved ahead of schedule (4%), 97 were fully achieved (68%), 22 were partly achieved (15%), and 17 were not achieved (12%). Most of the activities that were partly achieved or not achieved have been rescheduled to later in year 4 and will be achieved by June 2016 (section 3.2 and section 5). These include counsellor trainings and supervision, mobile counselling by VWC and the Branches, CAVAW trainings, and internal and annual audits. Targets that were exceeded included: Branch visits and attachments (11 visits done in the first 5 months of year 4 compared with a target of 3); and training of other agencies (4 trainings done compared with a target of 2).

Highlights in the improvement of staff capacity include the following:

- The Lawyer/Deputy, SCC Community Educator, SCC Project Officer, Counselling Supervisor and the CAVAW Officer have all taken responsibility to plan and implement 5-day community awareness workshops/trainings, sometimes with others assisting for specific sessions (the new Lawyer, Research Officer and Finance/Office Manager). The Lawyer/Deputy, VWC Research Officer and SCC Community Educator have also begun to develop experience at training men. (This compares with only the VWC Coordinator and SCC Project Officer with these skills at the beginning of this phase.)
- Selected senior staff have been identified to take on management training opportunities, through attachments to other centres as well as through external trainings such as the recent one offered on personnel management by Stretem Rod Blong Jastis.
- The new VWC Community Educator and Research Officer are now representing VWC in various committees and forums.

- The new VWC Community Educator has already begun to produce 15 minute radio programs, although more capacity building and practice is needed for her to plan and deliver 30 minute programs.

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

- Provincial trainings have now been done with CAVAWs in all provinces; while there is some evidence that individual CAVAW members have improved their capacity, many challenges remain (see section 4.2 and 7.2 for details of challenges and successes).
- Foreign exchange shortfalls, overspending in some areas (mainly workshops and trainings) and the failure of TC Pam Recovery funds to be released has required VWC to re-allocate funds put aside for Branch buildings to ongoing costs (see the financial report and section 4.2 for more details). Nevertheless, VWC has made a holding deposit on 2 plots of land in Lenakel, and is currently undertaking title searches through a properties Lawyer before paying for the land in full.
- There is increased demand for VWC counselling sessions – a 31% increase in the workload for VWC Counsellors in the last 5 months alone, and 92% increase overall for the VWC Network since year 1). This poses a risk to counselling quality because it increases the possibility of Counsellor burnout, particularly when VWC Counsellors are on leave, ill, engaged in mobile counselling away from the centre, or on attachment to Branches to provide support. VWC proposes to employ another Volunteer Counsellor for the remainder of year 4 to meet this increased demand. The addition of a 6th counselling position will be considered in planning for the next phase of funding in January 2016. Non-counselling staff have already been trained in basic communication skills so that they can step in if need be to ensure that no clients are turned away.

Highlights for the Remainder of Year 4, December 2015 – June 2016 (section 5)

- VWC will hold its program design workshop in January 2016, after holding a consultation with local stakeholders in Vila to receive input into the design. (Consultations have already taken place on the new design with CAVAWs, and male advocates during year 3 and year 4 trainings.)
- All Branches and VWC will be undertaking mobile counselling to extend outreach to women who cannot access services at the centres. Annual counsellor training (facilitated by FWCC's graduate social worker/counsellor supervisor/trainer) and VWC's own in-house training for Counsellors will be held in February. Other key staff will also attend these trainings so that they can provide counselling if needed when counsellors are over-stretched.
- Monitoring and support visits will be made to TCC and TOCC in March and MCC in May. Five legal assistance visits are scheduled including 2 to SCC, and 1 each to TOCC, MCC and TCC.
- Additional CAVAW training and support visits will be held with 4 Tafea CAVAWs in March (but only if additional TC Pam recovery funds are made available during year 4).
- 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, and 2 CAVAW members will be attached to VWC and SCC.
- Two 5-day community awareness workshops will be held with women in Vila in March at Ohlen 75 and Anamburu (responding to requests from Port Vila female Councillors), and one with women on North Pentecost in April.
- Three more trainings will be held with other agencies including 2-day follow-up sessions with the VPF and Corrections in Port Vila, and a training with new participants from Oxfam in February.
- Two male advocacy workshops will be held in Vila, one for 5 days with North Tanna Chiefs, and one 2-day follow-up with the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs, both in May.
- A training of trainers will be held with VWC and Branch staff in March to increase their capacity to hold trainings with men.

Financial Report (section 6)

Annex 3 and 4 provide details of funds received and expenditure and update the June 2015 Acquittal and the acquittal included in the Annual Plan for year 4. Tables 1 to 5 of Annex 3A summarise year 3 funds received and expenditure, and tables 6 to 10 summarise these details for year 4.

- Australian Aid income available for year 4 at 30th November 2015 was Vt 117,456,780 which included: Vt 14,190,380 carried forward from year 3 (these funds were set aside during this phase for the purchase or construction of a Branch building); and Vt 103,266,400 received for the year 4 tranche on 5/08/2015 (A\$1,290,845).
- Vt 50,777,142 was spent by VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC from July to November 2015, and Vt 7,188,587 was transferred to SCC for year 4 deliverables.
- **The revised budget for year 4 for VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC is Vt 109,234,324. This is Vt 18,457,035 less than was budgeted in the Annual Plan for Year 4, a variation of 14%.** This assumes that no additional finance will be made available from the TC Pam Recovery Funds.
- The revised Cost Schedule for year 4 gives the highest priority to prevention and response service delivery including client support, community awareness workshops and trainings, and Branch deliverables.
- The revised budget for SCC is Vt 13,268,571 which is Vt 372,585 (3%) less than expected in the Annual Plan for year 4. The budgets for TCC, TOCC and MCC have all increased somewhat, taking into account actual costs in the first part of year 4.

There was overspending in several areas during the first 5 months of year 4 due to the increased demand for workshops and trainings, and because the TC Pam Recovery Project funds were not made available. This has been addressed in the revised budget by making several cuts, including the following (see Annex 3D and the change frame in Annex 3E for more details and other savings):

- The revised budget does not include the purchase of a new car (Vt3,000,000 was allocated for this in the annual plan for year 4); the allocation for Branch buildings is reduced from Vt 21,000,000 to Vt 7,925,752; VWC has cancelled its staff medical insurance; and the National Conference has been cancelled (a consultation with stakeholders will be held instead in early January to feed into workshoping for the new program design).
- If VWC's proposal for a TC Pam Recovery Project is funded, the budget will be revised accordingly and allocations for these and other items may be increased.

VWC had a foreign exchange loss of Vt 9,037,119 from the year 4 tranche. This is 8% less than the PDD budget for year 4, and VWC also had a loss of Vt 211,163 from the year 3 tranche.

- This was greater than expected: the Annual Plan for year 4 assumed a shortfall of Vt 5,163,381.

VWC deposited Vt 70,000,000 into a new deposit account (Annex 3G to 3I) to earn interest. Vt329,708 was earned in interest to 30th November 2015. These funds and any additional interest will be re-deposited to VWC's main account when the term deposit account is closed in 2016.

The expected date of the next acquittal is likely to be April or May 2016. Additional funds of Vt 35,891,761 need to be acquitted to reach the 70% target (section 6.5 and Table 16 of Annex 3A). It is assumed that this needs to be acquitted before the first tranche is transferred for the next phase.

VWC's Contract requires a final acquittal to be included in the Activity Completion Report (ACR) for this phase. The contract requires the ACR to be submitted 30 days after the end of this phase – by the end of July 2016. This is not a realistic target for VWC and it is proposed that this be extended at least until the end of August. It may be necessary for VWC to draw temporarily on the funds set aside for severance allowance liabilities in order to ensure continuity of program deliverables and staff salaries before the first tranche of funds for the next phase is transferred.

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 and ends in June 2016.

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 rural network of 44 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" November 2012.
- VWC "Annual Plan for Year 2, July 2013–June 2014", April 2013.
- VWC "Progress Report 2", 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.
- VWC "Progress Report 3", December 2014.
- VWC "Annual Work Plan 4: July 2015 – June 2016", May 2015.
- VWC "Financial Acquittals, Year 3", June 2015.

Report Preparation

This Progress Report is the final one for this phase. It summarises progress made on implementing activities and achieving outcomes over the whole of year 3 (July 2014–June 2015) and for the first 5 months of year 3 (July–November 2015). It is based on quantitative and qualitative data and participatory workshops with VWC staff over two weeks and was prepared with contributions from several VWC staff including the Coordinator, Lawyer/Deputy, Counselling Supervisor, Research Officer, Community Education Officer, CAVAW Officer, Branch Project Officers, Finance/Office Manager, and the Australian Consultant in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Report preparation is 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 3: July 2014 – June 2015

Overall, good progress was made during year 3 toward achieving outputs. Details are included at Annex 1A. Of 151 activities planned for year 3, 129 were fully achieved (86%), 9 targets were exceeded (5%), 10 were partly achieved (6%), and 4 were not achieved (3%). The highlight for the year was the establishment of the new Branch in Malampa in March 2015, which was planned for year 4 in the PDD rather than year 3; MCC also achieved more counselling supervision sessions than were planned in its first year, and more community awareness sessions. Other Annual Plan and PDD targets that were exceeded include the following:

- 18 mobile counselling visits were done compared with an annual plan and PDD target of 16.
- Three provincial trainings were provided to CAVAWs rather than 2 as planned in the Annual Work Plan for year 3, including CAVAWs in Malampa, Penama and Shefa provinces.
- Each of the branches (including the newly established MCC) took on the additional responsibility of providing training on FPOs to at least 1 CAVAW in their provinces, linked to special events, to increase the number of CAVAWs with the capacity to assist women with gaining FPOs.
- The other main areas where VWC exceeded targets were in the support provided to Branches (16 visits were made by VWC staff to the Branches, compared with a target of 7 in the Annual Plan), in the training provided to other agencies (5 trainings were provided to the VPF, VMF and Corrections, compared with an annual plan target of 3), and male advocacy training (3 were provided compared with an annual plan target of 2).

Activities partly achieved included the following:

- 24 peer and group supervision sessions were planned for VWC and each Branch, compared with 20 done by VWC and 13 by SCC,
- 40 radio programs were planned for VWC, SCC and TCC; TCC did 39 (due to closure of the stations following TC Pam), SCC did 36, and VWC did 22 (due to the delay in appointing a Community Educator).
- The CAVAW manual was delayed, and only 3 male advocates and 1 female police officer attended FWCC's Regional Training Program (RTP), compared with an annual plan target of 6.
- Several administrative activities were partly achieved, including staff performance reports, internal auditing, and a delay in holding the 2nd Program Coordination Committee meeting.

Activities that were not achieved included: the annual audit for 2013/2014 (year 2), which commenced in year 4; VWC's annual public meeting was not held as planned; no newsletters were produced following the resignation of the former Community Educator; and very little work was done on the research on custom and VAW.

COMPONENT 1: COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Of the 13 activities planned for this component for year 3, 11 were fully achieved, and 1 was partly achieved. The target partly achieved was for group and peer supervision and case review. A target of 24 group and/or peer supervisions of VWC Counsellors was set at the beginning of year 3 to monitor and enhance the quality of counselling; this compares with a total of 20 group and peer supervisions actually done. Of the 20, 7 were done in May and June. Targets were exceeded for one activity: 18 mobile counselling visits were done, compared with an annual plan target of 16; 8 of these were visits to evacuation centres following TC Pam.

VWC's Lawyers assisted 147 clients throughout year 3 and 67 of these were new and repeat clients for divorce. Of the 147 clients, 45 were assisted in May and June. 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), the provision of funds to make arrests on outer islands, and the provision of safe house assistance to 24 clients and their children. In year 3, VWC assisted 216 clients using the client support fund; of these, 26 were during May and June. Throughout year 3, 117 clients were supported with the court fees fund, and of these, 72 were child maintenance claims.

COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWs

Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) Branch Activities

Of 21 activities planned over year 3, SCC fully achieved 20 and 1 was achieved partly achieved. SCC held 6 workshops as targeted for the year. Six workshops were held at Palon, Banban, Nduindui, Enkul, Mavunlef and Big Bay. One VWC Counsellor accompanied SCC staff to Enkul as part of her training. The Nduindui workshop included all the 3 Nduindui CAVAW members who participated in the workshop as part of their training. Six mobile counselling activities were done during the period which included Police from the Family Protection Unit. This was the first time for the FPU to be part of SCC awareness talks in the mobile counselling activities. Eight peer supervisions, 2 group supervisions, and 4 role plays were done in year 3. Daily case reviews were done with the SCC Project Officer and senior counsellors on difficult cases. The Pangi and Melbrin CAVAWs were trained during the SCC Project Officers visit to Pentecost.

SCC Counselling and Support Services: A total of 1,405 new and repeat clients were assisted in year 3: 1,101 clients were seen at the Centre, 294 through phone and 10 through mobile counselling. Of these clients, 27 were girls. One thousand two hundred and fifteen people requested information (978 women, 43 girls, 163 men and 31 boys). There were 497 cases of domestic violence. SCC assisted 4 clients with client support fund in May to June 2015 (all fuel for police to assist client and server FPO).

SCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: A total of 20 Community awareness activities were conducted in Year 3. Seventeen were targeted at new communities and 3 to communities SCC had been to in the past. Total participants included 381 women, 151 girls, 53 men & 106 boys. Six community awareness workshops were done and 7 special events were celebrated: the National Children's Day, SCC day, International Peace Day, International Rural women's day, the 16 Days Activism, International Women's Day and National Women's day celebration. Thirty-six radio programs were done in year 3; of these, 8 were done in May and June. This was the activity that was partly achieved, compared with a target of 40 for the year. Ongoing support was provided to CAVAWs particularly those in Sanma and Penama province. A member of the South Santo CAVAW was attached to SCC during the preparation of the National Women's day and she was also present during the 2 days forum.

SCC Branch Management: One SCC Counsellor assisted with counseling at Malampa Counselling Centre in May. This was to provide assistance and support to the new MCC counsellor. The SCC Counsellor delivered a speech on behalf of the VWC during the National Women's Day celebrations at the Malampa Provincial Headquarters. SCC sent all monthly reports to VWC in year 3.

Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) Branch Activities

Out of 20 activities planned for year 3, 18 were fully achieved, and 2 were partly achieved. No radio programs were done from March to June due to the cyclone damage to the radio station; however 39 radio programs were done over year 3 compared with a target of 40. Only 3 mobile counsellings were done, compared with a target of 4. This was partly due to the impact of TC Pam.

TCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services: A total of 563 people were assisted in year 3: 266 counseling sessions were held (150 new clients and 116 repeat) and there were 297 requests for information (118 women, 1 girl, 177 men and 1 boy). Out of these, in May and June; 6 domestic

violence cases and 5 sexual assault cases were reported to the police. Five child maintenance cases were referred to the island court and TCC facilitated 5 FPO applications. Through the client support fund, the centre assisted 67 clients over the year by paying for transport, fuel for police to serve Family Protection Orders, food for clients and accommodations for clients at the safe house. Twenty-six peer supervisions, role-plays and debriefings were done with counsellors over the year, to supervise and train them.

TCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: TCC conducted 6 community awareness visits over the year as planned: 1 awareness talk was done in Lamaruan in May with total participants of 65 including 37 women, 16 girls and 12 boys. A public talk was done in Port Resolution community on National Women's Day. There were 43 participants including 25 women, 20 men, 10 girls and 13 boys. Ongoing support to CAVAWs was provided by phone. A lot of attention was focused on working with CAVAWs and the newly appointed volunteers to train and support them during year 3. CAVAW members assisted with client cases at the center. There is ongoing and very good working relationship with police for the monitoring implementation of FPA, enforcements of FPOs and sexual assault cases. There were weekly visits to the Centre by Police officers. Some Male advocates worked with TCC by referring clients to the centre, monitoring FPOs issued by the court and accompanying TCC to do community awareness.

TCC Branch Management: The TCC Project Officer was dismissed in June and the counselor was suspended for 2 weeks. VWC provided support to Tafea Counselling center in management and counselling during June.

Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) Branch Activities

Of the 19 activities planned for year 3, TOCC fully achieved 18, and targets were exceeded for one activity. In May and June, 2 CAVAW Committees were trained on FPO applications, compared to a target of 1 for that period.

TOCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services: A total of 37 clients: 32 women and 5 girls were assisted in May and June at ToCC. Of these 14 were new and 23 were repeat clients; there were 192 clients for the whole of year 3. Thirty one people requested information in May and June compared to a total of 196 in year 3. Four clients were assisted with client support fund and 10 over the whole of year 3. Two clients were supported with Court fee fund, and a total of 9 in year 3. Two clients obtained FPOs during this period while 14 clients obtained FPOs during year 3. Two mobile counselling activities were done at Tanlap and Anglican Diocese of Banks and Torres. One counsellors meeting was held, 1 group, 2 peer supervision and 2 role-plays were done in May and June to build staff capacity.

ToCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: Over year 3, a total of 1,547 people (568 women, 346 girls, 344 men and 289 boys) participated in 40 community awareness activities; 23 of these were to new places and the remainder were follow-ups to locations where TOCC has provided awareness activities in the past. In May and June, 6 public talks were held in 6 communities on Mota Island including Garamal, Gamalna, Lotawora, Tuqetap, Mariu and Lotawan. ToCC conducted 1 public talk to years 11 and 12 students at Arep School during May and June. The TOCC Project Officer gave a talk to participants of an education training program. The talk focused on VWC Services, DV, FPA/FPO and Research Findings. A total of 313 people participated in these public talks including 142 women, 94 girls, 35 men and 42 boys.

Torba Branch Management: The centre had 2 staff meetings during May and June discussing special events, work plan and management.

Malampa Counselling Centre (MCC) Branch Activities

Of 19 activities planned for year 3, 17 were fully achieved and 2 were achieved in advance. The activities that were achieved in advance were counselling supervision and community awareness workshops and talks. VWC had not planned any counselling supervision and training but 3 were held soon after MCC was established by the VWC Counsellor Supervisor. Six community awareness activities were planned over year 3 and 9 were done. Of these 9, three were done during May and June.

MCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services: A total of 149 people were assisted over the year 3 for counselling and information requests. There were 80 counselling sessions in year 3: 74 were seen at the centre and 6 through phone counselling; of these 1 is a girl and 3 were boys. Of the 80 counselling sessions in year 3, 44 of these were during May and June. Information was provided to 69 people (28 women, 39 men and 2 boys) throughout year 3.

MCC Community Education and Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: A total of 8 community awareness activities were done over the whole of year 3 (including special events), with 476 participants including 169 women, 121 girls, 96 men and 90 boys. In May to June, a 5-day workshop was held at Litzlitz facilitated by the VWC Legal Officer and 3 awareness talks were held, and 1 special event talk at the Malampa Handicraft Centre for International Women's Day. The 3 awareness talks were with year 9 and 10 Lakatoro students, TAG members, and the AOG community on Atchin Island. International Women's Day was celebrated with the Malampa Handicraft Centre. Ongoing Support was provided to CAVAWs, particularly North West B.

MCC Branch Management: VWC dismissed the MCC Project Officer in April and promoted the MCC Counsellor to the position of Project Officer and the Office Assistant to Counsellor. The MCC Project Officer, while in the position of Counsellor, attended the workshop for preparing the annual plan for year 4 and also attended a week attachment to VWC in the counselling section. MCC has a good working relationship with the Courts and Police in Lakatoro. MCC has done courtesy calls to several organisations such as the Provincial Government, Courts, Police and the Hospital. MCC has created a good working relationship with these stakeholders, who provided assistance with MCC cases. MCC has also raised awareness about the services offered by Malampa Counselling Centre at the market house in Lakatoro.

VWC Support to Branches

Of the 5 activities planned for output 2.2, 4 were fully achieved and VWC exceeded targets for one activity: VWC made 16 monitoring visits to branches over the year, compared to 7 included in the Annual Plan for year 3. Of these, 2 were during May and June. Branch Project Officers were attached to VWC during the progress report writing and annual plan for year 4. Five legal training visits to branches were done in year 3; 2 of these were done in June.

A focus over the last quarter of year 3 was empowering and nurturing the staff of the Malampa Counselling Centre, where the Counselling Supervisor and selected VWC and SCC Counsellors assisted MCC. The MCC Project Officer attended a workshop in Litzlitz facilitated by the Legal Officer as part of her training.

CAVAW Activities

Nine activities were planned for output 2.3; all 9 were fully achieved. The total number of community awareness activities done by CAVAWs was 292; 25 CAVAWs did 7 or more community awareness and some CAVAWs held special events. A total of 1,675 people were assisted by CAVAWs over year 3; this includes 463 clients (435 women, 25 girls and 3 boys) who received counselling and 1,212 people (705 women, 30 girls, 461 men and 16 boys) who requested information.

VWC Support to CAVAWs

Twelve activities were planned for output 2.4 over the whole of year 3; 8 were fully achieved, and 2 were partly achieved. VWC originally planned to send a total of 6 CAVAWs or male advocates to the FWCC RTP; 4 attended: 2 male advocates from Tanna and South Santo CAVAW attended the training funded by VWC and one female police officer and one male advocate from the SCC budget. The CAVAW manual had some further work done on it, but it was not finalized as planned in year 3.

PDD and Annual Plan targets were exceeded for 2 activities. The Annual Plan for Year 3 planned for 2 provincial trainings with CAVAWs in Malampa and Penama provinces. This target was exceeded because Shefa CAVAWs were also trained in year 3. Although VWC had planned for the Branch to be established in Malampa in year 3 in the Annual Plan, the PDD planned for this to happen in year 4. This was possible because VWC had saved foreign exchange earnings over years 1, 2 and 3.

COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Community Awareness: Eight activities were planned for community awareness and 6 were fully achieved, 1 was partly achieved and 1 was not achieved. The activity partly achieved was the radio programs. Fifteen radio programs were produced compared to a target of 40. The new Community Educator was recruited in May, thus radio programs were not done prior to the appointment of the new Community Educator. No newsletters were done during year 3 again due to the resignation of the former Community Educator and the late recruitment of the new Community Educator.

Data Collection and Research: Of the 3 activities planned, 2 were fully achieved and 1 was not achieved. The research on custom, violence against women and children and women's human rights was postponed.

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

Six activities were fully achieved, and targets were exceeded for 2 activities. Five trainings were provided to other agencies compared with a target of 3: Vanuatu Police Force and Vanuatu Mobile Force in July in Vila, the Luganville Police and Luganville Corrections Services in October and the Vanuatu Police Force in Vila in November. There were 2 trainings planned for May and June with VANGO and the Vanuatu Police Force Executive, however, these did not occur as planned due to lack of follow-up by the partner agencies. VWC continued to lobby at all forums throughout year 3. The Vanuatu Police Force's family violence policy and standard operating procedure came into force in June 2015.

The Annual Plan for Year 3 planned for 2 male advocacy trainings to take place. Three trainings were held in total. One was held with the Pentecost Council of Chiefs in August, one was held in March with the North Tanna Chiefs living in Vila, and one was held in June with national male advocates; and a 1-day follow-up was also held in June with the North Tanna Chiefs.

COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Of the 15 activities planned for component 5 over year 3, 3 were partly achieved and 2 were not achieved, and the remainder were fully achieved. The activities partly achieved were the staff performance reports, internal auditing (the monthly internal auditing was completed by Law Partners, but they did not provide reports to VWC), and the second Program Coordination Committee meeting for year 3 was postponed to year 4. The staff performance report will be completed in year 4. Activities not achieved include the annual audit for year 2 (postponed to year 4), and the VWC annual public meeting. FWCC provided technical assistance to VWC during the annual counsellor training in September.

3.2 Review of Program Progress, Year 4: July – November 2015

Of the 142 activities planned for July-November 2015, 6 were achieved ahead of schedule or exceeded targets (4%), 97 were fully achieved (68%), 22 were partly achieved (15%), and 17 were not achieved (12%). Most of the activities that were partly achieved or not achieved have been rescheduled to later in year 4 and will be achieved by June 2016, such as counsellor training, mobile counsellings for VWC and all Branches, counselling supervision by the Branches, CAVAW trainings including legal training, and annual and internal auditing. A few targets may not be achieved by the end of this phase. These include the review of the CAVAW manual, and radio programs by TCC (due to closure of the radio station after TC Pam).

Targets that were exceeded include: Branch visits and attachments, training of other agencies, and staff reviews of the implementation schedule to track deliverables.

COMPONENT 1: VWC COUNSELLING, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Thirteen activities were planned for this component. One was achieved in advance, 1 was partly achieved, 3 were not achieved, and the remainder were fully achieved. The target partly achieved was mobile counselling: 3 mobile counselling were done compared with a target of 8, including 2 to rural Efate (Epule and MeleMaat) and 1 offshore island (Lelepa). The activities not achieved were the annual counsellor training and in-house counsellor training which were postponed to February, and the counsellor training attachment which was postponed to 4th quarter. The target that was achieved in advance of schedule was for counselling supervision. One group supervision and 18 peer supervision were undertaken for all counsellors including the volunteer counsellor, compared with a target of 10.

The VWC lawyers assisted 197 new and repeat clients including 105 for divorce, 18 for child custody, 16 for injury/compensation, 15 for family maintenance, 12 for property compensation, 4 for complex FPOs, 2 for sexual assault, 1 for a breach of FPO and 13 other cases. The client support fund assisted 203 clients for 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, 31 received safe house services. Sixty one VWC clients were assisted through court fees fund and, of these 30 were assisted with child maintenance.

COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWs

Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) Branch Activities

Of 20 activities planned during year 4, SCC fully achieved 15 from July to November. Three activities were partly achieved: community awareness workshops, mobile counselling and radio programs. SCC held 3 workshops compared with a target of 4; 1 was held in Naviso on Maewo, 1 in East Ambae, and 1 in Loltong, North Pentecost. SCC has done 1 mobile counselling compared with a target of 5. Only 16 radio programs were done compared with a target of 20, but this was beyond SCC's control due to a breakdown at the FM radio station in November. Two activities were not achieved including one CAVAW training visit and 2 CAVAW attachments to SCC. These have been rescheduled to February and March respectively.

SCC Counselling and Support Services: A total of 575 new and repeat counselling sessions were held from July to November: 441 were seen at the Centre, 128 through phone and 6 through mobile counselling. Twenty eight of these were girls and 3 were boys. There were 93 people who requested information (46 women and 47 men). Twenty-four clients were assisted with client support fund: 10 were assisted with fuel for Police to serve FPO and do investigations, 4 were assisted with safe house and 6 were supported for transport and food. 11 clients were assisted with child maintenance fees

and 5 with medical fees. Daily case reviews were done to assist counsellors with difficult cases and to supervise their work, in addition to 4 peer supervision sessions.

SCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: A total of 20 Community awareness activities were conducted during the 5 months, including 3 workshops, 1 mobile counselling, 5 special events, 3 public talks and 8 community awareness sessions. The total number of participants was 718 including 332 women, 164 girls, 150 men and 72 boys. Special events included: Children's Day, SCC Day, International Peace Day, International Rural Women's Day, and the 16 Days of Activism. Three public talks were held at Teproma Area in East Santo, Vunavos Village and Sarete village both on South Santo. South Santo CAVAW assisted in organizing the 2 public talks in South Santo. Police Officers from FPU and Crime Prevention also assisted SCC by giving a talk in Vunavos village.

Topics covered in the radio programs included gender, VAW, domestic violence, VWC services and brief reports on SCC community awareness and special events. Ongoing support was provided to CAVAWs, particularly those in Sanma and Penama province. SCC and South Santo CAVAW held joint celebrations during the 16 Days of Activism in South Santo.

SCC Branch Management: The Project Officer provided trainings to Volunteers on how to approach clients at the reception, answering of phone calls, how to do filing and petty cash handling. The SCC Project Officer continued to supervise the new counsellors by doing peer supervision and looking through files to ensure that counsellors are filling the face sheets and clients history before the senior counsellor files them away. Constructive feedbacks were being done by the Project Officer. During counsellor meetings comments were raised to let other counsellors understand the areas that the counselling section need to improve on. The Community Educator/Counsellor was accompanied by another counsellor to Pentecost. This was part of the newer counsellors training on how to deliver public talks. The Project officer organised an in-house training where all counsellors including the Community Educator /Counsellor were involved in presenting topics on domestic violence as part of public talk practice. The Community Educator/Counsellor assisted in delivering a one day training on Gender to the male leaders during the VWC male training workshop in Loltong; this was a training of trainers for her on male advocacy training. All SCC staff did English courses during the second Semester at USP in Santo from July to November 2015.

Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) Branch Activities

Of 19 activities planned over year 3, TCC fully achieved 12, 4 were partly achieved and 3 not achieved. Partly achieved activities include counsellors meetings; group and peer supervision (2 were done compared with a target of 10 when the VWC counselling supervisor was attached to TCC in October); 4 community awareness visits were done, and 3 mobile counselling done compared with a target of 6 for each of these activities. Activities not achieved included radio programs (due to closure of the radio station following TC Pam), training of CAVAWs, and local staff training.

TCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services: A total of 168 people were assisted in the 5 months of year 4 including counselling and information requests: 99 new and repeat counseling sessions were done; of these, 4 were through phone counseling and 1 through mobile counseling. Two of these clients were boys. There were 69 requests for information (28 women and 41 men). There were 56 cases of domestic violence (DV), TCC facilitated 10 Family Protection Order applications and these were granted and served by Family Protection Unit. Eight child maintenance claims were referred to the island court. TCC assisted 17 clients through the client support fund. The new TCC Project officer trained the Office Assistant and the Volunteer counselor on basic computing skills..

TCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: TCC did two 5-day community awareness workshops, that were conducted by VWC staff on TCC's behalf: one at Dillon's Bay on

South West Erromango in July, and one at Port Narvin, South East Erromango in October. Although TCC did not have a new Project Officer appointed until November, the TCC Counsellor stepped up to provide 3 community awareness visits with male advocates and/or Tanna Police. Each of these visits included a series of public talks: one was to Kwaramanu in South Tanna in July; one to Lepukuin North Tanna in September; and one to Port Resolution in South Tanna in October where talks were held in 6 communities – Lopukas, Imaio, Entara, Ipiro, Imaiyen and Isaka.

TCC celebrated Children's Day in Lowanatom in July; TCC day was celebrated for the first time at the Tafea Counselling Centre in Lenakel Town, also in July. International Peace Day was celebrated at the Provincial Council Headquarters with the Tafea Police and the Tafea Provincial Council in September. The Rural Women's Day was celebrated in Lowinio with women leaders in October. A parade was held from Konamas Community to Lamenu Community in the Lenakel area on the 25th November 2015 to mark the International Day Against Violence Against Women and the beginning of the 16 Days of Activism. The march was led by SDA church members. The President of Tafea Provincial Council officially opened the 16 days celebrations and emphasized the importance of women in our communities, and the need to work against violence against women. The Police Inspector spoke about police work in reference to services on domestic violence and other issues affecting women. He stressed that Tafea has a high rate of domestic violence compared to other Provinces. He also stressed that Police will take action if a crime is committed and involves domestic violence.

TCC Branch Management: The new Project Officer of Tafea Counselling Centre was appointed in November. Three staff meetings were held during the period focusing on special events, work ethics and management. TCC continued to maintain close contacts with CAVAWs to assist them in planning community awareness activities. During year 4, TCC worked closely with VWC, male advocates and the FPU Officer to follow up and assists in community awareness and on special events. The Tafea FPU officer visited the TCC office 39 times (3 times a week) and assisted with taking client statements. TCC continued to have good networking with agencies in Tafea Province and NGOs. The CAVAWs, male advocates and the Tafea FPU officer assisted TCC in community awareness talks.

Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) Branch Activities

Of the 17 activities planned, 12 were fully achieved, 1 was achieved in advance, 3 activities were partly achieved and 1 was not achieved. There were 2 mobile counselling done compared to a planned total of 6. Three series of community awareness talks were done compared to a planned total of 6. Eight group and peer supervisions and role plays were done compared to a target of 10.

ToCC Crisis Counselling and Support Services: 264 people were assisted during this period, including 188 clients (51 new clients and 137 repeat counselling sessions, including 174 women, 10 girls and 4 boys). There were 76 requests for information (38 women, 1 girl and 37 men). Seven clients were referred to the police.

ToCC Community Education, Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: ToCC conducted 5 public talks in 5 communities on Mota Lava Island (Rah, Avar, Totoglag, Qeremagde and Nerenigman), and 4 public talks in 3 communities on NW Vanualava (Liep, Lembo, 1 in school and Ambek). Public talks were done with the Musina Women's group and Anglican youth members. Two separate public talks were held with the years 7 and 8 combined, and years 9 and 10 combined at Arep School.

Children's Day was celebrated at Tanlap community in South East Vanua Lava. This is a follow up celebration following a request by the area priest during the mobile counselling activity in June. International peace day was celebrated at Keyebak and international rural women's day was celebrated at Lalnetak community, Northeast Vanualava. The 16 Days of Activism was jointly hosted by the Red Cross and TOCC at the Esuva Hall in Sola. The provincial government leaders were invited. During this event the Principal Education Officer commented that he now clearly understands the

services of the VWC and asked all the leaders to work closely with TOCC. He also made a commitment to work with TOCC. A total of 681 people participated for these public talks including 290 Women, 186 girls, 122 men and 83 boys.

Torba Branch Management: The centre had 9 staff meeting focusing on TOCC's work plan, special events and staff behaviors. The TOCC attended 4 meetings with other stakeholders: the Provincial Government (discussing the drought and VAW in disaster); TVET; a persons with disability meeting; and Red Cross on collaborating for the 16 days of activism. During the TVET meeting the ToCC Project Officer was elected as the vice chairperson of the committee of persons with disability. The Centre continues to work collaboratively with the Provincial Government, the Island Court Clerk, the Police, NGOs, community leaders, CAVAWs and male advocates.

Malampa Counselling Centre (MCC) Branch Activities

Of 18 activities planned for July to November, MCC fully achieved 13, 2 were not achieved and 3 were partly achieved. The activities partly achieved were: 1 mobile counselling done compared to the target of 2; 1 series of community awareness talks done compared to a target of 4; and the CAVAW training on FPOs was not achieved.

MCC Counselling and Support Services: A total of 380 people were assisted over the first 5 months including information requests and counselling sessions: 202 clients were seen at the centre, 33 through phone counselling, and 5 through mobile counselling. There were 140 requests for information (28 women, 39 men and 2 boys). There were 171 cases of domestic violence. Of these 31 were referred to the Magistrate court, 63 were referred to the police and 4 to the VWC legal officers. There were 13 child maintenance claims referred to the Island court. MCC assisted 20 clients though the client support fund. The MCC Project Officer conducted 1 group supervision of counsellors.

MCC Community Education and Awareness and Support to CAVAWs: 12 awareness talks were conducted from July to November, all with new target groups. A total of 884 people participated in community awareness activities including 402 women, 153 girls, 190 men and 139 boys. Ongoing support was provided to CAVAWs, particularly those in North West B which was assisted with its cases over the year.

MCC Branch Management: An Office Assistant and a Volunteer were appointed in October. The MCC counsellor attended a two weeks attachment with VWC. As part of the MCC Project Officer's training, she attended a 5 day workshop conducted by VWC with the Malampa Police by VWC. The MCC volunteer assisted the MCC project officer in the awareness talks. MCC continued to have good working relationship with the Courts, the Police, the Norsup Hospital, the Women's Handicraft Centre and other NGOs.

VWC Support to Branches

Of the 5 activities planned for output 2.2, targets were exceeded for 2 activities and the others were fully achieved. There were 11 monitoring visits to Branches compared with a target of 3; 4 were to assist TCC with counselling and management due to the termination of the former TCC Project Officer. One VWC Counsellor visited MCC to provide assistance and support in counselling. The CAVAW Officer assisted the TOCC Counsellors in their case managements. TCC was again visited in October by an SCC Counsellor and the Finance Officer. There was ongoing support for counselling, advocacy, community education, legal assistance, networking, finance, management and data collection. Three legal assistance visits were made to MCC, SCC and TCC for assistance with client cases.

CAVAW Activities

The 9 activities in output 2.3 were fully achieved. The CAVAWs were regularly assisted by the CAVAW Officer for phone counselling, referrals, information and follow ups. Some CAVAWs referred clients to VWC and Branches for FPOs, sexual assault and DV cases. 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. Some CAVAWs held joint celebrations and awareness during the 16 days of activism with the Red Cross. Most CAVAWs followed up with male advocates and networked with their Area Secretaries and Councils, Chiefs, Church groups and other CSOs. Most CAVAWs held some internal meetings and collected data.

VWC Support to CAVAWs

Three activities were partly achieved and 2 were not achieved, of the 9 activities planned for output 2.4. The CAVAW training visit was partly achieved because 12 CAVAWs attended training in Vanua Lava in September and Luganville in November compared with a target of 16. This was because VWC did not receive the TC Pam Recovery Funds, so the planned training visits to 4 Tafea CAVAWs was postponed. Eight CAVAWs attended the Torba training: Gaua, Hiu, Loh, Mosina, Mota, Mota Lava, Ureparapara and West Vanua Lava. Four attended the CAVAW training in Luganville: Big Bay Bush, Matantas, South Santo and Winsao. There were no legal training visits during the CAVAW trainings, but training in the Family Protection Law and application for Family Protection Order was provided by the CAVAW Officer. The review of the CAVAW manual was partly achieved: a draft was completed by a consultant, but editing of the manual by VWC staff was not done. Payment of some CAVAW honorariums was done in November.

COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Community Awareness: Two activities were partly achieved and one was not achieved of the 6 activities planned for output 3.1. The activities partly achieved included the radio programs (18 were produced out of the planned 20), and 5 special events were carried out compared with 6 planned (VWC did not celebrate VWC Day on the 2nd of September). The activity not achieved is the National Conference on Violence Against Women. This has been re-strategized to a consultation with women leaders and stakeholders in Port Vila and the provinces, and will form part of VWC's consultations for the new program design. The activities fully achieved are the dissemination of research to the Tafea Provincial Government in October, completion of 2 workshops in August to the Southern Island Presbyterian Women Leaders and the Southern Island Presbyterian Male follow up workshop, and the publication of 1 newsletter featuring violence against women in disaster.

Data Collection and Research: Of the 3 activities planned, 2 were fully achieved and 1 was not achieved. There was no work done on the research on custom, violence and women and children and women's human rights. The client feedback survey was done with 75 clients interviewed, including 43 new clients and 32 repeat counselling sessions.

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

One activity was not achieved (the RTP for partner agencies, due to FWCC rescheduling of the training), and one was achieved in advance of targets (training of other agencies). Four trainings were done with other agencies compared to a target of 2, with the Penama Police Patrol in September and the Tafea Police Patrol and Malampa Police Patrol in October, and the Tafea Provincial Council in November. Male advocacy trainings were done with the Tafea Council of Churches in July, the Southern Island Presbytery Pastors in August, while the training with the Simanlo Council of Chiefs and the Loltong Council of Chiefs were done in November. The follow up

training with the Southern Island Presbytery focused mainly on Human Rights, the Constitution and the Law, specifically the Family Laws. There were sessions on UN Conventions ratified by Vanuatu which focused on VWC's scope of work such as the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), convention on the right of the child (CRC), and the convention on the rights of persons with disability (CRPD).

The Vanuatu Police Force now has a family violence policy and standard operating procedure. VWC assisted the Police by allowing the VWC Male Advocate, Iaken Ampen to have a session with the Police in Tafea, Penama and Malampa regarding the policy and the procedure. The Vanuatu Government has a National Gender Equality Policy. This may be seen as a start to the governments' commitment in advancing Gender Equality. The Port Vila Magistrate Courts now have a separate plea day for domestic violence cases and child suspects.

COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Of the 11 activities planned for component 5, 6 were fully achieved, 2 were partly achieved, 2 were not achieved and targets were exceeded for one activity (review of implementation schedules by staff). The internal auditing was partly achieved because internal audits have not yet been done by Law Partners for October and November. In addition, although Law Partners has undertaken the internal audits for January to September, no reports on these activities have been provided as yet. VWC provided Law Partners with all the information needed for the Year 2 audit report, but the annual audit for the 2013/2014 financial year began in December, so this activity was not achieved, along with the annual audit of the 2014/2015 financial year is still outstanding.

Staff performance reports for year 3 were completed by individual staff, and await assessment by the Coordinator. A Program Coordination Committee meeting was held in September to review the Annual Plan for Year 4. One Management Committee Meeting was held in September also to review the Annual Plan for Year 4. VWC has made some consultations regarding the next phase of funding during the staff retreat, the National CAVAW Training and during the Male Advocacy Training. The technical assistance to be provided by FWCC has been postponed to February 2015 (annual counsellor training). The joint VWC/Australian Aid review did not occur as planned, although this was not within VWC's control.

4. PROGRAM CONTEXT, RISKS AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1 Review of Program Context and Risks

The major change in context is due to Tropical Cyclone Pam and its impacts, some of which were discussed in the Annual Plan for year 4. Several VWC and TCC activities needed to be rescheduled due to the disaster and its aftermath; nevertheless, targets for key deliverables were met or exceeded for year 3, due to VWC's forward planning and management skills. Since TC Pam, VWC has integrated a focus on gender based violence in disasters through all the community awareness activities undertaken by the VWC Network, including mobile counselling, radio programs and other media activities, the last edition of the newsletter, special events and community awareness and training activities. The impact of TC Pam on VWC and TCC counselling services is discussed in detail in section 7.1.

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. Ideally, it should also result in increased referrals to VWC, Branches and CAVAWs as the prevention work of other agencies has a positive impact, and encourages women to seek help. As discussed in section 7.1, although the number of clients has increased significantly at VWC, there is no evidence so far that any clients have been referred to VWC or TCC following TC Pam from other agencies involved in the Gender and Protection Cluster. VWC has asked for data on the number of women who presented with problems of VAW, but this is not available to date.

The potential risk of duplication and confusion regarding messages about VAW was also discussed in the Annual Plan for Year 4 (page 19). The Gender and Protection Cluster (which VWC is a member of) has developed a draft El Nino Response Framework¹ which shows that many agencies will be involved in training and awareness raising on GBV to respond to the effects of Nino. So far, there are a few anecdotal examples of diluted or confused messages on women's rights in relation to VAW that have been shared with or observed by VWC and Branch staff, as well as an example of a CAVAW being approached to provide counselling training to another agency (when the CAVAW does not have this capacity). VWC recognises that this highlights the need to prioritise requests to engage with other agencies as much as possible.

Although there have been 3 Ministers responsible for justice and community services since May, and considerable political instability, this has not had a significant impact on VWC's capacity to engage with the Ministry or Police, or to implement the program. The Justice and Community Services Sector Strategy (2014-2017), VWC's membership of the JCSS Heads of Agency Group, the publication of the National Gender Equality Policy, and the new VPF Family Violence Policy and Standard Operating Procedures all provide increased opportunities for advocacy on VAW and improvements in the implementation of the Family Protection Act.²

The Risk Matrix (see Annex 7 of the Annual Plan for Year 4) was reviewed during a workshop with VWC staff. This was updated during workshopping to prepare the annual plans for years 2, 3 and 4. No further changes were made to the assessment or management of risks.

¹ "Vanuatu: El Nino Response Framework", 15 December 2015.

² Justice and Community Services Sector (JCSS) "JCSS Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, to support implementation of the JCSS Strategy 2014-2017" (Revised 6th November 2015); Ministry of Justice and Community Service "National Gender Equality Policy (2015-2019)" July 2015; VPF "Family Violence Policy" 15 June 2015; and VPF "Standard Operating Procedures: Family Violence Prevention and Response" 15 June 2015.

4.2 Implementation Issues and Management Strategies

Several implementation issues and strategies to address them have been discussed in previous Progress Reports and Annual Plans. An update is provided on ongoing issues below. Others have been resolved by the actions taken by VWC:

- The appointment of a second Legal Officer has resulted in a 74% increase in the number of clients seen by the VWC section per month, compared with years 1 and 2 (see Progress Report 3 page 25-26).
- Although the number of requests for workshops and trainings continues to grow, the increased demand seen over year 2 was effectively addressed by intensive and supervised training of trainer sessions provided to a core group of senior staff located at the Vila office (see PR3 page 26). However, the ongoing growing demand (see section 7.1 for details) points to the need for a similar process of training and supervision to be provided to TCC, TOCC and MCC Branch Project Officers.
- The low numbers of clients seen at the Torba centre has been addressed to some extent by the introduction of mobile counselling and increased effort given to community outreach by several VWC and Branch staff (Progress Report 3, page 27-28).

Update on the Effectiveness of Strategies to Address Issues with CAVAWs

Progress Report 2 and the Annual Plan for Year 3 provided details of several implementation issues regarding CAVAWs and the strategies that VWC put in place to address them, and the Annual Plan for Year 4 provided an update on the effectiveness of these strategies. The strategies put in place over the last 18 months include the following:

- 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, involving them in community awareness and special events to build their skills and reinforce their commitment, and providing training on FPOs during these special events, particularly on FPS.
- 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.
- Review of CAVAW bank accounts before topping up the CAVAW activities fund for each CAVAW.

The data presented in section 7.2 raises some questions and issues about the effectiveness of these strategies, even though the data significantly under-reports on the extent of CAVAW work done over the last 12 months. On the positive side, provincial trainings have now been done with all CAVAWs, and some of these trainees have responded very well by increasing their activities and referrals, and sustaining this increased interest and work. There is also a case study evidence that the provincial trainings have increased the quality of work of some CAVAW members (Boxes 12 to 14 in section 7 present a sample of this qualitative evidence). This means that all CAVAW members have now had

training on both counselling and community awareness skills, in addition to the more intensive training provided to a smaller group (of 15 members) who attend the annual CAVAW counsellor training, and the 4 per year who come to VWC for attachment or who have been to the RTP in Suva. Despite this, only one member per CAVAW brought her data to the national CAVAW training in September, which underlies the difficulties that many CAVAWs are experiencing with managing their activities, data collection and reporting to VWC.

One ongoing issue is that some CAVAWs have changed their membership several times, which undermines VWC's efforts to build their capacity. In some cases this is due to personal or family disputes. More generally, this reflects the challenges associated with maintaining voluntary commitments over a period of time, particularly when women have many other family and community commitments to fulfil. This is a very difficult issue to address, because it calls for ongoing renewal of the CAVAW membership base.

Even more difficult is the issue of some CAVAW members behaving unethically when their relatives are perpetrators of violence themselves. Although this is rare (there is a recent case noted in section 7.2 of this report involving a male advocate), it seriously undermines the solidarity and commitment of other CAVAW members and poses potential risks to VWC's reputation. In small communities where CAVAW members themselves are often subjected to emotional and physical violence and intimidation, it is expected that these issues will arise from time to time. This underscores the importance of ongoing training to be provided so that CAVAW members can internalise prevention messages and human rights commitments, with clear guidance given regarding expectations.

One issue discussed in the Annual Plan for Year 4 is the displeasure that CAVAW members felt about the reduction in their per diems. This decision was not taken due to budgetary constraints, but because VWC had concerns that some CAVAW members had become involved primarily because of the expectation of payment, and wanted to emphasise the voluntary nature of the CAVAW commitment. This has continued to be a disruptive issue over the last year, with many CAVAWs boycotting the first day of the provincial trainings in some cases.

VWC has tried to implement the decision to have a minimum of year 12 education levels for all CAVAW members, in order to improve the quality of their prevention work, after observing in the practical provincial training sessions that the younger and better educated members tended to bring more understanding of the issues, skill and commitment to the community awareness. Another motivation for this decision was the observation that some CAVAW members had received several intensive trainings over many years, but had not demonstrated any improvement in their understanding of the issues, or their handling of serious cases. However, in some CAVAWs these more talented member have been prevented by older members from working to their full capacity. One additional strategy that VWC may use to address these problems is to dismiss the older CAVAW members. However, this is still being considered and will be decided during the workshop to develop a new PDD.

One strategy noted in the Annual Plan for year 4 to improve the quality of CAVAW work was to make individual visits to 4 struggling Tafea CAVAWs (Imaki, Aniwa, Aneityum and Futuna) to provide practical hands-on training and mentoring linked to the 16 Days of Activism in November. This did not go ahead due to the delay in funding from the TC Pam Recovery Project (although it may be rescheduled if the TC Pam Recovery Project is funded during the remainder of year 4).

Foreign Exchange Shortfall and Re-allocation of Funds from Branch Buildings

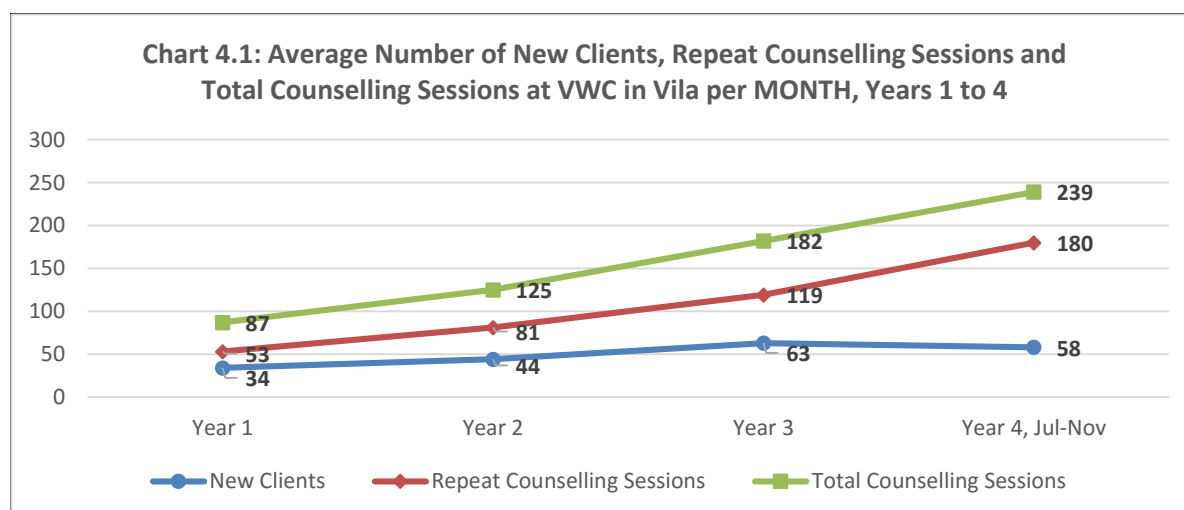
VWC received Vt 9,477,000 for the Torba building in May 2012 at the end of the last phase,³ and VWC put aside funds from foreign exchange earnings over years 1 and 2 and other savings to bring the budget for the branch building up to Vt 15,000,000. This was increased to Vt 21,000,000 in the Annual Plan for Year 4, when VWC decided to purchase a building for the Sanma Branch instead, due to the ongoing difficulties in gaining a secure sub-lease for the Torba Branch land (see Annual Plan Year 4, page 22).

When planning for year 4, it was assumed that VWC would have access to additional funds (Vt 16,600,000) from the Vanuatu Government TC Pam Recovery Program. These funds have not yet been disbursed, and it was important for VWC to continue to implement the program as planned, and to meet commitments to communities, Chiefs and other agencies such as the Police to provide training and awareness workshops as promised and on schedule. Some of these activities have been overspent, and VWC has a total foreign exchange shortfall in year 4 of Vt 9,037,119 due to the devaluation of the Australian dollar (see Annex 3A Table 13, and the financial report in section 6).⁴ As a result of all these factors, VWC has had to reduce the allocation for Branch buildings in the revised budget for year 4 to Vt 7,925,752. If the TC Pam Recovery funds are provided, this allocation may be increased, but it is now unlikely that adequate funds will be available to purchase a property in Luganville for SCC.

VWC has made a holding deposit on 2 plots of land in Lenakel, and is currently undertaking title searches through a properties Lawyer before paying for the land in full. VWC will also investigate whether one plot is adequate for the construction of a building on the site for TCC.

Increased Clients and Counselling Sessions at VWC in Vila

VWC has seen a steady increase in clients since this phase began. Chart 4.1 shows the average number of new clients per month for each year of this phase, the average number of repeat counselling sessions, and the average number of repeat counselling sessions undertaken by counsellors each month. This has grown from 87 counselling sessions in year 1 from July 2012 to June 2013, to 239 per month for the first 5 months of year 4, from July to November 2015. This is a 175% increase over the number of clients seen each month since the beginning of this phase.



³ A\$100,000 was received in Contract Amendment No. 3 of AusAID Agreement Number: 42235, on 7/05/2012 (Vt 9,477,000). See VWC "Final Activity Completion Report", September 2012, page 39,

⁴ VWC did take into account an expected fall in the Australian dollar when planning for year 4, but the drop in value that actually occurred was much more than expected.

A fifth Counsellor position was formalised and included in the revised budget for year 3 in May 2014 to address the significant increase in clients from July 2012 to June 2014, following the trial of volunteer counsellor positions in year 2 to enable VWC to assess the capacity of potential counsellors before they were formally appointed on probation. There has also been a significant increase in counselling sessions over the past 5 months, particularly in repeat sessions: this has increased from 182 counselling sessions per month to 239, which is a 31% increase in the counselling workload since the end of June 2015. Some of this increased demand may be due to the impacts of TC Pam exacerbating financial and other forms of violence for women who were already clients of VWC. However, it is not possible to confirm this (see more discussion of this in Section 7.1). This is a huge increase in workload for the counsellors, particularly when staff are ill, on leave, engaged in mobile counselling, or engaged in visits to branches to provide either counselling or community awareness support. It poses a risk to the quality of counselling because it increases the potential for counsellors to become burnt out.

To address this issue, VWC proposes to employ a volunteer counsellor for the remainder of this year (paid from the allocation to volunteers). The addition of a sixth counsellor will be considered in the planning for the new phase of funding, which will begin in July 2016. Non-counselling staff have already been trained in basic communication skills so that they can step in if need be to ensure that no clients are turned away.

5. REVISED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR YEAR 4

Annex 2 provides details on all activities that will be undertaken from December 2015 to June 2016, including activities that have been rescheduled from the first 5 months of year 4. 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, 1 on an offshore island and 7 in the settlements around Port Vila. The planned mobile counselling sessions in the rural areas and around Port Vila will be targeting women in the VANWODS scheme. Five group or peer supervisions are planned for the next 7 months; these are important to up-skill counsellors and will also include role plays.

The annual and in-house counsellor training will be held in February 2015, and will focus on identifying and counselling clients at risk of suicide. The second week of in-house training will focus on legal literacy. The annual counsellor training will be facilitated by a social work graduate/senior counsellor trainer from FWCC. One counsellor will attend the Counsellor Training Attachment with FWCC in May 2016.

COMPONENT 2: BRANCHES AND CAVAWS

Sanma Counselling Centre (SCC) Branch Activities

Three community awareness workshops are planned for December 2015 to June 2016. All will be held in Sanma Province: at Lonoc Village, East Santo in February, Namoru Village at South Santo in March, and Big Nanuku village on West Malo in April. The workshop at Namoru will involve the Santo CAVAW. This will be part of the support and networking provided by SCC to the South Santo CAVAW. The workshop will end on Friday with the celebration of International Women's Day. This will be a joint celebration where South Santo CAVAW will display their drama and a song after talks are delivered by SCC.

Five mobile counselling visits around Luganville are planned for the rest of year 4. These will be held between January and April with Vanwods Centres and church women's groups. SCC will continue to liaise with the FPU to deliver talks as well during the first day of all the 5 mobile counsellings.

SCC will celebrate 3 special event campaigns: a one day talk will be held with Praise and Worship Church at Sarete, South Santo to mark the 16 Days of Activism campaign in December; International Women's Day will be celebrated at Namoru village; and the National Women's Day celebrations will be held in Luganville.

SCC will undertake CAVAW training visits to East Ambae and Huritahi in February. This training will strengthen them to deliver effective community awareness and improve their knowledge in dealing with Child Maintenance cases and Family Protection Order applications. The training will also focus on understanding their role in assisting clients to access the island court services at Saratamata. There will be two CAVAW members attaching with SCC in March: one from Gaiowo CAVAW and the other from Lavui CAVAW. They will be provided training in organizing special events, conducting meetings, and accompanying clients to court, Police and the hospital. SCC staff will also supervise and observe their counselling skills during peer supervision sessions.

Tafea Counselling Centre (TCC) Branch Activities

TCC will conduct 3 mobile counselling visits to Iru, Loukatai and Bethel in January, February and March. The TCC Project officer will be trained by VWC to conduct peer and group supervision

sessions during the annual counsellor training in Santo in February. Once she is trained in peer and group supervision, the Project Officer will train and assess the Volunteer and new Counsellors.

One community awareness visit is planned at Enkatalei in April. Two special events campaign will be held: TCC will have a joint program with the IPAI community for the International Women's Day (IWD) celebration, and a joint program with the Imaki CAVAW for the National Women's Day at Imaki.

Torba Counselling Centre (TOCC) Branch Activities

Four mobile counselling are planned for the next 7 months, one at the Anglican Diocese of Banks and Torres in January, one at Tatuve in February, and two at the Public Works Department Area and Qatvaes 2 Area in April. Five group and /or peer supervision and role plays will be held with staff during this period.

Three community awareness visits are planned for ToCC to conduct a series of public talks with communities: one in February on Mere Lava, one in March in on the islands of Hiu, Metoma and Tegua in Torres, and one in April in South Gaua. TOCC will celebrate 2 special events - International Women's Day in March 2016 on Qakea Island, and National Women's Day in May 2015 at Vatop in North East Vanua Lava.

Malampa Counselling Centre (MCC) Branch Activities

Five mobile counselling visits are planned for the next 7 months: two at Small Tautu and Litzlitz in February, one at Matanvat in March, one at Big Tautu in April and one at Mae in May. Five group and/or peer supervision and role-plays will be held with staff during this period. The Project Officer will conduct an in-house training on time management and setting work priorities from personal priorities to the MCC staff and volunteers. This is an initiative by the MCC Project Officer following the Personal Management Skills Training she attended offered by the Stretem Road Blong Jastis.

Four community awareness visits are planned for MCC to conduct a series of public talks over 5 days. These awareness visits are planned for Leviamp in March, Small Tautu and Pinalum in April and Tisman in May. One North West B CAVAW member will accompany the MCC project officer at Leviamp for her training on how to apply for a Family Protection Order. The International Women's Day will be celebrated at Leviamp after the series of community awareness talks in the area, and the National Women's Day will be celebrated at Pinalum after the series of talks in the area.

VWC Support to Branches and CAVAWs

Three monitoring visits will be made to Branches by VWC including TCC and TOCC in March and MCC in May. There will be 3 branch attachments to VWC. The SCC, TCC, MCC and TOCC Project Officers will be attached with VWC in December 2015 during the Progress Reporting, as well as in January for the Program Design for the next phase. All the Project Officers will be attached to VWC in May 2014 if VWC needs to develop a separate Monitoring and Evaluation Plan before the next phase begins.

The lawyers will be making five legal training visits: two to SCC and TOCC in March, two to SCC and MCC in April, and one to TCC in May, in addition to providing legal assistance to the branches and representing clients in court as needed. Legal assistance visits will be made to Torba and Tafea respectively if the Supreme Court tours these provinces to assist in the nurturing and empowerment of sexual abuse clients who will be called to the witness box as state witnesses.

The CAVAW Officer will be conducting 4 CAVAW training visits to Tafea in March to provide training and assistance to these CAVAWs to revitalize them (providing that TC Pam Recovery Project funds are received by the Vanuatu Government before then). The annual CAVAW counsellor's skills training will be held in March. Two CAVAW members will be attached with VWC in March following

the training. One will be from the Maskelyne CAVAW, and one from the Aulua CAVAW. The remainder of the CAVAW Honorariums will be paid in February and March. Work will continue on the CAVAW Manual through to the end of Year 4, but printing is expected to be carried forward to the next phase.

VWC has already begun to assess the need for a new Branch in Penama province, following the offer of an office space by the Penama Provincial Government and encouragement from the Penama police post, who handle up to 3 cases of VAWC each week. Huritahi CAVAW is very keen to set up a small office and to offer services 3 days per week. Unfortunately the provincial government wanted to charge rent and the CAVAW is making further enquiries regarding vacant buildings.

COMPONENT 3: VWC COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

VWC will present the research findings to the Luganville Municipal Counsellors in March, provided that the Council responds positively to VWC's initiative. Four 5-day awareness workshops will be conducted including: Oxfam staff in February; Anamburu women and Ohlen 75 women in March; and North Pentecost Women in April. The VWC will conduct consultations with other stakeholders instead of a national conference in January. This is to ensure that views from stakeholders are taken before planning for the next program designing.

Twenty nine radio programs will be produced on VBTC. VWC will celebrate the special events: 16 Days of Activism in November/December 2015, International Women's Day in March and National Women's Day in May. Media Campaigns will also be done during these special events campaigns. Two newsletters will be produced in February and April. The VWC Brochure will be reprinted in January. One community education material will be printed: 15,000 VWC Calendars. Other materials focused on VAWC and disaster will only be printed if TC Pam Recovery Fund are confirmed to VWC; this includes 3 leaflets on VAW and disaster and a booklet of stories from TC Pam.

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

VWC will undertake 2 days follow up training with the Department of Correctional Services in Vila as well as the Vanuatu Police Force in Vila. The aim of this is to assess how they are applying their new knowledge and skills since they were first trained, and to deepen their knowledge and skills to prevent and respond to VAWC. One male advocacy workshop will be held in May with the North Tanna Chiefs on Tanna as well as a 2 days follow up training will be conducted with the Nikoletan Island Council of Chiefs.

COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Staff performance reports will be completed in June. The year two audit (July 2013-June 2014) and year three audit (July 2014-June 2015) will be completed by May. Nine internal audits are scheduled from December to June. FWCC will provide technical assistance to VWC during the annual counsellor training in February.

A training of trainers will be held for senior staff in March, to enhance their capacity to hold trainings with men and male leaders. This will build on the training of trainer skills that have been nurtured over the past 18 months, and which have enabled these staff to run community awareness workshops and trainings.

6. FINANCIAL REPORT

6.1 Summary of Funds Received and Expenditure

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

Table 1 of Annex 3A summarises Australian Aid income available for year 3 at 30th June 2015 which was Vt 133,201,447 and included the following:

- Vt 37,272,475 carried forward from year 2 at 30th June 2014 (see the Annual Plan for year 3 and the August 2014 acquittal for an explanation of why this substantial amount was carried forward); and
- Vt 95,928,972 received from the year 3 tranche on 18/09/2014 (A\$1,105,059).

Table 2 of Annex 3A shows that Vatu 107,290,975 was spent from 1st July to 30th June 2014 by VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC. Table 3 shows that Vt 12,299,061 was transferred to SCC for their year 3 activities. Table 4 shows other funds received which included: Vt 410,323 interest earned from Term Deposit 1720165 from December 2014 to May 2015 when the account was closed; and Vt 168,646 donated by the Governor of Tasmania. Table 5 provides a reconciliation of funds remaining in VWC's account at 30th June 2015 (Vt 14,190,380), including petty cash allocations to VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC.

Table 6 shows Australian Aid funds available for year 4 at 30th November 2015 which was Vt 117,456,780 and included:

- Vt 14,190,380 carried forward from year 3 as noted above (these funds were carried forward because they have been set aside progressively during this phase for the purchase or construction of a Branch building); and
- Vt 103,266,400 received for the year 4 tranche on 5/08/2015 (A\$1,290,845).

Table 7 of Annex 3A shows that Vt 50,777,142 was spent by VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC from 1st July to 30th November 2015. Table 8 shows that Vt 7,188,587 was transferred to SCC for year 4 deliverables. Table 9 summarises transactions in a new Term Deposit (Account 1756817) opened 18/08/2015 to earn interest to offset foreign exchange shortfalls: the account was opened with Vt 70,000,000, and Vt 60,000,000 was progressively withdrawn and re-deposited to the main account (57525) to fund deliverables, leaving Vt10,000,000 of the original deposit in the term deposit account at the end of November. Table 10 shows the reconciliation with funds remaining in VWC's main account (57525) at 30th November 2015 (Vt 49,491,051), including petty cash allocations to VWC and Branches.

Table 11 summarises funds set aside for VWC's severance allowance liabilities. This is Vt 8,946,104 including the interest credited to Account 688052 in October 2015 when it matured (Vt 149,660, see Annex 3F of this report).

Table 12 shows interest earned on Term Deposit Account 1756817 from August. This totals Vt 329,708 at 30th November 2015; this will be re-deposited to VWC's main account 57525 when it is closed in 2016.

Table 13 of Annex 3A shows that there was a foreign exchange loss of Vt 9,037,119 from the year 4 tranche. This is 8% less than the PDD budget for year 4, and VWC also had a loss of Vt 211,163 from the year 3 tranche. This was greater than expected: the Annual Plan for year 4 assumed a shortfall of Vt 5,163,381 (see Table 8 of Annex 3A in the Annual Plan for year 4, page 64).

Table 14 of Annex 3A shows that Vt 67,201,389 is available for the program from December 2015 to June 2016 for VWC and all Branches. This assumes that no additional finance will be made available from the TC Pam Recovery Funds. (If funds are made available, the budget will be revised accordingly.)

Table 15 summarises the revised budget for year 4 for VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC (Vt 109,234,324). This is Vt 18,457,035 less than was budgeted in the Annual Plan for Year 4, a variation of 14%.

- This does not include the purchase of a new car; and the allocation for Branch buildings is reduced from Vt 21,000,000 to Vt 7,925,752.
- If VWC's proposal for a TC Pam Recovery Project is funded, allocations for these and other deliverables may be increased.
- Table 15 also shows the revised budget for SCC (Vt 13,268,571) which is Vt 372,585 less than expected in the Annual Plan for year 4.

6.1.2 SCC Overview of Funds Received and Expenditure

Annex 4A provides a summary of funds transferred from VWC and expenditure by SCC. Tables 1 to 3 summarise income received and spent and the reconciliation of funds in SCC's account in year 3 at 30th June 2015. Tables 4 to 6 show the funds received from VWC in year 4 and the reconciliation at 30th November 2015. Vt 4,716,407 was carried forward by SCC from year 3 to year 4 and VWC transferred Vt 7,188,587 in September 2015, providing Vt 11,904,994 available to date for year 4. Expenditure for July to November 2015 was Vt 4,524,364.

Table 7 of Annex 4A shows that SCC had Vt 3,311,499 in its Severance Allowance Term Deposit (Account 1164649) at 30th November 2015. This includes Vt 27,833 interest earned on the account which matured in October, and the year 3 severance liability which was also deposited into the account in October. (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 2015.) SCC's severance liability for year 4 has not yet been deposited into the account and this will be done when it matures in April 2016. Table 8 shows the revised budget for year 4 for SCC. This is Vt 13,268,571 which is 3% less than the Annual Plan budget.

6.2 Final Acquittal for Year 3, June 2015

6.2.1 VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC Expenditure for Year 3

Annex 3B provides a financial acquittal for June 2015 for VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC activities, with detailed comments on each item of expenditure. This updates the acquittal included in the June 2015 Acquittal Report, which provided details of funds acquitted to the end of May. Total expenditure for year 3 was Vt 107,290,975 compared with a budget of Vt 107,910,276 (a variance of less than 1%).

The main items of over-expenditure in June 2015 were: the client support fund (1.1/6b); visits to branches (2.4/14); media campaigns (3.1/31); male advocacy training (4.2/40, because the national male advocacy training planned for year 4 was held in June, and the Loltongo Council of Chiefs training was deferred to year 4); office supplies (5.1/52, because of additional funds spent on the visit of the Australian Governor General and advertisements for TCC and SCC positions); and final fees charged for the VWC building construction (5.3/70, including inspection and local contractor's fees and materials). The major item of under-expenditure was for the layout and printing of the CAVAW manual (2.4/24a) which was postponed to year 4.

6.2.2 SCC Expenditure for Year 3

Annex 4B provides the SCC acquittal for the whole of year 3, and provides details on expenditure and variance for May and June 2015. This updates the acquittal provided in the Annual Plan for year 4. Total expenditure over year 3 was Vt 11,274,019. This was 4% less than the revised budget for year 3 included in the Annual Plan for year 4. There were no major items of over-expenditure or under-expenditure in May and June.

6.3 Acquittal for Year 4, July – November 2015

6.3.1 VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC Expenditure for Year 4

Annex 3C provides a financial acquittal for July-November 2015 for VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC, with detailed comments on each item of expenditure. Total expenditure for year 4 to date was Vt 50,777,142 compared with a budget of Vt 60,271,150. Although this shows under-expenditure of 16%, several items were over-spent compared with the budget for the whole year, VWC did not receive the funds expected for TC Pam Recovery, and major items of under-spending were deferred to later in year 4. Some of the costs that were included on VWC's TC Pam proposal were spent during year 4, because it was important for the program to continue as planned.

The main items of over-expenditure in were as follows:

- The client support fund (1.1/6b) had expenditure of Vt 2,044,750 for July to November compared with a budget for the period of Vt 853,908, and a total budget for the year of Vt 2,046,980. (A proportion of these costs would have been charged to the TC Pam Recovery project if funds had been made available.)
- TCC workshops (2.1/11p) was overspent by Vt 323,000 (Vt 828,600 was spent compared with an annual budget of Vt 563,400) because 2 5-day workshops were held with assistance from VWC staff, in addition to 3 community awareness visits undertaken by TCC staff. (These deliverables would have been charged to the TC Pam Recovery Project if the funds had been provided.)
- Visits to branches (2.4/14) had expenditure of Vt 970,100 compared with a budget for the whole of year 4 of Vt 524,870. This was for 11 visits to Branches in the first 5 months, compared with 7 that were planned for the whole year. Eight of these were to TCC to provide support following the dismissal of the former Project Officer when TCC was short-staffed (and therefore would have been charged to the TC Pam Recovery Project if funds had been made available).
- The national CAVAW training (2.4/19) was overspent by Vt 1,262,078 due to higher than expected costs for accommodation and per diems for CAVAW members and male advocates while in Vila due to flight schedules to and from some islands. Some airfares purchased were not used for the national CAVAW training, and instead were used for the training of other agencies and male advocacy training, because it is cheaper to change the name on the ticket, rather than get a refund from the airline.
- Community awareness workshops and talks (3.1/26) had expenditure of Vt 2,000,630 compared with a budget for the whole of year 4 of Vt 1,273,000 for 4 island trips and workshops.
- Training of other agencies (4.1/37) was overspent by Vt 845,413 because 4 trainings were done and each cost somewhat more than expected.
- Male advocacy training (4.2/39) was overspent by Vt 1,558,558 because 5 trainings were done in the first 5 months compared with a budget for 4.
- Insurance (5.1/49) shows overspending Vt 1,708,576. This was due to an overpayment of Vt 1,692,030 to QBE for VWC's commercial package of insurance which will be reimbursed in late December or early January.
- Office supplies (5.1/52) was overspent by Vt 577,005 due to spending on the visit of the Australian Governor General, advertisements for 3 Branch positions at SCC, TCC and MCC, property taxes, and other general office supplies that cost more than expected, including printer cartridges for colour printers.

- Consultant costs for planning, monitoring and risk management (5.2/67) were Vt 1,330,426 more than the budget for the period, because this payment covers 2 consultancy inputs. Fees and other costs for assistance with the production and workshoping for Progress Report 4 were deferred to year 4 until after the year 4 tranche was received. Expenditure also covers costs for assistance with the preparation of the June 2016 acquittal.

In addition to these, several other items were somewhat overspent including the court fees fund (1.3/8), MCC workshops (2.1C/13o), communications (5.1/51), VNPF (5.1/47, because the May and June VNPF were paid for in year 4), maintenance of office equipment (5.1/57), and the staff training retreat (5.1/61). In addition, Vt 240,000 was spent for the purchase of 2 plots of land for the construction of a building for TCC (2.2/16b).

Main items of under-expenditure were as follows:

- Annual counsellor training (1.3/9) was postponed to February.
- Building for Malampa Branch (2.1C/r, Vt 300,000) will not be needed due to a planned move to other rental premises.
- CAVAW training visits (2.4/17) was underspent by Vt463,750 because 2 planned trips to 4 CAVAWs in Tafea did not go ahead due to the delay in receiving TC Pam Recovery Funds.
- RTP for CAVAWs (2.4/22) was underspent by Vt760,700 because the FWCC RTP was postponed to June. However these funds have now been re-allocated to other budget items.
- CAVAW activities fund and CAVAW honorariums (2.4/23 and 24) were underspent; some of these payments were postponed to 2016 but Vt421,615 has been re-allocated (see section 6.4.1 below).
- The national conference on VAW (3.1/27) had an allocation of Vt5,128,800 but the majority of these funds will be allocated to other budget items (see below).
- Community education materials (3.1/35) had underspending of Vt2,783,000. Most of these funds were allocated to new materials to be developed on VAW and disaster and were to be covered from TC Pam Recovery funds, and were therefore not printed.
- RTP for partner agencies (4.1/38) was underspent by Vt 372,750 due to the postponement of the training by FWCC to June 2016.
- Travel on Efate (5.1/54) was underspent by Vt2,385,544 because the new VWC vehicle was not purchased; this was also due to the delay in receiving TC Pam funds because finance for ongoing program deliverables was given higher priority.
- The staff training fund (5.1/60) was underspent due to the delay in FWCC's RTP to June 2016.

6.3.2 SCC Expenditure for Year 4

Annex 4C provides the SCC acquittal for July to November 2015, with details on expenditure and variance. Vt 4,524,364 was spent for the 5 months and the variance with the budget for this period was Vt 2,784,500 (38%). This is mainly due to the rescheduling of several payments and deliverables until later in year 4 including:

- the FWCC RTP to June 2016 (vt 1,256,850);
- CAVAW attachments (vt 239,100) and CAVAW training visits (vt 246,200);
- the appointment of a new Office Assistant and new volunteers (vt185,000 combined); and
- the deferred payment of the SCC severance allowance liability for year 4 to April 2016 when the SCC term deposit matures (vt 389,383).

The main items of over-expenditure were for the client support fund, which was vt 283,930 compared with a budget for the period of vt 137,500; and communications expenses (overspent by Vt 47,695 for the period).

6.4 Revised Cost Schedules for Year 4, December 2015 – June 2016

6.4.1 VWC Revised Cost Schedule for Year 4

Annex 3D is a revised cost schedule for VWC, TCC, TOCC and MCC, and Annex 3E explains and justifies all budget revisions in detail in a change frame. All budget revisions are consistent with the PDD and Annual Plan and take into account actual spending from July to November 2015. With an increased demand for community awareness workshops and trainings and the client support fund over the last 12 months (which resulted in some over-spending), and TC Pam Recovery Funds not being provided as expected, VWC had some difficult choices to make regarding budget allocations.

As with revisions to the last 2 budgets (Progress Report 3 and the Annual Plan for Year 4), service delivery activities have been given highest priority, particularly support for clients, community awareness workshops and trainings for other agencies. Several of the increases in the revised budget are due to over-spending in the last 5 months. These and other areas of budget increases are as follows:

- The client support fund (1.1/6b), which now has an annual budget of Vt 4,844,750. This is Vt2,797,770 more than the allocation in the Annual Plan for year 4 (AP4).
- Court fees fund (1.2/8) has an increased allocation of Vt 415,540. This is Vt 215,540 more than the Annual Plan for year 4 allocation.
- TCC (2.1A/11) has an increased allocation of Vt 6,159,790 which is Vt456,158 more than the annual plan. This is due to several budget items including: the appointment of 2 volunteers rather than 1 to support staff, particularly during visits to communities for awareness raising and mobile counselling; higher costs for office supplies, communications and transport than budgeted in the annual plan; higher costs for community awareness workshops and talks due to overspending in the first 5 months; and higher costs for housing allowances and mobile counselling than budgeted. These increases are partly offset by the deletion of the allocation for radio programs, because the radio station has not begun broadcasting again after TC Pam.
- TOCC (2.1B/12) has an increased allocation of Vt 5,458,197 which is Vt 456,158 more than the annual plan. This is due to the high costs of community awareness visits in Torba, and an increase in housing allowance.
- MCC (2.1C/13) has a small increase to the budget of Vt36,570. Increases in the costs of community awareness visits (based on actual costs) and for 2 volunteers are offset by the deletion of the allocation to the Malampa Branch building, and by savings due to probationary salaries being extended through to the end of June 2016.
- Providing support to the Branches (output 2.2) will continue to be given a high priority, through both visits (2.2/14) and attachments at VWC (2.2/15). For visits, this adds Vt 672,290 to the revised budget, mainly due to overspending over the last 5 months. One visit each is scheduled to TCC, TOCC, and MCC for the remainder of the year (in addition to legal training and assistance visits). For attachments to VWC, there is an additional allocation of Vt746,340, mainly due to additional attachments over the last 5 months for training new Branch staff at VWC, and because preparatory visits for Progress Report 4 and the new design document are longer than budgeted in the annual plan.
- The national CAVAW training (2.4/19) in July was overspent as noted in the acquittal above.
- Compiling and layout costs for the CAVAW manual have been carried forward from year 3, and this adds Vt 450,000 to the budget.
- Community awareness workshops and talks (3.1/26) has an allocation of Vt 3,086,630 which is Vt 1,813,630 more than the Annual Plan budget. This includes actual spending to date on 3 island visits and a workshop in Vila, and allocations for 3 more workshops over the remainder of the year. This is 2 more than were included in the annual plan. To cut costs, there are no funds allocated for disseminating research findings to the Luganville Municipal Council, which SCC and VWC have been trying to organise for several years without success due to internal issues within

the Council. However, if VWC succeeds in getting the Council to agree to a date, it will go ahead and will cost less than expected because staff at SCC have the skills to provide this.

- VWC Brochures (3.1/33) has an allocation of Vt 180,000. This was not included in the annual plan budget, but VWC needs a reprint of these due to increased demand.
- The allocation for media campaigns (3.1/31) has increased by Vt 153,430 due to overspending in the last 5 months, mainly on technical assistance for news reports on workshops and trainings.
- There are several budget increases in output 5.1 (organisational management). These are mainly due to overspending to date including on: office supplies, maintenance of office equipment, communications, the staff training retreat and VNPF (because May and June payments were carried forward to year 4). Annual Plan cost assumptions are used in most cases for the remainder of the year. These cost over-runs are offset by savings made in other areas of this output (see below). The main increase is due to the annual audit for year 2 being carried forward to year 4, and the payment for the year 1 audit also being paid for early in year 1 (5.1/59, Vt 879,869). The budget retains an allocation for 2 new staff to be trained at FWCC's Regional Training program in Suva in June 2016, because this is a foundational training for all aspects of the work to address VAWC. There is also an allocation of Vt100,000 in March to provide a follow-up training of trainers to senior staff to better equip them to undertake trainings and workshops with men.
- Costs for the VWC Consultant (5.2/67) are increased in the revised budget by Vt 1,330,426. This is due to payments for the final inputs for year 3 (Annual Plan and June acquittal) being carried forward to year 4, until after the year 4 tranche was received by VWC.

Budget increases have been offset by significant savings in the several areas. Some revisions to these savings may be made if TC Pam Recovery funds become available:

- The allocation for Branch buildings has been decreased from Vt 21,000,000 to Vt 7,925,752. This means that VWC will be unlikely to be able to purchase a building for SCC (see section 4.2 for details). This decision provides Vt 13,074,248 that has been re-allocated to ongoing service delivery including prevention and response services, particularly in the islands.
- There is an overall reduction in spending on support to CAVAWs of Vt 198,337 (output 2.4) although several items were significantly overspent from July to November as noted above. The reduction is mainly due to re-allocating funds for the RTP for CAVAWs (2.4/22, Vt 1,141,050) to other budget items. Funds for 2 visits to Tafea CAVAWs have also been deleted from the revised budget (2.4/17) Vt 463,750), however these visits will probably go ahead if TC Pam recovery funds do become available. Vt 421,615 has also been cut from the CAVAW activities fund (2.4/23), based on an assessment of the funds remaining in CAVAW bank accounts in July 2015.
- Significant savings (Vt 5,068,800) have been made due to the decision to cancel the National Conference on VAW (3.1/27), and replace it instead with a small 2-day consultation with stakeholders from Vila only.
- Savings have also been made on community education materials (Vt 1,786,250 3.1/35) because only the calendar will be printed for the remainder of year 4, unless additional finance are made available from TC Pam Recovery funds. If this occurs, VWC will consider a range of priorities for the use of these funds.
- The research on custom, VAW and human rights (3.2/36) has no allocation now for year 4. Only Vt 100,000 was allocated in the annual plan for additional preparatory work to refine the scope of the research. The reasons for this decision were explained in Progress Report 3 and the Annual Plan for Year 4.
- Although the allocation to gender, violence and human rights training for other agencies (4.1/37) has decreased by Vt 991,187, more trainings will be done than planned. However, the 2 additional workshops planned will be cheaper because they are 2-day follow-ups to assess how the VPF in Vila and the Corrections Department are applying the training that they received in year 3, rather than initiatives with new target groups. Also, the cost of some of the airfares for

the 3 provincial trainings with police were offset against airfares paid for the National CAVAW training, using tickets that were not used by CAVAW members who did not attend.

- Male advocacy workshops (4.2/39) also has a small saving (Vt 366,012); this is because a national male advocacy training was already held in June in year 3. Also, the year 4 budget for this item included technical assistance and other costs for an additional national training to be held in year 4. Cancellation of the year 4 training offsets the increased cost of male leaders' workshops held in year 4.
- Significant savings are made in organisational management costs (output 5.1). VWC does not intend to purchase a new car (5.1/54) during year 4. Vt2,090,000 was included in the PDD and Annual Plan for year 2 for a new car, and Vt 3,000,000 in the Annual Plan for year 4. In addition, Vt 2,365,664 will be saved from the cancellation of VWC's medical insurance policy (5.1/49). Other savings will be made on: office furniture (5.1/56 Vt 689,100) because VWC will defer these purchases to the new phase, housing allowance (5.1/43b, Vt 300,000), the staff training fund, management committee meetings and international networking.

6.4.2 SCC Revised Cost Schedule for Year 4

Annex 4D is a cost schedule for the Sanma Branch, and Annex 4E explains budget revisions in change frame compared with the AP4 budget. Many budget items are the same as the AP4, including most salaries and housing allowances, support and training for CAVAWs, severance allowance, rent, and maintenance of office equipment. The revised budget includes actual spending to date on recurrent costs and deliverables, and uses AP4 cost assumptions for monthly allocations for the remainder of the year. This has resulted in changes to the following budget items: the client support fund, court and medical fees, community awareness workshops and talks, mobile counselling, library, special events, a follow-up meeting with male advocates, and most Branch management costs, including allowances for 2 volunteers and visits to VWC for planning and reporting. The budget for staff training has increased by Vt 222,285. This is to enable the SCC Community Educator to attend workshops to develop the new program design, in addition to the SCC Branch Project Officer.

6.5 Acquittal Target and Date of Final Acquittal for this Phase

Table 16 of Annex 3A shows that the expected date of the next acquittal is likely to be April or May 2016. Additional funds of Vt 35,891,761 need to be acquitted to reach the 70% target. It is assumed that this needs to be acquitted before the first tranche is transferred for the next phase.

VWC's Contract requires a final acquittal to be included in the Activity Completion Report (ACR) for this phase. The contract requires the ACR to be submitted 30 days after the end of this phase – by the end of July 2016. This is not a realistic target for VWC and it is proposed that this be extended at least until the end of August. It may be necessary for VWC to draw temporarily on the funds set aside for severance allowance liabilities in order to ensure continuity of program deliverables before the first tranche of funds for the next phase is transferred.

7. REVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES AND 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 3-day workshop with key staff where progress was reviewed for each indicator and in relation to VWC's evaluation questions (VWC's M&E Plan, page 13) and Australian Aid M&E standards.⁵

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 other 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 has increased to 1,332 in year 2, and 1,667 in year 3 which is a 67% increase over year 1 (Chart 7.1). 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, SCC and TOCC have had an increase in new clients since years 1 and 2, whereas the number of new clients requesting help from TCC and CAVAWs remained steady up to the end of year 3 (Tables 1.1 to 1.5 in Annex 5). The biggest increases in new clients are at VWC. In addition 577 new clients were seen from July to November 2015 of year 4 by VWC and the Branches⁶; this indicates that the number of new clients may be beginning to plateau.

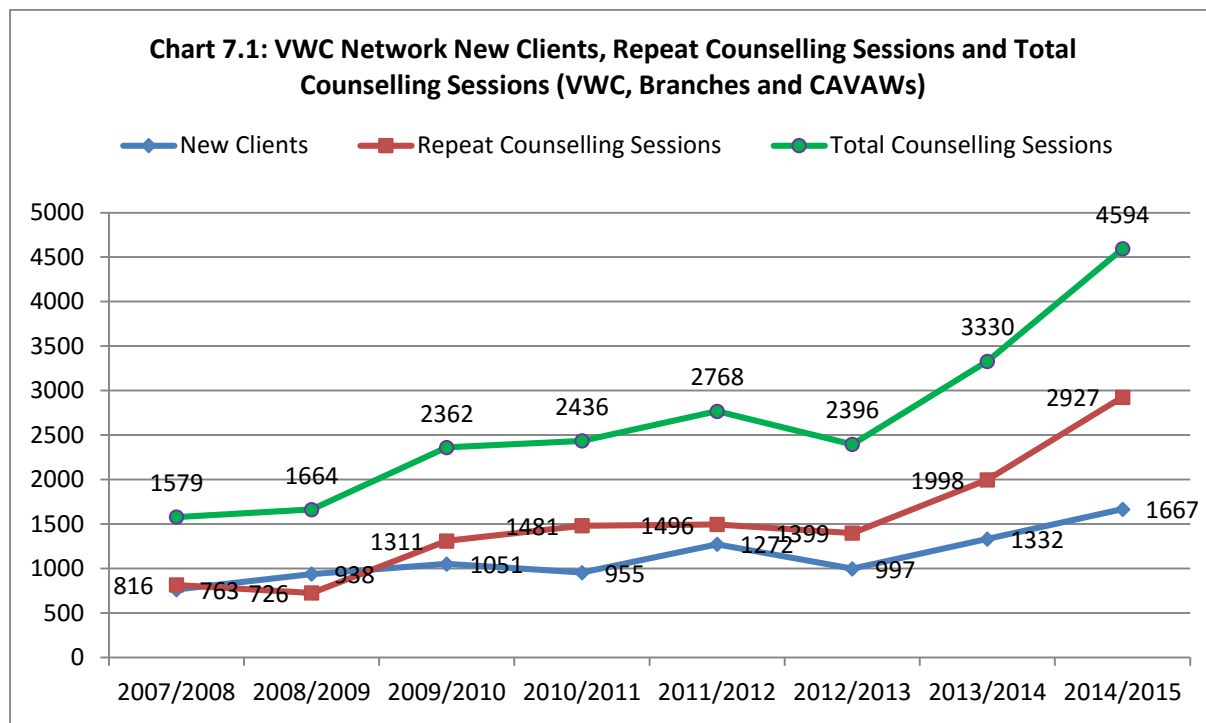
This indicator has been selected as the first indicator for measuring progress towards the elimination of VAW (rather than a reduction in prevalence) because it is proxy for demonstrating the effectiveness and impact of all VWC's work, as outlined in VWC's theory of change.⁷ If VWC is

⁵ "DFAT and IET Pacific Branches: Evaluation Capacity Building Program –Guidance for Implementation Partners on DFAT Progress Reporting Requirements" Updated 28th January 2014.

⁶ No CAVAW data is included in this report for year 4 because CAVAW data for the previous financial year is collected annually each July at the national CAVAW training.

⁷ VWC 2012 "Program Design Document": 32-34.

effective in its community awareness, legal advocacy and male advocacy work throughout the country – so that good progress is made towards all outcomes – it is more likely that women will take the very difficult step of coming forward to seek help to deal with the violence for the very first time. Therefore, the increase in new clients is evidence of the quality and effectiveness of all VWC's prevention work, including community awareness and training activities and media work.



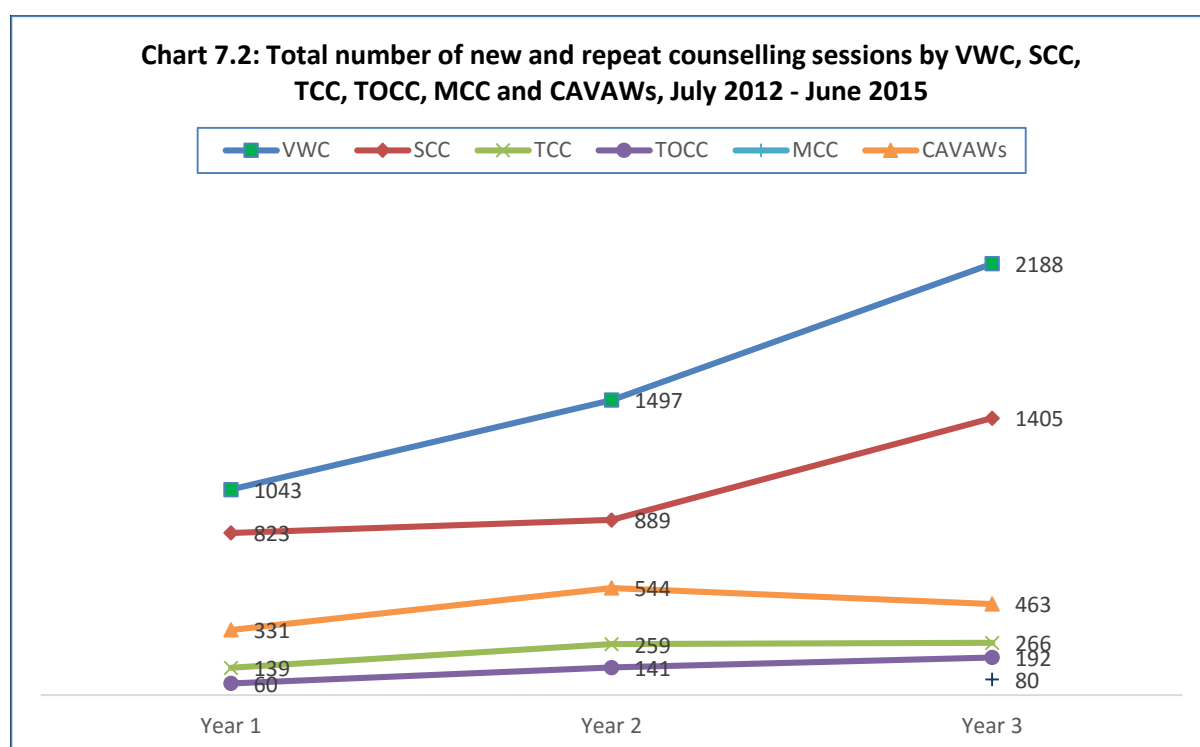
VWC staff have identified the following factors that have contributed to an increase in new clients over this phase:

- Increased referrals from police and Chiefs who have been trained by VWC. For example, after conducting intensive awareness activities in Mele during year 2 and year 3, clients began to come to VWC in greater numbers than ever before. Similarly, following the inclusion of Chiefs in police trainings in Vila, Chiefs from Anambrou and Blacksands have been referring or bringing clients to VWC for assistance. Following the community awareness workshops and trainings undertaken in Penama over this phase including over the last 12 months, both SCC and VWC have seen increased referrals from that province from women leaders, Chiefs, and Police. For the most part, VWC has found that the increase in referrals after community awareness and training workshops such as these is generally sustained over the years.
- 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 contributed to an increase in referrals over year 2 and year 3.⁸ 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.

⁸ See Progress Report 2 page 47 for details on Room 7 and VWC's role in its establishment.

- The ongoing 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. There is now much more intensive coverage of the issue of VAW in the media, including newspapers and television. For VWC, regular advertisements on the location of the office and regular news pieces on 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.
- One reason for the increase in clients may also be due to the fact that the Police in Vila including the FPU are now referring all requests for FPOs to VWC, rather than dealing with these cases themselves. Although this definitely puts more pressure on VWC counsellors, this is not seen as being the main reason for an increase in new clients.
- Clients who have come to VWC and are satisfied with the service also take the initiative to refer their family members and friends, and this also appears to be sustained over the long-term with ongoing referrals.
- For TOCC, mobile counselling and other community awareness activities have contributed to increasing the number of new and repeat clients, with most referrals coming from Chiefs and CAVAWs.

MCC has had a very strong start, and has already held 320 counselling sessions over its first 9 months of operation, including 80 from March to June and 240 from July to November. This includes 106 new clients. Most referrals to date have come from relatives who came to the centre soon after it opened, some are from the Northwest B CAVAW and some are from police, due to the fact that the local police officer is a trained male advocate. Staff have focused a lot of their efforts on awareness-raising about VAW and the services provided by MCC since its establishment. This has contributed significantly to the number of new clients who have come to the centre.



Overall, the number of counselling sessions seen by the whole VWC Network (VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs) has increased by 92% from year 1 to year 3, from 2,396 to 4,594. Chart 7.2 shows the breakdown of all counselling sessions provided. Over the first 5 months of year 4, an additional 2,296 counselling sessions have been held (Table 4.1.9 of Annex 5A). This is hard evidence of the quality of service delivery, in addition to the extent of the need.

The client data from TCC shows a different trend from the other Branches and VWC. Although the overall number of counselling sessions provided by TCC has increased substantially by 71% from year 1 to year 4 (calculated at the average number of clients seen monthly), the average number of new clients coming to TCC each month dropped enormously (by 42%) since TC Pam and the number of clients returning for repeat sessions has also dropped (by 13%). This is mainly due to the impacts of TC Pam, due to the very poor roads, women's lack of money to come into Lenakel to seek help, and the priority given to re-planting gardens and repairing their homes. Although many women have been in touch with other agencies following TC Pam to seek relief, it is not known whether any of them reported VAW to these agencies, since VWC and TCC have received no formal referrals of this nature from other agencies in the Gender and Protection Cluster. (See further discussion below and case studies regarding the impact of TC Pam seen through VWC's counselling.)

The majority of VWC Network clients are women (95% in year 2, 97% in year 3, and 95% in year 4 to date). The proportion girls assisted has fluctuated between 2% of 4% over this phase. The number of boys who are clients has increased marginally, with 9 seen in year 1, compared to 24 seen from July to November 2015 of year 4 (an increase from 0.3% to 1%) (Table 4.1.7 of Annex 5A). VWC increased its focus on targeting young people over this phase, but this is not yet reflected in significantly increased numbers of girls seeking assistance, despite the very high levels of sexual and physical abuse suffered by them.⁹ 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 from 46 in year 1 to 142 in year 2 and 129 in year 3 (Table 4.1.7 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 Department of Health, it was too incomplete to add to this report. Unfortunately, no updated data has been received from the Family Protection Unit (FPU), other sections of the Police, or the Courts to provide an update on the information analysed in last year's report.

However, it is worth repeating some of the analysis from the Port Vila FPU's report on data from 2013. Being disaggregated by sex and age, it provided the first hard data that the FPA is rarely being used to protect girls and boys; moreover, it showed that young women under 26 were much less likely to apply for FPOs, and young men made up only 4% of defendants. This is disturbing data given that young women have a higher prevalence of all forms of violence.¹⁰ It also has disturbing implications for prevention work, because the VWC research report also found that girls growing up in families where violence is perpetrated against mothers are significantly more likely to become victims themselves; and boys are significantly more likely to perpetrate violence. **Therefore, stopping violence among young women is a critical primary prevention measure for future generations.**

Another valuable piece of data that was included in the 2013 FPU data was the high number of women who reported emotional violence when applying for an FPO. This provides very good evidence that women are being empowered to assert their rights, and that there is better understanding within the community that emotional violence is a damaging form of domestic violence. Although VWC has always focused on emotional as well as other forms of violence, this has been given more intensive attention since the launch of VWC's research report; it is reasonable to

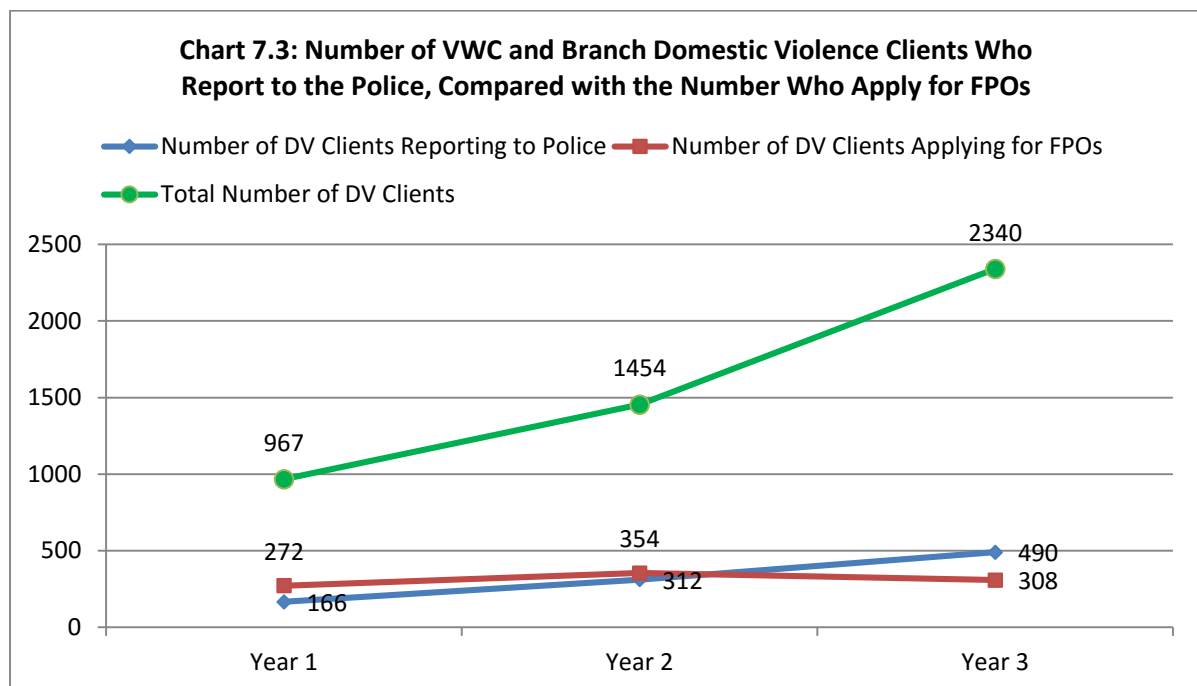
⁹ VWC 2011 Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships: 59 and 95.

¹⁰ VWC 2011 Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships: 59.

conclude that the high number of women reporting emotional violence is an impact of VWC's work to empower women, and raise awareness of the nature and impact of all forms of violence.

(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, 20% for year 3, compared with 12% for the first 5 months of year 4. For SCC, 11% of SCC domestic violence clients reported to the police in year 1 and 2 compared with 15% for year 3 and 10% July to November of year 4. For TCC, 38% reported to the police in year 1, which increased to 40% in year 3, but dropped to 23% in year 4; and for TOCC, 50% of women reported in year 1 compared with 8% in year 3 and only 1% in year 4. For the new Branch in Malampa, 65% reported to the police in year 3, and 25% in year 4 (section 5 of Annex 5A). Although these figures tend to fluctuate annually (particularly for the Branches which have a smaller number of clients), the percentage of VWC domestic violence clients reporting to the police has declined significantly since the last phase, when reporting averaged around 60%, although the overall percentage has remained steady in this phase (see Chart 7.3).



This data is difficult to interpret and there are several possible reasons for a reduction in the percentage of women reporting their cases to the police. 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 pursue the criminal aspects of the case, 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 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 one factor which affects their decisions about reporting to the police, and the financial and family implications for their children. Moreover, the VWC Research Report found that most women do not want their marriages to end; they simply want the violence to stop.

Chart 7.3 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 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 and may need to be reconsidered when developing the M&E framework for the next funding phase.

The percentage of clients seeking assistance for sexual assault who decide to report to the police is usually higher than those who report domestic violence: 28% of new VWC clients in this category in year 3 and 50% in year 4 to date reported to the police, along with 63% and 27% respectively for SCC, 93% and 83% for TCC, and 100% and 83% for TOCC, and all MCC clients (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, and no updated data has been obtained for this report, 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).

Although VWC has not obtained data to verify this indicators, there are other sources of data that point to the limited access to justice by women. On the positive side, the number of convictions under the FPA per year has increased since the Act was passed, from 15 cases in 2011, to 24 in 2013 and 50 to date in 2015. However, this represents a tiny proportion of the number of FPOs issued. From 2011 to 2013, the Port Vila FPU alone issued 1432 FPOs (see Table 6.2.2 of Annex 5A), compared with 49 convictions (3%) in the same period by the Office of State Prosecutions.¹² Although these two data sets are not directly comparable due to very long delays in prosecutions, they point to the ongoing difficulties in women accessing justice. A recent review of sentencing records in several Pacific countries, including Vanuatu, found that the majority of domestic violence and sexual assault cases have reduced sentencing due mainly to customary reconciliation practices.¹³

A small research activity undertaken by VWC from July 2014 through to June 2015 of media reports on sentencing for cases of violence against women and children (VAWC) confirms that there is enormous variation in the sentencing for both physical and sexual abuse – ranging from suspended sentences for extremely violent crimes and short sentences for rape of children, through to a minority given life imprisonment for rape.¹⁴ In many instances, customary reconciliation is taken into account in sentencing for very violent crimes. Such inconsistent sentencing and the very long delays

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 Data included in an email from the Office of State Prosecutions to VWC, 15/12/2015.

¹³ "Gender discrimination affects judicial systems" [The Independent](#), 19 December 2015: 6.

¹⁴ [Daily Post](#) and [The Independent](#), various issues from July 2014 to June 2015.

in access to justice deters women from reporting crimes of violence to the police, and from seeking justice through the courts (see Box 4).

(ii) Changes in Policies, Protocols, Statements and Actions due to 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.

Many examples of changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices were provided in Progress Report 3 (see pages 44 to 50, Boxes 2 to 6), particularly with Police and Church groups, including important breakthroughs with women and men leaders and police in Penama province. Like last year, there are many examples over the last 12 months of attitudinal and behavioural changes among individuals, as well as changed practices within institutions and agencies. Most of these outcomes are directly attributable to VWC's prevention activities during this phase. The case study examples included in this report are a selection from the available evidence, chosen to show how these partnerships and changes have had the ripple effects that have led to other opportunities to consolidate and extend change, particularly at the provincial level. Some of these changes are also attributable to the actions of other stakeholders, which have improved the enabling environment for preventing VAWC. As noted in last year's report, the ongoing dissemination of VWC's research report findings has had a huge impact on creating an enabling environment for change.

Evidence of changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices are similar to last year and include the following, which are discussed in more detail below:

- Several positive examples of changed behaviours and practices by police, at both the individual and institutional levels (see Box 1 and 2).
- Breakthroughs into new communities in various parts of the country, particularly in Malampa and Penama Provinces (see Box 1 and 2), and also in Tafea province (Box 4 and 14).
- A further increase in the number of requests for talks, workshops and trainings from VWC, particularly from Chiefs, community and Church groups (see data on this below).
- 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 referrals have come from Police officers trained over the last 12 months, Church leaders, women's leaders, the family and friends of clients, clients who have managed to bring about a change in their lives, Chiefs (see Box 4), and male advocates.
- Increased interest, statements and actions by some Government duty-bearers, particularly Provincial Governments (see Box 3), in the health sector and female Municipal Councillors. For example, 2 of the new requests for workshops are from female Port Vila Municipal Councillors; this is a direct result of awareness-raising undertaken by VWC after TC Pam.
- A significant increase in the number of media reports on violence against women and children (discussed in Progress Report 3 under Component 3 and not repeated in this report).

Changes in the Police

VWC has invested a lot of effort into its partnership with the Police over this phase. Seven separate trainings have been conducted with police over this phase, and 9 police officers were selected to undertake training in Suva at FWCC's RTP, in addition to 2 male State Prosecutors (see Tables in section 10.1.1 and 10.1.2 of Annex 5A).

There were 2 highlights over the last 12 months that demonstrate the consolidation of this partnership and progress towards outcomes: VWC held 3 5-day provincial trainings with the VPF in Tafea, Malampa and Penama; this is breakthrough because it is the first time that all officers working in the province have come together to focus on the issue of preventing and responding to VAWC (Box 2).

The second highlight is the release of VPF's Family Violence Policy and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which emphasise that it is not the responsibility of women to decide to pursue the criminal aspects of family violence cases. The SOPs make it very clear that police are legally required to charge all perpetrators. Although these documents were drafted with support from PPDVP, VWC's advocacy with several key police officers and its training efforts have definitely contributed to this change of policy and protocol (the lack of proper protocols and difficulties experienced by clients regarding implementation of the FPA were discussed in all VWC trainings with police prior to the introduction of the SOPs and policy). Since their publication in June 2015, VWC has been including the new policy and SOPs in all its trainings with police. It is still too soon to assess whether this will have any sustained impact on the number of criminal prosecutions. The series of provincial trainings held in year 4 is a follow-up to 4 trainings held in Vila and Santo in year 3, including officers from the Uniform Investigations Branch and General Duties. The fact that VWC was allowed to provide this training is itself important evidence of an institutional change.

Box 2: Partnership with Police – Provincial Trainings Lead to Immediate Arrests

Progress Report 3 reported on several important changes in behaviour and practice following 4 trainings with the VPF in Vila and Santo, and due to VWC's targeting of individual officers in rural areas for capacity building inputs, including through VWC's national CAVAW trainings, VWC workshops and trainings in various provinces with Chiefs and Church leaders, and FWCC's Regional Training Program (RTP) in Suva.

During year 4 VWC held trainings with police in 3 provinces – Penama, Tafea and Malampa. The trainings were facilitated by the VWC Coordinator, VWC's male advocate/police officer (Iaken Ampen) and the SCC Community Educator. The training focused on understanding gender, all forms of VAW, the FPA/FPOs, and human rights. One full day was dedicated to the recently approved Family Violence policy and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Family Violence Prevention and Response. This was the first time all officers working in these provinces have come together for such training, and the first time for any police to be trained in the new policy and SOPs.

Chiefs and church leaders were also invited to the training in Penama). This is part of VWC's strategy to bring various leaders together at the provincial level to provide opportunities for collaboration and learning, and to ensure that key community leaders know how the police will deal with crimes of violence against women and children. The first few days of each of these trainings – whether they are with Chiefs, Church leaders or Police – is very challenging. It is difficult for the leaders to accept and learn about gender equality. But eventually everyone agrees that they need to deal with the problems of VAWC in their communities.

Impact of Penama Police Training in September 2015

VWC has invested in training and working with the police at the Saratamata Police post for several years, including training them on how to complete FPO applications, providing advice by phone on some cases, and providing resources through the client support fund for arrests in serious cases. VWC had also invited some police from the Saratamata post to participate in various workshops and trainings with other community leaders in the region. Due to this partnership, VWC had accurate information about the high number of cases that police at Saratamata were dealing with on Ambae, especially the east of the island. Arrests had been done on all the islands in Penama. So there was a

common agreement that the police should increase their work in the 3 islands and in dealing with the cases that are being referred to them. The chiefs were happy to provide assistance to them.

Immediately after the training, the police post at West Ambae at Nduindui referred 3 incest cases to VWC and asked for support to investigate and possible arrest of the suspects. VWC provided support and the defendant was brought to Santo. In September, SCC requested the police officer on Maewo island to accompany them to conduct a 5-day workshop with the community of Naviso on east of Maewo. This was the first time for police to accompany SCC to a workshop, and the first time for SCC to hold a workshop on the island, after many requests by SCC to community leaders over several years. The workshop was successful, and several side meetings were also held with the chiefs, youth, women and men. The police officer dealt with cases and made new contacts.

Impact of Malampa Police Training in October 2015

VWC opened its new branch in Lakatoro in March 2015. In April, VWC staff conducted a 5-day workshop at the Litzlitz community and invited the female police officer at the FPU in Lakatoro to attend. This has set the scene for excellent working relations and support from the police in Lakatoro.

The Secretary-General of the Provincial Government Council opened the provincial training of police in October. In his speech he said that “he had attended such a workshop and found it to be very good and helpful’ and he hoped that the police will give their full interest. (He also requested that similar workshops be conducted for government employees in the province).The Secretary-General is one of the leaders of the NTM church in Vila, and had already attended 2 VWC workshops.

Many of the police said that they had no knowledge about gender or VAW before the training. At the end of the training, all made individual plans and publicly undertook to utilise their new knowledge to assist victims of VAW in their future work. The majority of police officers are based at Lakatoro, but sub-posts have been opened at SW Bay, and Tisman. There is 1 police officer in the north of Ambrym, 3 on Paama, and 4 at Craigcove. They all agreed to cooperate with the MCC in their work to prevent and respond to VAW. After the training, MCC responded to a request by an officer based at SW Bay for an awareness visit to 5 villages. This was one activity planned at the police training workshop which he immediately followed up on, and it took place as part of the 16 Days of Activism by MCC. It proved successful, and one Chief has now requested a workshop in his community in the SW Bay area. This is being scheduled for 2016. In December, for the first time, cases of domestic violence were referred by MCC to the Craigcove police post, and the cases are being dealt with appropriately. In the past the police had no idea about such cases.¹⁵

The changes that have taken place among officers in Penama and Malampa post provides evidence of the quality of VWC’s outputs, and of the robust analysis behind VWC’s strategies and theory of change. One of the strategies that VWC has evolved in this phase is to focus on equipping several different stakeholders at provincial level with knowledge about gender equality, VAW and the law, to reinforce collaboration and mutual accountability. This has occurred in Penama (Box 1 and 2), Tafea (Box 3), and also in Malampa, although to a lesser extent. Having the capacity and commitment to follow up when these leaders then reach out for advice and support is a key part of the success of VWC’s strategy.

Increased Demand for VWC Network Prevention Services

At the beginning of this phase, the majority of VWC, Branch and CAVAW prevention activities were initiated by the VWC Network. Criteria for targeting communities included the number of clients

¹⁵ These cases are reported in the Daily Post “Police Column”, 10 December 2015: 3.

seeking help from these areas, the identification of places where VWC's messages had not been heard before, and places where local Chiefs and Church leaders had rejected VWC's efforts to talk about the problem of VAWC. As outlined in the PDD, several organisations and sectors were also specifically targeted by VWC over this phase, including the police, the health sector, Churches, Chiefs and local government authorities, as well as the education sector.

Over years 3 and 4, the demand for VWC's prevention deliverables including VWC's talks, workshops and trainings has increased significantly compared with years 1 and 2 and with the previous phase. This increase in demand for prevention services is a very important change, because it shows that there are more people and agencies who want to learn more about VAWC, gender equality, human rights and the law, whereas previously, these people did not see VAWC as a problem that needed to be addressed. It also shows that there is increased community acceptance that VAWC is a crime and a violation of human rights (component 3 outcome). Moreover, it demonstrates that VWC's community awareness workshops and trainings are effective and of high quality, since these requests are often "ripple effects" initiated by people who have already undergone some training or participated in awareness workshops, and see the need for VWC's prevention messages to be broadcast more widely (see Box 2 and 3).

Currently, VWC has 39 outstanding requests for 5-day workshops or trainings at December 2015. This compares with 25 similar requests at the same time last year. The current requests include the following:

- 14 with women's leaders and groups. Most of these requests have been made by former participants in VWC workshops and trainings including Chiefs, some by women leaders (such as Port Vila Municipal Councillors and the Presbyterian Women Mother's Union), and a few by police, Provincial Councillors or male advocates. The communities and locations identified in these requests include North Tanna; Ranwas on Pentecost; 4 areas in Malampa (Paama, South West Bay on Malekula, Matanvat, and Atchin); 2 areas in Port Vila (Anambrou and Ohlen 75); the Tanvaqoso community living on Efate around Vila; West Gaua; Aneityum; Happy Land on Erromango; and Maewo.
- 10 with Chiefs or other male leaders. These requests have been made by Provincial Councillors, Malvatumauri members, other Chiefs and police, most of whom who have been trained by VWC. The locations and organisations identified include: North Tanna chiefs; Vanualava, Ambae and Maewo Councils of Chiefs; male leaders at Imaki on Tanna; male leaders at South Santo; Santo Chiefs; male community members at Valua, Motalava; Mota chiefs; and the Tanvaqoso Council of Chiefs in Port Vila.
- 7 with Church groups. These requests have been made by police, pastors and other Church leaders, most of whom have been trained by VWC. The groups identified include: the Seventh Day Adventist, Assembly Of God, and Sulphur Bay community (John Frum area) on Tanna; the Diocese of Anglican Priests in Vanuatu; Neil Thomas Ministry on Santo; and the Southern Island Presbytery Annual Conference in October 2016 to be held on Futuna; and with Anglican women leaders involved in their family life program.
- 5 with community groups including both women and men. These have been requested by police, Chiefs and women's leaders, most of whom have been trained by VWC. The communities identified include: Craig Cove on Ambrym; Iru, Isini and Metalbus areas of Tanna; and Northwest Vanualava.
- 1 request has come from Malampa Province to hold a workshop with government officers.
- 1 request has come from Oxfam, to train their staff.

Action Plans by Workshop Participants Leads to More Referrals and Requests for Prevention Work

One of the reasons that VWC has experienced such an increase in requests for community awareness workshops and trainings, is because each workshop challenges participants to develop

organisational or individual action plans to address VAW. The implementation of these plans is a very important change in the behaviour that contributes to the prevention of VAW. One of the actions that participants often identify is to undertake awareness-raising themselves within their families and communities about VAW, or to arrange and lobby for workshops or training within their organisations and communities. There are many examples of this from all types of stakeholders, including Chiefs, Church participants, Corrections Officers, Police, and women's and youth leaders. The consolidation of partnerships in Penama province (Box 1) is a very good example of this trend, which has helped VWC to make breakthroughs in localities that have rejected messages in the past. The development of partnerships in Penama is also a good example of the need for persistence over the long-term to improve prevention and response to VAWC, and shows how the development and consolidation of the partnerships over time help people to change their attitudes and behaviour. However, it is important to emphasise that the Penama story has been chosen from a selection of other similar stories of impact from the partnerships that VWC has forged at provincial level (see Box 2 and 3).

Another promise that many participants make when declaring their action plans is to refer family members and neighbours to VWC, the Branches or CAVAWs when they hear of cases of VAW (Box 1). During training workshops with Church leaders and members, many promise to preach about what they have learned. For police, their action plans depend on their role within the police: some make a commitment to accompany and support VWC, Branch and CAVAW members when they go out to communities to raise awareness about VAW and the law; some promise to refer clients; others promise to follow up on the criminal aspects of domestic violence cases; and others promise to reinforce VWC's message and the SOPs that custom ceremonies should not be performed to resolve cases.

Box 3: Breakthrough with TAFEA Provincial Government

The TAFEA Provincial Government is the first province to request training for all provincial councillors. This was a direct outcome of the training held with Presbyterian Mission Workers in January 2014. At this workshop one of the participants, who was also a Provincial Councillor, included lobbying for a workshop to be held with the Provincial Government in his action plan. VWC had been trying for several years to get the Tafea Provincial Government to allow VWC to disseminate the research findings to the Councillors. This finally happened at the 5-day training held in November 2015 (see the text below and previous reports for other details on how the partnership with various agencies in Tafea has developed over this phase). The workshop was requested by the President of the province and was piggy-backed onto their annual meeting, and he participated in the workshop for the whole 5 days, along with the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General. An immediate follow-up to the workshop was the participation of the Provincial Government in a march to mark the 16 Days of Activism campaign for the first time. His speech at the occasion is copied below:

Speech of the Hon. President of the Tafea Provincial Government at the celebration of 16 Days of Activism – organised by the Tafea Counselling Centre at Lenakel on 25th November, 2015

“Mayor of Lenakel Municipal Council, Elected councillors of the municipality, President of the Tafea Council of Women – Dorothy Bel, Tafea Provincial Health Manager – Robert Moise, Chairman of the Nikoletan council of Chiefs – Freeman Nariu, inspector Rex Bovenga of the Tafea Police Patrol, TCC Staff, church leaders, chiefs, women, children and invited guests.

It is an honour for me, as President of Tafea Provincial Council to be part of this 16 days of activism program as it is a special time globally to recognise VAW; that women and children face physical and emotional abuse in this province and the nation and the world. When we see the homes, communities, provinces and the country – we cannot deny that there is no VAW. Every single day, we wake up to see violence, but we really do not take time to consider, discuss and find solution to

this situation; to bring peace to lives of special groups such as women and children. Additionally we always want peace; but we deny that these vulnerable people need peace more than us. Because they make our population grow.

We also know very well that in a home, the women play a lot of roles compared to what the male does. The children – we always say they are the future of a nation, but they do not have peace in their lives.

As the President of the Tafea Provincial Council, I am very proud with the theme today, because when one doesn't have peace in the home, there will be no peace in the world; and the children will not receive/have good education.

It is a true that the family builds up a nation and politically if we want peace to exist in a country, it must begin at home. We cannot talk about peace, when the women and mothers are suffering from VAW either physical or emotional. The nation cannot develop if the children are being abused and impacts on their future careers. As President of the Council, I am here today to stress to all of us – but especially to the leaders to recognise that these vulnerable groups 'cry' everyday, they may not have food, school fees, or face bad treatment and abuse; from government, husbands and fathers, which are affecting them , in their lives. We are still recovering from TC PAM we should also recognise that VAW happens also during disasters – which we must also recover from in order to build peace in our homes and at same time promote education for our children who may have been victims of abuse during this disaster. Having said that, I am appealing to all leaders at every level to think about this as a challenge and together develop a new roadmap to end violence in the home, community, and province – and in our motto "In God Tafea grows".

I thank you."

Breakthroughs with the Courts, Prosecutors and Other Justice Sector

There have been several important breakthroughs over the last 12 months with the courts. VWC has been invited 3 times by the Chief Justice to give a short 40-minute talk to judges as part of their training through short courses. One of these talks was to Island Court justices, and all have focused on gender and human rights. An immediate follow-up to one of these talks was a request to VWC to assist a 4-year old victim of child sexual abuse to give evidence in court. Although the case was adjourned due to being given a low priority by both the prosecutor and defence counsel, the judge has followed up with VWC to use the client support fund to ensure that the client is in Vila when the case is heard. SCC has also established a very good relationship with the court in Luganville, and a similar request was recently made to SCC to accompany a victim of child sexual abuse to court, where the court used a piece of calico cloth so that the child did not have to confront the perpetrator. The SCC counsellor was also asked to assist the State Prosecutor to prepare the child for the court proceedings. The Port Vila Magistrate Courts now have a separate plea day for domestic violence cases.

There are also promising signs of a change in protocols with State and Police Prosecutors. One issue with implementing the FPA is that criminal charges are often dropped when they come to court, particularly when women have already returned to their violent partners, including after incidents of very serious assault (see Box 8), and prosecutors encourage them to agree to the case being withdrawn. This is generally because the prosecutors have mis-understood their role and the details of the law, including the fact that it is State case, whereas the victim is merely a witness. After advocacy and discussions between VWC and prosecutors, there is agreement that VWC Lawyers will be notified before hearings, so that VWC staff have the opportunity to prepare the victim for court. If this change is implemented, it will be a very important change in protocol that could significantly reduce impunity for crimes of violence against women and increase the deterrent impact of the FPA.

VWC's partnership with the Stretem Rod Blong Jastis program and participation in the Heads of Agencies group for the JCSS has also contributed to improved case management by prosecutors who

now identify domestic violence cases by number and have implemented a system of using red-coloured tabs to improve the speed with which they are processed.

Another example of the consolidation of the partnership with the Ministry of Justice is that the VWC Lawyer has been invited to be part of the Justice and Community Services Sector (JCSS) infrastructure working group, to ensure that women's and survivors' perspectives are considered in the development a comprehensive infrastructure plan for court houses.

Breakthroughs and Consolidation of Partnerships with Churches

VWC has invested significant effort and resources into increasing understanding within the several Churches of the problem of VAW and how to prevent and address it (for example, see Progress Report 3 Box 1 and 6). Over the last 12 months there have been several changes in practices and policies in churches that VWC has contributed to, although other stakeholders have also contributed to some of these changes.

- In the Anglican Church, the Bishop (who is also chair of the VCC) has included the VCC gender policy as part of his mission statement, and has given permission to all local Anglican churches to accept SCC's talks and workshops. VWC has been invited to train senior priests in the Church, and an Anglican women's leader has requested training for women leaders through their family life program, as a follow up to the initial awareness-raising done by VWC with the Anglican mother's union. In Torba, the Anglican Bishop of Banks and Torres has engaged TOCC in its work with youth.
- Another breakthrough was the request for VWC to provide training to the Tafea Council of Churches; this was an opportunity for VWC to share the VCC gender policy with participants. An immediate follow-up from this was a request for 2 further workshops with Church groups.
- VWC's trainings and workshops with the Southern Islands Presbyterian Church were consolidated with VWC's attendance at the Presbyterian Conference. This resulted in the decision for VWC to be included as one of the electives that women and men may take at their annual conference. This is an important institutional change because it provides opportunities to deepen the knowledge about VAW and to extend the reach of prevention work through the church.

Partnerships with Other Agencies: Health, Education, Sporting Groups, and INGOs

Previous reports have documented the positive actions taken by the Port Vila hospital to establish a dedicated room for survivors of violence, partly due to VWC's training and advocacy efforts. There are positive signs of similar changes in practice taking place in Santo and Malekula. SCC has been advised that the Northern District Hospital is planning to set up a counselling room and has approached SCC regarding referral protocols; it is expected that SCC counsellors will be able to provide counselling to clients in this new dedicated room, which will be a great improvement for clients. Similarly, a nurse at Norsup hospital is on call for MCC at any time of day when a medical report is needed (even when she is not rostered on for work). If the client is a boy child, a male nurse is allocated. These procedures were put in place very soon after MCC's establishment, following a visit by the MCC Counsellor to the hospital in April to leave brochures about VWC's work and the problem of VAWC.

Compared with the last phase and the beginning of this phase and with other sectors, there are fewer breakthroughs to report with the education sector and less evidence of the consolidation of partnerships in this area, compared with other sectors such as health, provincial government, and the law and justice sector. This is partly due to the resignation of the former Community Educators at both VWC and SCC. Nevertheless, the number of prevention sessions undertaken in schools has remained fairly steady (58 in year 1, 74 in year 2, and 46 in year 3, see Table 8.7.1 of Annex 5A), in

addition to several sessions with children's and youth groups, and schools remain the main focus of Children's Day activities for the VWC Network. However, there has been increased involvement by VWC and some Branches with some sporting initiatives in schools. SCC and MCC have both provided talks on gender and VAWC to teachers who are involved in running the "Just play" program in schools.

TOCC and East Ambae CAVAW have held joint activities in Torba with Red Cross, who engaged in the White Ribbon campaign for the first time this year (although this was not done jointly with VWC). After a courtesy visit made by SCC to Save the Children Fund in Luganville, SCC has had a request to be involved in their program. World Vision also continues to extend requests to SCC from time to time (although occasionally these requests are to engage in full days or prayer, which is not the best use of SCC's resources). After TCC's initial invitation to deliver a talk to young women for Care International, there has been no follow-up requests from Care.

(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 assumed that this data would 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.

A detailed update on the implementation of the FPA was included in the Progress Report 3 and the Annual Plan for Year 4. The trial implementation of the FPA in rural areas by DWA in North Efate and Santo appears to have been put on hold and it appears that it may take place on Malekula.¹⁶ The National and Provincial Task Forces established by DWA to oversee implementation of the FPA remain dormant.

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.

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, and have thus ensured that the law is implemented in many rural areas of Vanuatu. Community awareness talks, workshops, trainings by VWC and the Branches – such as

¹⁶ Justice and Community Services Sector (JCSS) "JCSS Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, to support implementation of the JCSS Strategy 2014-2017" (Revised 6th November 2015), Annex 1: 3.

those provided to Chiefs, women's leaders and other community members – have raised awareness about the law, which has also assisted with its implementation. The client support fund has 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 in Progress Report 1 and later in this report).

Progress Report 3 identified several problems with the way applications for FPOs were dealt with by Police, particularly officers not stationed in FPUs. For example, serving FPOs to friends or colleagues of the perpetrator had put women in considerable danger in a few cases, and there were sometimes very long delays in serving FPOs that resulted in further assaults. When VWC and Branch staff tried to follow up on delays, police were sometimes unable to locate a copy of the FPO. These issues were raised by VWC during its trainings with police over year 3, when it emerged that there were no proper procedures for filing and dealing with FPOs. Following the series of VWC trainings of police during both years 3 and 4, the situation has improved considerably. In addition to the introduction of VPF's Family Violence Policy and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) mentioned above, Branch Counsellors have observed improvements in the serving of FPOs and handling of domestic violence cases, particularly in Penama, Malampa and Tafea following VWC's series of provincial trainings. One key change is that all officers are now taking on domestic violence cases and handling them better, rather than just waiting for the FPUs to take action or referring the cases on to FPUs. This is credible evidence of the impact of VWC's trainings, which has contributed significantly to the implementation of the FPA in rural and remote areas.

However, some issues still remain with implementation of the law and SOPs. As noted above, towards the end of 2014 the Port Vila FPU put a sign on its door directing all people who want FPOs to VWC. In most cases, police in Vila are continuing to direct women who come to the police for FPOs to VWC. This directly undermines women's access and right to justice and is in breach of the new SOPs. VWC has been informed by the FPU that occasionally, if a woman complains that it is too far to go to VWC, the FPU in Vila will process her application; however if men come to the police in Vila to apply for an FPO, the police process the application. These practices and other ongoing problems experienced by Counsellors indicate that the police in Vila need to be trained in the policy and SOPs. Furthermore, follow-up on breaches of FPOs needs to be improved throughout the country. When this issue is raised in VWC trainings of the police, complaints are always voiced about the lack of resources – to serve FPOs, make arrests, and follow up on breaches. Unfortunately, there are still occasional instances where VWC has provided fuel money for orders to be served, but other officers have used the car for other work, using the fuel and delaying the serving of orders. One of the difficulties in relying on/applying for other sources of Australian funds (rather than using the client support fund) to ensure orders are served and perpetrators arrested, is that delays can place women, girls and boys at further risk of sexual and physical abuse. Another issue that was recently raised by a police prosecutor in Santo is that arresting officers in the islands have not always fully investigated and completed documentation on all the evidence for cases before making an arrest and handing the case over to the prosecutor. This points to the need for further training for police in investigation and evidence-gathering; it jeopardises the prosecution case and can result in impunity for crimes of violence against women.

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:

- i. The number of women accessing justice from the VWC Network; and

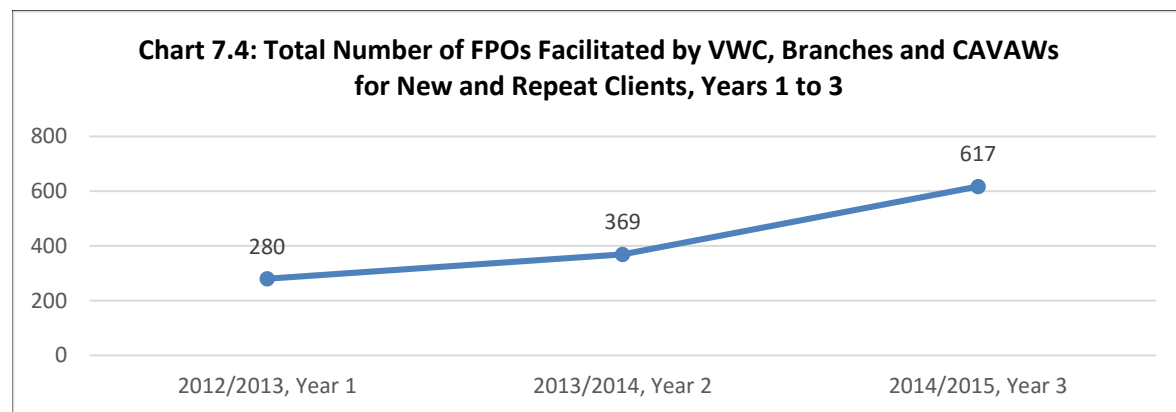
- ii. Examples of significant changes in clients' lives due to VWC Network counselling services

(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 (and thus counselling quality):

- 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 Branches and CAVAWs assisted 280 women to obtain FPOs in year 1, 369 in year 2, 617 in year 3, and 247 from July to November of year 4 (Tables 7.1.1 – 7.1.7 of Annex 5A and Chart 7.4).



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, 147 in year 3, and 197 during the first 5 months of year 4 (a 311% increase over the numbers of clients seen in years 1 and 2 before the 2nd Lawyer was appointed). This gives a total of 572 women provided with legal assistance by VWC's lawyers over this phase, which is in reach of the PDD target. In addition, 59 new cases have been registered with the Courts since July 2012, including 15 within the last 5 months (Tables 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 of Annex 5A).

Almost half of the clients requesting legal assistance in year 4 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, despite the difficulties of getting a divorce (see previous progress reports).

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

- Of the 17 cases registered in year 1, 15 are completed and 2 are pending.
- Of the 11 cases registered in year 2, 8 are completed and 3 are pending.
- Of the 16 registered in year 3, 7 are completed and 9 are pending.
- Of the 15 registered from July-November 2015, all 14 are pending and 1 has asked to discontinue her case.
- Of the 31 cases of divorce registered from year 1 to year 3, 22 clients were granted their divorce, 8 are pending, and 1 withdrew her claim because her husband died. Of the 22

clients who were granted divorce, 2 are awaiting enforcement of judgment for compensation, while one is still waiting judgment on compensation for damage of marriage.

Last year's report discussed the impact of delays in judicial processes, which are an ongoing problem. Delays are exacerbated in times of political instability such as Vanuatu has experienced in recent months, when courts give priority to political cases. Case studies selected for this year's report highlight these and other difficulties that women face in accessing justice, particularly with enforcement of the law and of court orders. They show that VWC's legal team is effective at winning a variety of different types of cases, but also that persistent follow-up is needed for women to access justice (Box 4).

Box 4: Examples of Successful Outcomes and Challenges from VWC Court Cases

Difficulties in Accessing Justice

A VWC client petitioned for dissolution of her marriage in the Magistrates Court in 2011 along with a damage of marriage claimed against the co-respondent. A judgment was given by the Court in favour of the client. The parties signed a consent order for the co-respondent to pay the damages in instalments as decided by the court. However nothing has yet been paid to the client. The court made several summons to the co-respondent to attend court, after applications of enforcements were filed, but the co-respondent did not turn up. Later it was discovered that the co-respondent had migrated to another island in Vanuatu. This was followed up by sending a letter to the Court to transfer the case to where the co-respondent is now residing and doing business, so that the client can get funds from the judgment that was granted in her favour. This is one of many cases where enforcement of a court judgment is delayed. After the case is transferred, it will take another long period to be listed for court hearings or conferences, further prolonging the delay for the client.

Enforcement Issues in Child Custody and their Impacts

A client sought legal assistance in January 2015 to gain access to her 5-year old son, who was taken away by the child's father. VWC's lawyers negotiated through correspondence to find a way to solve the issue out of court. However, the father denied the client's right of access to their son. So she decided to apply for custody of her son, in the hope that she would have either access or custody.

The Supreme Court Judge felt that the parties should come to an agreement and drafted consent orders for both parties to sign. An agreement was reached, signed by both parties and sealed by the Judge. The client was happy because she believed she would at last see her son again. However, there were difficulties with enforcing the agreement. The father did not cooperate to give the client access to their son. The father's family also influenced the little boy to reject his mother. When the client finally was able to see her son, she discovered that his relatives told him that she had died.

With legal assistance from VWC, the client exercised her right to access her son. VWC paid for the court fees, which the client could not afford, and the case was decided in her favour. However, the client feels that the father and his family have greatly influenced her son, who now does not want to spend weekends and school holidays with her. When she attempted to pick up her son, the child burst into tears and did not want to go with his mother. The VWC legal section now has to make another application to the Court to request enforcement of the consent order.

Successful Child Custody Claim

Mary was married to Amos in 2008. They have a 6 year old daughter, Mahana. Due to Amos' cruelty, Mary decided to end their marriage by applying for divorce in 2012; their marriage was dissolved in 2013, but Mary faced issues of custody and access to her daughter. Amos' relatives believe that because Mary divorced Amos, Mahana should be with Amos and his relatives. Mahana was taken away from Port Vila and sent to another island without the knowledge and consent of

Mary. This prompted Mary to decide to apply for Mahana's custody. Amos disputed the application, however the Court granted full custody to Mary and limited access to Amos upon Mary's consent. This was because it was clear from the evidence that Mary and her family had provided the basic things the child needed – love, support, food, clothing, and education, without any support from Amos or his relatives.

After custody was granted to Mary, she claimed for the cost of her case and the Court granted her claim for 28,570 vatu. After serving court notices to Amos on several occasions, Amos failed to appear in Court to answer how he would comply with the order. The VWC legal section applied for a warrant so that the Court Sheriff would personally summon Amos to attend court. On 15th November 2015, Amos attended court. The Judge told Amos that it is best for him to comply with the Court Orders, otherwise, he will continually be summoned to court, and this could also have further adverse consequences. The Judge ordered Amos that he should start making the payments by instalments to VWC's legal section, to pass on to Mary. At the end of November 2015, Amos made his first payment, and he promised to continue.

Successful Personal Injury Claim despite Community Opposition

VWC's client sought assistance to make a personal injury claim against her cousin brother (the defendant). The client's husband and the defendant's wife had a love affair. The client was very upset about the affair, which triggered her to threaten the defendant's wife. The defendant retaliated and assaulted her with a piece of wood. She was seriously injured, lost consciousness, and was taken by boat to a health centre and then to Port Vila Central Hospital. The client felt that her rights were neglected by the defendant and the community, who opposed her decision to take the case to court. She wanted to receive compensation for the injuries and pain she suffered, and she also wanted to show to her family and the community that assault is a crime. The client won her claim and the defendant was ordered to compensate her for 138,000vt, although she made a claim for 930,000vt. The court took into consideration that a customary reconciliation was done by the defendant before the case proceeded to court.

The client was faced with some challenges in getting justice in this case. She was criticised by her family and others in her community. They believed she should not take her case to court. They told her that she will not be successful, because assaulting women is not seen as a serious crime. This case and the court outcome is important to be documented, because it shows how a woman – who has been assaulted by a man and criticized for pursuing the case – proved that community wrong. The client hopes that the outcome of her case will help to change attitudes to women in her community. However, the backward step in this case is that even after the judgment was given in favour of the client, VWC still needs to follow up with an enforcement application, because the defendant has not started making compensation payments yet.

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 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 emerged from the case studies submitted by VWC and Branch counsellors. Some of these themes have also been identified in previous reports:

- One strong theme in Progress Report 3 and this report is the link between community awareness, particularly on the FPA and FPOs, and women seeking help from VWC, Branches and CAVAWs, or being referred by friends and relatives who have also been exposed to community awareness activities. This trend is seen in both urban and rural areas although this year's

examples are from rural areas (Box 5 and 8). This provides sound evidence on VWC's theory of change and the effectiveness and quality of community awareness as a prevention measure, although it is not unusual for women to seek help many years after they first attended a workshop or heard about VWC's services (Box 8).

- The stories in this report highlight the importance of Police engagement in community awareness activities, particularly where cases need to be dealt with immediately (Box 7).
- 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. In some cases, women try customary processes first to try to stop the violence before they approach VWC, the Branches or CAVAWs (Box 5 and 14). This year's case studies also include examples of women using FPOs to claim their rights from other family members (other than their intimate partners, Box 5).
- As in previous years, the case studies also indicate that sometimes, applying for an FPO, or threatening to do so, can have a profound impact on men's behaviour (Box 8 and 9), although this is certainly not always the case (Box 5), and follow-up is needed to ensure that such changes are sustained.
- Stories on the effectiveness of FPOs were received from VWC and all the Branches; those from MCC are selected for inclusion in this report, since they provide good evidence of VWC's effectiveness at establishing a highly effective new service in an area where women and children are faced with serious violence (Box 5).
- A selection of stories from SCC on FPOs are also included, because they also provide insights into the challenges that women face in trying to end the violence (Box 8). Several of these stories from MCC and SCC also show how VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs are working together and supporting each other to achieve safety and justice for women, and the importance of police support, much of which is due to the recent trainings conducted by VWC at the provincial and municipal levels (Box 5 and 8).
- The removal of children by male perpetrators 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 children reunited with their mothers and to get custody of their children. The client support fund has helped women to remain safe, and VWC's legal team has assisted them to access justice (Box 4 and 5).
- This year's case studies have also been selected to provide insight into the counselling process and the skills needed to help women understand the cycle of violence, and to come to a decision to end the domestic violence in their lives, including emotional violence (Box 8 and 9). Although most of the work with clients is crisis counselling, an empowering approach that helps women regain their self-respect and decision-making capacity is essential to help them to escape from the violence.
- A new theme in this year's case studies are breakthroughs in understanding by women and communities that sexual and physical assault cannot be solely resolved by custom processes (Box 4 and 7).
- A disturbing case study this year focuses on the serious threats and harassment that can arise for Counsellors, particularly in small communities. One case study is included in this report (Box 6); other examples were also shared in the M&E workshop.
- Progress Report 3 included case studies of women looking for ways to become financially independent to enable them to escape from violence. This year, examples are included of women claiming their rights to property, damages, and child maintenance, which also indicates that they have been empowered to claim their rights (Box 4, 5 and 9).

Box 5: Malampa Counselling Centre (MCC) Assists Clients to End Violence

MCC Keeps Jessica Safe with Support from SCC

Jessica is from Pentecost, and has lived in a de-facto relationship with Kelly for 6 years and they have a 6-months old daughter, Jane. Jessica has been facing physical and emotional violence throughout her relationship, but was unable to seek help because Kelly was very controlling. In September, Kelly assaulted Jessica with a piece of wood, causing bruises and a scar on her back. Jessica decided she had enough of Kelly's assaults and that she needed help. She ran away from home without her daughter, and walked for 4 hours before she reached her Aunt's place at Lakatoro.

The next day, Jessica came to MCC for assistance. She was worried and unstable, crying as she entered the counselling room. During the counselling, Jessica talked about Kelly's controlling behaviour and assaults. Kelly rejected church counselling and prevented Jessica from going to the Chief. Jessica did all the hard work without Kelly's help, even when pregnant and after the birth. Jessica was very worried about her daughter that she left behind, and feared that Kelly would not feed the baby. Through the counselling process, Jessica began to understand her rights. MCC assisted her to apply for an urgent FPO. The Lakatoro police served the order and removed her baby daughter.

MCC staff saw Jessica 4 times to provide support. Kelly was looking for her in Lakatoro and she was afraid. Using the client support fund, MCC flew her to Santo with her baby to be with her family members there. SCC assisted by providing transport to her relatives. Since moving to Santo, Jessica has phoned in twice, and is happy to be free from the violence.

Louisa Regains Access to her Property

Louisa was married to Karl for 21 years. She had two children before marrying Karl. They had no children together, but Karl had adopted Louisa's children in customary ways, so they raised them as their own children. Karl passed away in 2013.

Louisa came to MCC in 2015, after being referred by the Northwest B CAVAW. She was depressed, unhappy and unstable. Her eyes were watery and her voice was shaking while she was talking. Louisa told the Counsellor that Willy, who is assumed to be the son of late Karl, is disrespectful towards her and her children. Karl never accepted Willy as his son; he always denied that he was the father. Willy was trespassing and cutting copra in Louisa's coconut plantation, cocoa plantation and other land. Willy had stopped Louisa from harvesting copra and cocoa, and from gardening on her land since 2014. Louisa had call upon the Chiefs to solve the matter, but Willy did not appear before the Chiefs. Willy reported Louisa to the police when she was clearing a piece of land to plant a garden. The police assisted Willy to write to Louisa to cease cutting down trees on her own property. Louisa and her children were living in fear, emotional and financial stress, unstable and insecure. The plantation and gardening land that her late husband left her was her only way to survive.

MCC assisted Louisa by providing legal information through counselling and she applied for an FPO, to recover her land and have access to and use of her property. In June 2015, the court granted the order and the FPU officer served the order to Willy. The order was breached by Willy in October, and MCC helped her to prepare herself for Court, with help from the police. The Magistrate fined Willy Vatu 30,000. Although the VWC lawyers assisted MCC and Louisa with the original FPO application, MCC has seen Louisa about 6 times since then to provide ongoing legal assistance.

Marital Rape Leads to Divorce

Sylvie is a 40 year old woman, she is married to Bob and they lived together with their 12 years old son. Sylvie has been facing physical and sexual violence for 20 year, but she felt ashamed to come forward and talk about it. She had become very weak and lost a lot of weight. Bob took her to the

plantation and tied her up to a coconut tree, then he raped her and left her overnight. The next day, her twin sister came and found her. She took Sylvie to the hospital and then reported Sylvie's husband to the police. Bob went to jail for few months and then was released on bail.

After his release from jail, Bob was very controlling and more violent towards Sylvie and their son. In May 2015, Sylvie went to her brother's place to visit her nephew. When she returned, Bob was very angry at her because he thought Sylvie spent too much time with her brother. Bob assaulted Sylvie and fractured her head and arm. She was unconscious when her son came and found her lying on the ground behind their bush kitchen. He cried out for help and his uncle came and assisted her to the hospital.

Sylvie's sister knew about MCC because MCC staff had made a courtesy call to her workplace soon after the opening of the Branch, and she had heard an awareness talk by the staff. So she brought Sylvie to MCC the next day for counselling, where she shared her emotions and hardships. She applied for an FPO and made a complaint about the assault to the police. The Lakatoro police served the FPO and then removed her property from Bob's place to her brother's place. During the period of her order, Sylvie was returning to her brother's home when she saw Bob. She ran as fast as she could, but Bob caught her and grabbed her by the hand and forced her to follow him to the plantation. Bob raped her there. Sylvie was terrified. The next day, her sister assisted Sylvie to MCC for counselling. During the counselling, she decided to move to another village and live with her sister. She was determined to report the second rape to the police and MCC accompanied her to report the breach of the FPO. During the review in court, the magistrate gave temporary custody of their child to Sylvie, and asked the prosecution to file the criminal offence as soon as possible. During the first hearing, Bob admitted everything.

Sylvie is safe where she is living with her sister, and she has earned money by selling food in the market. She has gained weight. Every month she comes to MCC to greet the MCC staff, and to follow up on her case. After several counselling sessions, she decided to petition for divorce. Through the counselling sessions, she realised that her husband's behaviour will not change. The divorce petition has been prepared by the VWC Lawyers and will soon be filed at the Lakatoro Magistrates Court. When Sylvie comes for counselling now, she shares the problems that she now faces with her husband. After she left the village, her husband took a new partner, who has prevented Sylvie from harvesting her garden. Her husband has also tried to prevent her from seeing their older children. In her divorce petition, Sylvie has decided to claim for damages to her garden, and has applied for custody of her 12 year old son.

Names have been changed to protect identities.

Box 6: TCC Counsellor Threatened, Professional and Brave

Jane came to TCC for counselling and an FPO application in September 2015. She was facing domestic violence in her relationship with her husband Peter and was not healthy, and she decided to take an FPO against her partner. The FPO was granted, and Jane left him and went to live with her family in another village. He continued to live with his parents in his village. When Peter was served his FPO by the FPU officer, he found out that he was not to go near his wife. He approached TCC anxiously with a lot of questions trying to understand the FPO, but was not satisfied with the response. A few days later he found out that it was TCC that helped his wife with applying for an FPO. He was very angry.

A few days later, Peter returned to TCC and asked to see the Counsellor who helped his wife, but she was absent doing community awareness. He returned 2 days later and asked why his wife asked for an FPO. Early the next morning at around 4:00am he and a female cousin (who is also an officer of

the court) went to the Counsellor's home. Peter was drunk, and threatened her verbally and with a knife. He forced the Counsellor into his truck and threatened to cut her if she tried to get away. Eventually she did manage to escape from him, and ran to the home of her Chief who was supportive of TCC. The Counsellor reported the matter to the police and Peter was convicted and sent to the Correctional Service in Vila.

This story reveals the danger that can arise for Counsellors in small communities. All the people in this case are related – Jane, Peter and the Counsellor who assisted her to take out the FPO. Peter did not believe the Counsellor (his “tawi”) should act against him. He believed that the Counsellor should support him, rather than Jane. The TCC Counsellor was brave to stand up against this belief, and did her job professionally in supporting Jane. Peter's relatives asked for forgiveness through a customary reconciliation, but the Counsellor pursued the case to court, as well as continuing to support Jane during this time.

Names have been changed to protect identities.

Box 7: Custom versus Justice

Wendy is an 18 year old girl. Her parents separated when Wendy and her sister Rachel were very young. They were looked after by their grandparents, because Wendy's mum married another man and moved to another island. Wendy dropped out of school at the age of 10 to take care of her sick grandmother. Both girls were physically and emotionally abused by their grandparents and their uncle throughout their childhood. They were treated as slaves and worked tirelessly throughout their childhood and were under the coercive control of their grandfather and uncle.

One day, Wendy's uncle became violent and aggressive towards her. Wendy was afraid of her uncle and decided to run away to another village to stay with a relative. On her way to the village, she was raped by 14 men who held her in their custody for 3 nights without food and water up in the mountains. On the fourth day, the rapists left her on the bush track unconscious and hungry. An old man found her and took her to his home where he provided her with food, water and shelter. The next day, Wendy was surprised to hear that the Chief had ordered the 14 men to resolve the rape case by each giving a red mat (*bwana*) to Wendy's family. The Chief had also arranged for one of the rapists to take Wendy as his bride. Wendy was heartbroken and confused. The Chief did not seek her consent on this matter. He wanted to force her to accept the marriage offer, and she was not given a choice. She felt her whole life was in a terrible mess. She did not know what to do or where to go.

However, Wendy knew that there was going to be a Domestic Violence workshop in that same week in her village, and she was very determined to talk to the SCC staff conducting the workshop. She wanted to run away but the Chief warned her not to disobey his orders. Wendy took the risk, and ran away on her way to the Chief's garden to dig some manioc. She did not rest and ran and ran through the bushes until she reached her village. She looked for her grandmother and was informed that she was attending the Domestic Violence workshop. Wendy arrived at the workshop venue looking very weak, tired and hungry. Wendy's grandmother informed the VWC counsellor and Police Officer at the workshop, and both attended to her. Wendy was provided with food and water and then was given time to rest in a small room in the same building where the workshop was going on.

After a few hours of sleep, she woke up feeling better and went through counselling. SCC staff accompanied Wendy that same day to get a medical report from a health centre by boat, and police later obtained her statement. SCC advocated on Wendy's behalf and spoke with the Police Officer to approach Wendy's uncle and warn him not to further blame and ill-treat her. Wendy's grandmother and other relatives were also informed by the Police to support her during that time. The family responded positively. VWC conducted another training the following week with men in Wendy's

village and this impacted a lot on Wendy's case. VWC and the Police presence in Wendy's village for 2 weeks created a positive environment for Wendy in supporting her case to the Police and the Court. Due to the 2 consecutive workshops that had been held, the community realised that a crime had been committed, and that only the law of the land could deal with it, rather than a customary settlement. During the 2nd week there was another attempt at reconciliation from the Chief of the village where the rapists live. The village leaders (Chiefs and Priest) approached Wendy's family and offered that the 14 rapists pay over a tusked pig each to Wendy's family. The family consulted the Police, and this offer was rejected.

There are many sexual assault cases in Wendy's village and island that have been swept under the mat by *kastom* fines and never talked about any more. Male leaders of Wendy's village who attended the workshop now have a clear understanding of how to better support women and girls like Wendy. Wendy is now with her grandparents while her case is being handled by the Police. Before the team left Wendy's village, Police held a meeting with Wendy's grandparents and uncle to remind them of their responsibility towards Wendy and their conduct towards Wendy and her sister Rachel. Wendy lives on an island where Police accessibility is difficult. However, she was fortunate to have VWC inviting the Police Officer to the two weeks workshop where he was much involved in dealing with her case. There will be follow up with the Police on Wendy's case to ensure Wendy gets justice.

Names have been changed to protect identities.

Box 8: The Cycle of Violence – Challenges and Successes in Preventing Further Violence

Lilly Decides She Must Go Home Again

Lilly is a very hard working mother of two sons. She and Tom got married in 2001 after living in a de-facto relationship for some years. Over the years, she often experienced violence daily. Tom isolated her from seeing her parents who are living on another island. He wouldn't allow her to visit them. In August 2015, Tom assaulted Lilly again because she and her two sons came home late from a sport tournament. Tom squeezed her neck and punched her very hard in her face and stomach, leaving her unconscious. Her mother-in-law, brother-in-law and another woman lifted her up and took her to a health centre nearby. She was then referred to SCC by the nurse at the health centre.

Lilly lives on another island so the SCC Counsellor provided counselling by phone. Lily felt insecure and wanted to leave her island. She wanted to go and live with her mother who is a nurse and is working on another island. The SCC Counsellor applied for her FPO. The court issued her order and later sent it to a police station on a separate island but in the same province. It took about 2 days to serve the FPO, because Police had to travel by boat for 4 hours to serve it. When the FPO was served, Tom was crying and asked the Police to sympathise with him, because he didn't want his wife and children to be removed from him to another island. Police explained the FPO to him. Lilly and the children were taken to another island and stayed there for 4 days, where a CAVAW accompanied her with her two sons. Then they travelled by plane to stay with Lily's mother. When she arrived at the airport, she asked her mother to take her to SCC.

After 3 months when her FPO lapsed, Tom phoned Lilly and begged her to take her two sons and go home to be with him on his island. Lilly came to SCC to discuss her decision to go home. She was crying, thankful for SCC's assistance, but felt that she now wants to go home, even though Tom's relatives are demanding that Lilly pay a fine to them of Vt 120,000 for spoiling their reputation. They claim that this issue should be sorted out at home, instead of taking it to the Police. The Counsellor liaised with the police officer on that island to speak with Tom's relatives and the Chief on this matter. Lilly said she will come back to SCC in future whenever she is facing violence. SCC will also follow-up with police officer to ensure she is safe.

FPO and Prison Helps Ken to Learn His Lesson

Rosie and Ken have been living in a de-facto relationship for 11 years. Rosie is 28 years old. She and Ken have 2 daughters, aged 8 and 4. Ken controls Rosie in many ways, and he expects Rosie to do everything he desires, while he relaxes. Whenever Rosie does not do what Ken expects, he would bash her so badly using weapons such as electric cables and wood. This happened often, and left Rosie with a lot of visible scars on her body.

Rosie was referred to SCC by her sister who attended a DV workshop run by SCC in 2005. Although Rosie knew about VWC's services and that what she was going through was wrong, she hoped that Ken would change his attitude. It took her 9 years until she decided to come for counselling in 2014 and during the first session she decided to apply for an FPO. She told the Counsellor that she would come back next day to make her swearing at the court, however she did not turn up the following day. Rosie came to SCC again in 2015. This time, she was shivering with fear. She told the Counsellor that she had to escape after an attack from Ken. It took her more than 30 minutes to get to the main road to catch a truck. She was frightened to follow the bush road because people were passing, so she made her own way through the plantation. She was able to get into a truck that took her to SCC. During this second session she revealed to the counsellor that Ken had threatened to kill her if she continued to come to SCC. SCC kept Rosie in a safe house for 2 days while she and her Counsellor processed her FPO applications to court. Ken was also kept in Police custody for 48 hours. After his release, Ken went to the police and said he was sorry for his actions, and that he would never hurt Rosie again because being in Police custody was a very big lesson. Two weeks later, Rosie came into the office and said that since then, Ken is behaving well. She observed some change in his attitudes towards her and their children. Nevertheless, the Counsellor talked her through the cycle of violence and encouraged her that she can always come back in the future if he goes back to his old ways.

Names have been changed to protect identities.

Box 9: VWC Empowers Young Women to Deal with Emotional and Physical Violence

Empowering Women to Set the Conditions for their Relationship

Myra and Kimji have been married for 5 years and have a young son. Myra found it difficult because Kimji did not help her with household chores. They are both working parents, but each day after work, Kimji stayed with his friends until dinner was ready, and he never spent his money on his young family. Myra paid for food and house rent all by herself. It became too much of a burden, and she had to move to her parents' plot of land where she took out a bank loan to build a house. Kimji did not help her to repay the bank loan. After 3 years of marriage, Myra discovered that Kimji was having an extra-marital affair with another woman. She also discovered that when Kimji shut himself in their room, he was watching pornographic movies which he later would re-enact with Myra. Myra threw Kimji out of the house, but he cried and begged until Myra took him in again, believing he would change. However, his spending on the family and helping out with household chores was still a problem. Myra learnt from friends and family members about VWC and decided to seek assistance. During counselling, Myra was able to talk about the emotional violence she was going through, and the physical violence she faced when she raised the issue of his extra-marital affair with Kimji. Myra was crying while relating the pains she had gone through.

The Counsellor focused on helping her to like and respect herself, and think about a timeline for making plans for her future, with or without her husband. Through the counselling process, Myra was encouraged to think about what she wants, and to make her own decisions. After the counselling session, she told Kimji that she had been to VWC and that she was taking out a Family Protection Order (FPO) against him which could mean asking for an Exclusive Occupation Order that would see him leaving home for a period of time. Kimji cried and begged her not to apply for the

FPO, while continuing to promise her that he will change. This created the conditions for Kimji and Myra to have a deep discussion about the issues facing them. Myra asked Kimji to put an end to his affair and his viewing of pornographic movies. For the first time, Kimji walked into the house and handed over vt3.000 to Myra, saying it was for food for the week. He then joined her in the kitchen to cook dinner and later sat at the table and ate with his young family, again for the first time.

When Myra returned for counselling, she told the VWC Counsellor that she knows it is too early to fully accept his promises to change. The counselling helped Myra to see that Kimji's behaviour was a form of domestic violence, and enabled her to take control of her situation and set some conditions for their future together. "I have been patient and quiet enough. It is time I ask Kimji to make a change too". She made it clear to him that she expects that change to last for the remaining years of their lives together as husband and wife. If he does not respect what she wants, then he knows that a day will come when he will be served with an FPO. Myra told the Counsellor that she has shared her story with her family members and friends. She has told them that she is preparing herself to move on, if that is what she will have to do, with or without Kimji.

Coming to Terms with Infidelity and Moving On

Lyla and her older brother grew up in a broken family with their father after their parents separated. Lyla was only 17 and a Year 10 student when she met Joela, an unemployed young man. She was not able to complete her secondary education because she got pregnant to Joela and gave birth to a baby girl in January 2015. Soon after, Joela told Lyla that he had to visit his sick mother on his home island. He left her with his sister who took care of them, but Lyla decided to go back to her father's home, when she learnt of Joela's unfaithfulness. Lyla discovered that while Joela was dating her, he was also seeing another woman who has a child from him. Lyla tried to contact Joela on his home island, without success. Later she was told that he was always on the phone talking to another woman. Lyla decided to come to VWC to talk about this. Her voice was shaking as she told her story, and she was holding back tears.

After counselling, Lyla decided to give Joela another 3 months to communicate with her. If this failed, then she would call in again and claim for child maintenance. Three months later, Lyla returned and asked for assistance with the child maintenance claim. In the meantime, she had met up with the other girl in Port Vila who also had a child by Joela: "I have decided to be open to her and we often meet and talk together a lot, because I realize that Joela has deceived us both, and it is not worth being nasty to her. I can almost feel her loneliness and suffering, bearing the same burden as I am, and I have encouraged her to also come and claim for child maintenance." The counselling assisted Lyla to move on with her life. She has been accepted to work at a restaurant in town and is looking forward to earning money so that her father and child can live happily. A week later, Lyla came in to VWC to hand in Grace's birth certificate and bank account number, which she has just opened. She informed the Counsellor that she has started work and was working an afternoon shift.

Lyla was able to make these changes in her life because she was listened to, was given options about how to deal with her problems, and encouraged to make her own decisions and plan for her future, including her work, future education, relationships, and the future of her child. The counselling process encouraged her to consider what she will lose if she ended the relationship with Joela, and to respect and think positively about herself and her achievements in life. It took 3 months for Lyla to make this change in her life. She faced 8 months of financial difficulties without her partner's assistance. Apart from her father's support, she had to fend for herself and her child by selling kava at her father's kava bar to feed and clothe them, and cover transport costs for medical visits and medications. Emotionally, she was going through a tough time realizing that Joela did not care for her. She also struggled trying to understand what the other girl was going through.

Names have been changed to protect identities.

Impacts of Tropical Cyclone Pam

During counselling and community awareness sessions, VWC and TCC have become aware of the problems that women are facing following the disaster. Some women have made the decision to seek help from VWC for the very first time following TC Pam; these women were experiencing domestic violence before the cyclone, but the disaster has increased the financial pressures that they are facing and this has prompted them to seek help. In other cases, women who were already clients are coming in for repeat counselling sessions, usually because the financial neglect and pressures have got worse.

For example, some women whose houses were destroyed have reported to VWC that their husbands have not assisted them or given them any money to rebuild the house. In other cases, women report that their children are unable to go to school, either because the client has no money (or less money, because she is unable to earn as much as she was before), because the father has refused to pay money for school fees, or has no money himself. Similar stories have been passed on to VWC from Erromango CAVAW, where some women reported that they have not yet received any assistance at all, and that husbands were putting financial pressure on them when they have no money and inadequate food for the children. There are also several reports to VWC, TCC and CAVAWs of women who have been abandoned by their husbands following the cyclone, with no assistance provided to rebuild their houses. As noted above, the number of new clients seen by TCC has declined due to women's inability to come to the centre (due to lack of money and poor roads, and the priority given to rebuilding their gardens). Neither VWC nor TCC have received any direct referrals from the various women's tents following TC Pam. The sample of stories in Box 10 below are typical of the experiences that women have reported to VWC, TCC and the CAVAWs, either during counselling or community awareness sessions. They indicate that female-headed households and the disabled have not always had their needs met, despite these issues being highlighted in Gender and Protection cluster meetings.

Box 10: Impacts of Tropical Cyclone Pam

Disabled Single Mother and Son Refused Assistance with Housing

During a community awareness session conducted by VWC staff at Williams Bay, a disabled young woman shared her story. Although she was present in the village when food and other relief was shared, she was disappointed that she received nothing for herself or her 2-year old son. She asked for a solar light and a tent, since her own house was destroyed, but was told that everything was already given out. She approached the CAVAW to ask the village leaders to give her some food and a tent. The CAVAW was unsuccessful, because there were no relief materials left, so the woman was forced to live with another family. She was told by one community member that she should just live with her family and not ask for anything, even though she had her own house before TC Pam.

TCC Clients Abandoned by Husbands and Families After TC Pam

Lyn's husband came to TCC to ask for help with bringing her husband back from Vila. Her husband left her after the cyclone, saying that he was going to Vila to find a job, to earn money to rebuild the house. However, she discovered that he was having an affair with another woman while in Vila, and had sent no money back to support her. The police officer that visits TCC 3 times a week assisted by ringing the husband, and asking him to come back home to support her.

Mary's husband died before TC Pam. Mary and her late husband had built a bungalow together in the village. Her late husband's family chased her away from their village before the cyclone hit. After the cyclone, Mary returned to the village to get her belongings from the house. The iron roofing from her house had blown into the creek. Mary went to get the roofing, because she wanted to sell

it to pay for school fees for her 2 children, aged 7 and 6. However, her husband's family chased her away, and prevented her from collecting the remaining materials from the house she built with her husband.

Output Indicators for Component 1

Box 11 summarises results achieved for years 1 to 3, and for the first 5 months of year 4 from July-November 2015 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.

Box 11: Output Indicators for Component 1		
Output and Indicators	Results Achieved Yr 1 – Yr 3 & July-Nov Yr 4	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: 2,927 (includes CAVAWs); ▪ Year 4 Jul-Nov: 1717 (not including CAVAWs) ▪ Total to date: 8,041 – PDD target exceeded 	Tables 2.1 – 2.6 & Table 4.1.9 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: 369 (347 women, 17 girls & 5 boys) ▪ Year 4 Jul-Nov: 203 (201 women, & 2 girls) ▪ Total: 999 including clients & accompanying children – 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 & 6 accompanying children) ▪ Year 2: 26 assisted (22 women clients & 4 accompanying children) ▪ Year 3: 33 assisted (24 women & 1 girl clients & 8 accompanying children) ▪ Year 4 Jul-Nov: 31 assisted (23 women & 8 accompanying children) ▪ Total assisted: 106 (80 clients & 26 accompanying children) 	Table 4.3, Annex 5A
(iv) Percentage of clients satisfied with VWC counselling service	230 clients surveyed this phase (114 new & 116 repeat clients): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 99% were satisfied with counselling service ▪ 97% got what they came for ▪ 99% felt the counsellor listened 	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: 200 assisted; Year 4 Jul-Nov: 100 assisted. Total assisted to date: 633 (target exceeded)	Tables 7.3.1 – 7.3.6, Annex 5A
Output 1.3: Enhanced counselling & advocacy skills		
(i) Demonstrated improvement in	Number of staff trained in <u>counselling skills</u> :	Table

Box 11: Output Indicators for Component 1		
Output and Indicators	Results Achieved Yr 1 – Yr 3 & July-Nov Yr 4	Evidence
core crisis counselling competencies over years 1 to 4 <i>Target: 20 VWC & Branch staff & 4 CAVAWs trained per year</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Year 1: 7 VWC & Branch staff (PR 1) ▪Year 2: 19 VWC & Branch staff (AP 3) ▪Year 3: 25 VWC & Branch staff (PR3 & AP 4) ▪Year 4 Jul-Nov: 36 VWC & Branch staff (this report) <p>PDD target achieved for years 3 & 4</p>	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 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 & SCC; target achieved for TCC & TOCC but quality of supervision needs improving for TOCC ▪Year 4 Jul-Nov: partly achieved for TCC, TOCC & MCC; target achieved for VWC and SCC for Jul-Nov 	Annex 1A & Annex 1B

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 of indicator of quality than the client satisfaction survey (indicator [iv] for output 1.1). There has been a 109% increase in the number of repeat counselling sessions from year 1 to 3, and a 195% increase for the first 5 months of year 4, compared with year 1 figures.

Indicator (ii) for output 1.1 is the number of women and children assisted by the client support fund. There was a 67% increase in the number of women assisted from year 1 to year 2. By the end of year 3, there was a 131% increase in the number of people assisted through the client support fund, and if current trends continue through year 4, there will be a 205% increase in the number of women assisted since the beginning of this phase. 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 and remained steady in year 3. However, the number of women needing safehouse services in the first 5 months of year 4 (23 clients) has already exceeded the total number in previous years (22 in clients year 2). The number of women needing safehouse has increased since this phase of the program began – from an average of less than 1 per month in year 1, to more than 4 per month for the first 5 months of year 4. 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 client satisfaction survey (output 1.2, indicator iv) for years 3 and 4 show that a few clients were not satisfied with the counselling (4% in year 4 from July to November 2015), did not feel they got what they came for (5% in year 3), and felt that the counsellor did not listen (1% in year 3) (Table 4.4 of Annex 5A). One client had an unreasonable expectation (that VWC could ensure that she got money rather than food for her child maintenance). In one case, a client was dissatisfied because she had to re-tell her story again, because her file could not be located (this client originally come to VWC at the old office, when the former Deputy discarded some files). VWC exceeded its peer supervision targets in May and June in order to assess all Counsellors.

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). Performance will be assessed again in February 2015 by FWCC's Counselling Supervisor (a social work graduate), 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). 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 was a milestone for VWC.

However, the findings of the counsellor performance assessments indicate that ongoing investments are needed in basic crisis counselling skills, particularly for new counsellors (all the centres currently have between 1 and 3 new counsellors due to changes in staffing). The increase in client numbers made it difficult to achieve supervision targets at VWC over year 3, with most supervision sessions needing to take place on Saturdays when Counsellors see fewer clients. TCC's and MCC's new Project Officers and the TOCC Project Officer need more training to provide adequate supervision to ensure counselling quality and follow-up. Some Counsellors are not clear about when they need to refer cases on to the Lawyers, and the documentation of clients' stories when they are referred needs improvement in several cases. These issues will be addressed in the next in-house counsellor training planned for February. Supervision has also highlighted the need for Counsellors to have basic communication and counselling skills for dealing with children whose mothers are suffering from violence.

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 3 and for the first 5 months of year 4. The majority of targets set for the Branches were achieved during year 3 and are expected to be achieved for year 4 (Annexes 1A, 1B and 5A).

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 Branches (including MCC) have evidence through case studies that client numbers have increased following their community awareness work in communities; this is a sound indicator of the effectiveness and quality of outputs. The number of repeat counselling sessions has also increased for the 3 older Branches, which indicates that the quality of counselling is improving. MCC already has more repeat counselling

sessions in year 4 than either TCC or TOCC. This is sound evidence that MCC has got off to a very good start, with excellent relations established with other service-providers and stakeholders.

Only the SCC Project Officer (PO) has the skills to provide 5-day community awareness workshops; other Branch POs are currently only able to provide short public talks during their visits to communities, although the MCC and TCC POs are still very new. Investments will be made in training the Project Officers to conduct quality community awareness over the remainder of year 4.

CAVAWs

Previous Progress Reports and Annual Plans provided details of several implementation issues regarding CAVAWs and the strategies that VWC put in place to address them (see section 4.2 of this report). Despite these issues, the majority of CAVAWs are implementing all activities outlined in the Annual Plan, even though some are not achieving annual targets for prevention activities. One new CAVAW was recently established in South Ambae in June, bringing the total number of CAVAWs to 44 (see Annex 6).

An overall assessment of the effectiveness of the CAVAWs indicates that 24 are high-functioning. This assessment is based on the number of referrals they have made to VWC and the Branches, the number of community awareness activities they have undertaken, the quality of their communication with VWC and Branches, and the quality of their annual reports. This includes 7 CAVAWs in Torba (Gaua, Hiu, Mosina, Mota, Motalava, West Vanualava, Ureparapara); 3 in Sanma (Matantas, South Santo and Winsao), 7 in Penama (East Ambae, Gaiowo, Huritahi, Lavui, Loltongo, Melbrin, and Pangi), 1 in Malampa (Northwest B), 1 in Shefa (Lamen Island), and 5 in Tafea (Aneityum, Aniwa, Midmauk, Port Narvin, and Williams Bay). This includes all those that have been newly established in this phase (Lavui, Windsao, Hiu and Northwest B).

Of the remaining 20 CAVAWs, South Ambae is too new to assess comprehensively, although they are already referring clients following their establishment in June, which is a very positive sign. Two need to be re-established; these include Wanwanfonhal in Malampa (where the most active and long-term member died last year) and Walaha in Penama. Seventeen are functioning at lower levels of capacity – this means that they see fewer clients, provide less referrals, do fewer community awareness activities than is expected of them, in addition to failing to meet regularly as a CAVAW, communicate with VWC and provide adequate reports. These include: 1 in Torba (Loh); 2 in Sanma (Bigbay Bush and Matantas); 2 in Penama (Nasawa, and Nduindui); 7 in Malampa (Aulua, Burbar, Lolihor, Lonhali, Maskelynes, Uripiv, and Wala); 3 in Shefa (Tongoa, Burumba, and Emae); and 2 in Tafea (Imaki and Futuna). The reasons for this poorer performance are discussed in section 4 of this report.

While most CAVAWs are collecting some data, the majority are still not collecting this comprehensively. For example, sometimes only one CAVAW member is collecting data on counselling, even when the other 2 members also provide this service. Furthermore, many CAVAW records in Shefa and Tafea were destroyed during TC Pam, so all the measures of CAVAW work included in this report are under-estimates of the reach and coverage of the VWC Network as a whole. Of 41 CAVAWs functioning in Year 3¹⁷ 37 (90%) attended the national CAVAW training in September 2015 and provided data on their activities (compared with 39 in the previous year).

- Thirty-five of these provided some counselling in year 3, compared with 39 in year 2, 31 for year 1, and 21 in the final year of the last phase.
- All 37 CAVAWs also provided information on VAWC to women and men in their communities, compared with 39 in year 2 and 33 in year 1.

¹⁷ The newly established South Ambae CAVAW is not included in this analysis; nor are Wanwanfonhal and Walaha, which brings the total to 41.

The number of clients assisted by each CAVAW varies considerably. Although counselling sessions by CAVAWs increased by 64% from 331 in year 1 to 544 from year 2, it dropped to 463 in year 3. However, the number of new clients has remained steady (388 in year 3 compared with 386 the year before, see Tables 1.5, 2.5 and 4.1.5 of Annex 5A). Overall, 175 of these clients were also referred on to other agencies, including 46 to VWC and the Branches, 37 to Chiefs, 36 to Police, 34 to either the Island or Magistrates Courts, and 22 to churches. Although the drop in counselling sessions is disappointing, it is important to remember that it is an under-estimate, and still represents an increase of 40% compared with the beginning of this phase.

The number of CAVAWs doing some legal documentation also decreased from year 2 to year 3: 17 assisted clients in this way in year 1, 23 in year 2, and 17 in year 3. This included documentation for police statements, child and family maintenance claims, FPOs and other evidence for submission to police. Of these, 9 CAVAWs assisted clients with FPOs, compared with 14 in year 2 and 8 in year 1.

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). Some 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, 31 CAVAWs did some community awareness in year 3, compared with 39 in year 2. Of these, 31 (68%) did more than the 7 activities in year 3, compared with 31 in year 2 and 27 in year 1; 11 CAVAWs (30%) did between 3 and 6 activities, and 1 CAVAW (3%) did only 1 activity.

The quality of CAVAW counselling and community awareness activities to prevent violence is more difficult to assess. This varies considerably according to the age of the CAVAW member, education levels, their commitment, and the amount of training they have received from VWC (see section 4). However, the CAVAWs who are able to provide legal documentation are providing a higher quality of service, particularly those providing assistance with FPOs (Box 12 provides an example). For example, the 9 who assisted with processing FPOs have also assisted with preparing police statements. Of 15 who assisted clients to make child maintenance claims, 5 have also followed up their cases with Island Courts. Some of those CAVAW members who have received counsellor training are referring serious cases to VWC or the Branches, particularly cases of incest. Furthermore, those CAVAWs that are providing quality and accurate community awareness sessions are more likely to receive requests for help and counselling from women (see Box 12, 13 and 14 for examples).

Box 12: Port Narvin CAVAW helps a woman to stop the violence

Lani was beaten several times by her husband in front of their children over the years. She feared for her life, and worried about her children seeing the beatings. He was also very violent toward the children. Lani had attended two CAVAW awareness talks, and during those talks she heard about her rights, the law, and about FPOs to protect women from violence. After hearing the second talk, her husband beat her up again, so she decided to go to the Port Narvin CAVAW for help. During counselling she learnt about the legal process of getting an FPO. Because of the CAVAW awareness talks, by the time she came for help, she had already decided to get an FPO, because her husband was not supporting her financially, and she did not like being beaten in front of their children.

As soon as Lani's husband received his copy of the FPO, he cried in front of the Police Officer and promised to stop beating his wife, and stop threatening his children. After their court hearing he organised a reconciliation ceremony and he asked the CAVAW and the chiefs to witness the

ceremony. He said sorry to his wife and his 3 children, he paid fine of a pig and money to his wife and the 3 children and made his promises publicly that he will stop being violent to his family. He said that he now knows that what he has been doing to his family is a crime. After the reconciliation, he came to Vila to sell sandalwood. When he returned to his home, he gave all the money to his wife to pay off the outstanding school fees for their children. He also allowed his wife to attend the VWC training that was conducted by 2 VWC staff. Every day after the training, he asked his wife to talk about what she had learnt in the training.

After this, Lani's husband also attended an awareness talk held by the CAVAW. During the talk, he spoke publicly about himself, and about how getting that FPO had changed him. He admitted he was a very violent person towards his wife and his children, because he thought that this behaviour was right, and that it was doing good. But when his wife took the FPO out against him, it changed him. Lani went to thank the CAVAW for the help given to her and her children, and for helping her husband change his violent attitudes.

This change is important to document because it shows that the CAVAW gave the right information about FPOs, and that they were able to apply counselling skills. Port Narvin CAVAW was trained in April 2014 with practical sessions on how to conduct quality community awareness sessions, basic counselling skills, and how to take out an FPO. This story shows that the skills learned during the training are being applied to prevent further violence, and that the skills have been sustained.

Box 13: South Santo CAVAW

Temu was married to Giso in 2014 and they have 2 children together (from before they were married). Since they got married and lived together, Giso's in-laws were unkind to Temu. She faced a lot of discrimination from her husband's family. In April 2014 her husband's brother assaulted her very badly, and she was bleeding and she was unconscious. In that same month, her husband's sister threatened to stab her with a knife. She felt that her life was at risk. Temu heard about the CAVAW during their celebration of one of the regular special events. After this, she decided to go to the CAVAW for help. She had been beaten 4 times before, but no-one had offered to help her.

It took Temu a long time to make a change in her life because she was living in fear, with no one supporting her. During counselling, she felt that there was someone listening to her and supporting her, by giving her information about her rights. It helped her to make up her mind to apply for an FPO. After the court hearing, Giso's family made a reconciliation to say sorry to the client and her children. They also make promises to the client in front of the Chiefs that they won't do it again.

Box 14: Chief Changes his Beliefs and Behaviours

Since the Port Narvin CAVAW was set up, Chief Joe Noyae never worked closely with them, because he thought that the CAVAWs were encouraging women to get divorces from their husbands. Because of this confusion, he prevented CAVAWs from raising awareness about violence against women in his community. After several years of rejecting the CAVAW, he had a very serious case of domestic violence in 2014, where a victim told him not to deal with her case. She explained to Chief Joe that every time they held a meeting to settle their problem, she was never satisfied with Chief Joe's decisions. She told Chief Joe that she will seek help from the CAVAW.

During the same year, the Project Officer from TCC, Police and the CAVAWs held a joint awareness in a big village, and Chief Joe attended. During the awareness talk, the police officer explained his role as a male advocate for women's human rights, and the TCC Project Officer explained the law,

particularly the Family Protection Act. After the awareness, he said he now understood the importance of the work of VWC, TCC and CAVAWs. He apologised to the CAVAW for the misunderstanding. He requested if he could attend a VWC workshop sometime, because he believed this would help him a lot in his work as a Chief, and because he wanted to know more about the law.

VWC's Counselling Supervisor and new Lawyer held a 5-day workshop with women at Port Narvin in July. Although Chief Joe was not invited to the workshop, the VWC staff responded to his request by holding another awareness talk following the workshop. After this follow-up, Chief Joe's behaviour changed. Before hearing the CAVAW and VWC talks, he had always asked women to forgive their husbands for their violent attacks; if she was not satisfied, he would force her to accept the decision to reconcile with her husband. After he attended the second awareness session by the VWC staff, he began to work more closely with the CAVAW, and referred cases to them, because he now understood that his actions to reconcile cases in the past had been wrong.

CAVAWs are also required to hold regular meetings of members to collect data and share experiences, and to assist with CAVAW management. All 37 CAVAWs held at least one meeting over year 3, but the number varied enormously: training, 19 (51%) held 8 or more CAVAW meetings during year 2, and the remainder held 7 or less internal meetings.

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, 39 at the July 2014 training, and 35 in August 2015 – the annual target is 40.¹⁸
- The PDD set a target of 6 women CAVAW members and/or male advocates to be trained at the RTP annually. This target will not be met: 17 people were 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 were police officers. In year 3, 3 male advocates were trained, 2 of whom were police officers, in addition to one female police officer. One difficulty with meeting this target is that few female CAVAW members now have adequate English language skills to benefit from the month-long training in Suva.
- The PDD included a target of 15 CAVAW members to be trained annually in CAVAW counsellor training in Vila. Twelve CAVAW members were trained at the year 1 CAVAW counsellor training, 14 at the year 2 training, and 14 were trained in year 3. However, an additional 5 CAVAW members were trained at VWC's in-house counsellor training in year 2, and 6 were trained in year 3.
- The PDD included a target of 16 CAVAW members to be trained over this phase on attachment to VWC and SCC. 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), 4 in year 3, and 2 in year 4 to November 2015. This gives a total of 13 trained to date on attachment at VWC, in addition to 5 CAVAW members

¹⁸ 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.

attached at SCC over years 1 to 3. This brings the total trained on attachment to date to 18, which exceeds the PDD target.

- The mode of delivery for training male leaders has been modified since year 1 due to changes in strategy. 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 provincial trainings of CAVAWs has also increased markedly over this phase due to these changes in strategy.¹⁹ There is some evidence that these new approaches to capacity building are having a positive impact and increasing the effectiveness of some individual CAVAW members, as discussed above. However, several issues remain and these are discussed in section 4 of this report.

For those individual CAVAW members who have improved, the following strategies have proved effective (the first 2 points were also noted in Progress Report 3):

- 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.
- 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. However, some of these have also aged, become ill, or have moved on to take on other community responsibilities.
- Some CAVAW members have begun to assist clients to apply for FPOs immediately after their provincial trainings. The practical role-playing approach to these trainings has also assisted some to improve the quality of their community awareness messages.

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 request information from VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs 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.

Progress Report 3 discussed some of the issues related to this indicator, and these are not repeated here. The total number of information requests to the end of year 3 is 7,987. This exceeds the PDD target. Of these, 54% were from women, 5% from girls, 37% from men and 4% from boys. Most of the requests from girls and boys come from booths, such as Christmas in the Park or sports events. Very few girls or boys approach the centres for information.

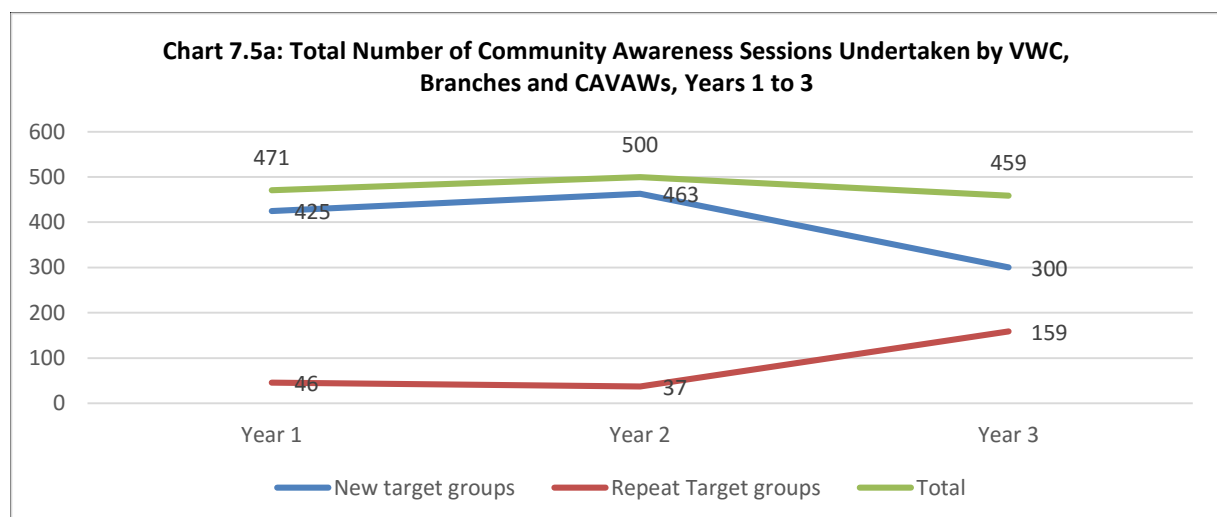
¹⁹ VWC's revised strategies for strengthening and nurturing CAVAWs described in detail in the Annual Plan for Year 3, pages 16-17, and in this report in section 4.

Output Indicators for Component 3

Output 3.1 is greater awareness of the dynamics and impact of violence against women and children. This is an important quantitative measure of prevention efforts, and 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. Chart 7.5a shows the number of community awareness activities undertaken by VWC, the Branches and CAVAWs annually. The majority of these have been with new participants and target groups: of the 471 sessions done in year 1, 90% were with new groups; of the 500 sessions done in year 2, 93% were with new target groups; and of the 459 sessions done in year 3, 65% were with new groups and 35% were follow-ups with “repeat” target groups. This increase is mainly due to the fact that CAVAWs only began recording new and repeat sessions in year 3. In the first 5 months of year 4, 92 sessions were done, including 67 (73%) with new target groups and 25 (27%) with new target groups. The year 4 figures do not include sessions done by CAVAWs from July-November 2015, since these data area collected annually at each national CAVAW training, and the next one will be held in the new phase after June 2016 (Tables 8.1.1 to 8.7.1 in Annex 5A).



Note: CAVAWs began collecting data on new versus repeat target groups in year 3; this accounts for the increase in sessions with repeat target groups.

Chart 7.5b shows the breakdown of sessions done by year by VWC, each of the Branches and CAVAWs. This shows the enormous reach of the CAVAWs, as well as that of each of the other centres. VWC’s reach and coverage is national, whereas each of the Branches have a reach that extends throughout the provinces. The majority of these sessions are short talks, rather than 3-5 day workshops, particularly for TCC, TOCC, MCC and CAVAWs. If requests continue to increase for longer 3-5 day intensive workshops and trainings, the number of individual sessions may plateau or decrease.

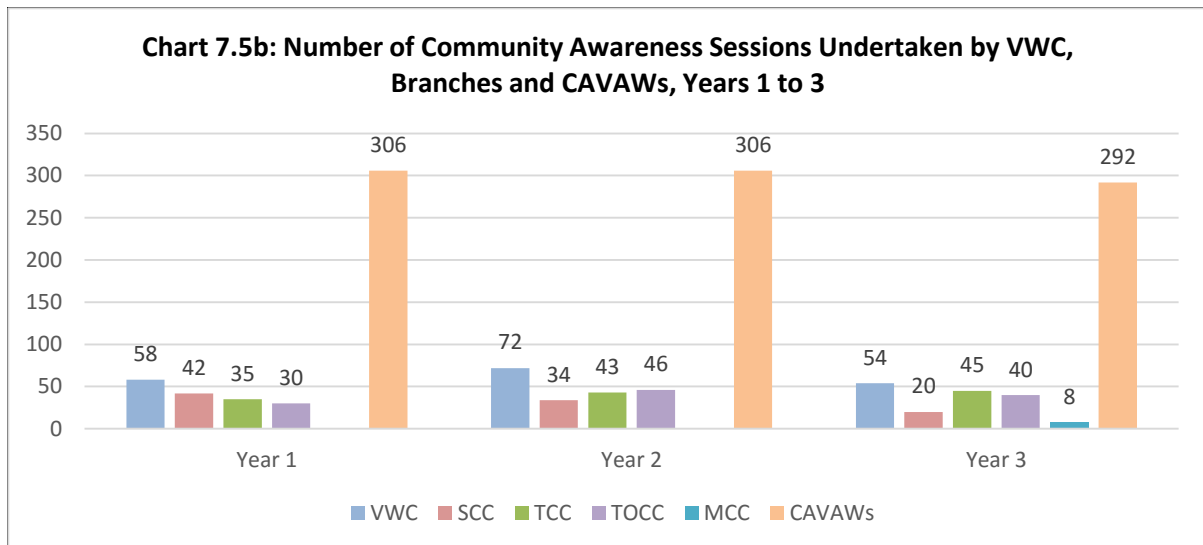


Chart 7.6a shows the number of participants in these activities, and is further evidence of the reach and coverage of the VWC Network's activities. Overall, of the 88,969 participants in community awareness activities (including talks, workshops and special events) from year 1 to 3, 41% were women, 18% were girls, 26% were men, and 15% were boys. The percentage of girls and boys has increased considerably since year 1: from 9% to 23% for girls from year 1 to year 3, and from 6% to 20% of participants for boys. This is a pleasing result because these figures provide an insight into the scope of primary prevention efforts, although it should be noted that this is partly due to more accurate recording of boys and girls in community-based awareness sessions since year 1, and that CAVAWs are still not accurate in their recording of age-disaggregated data. In year 4 to date, there were 3050 participants, including 1279 women (42%), 562 girls (18%), 766 men (25%), and 443 boys (15%). As above, these figures do not include data from CAVAWs for year 4 (section 8 of Annex 5A).

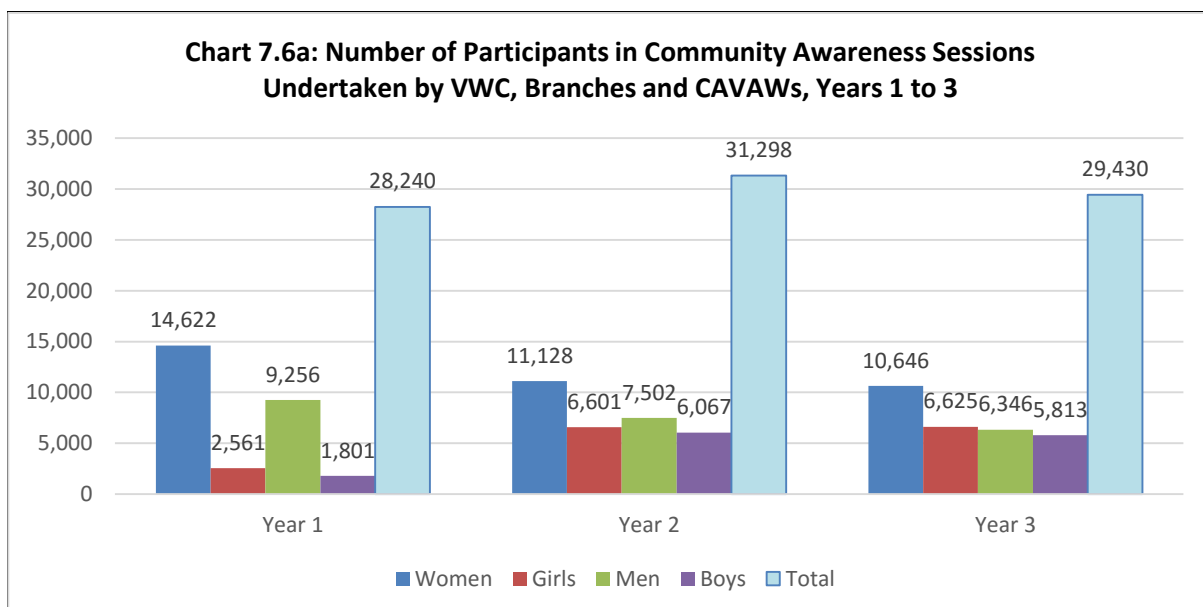
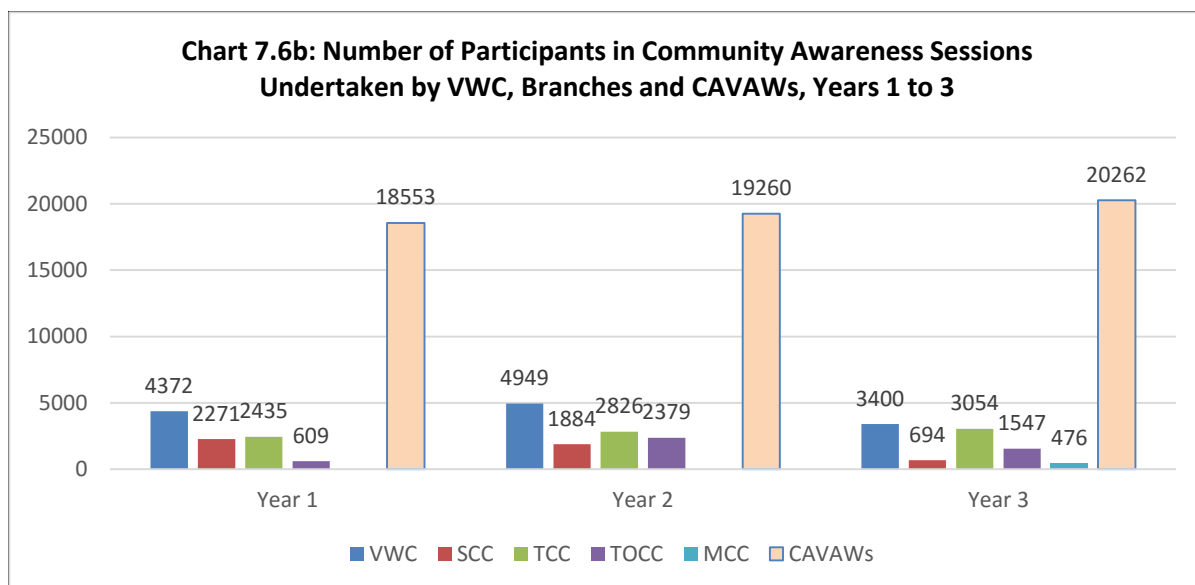


Chart 7.6b shows the breakdown in the number of participants in community awareness sessions by VWC, each Branch and the CAVAWs from year 1 to year 3. Once again, this shows the enormous reach of the prevention work undertaken by CAVAWs – although it should be noted that this includes participants who have been exposed to several follow-up prevention sessions.



Output 3.2 is comprehensive information and analysis of violence against women and children. The indicator for this output is that 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 the increase in requests for workshops and trainings (see section 4 of Progress Report 3 and section 7.1 of this report for more details); this has been given a higher priority than the research, both in term of staff time and available funds.

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 over this phase. Although these changes are not solely due to VWC's deliverables, VWC's engagement at a high level with policy makers and decision-makers has definitely made a significant contribution. Evidence of the achievement of this outcome over years 1 to 3 include the following:

- The Justice and Community Services Sector Strategy for 2014-2017 includes strategies and indicators that focus on legislative compliance with human rights standards including improving support for victims, and the development of a national framework for the implementation of human rights treaties.²⁰
- The introduction of the VPF's Family Violence Policy and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) is a significant step that VWC has contributed to through its training, research and advocacy over many years.
- Progress Report 3 reported that a review of the Penal Code has taken place by the Law Reform Commission, with VWC recommending that custom reconciliation payments be

²⁰ Justice and Community Services Sector Strategy 2014-2017 "Baseline Study, November 2015".

disallowed when considering sentences for crimes of VAWC, and that stronger penalties apply for sexual crimes. However, LRC has not finalised its report on this yet.

- Progress Report 3 also reported on the established of a National Human Rights Committee, which is tasked with ensuring “that the Government complies with international human rights treaties that Vanuatu has ratified in order to ensure that the Government’s human rights policies meet international human rights standards”.²¹ VWC played a role through its membership of the Human Rights Working Group of the Ministry of Justice.

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. This tool was extensively trialled during year 2 and the beginning of year 3 (see Progress Report 3 for results) and was also used in some trainings year 4. Pre and post training questionnaires were administered for the following trainings and community awareness workshops: the 3 provincial trainings with police in Penama, Malampa and Tafea; and the training with the Tafea Provincial Government. The full responses to these questionnaires are provided in section 11 of Annex 5A. In other trainings and workshops, a show of hands was taken instead of distributing the questionnaire for either the pre- or post-assessments.

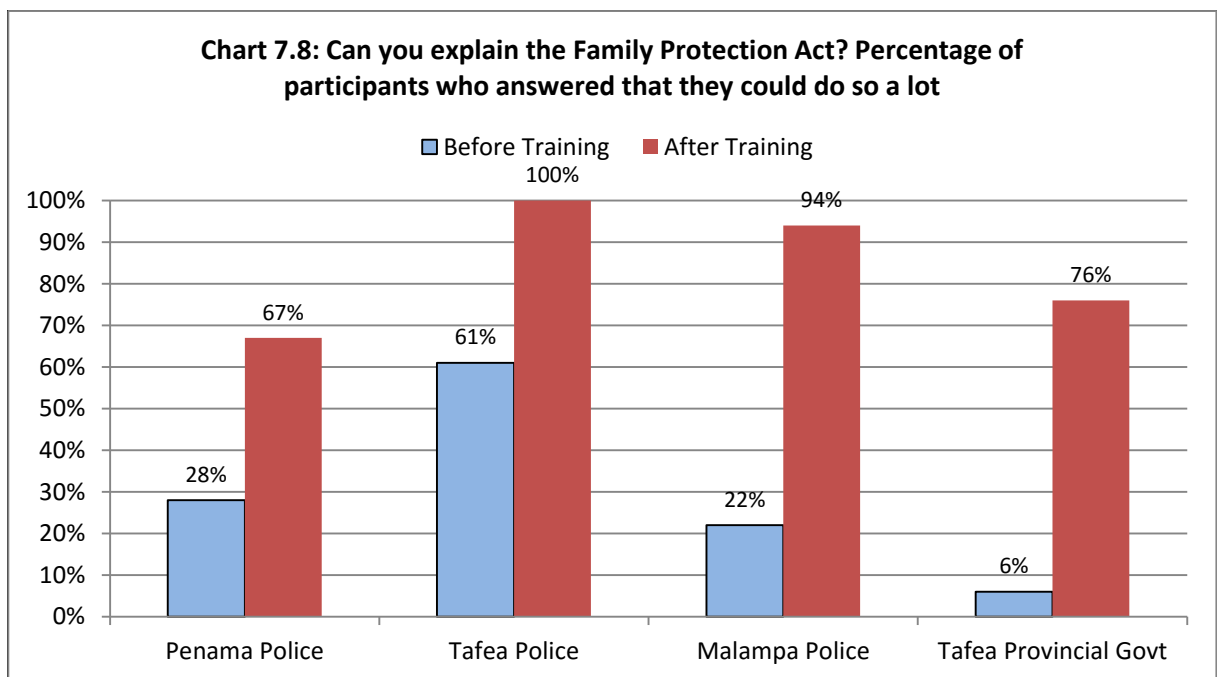
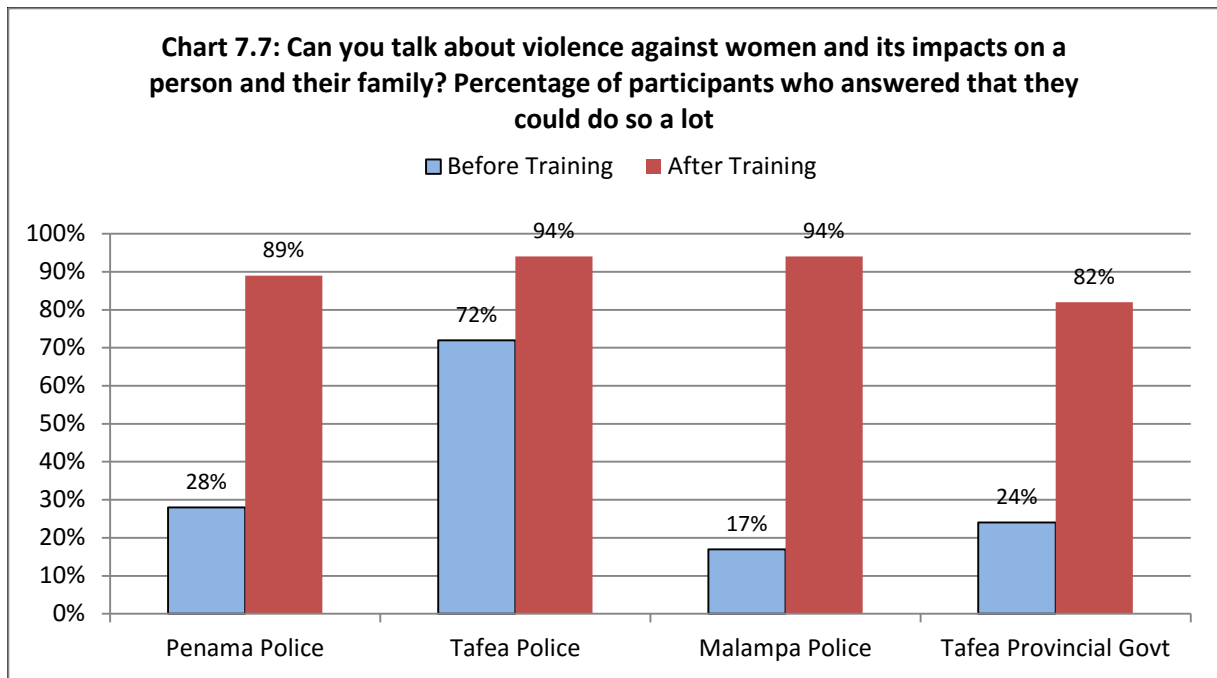
Although self-assessment questionnaires measure the intention to change (rather than actual behavioural changes), the findings are a useful tool to validate the qualitative evidence of change discussed for the end-of-program and intermediate outcome indicators above. Changed perceptions in the areas 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 (statistically significant), 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, which provides evidence of the quality of VWC’s training deliverables. Interestingly, the areas of greatest change are similar to those reported in Progress Report 3 and include the following:

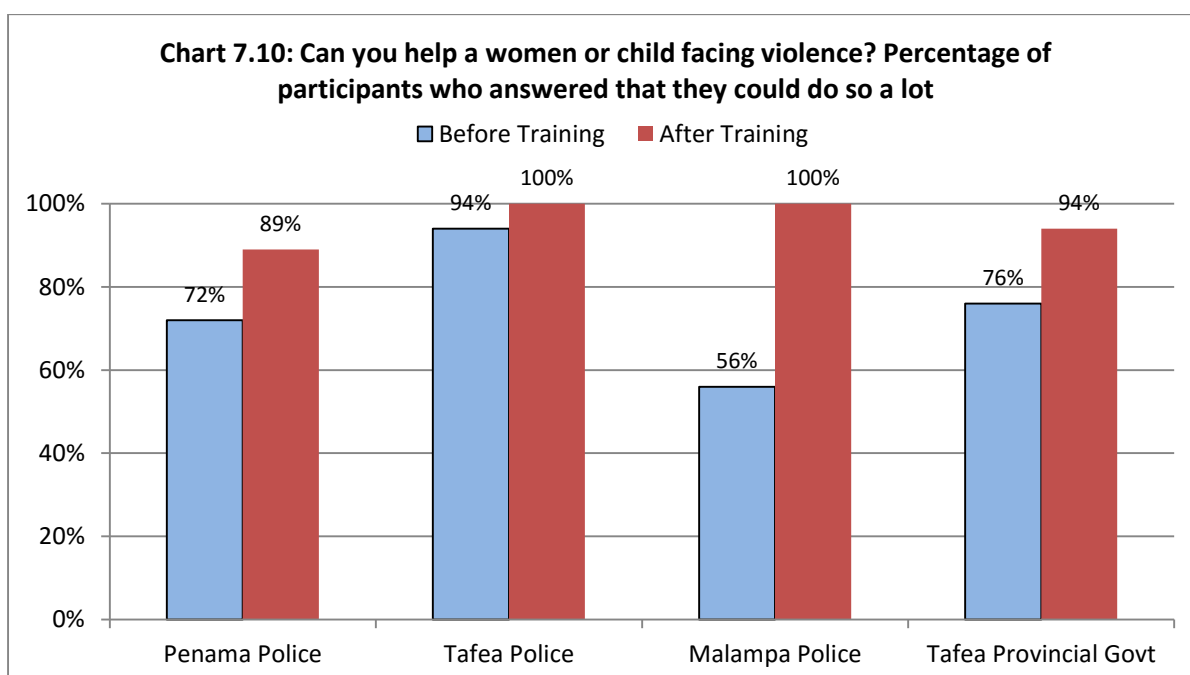
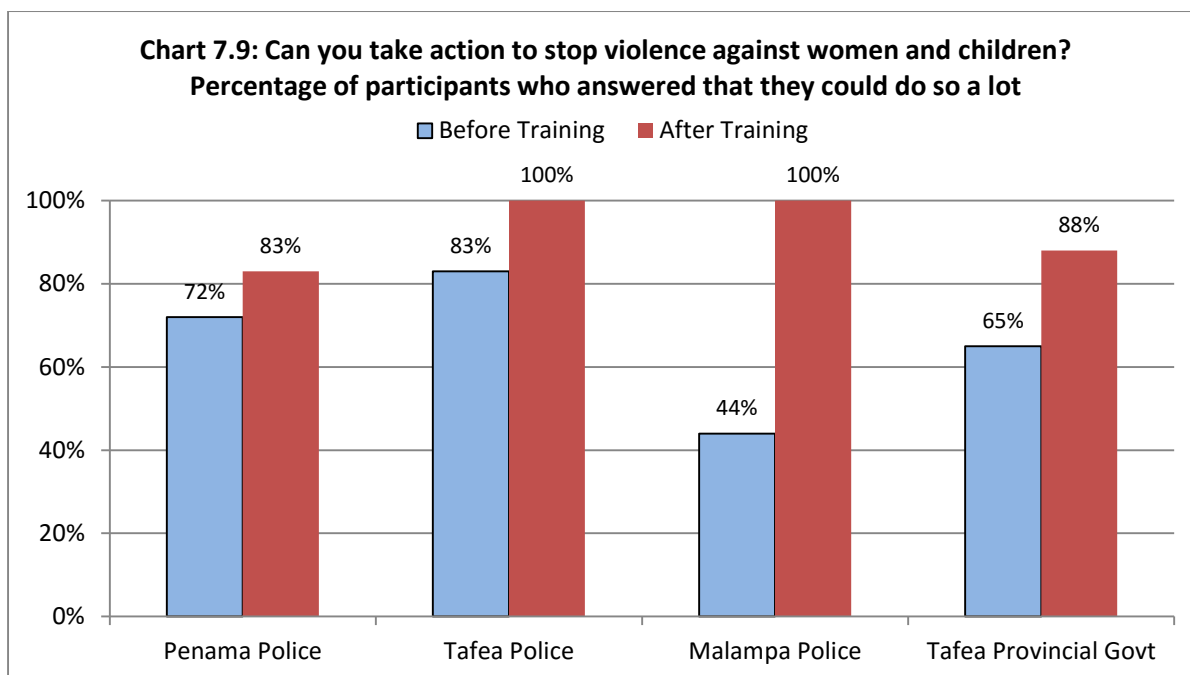
- Participants’ ability to explain gender equality and women’s human rights, and its impacts on families, communities and the country (Chart 7.7 shows an example of the changes on one of these questions).
- Participants’ understanding of the Family Protection Act (Chart 7.8 shows the changes on this question).

It is noteworthy that the Tafea police, who have had more exposure to and training from VWC over the years, were more able to explain the impacts of VAW on a person and their family before the training, compared with the Malampa and Penama Police, and the Tafea Provincial Government. They were also far more knowledgeable about the Family Protection Act (FPA) before the training than other participants. For the Malampa and Penama Police and the Tafea Provincial Government, few participants had a good understanding of the law before the training, and the majority had a significantly increased understanding after the training.

²¹ Justice and Community Services Sector Strategy 2014-2017 “Baseline Study, November 2015”.

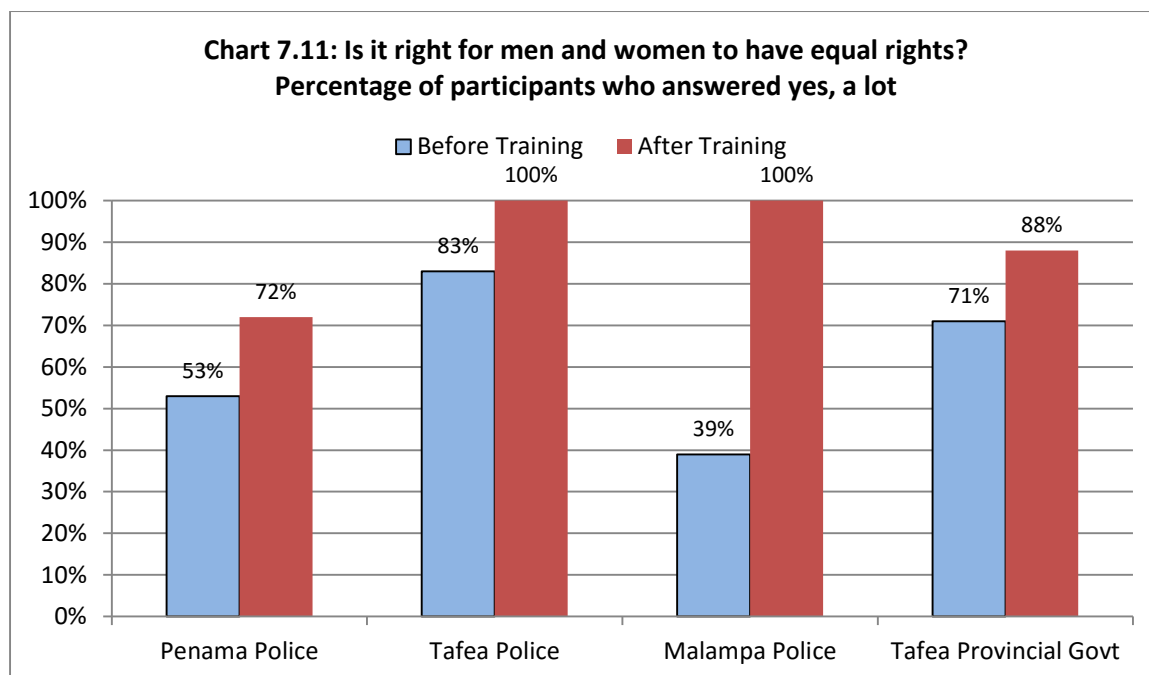


For police, the belief that they can take action to stop violence against women and children is an essential skill to prevent further violence, as is the confidence that they can actually help a woman or child who is facing violence. Charts 7.9 and 7.10 show improvements in both these areas.



As with last year's results, 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 7.11 shows an example of the changes on one of these questions, which shows significant changes in attitudes among the police in Malampa).



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. Progress Report 3 noted that the Government's National Implementation Action Plan to implement the UPR recommendations included 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.²² No further updates are available for this indicator.

Since July 2012, 15 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 is further evidence of the enormous increase of interest in VWC's work during this phase, and thus of progress made towards achieving the program goal and outcome. There were 2 trainings in year 1, 4 in year 2, 6 in year 3, and 4 from July to November of year 4.

PDD targets for the number of trainees have also been exceeded. 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, there were 123 participants including 23 women have been trained and 100 men. For year 4 to date, there were 63 participants including 6 women and 57 men (Table 10.1.3 of Annex 5A). Several of these participants

²² Ministry of Justice and Community Services 2014 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Recommendations Vanuatu: A National Implementation Action Plan (2014-2018).

have been trained more than once since July 2012. This data does not include participants in VWC's 3-5 day community awareness workshops.

VWC has facilitated the participation of 13 people in FWCC's RTP (which exceeds the PDD target) including 7 male police officers, 2 female police officers, 2 male State Prosecutors, and 1 female nurse, and 1 male from a Faith Based Organisation (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.

Box 15: Details of Law and Justice Officials Trained

In year 3, 145 law and justice officials were trained in total including 121 men and 24 women in 10 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 Pentecost Chiefs on Ambae in December 2014 (27 Chiefs and 2 police); and
- the training with the VPF in Vila in November (11 men and 6 women);
- the training with North Tanna Chiefs in Vila in June 2015 (17 Chiefs);
- the FWCC RTP in Suva (1 female and 2 male police officers); and
- the national male advocacy training in Vila in June 2015 (9 male police officers).

In year 4 from July to November 2015, 81 law and justice officials were trained including 76 men and 5 women in 6 trainings:

- the national CAVAW training in August 2015 (1 female and 2 male police from Lakatoro and Ambae);
- 3 provincial police trainings in Penama, Malampa and Tafea (35 male and 5 female police); and
- 2 male leaders workshops with the Loltong and Simanlo Council of Chiefs in November 2015 (47 Chiefs and 1 police).

Note: these figures do not directly tally with those on Table 10.5 on Annex 5A, because there is no double counting in Table 10.5 of law and justice officials who have received more than one training input over this phase, whereas this box presents the number of participants in each training session.

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 year 3, 137 men were trained, including 107 Chiefs and other male leaders in male leaders workshops, and 30 male advocates; there were 8 different trainings including one male advocacy training, 4 male leaders' workshops conducted by VWC, and 3

trainings conducted by other agencies. For year 4, 111 male leaders were trained, including 3 male advocates, in 4 different VWC trainings. This gives a total of 349 trained to date in this phase. This includes 49 male advocates who have received several trainings over several years, and 300 other male leaders including chiefs, pastors and other various officials; some of these have also received more than one training, but the majority have only participated in one workshop.

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. The types of actions that they have taken in the last 12 months is very similar to that noted in previous years:

- 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 on VWC, Branch and CAVAW services during their work in their communities.
- Some have accompanied Branch staff (especially TOCC, but also TOCC, MCC and SCC in year 4) on community awareness sessions and in trainings with Chiefs, where they acted as important intermediaries to the community (Box 16). 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 – either as male advocates or in the provincial and national trainings – have taken the problem seriously or continued to make arrests.
- Many trained male advocates are distributing VWC's community education materials.
- Some Pastors and Chiefs have assisted VWC and the Branches to break through into new areas and institutions, and have assisted with organising workshops or talks to people who have not been exposed to VWC's messages before.
- 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. 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 16: Impacts of Taking Male Advocates to Community Awareness Sessions

For TOCC, male advocates are handy when they accompany staff on community awareness visits. In many communities in Torba, men see themselves differently to women, and they think they can do whatever they want to women. In previous years when only the CAVAW members or the TOCC staff gave awareness talks to communities, men sometimes argued that domestic violence is an everyday situation for a couple. The men saw domestic violence as normal, and many would say that they have to assault the women to teach them to be quiet, particularly when women complain to their husbands. Overall, most men ignored TOCC's and the CAVAW's messages about equality and violence against women and children.

Three years ago TOCC began to take male advocates on community awareness visits. When the men explain how and why they support and advocate for women's rights, many men in the community come to understand VWC's services, and it also helps them to change their attitudes towards women. They see that the male advocates are like them, and that there are men (some of whom have high status in the community, such as police, Chiefs and pastors) who supports the work of VWC. With the assistance of male advocates, Chiefs are beginning to change their views, and are also changing their behaviour by supporting the work of CAVAWs, requesting workshops, and referring clients. Whenever TOCC holds awareness talks in the community, the chiefs now thank the

Centre and invites TOCC to continue to come to their community. When awareness talks are targeted to women, men now ask why they are not invited in with the women to listen to the talks. So a demand has been created among men now, to listen to the messages that VWC has.

One example of this impact is TOCC's recent visit to Motolava. In the past, when TOCC visited this island, no clients would come forward, even though TOCC knew that there were serious issues of domestic violence in the community. But during the visit in August 2015 to several communities, 13 clients approached the TOCC over the 3 days. This is a breakthrough for Motolava. People from this island have been hearing about VWC and its services and the problem of VAWC since about 1999. They had also heard about the issue from CAVAW members, but they still hesitated to come forward and ask for help. This changed has been caused partly by the help provided by male advocates. Another factor has been the fact that VWC and TOCC have been able to help a few women get FPOs. This has also had a big impact on the way that the community thinks. Another impact is that the Chiefs are now asking for workshops and talks to be targeted just with men, which is another important breakthrough.

Last year's report (in section 7.5 on Lessons Learned) highlighted the importance of male advocates dealing with their own attitudes and beliefs, and confronting their own violence before they can be effective advocates for women's human rights. A few cases were mentioned where it was clear that men trained as male advocates had not internalised their public commitments to human rights and non-violence. Another case has arisen recently where a man trained as a male advocate has been accused of incest. In this case, the man is related to a CAVAW member who breached confidentiality, and this enabled the perpetrator to escape arrest. Although these cases are rare, it is a serious backward step for the CAVAW, because the community are now challenging all CAVAW members during their community awareness sessions, and asking why the perpetrator has not been arrested. Although such cases are rare, it highlights the difficulties of working in small communities on these challenging issues. However, it also shows that the CAVAWs have been effective at raising awareness of the problem, and it shows that community expectations have changed regarding how such cases should be dealt with.

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, 15 VWC and 13 Branch staff were trained in 23 VWC trainings and 8 provided by other organisations. In year 4 to date, 18 VWC and 18 Branch staff have been trained in 11 VWC trainings and 5 provided by other organisations (Table 10.2.1 and 10.2.2 in Annex 5A).

There have been significant improvements in staff capacities compared with objectives set in successive Annual Plans. Significant investments have been made in building senior staff capacity to take on more of the training of other agencies, and the 3-5 day community awareness workshops undertaken with community members. The highlights of the last 12 months are:

- The Lawyer/Deputy, SCC Community educator, SCC Project Officer, Counselling Supervisor and the CAVAW Officer have now all taken responsibility to plan and implement community awareness workshops, sometimes with others assisting for specific sessions (such the new Lawyer, Research Officer and Finance/Office Manager). The Lawyer/Deputy, VWC Research Officer and SCC Community Educator have also begun to develop some experience at training men.
- Selected senior staff have been identified to take on management training opportunities, through attachments to other centres as well as through external trainings such as the recent one offered on personnel management by Stretem Rod Blong Jastis.
- The new VWC Community Educator and Research Officer have begun to represent VWC in various committees and forums.
- The new VWC Community Educator has already begun to produce 15 minute radio programs, although more capacity building and practice is needed for her to plan and deliver 30 minute programs.
- A 3-day communication skills training was held with non-counselling staff at VWC to assist these staff to communicate with clients while they wait to see a Counsellor – this was done in response to the significant increase in clients seeking assistance from VWC over the last 12 months. In some circumstances, these staff may be called upon to provide some basic counselling to clients if need be, if the Counsellors are too busy to attend to all clients during the day.

Other highlights of this phase have been mentioned in earlier Progress Reports and include:

- The Counselling Supervisor and SCC Project Officer have been delivering counsellor training to VWC, Branch and CAVAW Counsellors for 2 years; 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 (including recently in communication skills training), which deepens their understanding of the issues that face women and children and of the counselling process, and will enable them to assist with counselling if required at times when the VWC counsellors are over-stretched.
- Senior staff have a better understanding of research findings, which have been integrated into community education activities for most of this phase, and which has contributed significantly to the increased demand for more community awareness sessions across the country.

7.3 Factors Contributing to and Constraining Progress Towards Outcomes

Most of the factors identified in this year's workshop are similar to those identified last year. Increased interest and awareness of the serious nature of the issue of VAWC and a greater focus on gender equality among Government agencies, NGOs and community leaders has helped to bring about a more enabling environment for change, because many agencies and leaders are now taking these issue more seriously. Whereas many leaders would not accept VWC's requests to target training and prevention sessions in their agencies and communities in the past, now they are asking VWC to come, or accepting their overtures. This is both an outcome from VWC's work, as well as a factor that increases the opportunities and potential effectiveness of prevention efforts. The intensive capacity building of a small group of dedicated staff has enabled VWC to respond to some

of this increased demand with quality community-based prevention sessions. However, the demand has grown even more strongly over the last 12 months and this will challenge VWC to develop the capacity of TCC, TOCC and MCC Project Officers to also take on longer community-based prevention and training sessions, so that follow-ups can also be done with those already trained.

The work of a few dedicated male advocates (see Box 16 and Progress Report 3 Boxes 1 and 18) have helped to produce many ripple effects leading to other opportunities for influence and change, particularly those with male leaders and police. The impact of their work was discussed in Progress Report 3 – it 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. When offenders are arrested, this leads to even more referrals because women and children begin to believe that change may actually be possible.

Having police and other male advocates sitting in on community awareness sessions lends a lot of credibility within communities to VWC's messages, reinforces mutual accountability and thus the momentum for change. Training of the police by VWC has also increased VWC's credibility with police officers across rural areas. The Police have seen that VWC is knowledgeable about the law and have learned about the law and police protocols from VWC, as well as about the nature of the problem of VAW, and the findings of the VWC research; all this increases their sensitivity to women living violence and their respect for VWC. 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.

VWC believes that it is the increase in community awareness sessions over this phase into new areas that is the main reason for increased referrals and a steadily increasing number of new clients. One good example of this is the way that the new Malampa Branch has immediately had many women seeking help. While this is partly due to the scale of the problem of VAWC in this province, which has the highest prevalence rates in the country, it is also due to the fact that many people and communities already knew about VAWC, VWC and its work.

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.

There are however some constraining factors that continue to slow down the pace of change. One is the non-implementation of the FPA in rural and remote areas, including the lack of enforcement of the criminal aspects in most cases with FPOs are granted. Despite the best efforts of VWC, this is a government responsibility. The Law Reform Commission has commented to VWC that they would like to review the law (as is required in the legislation) – but the lack of enforcement means that it is best to wait for another 3 to 4 years for the Government to try to enforce it fully, before launching the required review.

Lack of enforcement of court judgements and ongoing delays in judicial processes undermines women's access to justice, and this has a deterrent effect on other women seeking to claim their rights. For example, women who apply for child maintenance are generally among the very poorest: there are excessive delays in some Island Courts, and ongoing difficulties with enforcement. For example, some SCC cases for child maintenance are outstanding since 2013 because land cases are

given higher priority. Although child maintenance cases are generally processed fairly quickly in Port Vila, there are enormous constraints for women when her partner is living on another island, since the law requires the woman to travel to the place where the offender is living for the child maintenance hearing. This rule appears to be gender neutral but in cases of VAWC it is an example of gender blindness which reinforces in discrimination against women. Island court clerks in some locations give priority to child maintenance cases, but others give them a very low priority; in some locations, court clerks speak very harshly to women. These disincentives point to the need for training of court clerks on the issue of VAWC.

7.4 Value for Money

This assessment is based on a discussion with staff during VWC's M&E workshop, and draws on their observations and other qualitative evidence over the last 12 months. It focuses on only a few key outputs and activities and does not repeat the assessments documented in Progress Report 3.

The appointment of a 2nd Lawyer is considered to be good value for money for several reasons. The significant increase in clients getting expert legal assistance and in the registration of court cases (see details above) is one measure. Cases are being dealt with more quickly, and there have been more legal assistance trips to each of the Branches. All these features improve the overall quality of the counselling service provided by the VWC Network.

The establishment of the new Branch in Malampa has proved to be good value for money since its establishment (although it has meant that VWC has had to re-prioritise planned spending in some other areas to enable the Branch to open earlier than expected – such as the research, and capital expenditure on a new car, because the fall in the Australian dollar coincided with its establishment). MCC has “hit the ground running” with more prevention work and clients in its first 12 months of operations than any other Branch in their first years. Good outcomes are being achieved for clients due to the close and supportive links between MCC, VWC and SCC. There has also been very good outreach to and networking with key stakeholders which helps to enhance the effectiveness of both prevention and response services. There are several reasons for this very strong start: one is VWC's investment over the last 3 years in preparing the ground for the establishment of the centre. Most staff currently employed at MCC have been volunteers at SCC before taking on their roles at MCC. This provided an opportunity to build hands-on capacity in a range of key areas before MCC was set up, including counselling, administration and community-based prevention and networking.

The series of police trainings in Vila, Luganville and the 3 provinces over the last 18 months have been excellent value for money, although they have also required VWC to re-prioritise spending decisions (such as those mentioned in the paragraph above). There is evidence that many of the police trained have improved their implementation of the law due to their trainings. Bringing police together at the provincial level also means that they can hold each other to account. Although it is still too soon to assess whether they will improve their implementation of the SOPs in relation to the criminal aspects of cases, the initial signs are very promising with an increase in arrests in locations where crimes of VAWC have had little or no action taken in the past.

VWC has used the client support fund to enable a few women recently to travel from their homes to other islands to attend court hearings for child maintenance cases, including for the enforcement of orders (see discussion in section 7.4 above re difficulties associated with gender “neutral” procedures for hearing child maintenance claims). Although the cost of airfares is high (up to vt 50,000), if a woman succeeds in getting vt 4,000 per month for 1 or 2 children, it is very good value for money and a good long-term poverty-reduction strategy, since many of these women have few other means of support for themselves or their children.

7.5 Lessons Learned about the Theory of Change

VWC's work over the last 12 months has highlighted some lessons that are relevant to the aid program more broadly. The first one relates to the ongoing use and importance of VWC's research findings. The findings are still playing a key role in helping to change attitudes and behaviours. While this should not be surprising by itself, the real lesson here relates to the way the research findings are used and analysed by VWC staff in their prevention work, and the fact that they are able to contextualise and ground the findings in the experiences of women and children who are living with violence day-to-day. Having a women's organisation such as VWC implement and analyse the findings has resulted in an ongoing commitment to continue dissemination, and an ability to contextualise and communicate the findings in a very localised way, particularly in the provinces. It has also contributed to increasing VWC's credibility which in turn lends authority to VWC's prevention messages.

Many other agencies have used the research findings in their proposals and documentation, and this increases the accuracy of prevention messages communicated by other stakeholders. For example, some police have requested the research findings to use in their own crime prevention work in communities. The research findings were also quoted recently by a member of the judiciary in a recent court hearing.

Another important lesson is that knowledge of human rights and the law can have a profound impact in some cases in the Vanuatu context. While this should not be overstated – there are many men who have no respect for the law, particularly when it challenges their belief that they should be able to control and abuse women and children with impunity – there are also many who do hold a strong respect for the law in Vanuatu, once it has been explained, and when they see the law actually being implemented with arrests being made. There is a view that it is very hard to get Chiefs and Church leaders to listen to women and NGOs such as VWC. While there is certainly some truth in this and it has taken VWC many years to break through the barriers and discrimination, it is also true that once VWC has been able to get community leaders to open their door, it is rare for them to reject VWC's messages about the damaging impacts of ongoing VAWC.

Other lessons that were mentioned in Progress Report 3 are also still applicable and relevant, but are not repeated in detail here. These relate to the importance of clear human rights messaging in all work to end VAWC; the importance of recognising that primary prevention is interlinked with efforts to stop the violence now; and the need for male advocates to internalise their commitments to non-violence and human rights before they can advocate effectively to prevent violence by other 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-June 2015	582	112	10	13	10	6	0	2	20	755
July 2015-Nov 2015	230	41	4	4	6	0	0	0	7	292

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

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	7
July 2013-June 2014	3	1	0	4	7	1	0	0	0	16
July 2014-June 2015	4	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	24
July 2015-Nov 2015	0	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	11

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-June 2015	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
July 2015-Nov 2015	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-June 2015	728	96.4%	24	3.2%	3	0.4%	755
July 2015-Nov 2015	280	95.9%	11	3.8%	1	0.3%	292

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-June 2015	134	56	9	3	11	2	2	1	23	241
July 2015-Nov 2015	66	22	1	3	8	3	0	0	12	115

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2014-June 2015	0	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	14
July 2015-Nov 2015	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	9

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
July 2015-Nov 2015	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

Note: there was no New Clients Boys 0-17 years for year 2 and year 3.

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-June 2013	167	97%	5	3%	1	0%	173
July 2013-June 2014	187	96%	7	4%	0	0%	194
July 2014-June 2015	227	94%	14	6%	0	0%	241
July 2015-Nov 2015	104	90%	9	8%	2	2%	115

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-June 2015	88	27	5	4	10	4	0	0	12	150
July 2015-Nov 2015	37	13	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	57

Note: TCC is underreported for year 4 due to lack of capacity in data collection, particularly after the dismissal of the TCC PO.

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-June 2015	7	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	20
July 2015-Nov 2015	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

Table 1.3c: Total TCC New Clients Boys 0-17 Years

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
July 2014-June 2015	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
July 2015-Nov 2015	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

*Note: There was no New Clients Boys in year 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-June 2013	95	97%	3	3%	0	0%	98
July 2013-June 2014	144	95%	5	3%	3	2%	152
July 2014-June 2015	129	86%	20	13%	1	1%	150

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July2015-Nov2015	52	91%	3	5%	2	4%	57

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-June 2015	41	23	0	1	5	2	7	0	10	89
July2015-Nov2015	28	12	0	2	4	1	1	0	3	51

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-June 2015	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	9
July2015-Nov2015	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	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-June 2015	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
July2015-Nov2015	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

*Note: There was no New Clients Boys 0-17 years in year 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-June 2015	79	89%	9	10%	1	1%	89
July2015-Nov2015	44	86%	5	10%	2	4%	51

1.5 MCC NEW CLIENTS

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
March2015-June2015	25	5	0	3	1	2	0	0	8	44
July2015-Nov2015	42	10	0	0	6	3	0	0	1	62

Table 1.5b: Total MCC New Clients Girls 0-17 years

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
March2015-June2015	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
July2015-Nov2015	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Table 1.5c: Total MCC New Clients Boys 0-17 Years

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
March2015-June2015	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
July2015-Nov2015	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4

Table 1.5d: Total MCC Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
March2015-June2015	40	90%	1	5%	3	5%	44
July2015-Nov2015	56	90%	2	3%	4	7%	62

1.6 CAVAW NEW CLIENTS**Table 1.6a: Total CAVAW New Clients (Women and Children)**

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 –June 2013 (33 CAVAWs)	229	18	3	6	8	3	0	3	7	277
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	289	42	12	2	0	8	8	2	23	386
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	271	47	8	18	8	4	1	0	31	388

Table 1.6b: Total CAVAW New Clients Girls 0-17 years

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2012 -June 2013 (33 CAVAWs)	3	1	0	0	8	0	0	1	1	14
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	23	1	0	2	0	5	3	0	0	34
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	0	0	0	15	8	0	0	0	0	23

Table 1.6c: Total CAVAW NewClients Boys 0-17 years

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2014 -June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3

Table 1.6d: Total CAVAW Breakdown Summary of New Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013 (33 CAVAWs)	263	94%	14	6%	0	0%	277
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	352	91%	34	9%	0	0%	386
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	362	93%	23	6%	3	1%	388

*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 2.1a Total 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-June 2015	960	310	27	4	4	1	1	0	126	1,433
July2015-Nov2015	576	237	14	8	15	0	0	0	52	902

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-June 2015	2	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	10
July2015-Nov2015	0	2	0	6	15	0	0	0	0	23

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
July 2014-June 2015	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
July2015-Nov2015	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

*Note: VWC had no repeat client Boys 0-17 years for Year 2.

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-June 2015	1,422	99.2%	10	0.7%	1	0.1%	1,433
July2015-Nov2015	877	97.2%	23	2.5%	2	0.2%	902

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-June 2015	363	582	81	6	7	2	0	3	120	1,164
July2015-Nov2015	189	184	24	2	18	6	0	0	37	460

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-June 2015	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	13
July2015-Nov2015	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	19

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2013-June 2014	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
July 2015-Nov 2015	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

*Note: SCC had no repeat client Boys 0-17 years for year 1 and year 3.

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-June 2013	648	99.7%	2	0.3%	0	0%	650
July 2013-June 2014	680	98%	10	1%	5	1%	695
July 2014-June 2015	1,151	99%	13	1%	0	0%	1,164
July 2015-Nov 2015	440	95.6%	19	4.1%	1	0.2%	460

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-June 2015	75	25	0	1	2	0	0	0	13	116
July 2015-Nov 2015	19	18	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	42

Note: TCC is underreported for year 4 due to lack of capacity in data collection, particularly after the dismissal of the TCC PO.

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-June 2015	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6

Note: TCC had no Repeat Client Girls 0-17 years for year 2 & year 4 July-Nov 2015; and no Repeat Client Boys 0-17 years for year 1 to year 4 July-Nov 2015.

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	38	93%	3	7%	41
July 2013-June 2014	107	100%	0	0%	107
July 2014-June 2015	110	95%	6	5%	116
July 2015-Nov 2015	42	100%	0	0%	42

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-June 2015	48	40	0	0	2	5	4	0	4	103
July 2015-Nov 2015	85	37	0	2	5	1	0	0	7	137

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-June 2015	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
July2015-Nov2015	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5

Table 2.4c: Total TOCC Repeat Clients Boys 0-17 years

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July2015-Nov2015	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

Note: TOCC had no repeat clients Boys 0-17 years for year 1, year 2 & year 3.

Table 2.4d: Total TOCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June2013	11	85%	2	15%	0	0%	13
July 2013-June 2014	66	93%	5	7%	0	0%	71
July 2014-June 2015	99	96%	4	4%	0	0%	103
July2015-Nov2015	130	95%	5	4%	2	1%	137

2.5 MCC REPEAT CLIENTS

Table 2.5a: Total MCC Repeat Clients (Women and Children)

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
March2015-Jun 2015	24	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	36
July2015-Nov2015	129	27	0	10	2	8	0	0	2	178

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
March 2015-Jun2015	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
July2015-Nov2015	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5

Table 2.5c: Total MCC Repeat Clients Boys 0-17 years

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July2015-Nov2015	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8

*Note: MCC had no repeat client Boys 0-17 years for year 3.

Table 2.5d: Total MCC Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
March 2015-Jun2015	33	92%	3	8%	0	0%	36
July2015-Nov2015	165	92.7%	5	2.8%	8	4.5%	178

2.6 CAVAW REPEAT CLIENTS

Table 2.6a: Total CAVAW Repeat Clients (Women and Children)

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

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	144	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	158
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	61	7	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	75

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

Table 2.6b: Total CAVAW Repeat Clients Girls 0-17 years

Year	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
				P	S					
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	36
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

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

Table 2.6c: Total CAVAW Breakdown Summary of Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012 -June2013 (33 CAVAWs)	54	100%	0	0%	54
July 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	122	77%	36	23%	158
July 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	73	97%	2	3%	75

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-June 2015	223	38	261	50%	212	45	257	50%	518
July2015-Nov2015	48	1	49	46%	56	1	57	54%	106

*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
July2014-Jun 2015	978	43	1,021	84%	163	31	194	16%	1,215
July2015-Nov2015	46	0	46	49%	47	0	47	51%	93

*Note this includes information requests at booths from year 3.

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
July2014-Jun 2015	118	1	119	40%	177	1	178	60%	297
July2015-Nov2015	18	10	28	41%	40	1	41	59%	69

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	62	0	62	50%	63	0	63	50%	125
July2014-Jun 2015	103	9	112	57%	84	0	84	43%	196
July2015-Nov2015	38	1	39	51%	37	0	37	49%	76

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

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

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Mar2015-Jun2015	28	0	28	41%	39	2	41	59%	69
July2015-Nov2015	94	2	96	69%	44	0	44	31%	140

Table 3.6: Number & Percent of Women, Girls, Men and Boys Requesting information from CAVAWs

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012-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
Jul2014-June2015 (37 CAVAWs)	705	30	735	61%	461	16	477	39%	1,212

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-	Centre based counselling	1,456	391	36	17	14	6	1	1	127	2,049

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
June 2015	Phone counselling	66	20	0	0	0	1	0	1	18	106
	Mobile counselling	20	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	33
	Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)	1,542	422	37	17	14	7	1	2	146	2,188
	Information (female and male)	286	72	23	7	9	14	5	11	91	518
	TOTAL	1,828	494	60	24	23	21	6	13	237	2,706
July 2015- Nov 2015	Centre based counselling	721	246	18	12	20	0	0	0	56	1,073
	Phone counselling	68	30	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	102
	Mobile counselling	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
	Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)	806	278	18	12	21	0	0	0	59	1,194
	Information (female and male)	46	14	4	1	1	5	0	0	35	106
	TOTAL	852	292	22	13	22	5	0	0	94	1,300

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
	Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)	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
	July 2013- June 2014	Centre based counselling	217	397	68	6	11	2	6	0	82
Phone counselling		23	47	10	0	0	0	0	0	9	89
Mobile counselling		5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)		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- June 2015	Centre based counselling	399	504	67	7	16	3	2	4	99	1,101
	Phone counselling	95	129	23	0	2	1	0	0	44	294
	Mobile counselling	3	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)	497	638	90	9	18	4	2	4	143	1,405
	Information	204	143	22	10	20	44	5	1	766	1,215

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
	(female and male)										
	TOTAL	701	781	112	19	38	48	7	5	909	2,620
July 2015-Nov 2015	Centre based counselling	188	160	22	5	20	9	0	0	37	441
	Phone counselling	67	43	3	0	4	0	0	0	11	128
	Mobile counselling	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
	Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)	255	206	25	5	26	9	0	0	49	575
	Information (female and male)	47	20	1	2	0	1	0	0	22	93
	TOTAL	302	226	26	7	26	10	0	0	71	668

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
	Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)	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
	Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)	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- June 2015	Centre based counselling	139	47	4	4	12	4	0	0	22	232
	Phone counselling	19	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	22
	Mobile counselling	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
	Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)	163	52	5	5	12	4	0	0	25	266
	Information (female and male)	128	46	13	0	6	23	0	2	79	297
	TOTAL	291	98	18	5	18	27	0	2	104	563
July 2015-	Centre based counselling	53	30	1	0	5	2	0	0	3	94

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
Nov 2015	Phone counselling	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
	Mobile counselling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)	56	31	1	0	5	2	0	0	4	99
	Information (female and male)	35	17	1	0	0	5	0	1	10	69
	TOTAL	91	48	2	0	5	7	0	1	14	168

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
	Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)	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
	Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)	79	20	0	1	14	4	1	1	21	141
	Information (female and male)	39	7	2	2	1	1	0	0	73	125
	TOTAL	118	27	2	3	15	5	1	1	94	266
July 2014- June 2015	Centre based counselling	42	24	0	1	5	3	9	0	9	93
	Phone counselling	30	23	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	59
	Mobile counselling	17	16	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	40
	Subtotal clients	89	63	0	1	7	7	11	0	14	192

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
	<i>(Woman and Children)</i>										
	Information (female and male)	112	26	0	6	4	0	1	0	47	196
	TOTAL	201	89	0	7	11	7	12	0	61	388
July 2015- Nov 2015	Centre based counselling	68	16	0	1	3	0	0	0	9	97
	Phone counselling	45	29	0	3	6	2	1	0	1	87
	Mobile counselling	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>188</i>
	Information (female and male)	31	6	2	1	0	2	0	0	34	76
	TOTAL	144	55	2	5	9	4	1	0	44	264

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

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
March 2014 – June 2015	Centre-based counselling	49	7	0	3	3	3	0	0	9	74
	Phone counselling	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	6
	Mobile counselling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sub-total clients (Woman and Children)</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>80</i>
	Information (female and male)	36	7	1	2	1	0	2	0	20	69
	TOTAL	85	15	1	5	5	4	2	0	32	149
July 2015- Nov 2015	Centre based counselling	145	28	0	9	8	10	0	0	2	202
	Phone counselling	24	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	33
	Mobile counselling	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	<i>Subtotal clients (Woman and Children)</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>240</i>
	Information (female and male)	40	27	16	9	0	20	4	1	23	140
	TOTAL	211	64	16	19	9	30	4	1	26	380

Table 4.1.6: Total CAVAWs New & Repeat Clients and request for information

Year	Type of Support	DV	CM	FM	CA		Rape	SH	Incest	Others	Total
					P	S					
July 2012 – June 2013 (33 CAVAWs)	Counseling (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)	Counseling (Woman and Children)	433	50	12	2	0	9	8	2	28	544
	Information (female and male)	791	85	15	11	15	40	23	1	77	1,058
	TOTAL	1,221	135	27	15	16	49	31	3	105	1,602
July 2014- June 2015	Counseling (Woman and Children)	332	54	10	20	8	5	1	0	33	463
	Information (female and male)	831	160	35	43	7	40	22	0	74	1,212
	TOTAL	1,163	214	45	63	15	45	23	0	107	1,675

*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 4 will be included after the National CAVAW Training in July 2016.

Table 4.1.7: Grand Total Breakdown Summary of VWC Network New & Repeat Clients

Year	Women (18+ years)		Girls (0-17 years)		Boys (0-17 years)		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
July 2012-June 2013	2,341	98%	46	1.9%	9	0.3%	2,396
July 2013-June 2014	3,177	95%	142	4.2%	11	0.3%	3,330
July 2014-Jun 2015	4,453	96.9%	129	2.8%	12	0.3%	4,594
July 2015-Nov 2015	2,190	95%	82	4%	24	1%	2,296

*Note: July 2015 –Nov 2015 figures do not include CAVAW data. CAVAW data for whole of year 4 (July 2015 – June 2016) will be included after the National CAVAW Training in July 2016.

Table 4.1.8: Grand Total Breakdown Summary of VWC Network Information Requests

Year	Women		Girls		Men		Boys		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Jul 2012-Jun 2013	1,067	57%	13	0.6%	780	42%	11	0.6%	1,871
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	1,116	43%	228	9%	1,079	41%	186	7%	2,609
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	2,155	61%	121	3%	1,136	32%	95	3%	3,507
Jul 2015-Nov 2015	244	50.4%	14	2.9%	224	46.3%	2	0.4%	484

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

*Note: July 2015 –Nov 2015 figures do not include CAVAW data. CAVAW data for whole of year 4 (July 2015 – June 2016) will be included after the National CAVAW Training in July 2016.

Table 4.1.9: Grand Total of VWC Network New & Repeat Clients and Requests for Information

Year	Total New Clients	Total Repeat Clients	Grand Total Counselling sessions	Total Information Requests VWC & Network	Grand Total Assistance (Counselling sessions & Information Requests)
Jul 2012-Jun 2013	997	1,399	2,396	1,871	4,267
Jul 2013-Jun 2014	1,332	1,998	3,330	2,609	5,939
July 2014-Jun 2015	1,667	2,927	4,594	3,507	8,101
July 2015-Nov 2015	577	1,717	2,296	480	2,776

*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 4 will be included after the National CAVAW Training in July 2016.

4.2 VWC, BRANCH AND CAVAW CLIENT SUPPORT FUND

Table 4.2: Total Client Support Fund (number of women and children assisted)

Year	Who was assisted (client)	VWC	SCC	TCC	ToCC	MCC	CAVAWs	Others	Total Assisted
July 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 (0-17 years)	4	1	2	3	-	8	1	19
	Number of boys (0-17 years)	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
	Total assisted	29	11	52	7	-	12	156	267
July 2014 – June 2015	Number of women (18+ years)	208	36	63	10	7	5	18	347
	Number of girls (0-17 years)	5	5	4	1	1	1	0	17
	Number of boys (0-17 years)	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
	Total assisted	216	42	67	11	9	6	18	369
July 2015 – Nov 2015	Number of women (18+ years)	130	22	17	10	20	2	0	201
	Number of girls (0-17 years)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Number of boys (0-17 years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total assisted	130	24	17	10	20	2	0	203

*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. In year 4 July to Nov 2015, VWC pays for fuel for Police to serve FPOs and child maintenance summons for VWC clients.

4.3 SAFEHOUSE

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

Year	Number of clients		Number of accompanying children		Total
	Women	Girls	Girls	Boys	
Jul 2012-June 2013	9	1	2	4	16
Jul2014-June 2014	22	0	2	2	26
Jul2014-June 2015	24	1	3	5	33
July2015-Nov 2015	23	0	4	4	31

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%
Jul2014- June 2015	Satisfied with the counselling	34	100%	71	100%	105	100%
	Got what she came for	32	94%	68	96%	100	95%
	Felt counsellor listened	34	100%	70	99%	104	99%
Total surveyed		34		71		105	
July 2015- Nov 2015	Satisfied with the counselling	43	100%	29	91%	72	96%
	Got what she came for	43	100%	32	100%	75	100%
	Felt counsellor listened	43	100%	32	100%	75	100%
Total surveyed		43		32		75	

*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- June 2015	Domestic Violence	210	582	36%	99	960	10%	309	1,542	20%
	Sexual Assault	5	18	28%	2	6	33%	7	24	29%
	Total	215	600	36%	101	966	10%	316	1,566	20%
July 2015- Nov 2015	Domestic Violence	64	230	28%	31	576	5%	95	806	12%
	Sexual Assault	3	6	50%	0	15	0%	3	21	14%
	Total	67	236	28%	31	591	5%	98	827	12%

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

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	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- June 2015	DV	308	1	309
	SA	2	5	7
	Total	310	6	316
July 2015- Nov 2015-	DV	95	0	95
	SA	0	3	3
	Total	95	3	98

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-June 2015	Domestic Violence	46	134	34%	31	363	9%	77	497	15%
	Sexual Assault	10	16	63%	2	12	17%	12	28	43%
	Total	56	150	37%	33	375	9%	89	525	17%
July 2015-Nov 2015	Domestic Violence	10	66	15%	15	189	8%	25	255	10%
	Sexual Assault	3	11	27%	2	24	8%	5	35	14%
	Total	13	77	17%	17	213	8%	30	290	10%

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-June 2015	DV	77	0	77
	SA	1	11	12
	Total	78	11	89
July 2015-Nov 2015	DV	25	0	25
	SA	0	5	5
	Total	25	5	30

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- June 2015	Domestic Violence	55	88	63%	10	75	13%	65	163	40%
	Sexual Assault	13	14	93%	1	2	50%	14	16	88%
	Total	68	102	67%	11	77	14%	79	179	44%
July 2015- Nov 2015	Domestic Violence	7	37	19%	6	19	32%	13	56	23%
	Sexual Assault	5	6	83%	0	1	0%	5	7	71%
	Total	12	43	28%	6	20	30%	18	63	29%

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- June 2015	DV	60	5	0	65
	SA	4	10	0	14
	Total	64	15	0	79
Jul2015 – Nov 2015	DV	13	0	0	13
	SA	1	2	2	5
	Total	14	2	2	18

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%
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- June 2015	Domestic Violence	6	41	15%	1	48	2%	7	89	8%
	Sexual Assault	7	7	100%	2	7	29%	9	14	64%
	Total	13	48	27%	3	55	5%	16	103	16%
July 2015 – Nov 2015	Domestic Violence	0	28	0%	1	85	1%	1	113	1%
	Sexual Assault	5	6	83%	1	6	17%	6	12	50%
	Total	5	34	15%	2	91	2%	7	125	6%

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- June 2015	DV	6	1	0	7
	SA	2	6	1	9
	Total	8	7	1	16
July 2015 – Nov 2015	DV	1	0	0	1
	SA	0	6	0	6
	Total	1	6	0	7

Table 5.5.1: Total number and % of MCC new and repeat domestic violence and sexual assault (rape, child sexual assault and incest) clients who reported to police

Year	Type of Case	No. of New Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of New Cases	% of New Clients Reported to Police	No. of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total No. of Repeat Cases	% of Repeat Clients Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total New & Repeat Clients	Total % reported
March 2014 – June 2015	Domestic Violence	16	25	64%	16	24	67%	32	49	65%
	Sexual Assault	3	3	100%	2	5	40%	5	8	63%
	Total	19	28	68%	18	29	62%	37	57	65%
July 2015– Nov 2015	Domestic Violence	38	42	90%	5	129	4%	43	171	25%
	Sexual Assault	9	9	100%	0	10	0%	9	19	47%
	Total	47	51	92%	5	139	4%	52	190	27%

Table 5.5.2: Total MCC Breakdown by age of clients who report to police

Year	Type of Case	Women New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Girl New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Boy New & Repeat Clients who Reported to Police	Total
March 2015–Jun 2015	DV	32	0	0	32
	SA	3	2	0	5
	Total	35	2	0	37
July 2015– Nov 2015	DV	43	0	0	43
	SA	0	5	4	9
	Total	43	5	4	52

6. DATA FROM OTHER AGENCIES

6.1 Health Data

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

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. Data for 2014 has been provided but is incomplete.

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%
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-June 2015	178	280	458	1,542	30%
Jul2015- Nov2015	81	89	170	806	21%

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-June 2015	38	26	64	497	13%
Jul2015- Nov2015	22	0	22	239	9%

Table 7.1.3: TCC New and Repeat Clients Receiving FPOs

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul 2012 –Jun 2013	33	12	45	73	62%
Jul2013-June 2014	31	18	49	132	37%
Jul2014-June 2015	33	2	35	158	22%
Jul2015- Nov2015	8	2	10	56	18%

Table 7.1.4: TOCC New and Repeat Clients Receiving FPOs

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul 2012 –Jun 2013	1	0	1	16	6%
Jul2013-June 2014	17	2	19	79	24%
Jul2014-June 2015	14	0	14	89	16%
Jul2015- Nov2015	10	4	14	113	12%

Table 7.1.5: MCC New and Repeat Clients Receiving FPOs

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Mar2015-Jun2015	18	0	18	49	37%
Jul2015- Nov2015	30	1	31	171	18%

Table 7.1.6: CAVAW Clients Receiving FPOs

Year	No. of Clients Received FPOs		Total No. of Clients Received FPOs	Total New and Repeat DV Cases	Percentage Received FPOs
	New	Repeat			
Jul 2012 –Jun2013	8	0	8	236	3%
Jul2013-June 2014	15	0	15	467	3%
Jul2014-Jun2015	28	0	28	332	8%

*Note: CAVAW data for whole of year 4 will be included after the National CAVAW Training in July 2016

Table 7.1.7: Grand Total VWC Network FPOs

Year	Total New Clients Received FPOs	Total Repeat Clients Received FPOs	Grand Total Received FPOs
Jul 2012 –June 2013	136	144	280
Jul2013-June 2014	181	188	369
July 2014-June 2015	309	308	617
Jul2015- Nov2015	151	96	247

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
Jul2012 –Jun 2013	9	2	2	54	9	16	10	0	0	0	13	115
Jul 2013- June 2014	2	2	2	45	24	20	7	1	0	2	8	113
July 2014- June 2015	4	1	6	67	22	27	5	1	4	3	7	147
Jul 2015- Nov 2015	4	11	15	105	18	16	12	1	0	2	13	197

*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- Jun2015	12	0	0	1	1	2	0	16
Jul2015- Nov2015	8	2	1	3	0	0	1	15

* 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-June 2015	72	23	1	10	1	10	117
Jul2015- Nov 2015	30	11	1	8	0	11	61

Table 7.3.2: Total SCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul2012 –Jun 2013	33	16	0	2	0	1	52
Jul2013-Jun2014	55	6	0	1	0	3	65
Jul2014-June 2015	40	10	0	0	0	4	54
Jul2015- Nov 2015	11	5	0	0	0	0	16

Table 7.3.3: Total TCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul2012 –Jun 2013	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
Jul2013-Jun2014	23	2	0	0	0	0	25
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	11	1	0	0	0	4	16
Jul2015- Nov 2015	5	0	0	0	0	0	5

Table 7.3.4: Total TOCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Jul 2012 -Jun 2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jul2013-Jun2014	7	5	0	0	0	0	12
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	5	4	0	0	0	0	9
Jul2015- Nov 2015	4	2	0	0	0	0	6

Table 7.3.5: Total MCC Clients Assisted with Court Fees Fund

Year	Child Maintenance	Medical Fees	Child Custody	Matrimonial	Civil Claim	Others	Total
Mar2015-Jun2015	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Jul2015-Nov 2015	11	1	0	0	0	0	12

Table 7.3.6: 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-June 2015	132	38	1	10	1	18	200
Jul2015- Nov 2015	61	19	1	8	0	11	100

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
	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- June 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	23	2	25
	Primary school	3	0	3
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	16	0	16
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Church groups (including men and women)	1	0	1
	Faith based Organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Men's groups (church and other community- based)	2	0	2
	Private Sector Organisations	3	1	4
	Government institutions	1	0	1
Total		51	3	54
July 2015 – Nov 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	7	1	8
	Primary School	1	0	1
	Government institutions	6	0	6
	Private Sector Organisations	1	0	1
	Youth group	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	5	2	7
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	1	1	2
	Church groups (including men and women)	1	0	1
	Faith based Organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, SG)	1	0	1
Total		19	4	23

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-Jun 2015	1,335	916	2,251	66%	640	509	1,149	34%	3,400
July2015-Nov2015	1,595	1,265	2,851	59%	986	1,019	2,005	41%	4,856

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
July 2012- 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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
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- June 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	4	1	5
	Youth groups (church and other community based)	1	0	1
	Primary School	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	6	2	8
	Church groups (including men and women)	5	0	5
	Total	17	3	20
July 2015-Nov 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	6	4	10
	Church groups (including men and women)	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	3	3	6
	Men's groups (church and other community based)	1	0	1
	Primary school	2	0	2
	Sporting Association	1	0	1
	Total	14	7	21

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
July2014-Jun 2015	381	151	532	77%	53	106	159	23%	694
July2015-Nov2015	358	189	547	68%	175	80	255	32%	802

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- June 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	19	12	31
	Primary schools	5	4	9
	Secondary schools	0	2	2
	Women's groups (church and other community based)	3	0	3
	Total	27	18	45
July 2015- Nov 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	13	1	14
	Total	13	1	14

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-Jun 2015	970	731	1,701	56%	661	692	1,353	44%	3,054
July2015-Nov2015	403	90	493	58%	267	84	351	42%	844

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
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
July 2014- June 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	20	11	31
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	6	7
	Secondary school	1	0	1
	Teachers group (secondary and primary school)	1	0	1
	Total		23	17
July 2015- Nov 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	4	2	6
	Secondary schools	2	0	2
	Primary schools	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	10	11
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, SG)	0	1	1
	Total		9	13

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-Jun 2015	568	346	914	59%	344	289	633	41%	1,547
Jul2015-Nov2015	290	186	476	70%	122	83	205	30%	681

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

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
March 2015 – June 2015	Community(including mobile counselling and others)	2	0	2
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	4	0	4
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Secondary school	1	0	1
	Total		8	0

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
July2015- Nov2015	Community(including mobile counselling and others)	10	0	10
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Primary schools	1	0	1
	Total	12	0	12

Table 8.5.2: Number of MCC Participants in Community Awareness Activities

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
March- June 2015	169	121	290	61%	96	90	186	39%	476
July2015-Nov2015	402	153	555	63%	190	139	329	37%	884

Table 8.6.1: 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			
Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul 2014- June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	109	76	185
	Primary school	17	5	22
	Secondary school	4	3	7
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	30	19	49
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	1	1	2
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	6	5	11
	Church groups	2	7	9
	Others	5	2	7
Total	174	118	292	

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

Table 8.6.2: Number of CAVAW Participants in Community Awareness Activities

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 –June 2013	10,539	311	10,850	58%	7,367	336	7,703	42%	18,553
Jul 2013-June 2014 (39 CAVAWs)	6,949	4,012	10,961	57%	4,559	3,740	8,299	43%	19,260
Jul 2014-June 2015 (37 CAVAWs)	7,223	4,360	11,583	57%	4,552	4,127	8,679	43%	20,262

*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 4 will be included after the National CAVAW Training in July 2016.

Table 8.7.1: Grand Total of VWC & Branch Community Awareness Activities and Target Groups

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
Jul 2012 – June 2013	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	298	32	330
	Chief group	1	0	1
	School (Primary and Secondary level)	55	3	58
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	45	6	51
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	17	1	18
	Private sector organisations	2	0	2
	Faith based organisations (target groups at the institutional level)	2	0	2
	Others (public marketplace)	4	4	8
	Total		425	46
July 2013- June 2014	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	300	16	316
	Primary schools	55	5	60
	Secondary schools	14	0	14
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	51	9	60
	Women's organisation (target groups at the institutional level)	1	0	1
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	5	0	5
	Children's groups	2	0	2
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	15	1	16
	Private sector organisations	4	0	4
	Government institutions	2	0	2
	Tertiary institution	2	0	2
	Faith based Organisation	2	0	2
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, S.G)	2	0	2
	Other (market house, seafront, Annual Public Meeting)	7	6	13
	Sporting Association	1	0	1
Total		463	37	500
July 2014 – June 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	177	102	279
	Primary schools	26	9	35
	Secondary schools	6	5	11
	Church groups (including men and women)	8	7	15
	Children's groups (church and other community-based)	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	60	27	87
	Men's groups (church and other community-based)	3	1	4
	Youth groups (church and other community-based)	8	5	13
	Government institutions	1	0	1

Year	Target Groups	New	Repeat	Total
	Faith based Organisation	1	0	1
	Private sector organisations	3	1	4
	Teachers group (Primary and Secondary)	1	0	1
	Others	5	2	7
	Total	300	159	459
July 2015- Nov 2015	Community groups (including mobile counselling and others)	40	8	48
	Primary schools	5	0	5
	Secondary schools	2	0	2
	Men's group	2	1	3
	Youth groups	2	0	2
	Church groups (including men and women)	2	0	2
	Faith based Organisation	1	0	1
	Women's groups (church and other community-based)	10	15	25
	Provincial Government (Councillors, Area Secretaries, S.G)	1	1	2
	Government Institution	1	0	1
	Sporting Association	1	0	1
Total	67	25	92	

*Note: CAVAWs are not yet collecting data on new vs repeat target groups. CAVAW data for whole of year 4 (July 2015-June 2016) will be included after the National CAVAW Training in July 2016.

Table 8.7.2: Grand Total of VWC & Branch Participants in Community Awareness Activities

Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2012 –Jun2013	14,622	2,561	17,183	61%	9,256	1,801	11,057	39%	28,240
Jul2013- Jun 2014	11,128	6,601	17,729	57%	7,502	6,067	13,569	43%	31,298
Year	Women	Girls	Total Female		Men	Boys	Total Male		Total No.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	10,646	6,625	17,271	59%	6,346	5,813	12,159	41%	29,430
Jul 2015-Dec 2015	1,279	562	1,841	60%	766	443	1,209	40%	3,050

CAVAW data for whole of year 4 (July 2015-June 2016) will be included after the National CAVAW Training in July 2016.

9. MEDIA ACTIVITIES

Table 9.1: Total VWC Media Activities

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July 2012 –June 2013	38	6	1	2	47
July 2013-June 2014	46	5	0	7	58
July 2014-June 2015	18	2	2	5	27
July 2015-Nov2015	10	2	0	4	16

Table 9.2: Total SCC Media Activities

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July 2012 –June 2013	36	0	1	0	37
July 2013-June 2014	36	1	0	0	37
July 2014-June 2015	34	2	0	0	36
July2015-Nov 2015	6	0	0	0	16

Table 9.3: Total TCC Media Activities

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July 2012 –June 2013	26	2	1	0	29
July 2013-June 2014	46	0	0	0	46

Year	Radio Programs	Interviews/Talkbacks	Print	TV	Total
July 2014-June 2015	39	0	0	0	39
July 2015-Nov 2015	0	0	0	0	0

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
June 2015	NTM Leaders	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
Total year 3: 6			6	0	6
Sept 2015	Penama Police Patrol	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
	Tafea Police Patrol	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
October 2015	Malampa Police Patrol	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
November 2015	Tafea Provincial Council	Gender, VAW, HR, FPA	1	0	1
Total year 4:4			4	0	4

10.1.2a Regional Training Program for Partner Agencies

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
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	
Summary for Year 3	Vanuatu Police: 3; 1 woman and 2 men Faith based organisation: 1 man		Total participants: 4; 1 woman and 3 men	

*Note: Regional Training Program for year 4 was postponed to 2016 by FWCC.

10.1.2b Participants in VWC Training of Other Agencies Year 4 July 2015- November 2015

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
August 2015	Patricia Pakoa (F)	FPU, Lakatoro	Awareness on CAVAWs management & data collection	National CAVAW training by VWC
	Sam Halele	VPF,		

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
		Saratamata, Ambae		
	Donald W	VPF, Lakatoro, Malekula		
September 2015	Fr. Albert Toalak	'Just Play' program, Ambae	Understanding Gender, VAW/DV/SV, FPA/FPO, Human Rights and VPF Family Violence Policy & S.O.P	DV Workshop for Police Officers in Penama province.
	Sam Tom Roy	VPF, Saratamata, Ambae		
	Childson Horo	Youth, Lolowai,		
	Dickson Singo	VPF, Ambore		
	Wensley Vusi	Chief, Longana, Ambae		
	Albert Butu	Youth, Lolowai,		
	John Joe	VPF, Saratamata, Ambae		
	Fr. Joseph Tagaro	Chaplain, St.Patrick's College,		
	Mackenzie Haga	Chief, Lolovenue, Ambae		
	John Marc Rovo	State Prosecutor		
	Fr. Henry Tavoia	Priest, Navonda		
	Catechist Ture David	Lolopuepue, Ambae		
	Fr. William Tari	Priest, Navonda,		
	Lyndon Liu	VPF, Maewo		
	Ben Takaro	VPF, Nduindui		
	Manuel Ure	Penama Provincial Govt		
	Mary Aka (F)	VPF, Saratamata		
	Mackenzie Tameta	VPF, Isangel, Tanna	Understanding Gender, VAW/DV/SV, FPA/FPO, Human Rights and VPF Family Violence Policy & S.O.P	DV Workshop for Police Officers in Tafea province.
	Timothy Arlie			
	Alfred Konmawi			
	Jack Noka			
	Henry Joe			
	Leimas Billy (F)			
	Joseph Nok			
	Auldrine Lowonbu (F)			
	Napuaty John Roel			
	Nos Wilfred			
	Ravei Bovenga Rex			

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Teana Waka			
	Timothy George			
	Tao Peter			
	Willie Ketio	State Prosecutor		
October 2015	Grendly Kender	VPF Lakatoro	Understanding Gender, VAW/DV/SV, FPA/FPO, Human Rights and VPF Family Violence Policy & S.O.P	DV Workshop for Police Officers in Malampa province
	Jean Roger			
	John Yatika			
	Densly Saravanu			
	Kalpeau Kilman			
	Jackie Reuben			
	David Bong			
	Abel Kiel			
	Peter Maki			
	Donald M			
	Rory Valentino			
	Patricia Pakoa (F)			
	Ray Ansen	VPF, SW. Bay, Malekula		
	Jeffrey Bong	VPF, Craigcove, Ambrym		
	Leonard Worworbu	VPF, Craigcove, Ambrym		
	Jocelyn Bule (F)	VPF, Saratamata, Ambae		
	Bong David	VPF, North Ambrym		
	Saki Noel	VPF, Liro, Paama		
November 2015	Job Teo	President, Tafea provincial Government	Understanding Gender, VAW/DV/SV, FPA/FPO, Human Rights	DV Workshop for councilors of the Tafea Provincial Government
	Jackson Iauko	North Tanna		
	Joseph Tes	Central Tanna		
	Joe Mete	Erromango		
	Heput Peter	White Sands		
	Lawa Saulu	Central Tanna		
	William Nisian	SW. Tanna		
	Mosso Robert	SE. Tanna		
	Jonathan Yati	SE. Tanna		
	Kakiki Pascal	S. Tanna		
	Keipal Amoros	West Tanna		
	Nakou Natuman	West Tanna		
	Lahi Rudolph Nakun	East Tanna		
Total participants: 63; 57 men and 6 women; VWC trainings: 4				

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- June 2015	23	0	23	19%	100	0	100	81%	123
Year 4 July 2015- Nov 2015	6	0	6	10%	57	0	57	90%	63

10.2 VWC and Branch Training

10.2.1 VWC and Branch Training Year 3: May-June 2015

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
May 2015	Tatavola Matas Fridah Butu Lynrose Tule Lisa Ishmael Leikita Mael Stephanie Haruel Jelinda Toa	VWC	M&E, data collection skills and narrative for AP	VWC AP4 in-house training by VWC M&E Consultant
	Kathy Bani	SCC		
	Lisa Thomas	TCC		
	Grace Ralph	TOCC		
	Aureline Konkon	MCC		
	Lynrose Tule	VWC	Conducting 5 days training for Cavaws	Shefa Cavaw Training
	Meriam Bule	VWC	Counselling during mobile counselling	MC at Nguna
	Viran Molisa	SCC	Counselling skills, media, legal literacy	FWCC RTP
	Nadia Arsen	SCC	Training other staff in counselling	Attachment to MCC
	Tatavola Matas Lisa Laban Leikita Mael Lynrose Tule Fridah Butu	VWC	Leadership skills	In-house training at VWC
	Shanna Ligo	SCC	Counselling skills including for Suicide	FWCC Counselor training, Suva
	Aureine Konkon	MCC	Public speaking	Talk during NWD celebrations at Lakatoro
	Tatavola Matas	VWC	Public speaking	Talk during NWD celebrations at VWC
	Aureline Konkon	MCC	Counselling skills	Attachment to VWC after AP4 - days
June 2015	Lynrose Tule Fridah Butu	VWC	Conducting 5-days workshop and presentation of topics on Gender, VAW, FPA and Human Rights	DV Workshop on South Ambae.
	Merilyn Tahii	VWC	Training of Police on implementation of policies	Police Training in PNG with FWCC

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
Summary May 2015- June 2015	Total VWC staff trained: 8 Total Branch staff trained: 7 Number of VWC Trainings: 9 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:3			
Summary Year 3	Total VWC staff trained: 17 Total Branch staff trained:13 Number of VWC Trainings:23 Number of trainings provided by other organisations:8			

10.2.2 VWC and Branch Training Year 4: July-November 2015

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
July 2015	Tatavola Matas Lisa Laban Jelinda Toa Genista Twomey Lynrose Tule Stephanie Haruel Sharline Sarai Kerry Phillip Lilly Binihi Latanya Bice Meriam Bule Jenny Garae Leikita Mael Juliet Buleko Charlotte Wai Christine Keasi Serah Garae	VWC	Skills in planning, suicide counselling skills, knowledge in Law & Human Rights	VWC Staff Retreat
	Kathy Bani Shanna Ligo Viran Molisa Melika Vocor Nadia Arsen	SCC		
	Beatrice Yapus Presilla Kausiama Lilian Taseru	TCC		

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Rita Whyte			
	Bensalyne Wogale Winnie Fred Ann Joy Sikir Folin Joy	TOCC		
	Aureline Konkon Eva Rowsy Jenny Biu	MCC		
	Stephanie Haruel	VWC	Conducting 5 days workshop skills with men.	VWC DV workshop with Tafea Council of Churches
	Tatavola Matas Leikita Mael Lynrose Tule Lisa Laban Fridah Butu	VWC	Mentoring skills	3 days workshop with Ministry of Justice
	Kathy Bani Shanna Ligo	SCC		
	Stephanie Haruel	VWC	Presenting session on DV	National CAVAW Training
	Stephanie Haruel	VWC	Practicing radio program skills	VWC Radio Program
	Leikita Mael Lynrose Tule	VWC	Conducting 5-days workshop and presentation of topics on Gender, VAW, FPA and Human Rights	VWC DV workshop with William's Bay women
	Fridah Butu Jelinda Toa			VWC DV workshop with Port Narvin women
August 2015	Stephanie Haruel	VWC	Driving skills	Driving School
	Tatavola Matas	VWC	Legal advocacy skills	Legal Advocacy Training by the Victorian Bar, Brisbane
	Jelinda Toa	VWC	Presenting session on FPL	VWC DV workshop with Tafea Presbyterian women
	Lisa Laban	VWC	Personnel management skills	2-days Personnel Management training by Stretem Rod blong Jastis
	Kathy Bani	SCC		
	Grace Ralph	TOCC		
Aureline Konkon	MCC			
September 2015	Shanna Ligo	SCC	Conducting 5-days workshop & presentation of topics on Gender & DV with men	VWC DV workshop with Penama Police & Loltong Chiefs
October 2015	Leikita Mael	VWC	Conducting 5-days workshop & presentation of topics on Gender & DV with men	VWC DV workshop with Malampa Police
	Aureline Konkon	MCC	Skills in conducting 5 days workshop	
November 2015	Dorinda Uguna	TCC	Conducting 5-days workshop for dissemination of research, gender,	VWC dissemination of research workshop with Tafea

Month & Year	Recipient	VWC or Branch	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Sharline Sarai	VWC	VAW & FPL	Provincial Government
	Leikita Mael	VWC	Conducting 3-days awareness on gender, VWC, DV, FPL & HR	Tafea Presbyterian Annual Conference
	Beatrice Yapus	TCC		
	Lisa Laban Leikita Mael Jelinda Toa Stephanie Haruel Lynrose Tule Sharline Sarai Lily Binihi Meriam Bule	VWC	Counselling ethics & skills & FPL	VWC In-house Counsellors Training
	Dorinda Uguna Presilla Kausiama	TCC		
	Eva Rowsy	MCC		
Summary Year 4	Total VWC staff trained: 17 Total Branch staff trained: 18 Number of VWC Trainings: 11 Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 5			

10.3 CAVAW Training

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
August 2015	Corina Sese	North Ambae	Counselling skills, public speaking skills, organizing awareness activities, management skill, data & financial collection	National CAVAW Training
	Kathleen Mawa	Lamen Island		
	Rita Rueben	Emae		
	Emily Lesly	Tongoa		
	Rosella Banga	Nduindui		
	Magaret Ken	Loh Island		
	Lilly James	Midmauk		
	Evanna Lerry	Gaua		
	Marie Helen	Imaki		
	Eslyn Tugu	Nasawa		
	Leimata Isaac	Maskelynes		
	Linda Ansen	Lolihor		
	Leah Niptik	North West B		
	Elsie John	Burbar		
	Brigette Bule	Pangi		
	Ellen Nambill	Port Narvin		
	Marie Luis	Big Bay		
	Primrose Keith	Mosina		
	Abigel Jonah	Winsao		
	Vemalage John	South Santo		
Shirley Tavue	Matantas			
Clerence Sese	Huritahi			

Month & Year	Recipient	CAVAW	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Breslan Obed	W Vanualava		
	Hanson Rovo	East Ambae		
	SeliliTatu	Lonhali		
	Rosina Ling	Ureparapara		
	Wendy Godwin	Motalava		
	Saluta Pantutun	Mota		
	Noeline Matan	Melbrin		
	Rachel Iovuo	Williams Bay		
	Esther Simon	Aneityum		
	NiomiBusai	Aniwa		
	Lei Kalorib	Wala		
	Lesur James	Aulua		
	Leah Ilo	Lavui		
	Leah Ilo	Lavui	Counselling skills, public speaking skills, organizing awareness activities & data collection	Attachment to VWC
	Leah Niptik	North West B		
October 2015	Magret Reveag	Hiu		Torba CAVAW training
	Merelyn James			
	Alice Diniwok	Ureparapara		
	Rosina Ling			
Mary Paniel				
Dorin Tempes	Gaua			
Evana Lerry				
Selina Wogale	Mota			
Saluta Pantutun				
Serah Malachae	Motalava			
Matha Frank				
Lanie Manlewos	W Vanualava			
Nellie Kekerr				
Kathrine Philimon	Mosina			
Jill Pateson				
Primrose Keith				
November 2015	Julie Lulubely	Big Bay		Sanma CAVAW training
	Esther Remon			
	Serah Lulu	South Santo		
	Vemalaj John			
Merelyn Kami				
Purity Solomon	Matantas			
Julie Robinson				
Hellen Philimon	Winsau			
Summary Year 4	Total CAVAW members trained (number of women): 54			
	Number of VWC Trainings: 4			
	Number of trainings provided by other organisations: 0			

10.4 Male Advocacy Training and Male Leaders Workshops

10.4.1 Year 3 Male Advocacy Training and Male Leaders Workshop

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
June 2015	Robea lasua Jeffrey George John Tari Joseph Nanua Harry Malek Jack Waritam Kaufori Etap Jhovan Tom Kalio John John Kopina Naliu Pita Raku Charlie Sam Navuos Donald Royel Tony Nalin Manipin Iauko Sum Manipin	North Tanna Chief in Vila	Awareness on Human Rights	VWC Male Leaders Workshop with North Tanna Chiefs in Vila
	Phillip Natato	TCC, Lenakel	Understanding the FPA/FPO, Progress Reporting, Future Plans, Practice public talk on DV and FPA	VWC workshop with Male Advocates, Vila
	Noel Saki	VPF, Paama		
	Maki Topi	VPF, Epi		
	Ben Thomas	VPF, Vila		
	Aris Apos Welegtabit	Area Secretary, Motalava		
	Roger Qwarani	VPF, Sola		
	Santhy Wilfred	Health Centre, Motalava		
	Shem Jack	Male Advocate, Vila		
	Willie Daniel Obed	VPF, Epi		
	Collin Shem	Male Advocate, Malekula		
	Laan Ham Bong	Lonhali Cavaw, Ambrym		
	Grendly Kender	VPF, Lakatoro		
	Simon Peter	Male Advocate, Sola		
	Andrew Jackson Bong	Male Advocate/SDA Pastor, Bigbay		
	Samson Kaltang	VMF, Santo		
	John Joe	VPF, Saratamata, Ambae		
	Kalep Wilkins	Torba Corrections Officer		
	Bruno Kehma	Male advocate, Tanna		
	Iauko Iavilu			
	Sam Usua Eskar			
	Rossie Meake	Male advocate/ Pres Pator, Tanna		
	Mackenzie Tameta	Male advocate / Tafea police		
	Chief Freeman Nariu	Male advocate, Tanna		

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Malcolm Sarial	Male advocate, Pentecost		
	Masden Rono			
	Hutchinson Bogiri			
	Pedro Bule			
	Chief Bruce Tabi			
	Fr Timothy Vora	Anglican church, Nduindui, Ambae		
	Fr Timothy Vora	Anglican church, Nduindui, Ambae		
lauko lavilu	Male advocate, Tanna			
Summary May 2015- June 2015	Total male advocates trained: 29 Total men trained in leaders workshops: 17 Number of VWC trainings: 4 Number of trainings by other organisations: 0		No. of male advocacy trainings: 1 No. of male leader's workshops: 1 No. of other trainings attended by male advocates: 1	
Summary Year 3	Total male advocates trained: 30 Total men trained in leaders workshops: 107 Number of VWC trainings: 7 Number of trainings by other organisations: 1		No. of male advocacy trainings: 1 No. of male leader's workshops: 4 No. of other trainings attended by male advocates: 3	

10.4.2 Year 4 Male Advocacy Training and Male Leaders Workshop

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
July 2015	Iata Samaika	AOG Elder	Awareness on Gender, VAW, DV & FPA	VWC DV workshop with Tafea Council of Churches
	Jimmy Iamatu	Chief/AOG member		
	Jack Polo			
	Timan Samaika	AOG Pastor		
	Situ Meiri			
	Tapawa Nalau	SDA Elder		
	Tony Kalo	SDA Deacon		
	Abi Iati	SDA Elder		
	Derek Sam	COC Pastor		
	Witrol Bule	COC Elder		
	William Loumai			
	Simon Vani	Presbyterian Pastor		
	Peter Ray			
	Maliruan Tarawai			
	Peter Laei			
	Bernard Yaliyau			
	Nam Stephen	Presbyterian Elder		
	Willie Nasipo			
	Sailas launaon			
	Harry Nakat			
Phillip Natato				
Mackenzie Tameta	AOG/ Police Officer			
Andrew Sandy	Presbyterian Youth leader			
August	Maliwan Tarawai	Pastor	Awareness on Law, FPA, HR, CEDAW & CRC	VWC Follow-up workshop with SI Presbyterian Male
	John Salaam	"		
	George Aki	Clerk, Santo		

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
2015		Presbytery , Pastor		Leaders
	David Nijae	Pastor		
	Thomas Niditauae	"		
	Lui Noah	Elder		
	Shem Noukour	"		
	Alfred Yakau	Pastor		
	Hansel Kouha	Elder		
	Joseph Naiew	"		
	Johnson Iauko	Pastor		
	Bosco Sero	"		
	Willie Numan Sam	Elder		
	Nam Kuau	Elder		
	Kapera Andrew	Chief		
	Isaac Loughman	Pastor		
	Iaris Grame	"		
	Jenry Nasey	Elder		
	Tino Sope	Pastor		
	George Iaviniau	Elder		
	Simon Vani	Pastor		
	Bernard Yalimiau	"		
	Lennie Nalpini Daniel	Pastor		
	Peter Massing	Pastor		
	Alan Kawi	Elder		
	Phillip Natato	Deacon		
	Tom Kapalu	Elder		
	Fred Wairan	Pastor		
	Rossie Meake	Pastor		
	Peter Nowai	Elder		
	Tom Nilua	Elder		
	Tupas Ken	Elder		
	Kasou Nalin	Elder		
	Paul Windy	Elder		
Tapasei Manitonga				
Peter Lai	Pastor			
Kowanali Kaipapa	Elder			
Alfred Mako	"			
Phillip Naupa	"			
Tom Nual	Pastor			
November 2015	Harry Lenga	Pentecost Male Leaders	Awareness on Gender, VAW, DV & FPA	WVC DV workshop with Loltong Council of Chiefs
	Dickson Hinge			
	John Leo Tamata			
	Hutchinson Bogiri			
	Selwyn Olul			
	Colombus Tobali			
	Mathew Gani			
	Bruce Tabi			
	Luke Voha			
	Ben Savina			
	Ford Sine			
	Habet Leo			
	Melchior Gete			

Month & Year	Recipient	Organisation	Capacity Built	Means of Capacity Building
	Robinson Tema			
	Albert Vira			
	Paul Bule			
	Luke Fargo			
	Kasper Sine			
	Cyriaque			
	Simon Tabimal			
	Isaiah Aru			
	Manaseh Aru			
	Alex Huri			
	James Lolo			
	Samson Tugu			
	Ihu Georgetin			
	Paul Tahi			
	Marsden Rongo			
	Brian Tagaro			
	Jean Paul Turebibi			
	Malcolm Sarial			
	John Joe	Saratamata Police		
November	Willy Neta	Erromango Council of Chiefs	Awareness on Gender, VAW, DV & FPA	VWC DV workshop with Simanlo Council of Chiefs
	Steven Bob			
	John Norwo			
	Sote Manuel			
	Eric Atnelo			
	Philimon Atnelo			
	Simon Yavion			
	Solong Nowai			
	Moris Andre			
	Jonathan Neto			
	Pori Wolu			
	Jimmy Avelvel			
	Mike Toubu			
	Jason Mete			
	Thomas Poni			
	Tomasi Sempet			
Summary Year 4	Total male advocates trained: 3 Total men trained in leaders workshops: 108 Number of VWC trainings: 4 Number of trainings by other organisations: 0		No. of male advocacy trainings: 0 No. of male leader's workshops: 4 No. of other trainings attended by male advocates: 0	

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- June 2015	76	20	32	0	0	0	13	4	121	24
Year 4 July 2015-Nov 2015	26	5	48	0	1	0	1	0	76	5

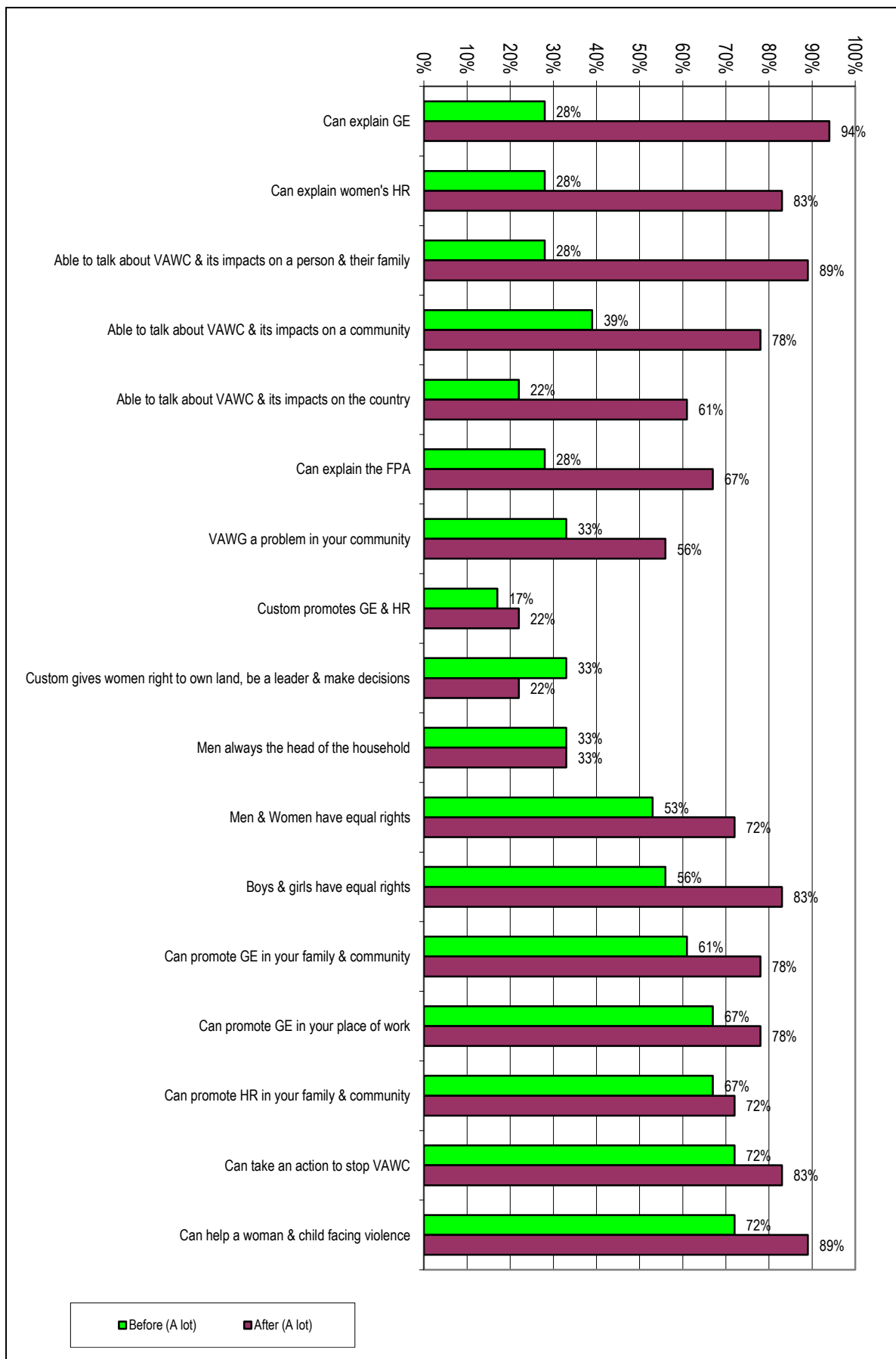
Note: 1 Chief received training in year 1 and year 2; 2 Chiefs received 2 trainings in year 2; 1 female police received 2 trainings in year 2; another received training in year 2 and year 3; 2 police received 3 trainings in year 2; 1 state prosecutor received 2 trainings in year 2. These trainees have not been double counted. Police, Chiefs & others who have received multiple training over years 1 to 4 have not been double counted.

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

11.1.1 Training with Penama Police in September 2015

		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?	28%	94%	56%	6%	0%	0%	17%	0%	18
2	Can you explain women's human rights?	28%	83%	72%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
3a	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on a person & family?	28%	89%	67%	11%	6%	0%	0%	0%	18
3b	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on the community?	39%	78%	50%	22%	11%	0%	0%	0%	18
3c	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on the country?	22%	61%	61%	28%	11%	0%	6%	11%	18
4	Can you explain the Family Protection Law?	28%	67%	61%	33%	6%	0%	6%	0%	18
5	Is VAWG a problem in your community?	33%	56%	50%	22%	11%	22%	6%	0%	18
6	Does custom promote equality and human rights?	17%	22%	50%	39%	6%	39%	28%	0%	18
7	Does custom give women right to own land, be a leader and decision maker?	33%	22%	44%	44%	0%	33%	22%	0%	18
8	Are men always the head of the household?	33%	33%	44%	17%	0%	50%	22%	0%	18
9	Is it right for men and women to have equal rights?	53%	72%	41%	6%	0%	22%	6%	0%	18
10	Is it right for boys and girls to have equal rights?	56%	83%	33%	17%	0%	0%	11%	0%	18
11	Can you promote gender equality in your family and community?	61%	78%	33%	17%	0%	6%	6%	0%	18
12	Can you promote gender equality in your place of work?	67%	78%	28%	11%	0%	11%	6%	0%	18
13	Can you promote HR in your family and community?	67%	72%	28%	11%	0%	17%	6%	0%	18
14	Can you take an action to stop VAWC?	72%	83%	22%	6%	0%	11%	6%	0%	18
15	Can you help a woman and child facing violence?	72%	89%	22%	6%	0%	6%	6%	0%	18

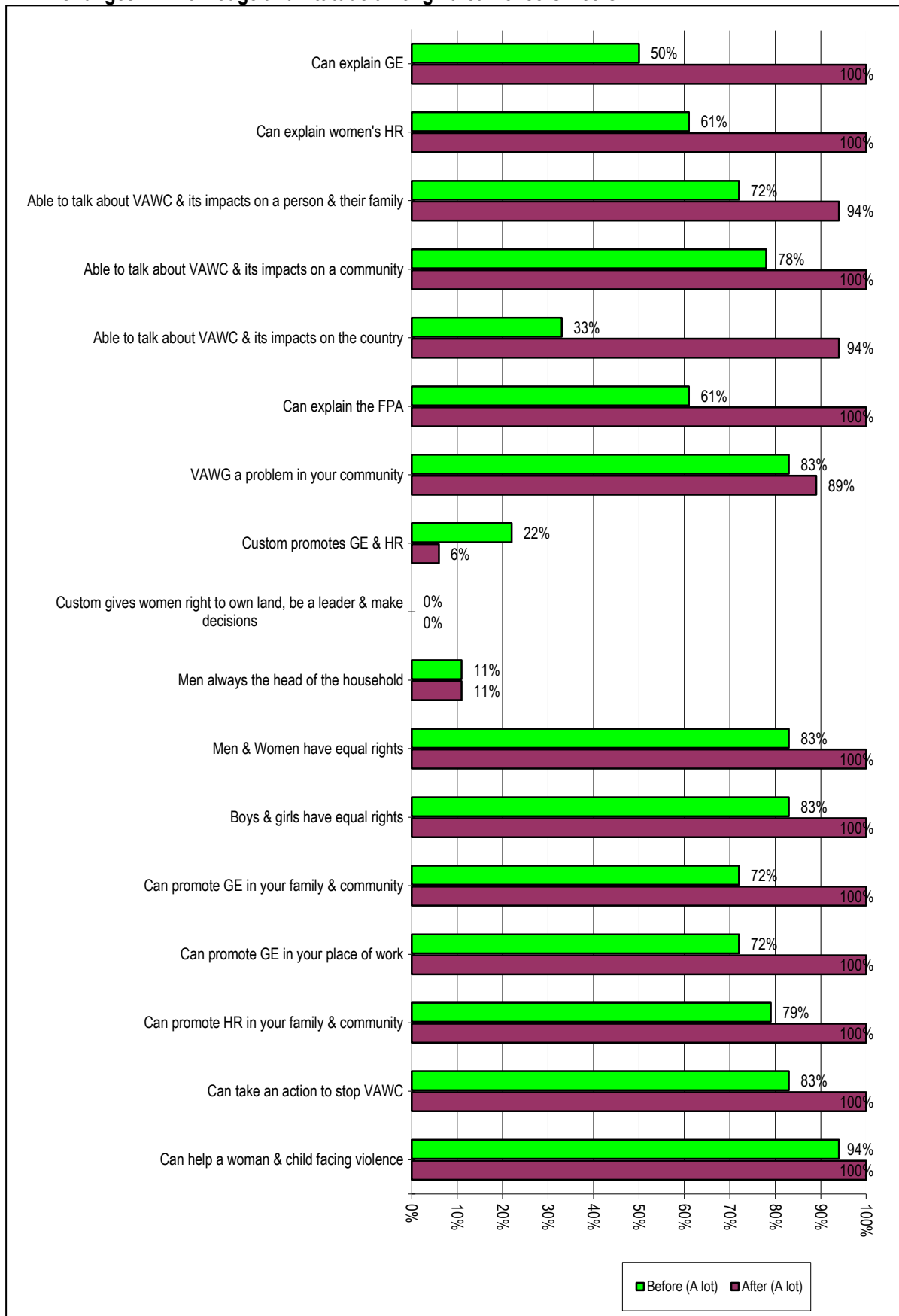
11.1.2 Changes in Knowledge and Attitudes among Penama Police Officers



11.2.1 Training with Tafea Police in October 2015

		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?	50%	100%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
2	Can you explain women's human rights?	61%	100%	28%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	18
3a	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on a person & family?	72%	94%	28%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
3b	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on the community?	78%	100%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
3c	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on the country?	33%	94%	67%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
4	Can you explain the Family Protection Law?	61%	100%	28%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	18
5	Is VAWG a problem in your community?	83%	89%	17%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
6	Does custom promote equality and human rights?	22%	6%	17%	6%	61%	89%	0%	0%	18
7	Does custom give women right to own land, be a leader and decision maker?	0%	0%	22%	6%	78%	94%	0%	0%	18
8	Are men always the head of the household?	11%	11%	6%	0%	83%	89%	0%	0%	18
9	Is it right for men and women to have equal rights?	83%	100%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
10	Is it right for boys and girls to have equal rights?	83%	100%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
11	Can you promote gender equality in your family and community?	72%	100%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
12	Can you promote gender equality in your place of work?	72%	100%	17%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	18
13	Can you promote HR in your family and community?	79%	100%	16%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	18
14	Can you take an action to stop VAWC?	83%	100%	11%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	18
15	Can you help a woman and child facing violence?	94%	100%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18

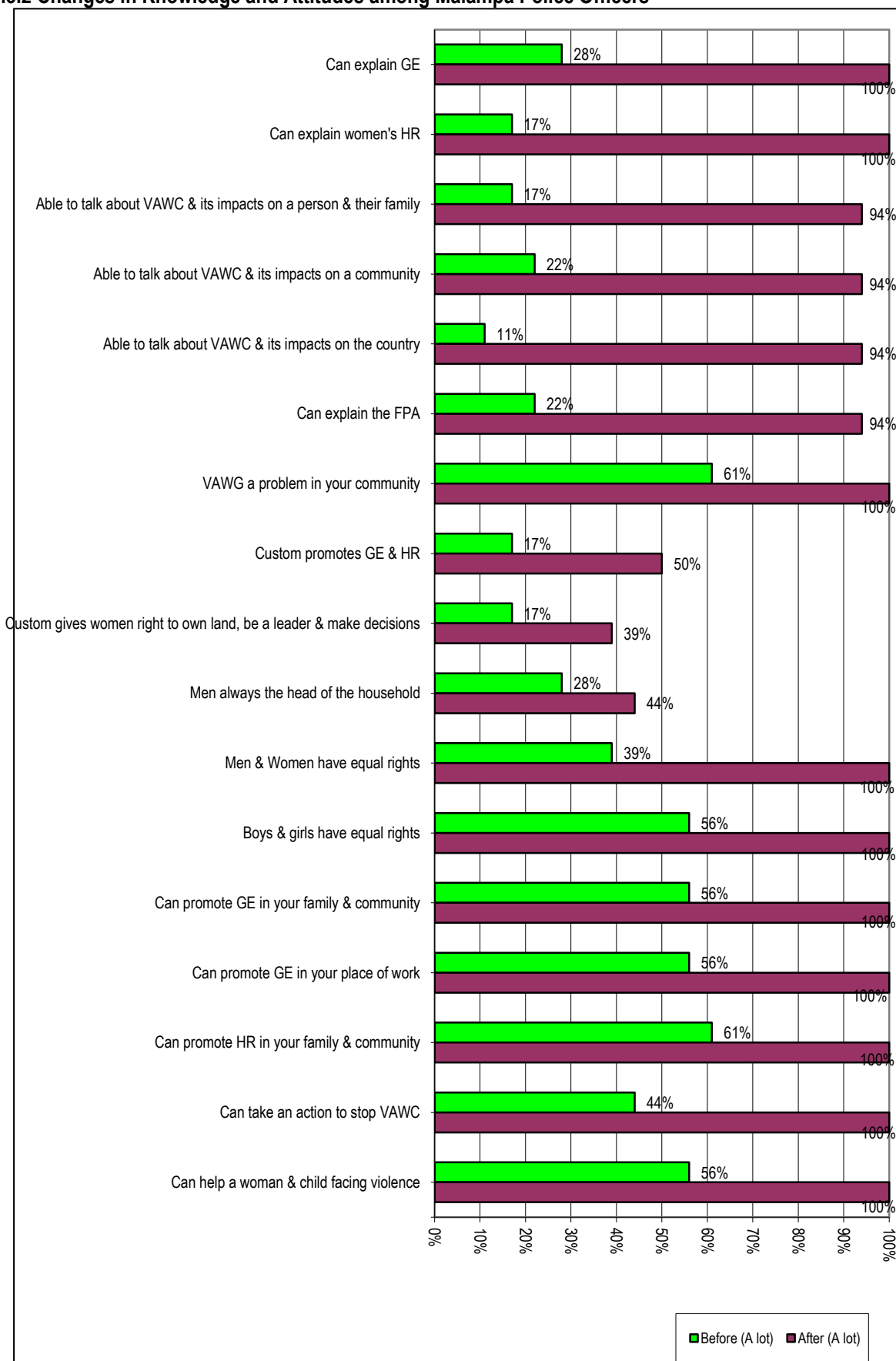
11.2.2 Changes in Knowledge and Attitude among Tafea Police Officers



11.3.1 Training with Malampa Police in October 2015

		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?	28%	100%	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
2	Can you explain women's human rights?	17%	100%	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
3a	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on a person & family?	17%	94%	83%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
3b	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on the community?	22%	94%	78%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
3c	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on the country?	11%	94%	89%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
4	Can you explain the Family Protection Law?	22%	94%	78%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
5	Is VAWG a problem in your community?	61%	100%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
6	Does custom promote equality and human rights?	17%	50%	50%	0%	33%	50%	0%	0%	18
7	Does custom give women right to own land, be a leader and decision maker?	17%	39%	44%	22%	39%	39%	0%	0%	18
8	Are men always the head of the household?	28%	44%	44%	22%	28%	33%	0%	0%	18
9	Is it right for men and women to have equal rights?	39%	100%	39%	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	18
10	Is it right for boys and girls to have equal rights?	56%	100%	22%	0%	17%	0%	6%	0%	18
11	Can you promote gender equality in your family and community?	56%	100%	39%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	18
12	Can you promote gender equality in your place of work?	56%	100%	33%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	18
13	Can you promote HR in your family and community?	61%	100%	33%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	18
14	Can you take an action to stop VAWC?	44%	100%	50%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	18
15	Can you help a woman and child facing violence?	56%	100%	39%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	18

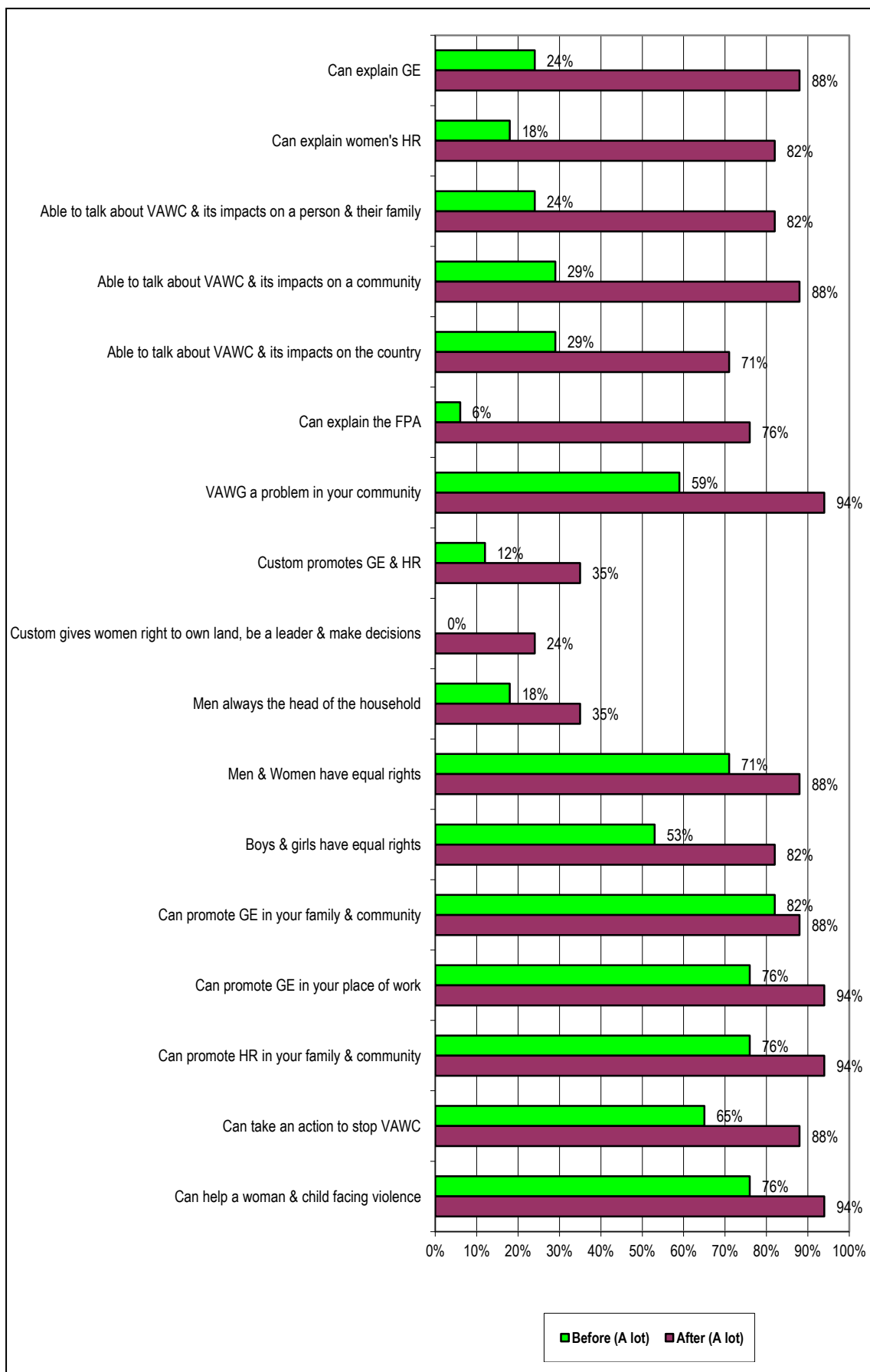
11.3.2 Changes in Knowledge and Attitudes among Malampa Police Officers



11.4.1 Training with Tafea Provincial Government in November 2015

		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?	24%	88%	71%	12%	6%	0%	0%	0%	17
2	Can you explain women's human rights?	18%	82%	59%	12%	6%	0%	18%	6%	17
3a	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on a person & family?	24%	82%	53%	18%	12%	0%	12%	0%	17
3b	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on the community?	29%	88%	47%	12%	12%	0%	12%	0%	17
3c	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts in the country?	29%	71%	47%	18%	18%	6%	6%	6%	17
4	Can you explain the Family Protection Law?	6%	76%	71%	24%	18%	0%	6%	0%	17
5	Is VAWG a problem in your community?	59%	94%	41%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17
6	Does custom promote equality and human rights?	12%	35%	41%	35%	47%	29%	0%	0%	17
7	Does custom give women right to own land, be a leader and decision maker?	0%	24%	29%	6%	65%	59%	6%	12%	17
8	Are men always the head of the household?	18%	35%	24%	41%	53%	24%	6%	0%	17
9	Is it right for men and women to have equal rights?	71%	88%	18%	12%	12%	0%	0%	0%	17
10	Is it right for boys and girls to have equal rights?	53%	82%	29%	18%	18%	0%	0%	0%	17
11	Can you promote gender equality in your family and community?	82%	88%	12%	12%	0%	0%	6%	0%	17
12	Can you promote gender equality in your place of work?	76%	94%	18%	0%	6%	6%	0%	0%	17
13	Can you promote HR in your family and community?	76%	94%	24%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17
14	Can you take an action to stop VAWC?	65%	88%	29%	6%	6%	6%	0%	0%	17
15	Can you help a woman and child facing violence?	76%	94%	18%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	17

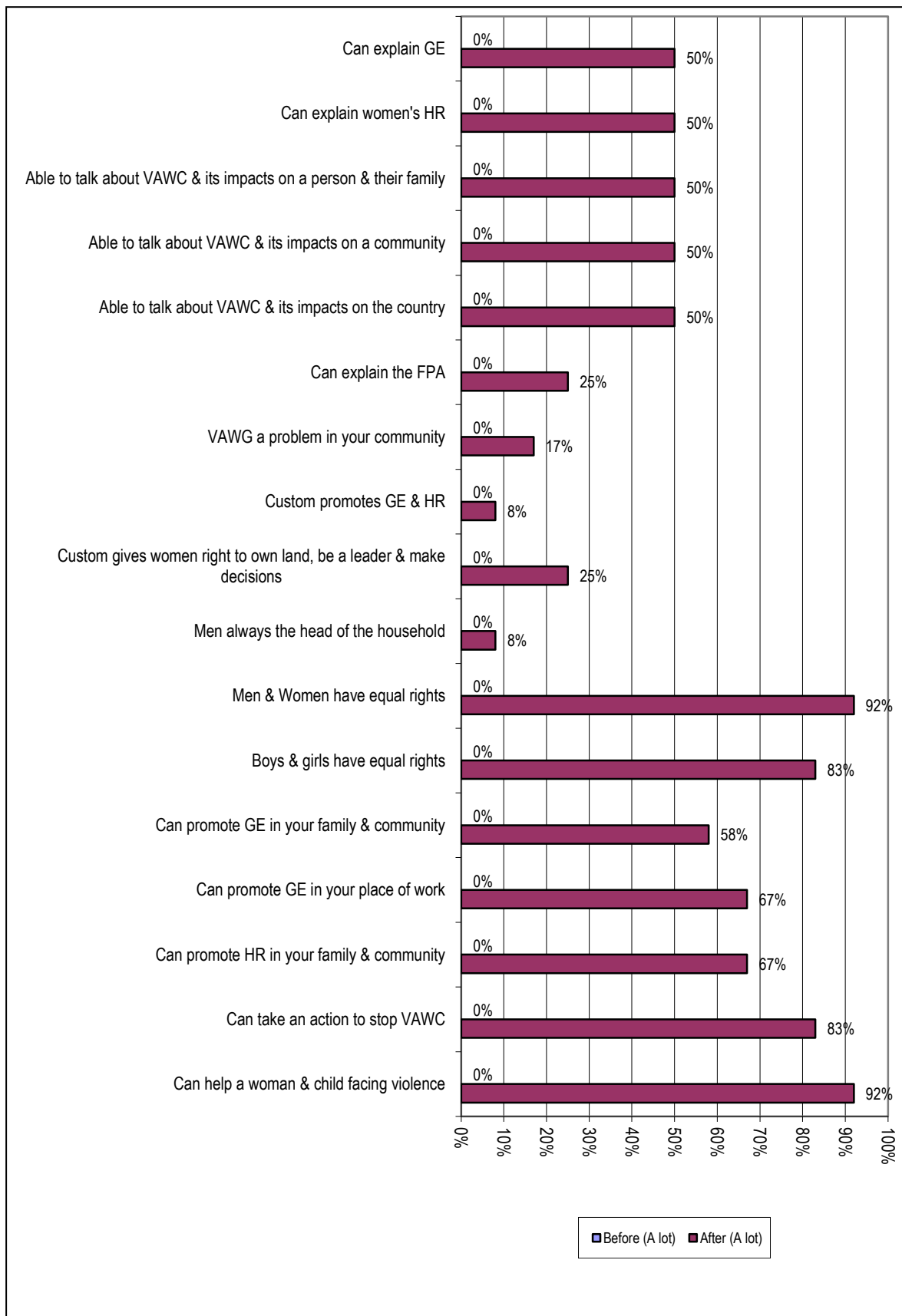
11.4.2 Changes in Knowledge and Attitudes among the Tafea Provincial Government Councillors



11.5.1 Training with the Lolong Council of Chiefs in November 2015

		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?	28%	94%	56%	6%	0%	0%	17%	0%	18
2	Can you explain women's human rights?	28%	83%	72%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
3a	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on a person & family?	28%	89%	67%	11%	6%	0%	0%	0%	18
3b	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on the community?	39%	78%	50%	22%	11%	0%	0%	0%	18
3c	Can you talk about VAWC & its impacts on the country?	22%	61%	61%	28%	11%	0%	6%	11%	18
4	Can you explain the Family Protection Law?	28%	67%	61%	33%	6%	0%	6%	0%	18
5	Is VAWG a problem in your community?	33%	56%	50%	22%	11%	22%	6%	0%	18
6	Does custom promote equality and human rights?	17%	22%	50%	39%	6%	39%	28%	0%	18
7	Does custom give women right to own land, be a leader and decision maker?	33%	22%	44%	44%	0%	33%	22%	0%	18
8	Are men always the head of the household?	33%	33%	44%	17%	0%	50%	22%	0%	18
9	Is it right for men and women to have equal rights?	53%	72%	41%	6%	0%	22%	6%	0%	18
10	Is it right for boys and girls to have equal rights?	56%	83%	33%	17%	0%	0%	11%	0%	18
11	Can you promote gender equality in your family and community?	61%	78%	33%	17%	0%	6%	6%	0%	18
12	Can you promote gender equality in your place of work?	67%	78%	28%	11%	0%	11%	6%	0%	18
13	Can you promote HR in your family and community?	67%	72%	28%	11%	0%	17%	6%	0%	18
14	Can you take an action to stop VAWC?	72%	83%	22%	6%	0%	11%	6%	0%	18
15	Can you help a woman and child facing violence?	72%	89%	22%	6%	0%	6%	6%	0%	18

11.5.2 Changes in Knowledge and Attitudes of the Loliong Council of Chiefs Participants



Annex 6: List of CAVAWS at December 2015

TORBA

1. Gaua
2. Hiu
3. Loh
4. Mosina
5. Mota
6. Motalava
7. Ureparapara
8. West Vanualava

SANMA

9. Big Bay Bush
10. Matantas
11. South Santo
12. Winsao

PENAMA

13. East Ambae
14. Gaiovo
15. Huritahi
16. Lavui
17. Loltong
18. Melsisi
19. Nasawa
20. Nduindui
21. North Ambae
22. Pangi
23. Walaha
24. South Ambae

MALAMPA

25. Aulua
26. Burbar
27. Lolihor
28. Lonhali
29. Maskelyne
30. North West B
31. Uripiv
32. Wala
33. Wanwanfonhal

SHEFA

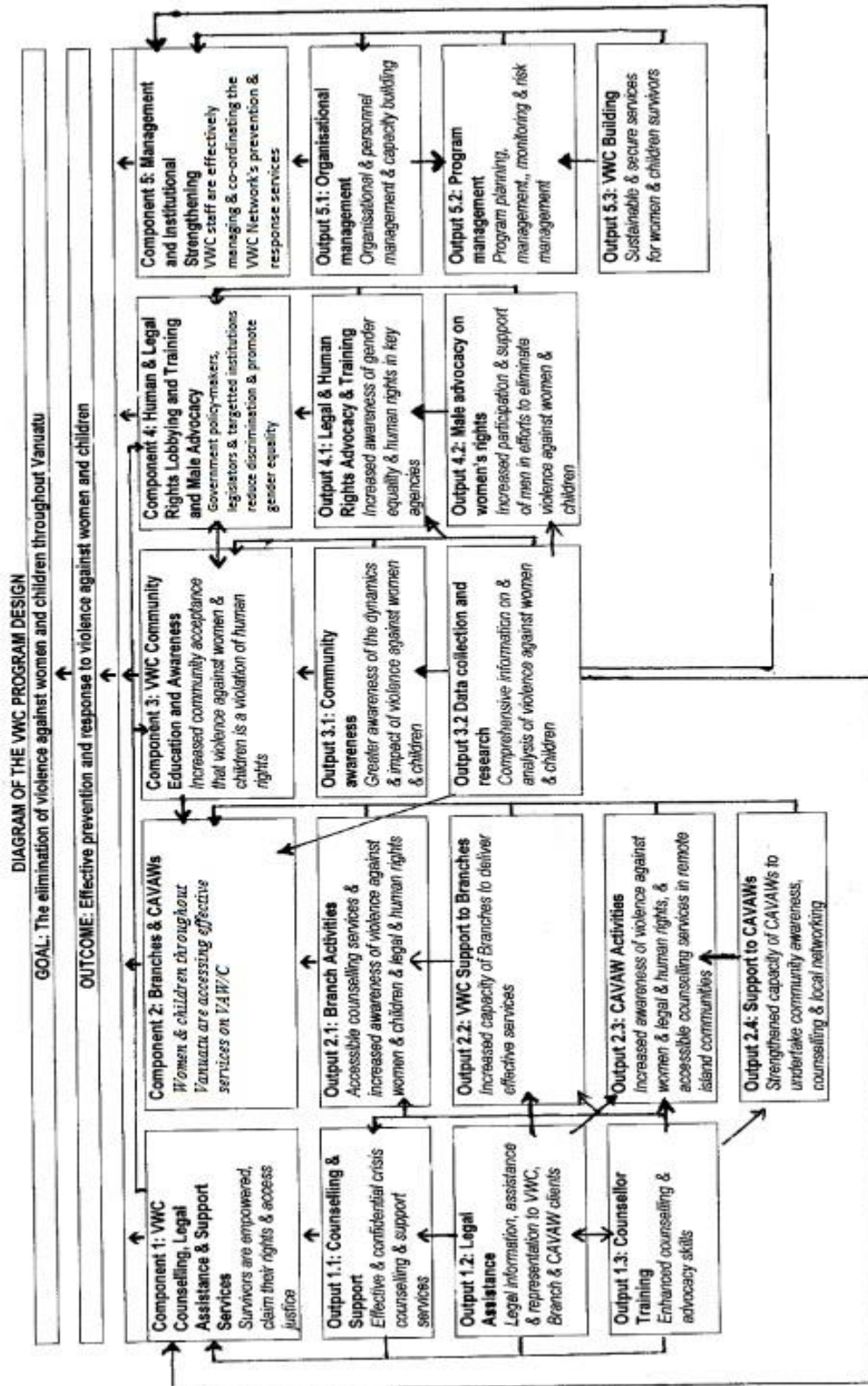
34. Burumba
35. Emae
36. Lamén Island
37. Tongoa

TAFEA

38. Aneityum
39. Aniwa
40. Imaki
41. Futuna
42. Midmauk
43. Port Narvin
44. Williams Bay

Annex 7: Program Design Diagram

ANNEX 7



ANNEX 8: AGENDA FOR THE VWC PCC MEETING

Date: February 2016

Venue: Vanuatu Women's Centre

Time 1000hrs – 1200hrs

AGENDA

- 1. Attendance and Apologies**
- 2. Minutes of the last PCC in 2015**
- 3. Discussion of the Progress Report 4 (Year 3: July 2014 – June 2015;**
- 4. Discussion of the PDD for new phase (July 2016 – June2021)**
- 5. Branch buildings/properties**
- 6. Other Business**
- 7. Date for Next Meeting**