



**Spotlight
Initiative**
*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*



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COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Vanuatu

October 2019

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

<p>Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative Vanuatu</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, IOM</p>
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<p>Programme Country: Vanuatu</p>	<p>Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): Port Vila, extending to all provinces, especially rural and remote locations</p>

¹ See Country Programme Development guidance for a definition of Associated UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners.

Programme Description:

The Spotlight Initiative in Vanuatu is focused on working in line with a comprehensive approach across all six pillars of the Global Spotlight program.

Actions under Pillar 1 (Laws and policies) will focus on support to MJCS to coordinate with relevant ministries and agencies in the review and development of legislation and policies on GBV response and Prevention and the development, A victims' Charter to document victims' rights and the responsibilities of services, to both prevent and respond to violence against women and children.

The focus of Pillar 2 (Institutions) will be focused on Parliamentarians will also be a focus for gender-responsive budgeting and improving the capacity of the National Disaster Management Office to respond to violence against women in emergencies. Under Pillar 3 (Prevention), SI focuses on violence prevention focused on adolescents. Under this pillar, activities will also be undertaken to strengthen in-school Family Life Education delivery in Vanuatu as per International Guidance in partnership with MOET and CSOs.

Pillar 4 (Services) focuses on relevant service delivery protocols to improve the quality of the service delivery response to VAWG in Vanuatu with a focus on law and justice, health and first responders.

Pillar 5 (Data) interventions will be targeted at ensuring strengthened data collection, analysis and utilisation capacities across key stakeholders. This Pillar will support conducting Vanuatu's second prevalence study on violence against women and children. The Pillar will also support the improved collection and sharing of disaggregated incidence data by all agencies and will establish a centralized and coordinated administrative data system for GBV.

Finally, actions under Pillar 6 (Civil Society) will strengthen the responsiveness of CSOs to prevent and respond to VAWG, and will make available small grants to emerging, local and grass roots organisations working in this space

Total Cost of the Spotlight Country Programme (including estimated Unfunded Budget):
USD 3,962,330

Total Funded Cost of the Spotlight Country Programme (Spotlight Phase I² and UN Agency contribution): **USD 2,785,042**

Breakdown of Total Funded Cost by RUNO:

Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UNFPA	1,120,944	88,456
UNDP	624,725	62,586
UNICEF	440,840	141,000
IOM	288,491	18,000
TOTAL	2,475,000	310,042

Other sources of funding:

- Government Input (including in-kind):
- Other Donors: DFAT and MFAT

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries (Please explain the methodology used for estimation)

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	25,652	147,842
Girls	15,200	15,500
Men	1,208	152,040
Boys	15,050	15,500
TOTAL	57,110	330,842

Note: A breakdown and analysis by intersecting forms of discrimination should be provided in the body of this document.

Please also provide breakdown of beneficiaries by pillars in the Programme Strategy section

Start Date:

Phase 1: 1 January 2020 – 31 December 2021

Phase 2: 1 January – 31 December 2022

End Date: 31 December 2022

Total duration (in months):

Phase 1: 24 months

Phase 2: 12 months (funding based on performance)

The duration of the Country Programme should be maximum of 3 years.

² Funding from the Spotlight Initiative will be allocated by the Operational Steering Committee in two distinct phases: Phase I will entail allocating 70% of the funding envelope, Phase II will only be allocated depending on the Country Programme's overall needs and performance towards achieving results.

<p>Recipient UN Organization UNFPA</p> <p>Name of Representative: Bruce Campbell Title: UNFPA Representative Signature: <u>[Signature]</u> OIC Date: <u>8/1/2020</u></p>	<p>Government of Vanuatu</p> <p>Name of Representative Name of Agency/Ministry Signature Name of Agency Date & Seal</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization UNDP</p> <p>Name of Representative: Levan Bouadze Title: UNDP Resident Representative Signature: <u>[Signature]</u> RR Date: <u>08/01/2020</u></p>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization UNICEF</p> <p>Name of Representative: Sheldon Yett Title: UNICEF Representative Signature: <u>[Signature]</u> OIC Date: <u>08/01/2020</u></p>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization IOM</p> <p>Name of Representative: Emmanuel Murwisi Title: IOM Representative Signature: <u>[Signature]</u> Date: <u>10/01/2020</u></p>	
<p>The UN Executive Office of the Secretary General:</p> <p>Ms. Amina J. Mohammed</p> <p>Signature: <u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>Date: <u>21 Jan 2020</u></p>	

Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CP	Country Programme
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CS-NRG	Civil Society – National Reference Group
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia
DSPPAC	Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination
DV	Domestic Violence
DWA	Department of Women's Affairs (part of MJCS)
EU	European Union
EVAWG	Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls
FBO	Faith-based organization
FLE	Family Life Education
FPA	Family Protection Act
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Rights
IEC	Information Education and Communication
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
IP	Implementing Partner
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
KABP	Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs, Practices
KM	Knowledge Management
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning and Intersex
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFAT	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MJCS	Ministry of Justice and Community Services, Government of Vanuatu. Note DWA and SRBJS fall under the MJCS
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training, Government of Vanuatu
MOH	Ministry of Health, Government of Vanuatu
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sport, Government of Vanuatu
NGOs	Non-Government Organisation
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NSDP	Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan
NYC	National Youth Council
Pacific Women	Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development
Pacific Fund	Pacific Fund to End Violence Against Women
PCC	Pacific Council of Churches
PICT	Pacific Islands Countries and Territories
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PJSPV	Policing and Justice Support Program Vanuatu
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
RC	Resident Coordinator [of the UN agencies in Vanuatu]
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
REACH	Relationship Education about Choices and Healing
RRF	Regional Results Framework
RMNCAH	UN Joint Programme on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
RRRT	Regional Rights Resource Team
RUNO	Recipient UN Organisation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SI	Spotlight Initiative
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPC	The Pacific Community
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights



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SRBJS	Stretem Rod blong Jastis mo Sefti, the Justice and Police Initiative in Vanuatu operating within the MJCS, funded by DFAT
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VCC	Vanuatu Christian Council
VFHA	Vanuatu Family Health Association
VNCW	Vanuatu National Council of Women
VNSO	Vanuatu National Statistics Office
VPride	VPride Foundation
VSPD	Vanuatu Society for People with Disability
VWC	Vanuatu Women's Centre, the main provider of support services to victims/survivors of violence in Vanuatu
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSB	Wan Smol Bag

Definitions

Domestic Violence is defined as violence perpetrated by intimate partners and other family members, and manifested through: physical abuse(e.g. slapping, beating, arm twisting, stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, threats with an object or weapon, and murder); sexual abuse(e.g. coerced sex through threats, intimidation or physical force, unwanted sexual acts, forcing sex with others or sexual acts without voluntary consent); psychological abuse(e.g. threats of abandonment or abuse, confinement to the home, surveillance, threats to take away custody of the children, destruction of objects, isolation, verbal aggression and constant humiliation); and economic abuse(e.g. denial of funds, refusal to contribute financially, denial of food and basic needs, and controlling access to health care, employment, etc.)³ This Investment Plan focuses specifically on **Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence (DV/IPV)** as the predominant form of violence against women and girls in the Pacific and Intimate Partner Violence will be used throughout the document.

A **Survivor-Centred Approach** is defined in the UN Essential Services Package as an approach that places “the rights, needs and desires of women and girls as the centre of focus of service delivery. This requires consideration of the multiple needs of victims and survivors, the various risks and vulnerabilities, the impact of decisions and actions taken, and ensures services are tailored to the unique requirements of each individual women and girl. Services should respond to her wishes.”⁴

Social services are used to describe counselling and psychosocial support for women and girls experiencing violence. In the Pacific, social services are primarily provided by CSOs.

³ <http://endvawnow.org/en/articles/347-glossary-of-terms-from-programming-essentials-and-monitoring-and-evaluation-sections.html>

⁴ UN Essential Services Package for women and girls subject to violence;
<http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/12/essential-services-package-for-women-and-girls-subject-to-violence>

I. Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative (SI) is a global partnership between the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG), including harmful practices. The thematic focus of the SI for the Pacific region is Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence (DV/IPV), which is **primarily men's physical and sexual violence against women, including psychological violence and emotional and economic abuse and controlling behaviours such as controlling when women can leave the house, access to finance and extreme jealousy**. This document outlines the proposed SI interventions in Vanuatu aimed at eliminating VAWG, through the six pillars of work which comprise the initiative (Laws and Policies, Institutions, Prevention, Services, Data, Civil Society/Women's Organisations).

Vanuatu continues to have the highest prevalence rates of violence against women and girls globally, with 60% of ni-Vanuatu women aged 15-49 years having experienced physical and/or sexual violence; of those who have experienced violence, 42% have also been raped. The prevalence of **sexual abuse against girls** under the age of 15 years (almost 30%) is also one of the highest in the world. For more than one in four women in Vanuatu (28%), their first sexual experience is forced. Data on the experience of women and girls with disabilities is limited, however research from other countries shows that **women and girls with disabilities** are at considerably higher risk of physical and sexual abuse and neglect rates. This situation is exacerbated during emergencies and displacement; given Vanuatu's status as one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, there is a need to integrate GBV services into emergency planning and response activities.

The Government of Vanuatu is committed to preventing and eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women, children and vulnerable groups under the National Sustainable Development Plan. Despite this commitment, there are limited resources in the responsible Ministries to take this agenda forward. The SI provides an opportunity for a multi-sector, coordinated and holistic approach to addressing violence against women and girls working through multiple stakeholders including the UN, Government, service providers, church and civil society. It will also be aligned with the work done by PIFS and SPC on gender issues and specifically on DV/IPV, particularly in the areas of institutional strengthening, prevention, data and partnerships with civil society and women's organizations.

Vanuatu has a large youth population, but currently there are few violence prevention and sexual and reproductive health programmes targeting adolescents in and out of school, that focus on gender and power dynamics and respectful sexual relationships. Adolescents are a critical target group for prevention programming, given that victimization and perpetration of VAWG often first occurs during adolescence.

The Vanuatu Country Program for the SI was developed collaboratively through a participatory planning process between the Government of Vanuatu, UN agencies, civil society, the judiciary, police and development partners. A series of meetings were held to understand the context from those working on the ground. Consultations included a validation workshop focused on establishing priority areas of action under each of the pillars and engaging with potential partner organisations and stakeholders.

The Vanuatu SI works across all six pillars. Actions under **Pillar 1 (Laws and policies)** will focus on support to MJCS to coordinate with relevant ministries and agencies in the review and development of legislation and policies on GBV response and Prevention. In addition, a victims' Charter will be developed by service providers and victim/survivors to describe victims' rights and the responsibilities of services, to both prevent and respond to violence against women and children. The focus of **Pillar 2 (Institutions)** will be judicial reform, in particular supporting the Judiciary to review the **Domestic Violence Action Plan** for currency and to provide training to magistrates to implement the plan. **Parliamentarians will also be a focus for gender-responsive budgeting**. Activities will also be undertaken to support the Office of Public Prosecutor's Victim Support Office through appointment of case officers to guide and support victims through their journey to access justice ensuring legal services are improved in line with UN Essential service standards.

Under **Pillar 3 (Prevention)**, SI will deliver **out-of-school programmes** that include community-based training and education, aimed at the young people most in need of information – such as married adolescent girls, and youth in remote rural areas. Under this pillar, activities will also be undertaken to **strengthen in-school Family Life Education delivery** in Vanuatu as per International Guidance in partnership with MOET and CSOs. Non-state actors such as the media, will also be a partner under this pillar, in a cohesive behaviour change campaign aimed at high-level decision makers through to village households.

Pillar 4 (Services) focuses on **relevant service delivery protocols** to improve the quality of the service delivery response to VAWG in Vanuatu. This Pillar aims to change how agencies are working so that victims/survivors receive the care and protection they require to move towards recovery. Spotlight consultations identified that IPV/DV and GBV victims/survivors more broadly do not receive the level of

support and care they are entitled to.

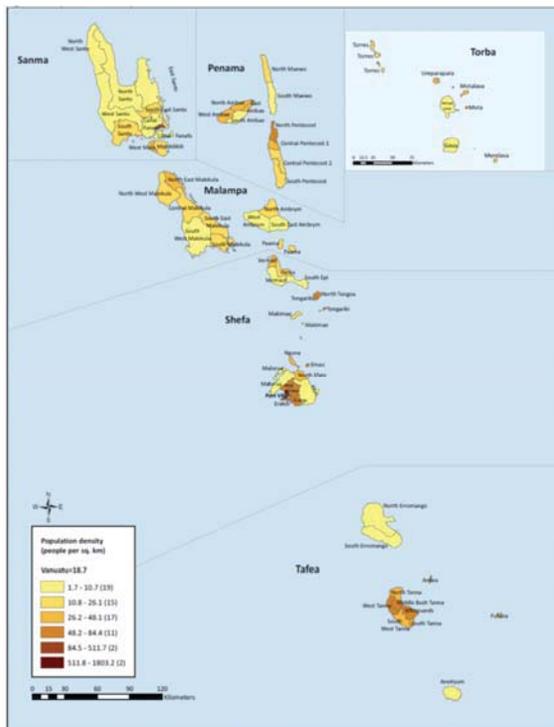
Pillar 5 (Data) interventions will be targeted at ensuring strengthened data collection, analysis and utilisation capacities across key stakeholders. This Pillar will support conducting Vanuatu's second prevalence study on violence against women and children. Consultations strongly recommended a nation-wide prevalence study as the last one was conducted ten years ago. The Pillar will also support the improved collection and sharing of disaggregated incidence data by all agencies and will establish a **centralized and coordinated administrative data system for GBV**.

Finally, actions under **Pillar 6 (Civil Society)** will aim at strengthening the responsiveness of CSOs (including women's organisations) to prevent and respond to VAWG, and will make available small grants to emerging, local and grass roots organisations working in this space.

Governance arrangements for the SI in Vanuatu will include a multi-stakeholder country-level steering committee established to provide overall strategic management and coordination. This steering committee will be co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and an official from the DSPPAC to ensure alignment with Vanuatu's national priorities described in the National Sustainable Development Plan.

The steering committee will include the UN Resident Coordinator, Government, the European Union and participating national organizations such as DWA, MOET, MJCS and MOH and Recipient UN Organizations. UN Women will act as the link to ensure complementarity and collaboration with the EU-funded Pacific Partnership Program. A minimum of 20% representation of women's civil society organizations with a strong track record of working on EAWG nominated from the National Civil Society Reference Group will also be part of the steering committee.

II. Situational Analysis



Source: Population and Housing Census, 2009

The Republic of Vanuatu is a Small Island Developing State made up of 80 islands—65 of which are inhabited - situated in the south-western Pacific. The population was estimated in 2018 to be 290,000⁵ and the population growth rate is 2.5%⁶. Three-quarters of the population live in a rural area.⁷

The total land mass is 12,189 sq. km⁸ across an Exclusive Economic Zone of 200 nautical miles.⁹ Gross national income (PPP) per capita is USD 3,160. Primary education is government funded; however, beyond primary school fees apply, which results in a high number of out-of-school youth. Fifty four percent of the population are under the age of 25 years.¹⁰ Vanuatu has the highest disaster risk in the world.¹¹ Like most of the Pacific, Vanuatu is challenged by frequent natural disasters (cyclones, volcanic eruptions) and the impact of sea-level rise on coastal communities. Vanuatu has three official languages: Bislama, English and French.

Prevalence of Violence

The Government of Vanuatu ratified the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1995

⁵ World Bank website:

https://databank.worldbank.org/views/reports/reportwidget.aspx?Report_Name=CountryProfile&Id=b450fd57&tbar=y&dd=y&inf=n&zm=n&country=VUT

⁶ Op cit

⁷ Op cit

⁸ The World Factbook website: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/nh.html>

⁹ Op cit

¹⁰ Op cit

¹¹ World Risk Report (2018), <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/world-risk-report-2018-focus-child-protection-and-childrens-rights>

and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1993, committing the government to promote and protect women and children's rights including to take measures to end violence against women and children. Vanuatu has ratified other Conventions including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and protocols preventing discrimination based on sexual orientation and identity. The Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan includes a goal under the Society Pillar to 'Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women, children and vulnerable groups.' Despite these commitments, Vanuatu has one of the highest prevalence rates of violence against women and girls globally. The *Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships*, conducted by the Vanuatu Women's Centre in partnership with the National Statistics Office (2009) found that:

Figure 3: Population density of Vanuatu

- 60% of ni-Vanuatu women aged 15-49 years experienced physical and/or sexual violence;
- Of those who have experienced physical violence, 42% have also been raped;
- 69% experienced emotional violence including coercive control from an intimate partner (husband or partner) in their lifetime;
- 44% of women aged 15-49 experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months; and
- 60% of women aged 15-49 have experienced violence or sexual violence and 30% of women had been sexually abused before the age of 15 years.¹²

According to the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey:¹³

- 60% of women aged 15-49 think that wife-beating is justified for some reasons (DHS 2013).
- 83% of children have been subjected to some form of violent discipline (DHS 2013).

While according to the Vanuatu Women's Centre's *Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships* partner physical and/or sexual violence is somewhat higher in rural areas (63%) than urban (50%), it occurs at high rates across the country and affects all demographics. The prevalence of **sexual abuse against girls** under the age of 15 (almost 30%) is also one of the highest in the world. For more than one in four women (28%), their first sexual experience was forced. Abortion in Vanuatu is illegal except if the mother's life is in jeopardy. Research from other countries shows that **women and girls with disabilities** are at considerably higher risk of physical and sexual abuse and neglect. **Children** whose mothers have experienced physical partner violence are significantly affected; over half (57%) saw or heard their mother being assaulted, and 17% were also beaten during the violent incident¹⁴.

Linkages between intimate partner violence (IPV) and violence against children (VAC) are well documented and have implications for programming that need to be taken into account.

- **Adolescent girls affected by IPV:** 21.4% of girls 15-19 years are married. Globally, one third of 15-19-year-old married girls experience IPV.
- **Co-occurrence in the same household:** children witnessing IPV amounts to emotional violence, and children of women experiencing IPV are more likely to experience violent discipline, abuse and neglect, on the part of their mother's IPV and their mother.
- **Inter-generational cycle of violence:** women abused in childhood are more likely to experience IPV as adolescents and adults; men abused in childhood are more likely to perpetrate IPV as adolescents and adults; women and men abused in childhood are more likely to be violent with their children, who will be more likely to be violent with their IP and children as adolescents and adults.
- **Similar causes:** VAC and IPV share some of the social norm drivers and risk factors.
- **Same service providers:** VAC and IPV service providers are often the same, especially in small countries with limited resources like PICTs.

¹² Vanuatu Women's Centre. (2011). *Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships* Vanuatu. Women's Centre in Partnership with the Vanuatu National Statistics Office: Port Vila. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/vanuatu-national-survey-on-women-s-lives-and-relationships-may-2011>

¹³ Vanuatu Demographic and Health Survey 2013. <https://vnso.gov.vu/index.php/census-and-surveys/surveys/dhs/2-uncategorised/92-demographic-and-health-survey-final-report>

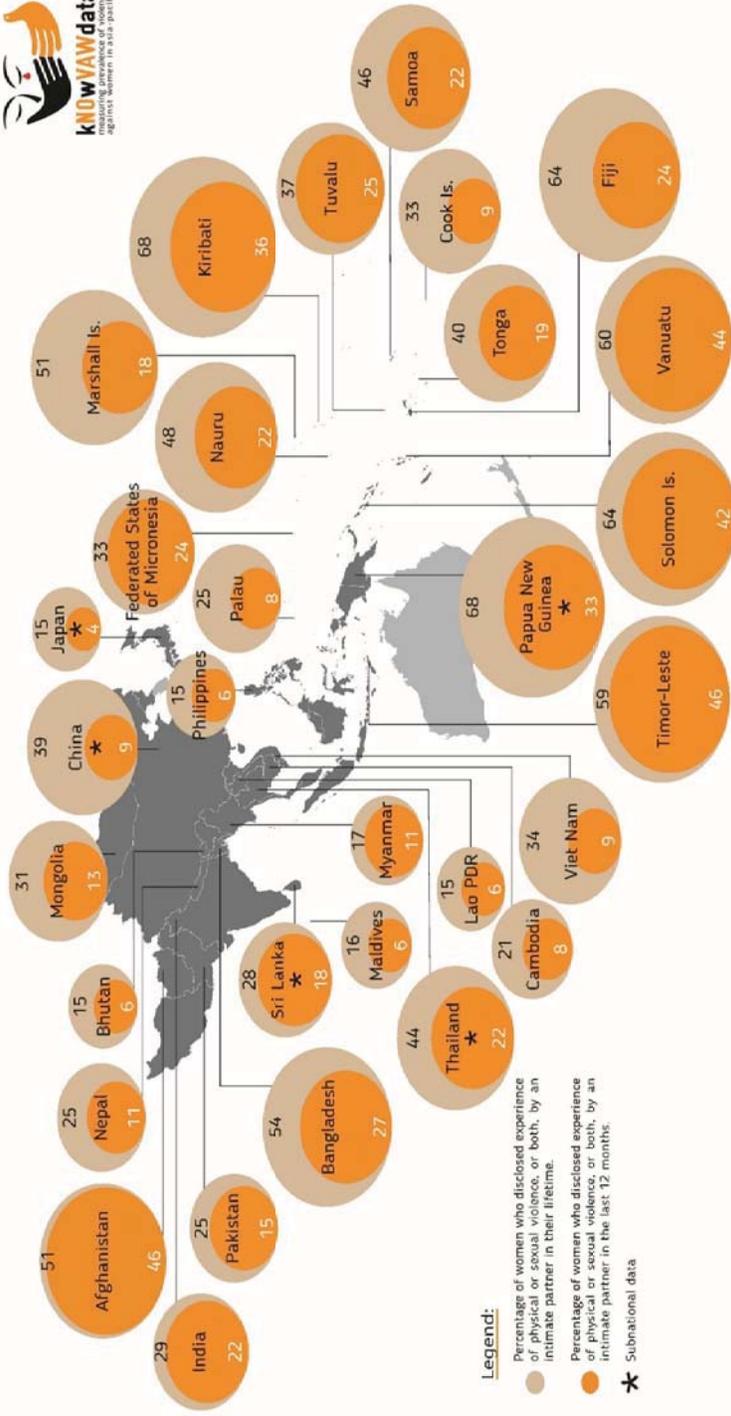
¹⁴ Vanuatu Women's Centre. (2011). *Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships* Vanuatu. Women's Centre in Partnership with the Vanuatu National Statistics Office: Port Vila. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/vanuatu-national-survey-on-women-s-lives-and-relationships-may-2011>, pp 131-135



Distinctions between children and women affected by violence also need to be taken into account in programming. While women decide whether they wish to report violence and access services, in the case of children, including married adolescent girls, the state has the responsibility to intervene to protect them – whether they or their families agree or not. Approaches, standards, procedures and referral pathways are different for women and children/adolescents. IPV response is survivor-centred, while social welfare officers/social workers designated by the state mandated child protection authority, are the core case managers/care planners for children affected by violence, who make decisions in the best interest of the child, and may have to be responsible for their care until they turn 18. The range of **services** needed for children in need of care and protection is wider: for example, they may include long-term alternative care to parental care and support for schooling. Although service providers (social workers, counsellors, police, judiciary, health workers) are often the same for women and children victims of violence, the **skill set** required for each profession to work with children and adolescents is different from the skill set required to work with adult women.



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Legend:
 Percentage of women who disclosed experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
 Percentage of women who disclosed experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner in the last 12 months.
 ★ Subnational data

WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, 2000 - 2019

UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Region

Source: Country reports from the most recent surveys conducted with the methodology of the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence or with the Domestic Violence module of the Demographic and Health Survey, during 2000-2019.
 For more information: asiapacific.unfpa.org/KNOWVAWdata
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Pillar 1 – Laws and Policies

After 11 years of lobbying by women's rights activists led by the Vanuatu Women's Centre, Vanuatu became the first country in the Pacific to pass comprehensive domestic violence legislation in 2008. The Family Protection Act (FPA) protects people from all forms of domestic violence including discrimination. Further, the FPA excludes the payment of bride price as grounds for defence in domestic violence cases. It also requires police to intervene if violence is suspected. The Act empowers the courts, as well as a system of Authorised Persons and Registered Counsellors, in rural areas to provide enforceable Family Protection Orders where violence has occurred or is likely to be committed.¹⁵ The Act does not specifically mention people with disabilities. Despite these gains, it has been found that many cases of family violence are still addressed through the *kastom* (customary) system. This system does not always aim to foster equality and transformation of gender norms and many of the police officers and judges share attitudes of the *kastom* system with a focus on restorative justice and family reconciliation.

Research conducted by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) funded Policing and Justice Support Program Vanuatu (PJSPV) found two main areas relating to barriers in access to justice for women. The first relates to getting serious cases involving women, including rape and domestic violence, into the courts. This involved working in several areas beyond court reform including increasing reporting, getting cases handled outside of the community in the first instance and ensuring police are doing the necessary work to progress these cases. The second issue related to empowerment and information. The PJSPV research found that women in Malekula consistently demonstrated a lack of knowledge of the options and processes available to them. Sixty percent of women interviewed had no knowledge of the Family Protection Act (compared to 27% of men and 5% of chiefs). This is despite the women and men interviewed being comparable in age and having similar levels of education.¹⁶

Customary approaches and the formal justice system sit side by side; however, there is no strategy ensuring that traditional justice mechanisms comply with human rights standards when addressing women's complaints.¹⁷

The Vanuatu Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019 vision provides "A safe and secure society where women and men of all ages and abilities live in harmony and work together for a better Vanuatu"; the mission is to promote equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities among men and women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.¹⁸ There is currently no National Action Plan for the prevention of violence against women and girls. A National Action Plan would play an important role in guiding policy, legislative and institutional reform, strategies and budgets.

Vanuatu has a National Child Protection Policy and implementation plan 2016-2026. In 2018, the policy was revised to include the design of the child protection system, and the implementation plan was turned into a costed multi-sector plan 2019-2021 to be expanded into a five-year plan following government timelines. Each sector is expected to include relevant activities of the child protection plan into its annual budget and work plan. Vanuatu is currently drafting child protection legislation which will clearly designate the state authority mandated for child protection, the respective roles of the relevant sectors which are part of the child protection system for prevention and response, and the overall standards and procedures for detection, reporting, referral, recovery and reintegration. The combined child protection policy costed plan and legislation will provide for the upgrade of the current "Child Desk" into full-fledged child protection services, the recruitment of additional personnel under the Ministry of Justice and Community Services, and increased resource allocation for the functioning of services throughout the country.

Women lack knowledge of their rights, with 60% of women in the study having no knowledge of the relevant

¹⁵ Namy, S., Contreras, M. & Hayes, R. (2012). Violence against Women in Melanesia and Timor-Leste. Progress made since the 2008 Office of Development Effectiveness report. International Centre for Research on Women. Retrieved from: <https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/missing-peace/Ellsberg-Mary.pdf>

¹⁶ Policing and Justice Support Program Vanuatu (PJSPV), Conflict Management and Access to Justice in Justice in Rural Vanuatu Report Vanuatu Report, Australia Aid 2016, p42

¹⁷ *ibid*

¹⁸ National Gender Equality Policy 2015- 2019, p 7

law.¹⁹ Resourcing is a major challenge, with examples cited of police Family Protection Units (FPU) not having enough fuel to travel to communities to serve Protection Orders and relying on the VWC to pay fuel costs.²⁰ The FPU also lacks funds to ring clients and provide feedback on their cases; the Police refer cases to VWC.

Pillar 2 – Institutions

Vanuatu is a male dominated society which is reflected in the leadership. Vanuatu currently has an all-male parliament and chiefly system, all current youth council presidents are men and the majority of school principals are men, despite the majority of teachers being female.²¹ However, there have been a few women Parliamentarians and there is a strong push by women's coalitions in Vanuatu to increase women's political representation including a women's party and there are reserved seats in local level elections. There is a need to build capacity to embed gender equality and address VAW within key institutions including education, health, police and other government ministries, and there is some momentum within the public service to increase women's leadership with a recent appointment of several female directors and two director generals. The Department of Women's Affairs (DWA) is the lead government agency for gender equality and ending violence against women and girls. The DWA sits under the Ministry of Justice and Community Services. The DWA leads the gender and protection cluster for emergency management as well as the gender-based violence (GBV) sub-cluster.

The Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) commits the government to implement gender responsive planning and budgeting processes to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women, children and vulnerable groups.²² Monitoring implementation of this plan will be done through the National Framework. The plan recognises that in order to collect and analyse data, this work will need to be embedded into the regular activities of ministries and local authorities.²³ The Ministry of Justice and Community Service/Department of Women's Affairs is committed to gender mainstreaming as an entry point to embed data collection and analysis in the activities of Ministries and local authorities.

Implementation of the Family Protection Act has been implemented by the courts, Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC) and the police as the key service providers in Vanuatu, e.g. the application and processing of the family protection orders. However, it has been slower to implement or roll out Authorised Persons (APS) and Registered Counsellors which are statutory positions supporting implementation of the Act. DFAT is supporting the Authorised Persons through the *Stretem Rod Blong Jastis Program* through the 12 pilot sites across North Efate, Port Vila and Santo. It is being piloted carefully to ensure quality and a do no harm approach.

The Ministry of Health supports the Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health Committee (RMNCAH) to coordinate activities across all areas of the health system. The 2017 Sexual and Reproductive Health policy is inclusive of key outputs to support survivors of GBV. This has been used to support activities within the National and Provincial business plans. However, implementation is hampered by sustained low staffing levels in the health sector. Increasingly there is a reliance on CSOs and Village Health workers to support GBV responses in the health system.

The EVAW Task Force and the NCPWG need to coordinate to ensure that linkages between VAC and VAW are taken into account and adequately addressed. Vanuatu has a multi-sector multi-stakeholder National Child Protection Working Group (NCPWG), tasked with the coordination of child protection interventions, in particular through the coordination of implementation and monitoring of the child protection costed multi-sector plan. So far Provincial Child Protection Working Groups (PCPWG) have been established in two provinces and will be expanded to all six provinces once personnel are in place.

¹⁹ Policing and Justice Support Program Vanuatu (PJSPV), Conflict Management and Access to Justice in Justice in Rural Vanuatu Report Vanuatu Report, Australia Aid 2016, p44

²⁰ Policing and Justice Support Program Vanuatu (PJSPV), Conflict Management and Access to Justice in Justice in Rural Vanuatu Report Vanuatu Report, Australia Aid 2016, p62

²¹ Interview with MOET Directors and staff.

²² Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan, 2016-2030, p11

²³ Ibid, p24

Pillar 3 – Prevention

Women’s organisations and national and international civil society organisations, including the VWC, have developed awareness and training programs, and male advocate programs to challenge these norms and to respond to the specific challenges of religion and customs. A significant challenge for effective prevention programs in Vanuatu is the lack of a national framework or strategy on prevention of VAWG. It appeared from the interviews conducted for the Spotlight design that organisations providing prevention programs had a wide range of understanding about the drivers of VAWG and how VAWG can be addressed in communities. Those working on prevention programs may need to transform their own attitudes and behaviours before implementing programs in communities, otherwise messages may reinforce rather than challenge violence.²⁴

The Vanuatu Women’s Centre has a national network of Communities Against Violence Against Women in every province and island, and a network of male advocates and community leaders trained by VWC, and have conducted a number of training sessions. Page 20-21 and 176-177 of VWC prevalence study demonstrate that places where VWC had worked the longest and most intensively had lower prevalence than places where VWC had not focused as intensively.

Vanuatu has a large youth population, but currently there are few violence prevention and sexual and reproductive health programmes targeting adolescents in and out of school, that focus on gender transformative outcomes, including support to shift power dynamics and encourage respectful sexual relationships. Adolescents (aged 12-18) must be a critical target group for prevention programming, given that victimization and perpetration of VAWG often first occurs during adolescence.

In the region, significant efforts on prevention have been generated by the programmes developed through SPC, particularly through the support provided to the Education system. With the advent of the Pacific Partnership, which has a dedicated pillar focused on social norms research and programming, and the Transformative Agenda programme, a much stronger focus on transformation of gendered norms is taking place in some countries of the region, including Vanuatu.

In the area of violence against children, prevention interventions have been led by the Vanuatu Women’s Centre and have consisted of community dialogue for behaviour change in a limited number of communities with the Ministry of Justice and Community Services and the Ministry of Youth and Sports Development through Church and Youth network community leaders, and public information events on special occasions such as 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence, Children’s Day, Youth Day, Sports Festivals, etc.

Pillar 4 - Essential Services

There is a severe shortage of protective mechanisms such as access to justice services, counselling and safe houses in Vanuatu. Most cases of gender-based violence are dealt with at the community level and survivors most commonly seek help through male chiefs (24%)²⁵ and church leaders (23%).²⁶ The VWC coordinates a national program of prevention and response to violence against women and girls with a focus on GBV counselling training and support. VWC is the preeminent service provider in Vanuatu responding to the needs of survivors. The Centre has five provincial counselling centres, but still has limited capacity in reaching remote, rural women.

Vanuatu is the most disaster-prone country in the world²⁷ and this has ramifications for the prevalence and patterns of violence against women and girls, as well as strategies for its prevention. Evidence shows that women’s exposure to violence is exacerbated in the context of disasters, including IPV as well as non-IPV and sexual exploitation.²⁸

²⁴ The Global Women’s Institute and The Equality Institute 2018. Strategic Evaluation of Australia’s Development Assistance to End Violence Against Women and Girls [DRAFT]. Australia: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

²⁵ Vanuatu Women’s Centre. (2011). Vanuatu National Survey on Women’s Lives and Family Relationships Vanuatu. Women’s Centre in Partnership with the Vanuatu National Statistics Office: Port Vila., p40

²⁶ *ibid*

²⁷ www.preventionweb.net/17March2015

²⁸ CARE Vanuatu, Review of Protection Strategies in Preventing VAW, Australian Aid, 2018.

Given that **health services** generally have the highest level of outreach into communities and the highest interface with women who are survivors of violence, it is critical to invest in safe and effective response service. It is essential that quality, accessible support services are developed, including reproductive health services, and that these services are resourced to provide nation-wide support to marginalized groups including young women, young mothers, women with disabilities and LGBTQI individuals. The health sector in Vanuatu does not currently have formal systems in place to respond to GBV despite the existence of guidelines. Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) services are a key delivery point through which women's access to VAWG services can be provided in a confidential and safe manner. Training is also required on survivor-centred and rights-based approaches. A Village Health Worker scheme is a hallmark of the health system in Vanuatu through which up to 200 volunteers are working throughout Vanuatu to support community level health responses. It will be critical to work with this cohort through the Spotlight Initiative to ensure the highest possible impact and in line with the principle to leave no one behind.

There are no protocols, guidelines or systematic processes for receiving, examining and reporting cases of gender-based violence and sexual assault (including rape),²⁹ which undermines gender justice. The PJSPV report found that the main issues that women seek assistance from the **police** for are domestic violence and sexual assault. However, it is common for police to refer these matters back to the community where support is not available.

In 2019, UNICEF is supporting the development of the child protection inter-agency guidelines and referral pathway and will support the training of service providers in each of the 6 provinces. In other PICTs, UNICEF has been providing inputs to GBV **Inter-Agency Referral Pathways**, GBV Police **SOPs** and GBV **Health Protocols** to ensure the needs of under 18's directly or indirectly affected by IPV are adequately addressed, in particular through reference to the need to apply Child Protection Inter-Agency Referral Pathways and to involve state-mandated Social Welfare Officers responsible for child protection as core case managers/care planners whenever children are involved. UNICEF has been participating or supporting the participation of child protection government implementing partners in orientations of service providers on GBV Inter-Agency Referral Pathways to ensure they have an understanding of VAC-VAW intersections and of the need to apply specific procedures with children. In addition to the capacity-building package mentioned under Outcome 2, UNICEF Child Protection Programme is collaborating with UNICEF Health Programme to include detection, treatment and reporting of child neglect and abuse and positive parenting education in the community outreach guidelines and training of health workers. **Child protection services** require improvement. Currently they have 1 staff member at the national level and 1 staff member in 4 of the 6 provinces. By the end of 2019, all 6 provinces will be covered with one or two staff³⁰.

Pillar 5 – Data

Since the *Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships* (2009), no new national data has been collected, making it difficult to know if there have been changes in prevalence rates since the introduction of the Family Protection Act.

The national census is held every 10 years with the last one in 2009 and a mini-census was conducted in 2016 after Cyclone Pam. Lessons across the Pacific show that census data collection is often not used to its full potential to assess and monitor gender issues because gender policy expertise is lacking and national statisticians are not always included in gender-related policy dialogues.³¹ It should be noted that VAWG data is not collected through the census. Although some agencies are collecting data of relevance, through their administrative data systems, such as the demographics of those reporting cases of violence, this data is said to be difficult to extract and analyse on a disaggregated, population basis and there appears to be very limited sharing of this data between organisations working to prevent and respond to VAWG.

In relation to health service data, in the Pacific there is currently no data collection on the proportion of women aged 15 to 49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations. Thus, contraceptive use and reproductive health care is often used as a proxy indicator to support an

²⁹ NZ MFAT, UNFPA, 2015 Vanuatu Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights Needs Assessment Report, p10.

³⁰ DFAT funding for Vanuatu CP Programme is from April 2019 to June 2024. UNICEF technical and financial support to child protection services which will work with adolescent girls subjected to IPV and children of IPV survivors. This support is therefore complementing SPOTLIGHT interventions.

³¹ ADB 2016. Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste. Manila, Philippines: ADB

understanding of the extent of reproductive coercion, a form of VAWG.

During the 2018-2022 United Nations Pacific Strategy (UNPS) programme cycle, UNICEF and UNFPA are supporting the implementation of the Multiple-Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) in all 14 PICTs, including Vanuatu in 2020. The intention is to include the DHS Domestic Violence module in the MICS. MICS normally includes the MICS Child Discipline module. Vanuatu 2013 DHS included the module on Attitudes towards wife-beating. UNICEF supported the conduct of a Child Protection Baseline Survey in Vanuatu in 2008, which provided prevalence and qualitative information on various forms of violence against children.

Pillar 6 - Women's Movement and CSOs

There is a need to strengthen the women's movement in Vanuatu, which comprises women-focused organisations such as the VWC, coalitions and networks of women including the Vanuatu National Council of Women (VNCW) and VANWODS which both extend to the community nationally, women market and handicraft vendors and church women's groups, as well as national and international CSOs (that may not focus exclusively on women). Competition for recognition and for funding has led to superficial cooperation between women's groups. Further, women's organisations in thematic areas have emerged that are not associated with the overarching women's movement and may even be disaffected by it. These groups tend to coordinate around their own sphere of interest, be it women in business, women in leadership or young women, the latter having historically been excluded from having a meaningful voice in the movement.

While women-led organizations have established critical services for women and girls who have experienced IPV/DV, a number of civil society organisations are active in raising awareness of, and contributing to prevention of, violence against women and girls because of its impact on the livelihoods of those they partner with in near and far communities. Key international events such as the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence and International Women's Day have become rallying points for otherwise-disassociated groups, to raise community awareness and gain support to end violence against women and girls—evidence that there is a will to collaborate to change social norms. A strong women's movement and CSO sector is vital if no one is to be left behind.

The previous Pacific Fund to End Violence Against Women (UN Women), Vanuatu NGOs experienced consistent challenges with managing UN small grants, mainly in the areas of project management, financial management and monitoring and evaluation. The Pacific Fund had a regional capacity building element, but that support was insufficient and in-country support is strongly recommended.

III. Programme Strategy

Pillar 1 – Laws and policies

Theory of change

If (1) Vanuatu aligns its laws and policies with international standards on VAWG, with a focus on IPV/DV, whilst focusing on the most marginalised and vulnerable, and (2) an enabling legal and policy environment on VAWG, including IPV/DV, and other forms of discrimination is in place and is translated into plans which are budgeted and planned for; **then** there would be robust operational plans guaranteeing the rights of women and girls **because** (3) effectively implemented laws and policies provide a framework for a coordinated approach across all sectors to address IPV/DV, including increased access to quality service provision for victims/survivors, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised women and girls.

Outcome statement

Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of VAWG and harmful practices are budgeted for and translated into implementation plans, which provide coordinated action across sectors.

a. Scope and scale of support

The scope of support in this area will be an **improved legislative and policy environment** relevant to IPV/DV, including costings for implementation for the national budgeting process, and budgeted activities translated into **annual plans** of relevant ministries. In Spotlight consultations, government and civil society identified a need for **stronger communication links** between and across government agencies and CSOs.

The work of CSOs, contributes to achieving the SDGs and the government's NSDP to 2030, but during the consultations there was a sense that there is currently no clear avenue for CSOs to report progress to government or for the government to identify CSO contributions when reporting on SDG or NSDP progress. Consultations identified that coordination between government agencies across prevention and response services could improve access for victims/survivors (e.g. health, education justice); CSOs identified that coordination could improve between CSO agencies for both IPV/DV prevention and response (e.g. minimising duplication in geographical coverage); and the majority of those consulted seemed to feel coordination could improve between government and CSOs.

Advocates for victims/survivors, including some in the justice sector, see the need for a **Victims' Charter**, developed by representative service providers and victim/survivors, to describe victims' rights and the responsibilities of services, to both prevent and respond to violence against women and children. Such a Charter could turn a currently daunting experience for victims into one that is more victim-centred and supportive.

Collaboration is required from all agencies responsible for preventing, responding to and prosecuting illegal acts of IPV/DV. Key stakeholders from government, along with DSPPAC and DWA are justice and police, health and education, though increasingly other ministries are engaging due to the impact IPV/DV has on their own programs. In civil society, there are an increasing number of organisations—with networks to grassroots communities—who are programming prevention and in some cases response activities, due to the undermining influence of IPV/DV on their target communities.

b. Target groups and geographical scope

A key stakeholder is DSPPAC, the primary policy and planning agency of government. Other government stakeholders are the Ministries of Justice and Community Services (MJCS), Health (MOH), Education and Training (MOET), Youth and Sports Development (MOYSD) and the Vanuatu Police Force (VPF). Target groups are all government ministries responsible for prevention, protection and prosecution of IPV/DV. Key civil society agencies are the Vanuatu Women's Centre, CARE, and all civil society and non-state actors already engaged in, or with potential to engage in prevention, protection and response, including disability associations. The activities under Pillar one will be carried out centrally with the national government and rolled out across the country through government information channels.

c. Focus of support and signature interventions

The focus for pillar 1 is working with MJCS to improve coordination in the revision of policies and legislation and to improve survivor-centred experience for survivors working with the legal sector. This focus relates to the Regional SI programme and its support to the Regional DV working group which is focused on improving the legal sector for survivors.

Output 1.1 National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including IPV/DV, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations

Activity 1.1.1. Support to MJCS to coordinate with relevant ministries, agencies and civil society in the review and development of legislation and policies on GBV response and prevention, including analysis of the broader legislative and policy space for consistent rights-based approaches across all agencies and alignment with CEDAW, e.g., Control of Marriage Act, Maintenance of Children Act, Evidence Act and others. Consultations will include an examination of how the laws will be implemented, and what is needed to turn policy into real, meaningful action. These are indicative laws and the actual laws reviewed will be finalized during inception and implementation.

Activity 1.1.2 Victims' Charter developed by service providers and victim/survivors to describe victims' rights and the responsibilities of services, to both prevent and respond to violence against women and children. Multi-agency forums would provide a venue for discussion of an agreed Victims' Charter and for consultations on new legislation and policies, such as for vulnerable and/or marginalised groups affected by disasters or displacement.

Output 1.2 National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including IPV/DV, in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple forms of discrimination.

Output 1.3 National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda

No activities for Spotlight are proposed for Outputs 1.2 and 1.3, although work under Output 2.3 is closely related to Output 1.2.

d. Envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach, with a justification for the proposed approach

Through the Spotlight Initiative, UNDP will support this national process and ensure that CEDAW and other rights-based conventions are integrated and that the consultation process includes multi-sectoral agencies working to prevent IPV/DV. Civil society organizations, and particularly women's groups, will be partners at the table and not just part of a consultation group. Since UNDP is also working with the Parliament on gender-sensitive budgeting through a Regional Parliamentary Support Programme (See Outcome 2), they can leverage this as an entry point to work with the Parliament to ensure support for revision and passing of laws that relate to the intersections of VAWG, including IPV/DV, and budget allocation. This programme component is aligned to the Regional Programme focus on reducing barriers to Family Protection Act implementation.

The Victims' Charter will be developed through multi-agency forum and in coordination with planned Spotlight activities under Pillar 4.

Lessons learned

Increased commitment to addressing VAWG through regional and national policy and legislative reform of the Pacific does not always lead to effective implementation of commitments, policies and legislation³². The existence of legislation and policy can only serve to provide a framework for response to VAWG and requires strong service delivery and procedural systems to support it, which requires adequate budget. In consultations, Spotlight heard the government's request for assistance with costing implementation of legislation and policies, Spotlight is supporting government to take a leading role in eliminating VAWG and, by extension, making progress against international and regional commitments, such as the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration, signed at the 12th Pacific Islands Forum meeting, adopted in 2012 and reaffirmed in 2015. There is a need for a 'new way' of working between and across government agencies and CSOs in legislative and policy implementation, as well as the need to strengthen individual institutions.

Key Existing and Complementary Regional Programmes relevant to Pillar 1 Pacific Partnership Proposed Activities 2020 to 2023:

A review of the Family Protection Act 2008 (FPA), was due for review by 2019, and requires a database of registered counsellors plus authorised persons who can issue Temporary Protection Orders. This would complement similar MJCS-DWA led awareness raising and implementation actions for the National Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019

Linking, where possible, with Vanuatu partners within regional processes on GBV counselling, including convenings for counselling standards, accreditation and training procedures will be achieved by supporting the Ministry and Vanuatu Women's Centre to enable them to take lead roles in the co-development of regional, standardised and inclusive training that is accredited, for counsellors working with survivors and perpetrators of violence. This would complement similar DWA led activity, such as the review and awareness raising for the *National Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019*.

UNICEF proposed activities (own funding- existing programme):

UNICEF is providing technical assistance to the finalisation of the 2018 -2019 Child Protection legislation. This legislation outlines the mandate and functions of the lead ministry (MJCS) and focuses on social

³² PIFS 2016. Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016. Suva, Fiji: PIFS

welfare support to children in need of protection and their families. It also includes processes for reporting, assessment, care planning, referral; requirements for service providers and the roles of respective sectors.

Next steps: Development of a national costed multi-sector multi-actor multi-year child protection plan to implement the law. In addition, supporting the inclusion of child protection in national development, health, education and justice sector policies and strategies and supporting the government in annual budget submissions especially in requests for human resource support for the social welfare sector.

UNFPA Transformative Agenda Activities

A review of all laws, policies and guidelines is being conducted in 2020 by UNFPA to support an analysis of the gaps in laws, policies and guidelines in relation to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, violence against women and disability inclusion. This analysis will enable targeted advocacy to ensure that an enabling environment is provided within which access to the full range of reproductive rights and access to family planning. The review will also include an analysis of VAWG, women and girls with disability, adolescents and young people and the intersections.

Sustainability is assured by involving DSPPAC as the lead agency of government agencies involved in the legislation and policy strengthening and by supporting a joined-up approach to programming between government and non-government agencies through strengthened communication. It is anticipated that this regular and improved communication will lead to strengthened interpersonal and inter-organisational relationships which will be retained beyond the end of Spotlight funding.

Beneficiaries³³

Outcome		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	10	147,842
Girls		
Men	20	152,040
Boys		
TOTAL	30	299,882

Pillar 2 - Institutions

Theory of Change

If (1) institutions and stakeholders in Vanuatu in all sectors are informed and mobilised to address VAWG, including IPV/DV; **if** (2) institutions and stakeholders at all levels which are responsible for prevention, protection and response to VAWG, including IPV/DV, have strengthened capacity; **then** (3) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programs that include the elimination of VAWG, including IPV/DV, **because** (4) institutional change requires capacity, adequate funding, as well as engagement and leadership at all levels to sustainably address VAWG, including IPV/DV.

Outcome statement

National and sub-national systems and institutions in Vanuatu are able to coordinate, plan and implement initiatives to prevent and respond to VAWG, including IPV/DV.

a. the scope and scale of support

Government bodies identified through the Spotlight consultations and an analysis of communication

³³ Indicative numbers based on estimated number of legislators involvement, extrapolated to the entire population who would serve to benefit from improved laws, based on the most recent census estimates for Vanuatu as per <https://population.un.org/wpp/>

barriers, in support of Pillar 1. While these institutions are headquartered in Port Vila, their reach is to the provinces and, in some cases, local-level communities and villages. The Spotlight consultation heard that collaboration between sectors has historic underpinnings so an analysis of barriers to coordination and cooperation between sectors is an opportunity to examine historic causes and make recommendations for supporting open and mutual collaborations. Consultations also heard that Vanuatu is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world and violence against women.

UNDP is currently supporting the Parliaments of Fiji, the Solomon Islands, RMI and Vanuatu. With the contribution of Spotlight, UNDP will participate in raising awareness among policy makers, through the inclusion of VAWG, including DV/IPV, within induction and training programmes targeted at Members and staff of Parliaments in Vanuatu. UNDP will provide high-level technical expertise to parliamentary committees to strengthen their parliamentary oversight activities on gender-related issues and support their work on mainstreaming gender into their legislative work. There is also a role for the Ministry of Finance to advocate for the allocation of budget to the relevant priorities of the NSDP, especially because of the negative economic impacts of all forms of sexual and gender-based violence.

b. target groups and geographical scope

The work on disaster response will focus on rural members of Community Disaster Committees and the National Disaster Management Office as they are key stakeholders and have not had extensive gender sensitization.

Target groups are magistrates (Judiciary of Vanuatu), many of whom preside over circuit courts in the provinces; the Victim Support Office of the Public Prosecutor's Office, which also reaches out through the circuit courts process. Gender-responsive budgeting will target Parliamentarians primarily and include key members of civil society and Ministry of Finance.

c. focus of support and signature interventions

For Pillar 2, interventions are focused on working with both Parliamentarians and senior government officials to improve the implementation of SoPs in emergencies and to increase funding commitment to ending violence against women.

Output 2.1 Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including IPV/DV, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors

Output 2.2 Multi-stakeholder national and/or national coordination mechanisms established at the highest an/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.

In order to ensure complementarity, there are no activities under Spotlight for these outputs. The EU-funded Pacific Partnership is focused on these outputs.

Output 2.3 Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at regional, national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including IPV/DV

Activity 2.3.1 Strengthen the capacity of NDMO to integrate VAWG in emergency planning and responses in supporting the implementation of the National Climate Change and Displacement policy, Spotlight will support the development of protection-centred guidelines to assist Government and stakeholders to identify appropriate assistance to communities affected by disasters. The technical support under the Spotlight initiative is that the disaster management institutions and provincial structures will have SOPs and training manuals for use in integrating GBV interventions in managing ongoing disaster displacements and future emergency response planning and responses.

Activity 2.3.2 Conduct budget analysis from a gender perspective for MPs. Throughout the Pacific region, the UNDP Pacific Office is currently implementing the "Pacific parliamentary floating budget office" (FBO) initiative, supporting parliamentary researchers to draft independent budget briefings for MPs before the budget debate and vote in Parliament. An additional budget brief on gender-responsive budgeting will be systematically provided to parliamentarians in the countries which will be hosting the FBO during the 24 months of Spotlight implementation.

Activity 2.3.3 Support to Parliamentary committees to effectively mainstream gender through the oversight and legislative role (i.e., accountability role and review of existing legislation and the implementation of legislation and international treaties and conventions).

d. Envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach, with a justification for the proposed approach

IOM and UNFPA will coordinate with the GBV cluster and Department of Women's Affairs in supporting the development of VAWG SOPs for emergency and disaster settings, strengthen SGBV case reporting and referral mechanisms for use in communities affected by disasters and coordinate to strengthen (through the activities in Pillar 6 on developing a centralized and coordinated administrative data system for GBV) the capacity of NDMO and humanitarian partners to collect SGVC data when conducting disaster assessments.

Throughout the Pacific region, the UNDP Pacific Office is currently implementing the "Pacific parliamentary floating budget office" initiative. The Spotlight Regional Program is also focused on working with government ministers through the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat to increase budgetary commitment to ending violence against women. Through its regional parliamentary development programme in the Pacific, UNDP is currently supporting the Parliament in Vanuatu. With the contribution of Spotlight, UNDP will expand this work to raise awareness among policy-makers, through the inclusion of VAWG, including DV/IPV within induction and training programmes targeted at Members and staff of Parliaments – with a specific focus on women parliamentarians. UNDP will provide high-level technical expertise to parliamentary committees to strengthen their parliamentary oversight activities on gender-related issues, and beef-up their work on mainstreaming gender into their legislative work. This will ensure the SDGs provide a guide for the prioritisation of policies, legislation and budgeting, particularly to generate pro-poor policies that focus on empowering women and girls. Finally, this will ensure that IPV/DV priorities are applied consistently and with complementarity through legislation affecting a wide range of sectors (health, education, security, police, justice, culture, etc)

Lessons learned

Although Government leaders in Vanuatu have developed VAWG policy and legislation, implementation continues to lag due to the lack of policy and procedure manuals, SoPs, implementation plans, allocation of specific budgets to support the new or strengthened provision and public service capacity to prioritize and deliver. These challenges hinder government leadership and partnerships with women's movements. The commitment by the Government in Vanuatu to ending violence against women and girls across sectors is limited. Political will in resourcing EVAWG commitments and capacity in budgeting and planning on EVAWG including the cost of implementing EVAW commitments and gender-responsive budgeting is limited.³⁴ For example, Vanuatu does not report on its budget allocation on gender equality. Systems to monitor government and donor expenditure on gender equality require strengthening.³⁵ The regional review for Beijing +20 (2015) found that the Pacific has markedly lower rates of gender-responsive budgeting related to women and poverty than other sub-regions³⁶. Despite Government commitments in policy and legislative reform, there remains a gap in institutional strengthening.

Consequently, gender and VAWG issues are rarely discussed in processes for adopting strategic plans and are not adequately reflected in government development plans. Coordination between National Women Machineries and other government institutions are weak overall, which further hampers the capacity of these machineries to influence and support the promotion of gender equality. While women's organisations have often played an important role in promoting the creation of national women's machineries, linkages with civil society could be stronger. In addition, coordination between governments, CSOs, community

³⁴ SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*

³⁵ PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS.

³⁶

<https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publications/B20%20Gender%20Equality%20Report%20v10-3-E.pdf> (p.18)

organisations, and development partners is a key gap limiting the effectiveness of initiatives addressing VAW. Resource constraints within Pacific Island Countries means coordination and collaboration between partners and key stakeholders is critical to the sustainability of EAW programming. Specific gaps in coordination include limited integration of regional and/or national level strategies and action plans for addressing VAW that provide a framework for multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and approaches that engage stakeholders at all levels increasing linkages, partnerships and dialogue between government and civil society, including faith-based organizations. There is also limited database of key stakeholders including networks and existing forums and platforms at regional and national levels to support coordination and learning.³⁷

Sustainability is strongly embedded within the activities of this Pillar, as the activities focus on building the capacities of organisation (including implementation of polices and training for large number of staff), as well as providing funding to roll out activities. This organisational capacity will be retained beyond the end of the Spotlight Initiative, providing a much stronger institutional foundation to EAWG in Vanuatu.

Beneficiaries³⁸

Outcome		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	1	147,842
Girls		
Men	58	152,040
Boys		
TOTAL	59	299,882

Pillar 3 – Prevention

Theory of Change

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders’ engagement, communication and education strategies are carried out in an integrated, consistent and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach to changing negative social norms in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG, including IPV/DV **then** (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at the level of communities, faith-based institutions and at the individual level to prevent VAWG, **because** (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

Outcome statement

Negative social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG, including IPV/DV.

a. Scope and scale of support

Comprehensive sexuality education, implemented in the Pacific as Family Life Education (FLE), is essential for addressing interconnected SRH/GBV issues, especially among adolescents and youth. Comprehensive sexuality education includes core components of social and emotional learning and gender education. Common elements and approaches include: teaching the values of respect and responsibility; building relationship skills; and empowering responsible decision-making.

Community dialogues will be carried out by community facilitators who are selected among community leaders already active in the community such as traditional leaders, church leaders, women leaders and

³⁷ Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report; Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022, March 2017, Australian Aid

³⁸ Indicative numbers based on the number of parliamentarians, extrapolated to the entire population who would serve to benefit from improved laws, based on the most recent census estimates for Vanuatu as per <https://population.un.org/wpp/>

youth volunteers. The methodology consists in engaging caregivers in a dialogue whereby participants acquire knowledge and skills which leads to a change in attitudes and practices that protect children.

b. Target groups and geographical scope

Ultimately, target groups are communities at national, provincial and local levels and across all sectors of society (individuals, household relationships, community, institutions and wider public discourse). Initially, focus will be on strengthening the agencies with the networks to those target groups. The target group will be young people both in and out of school, educators and staff of MOET. Target groups will overlap with ongoing programmes supported by SPC in Vanuatu, as well as in other countries in the Pacific Region (including in Samoa, also covered by Spotlight).

The focus of community-based child protection is the MJCS Child Desk and the MYSD Child Development Desk. The target group for community dialogues is local and Provincial leaders.

c. Focus of support and signature interventions

The Pacific Partnership has a strong focus on education and primary prevention, as well as relevant references to sports, working with men and boys and community mobilisation. Moreover, significant support is provided through SPC to the Education sector. Therefore, to ensure complementarity, the Spotlight Initiative will focus on youth-based prevention strategies based on the socio-ecological model with a focus on community, school community and students and young people aged 12-18. The Pacific Partnership will be focused on standard setting in Prevention and Spotlight agencies will closely engage with and learn from one another as well as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community who also focuses on youth-based programming, and currently implement programmes focused on the Education sector. Youth-focused prevention is a key component of the Spotlight Regional Programme and the Regional Programme will convene learning forums. This Pillar also focuses on engaging the private sector through work with the Pacific Labour Mobility Scheme.

Output 3.1 National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings.

Activity 3.1.1 Deliver out-of-school programmes that include community-based training and education, aimed at the young people most in need of information – such as married adolescent girls, and youth in remote rural areas. Implemented through a peer-to-peer youth network that uses a combination of experiential learning methods, ‘edutainment’, social media and new technologies to convey health information to young people.

Activity 3.1.2 Strengthen in-school FLE delivery in Vanuatu as per International Guidance³⁹ aimed at curriculum review, teachers training and resources development, M&E system and policy climate supportive of FLE, in coordination with ongoing SPC programmes. MOET is the main partner in addition to CSOs and NGOs already delivering community-based FLE as well as SPC through their ongoing support to the education sector. In the inception phase, national stakeholder consultations to advocate for FLE concepts and related indicators to be embedded in national curriculum and national policies. Following consultation in-service teacher training on FLE curriculum will be extended to ensure coverage of all schools. Efforts will be made to avoid different approaches and methodologies across the region and ensure best practices can be used for regional endorsement.

School health providers and counsellors will be trained on FLE curriculum and integration of DV/IPV services with adolescent reproductive health services. CSOs will also be trained on FLE curriculum to build capacity for high quality community-based FLE services in youth friendly centres/spaces, including in humanitarian context as part of SRHR and GBV service continuum. Finally, routine monitoring and supervision of teachers and service providers delivering FLE curriculum in schools and communities.

Output 3.2 Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to

³⁹ International technical guidance on sexuality education: An evidence-informed approach. Paris, 2018 (UNESCO, UNAIDS Secretariat, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF)

promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities

Activity 3.2.1 Community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family, with a focus on ending discrimination and violence against women and girls. The approach consists of having trained facilitators engage with communities, in particular parents/caregivers, in a dialogue around child development, gender equality, harmful practices, prevention and response to violence against girls and child protection concerns and positive parenting skills. It involves a revision of existing child protection community facilitation package to add gender equality and non-violent relationships in the family, including IPV, school and community, as well as to strengthen parenting skills in relation to adolescents. This is followed by the orientation of provincial and area council authorities and community leaders on the programme and training of community facilitators and managers.

Activity 3.2.2 Engagement of adolescents to promote gender-equitable, respectful and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially through social media. This includes the development and implementation of U-Report surveys among adolescents on issues related to violence against children, adolescents and women, gender equality and child protection and the dissemination of interactive activities through social media. The materials will also be used by schools and faith-based and sport-based groups.

Activity 3.2.3 Strengthen the emphasis on gender equality and EVAWG in pre- and post-training for seasonal workers program. The activity will support the Department of Labour in assessing the policy options for enhancing gender equality in the seasonal worker programmes. The local stakeholders included will be equipped with EVAWG pre-departure materials for use in the regular pre-departure session conducted for seasonal workers by recruitment agencies and labour officials.

Output 3.3 Decision makers in relevant non-state institution and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including IPV/DV, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.

This output is integrated into the initiatives under 3.2.

a. Envisaged modalities of support/implementation approach, with a justification for the proposed approach

Regional and local NGOs and CSOs should lead this process. The activities proposed under this pillar were proposed to NGO and CSO representatives at the validation workshop and were unanimously agreed to, suggesting that there is a high level of commitment to a joint behaviour change campaign and to training all agencies up to the same basic standard on gender responsiveness. That same high level of commitment is likely to result in the sustainability of agencies maintaining gender training as essential professional development for staff and budgeting accordingly in their annual plans. Activities under this pillar will also be aligned and coordinated with ongoing SPC programmes, to ensure complementarity, develop synergies and avoid overlaps.

For FLE the emphasis will be on finalizing an FLE situation analysis. Based on the findings of the situation analysis a plan of action for 2019-2022 will be developed. In addition, MOET will start to build the structural base and concrete mechanisms to support FLE delivery in Vanuatu, primarily through the establishment of a National FLE Committee, mapping of (Vanuatu Education Management Information System) VEMIS indicators to capture progress and behaviour change in young people and development of a National FLE Policy Guideline. Given the sensitivity of the FLE subject, the FLE Committee will undertake community dialogues, including through media, to build support for FLE among parents, community and church leaders and other gatekeepers. Proposed SI activities on FLE will complement these existing efforts, and in particular the teachers' training and community support building.

In addition to the above, social marketing campaigns to improve women's access to reproductive health commodities is under development as a follow up to the findings from a feasibility study conducted by UNFPA with support from DFAT. In collaboration with SPC and in line with their ongoing work on education in PICTS, UNFPA is conducting work on mapping of social norms in Vanuatu under the Transformative Agenda which will contribute to the shape and design of prevention programming and increased help

seeking behaviours. Building upon this research, UNFPA will be developing and rolling out a behaviour *change campaign* and roll out of the *Healthy Family Initiative* which will serve to support health workers in addressing community demand for Family planning. This programme will necessarily entail work to increase women's autonomy over decision making over their bodies and likely to serve to decrease violence against women in the home. The Ministry staff of the MOET, who are poised to implement policies on gender equality, child protection and safeguarding, and disability inclusion but have never been trained on how to apply the policies. Training of headquarters staff will contribute considerably to the smooth introduction of the Family Life Education (FLE) curriculum soon to be rolled out with the support of UNFPA. Teachers will be trained as part of FLE.

For the Community Dialogues, a Community Facilitator's Manual and supporting Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials have been developed. The Manual includes 10 chapters with 3-4 activities each on the following topics: child development stages and needs from 0 to 18, including physical, emotional, social and cognitive development, child protection concerns, services and laws, and parenting skills, as well as the role of the community in prevention and response.

Lessons learned

A comprehensive approach to prevention that is contextualized, coupled with response, is critical for addressing root causes of violence against women and girls and changing inequitable gender norms, behaviours and attitudes. Prevention programs still need further support and to be implemented alongside VAWG services. Many interventions continue to focus on awareness raising alone and a small number of programs are limited to one gender and messages are not always specific to the audience.⁴⁰ Resourcing for prevention programs also needs to be flexible allowing Pacific solutions to be innovative and to learn what strategies are most effective for specific contexts and locations.⁴¹ Furthermore, those working on prevention programs need to have transformed their own attitudes and behaviours before implementing programs in communities, otherwise messages may reinforce rather than challenge violence.⁴² CSE addresses the different ways the gender norms can influence inequality, and how these inequalities can affect the overall health and well-being of children and young people, while also impacting efforts to prevent issues such as STIs, early and unintended pregnancies, and GBV. CSE contributes to gender equality by building awareness of the centrality and diversity of gender in people's lives; examining gender norms shaped by cultural, social and biological differences and similarities; and by encouraging the creation of respectful and equitable relationships based on empathy and understanding. The coverage and quality of FLE programmes remain low in many PICTs. FLE curricula need to be reviewed and updated to include issues such as gender transformative approaches and the needs and rights of persons with disabilities. A general lack of understanding in PICTs as to what constitutes FLE and why it is important commonly results in misinformation regarding FLE programmes. As such, more comprehensive policy advocacy at both national and regional level is required to ensure that stakeholders and community members understand FLE and commit to supporting its implementation.

Activities under this pillar will be aligned and coordinated with the Spotlight Regional Programme, the Pacific Partnership and ongoing SPC programmes on education, to ensure knowledge sharing, documentation of good-practices and sharing of lessons-learned. Any success on the issue of prevention will only be better amplified and made sustainable if owned by the regional entities.

Attitudinal surveys supported by UNESCO in four PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu), revealed that while the majority of teachers agreed to the importance of FLE, they had not received any FLE training and were not comfortable teaching the topics. UNFPA and other partners (RRRT, UNESCO, UNICEF) through the ongoing programmes (i.e. the Transformative Agenda for Women, Adolescents and

⁴⁰ The Global Women's Institute and The Equality Institute 2018. *Strategic Evaluation of Australia's Development Assistance to End Violence Against Women and Girls [DRAFT]*. Australia: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

⁴¹ PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS; The Global Women's Institute and The Equality Institute 2018. *Strategic Evaluation of Australia's Development Assistance to End Violence Against Women and Girls [DRAFT]*. Australia: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

⁴² The Global Women's Institute and The Equality Institute 2018. *Strategic Evaluation of Australia's Development Assistance to End Violence Against Women and Girls [DRAFT]*. Australia: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

Youth; the PPEVAWG) will be addressing this gap by working together with MoEs to strengthen teachers' training for effective delivery of FLE/CSE.

Another significant challenge identified was the difficulty in reaching out-of-school young people as well as young people living with disabilities. These groups are, however, the most vulnerable and would benefit greatly from comprehensive knowledge of SRH.

FLE cannot be implemented in isolation. Schools need to be able to link their students with SRH/GBV response services and ensure that they themselves provide a safe environment. These broader social protective factors have not been well recognized historically in FLE provision but form an important component of comprehensive FLE delivery which ensures that when students learn about SRH/GBV, they are also provided with the information and linkages they need to put this new knowledge into practice.

And finally, a recent summary of evidence through the *What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls Global Programme*⁴³, shows that while there is insufficient evidence on school-based interventions mainly because they have not sufficiently measured VAWG as an outcome, they show promise in reducing risk factors for violence. There is an upcoming VWC research paper on young women that will further inform these approaches.

Current programs Pillar 3: Pacific Partnership proposed activities

Supporting the development of effective M&E/measurement tools on social norms to evaluate existing Vanuatu prevention programmes impact on shifting attitudes and behaviours at the community level.

Designing and implementing primary prevention of VAWG through sports programmes. Activities could be facilitated through a regional partnership with 2 to 3 sports that are mixed gender or male dominated, aligned with the regional sports strategy. Work with existing partners to identify recipients and create opportunities to:

Challenging gender norms and stereotypes - Breaking down barriers through community consultation, male advocacy and providing safe entry level opportunities for women and girls to play a sport that has historically been a high-status domain for men.

Promoting respectful relationships - Men and women coming together to organise and participate in mixed gender sport events. This will include sessions to challenge traditional power structures and opportunities to do activities in a new way.

Social Marketing – Sports will use events as a channel to share messages that promote favourable behaviours. This can be supported by a small grant (around AUD2000) to support the running of the event. Sports will need to have a safeguarding strategy in order to access the resources and the grant. UN Women will undertake local research to determine the most appropriate messages, channels and resources to implement this activity. Building the technical capacity and partnership of individuals/organisations, including faith-based organisations (FBOs) advancing primary prevention of VAWG through strategy engagement in the regional Pacific Prevention Collaborative Initiative.

Supporting the development of the national primary prevention framework and the coordination and shared understanding/ approaches between actors doing prevention work.

Supporting the Ministry with capacity building, and national and regional convenings for national actors on best practice and evidence-informed interventions and strategies to effectively mobilise communities to transform harmful attitudes, beliefs and norms regarding the acceptability of VAWG.

UNFPA Transformative Agenda

Comprehensive Sexuality Education is a key component of UNFPA's new Strategic plan and an essential pillar of the revised UNFPA Adolescent and Youth Strategy and the Transformative Agenda for Adolescents and Youth Programme (2018-2022). The programme is implemented in 6 PICTs, including Vanuatu. One pillar of this programme focuses on strengthening in- and out-of-school FLE (Family Life Education is the Pacific reference to Comprehensive Sexuality Education) and UNFPA is currently working in partnership with MoEs, MoYS, MoH, CSOs, NYCs, etc. to achieve this outcome. The Transformative Agenda for Women, Adolescents and Youth is supported by DFAT and implemented by UNFPA in partnership with VaMOET. Activities include: the revision of FLE curriculum, teacher training, strengthening the M&E system

⁴³ <https://www.whatworks.co.za/>

through EMIS, improving the policy environment for FLE delivery (e.g. safe school policies, capacity development in FLE) and; out-of-school FLE.

The Spotlight Initiative will also build on the experience and expertise of PIFS and SPC, particularly the Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) on social norms change and prevention of violence through specific work targeting the education system. The EU is supporting SPC through the Pacific Partnership to deliver youth-focused gender equality and respectful relationship programmes.

Sustainability

Sustainability is strongly embedded in this pillar through the capacity building of multiple key organisations working to address IPV/DV in Vanuatu. This capacity, along with an evidence-based approach for behaviour change will be retained beyond the end of the Spotlight initiative, again providing a much stronger foundation on which future efforts to address IPV/DV, or VAWG more broadly can build upon. Sustainability will also be strengthened through the leadership and involvement of national institutions as well as through the engagement of regional entities, such as SPC.

Beneficiaries ⁴⁴

Outcome		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	1,000	5,000
Girls	15,000	15,500
Men	1,000	5,000
Boys	15,000	15,500
TOTAL	32,000	41,000

Pillar 4 – Services

Theory of Change

If (1) service providers in Vanuatu have the capacity to deliver essential services and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines, and (2) **if** these services are made available and accessible to women and girls, including those most vulnerable and marginalised, and **if** (3) they provide survivor-centred care and support, and **if** (4) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services **then** (5) women and girls who experience violence, including IPV/DV, will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted, **because** (5) underlying barriers to women and girls' access to services have been addressed.

Outcome statement

Women and girls who experience VAWG, including IPV/DV, including those most vulnerable and marginalised, use available, accessible, acceptable, survivor-centred, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.

a. Scope and scale of support

Providing quality and timely access to comprehensive multi-sectoral services, such as immediate and long-term health care including psychological support, police and justice responses, and safe accommodation, are essential to mitigating the consequences of violence as well as breaking recurrent cycles of violence, which women and girls face. This Pillar focuses on strengthening the capacity of service providers and to making essential services available and accessible, acceptable and of quality standards,

A. ⁴⁴ Calculation method for Activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 (UNICEF)

B. 3.2.1 Direct beneficiaries: Women: 1000 Men: 1000 Girls and boys: 0 (25 caregivers x 2 groups x 40 communities)

C. 3.2.1 Indirect beneficiaries: Women: 5000 Men: 5000 Girls: 7500; Boys: 7500

D. 3.2.2 Direct beneficiaries: Girls: 8000 Boys: 8000 (30% of 10-19 years old accessing Internet)

3.2.2 Indirect beneficiaries: Girls: 8000 Boys: 8000 (10-19 years old)

as well as to prosecuting perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines. Interventions under this pillar will aim at adapting global standards and guidance for essential services at the local level and integrating them in service delivery, as well as at providing coordinated, multi-sectoral and quality essential services for IPV/DV survivors in line with these standards and tools.

UNICEF is temporarily funding 11 social worker positions under the Child Desk of the Ministry of Justice and Community Services (MJCS), 1 at national level and 10 at provincial level, with the understanding that the government will take over 2 or 3 additional positions every year until this workforce is completely absorbed by 2024. UNICEF is also funding operational costs of child protection services in the 6 provinces, including communication, transport for community outreach and emergency care for children in need of care and protection, as well as equipment (computers, printers and boats). As soon as new personnel are recruited, UNICEF will provide them with social work training for child protection.

UNICEF and UNWOMEN are planning to work together on **standards and procedures for women's shelters** to ensure the needs of children of IPV survivors and of adolescent girl IPV survivors are adequately addressed, and to ensure that family-based and community-based alternatives are the preferred option for children and adolescents affected by IPV (rather than shelters.). UNICEF will build on this experience in other PICTs to collaborate with UNFPA and UN Women in the area of services.

While there are guidelines for responding to GBV for health workers, these are currently under review to be updated with UNFPA. However, substantial work does need to be undertaken to support the implementation and roll out of these guidelines to effect changes in practices. Furthermore, while guidelines will be reviewed and in place, there is a need to expand existing training and to roll these out across all service providers, including in areas of emergency response.

Activities under this pillar will build on the adaptations of standards and procedures to ensure capacity strengthening of service providers. It will also support the improvement and increase of service delivery to survivors of IPV and DV, as well as to their families, as relevant.

This Pillar aims to change how Government, CSOs and UN agencies are working so that victims/survivors receive the care and protection they require to move towards recovery. Spotlight consultations identified that IPV/DV and GBV victims/survivors more broadly do not receive the level of support and care they are entitled to. Some vulnerable populations often do not have access to services at all and others struggle to survive. Some of these are widows, older age women, single mothers and, in some instances, single fathers. Those in peri-urban areas are assumed to have access to services in urban centres but the Spotlight consultation heard that this is not always the case. There are multiple forms of disadvantage experienced by vulnerable groups, including women and girls, during emergencies and displacement. Children are not always protected, and services are not yet disability-friendly for women and girls who are victims/survivors. At the same time, those working in frontline services do not receive the professional supervision and support necessary to reduce and address the trauma they may experience in their roles as first responders. This Pillar attempts to highlight these issues for urban, peri-urban, remote and rural populations. In order to support coordination of services, UNFPA and UN Women will be leading work to strengthen coordination at the national and provincial levels including stakeholder mapping and the development of standard operating procedures for multi sectoral responses (including in emergencies). IOM will provide training on GBV in emergencies for NDMO staff and community disaster committees.

b. Target groups and geographical scope

Target groups are women and girls, including those living with disabilities, who are victims/survivors of IPV/DV and SGBV of any kind; and front-line service providers. The scope is urban, peri-urban, rural and remote locations. Geographic scope for the integration of GBViE activities is nation-wide as it is operating at an institutional level. In terms of health service delivery, the activities aim to cover the service delivery points nationally through ToTs and through engagement of village health workers.

c. Focus of support and signature interventions

Pillar 4 (Services) focuses on increasing service delivery and improving access to services for all women and girls. Particular focus will be given to upgrading relevant service delivery protocols to improve the quality of the service delivery response to VAWG in Vanuatu in line with the UN Essential Services Standards. This Pillar aims to change how agencies are working so that victims/survivors receive the care and protection they require to move towards recovery. Spotlight consultations identified that IPV/DV and GBV victims/survivors more broadly do not receive the level of support and care they are entitled to. The main focus areas are on law and justice, health sectors and first responders.

Output 4.1 Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including IPV/DV, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

Activity 4.1.1 National actors develop and implement best practice standards for multi-sector services UNICEF (through its own funding) will support services to ensure that the needs of adolescent girls subjected to IPV and those of children of IPV survivors are adequately addressed, in particular through training of service providers.

Activity 4.1.2 Ensure all Health services (including SRH) actively identify and respond to VAWG, and all services focused on VAWG include provision or link to comprehensive SRH services, including services in remote and rural areas. This includes the development and roll out of the GBV Guidelines, job aids to all health service providers. A key component of the GBV Guideline development for health care providers is the inclusion of caring for child survivors. This includes the development and dissemination of job aids to support health service providers in rural and remote areas. Case supervision and mentoring systems will be established to support ongoing technical advice for community health worker (including Village Health Workers) provided by GBV focal point supervisors in the Port Vila tertiary health centre. This will focus on the implementation of Action plans to support women and girls with disabilities, particularly in emergency settings, in consultation with disabled people’s organizations.

Activity 4.1.3 In support to the Judiciary of Vanuatu, integrate the review of the Domestic Violence Action Plan and Family Protection Act into the training for Magistrates and support this training. This responds to a request of the Chief Justice and will be implemented by UNDP in line with activities implemented under Pillar 1.1.

Activity 4.1.4 Strengthen the Victim Support Office of Public Prosecutor’s Office through appointment and training of case officers to guide and support victims through their journey to access justice. The Chief Justice has requested support to the Public Prosecutor’s Office to improve survivors’ experience and interaction with the justice system. This is needed at key points of victim interface with the system (Office of the Public Prosecutor, in the Courts, the police). The Programme will support capacity building and protocols to improve government official’s work in real, day-to-day engagements. This initiative will be undertaken in close consultation with the leaderships of key line ministries and judicial institutions to ensure the right officials are selected for capacity development activities to best benefit the government’s ability to provide needed support to victims. Legal services would be improved in line with UN Essential services standards and police, prosecutors and judges will be trained on interviewing vulnerable victims.

Output 4.2 Women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including IPV/DV, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services including longer term recovery services and opportunities

Activity 4.2.1 Increased capacity of Village Health Workers to support survivors of violence This includes the development and roll out of community mobilisation training models to support increase help seeking behaviour among rural and remote women and girls, led by Village Health workers Handbooks will be created and job aids to assist Village Health Workers in safe and effective responses. This activity is also focused on frontline workers around access to justice and providing community members with materials to understand legal rights and processes.

Envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach, with a justification for the proposed approach

Activities under this pillar will build on the adaptations of standards and procedures to ensure capacity strengthening of service providers. It will also support the improvement and increase of service delivery to survivors of IPV and DV, as well as to their families, as relevant. The Programme will develop and strengthen capacity of service providers in the health, police and justice to detect/assess, treat, and refer women and girls who are facing violence, set standards in training of service providers, based on good practices in each sector and on coordination, including partnering with women’s organizations and inter-

agency training and will sensitize service providers to the different needs and issues of women and girls facing intersecting forms of discrimination.

It is envisaged that UN Agencies will provide the modalities of support for this Pillar and they will partner with NGOs and CSOs who also provide services and have networks to provinces. The proposed activities aim to direct service providers towards ways to put victims at the centre of the response. Spotlight consultations heard that accessing crisis services can be difficult, intrusive and depersonalised that women at times give up along the way and regret ever reporting the violence. In the case of women and girls with disabilities, the Spotlight consultations heard that victims can feel additionally traumatised by trying to access assistance, even when accompanied by a carer. Systemic change to response services is required. Activities under this outcome are focused primarily on increasing the capacity of health and justice sector responses to GBV which will supplement existing work which is being undertaken within the purview of the Pacific Partnership. The referral mechanisms, for example which will be relied upon by health workers to enable survivors access into counselling will require collaborative work with UN Women activities. The Victim Support Centre will act as a centralized hub for government information and support, which will complement the community-level outreach work planned under Pacific Partnership.

UNICEF (with its own funding) will implement an institutional and human resource capacity building package for each of the 5 relevant sectors (social welfare, judiciary, police, health and education), based on their respective roles in the child protection system, including standards, (i) procedures, protocols and guidelines; (ii) management guidelines and tools for case record information system, supervision, service quality monitoring and performance evaluation; and (iii) modules and TOT for in-service and pre-service training of personnel – all to be embedded in existing sectoral systems.

Lessons learned

The development of the GBV guidelines are based on global standards as well as drawing from the experience of UNFPA in developing guidelines in other Pacific countries, including Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. UNFPA will be drawing into consultations to ensure strong referral pathways and protocols are reflected in the guidelines as well as meeting ethical and safety standards in caring for child survivors.

Health: In order to enforce a do no harm approach and ensure safe and effective responses for survivors of IPV and gender-based violence more broadly, it is essential that staff who are front line health care providers are well equipped. This requires intensive support by way of training, mentoring and case management supervision. Frontline health workers have the highest level of outreach of the sectors and, if equipped, can identify and support referral for survivors to specialist services. SRHR service delivery can be utilized as an entry point for identifying IPV/DV including, but not limited to identification of reproductive coercion. It is also as a key service delivery point through which women's access to VAWG services can be provided in a confidential and safe manner. There can be challenges with maintaining confidentiality and applying informed consent and mandatory reporting procedures through case management processes.

The establishment of Youth Friendly Spaces and integration of GBV-SRH services for adolescents and youth, and promising approaches from other countries that have implemented adolescent and have found that youth friendly services can be effective to improve knowledge and awareness on GBV, reduce IPV and also increase access to SRH services.⁴⁵ Given this group is often excluded from services, this activity is fundamental to leaving no one behind to promote universal access to health GBV services.

The communities care model has been utilised and evaluated in South Sudan and Somalia.⁴⁶ Promising good practices documented in the literature for its use include the availability and readiness of service providers, hence emphasis on capacity building. In addition, the health systems strengthening approach promotes partnership – both at the local level, between local and national systems, and between different supporting UN agencies.

The Essential Services package, including tools and guidelines provides a useful framework for analysing country level progress towards meeting minimum service delivery requirements across the key sectors: social services, health, justice and police and coordination/governance of services. In the Pacific, there are

⁴⁵ <https://www.childrenandaids.org/sites/default/files/2017-05/PEPFAR%20Best%20Practices%20for%20Adolescent-%20and%20Youth-Friendly%20HIV%20Services%20March%202017.pdf>

⁴⁶ Glass, N., Perrin, N., Clough, A., Desgroppes, A., Kaburu, F. N., Melton, J., ... & Marsh, M. (2018). Evaluating the communities care program: best practice for rigorous research to evaluate gender based violence prevention and response programs in humanitarian settings. *Conflict and health*, 12(1), 5 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4651248/>

multiple actors with existing mandates to support strengthening of these sectors at national and regional levels.

The DFAT Policing and Justice Program Evaluation⁴⁷ found recommended stronger joint planning and connection between justice services with community -based networks and improvements in data collection⁴⁸. There have been negative impacts of police specialist units where other police officers do not see responding to IPV/DV and sexual violence as their role. This results in negative outcomes for women and girls who access general police services.⁴⁹

Existing Programmes: Pillar 4: Pacific Partnership planned activities

Providing technical support and funding to Ministry for further capacity development and training frontline service providers including Vanuatu Women’s Centre - which is a trained service provider also providing outreach GBV counselling training to Vanuatu counterparts - to expand access to quality crisis response and social services in Penama Province.

Strengthen GBV Counselling through partnership with DWA to develop national counselling standards and service delivery protocols and training service providers on these standards.

Strengthening the capacity of DWA to lead and coordinate the Gender and Protection Cluster.

Transformative Agenda – UNFPA

UNFPA is working to support **GBViE in preparedness and response planning** in Vanuatu. UNFPA are partnering with the NDMO and other stakeholders to support stronger GBV preparedness planning and response services in emergencies. UNFPA planning under the Transformative Agenda includes: *provision of services and training for key service providers within the cluster system on the minimum standards for GBViE and Minimum Initial Services Package (MISP) for survivors of violence* as well as a range of advocacy to support increased access to SRHR and GBViE support for women and girls with disabilities in emergencies.

Under the Transformative Agenda, UNFPA will be working with a range of Government and CSO service providers, including in emergency settings to provide integrated SRH and GBV service delivery in compliance with international best practices, including ensuring accountability to affected populations.

Sustainability

Improving systems can take time but with the UN Essential Services model there is already a manual to introduce change. Once service providers adapt the model, systematic procedures can be followed to maintain **sustainable** systemic change.

Beneficiaries⁵⁰

Outcome		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	24,091	147,842
Girls		
Men	30	152,040
Boys		
TOTAL	24,121	299,842

⁴⁸ Review of the Vanuatu Policing and Justice Support Program Report, DFAT, 2016

⁴⁹ The Global Women’s Institute and The Equality Institute 2018. *Strategic Evaluation of Australia’s Development Assistance to End Violence Against Women and Girls [DRAFT]*. Australia: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

⁵⁰ The UNFPA beneficiary numbers are based on 44% of married women currently experiencing IPV: 24,071 and 40,797 currently married women (42,564 men) (2016). UNDP numbers calculated based on projected numbers of people receiving services, and indirect for overall increased knowledge.

Pillar 5 - Data

Theory of Change

If (1) measurement and methodologies for VAWG, including IPV/DV, data collection are improved and strengthened and **if** (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated data on VAWG, including IPV/DV, is strengthened and (3) disaggregated data is made publicly available **then** (4) data will be able to be used to target laws, policies and programs and create a public discussion on EVAWG **because** (5) evidence will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

Outcome statement

Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG, including IPV/DV, collected, analysed, and used to improve planning and budgeting for laws, policies and programs.

a) Scope and scale of support

This Pillar will support conducting Vanuatu's second prevalence study on violence against women and children. Consultations strongly recommended a nation-wide prevalence study as the last one was conducted 10 years ago so it is timely to repeat the study to identify changes in reported rates of IPV/DV and SGBV and attitudes towards family and sexual violence. The Pillar will also support the improved collection and sharing of disaggregated incidence data by all GBV response service providers and the public reporting of anonymised, aggregated VAWG data (collected under 5.1), using a do no harm approach to ensure individual cases cannot be identified. The purpose of intermittently publicising the data is to raise public consciousness on eliminating violence against women and girls and on how to access support if in need. This pillar will be implemented with the full engagement of the SPC gender data unit to ensure synergies with gender data interventions and activities more broadly across the region.

The outputs under Pillar 5 of the Spotlight Initiative will serve to support targeted programming under the Pacific Partnership as well as for all stakeholders seeking to ensure that programmes are best meeting the needs to women and girls.

b) Target groups and geographical scope

The target group for the prevalence study is women and men between the ages of 15 and 49 years old. Target groups for collecting and sharing disaggregated data are all service providers (government and non-government), which are mostly based in the capital but have networks out to rural areas. CSO and government ministries are the end users of incidence and prevalence data to improve policy and funding support to VAWG services.

c) Focus of support and signature interventions

Pillar 5 (Data) interventions will be targeted at ensuring strengthened data collection, analysis and utilisation capacities across key stakeholders. This Pillar will support conducting Vanuatu's second prevalence study on violence against women and children. The Pillar will also support the improved collection and sharing of disaggregated incidence data by all agencies and will establish a centralized and coordinated administrative data system for GBV. The signature interventions were designed in close collaboration with SPC.

Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including IPV/DV, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

Activity 5.1.1 Develop a centralized and coordinated administrative data system for GBV, including DV/IPV (data collection)

Strengthen the capacity of relevant line ministries and NGOs to collect, record and process data on DV/IPV and centralise through VNSO or other relevant Government Ministry. Under the Spotlight Initiative, VAW prevalence and administrative data collection and reporting will seek to ensure disaggregation of data by age and sex as well as by other intersections including disability and other contextually relevant criteria. Standardized tools will be developed to properly screen, identify and record GBV/DV/IPV cases at entry point, track DV/IPV cases through the multi sectoral system.

Activity 5.1.2 Strengthen ethical collection of prevalence data. Technical assistance will be provided to design and implement Support Plans⁵¹ in line with WHO best practice standards. Counsellors will be trained and deployed during the data collection phase to ensure adequate support for respondents on GBV/IPV module where required. Support will be provided training for the field staff (interviewers and supervisors as well as the VNSO), for proper monitoring and supervision during the field work.

Output 5.2 Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including IPV/DV, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making

Activity 5.2.1 Enable cross sector disaggregated data collection UNFPA will strengthen inter-sectoral coordination to adequately monitor the response and the support to GBV across sectors and use the results to strengthen the referral pathways and support network. In order to support strengthened referral and programming, it is critical to enable increased capacity to analyse and report on data collected to support advocacy and decision making. UNDP and UN Women also work in multi-sectoral coordination and no additional resourcing is anticipated. Direct support will be provided to maintain multi-sectoral mechanism and regular meetings to review administrative system tools and data, identify gaps and enhance systems.

d) Envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach, with a justification for the proposed approach

There are a range of different approaches to support administrative data collection which will require discussion as part of the multi sectoral coordination group. It is likely to be housed either within the National Statistics Office (NSO) or the DWA depending on capacity and staffing, as well as agreement between the stakeholders. The NSO currently receives some technical support from the SPC for data collection and information management and this relationship will be further bolstered through the support of Spotlight to ensure inclusion of administrative data collection and ongoing support for prevalence data.

Stakeholders will be trained including VNSO and other stakeholders in analysis, use and reporting of the data collected. IPV/DV statistics and indicators will be aligned within national, regional and international priorities and monitoring frameworks which will improve access to data analysis across different sectors to influence policies to be responsive to DV/IPV.

In conjunction with other UN agencies. UNFPA will build capacity on data literacy and evidence-based decision-making including training to VNSO officers and Monitoring & Evaluation officers from health, police, law and justice on standardized analytics and utilization of data for decision-making.

Finally, support targeted stakeholder dissemination activities (sessions targeting specific audiences and groups) for capacity building in data literacy to properly interpret and use the results to address sector needs. Targeted policy documents and will be developed for dissemination of results to target audiences.

The Spotlight Initiative will be implemented through a partnership with SPC (SPC Statistics for Development Division, SDD) and build on SPC's existing work and established expertise on data collection, analysis and use.

Lessons learned

Ongoing and sustainable capacity development in relation to capacity across government and non-government agencies to collect and use gender data to inform policy and planning is critical for increasing resources on EVAWG. This capacity building needs to include supporting governments to collect and use gender and age-disaggregated data and improving literacy around prevalence data. Where there has been investment to improve referral and administrative data, the data has improved. This has been seen in Timor-Leste and with investments in case management and referrals in Solomon Islands and Kiribati through the UN Essential Services Package. Capacity building and funding is also needed for government women's machineries to use data for coordination and monitoring of EVAWG and gender policies and for Ministries of Justice to measure the implementation of the Family Protection Act.

⁵¹ A Support Plan is a central and key component of a prevalence survey. It is a tool used during GBV prevalence surveys which provide all enumerators with an understanding of where and how to safely refer any interviewees who disclose violence during the course of the survey.

The implementation of the IPV module in DHS (or MICs or so called 'hybrid' surveys) requires careful integration of 'do no harm' principles and research ethics guidelines into 'standard' training instruction manuals, learning techniques, training scenarios and data collection practice for survey interviewers/enumerators as well as their supervisors and managers etc. Feedback from the Fiji HIES training in 2014, demonstrated a gap in support services for the staff who collect IPV data, their ability to respond to difficult interviews and PTSD, as well as for their own welfare in terms of a largely feminized 'data collection' workforce and their lack of knowledge about services and procedures.

The collection of data can potentially impact the physical safety and psychological well-being of both respondents and interviewers. In order to ensure a do no harm approach there are a range of ethical principles for data collection, storage, sharing and reporting which form the foundations for work under this pillar of the Spotlight Initiative. The "Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women" (2001)⁵² developed by WHO, provide details on actions needed during the planning, implementation and dissemination of research (particularly surveys) involving women experiencing IPV. This is to ensure that the research does not harm respondents or put them at increased risk of violence. Compliance with the ethical and safety recommendations is essential, not only for the ethical conduct of research, but also for the quality and utility of the data generated. The following principles will need to be respected:

1. The safety of respondents and the research team is paramount, and should guide all project decisions
2. Prevalence studies need to be methodologically sound and to build upon current research experience about how to minimize the under-reporting of violence
3. Protecting confidentiality is essential to ensure both women's safety and data quality
4. All research team members should be carefully selected and receive specialized training and on-going support
5. The study design must include actions aimed at reducing any possible distress caused to the participants by the research
6. Fieldworkers should be trained to refer women requesting assistance to available local services and sources of support. Where few resources exist, it may be necessary for the study to create short-term support mechanisms
7. There is also an ethical obligation to help ensure that their findings are properly interpreted and used to advance policy and intervention development.

These principles are also reflected in the UNFPA kNowVAWdata Initiative Study Protocol Guidance which highlights ethical standards and considerations which must be taken into account in VAW prevalence and administrative data collection and reporting.

Data from the Pacific on the prevalence of intimate partner violence, needs to inform government policy and planning.⁵³ There is a need for on-going capacity development at national level to support governments to collect and use gender and age-disaggregated data, literacy around prevalence data, in some cases administrative data which would support analysis of trends in the types of violence and referrals across service providers and gender-responsive budgeting supported by time use data. This requires capacity building in both collecting, storage and analysis of data and in data literacy and research methodologies. Centralized and regional systems and coordination for this supports comparable data analysis.

Sustainability

Under Pillar Five, sustainability will be addressed by strengthening existing data and information systems that are or have the potential to monitor DP/IPV cases across sectors. Through the Spotlight Initiative, agencies will become better equipped to appropriately collect, analyse, report and use their data which will continue beyond the end of the Initiative. Involving CSOs in data literacy and utilization builds their capacity to design effective EAWG programmes and increases their ability to mobilize additional programme resources outside of Spotlight, hence also contributing to sustainability of effective response to VAWG. The updating of the Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships provides key result level indicators not captured by administrative data which will provide a second data point on DV/IPV, the first being the 2011 Survey for trending analysis, and essential data to inform IPV/DV policy and programming which is for longer term planning. Additionally, the development of a mechanism to report

⁵² World Health Organization (WHO), Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women, WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1, 2001

⁵³ PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS.

anonymised, aggregated VAWG data and related capacity built will also contribute to sustainability.

Beneficiaries⁵⁴

Outcome		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	50	17,500
Girls		
Men	50	17,500
Boys		
TOTAL	100	25,000

Pillar 6 – Women’s Movement and CSOs

Theory of Change

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women’s rights organisations, social movements and CSOs, including those representing young women and vulnerable populations, is drawn upon and strengthened **then** (2) women’s rights organisations, social movements and CSOs, will be able to sustain, and advance progress on eliminating VAWG, including IPV/DV, policies and programs that respond to the needs of all women and girls **because** (3) women’s rights organisations, social movements and CSOs are all critical drivers of progress on efforts to end VAWG, including IPV/DV.

Outcome Statement

Women’s rights groups, social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing young women and vulnerable populations, more effectively influence and advance process on eliminating VAWG, including IPV/DV.

Scope and scale of support

A small grants mechanism is proposed to support emerging national, local and grass roots organisations that identify with the women’s movement, regardless of the organization’s thematic focus. This modality is best placed to harness innovative new and proven approaches to supporting women and girls, and allow the opportunity to try new approaches or scale up existing successful engagements.

Target groups and geographical scope

Women of all ages who see the benefit of having a strong women’s movement to advocate for women’s rights and gender equality will be the main target for the national meeting, along with NGOs and CSOs that identify with gender equality and women’s empowerment. Target groups for the small grants fund will be emerging organisations with a vision for achieving progress for women and girls, and the requests for proposals and selection criteria will be conducted in a way that promote engagement and participation of civil society, and are guided by the principles of inclusivity, diversity and leaving no one behind

Focus of support and signature intervention(s)

The Spotlight consultation heard that there are difficulties for NGOs and CSOs when being funded through UN agencies, due to lengthy delays in UN systems. Ideally, an NGO/CSO mechanism would be identified for a more direct process. In the absence of a high-functioning NGO/CSO peak body, one NGO/CSO identified by the stakeholders, could become the conduit for funding and reporting back to Spotlight. The selection criteria for grants will be decided in collaboration with the CSO Reference Group.

Output 6.1 Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including IPV/DV, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels

⁵⁴ UNDP 100 service providers and employees in the crime and justice sector and indirect beneficiaries are 25,000 made up of stakeholders.

Output 6.2 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including IPV/DV, and GEWE more broadly

No activities under the Vanuatu Spotlight Initiative fall under these outputs, covered under Output 6.3

Output 6.3 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including IPV/DV

Activity 6.3.1 Grants to emerging national, local and grass roots organisations that prevent or respond to violence and that identify with the women's movement (accompaniment, case management, outreach and education), including in crossover sectors such as EVAWG and sport, EVAWG and art, EVAW and WASH and others. Specific actions under this activity could include:

- Identifying a grantee-friendly mechanism for channelling funding such as a pass-through INGO
- Provide access to financial to support in grants
- Identifying criteria for grants
- Develop a simple proposal template and a simple reporting template
- Call for proposals and proceed with an inclusive process guided by the principles of inclusivity, diversity and leaving no one behind
- Provide capacity support where required, remembering that these are emerging organisations – this includes financial, project management, donor (UN) reporting
- Improve capacity of partners to understand and implement EVAWG-related and responsive programming.
- Monitor and evaluate for learning

Envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach, with a justification for the proposed approach

CSO consultations strongly recommended a **responsive small grants facility** focusing on supporting grassroots CSOs working on EVAWG and IPV would be an interesting model to consider. This should be focused on a **'seed-funding and catalytic' approach**, that should include core-funding, and some activities, and would have various built-in aspects (e.g. working in partnership and dialogue with government and within overarching approaches and priorities, focusing on innovation but also with capacity development around sustainability built into the second year of funding). Government could be involved in helping in selection, to avoid duplication and to keep communication open. Capacity development should be part of the approach, and active monitoring. Dedicated local support is essential as would streamlined application and reporting processes. This mechanism will be developed in close collaboration with the EU Delegation as the EU is about to launch a CSO programme in Vanuatu with the Ministry of Finance. Further, the programme will also consult with the PIFS regional NGO capacity building programme which is funded under the EU to ensure complementarity.

In general, the Spotlight Initiative will also benefit from existing coordination networks established by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat with civil society organizations. In 2011 the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders tasked the Secretariat to determine "practical means to ensure that civil society perspectives continue to be reflected in Forum policy formulation and are able to be conveyed to future Forum Leader's meetings". The Forum Secretariat is committed to building stronger partnerships and relationships with CSOs and focuses on: Engagement (facilitating the constructive engagement of CSOs with regional policy), Capacity building (supporting non-state actors to better inform regional policy with evidence based approaches) and partnership (working with CSOs to test and challenge policy advice).

Lessons learned

Young women are often not given a voice in the women's movement and are sometimes even stifled by older women, which has discouraged them from taking an interest in the women's movement. Young women and other disadvantaged groups such as LGBTIQ women and women with disabilities will be targeted with grants.

The Pacific Fund to end Violence Against Women supported over 20 women's CSOs in seven⁵⁵ Pacific countries over ten years. **Lessons learned from the Pacific Fund provide guidance for CSO support**

⁵⁵ PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati

in EVAWG including:

- Awarding larger grants for multi-year strategic approaches allows organizations to implement long term behaviour change programs
- Well-developed systems and tools for proposals, selection and management, reporting and in-country support
- Grants should be coupled with capacity building and organizational development
- Support is needed to both technical EVAWG implementation (response and prevention) as well as organizational development which include program and financial management and monitoring and evaluation support.
- Partnerships need to be strengthened between organizations working to prevent and responds to VAWG so that they can support each other.
- A toolkit was developed for EVAWG response and prevention organizations to increase their capacity to include women with disabilities.⁵⁶

Sustainability

Under Pillar Six the capacity of the women’s movement and CSOs to prevent and respond to IPV/DV will be greatly increased. It is anticipated that these benefits will continue beyond the end of the Spotlight Initiative through increased individual and organization understanding of IPV/DV, ability to design and delivery IPV/DV focused programs and to work in a coordinated and collaborative manner within and between sectors.

Beneficiaries ⁵⁷

Outcome		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	500	147,842
Girls	200	
Men	50	152,040
Boys	50	
TOTAL	800	299,882

IV. Alignment with SDGs and National Development Frameworks

Vanuatu 2030: The People’s Plan is the Vanuatu Government’s National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) for 2016 to 2030. The NSDSP sets out the overarching vision for achieving a ‘stable, sustainable and prosperous Vanuatu’. The Plan states the national priorities and context for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Spotlight Initiative will directly contribute to the achievement of SDG 5.2 and 5.3 on ending all violence against women and girls. The planned activities under Pillar 1 and 2 contribute to SDG 16.1, 16.2 and 16.3 through a focus on addressing gaps in GBV prevention and response policies and laws and strengthening institutions to be effective at implementing these policies and laws. The work under Pillar 4 will contribute to SDG 3.6 by strengthening the linkages between SRH services and VAWG services. In addition, through the scaling up of violence prevention work and with local civil society and government institutions under Pillars 1, 2 and 3, it will contribute to the advancement of gender equality norms and attitudes which are central to the achievement of all the other SDGs. The SDG principle of ‘*leaving no one behind and helping first those furthest behind*’ also guides the Vanuatu Spotlight initiative by focusing on the specific needs of

⁵⁶ The Pacific Fund Story: *Learning from Evidence and Results, 10 years of granting and partnership*, Pacific Regional Facility Fund in support of organizations and actions to eliminate violence against women (Pacific Fund), Australian Aid Program and UN Women Fiji Multi-Country Office, 2018 *Draft*

⁵⁷ Based on the number of people in communities directly benefitting from the CBO/CSO activities, and extrapolated to the entire population who would serve to benefit from improved laws, based on the most recent census estimates for Vanuatu as per <https://population.un.org/wpp/>

the most vulnerable women affected by intimate partner or domestic violence. These include girls, single mothers, people of diverse gender identities and women with disabilities or living in rural and remote areas. The Spotlight Initiative also contributes to the goals of the Vanuatu NSDP, including society pillars four (Social Inclusion), five (Security, Peace and Justice) and six (Strong and Effective Institutions). In particular, the Spotlight Initiative directly supports several policy objectives under Pillar 4:

- 4.2 Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women, children and vulnerable group
- 4.3 Empower and support people with disabilities
- 4.6 Provide opportunities, support and protection services for youth and children as valued members of society

Other objectives in the NSDP that Spotlight makes a specific contribution to include:

- 5.1 Ensure all people have timely and equitable access to independent, well-resourced justice institutions
- 6.4 Strengthen national institutions to ensure they are cost-effective and well-resourced to deliver quality public services
- 6.7 Guarantee the public's right to information
- 6.8 Coordinate donor resources to align with national objectives
- 6.9 Strengthen research, data and statistics for accountability and decision-making

V. Governance Arrangements

A multi-stakeholder Country-level Programme Committee will be established to provide overall strategic management and coordination of the Spotlight Initiative in Vanuatu. This steering committee will be co-chaired, the UN Resident Coordinator and an official from the DSPPAC to ensure alignment with Vanuatu's national priorities described in the National Sustainable Development Plan.

The following members will be part of Country-Level Programme Committees, ensuring a manageable size to permit efficient decision making:

- The EU Delegate
- UN Resident Coordinator
- Government and participating national organizations (MJCS (including DWA) MOET, MJCS, MOH)
- Recipient United Nations Organizations (TBC). NB: UN Women act as the link to the Pacific Partnership Program
- minimum of 20% representation of women's civil society organizations/networks with a strong track record of working on EAWG nominated from the National Civil Society Reference Group

A ToR will be developed for this Committee which reflects the initiative's principles of inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, consensus-based decisions, country participation and ownership.

Other stakeholders may be invited to participate in planning, deliberation and monitoring roles of the Committee. This includes representatives from academic/research institutions, local communities and/or the private sector.

The main task of the Country-Level Programme Committee will be to guide and oversee the implementation of the Spotlight Country Programme by fulfilling the following roles and responsibilities:

- Ensure proper communication and coordination on the Spotlight initiative at the country level and support a participatory implementation of the country-level programme, in alignment with national priorities, agreed United Nations strategic programming frameworks (UNDAF), and European Union priorities.
- Approve programme annual work plans, review output level results, adjust implementation set-up.
- Review and approve periodic and annual joint programme narrative reports submitted by recipient United Nations organizations.
- Approve any programmatic or budgetary (revisions of less than 25 per cent of the value of the budget) programme revisions within the limits of the approved programme document by the Operational Steering Committee.
- Review risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks.
- Manage stakeholder relationships at the country level.

VI. Accountability

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) is responsible for the overall co-ordination, strategic direction and oversight of the Spotlight Initiative for the Vanuatu Country Programme, including its planning, implementation, communication, monitoring and review, as well as facilitation of collaboration amongst all stakeholders. The RC will draw on the technical expertise of the UN Recipient Organisations. The RC is accountable to the UN Deputy Secretary-General for the overall design, set-up, implementation and reporting on the Country Programme, including to the EU Delegate (based in Suva) and ensuring national ownership at the highest level, sustainability of results, complementing resource mobilization and broad engagement with relevant partners and stakeholders.

The Heads of UN Recipient Organisations are accountable to the RC – and are mutually accountable to each other - for the programmatic and financial outputs of the Country Programme. The RC will regularly convene a meeting of the EU Delegate and the Heads of UN Recipient Organisations to periodically review the progress of Spotlight Initiative for Vanuatu Country Programme implementation, provide feedback and discuss and agree on issues that require strategic decision-making. These meetings are aimed at continuous improvement of the Spotlight Initiative for Vanuatu implementation.

UNFPA is the technical coherence lead and will lead on the relationship and coherence with the Pacific Partnership to ensure coordination and collaboration between the two programs. UNFPA will also lead on accountability to Ni-Vanuatu stakeholders and beneficiaries through the the Steering Committee, which will address any issues and ensure effective implementation of the initiative.

VII. RUNO(s) and Implementing Partners

The UN agencies that will coordinate SI in Vanuatu are UNDP, UNICEF, IOM and UNFPA. UN Women is a strategic partner and will ensure joint learning with the Pacific Partnership in Vanuatu. These UN agencies bring a wealth of technical and programmatic support to the SI, with strong existing partnerships with Government ministries and CSOs in Vanuatu and across the Pacific. As UN agencies, they provide both regional and global experience and learning which can be drawn on throughout the implementation of the SI.

UNFPA has technical expertise in the areas of health service delivery in the region both in terms of VAWG and SRHR including as a joint partner with UN Women under the roll out of the Essential Services Package in Solomon Islands and Kiribati. UNFPA have led the development and roll out of Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures for health responses to GBV across the Pacific region. UNFPA has also and will continue to lead on improvements to both administrative and prevalence data collection and the inclusion of the DV module in the upcoming DHS. The work on data will be conducted in close collaboration with SPC, who leads the region in SDG data collection and has networks with the Vanuatu National Statistics Office, the Department of Women's Affairs and the Vanuatu Women's Crisis Centre. UNFPA also globally and regionally leads the GBViE coordination and will support the integration of GBViE into the national preparedness plans and coordination structures to ensure a high level of visibility of the lifesaving impacts of GBViE programmes in partnership with IOM, Gender and Protection Cluster and other UN agencies.

Under the Transformative Agenda, UNFPA will be working with a range of partners to support increased access and uptake of sexual and reproductive health information, services and commodities inclusive of young people and people with disabilities. A key component of the health system strengthening programme is the integration of GBV into SRH policies and guidelines as well as in -service training modules. Targeted support for health system responses to GBV is not included as activities in Vanuatu and will fall within the purview of the Spotlight Initiative. A further key focus of the Transformative Agenda is the development and roll out of Comprehensive Sexuality curriculums for in and out of school children. Under Spotlight, UNFPA will extend the reach of this programme in Vanuatu. UNFPA coordinate with SPC, including the SDP/RRRT units to ensure that the social citizenship modules used by RRRT are incorporated into the broader Comprehensive Sexuality curriculums. By way of clarification, internationally recognised language, Comprehensive Sexuality Education, is not used in Vanuatu. The accepted language is 'Family Life Education' although the content and meaning is the same.

UNFPA are therefore well positioned, both with respect to current programmes but also technical areas of expertise and pre-existing partnerships with critical stakeholders.

UNDP has extensive experience in the region in working with Parliamentarians and Law Reform. UNDP is currently supporting the Parliaments of Fiji, the Solomon Islands, RMI and Vanuatu. UNDP will be providing high-level technical expertise to parliamentary committees to strengthen their parliamentary oversight activities on gender-related issues and support their work on mainstreaming gender into their legislative work. UNDP also has strong capability in grant-making and therefore will lead Pillar 6. The key Government partners are the Ministry of Justice and Community Services, Department of Women's Affairs and Ministry of Education and Training. Key Civil society partners for the SI in Vanuatu include the Vanuatu Women's Centre as well as frontline service providers and the Vanuatu National Council of Women, all of which have a wealth of grassroots experience in prevention and response to domestic and intimate partner violence.

UNICEF's annual programme delivery in Vanuatu is approximately USD 5,000,000. UNICEF Vanuatu Field Office has a staff of 17 and is supported by UNICEF Pacific Multi-Country Office in Suva with a staff of 62. It therefore has a substantial delivery capacity with programmes in the areas of Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education and Child Protection. In the area of Child Protection, with its own funding, UNICEF will (i) continue to provide technical assistance to the finalisation of the Child Protection legislation and multi-sector costed plan, as well as to the development of the child protection inter-agency guidelines and referral pathway in 2019; (ii) develop and implement a comprehensive child protection capacity building package for the social welfare, judiciary, police, health and education sector, including standards/procedures, management tools and training to be embedded in existing sectoral systems, by 2022; (iii) provide financial support for the delivery of child protection services in the capital and 6 provinces (personnel and running costs) while these costs are gradually taken over by the government. Under the Spotlight Initiative, UNICEF will (i) expand the thematic scope of its community child protection facilitation programme targeting caregivers to address family violence in a holistic manner and strengthen its gender equality component, and to expand coverage; (ii) engage adolescents on social media, by collecting information through surveys and sharing on a wide range of issues, through the implementation of U-Report, an approach used by UNICEF in several PICTs.

IOM will focus on working the National Disaster Management Office to deliver training to strengthen the capacity of the NDMO to integrate GBV in emergency. This training will take place at the Provincial level with Community Disaster Committees with the technical support of UNFPA. IOM will also support the Department of Labour in developing training materials for the seasonal worker program.

UN Women is not a recipient UN Agency for the Spotlight Initiative but is a strategic partner and will collaborate with UN colleagues to ensure that the delivery of the Pacific Partnership and the Spotlight Initiative complement each other and together increase the investment to ending violence against women and girls in Vanuatu. This will also reduce the burden on Government and CSO partners, many of whom are the same for both programmes.

The Spotlight Initiative will also work closely with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Pacific Community (SPC), ensuring the alignment of interventions to PIFS' and SPC's ongoing efforts on gender equality and more specifically on addressing DV/IPV. The Initiative will leverage the experience and expertise of those regional entities but also ensure that advocacy efforts and capacity building are targeted as these regional bodies to ensure synergies, innovation and coordination.

VIII. Partnerships

As a key partner the EU has been involved in the design through dialogue with the RC and by providing feedback on drafts. As there is no EU delegation in Vanuatu, discussions have been held with the EU Delegation for the Pacific in Suva. A Roundtable was held with all UN Agencies on 26 June 2019, and a briefing for DFAT and MFAT on 28 June 2019. UN and donor partners participated in various aspects of the consultation process.

The Spotlight Programme document was developed and validated through a participatory process involving a wide range of stakeholders from the Vanuatu government, UN agencies, civil society, women's organizations and other donors (DFAT, MFAT). The process started with a full day meeting on 18 June 2019 where a collaborative working session was held with civil society, government and development partners to identify key gaps and priorities.

Intensive one-to-one consultations took place from 24 June to 1 July 2019. Discussion in these sessions solicited deeper and more focused information on current/future programming, gaps, risks, opportunities and key target groups. Consultation questions and pillar guidance were circulated prior to consultation. A validation workshop took place on 2 July 2019 where findings from the in-country consultations, and priority areas for feedback were presented. Participants were asked to assess priority areas and needs and address any remaining gaps. Refer to “ANNEX 1: Multi-stakeholder engagement” for a record of all stakeholders engaged in consultations and a summary of key recommendations.

Key Stakeholder Groups Consulted:

a. Government

Key government stakeholders were consulted at various stages of the process. Several high-level representatives attended the initial meeting, and a large contingent from Justice and Community Services and Education and Training attended more intensive consultation sessions, as did Women’s Affairs. In addition to these key government agencies, consultations were also held with representatives of the Ministry of Health (including the HIV/STI Focal Point), the Vanuatu Police Force (including the Family Protection Unit), and the Chief Justice.

b. Civil Society

All CSO’s working around IPV/DV in Vanuatu participated in this consultation, including key service providers in the sector (Vanuatu Women’s Centre, Vanuatu Family Health Association, Wan Smolbag). International CSO’s (Save the Children, Care, Oxfam) were also consulted, as were several smaller local CSO’s and networks. In adherence to the principle of leaving no one behind, representatives of CSO’s and nascent organizations focusing on the LGBTQI community (VPride) and marginalised and underserved young women and girls (Sista, Strong Fiuja), as well as the Vanuatu Society for People with Disabilities and the Widow’s Association also participated.

c. Other stakeholders including non-traditional partners

At subregional level, through the Resident Coordinators’ offices in Suva and Fiji, as well as through UN Women, the UN also conducted consultations with PIFS and SPC to ensure full alignment of the Spotlight Initiative interventions in the region (through the Spotlight Regional Programme, as well as through Country Programmes in Samoa and Vanuatu) with PIFS’ and SPC’s ongoing efforts on gender equality and to address DV/IPV.

The consultations also included other key stakeholders including the Vanuatu Broadcasting and Television Corporation and representatives of faith-based organizations, as well as a climate change network, and individuals and organizations engaged in disaster response.

Given the high level of interest and engagement in the Spotlight consultations – and mechanisms like the CS-NRG – it is likely that most stakeholders will continue to engage through the implementation phase.

Process: The Spotlight Programme document was developed and validated through a participatory process involving a wide range of stakeholders from the Vanuatu government, UN agencies, civil society, women’s organizations and other donors (DFAT, MFAT).

From 24 June – 1 July 2019, the design team held bilateral discussions with stakeholders to get input into the design of Spotlight. This included gathering information on; organisational capacity, networks, existing and proposed funding for EVAW, gaps, risks, opportunities and target groups. **Refer to “ANNEX 1: Multi-stakeholder engagement” to provide a record of all stakeholders engaged in consultations and a summary of key recommendations.**

On 2 July 2019 stakeholders participated in a validation workshop to provide information and feedback for the development of the Vanuatu Spotlight Programme. At the workshop, the design team presented findings from in-country consultations on gaps and needs related to IPV and DV in Vanuatu. Also presented, were potential priority areas for feedback. Participants were asked to rank these options according to priority. Consultations also gave the Spotlight Initiative Vanuatu Team the opportunity to create a broader awareness of the Initiative among critical stakeholders. including sharing an overview of the Vision, Strategic Objectives and Outcome Areas’ for the Programme.

a. European Union and other donors

The EU is a strategic and key partner for the Spotlight Initiative for Vanuatu and has been involved in the design of the Country Programme Strategy through dialogue with the RC to update on progress. As there is no EU delegation in Vanuatu, discussions have been held with the EU Delegation for the Pacific.

b. Government

Multiple government departments and agencies have been involved in the development of the Spotlight Initiative (see list in Annexe 1) and most if not all of these are expected to be involved in the implementation of the Spotlight Initiatives. Particularly key will be the Ministry of Justice and Community Services, including the Department for Women’s Affairs, MoJCS, the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the Police, the Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Health.

c. Civil Society

Given the crucial role of civil society to the success of the Initiative, a Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRG) will serve as an institutional mechanism to provide advice and advocate to realise the results envisioned in the Spotlight Initiative for Vanuatu. The CS-NRG will be constituted in adherence to the leaving no one behind principle and ensuring representation of groups of women and girls left furthest behind, and all others relevant in the national context.

In line with the SDG principle of national ownership, national and local CSOs will be prioritised in the membership of the CS-NRG. Members of the Group serve on it in their individual capacities. The CS-NRG will institute measures to manage any conflicts of interest as when, for example, a civil society representative is associated with a CSO that serves as an Implementing Partner of the Spotlight Initiative for the Vanuatu Country Programme. Following the principle of a minimum 20% representation on the Country Programme Steering Committee, two or more members of the CS-NRG will be nominated by the Group to represent it on the multi-stakeholder Committee.

d. Other stakeholders including non-traditional partners (media, private sector, academia and faith-based organizations)

The Spotlight Initiative will also work closely with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Pacific Community (SPC), ensuring the alignment of interventions to PIFS’ and SPC’s ongoing efforts on gender equality and more specifically on addressing DV/IPV. The Initiative will leverage the experience and expertise of those regional entities but also ensure that advocacy efforts and capacity building are targeted as these regional bodies to ensure synergies, innovation and coordination.

The Spotlight Initiative will engage with all forms of media to engage them as gender and EVAWG champions (activity 3.3.), including where required provide training to promote sensitive reporting and positive social norms on all forms of diversity. The behaviour change program supported under Spotlight will include dissemination of messages and promotion of public discourse through media as well as through other channels (activity 3.1).

IX. Programme’s Results Matrix

See Table E

X. Intersectional Approach

Central to the Vanuatu SI is the principle that all people, regardless of their individual background and circumstances, have the right to reach their potential and live dignified, productive and healthy lives. Consistent with the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest first, this means taking steps to address multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination that prevent those most marginalised from accessing DV/IPV information, services and supports. The main target groups for the Spotlight Initiative for Vanuatu includes girls and young women, women and girls living with disability, LGBTQI people, women and girls in remote and rural areas, particularly those affected by disaster and single mothers.

A significant challenge in working on prevention is the difficulty in reaching out-of-school young people especially young people living with disabilities. These groups are the most vulnerable and would benefit greatly from comprehensive knowledge of SRH. In the case of women and girls with disabilities, the Spotlight consultations heard that victims can feel additionally traumatised by trying to access assistance,

even with a career in attendance. Systemic change to response services and sensitisation activities are required.

In relation to response, Pillar 4 will address these issues through sensitising service providers to the diverse needs of women and girls who are victims of crime (including addressing the special needs and circumstances of child victims, women/girls with disabilities, women/girls who are survivors of incest and sexual violence, and the LGBTQI community).

Vanuatu's status as a disaster-prone country has ramifications for the prevalence and patterns of violence against women and girls, as well as strategies for its prevention. Evidence shows that women's exposure to violence is exacerbated in the context of disasters, including intimate partner violence as well as non-intimate partner violence and sexual exploitation. This is particularly the case for women and girls with disabilities and those from the LBT community. Under Pillar 2, SI will work on integrating VAWG and DV in other sectors response plans, paying particularly attention to the needs of these vulnerable groups.

The initial consultation phase was limited during the development of the CPD and further and ongoing consultations will focus on the inclusion of women from 'at risk' groups during the inception and implementation of the SI in Vanuatu.

This table will be completed in full during the inception phase (as per the guidance):

Relevant "at risk" groups	Outcome areas where specific approaches are required	Key challenges for inclusion	Indicative approaches and methodologies for inclusion	Total numbers disaggregated by women, girls, men and boys when possible
Group 1	TB			
Group 2				

XI. Risk Management

See Table F on Risk Management

XII. Coherence with Existing Programmes

Coherence with existing programmes is a key focus of the SI programme in Vanuatu. There are a number of existing programmes and many of them work with the same stakeholders and SI will work collaboratively with all existing programmes to promote learning about best approaches regarding prevention and response to DV/IPV in the Vanuatu context.

Coordination and Collaboration

EU/DFAT/MFAT Pacific Partnership is finalising a programme to address VAWG in Vanuatu working with the DWA and VWC focused on supporting the implementation of the Family Protection Act, improving primary prevention measurement and changing social norms through sports programs. Pacific Partnership will also assist DWA to revise and relaunch the national Gender Equality policy. Spotlight will create synergy with existing programs, including programs with INGOs to avoid duplication.

DFAT Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development provides core funding to the VWC to provide health and social services. Pacific Women also funds **Wan Smol Bag** prevention programs.

DFAT and MFAT are supporting **World Vision's** Vanuatu Relationship Education about Choices and Healing (REACH) integrating both primary and secondary prevention programs working with faith and community leaders; men's behavioural change 10-week program; integrating prevention messages into Sunday school curriculum.

UNICEF is supporting the **revision of the 2016 child protection** policy and development of a costed multi-sector implementation plan (currently 2019-2021, to be extended into five-year plans in line with government timelines) in 2018, and legislation (hopefully to be passed in 2020) will ensure that the needs of children and adolescents directly or indirectly affected by IPV and VAC are adequately addressed both in terms of prevention and response.

UNICEF is supporting the strengthening of the multi-sector multi-stakeholder National Child Protection Working Group (NCPWG) responsible for the coordination of child protection interventions.

UNICEF will support the development and implementation of the child protection inter-agency referral

pathway (in 2019), as well as of an institutional and human resource capacity building package for each of the 5 relevant sectors (social welfare, judiciary, police, health and education).

UNICEF, jointly with UNFPA, will provide technical and financial assistance to Vanuatu to implement the Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and DHS DV module in 2020.

UNFPA under the Transformative Agenda programme are working to support increased access to quality sexual and reproductive health services, commodities and information which will serve to ultimately increase women's autonomy and decision making. Working with young people through Family Life Education, community outreach (through behaviour change programmes) and GBV response strengthening programmes are key components of the Transformative Agenda which will be strengthened through the Spotlight Initiative.

UNICEF and UN Women are supporting the mapping of existing interventions of Faith-Based Organisations to be conducted through the Pacific Council of Churches (PCC) and will include both GBV/Gender equality and VAC/Child protection.

Donor / Agency	Program	Implementer	Pillar/ Focus Area
NZ MFAT	Pacific Judicial Strengthening Initiative	Federal Court of Australia	1 Legislation and policy
UNFPA	Transformative Agenda (supporting SRHR and GBV including humanitarian development nexus)	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth	4 Services (health)
UNFPA	Family Life Education school curriculum including teacher training; program for out-of-school youth	Ministry of Education	2 Institutions (education)
UNICEF	Pacific Child Protection Program	Ministry of Justice & Community Services, Judiciary, Police, Health, Education	1,2,4,5 Services, institutional strengthening, prevention, law, improved data
NZ MFAT & NZ Police	Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme (PPDVP)	Chiefs of Police	3 Prevention (community activities) 4 Services (Police)
Pacific Partnership (RRRT/SPC, UN Women, PIFS).	CSO participation in monitoring implementation of regional and national commitments	PIFS	
Pacific Women	Research on improved access to justice	Police and Justice Support Program	1 Legislation and policy
Pacific Women	Counselling services	Vanuatu Christian Council	4 Services (social services)
Pacific Women	Core fund service providers	Vanuatu Women's Centre	4 Services (justice, health & social services)
Pacific Women	Respond to Cyclone Pam	Vanuatu Women's Centre	4 Services (justice, health & social services)
Pacific Women	Drama and film production	Wan Smol Bag	3 Prevention



Pacific Women Regional	Balance of Power	Dept of Women's Affairs and women's NGOs/CSOS	6 Strengthening women's organisations
Pacific Women Regional	Pacific Girl	Min Health (reproductive rights) Nat Youth Council and other networks	3 Prevention 4 Services 6 Strengthening women's movements and CSOs
DFAT	Stretem Rod blong Jastis mo Sefti (SRBJS)	Ministry of Justice & Community Services, Managed by Palladium	1,2,3,4 Services (justice)
DFAT	RESPECT, Channels of Hope	World Vision	3 Prevention/ social norms
DFAT	Leftemap Sista Project	CARE	3 Prevention/ Social norms
DFAT/WHO/UNFPA/ UNICEF	UN Joint Programme on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH)	Ministry of Health	1,2,4 Services (health), policies and planning
SPC	Regional Rights Resource Team	SPC	2, 3
SPC	Statistics for Development Division	SPC	5

XIII. Monitoring & Evaluation

In the spirit of “Monitoring as One”, an integrated Monitoring and Evaluation framework will be developed for the Vanuatu Spotlight Initiative, based on the **Results Matrix and the Indicator Framework**.

To ensure a participatory approach, an **M&E Taskforce** will be established for the Vanuatu Spotlight Initiative, including the M&E and Knowledge Management Officer, M&E experts from the RUNOs and key implementing agencies, donors and stakeholders. Led by a designated RUNO, the taskforce will be accountable for ensuring that the agreed M&E framework is implemented in a timely manner and that the agreed quality M&E standards are met. The M&E Taskforce will include representatives of victims/survivors of IPV/DV to ensure all processes implemented, and data collected, are survivor-centred and relevant. These representatives may be nominated individuals and/or organisations with a primary mandate to represent the needs of survivors/victims.

In the first quarter of programme implementation, the lead agency will facilitate discussions with the Inter-Agency Technical Task Team to agree the responsibilities for reporting on indicators; data collection methods and reporting templates. This approach will avoid duplication of efforts at agency level and ensure that M&E tools and processes are quality assured in a participatory manner. The designated lead of the M&E Taskforce will be responsible for overseeing the collection and collation information from stakeholders, drafting annual progress reports, and validation and approval of response through joint meetings prior to dissemination to the Spotlight Secretariat.

The M&E plan will include provision for **joint monitoring missions and annual review meetings**. Monitoring missions will be guided by Terms of Reference and monitoring tools, with implementation of mission recommendations to be tracked through a programme dashboard and used to inform annual review meetings.

A baseline assessment will be conducted at the start of the programme to address quantitative and qualitative data gaps, and to establish the baselines for agreed indicators. This survey may include institutional assessments, and Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs, Practices (KABP) studies. **Mid-term and final evaluations** will be conducted by independent evaluators, with the implementation of recommendations from the mid-term evaluation to be tracked through the programme dashboard. Ideally the mid-term and final evaluations will go both ‘wide’ and ‘deep’ – assess the progress and impact of Spotlight across the full

program, and in-depth on one or two areas of focus (e.g. particular population groups or geographical areas).

The designated lead UN agency will coordinate budget/expenditure monitoring through a taskforce, with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) approach and methods to be applied to verify programme expenditures.

The overall **M&E budget** of approximately USD XXX will be utilized for:

- Personnel costs (M&E and Knowledge Management Officer, and a Programme Management Specialist)
- Completion of the baseline assessment
- Conducting a mid-term and an end-line evaluation;
- Development and implementation of indicator reporting mechanisms;
- Conducting joint monitoring field visits
- Facilitating annual review meetings;

Meeting all reporting requirements with due quality assurance.

The activities to strengthen data collection and sharing (activity 5.1.2), and to develop a mechanism to publicly report anonymised, aggregated VAWG data (activity 5.2.2), using a do no harm approach to ensure individual cases cannot be identified also fall under the M&E approach of Spotlight, but are funded separately to the M&E budget.

XIV. Innovation

The primary way the Vanuatu Spotlight Initiative will move away from ‘business as usual’ will be **new and improved ways of working with new and diverse partners**. Currently the EVAWG sector in Vanuatu is very fragmented, with multiple government agencies and CSOs working directly, or touching on, EVAWG, but in an uncoordinated manner. A similar lack of coordination and collaboration is found within the Women’s Movement in Vanuatu. Spotlight will provide the structure and momentum to bring these actors together and increase the range of actors active in this space. This has already occurred through the consultation process for the Spotlight designed, through the identification and inclusions of newer and smaller organisations working directly on EVWAG and violence against those of diverse gender identities (e.g. Strong Futures, Sista, VPride), and organisations dealing indirectly in prevention and response to EVWAG (e.g. Volley for Change program of VVF). Spotlight contains several initiatives to address sector fragmentation and increase the range of organisations active in this space (see activity 1.3, 2.1, 6.1 and 6.3). Individually and together these will lead to a more diverse, stronger and more cohesive multi-sectorial approach to IPV/DV in Vanuatu, ultimately leading to better outcomes for women and girls in Vanuatu.

The seasonal workers program is relatively new to the Pacific and an important entry point to work with the private sector to improve gender equality and awareness of violence against women. Seasonal workers work primarily as agricultural labourers in Australia and New Zealand.

A further innovation embedded within Spotlight is the **commitment to enhancing the collection, analysis and use of data** related to VAWG (see activities under Pillar 5). Currently this data is not always able to be analysed in a disaggregated format and is often not shared across organisations working in the sector, or with the public in an accessible manner. The locally designed [Vanuatu MOET Open VEMIS system](#) provides an example of how aggregated government service data can be shared with the public; a similar such system may be able to be developed under Spotlight to publicly report anonymised, aggregated VAWG data using a do no harm approach to ensure individual cases cannot be identified (activity 5.2). Such a system could increase public awareness and discussion of VAWG, as well as inform improvements to prevention and response activities within and across agencies.

An increasing number of adolescent girls are victims **of cyber-abuse from their intimate partners**, including sharing of inappropriate photos, harassment, etc. In several Pacific countries, UNICEF has supported activities with adolescents to raise their awareness of cyber-related issues and how to prevent and respond, as well as with parents so they can monitor their children’s use of the internet and provide guidance. In 2019, UNICEF Pacific is conducting a situation analysis on child online protection in the 14 PICTs, with a view to assessing the prevalence, nature and scope of cyber-safety issues faced by children and adolescents in the Pacific, as well as existing interventions. The report will also include concrete recommendations for prevention and response. Because Vanuatu already has some experience addressing this issue and in 2014 developed a Child Online Protection National Strategy Framework, it is one of the 3 countries where a field visit will be undertaken. Results from this study will be used to include

this issue in media campaigns and school-based, community-based, faith-based and sports-based activities, with adolescents and parents/caregivers.

XV. Knowledge Management

The Spotlight Initiative Knowledge Management Strategy (KMS) is crucial to ensure that ‘what we know’ on IPV/DV is documented, captured, shared and managed through appropriate tools and systems’ and is institutionalised for continuous improved approaches and interventions towards addressing this issue.

The objectives of the Knowledge Management Strategy will be:

- to increase awareness and understanding of the Spotlight Initiative’s (SI) implementation and impact in Vanuatu;
- (2) to communicate and share good practices and learnings that emerge through the implementation of the SI interventions/activities;
- (3) to generate locally, context-specific knowledge on ‘what works’ and ‘what does not work’, which can be shared on regional and global virtual knowledge platforms, and on SI regional and global knowledge platforms; and
- (4) to strengthen women’s rights groups’, CSOs, Government’s and Independent Commission’s capacity to generate, disseminate and use knowledge related to IPV/DV

The KMS will be developed in close consultation with the RUNOs and the implementing agencies (both government and CSOs) to identify challenges with existing knowledge management processes and systems and how that can be strengthened.

The key principles and objectives of the KMS will align and contribute to address challenges and gaps across the Vanuatu Spotlight Initiative, as already identified through the programme design consultation process, and from information on the mapping of existing IPV/DV programmes in Vanuatu.

The KMS will:

- Develop a centralised system and standard procedures to collect, store and share knowledge on the Vanuatu Spotlight Initiative and IPV/DV issues in Vanuatu
- Support use of ICT for data and evidence
- Develop institutional (RUNO, government and CSO) capacities to generate, retain and manage knowledge on IPV/DV to inform future programmes and contribute to the regional global knowledge base of programmes on ending violence against women and girls.

The KMS will be guided by a number of principles, including but not limited to:

- Where needed and appropriate, capturing and sharing knowledge on IPV/DV in Vanuatu using technology-based tools such as mobile apps, online depository of data, research, policies, media articles; that can be useful resources for programme development and for community and individual action for change.
- The scope of the KMS will go beyond the ‘knowledge’ at the policy and programme design level to ensure that community level understanding of causes and solutions to address IPV/DV are adequately captured.

Activities to be undertaken through the KMS may include:

- Translation and use of data to inform the design and delivery of ‘game-changing’ activities within the Vanuatu Spotlight Initiative and other interventions
- Identification of key knowledge gaps across the six program outcomes (pillars), in order to identify activities that could address these gaps (including partnering with research and academic institutions as appropriate)
- Ongoing documentation of Vanuatu Spotlight Initiative activities and achievements
- Documentation of promising practices through case studies, video and other media for sharing locally within Vanuatu (service providers, community members) as well as regionally and globally

Coordination of Knowledge Management within the Vanuatu Country SI Programme will be situated with M&E, which will be coordinated by a nominated UN agency (TBC). An inter-agency strategy for Knowledge Management is still to be developed. Clear roles and responsibilities will be elaborated in this strategy.

XVI. Communications and Visibility

The Spotlight Initiative Communications Strategy will be developed during the inception phase in close collaboration with the EU Delegate in Suva. The Communications function for Spotlight Vanuatu will be based in the Resident Coordinator’s Office. It will complement the Spotlight Initiative to address DV/IPV in

Vanuatu by raising awareness of the profound harm to women and girls. The strategy will aim to influence behavior and attitude change so that people become committed to and engage in action making transformative changes.

The Communications Strategy will have four objectives;

1. Raise awareness of violence against women and girls and its prevalence by publicizing data and supportive faces, creative messaging to key audiences and exhibiting thought leadership on violence against women and girls, media sensitization and training

Key indicators:

- Output indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting
- Percentage of audience with accurate knowledge of the prevalence of violence against women and girls in Vanuatu

2. Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions by funding, sharing and promoting the stories of women and girls whose lives have been positively transformed by Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions

Key indicators:

- Percentage of identified audiences with accurate knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative
- Percentage of identified audiences with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative

3. Provide communications for development support to strengthen Spotlight Initiative's programme design and implementation by influencing the creation and delivery of behaviour-change and culture-shift activities, campaigns and initiatives.

Key indicators:

- Output Indicator 3.2.2: Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping
- Output Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated

4. Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners by coordinating consistent and coherent branding, high-profile endorsements from social influencers, top-tier media placements, organizing publicity events and campaigns.

Key indicators:

- Percentage growth of Spotlight Initiative audiences (segmented)
- Percentage increase in Spotlight Initiative brand recognition

Messages

Consistent, clear and evidence-based messaging is critical to the Initiative's communications efforts.

A set of global messages have been developed by the Secretariat. These messages will be updated periodically. These messages will be adapted to the Vanuatu context using national data.

Audiences

Audience segments will be decided in the development of the Communications and visibility strategy. Potential audiences include Spotlight Initiative programme beneficiaries (women, girls, boys, men), traditional and religious leaders, civil society organizations, government entities, youth groups and networks, UN agencies, EU delegations and development partners. Non-traditional audiences may include the private sector, groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of and non-health/gender government ministries.

The Communications Strategy will guide the design of relevant, evidence-based messages and identifies the most relevant and effective tools to deliver these messages. The television and radio are more engaging and effective in the village communities; newspapers and website are popular means within the urban communities; website and social media guarantees broader reach and international attention, visibility and acknowledgement of all the support from donors and international development partners.

Content

Raising awareness, understanding and engaging people to commit to act against DV/IPV will come through impactful stories of survivors and agents of change; short films in the national language with powerful life changing lessons; detail and captivating images captured in high quality photographs and through creative infographics presenting DV/IPV data in a simple and compelling way. In acknowledging the Spotlight

Initiative, it is important that visibility materials such as banners and other memorabilia will be produced with strict adherence to the branding guidelines.

Channels include: The Spotlight Initiative Website, traditional media, social media including official hashtag #SpotlightEndViolence and Twitter @GlobalSpotlight, Events, National launches, Celebrities and Newsletters. The most appropriate channels for Vanuatu will be developed, under the guidance of the Spotlight Secretariat.

Branding

The Spotlight Initiative has its own distinct brand and identity. Its brand identity is formed from a Fibonacci sequence of circles. Set in the colors of the Sustainable Development Goals, the lightening inner colours give the impression of a spotlight shining into the centre.

The Spotlight Initiative brand identity was jointly developed by the United Nations and the European Union. The Spotlight Initiative brand conforms with UN and EU branding and visibility policies. The Spotlight Initiative brand should not be combined with any other logos or branding elements, including logos of UN agencies or EU delegations.

Spotlight Initiative Brand Guidelines have been developed to support all communications efforts and activities. These Guidelines must be strictly adhered to. Communications officers should contact the Secretariat for additional guidance on co-branding requirements for governments, CSOs or private sector partnerships.

Partnerships

With its limited human resource and financial capacities, it will be almost impossible for any Spotlight Initiative communications effort to be successful without strong and enduring partnerships.

All the highest levels, Spotlight Initiative core agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA), UNICEF and the EU have committed to supporting the Initiative's communications and visibility objectives.

Communications officers are advised to organize and host regular meetings (minimum once a month) with the communications focal points from Spotlight Initiative core agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA), UNICEF and the EU delegation to coordinate content development, messaging and other activities.

Communications staff should also seek opportunities to partner with non-UN actors to increase messaging reach.

Examples of non UN partners may include journalists that write about gender issues, creative and public relations firms and popular private sector brands.

Resources

Communications and visibility in Vanuatu will be managed by the Resident Coordinator's Office (based in Suva) with technical support and training for provided by the Secretariat. Communications activities and campaigns will be cost-shared with UN agencies, and other partners to reduce costs.

The Secretariat will nurture a community of practice for Spotlight Initiative communications focal points, with the goal of sharing experience, identifying challenges and developing capacities to overcome them.

TABLE E – Results Matrix for the Vanuatu Spotlight Initiative

Table E in the Budget Template contains the Results Matrix.

Impact

All women and girls, particularly those most vulnerable, live a life free of violence

The Spotlight Initiative will directly contribute to the achievement of SDG Goal 5.2 and 5.3 on ending all violence against women and girls.

Impact Indicators

Direct

- SDG 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or, sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age; (Tier II, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC)
- SDG 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner since age 15 in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence; (Tier II, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC)

Indirect

- SDG 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18; (Tier II, UNICEF)

Pillars

1. **Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of VAWG and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.**

Outcome 1 Theory of Change (ToC)

If (1) women and VAWG, including domestic violence (DV)/intimate partner violence (IPV), experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to end VAWG, including DV/IPV
 (2) if the implementation of legislations and policies is monitored
 then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG, including DV/IPV, and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls
 because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection (5) laws and programmes that integrate ending VAW, including DV/IPV, into SRH services are developed, implemented and monitored.



Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Vanuatu)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Vanuatu)	Data Source	Means of Verification	Responsible Organization
<p>Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of VAWG and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1 Vanuatu laws and policies on VAWG, including DV/IPV, that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls are evidence-based and in line with international human rights standards and treaty bodies' recommendations⁵⁸ 	<p>Output 1.1 Vanuatu partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including IPV/DV, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1.1 Support to MoJCS to develop laws and/or policies on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls, particularly those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, and are in line with international HR standards Indicator 1.1.2 Number of inquiries conducted by human rights institutions on VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or on gender equality and non-discrimination 	<p>DSPPAC MoJCS (Policies) CSOs Women's Rights Advocates UN Agencies MoJCS DOWA</p>	<p>Existing laws and policies CEDAW, CRC, CRPD and Universal Periodic Review reporting Victims' charter Parliamentary Committees Consultation reports Budget allocation</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

⁵⁸ Progress towards international standards will be measured through an analysis of specific components ("degree to which") as described in the Methodological Notes



	<p>Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion of draft laws and/or policies on VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or on gender equality and non-discrimination, which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates</p> <p>Output 1.2 National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of draft evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, developed that respond to the rights of groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination with M&E frameworks and proposed budgets</i></p>			
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2. National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG and harmful practices, including in other sectors.

Outcome 2 ToC

If (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address VAWG, including DV/IPV
if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV
if (3) national and subnational bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG, including DV/IPV
if (4) adequate budgets are allocated
then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG, including DV/IPV, and other SDG targets into development planning processes,
because (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address VAWG, including DV/IPV

3. Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG, including DV/IPV.

Outcome 3 ToC

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders' engagement, communication and education strategies are carried out in an integrated, consistent and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach to changing negative social norms in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG, including IPV/DV **then** (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at the level of communities, faith-based institutions and at the individual level to prevent VAWG, **because** (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women's sexuality and reproduction.



Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Vanuatu)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Vanuatu)	Data Source	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency
<p>Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG, including DV/IPV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.3 Develop evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner 	<p>Output 3.1 National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1 Draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education programmes in line with international standards</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights⁶⁰</p> <p>Output 3.2 Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, ⁶¹ including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction. 	<p>MoET CSOs Community leaders</p> <p>Schools Sports clubs CSOs</p> <p>MOET</p> <p>Commissioner of Labour</p>	<p>Training manual and reports Media analytics</p> <p>Program reports/ U report surveys Social media Training materials</p> <p>EVAWG Predeparture materials Pre/Post KAP surveys</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNICEF</p>

⁶⁰ Including peer-to-peer, promoting gender transformative and human rights'-based attitudes/beliefs, respectful and equitable relationships and the expression and exercise of their rights, including reproductive rights

⁶¹ Including informing parenting skills around gender socialization through early childhood development programmes



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping. ● Indicator 3.2.3 Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men's violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces 			IOM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indicator 3.2.4 Number of adolescents engaged to promote gender-equitable, respectful and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially through social media. 	CSOs Village Health Workers	Workshop report	UNDP



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4. Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.

Outcome 4 ToC

If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRH services, and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines
(2) if these services are made available and accessible to women and girls
and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice)
then (4) women and girls who experience violence, including DV/IPV, will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted
because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls' access to services have been addressed
(6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women's sexuality and reproduction



Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Vanuatu)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Vanuatu)	Data Sources	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency
<p>Women and girls who experience VAWG, including DV/IPV, use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.1 <i>Proportion of women in Vanuatu, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector</i>⁶². Indicator 4.2. a <i>Number of cases of VAWG, including DV/IPV, in Vanuatu reported to the police, b. proportions of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, c. proportions of cases reported to the police that resulted in</i> 	<p>Output 4.1 Relevant government authorities and women's rights organisations in Vanuatu that have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.1.1 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG, including DV/IPV, response into SRH, education and other services. Indicator 4.1.2 Vanuatu has developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols in line with the guidance and tools for essential services. <p>Output 4.2 Women and girls' survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services,⁶³ including longer term recovery services and opportunities in Vanuatu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girls' survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, that have 	<p>SRH Health Services MoH</p> <p>MOH Village health workers</p>	<p>Referral system assessment report Training reports</p> <p>National GBV Guidelines /Protocols</p> <p>GBV action plans Training reports</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNFPA</p>

⁶² This indicator should be measured for women seeking services *within the past 12 months*, in order to measure progress and change over time—as lifetime prevalence of violence is not a sound measure of change over time.

⁶³



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<p><i>convictions of perpetrators, all during a specific time period (e.g. past 12 months).</i></p>	<p>increased knowledge of and access to quality essential services⁶⁴.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girls' survivors and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased knowledge of and access to accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services.		Program reports
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5. Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG, including DV/IPV, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

Outcome 5 ToC

- if (1) Measurement and methodologies for VAWG, including DV/IPV, data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators)
- (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG, including DV/IPV, data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society
- (4) then laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized
- (5) because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data



Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data source	Means of Verification	Responsible Agencies
<p>Quality, disaggregated and comparable data on different forms of VAWG, including DV/IPV, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 5.1 Vanuatu has globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG, including DV/IPV, collected over time. Indicator 5.2 Vanuatu has publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG, including DV/IPV, at country level. 	<p>Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in Vanuatu⁶⁵ and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 5.1.1 Vanuatu has developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including DV/IPV. <p>Output 5.2 Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including DV/IPV, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target indicators to inform evidence-based decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making 	<p>VNSO DWA Vanuatu Women's Centre SPC UN agencies</p> <p>SPC RUNOs MICS/DHS</p>	<p>Knowledge products Prevalence studies Statistical reports</p> <p>RUNO reports</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNFPA</p>

⁶⁵ Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector



6. **Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV.**

Outcome 6 ToC

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSO, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and (2) the space for women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSO including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, then (4) women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSO will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG, including DV/IPV, policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, because (5) the activism of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSO, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG, including DV/IPV



Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Vanuatu)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Vanuatu)	Data sources	Means of Verification	Responsible Agencies
<p>Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 6.3 Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs in Vanuatu, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV. 	<p>Output 6.3 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation in Samoa have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV. Indicator 6.3.2 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV. 	<p>Individual CSOs</p>	<p>M&E Reports RJUNO Reports CSO Reports NGO Shadow Reports</p>	<p>UNDP</p>



XVII. TABLE F – Programme Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Unit/Person
Contextual risks					
Natural disaster or similar major event, e.g. cyclone, or pandemics diverts attention of funds and other resources.	Medium - 6	Possible - 3	Minor - 2	Ensure that disaster / pandemic risks are identified in all management plans. As there can be increases in VAWG during times of disaster, activity 1.5 focuses on ensuring that there are appropriate policies and training in place for responders and communities vulnerable to disasters	UN agencies in conjunction with Government of Vanuatu (including the Gender & Protection Cluster) and implementing partners.
Negative economic (external or internal) situation, causing financial stress and pressure on Government of Vanuatu, women and communities.	Medium - 6	Possible - 3	Minor - 2	If occurs, instigate cross-agency process to review workplans to mitigate against reduced remittances, increased unemployment, reduced tourism business and so on	Resident Coordinator to monitor in conjunction with Government of Vanuatu.
Lack of involvement of women in key decision making and implementation	Medium - 6	Unlikely - 2	Moderate - 3	As this could create credibility and reputation risk as programming would be less likely to be well -designed and/or implemented, the UN must signal up-front that women are to be heavily involved. (The current UN Resident Coordinator and heads of RUNOs in Vanuatu are women so this provides good role modelling). Regular review and monitoring of the leaders in activities supported by Spotlight Initiative to ensure substantial involvement of women in decision-making and implementation.	RUNOs as part of designing ToRs, assessing responses and monitoring implementation.
Deeply embedded social	High - 9	Possible - 3	Moderate - 3	Use of interventions based on	Resident Coordinator and



<p>norms and culture are difficult to change, and this change takes time</p>				<p>international best practices. Building of shared understanding and increased knowledge among implementing agencies (see activities 3.2, 4.1, 4.2; also 2.4, 2.5, 3.3, 6.1) to ensure agencies are well-placed to deliver programming that can tackle these norms, and that these organisations and programs do not perpetuate or reinforce negative norms, Ongoing education and a strong well-resourced communications platform and messaging.</p>	<p>steering committee.</p>
<p>Perception of human rights including women's rights as 'foreign concepts' to be politicized, causing backlash against promotion of rights</p>	<p>High - 12</p>	<p>Possible - 3</p>	<p>Major - 4</p>	<p>Establish and maintain close working relationships with multiple Government departments and agencies, VCC and the media to ensure that Spotlight activities are locally owned rather than seen as imposed from 'outside'. Engagement with all sectors of society to identify, understand and challenge existing negative norms</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator and steering committee.</p>
<p>Senior officials in positions of power and formal authority at national and subnational levels in institutions with IPV/DV mandates are perpetrators of violence</p>	<p>High - 12</p>	<p>Likely - 4</p>	<p>Moderate - 3</p>	<p>Establish and maintain close working relationships with leadership at key institutions. Ensure activities to support shared understanding and increased knowledge among implementing agencies (see activities 3.2, 4.1, 4.2; also 2.4, 2.5, 3.3, 6.1) include leadership in these as appropriate</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator and steering committee</p>
<p>Programmatic risks</p>					
<p>Prevention activities and increased public awareness and discussion leads to increased rates of reporting of IPV/DV</p>	<p>High - 12</p>	<p>Possible - 3</p>	<p>Major - 4</p>	<p>Increasing awareness and accessibility of available responses services before and in tandem with increasing public awareness and discussion. Regular monitoring of reporting of IPV/DV (activities 5.1 and 5.2) and revision of agency workplans and government and donor advocacy as needed to increase</p>	<p>Government of Vanuatu, Government of Vanuatu, RUNOs and implementing agencies</p>



	High - 12	Likely - 4	Moderate - 3	<p>Prevention activities and increased public awareness and discussion lead to increased demand for support services, yet planned improvements to accessibility and quality of services do not progress, and established agencies who take a survivor-centred human rights approach may not receive adequate core support as reporting continue to grow</p>	<p>response in areas/among populations of increased needs</p>	<p>Government of Vanuatu, RUNOs and implementing agencies</p>
<p>Those receiving first reports of violence and those responding to these provide response without sufficient training or support, resulting in poor service delivery that creates further harm to IPV/DV victims/survivors</p>	High - 16	Likely - 4	Major - 4	<p>Improving individuals and organisations ability to understand and respond appropriately to initial reports of violence (see activities 3.2, 4.2) Development of victim's charter to describe victim rights and service responsibility (activity 1.4) to ensure services are clear on the expectations of service delivery. Increased provision of case management and victim support services (activity 4.4, 2.3 and support for first responders (activity 4.9). Sequence activities so that improvements to response services to occur before and alongside delivery of prevention and awareness activities.</p>	<p>RUNOs and implementing agencies,</p>	
<p>Implementing agencies and groups being reached (e.g. chiefs and religious leaders, policy makers) do not adequately participate in the program (or reject them entirely)</p>	High - 12	Possible - 3	Major -	<p>Use of interventions based on international best practices. Building of shared understanding and increased knowledge among implementing agencies (see activities 3.2, 4.1, 4.2; also 2.4, 2.5, 3.3, 6.1) to ensure agencies are well-placed to plan for and respond to any resistance encountered (e.g. ensuring have credibility with those being reached)</p>	<p>RUNOs and implementing agencies</p>	



Those providing first response support to survivors experience increased threats of and actual violence from perpetrators	High – 9	Possible 3	Moderate - 3	Increased support for front-line staff (activity 4.9). Regular program monitoring of threats and violence to responders to ensure any increase is identified and actions taken to reduce this risk (e.g. increased engagement with the local police service)	RUNOs and implementing agencies, Government of Vanuatu (particularly police)
Lack of sufficient and quality counselling and other services and programmes for perpetrators (typically male).	High – 16	Likely - 4	Major - 4	This risk of lack of improvement in changing the socio-norm for men (so they repeat offending) is a complex issue. While it may be out of scope for Spotlight, the programme can work with FBOs and others to make changes.	RUNOs and implementing agencies, Government of Vanuatu
Institutional risks					
Lack of political will that filters down to institutional stakeholders.	High – 9	Possible - 3	Moderate - 3	Establish and maintain close working relationships with leadership of relevant Government departments and agencies. Comprehensive communications and visibility strategy including engagement with the media (see activity 3.3) to hold leaders to account on preventing and responding to IPV/DV.	Resident Coordinator to hold Government of Vanuatu to account and use the governance body to hold institutions accountable.
Lack of governance oversight and leadership and/or weak institutional structures and governance.	High – 9	Possible -3	Moderate - 3	Frequent meetings, robust agendas and documentation with well-prepared Steering Committee members – the committee must have genuine influence. Building of shared understanding and increased knowledge among members of the steering committee.	Chair of Steering Committee (the Resident Coordinator) in association with all members of the group.
Agencies unable or unwilling to improve data collection and use (including disaggregation) and sharing of data	Medium - 6	Possible -3	Minor - 2	Ongoing advocacy for the importance of collecting and sharing high quality, disaggregated data in a timely matter to inform decision-making. Specific funding to support these activities (see Pillar 5)	RUNOs and implementing agencies including the Government of Vanuatu
High turnover of personnel within implementing agencies	High - 9	Possible - 3	Moderate - 3	Establish and maintain close working relationships with all levels of implementing agencies to ensure institutional ownership and 'buy' in (so	RUNOs and implementing agencies



<p>Legal, regulatory environment does not move quickly as a policy and planning work takes time and there are competing priorities.</p>	<p>Medium - 6</p>	<p>Possible - 3</p>	<p>Minor - 2</p>	<p>efforts are not 'personality driven'). Establish what is essential to have in place in the legal and regulatory environment to allow programme to proceed, without compromising overall integrity of the Spotlight Initiative</p>	<p>RUNOs</p>
<p>Fiduciary risks</p>					
<p>Insufficient funding and/or poor value for money.</p>	<p>High - 12</p>	<p>Likely - 4</p>	<p>Moderate - 3</p>	<p>Keep scope of activities realistic and focus on doing fewer things to a higher quality so as to have greater long-term impact.</p>	<p>RUNOs and preparation of clear ToRs, robust assessment of proposals and manage contracts with results in mind.</p>
<p>Inability to maintain financial sustainability at end of Spotlight Initiative.</p>	<p>High - 16</p>	<p>Likely - 4</p>	<p>Major - 4</p>	<p>Design all activities with consideration of if/how these can be continued beyond the Spotlight Initiative or what will remain once Spotlight funding ceases. Realistic scope and accurate costings of all activities. Build commitment of implementing agencies to address IPV/DV by ensuring they have some 'skin in the game' (in kind or cash). Establish and maintain close working relationships with all implementing agencies and particularly Government departments and agencies, with regular discussion of current progress and plans for the post-Spotlight period</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator to advocate with Government of Vanuatu, and to facilitate discussions with other development partners.</p>
<p>Poor management or mis-management of funds.</p>	<p>Medium - 6</p>	<p>Unlikely - 2</p>	<p>Moderate - 3</p>	<p>Robust budgets (costed against Pillar activities) and reporting documentation, due diligence process on all implementing partners prior to receiving funds. Strong leadership and zero tolerance of any unethical practices. Processes developed to ensure appropriate release of funds to higher risk and smaller/newer implementing agencies to allow them to proceed with programming while</p>	<p>RUNOs</p>



					minimising risk of poor management of funds.
<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ongoing support and commitment from high levels of Government leadership down through government agencies and into the private sector and communities – at village level but also the church and CSOs – to ensure sustainable impact. ✓ Ongoing funding from within Government of Vanuatu, other development partners, CSOs and communities themselves will be ongoing – behaviour change is a resource-intensive 'long haul' process ✓ A multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach is embraced by everyone. This is not a time to work in silos. ✓ Vanuatuan society is committed to change (including a zero tolerance to IPV/DV) and accepts what needs to be embraced to achieve success. 					

The risk-management methodology is depicted below, where the risk level is measured as the product of Likelihood and Consequence.

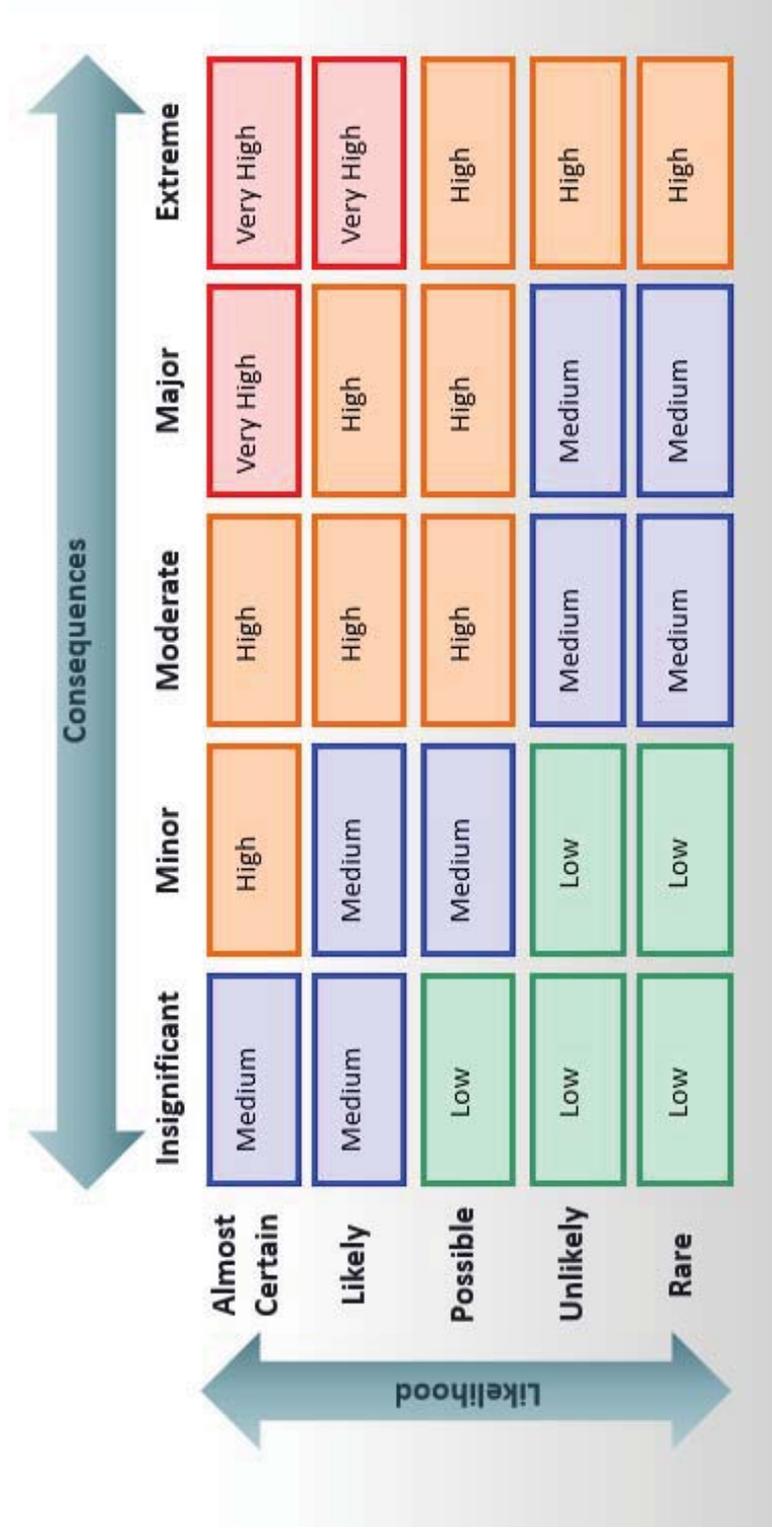


Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	Extreme	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	Major	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
Possibly	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	Minor	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	Insignificant	An event leading to limited damage or disruption
Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently		

Consequences					Level of risk	Result
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)	
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)	Very High Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)	High Immediate action required by senior/executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)	Medium Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)	Low Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)	



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XVIII. TABLE 3: BUDGETS and COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

see excel document attached.

Once finalised, the following tables will be incorporated to this document.

Table 3 A – 4-YEAR WORK PLAN

Table 3 B – BUDGET BY UNDG CATEGORY

Table 3 C – BUDGET BY OUTCOME

Table 3 D – MENU OF PILLARS/OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

Table 3 E – RESULTS FRAMEWORK

XIX. Annexes

ANNEX 1: Multi-stakeholder engagement in the Country Programme development process

For each meaningful consultation undertaken, including validation workshops, provide the list of stakeholders engaged in the Country Programme Development process and their key recommendations following this format.

Consultation Workshop 1: 18 June 2019

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society organisation, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)
Women Against Crime & Corruption (WACC)	Jenny Ligo	CSO
Women Against Crime & Corruption (WACC)	Dr. Andrina KL Thomas	CSO
Humanitarian Specialist Patient Support	Nasuvén Enares	CSO
Vanuatu Widow's Association	Lucy Sandy	CSO
Vanuatu Widow's Association	Mary Lini	CSO
Pentecost Women's Association	Blandine Boulekone	CSO
Kivhans Indigenous Vanuatu Women & Girls Human Rights Association	Maryanne Bani	CSO
Human Capacity Development International	Astrid Kersten	CSO
Human Capacity Development International	Carren Bough	CSO
Sista	Yasmine Bjornum	CSO
Sista	Kali Regenvanu (volunteer)	CSO
Strong Fiuja	Nikita Taiwia	CSO
Strong Fiuja	Shina Manmelin	CSO
Vanuatu Women's Centre	Merelyn Tahí	CSO
VPRIDE	Gigi Baxter	CSO
Wan Smolbag (WSB)	Jodi Devine	CSO
Save the Children Vanuatu	Peter Goodfellow	CSO
CARE	Megan Chisholm	CSO
CARE	Lisa Thomas	CSO
Vanuatu Climate Action Network / Oxfam	Willy Missack	CSO
Vanuatu Volleyball Federation	Jill Scanlon	CSO
Vanuatu National Youth Council	Regina Peter	CSO
Natora Consulting	Heidi Tyedmers	Independent consultant
Vanuatu Australia Policing and Justice Program	Linda Aru	Aid Program
Vanuatu Australia Policing and Justice Program	Polly Walker – Dorrás	Aid Program
Department of Strategic Policy Planning and Aid Coordination, Prime Minister's	Wycliffe Bakeo	Government



Office		
Office of the Public Prosecutor	Josiah Naigulevu, Public Prosecutor	Government
Office of the Public Prosecutor	Michelline Tasso	Government
Office of the Public Prosecutor	Betina Ngwele	Government
Ministry of Justice and Community Services	Dorosday Kenneth-Watson, DG	Government
Ministry of Justice and Community Services	Louise Nasak	Government
Ministry of Justice and Community Services	James Anga	Government
Department of Women's Affairs	Rothina Ilo-Noka	Government
Department of Women's Affairs	Seman Dalesa	Government
Ministry of Youth and Sport	Henry Vira, DG	Government
Ministry of Youth and Sport	Felicity Jansomis	Government
Department of Labour	Murielle Meltenoven, Commissioner	Government
DFAT Australia	Bertha Pakoasongi	Bilateral Partner
DFAT Australia	Renie Anderson	Bilateral Partner
MFAT New Zealand	Simon Donald	Bilateral Partner
WHO	Tsogy Bayandorj	UN
UNRC	Roslyn Arthur	UN
UNDP / GEPSOP	Leah Nimoho	UN
UNDP (Fiji)	Julie van Dassen	UN
UNDP	Pioni Willie	UN
UNDP	Donald Wouloseje	UN
UNFPA (Fiji)	Alex Robinson	UN
UNFPA	Emily Deed	UN
UNFPA	Patience Tosso	UN
UNICEF	David Malakay	UN
UNICEF	Rebecca Olul	UN
UNICEF	Joemela Simeon	UN
UNWomen (Fiji)	Sarah Boxall	UN
UNWomen	Christina Bare Karae	UN
UNWomen	Betty Zinner-Toa	UN

Key Recommendations from consultation workshop:

Mainstreaming interventions through existing mechanisms and networks

- Spotlight should focus on utilizing mechanisms that have a wider reach to be able to reach women and girls in the remote communities to ensure we “leave no one behind”;
- Programming should address the issue of ownership and sustainability so that the issue of VAWG is given the visibility and sustainability that it deserves;

Coordination

- CSOs have been running with the EVAWG programme for many years but Government has a role



to ensure that the issue of EVAWG is mainstreamed develop a whole of Government approach to be coordinated by DSPPAC

- Vanuatu Government – CSO Partnership to address the Spotlight Pillars: There needs to be clarity on CSOs and Government programming and how this will be coordinated and implemented;
- Need to consider the role of the churches and faith-based organisation and how this will be envisaged particularly in building the institutions.
- EU and UN systems are complicated for civil society and grass roots organisations to access and manage funding. Access of funds has always been biased towards the larger organisations;
- If there is a grassroots org that has institutional capacity, how we can increase their network and share that capacity or replicate it across other grassroots organizations?

Consultation Meetings 24 June to 1 July 2019

Date	Name	Organisation	Role
24/6/19	Peter Goodfellow	Save the Children	Program Quality & Design
24/6/19	Bethany Boyer-Rechlin	World Vision	Grants Acquisition Manager
24/6/19	Millie Greaves	World Vision	Senior Program Manager - Gender
24/6/19	Shanna Ligo	World Vision	Technical Support, Gender
24/6/19	Nasuvén Enares	Humanitarian Specialist Patient Support	Founder
24/6/19	Lisa Faerua	Oxfam	Country Director
24/6/19	Amos Kalo	Oxfam	Program Manager
24/6/19	Jacqui De Gaillande	Vanuatu Red Cross	CEO
24/6/19	Shina Manmelin	Vanuatu Red Cross	Gender, Child Protection and Inclusion Officer
25/6/19	Nikita Taiwia	Strong Fiuja	Founder, CEO
25/6/19	Yasmine Bjornum	Sista	Founder, CEO
25/6/19	Rothina Ilo Noka	Department of Women's Affairs (DWA)	Director
25/6/19	Seman Dalesa	Department of Women's Affairs (DWA)	Women's Policy Planner
25/6/19	Celine Bareus	Department of Women's Affairs (DWA)	Celine Barcus
25/6/29	Dawn Reuben	Ministry of Education of Training (MOET)	Child Safeguarding and Gender Equity Focal Point
25/6/19	Merilyn Tahī	Vanuatu Women's Centre	Director
25/6/19	Lisa Laban	Vanuatu Women's Centre	Finance & Office Manager
26/6/19	Oscar Joseph	Vanuatu Family Health Association	SPRINT Program
26/6/19	Dorosday Kenneth-Watson	Ministry of Justice and Community Services	Director General
26/6/19	Louise Nasak	Ministry of Justice and Community Services	Capacity Development
26/6/19	James Anga	Ministry of Justice and Community Services	Child Desk Officer
26/6/19	Jeanette Morris	Ministry of Justice and Community Services	Disability Desk Officer
26/6/19	Humphrey Tamata	Ministry of Justice and Community Services	Customary Land Management
26/6/19	Lawson Samuel	Vanuatu Law Commission	Commissioner



Spotlight Initiative

To eliminate violence against women and girls

26/6/19	Polly Walker-Dorras	Vanuatu Australia Policing and Justice Program	Community Services and A2J
26/6/19	Linda Aru	Vanuatu Australia Policing and Justice Program	Community Services and A2J
26/6/19	Annie Dares	Vanuatu Australia Policing and Justice Program	Community Partnerships
26/6/19	Josiah Naigulevu	Office of the Public Prosecutor	Public Prosecutor
26/6/19	Johnny Marango	Department of Correctional Services	Director
26/6/19	Donna Pune-Narai	Regional Rights Resource Team/SPC	Country Focal Officer
26/6/19	Wendy Niptik	Judiciary of the Republic of Vanuatu	Judicial Development and Training
26/6/19	Astrid Kersten	Human Capacity Development International	Founder
26/6/19	Maryanne Bani	Kivhans Indigenous Women and Girls Human Rights Association Movement	Founder
26/6/19	Leah Nimoho	UNDP / GEPSOP	Project Officer, Small Grants
26/6/19	Sherryl Mahina	UNDP / GEPSOP	Program Assistant
27/6/19	Judith Iakavai	Vanuatu Society for People with Disability	Program Manager
27/6/19	Nimarta Khuman	Department of Women's Affairs/UNWomen	Gender and Protection Advisor
27/6/19	Gideons Mael	UNFPA	Programme Analyst
27/6/19	Emily Deed	UNFPA	SRH Specialist
27/6/19	Rebecca Olul	UNICEF	Communications Officer
27/6/19	Joemela Simeon	UNICEF	Child Protection Officer
27/6/19	Brigitte Sonnois	UNICEF (Fiji)	Chief Child Protection
27/6/19	Sradda Thapa	IOM	Project Development Assistant
27/6/19	Roslyn Arthur David	UNRC	UN Coordination Officer
27/6/19	Donald Wouloseje	UNDP	Programme Analyst
27/6/19	Shirley Laban Tokon	UNDP	Programme Analyst
27/6/19	Betty Zinner-Toa	UNWomen	Country Programme Coordinator
27/6/19	Corneliu Eftodi	UNWomen (Fiji)	Deputy Programme Manager EAW
27/6/19	Alex Robinson	UNFPA (Fiji)	Programme Specialist, GBV
27/6/19	Peter Walker	Wan Smolbag	Founder and Director
27/6/19	Jodi Devine	Wan Smolbag	Projects Manager
27/6/19	Willy Missack	Vanuatu Climate Action Network/Oxfam	PACCCIL Coordinator
27/6/19	Vincent Lunabek	Judiciary of the Republic of Vanuatu	Chief Justice
27/6/19	Gigi Baxter	VPride	Executive Director
27/6/19	Debbie Masauvakalo	Vanuatu Volleyball Federation/Volley4Change	Manager



27/6/19	Jill Scanlon	Vanuatu Volleyball Federation/Volley4Change	Media, Comms, Partnerships
27/6/19	Joe Kalo	National Youth Council	Coordinator
27/6/19	Felicity Jansonius	National Youth Council	Volunteer
27/6/19	Francis Herman	Vanuatu Broadcasting & Television Corp	CEO
28/6/19	Lily Joel	Family Protection Unit, Vanuatu Police Force	Acting Officer in Charge
28/6/19	James Aru	Vanuatu Police Force	National Crime Prevention Coordinator
28/6/19	Reyndol Ala	Crime Prevention Unit, Vanuatu Police Force	Crime Prevention Officer
28/6/19	Cathy McWilliam	DFAT Australia	First Secretary, Education and Safer Communities
28/6/19	Bertha Pakoasongi	DFAT Australia	Senior Program Manager
28/6/19	Renie Anderson	DFAT Australia	Program Manager – Safer Communities
28/6/19	Simon Donald	MFAT New Zealand	First Secretary, Development
28/6/19	Minnie Takaro	MFAT New Zealand	Program Manager
1/7/19	Caleb Garae	Ministry of Health	National Programme Manager HIV
1/7/19	Tsogy Bayandorj	WHO	Non Communicable Diseases
1/7/19	Chris Hagarty	Ministry of Health	Public Health System Strengthening Advisor
1/7/19	Jean Pierre Tom	Malvatumauri National Council of Chiefs	CEO
Written	Anne Pakoa	Vanuatu Human Rights Coalition	Founder and Secretariat
Phone	Loyda Santolaria	Clinical Psychologist	Crisis Counselling and GBV

Summary of Recommendations from stakeholder engagement meetings:

Laws and policies consider a mechanism for assessing the broader policy and legislative space around sexual harassment, GBV and IPV in the workplace, gender equality, disability and LGBTQI inclusion, and child rights focusing on the IMPLEMENTATION of policies and legislation.

Assessing the cost of implementing key laws and policies (e.g. Family Protection Act, but there could be others) was identified as a key priority of government. This is also about seeking to mainstream this key work into government budgets and processes.

Prevention - address drivers of violence and focus on young people including beliefs and power structures. Role of women and youth in decision making. Directly address cultural and societal norms that condone violence, everyday violence, and patriarchal norms as a form of violence - and particularly the impact of all of these on children.

Awareness raising - among communities, about the work of the justice sector and law itself to be incorporated into prevention work.

Adopt a relatively consistent – rights-based - approach, that is led by government, but also includes CSOs. Strengthening and expanding essential services and pathways for access.

Services: Improve coordination and develop a victim centred approach; highlight the need for a broader and more **holistic and joined up approach** across all sectors and actors (including government services and CSOs)

Develop a victim's charter



Create a Victim Support Unit and/or dedicated **Victim’s Advocates** – this is needed at key points of victim interface with the system (Office of the Public Prosecutor, in the Courts, the police)

Ensure the **particular needs of vulnerable victims** (e.g. children, people with disabilities, and the LGBTQI community need to be taken into consideration in the provision of any victims services)

Create more victim-friendly – and safe – service spaces.

A **need for trained counsellors** who can provide crisis counselling, and psycho-social support in a way that is attentive to issues of sexual violence and abuse, and who are trained to work with **diverse communities**.

Co-related issues of poverty, and women and young women’s agency around their sexual and reproductive rights to be incorporated

Capacity building: Training of **existing, relevant networks** (e.g. Disability Civil Society Membership, Gender Protection Cluster).

Engaging with **provincial authorities**, including politicians and public servants – from Secretary Generals, and Provincial Councillors, to members of the Technical Advisory Groups in each province, to Local Area Secretaries, and Local Area Council members.

Faith leaders and community leaders (particularly men, but not excluding women community leaders) at the national but also, and in a more focused way at the provincial level.

Information and data: Information about key essential service providers should be available to the public in multiple formats

Strengthen data gathering systems and make them more consistent. Update prevalence data as the last major study a decade old. **Existing reports, mapping exercises, research and other relevant donor funded information and relevant legislation** relating to GBV, child protection and IPV in Vanuatu should be **curated** and **collected** in one key place and made available online, to avoid duplication and to build on existing approaches and information gathering exercises. Work with Wan Smolbag and Sista online magazine who are using **innovative multi-media and creative approaches** to share information and engage in varied approaches to social norms change in light of Spotlight’s interest in engaging in media and communications work about EVAWG.

Consultation Workshop 2: Spotlight Validation Workshop 2 July 2019

Name of organisation/agency	Type of organisation
Vanuatu Women’s Centre	CSO
Strong Fiuja	CSO
Sista	CSO
Tongoa Shepherds Women’s Association	CSO
Further Arts	CSO
Women Against Crime and Corruption	CSO
Kivhans Indigenous Vanuatu Women & Girls Human Rights Association	CSO
Human Capacity Development International	CSO
Vanuatu Family Health Association	CSO
VPride	CSO
Humanitarian Specialist Patient Support	CSO
Vanuatu Widow’s Association	CSO
Pentecost Women’s Association/Activ	CSO
Conference of Churches of Christ in Vanuatu	CSO
Ntalpuk Ning Epang Faum Association	CSO
Vanuatu Internet Governance Forum	CSO
Save the Children Vanuatu	CSO
World Vision	CSO
Red Cross	CSO

CARE	CSO
Ministry of Justice and Community Services	Government
Ministry of Education and Training	Government
Office of the Public Prosecutor	Government
DFAT	Bilateral Partner
UNDP	UN
UNFPA	UN
UN Women	UN
UNICEF	UN
UN RC	UN
XLR8 Vanuatu	?
PIS FCC	?
Halami Association	?
NP Rep	?
PUMCW	?
HSPS	?

Summary of Key Points from the Validation Workshop:

There was a strong sense that common principles are important to stakeholders in Vanuatu around EVAWG programming. These are in line with the principles of Spotlight and international good practice, and included ensuring that any approach is:

- Rights-based and feminist (clearly addressing underlying issues of patriarchy/patriarchal culture)
- Safe and ethical, and guided by principles of safety, confidentiality, respect and non-discrimination
- Gender transformative (including working with men and boys)

Stakeholders were supportive overall of the priority areas presented, with most suggested areas of work under each pillar endorsed by most participants, although there was a concern that the approach taken must be coherent, holistic and well-integrated.

There was a view across several stakeholders that work supported by Spotlight must take into consideration initiatives that are currently underway, and any associated learning – and build on this work. It was emphasised again that government should take the lead on EVAWG. Feedback from this session was actively incorporated into the Spotlight design.

ANNEX 2: Communication and Visibility Plan

UN agencies to complete

Kindly consult the [Communications and Visibility Guide](#) before developing your plan:

A- Objectives

1. Overall communication objectives

2. Messages

Within the country where the action is implemented.

3. Audiences

Examples of audiences to segment:

E.g. Spotlight Initiative programme beneficiaries (women, girls, boys, men), traditional and religious leaders, civil society organizations, government entities, youth groups and networks, UN agencies, EU delegations and development partners.

B- Communication Activities

4. Content production

Include details of the nature, roles and responsibilities for delivering high-quality content including stories, videos, photography, infographics, print and publications.

5. Channels

Include details of advantages of particular tools (website, media, social media, events, celebrities, newsletters, etc.) in the local context.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

Include indicators and measures objectives and activities.

7. Provisions for feedback (when applicable)

Give details of assessment forms or other means used to get feedback on the activity from participants.

C- Resources

8. Human Resources

Person/days required to implement the communication activities;

Members of the management team responsible for communication activities.

9. Financial resources

Budget required to implement the communication activities (in absolute figures and as a percentage of the overall budget for the Country Programme).

10. Partnerships

List communications partners, including RUNOs, private sector, UNICs etc.

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-3)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: VANUATU

Outcome	Output	Outcome/Output Description	TIME FRAME			PLANNED BUDGET				Recipient UN organization	Implementing Partners (only with transfer of funds) (clearly label Gov't and Civil Society)	
			Y1	Y2	Y3	PHASE I (Year 1-2)			PHASE II (Year 3)			TOTAL
						Spotlight Phase I USD	Agency Contributions (CORE only) Phase I USD	Total Funded Cost Phase I USD	ESTIMATED UNFUNDED GAP, USD (Year 3) Spotlight EU funding, donors and Agency contributions			ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, USD (year 1-3)
A. PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS												
1	OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans											
1	1.1	Output 1.1 National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations	x	x	x	30,000	-	30,000	12,000	42,000	Lead: UNDP TA Support: UNFPA, UNICEF	MoJCS, all Ministries
Sub-total Outcome 1:						30,000	-	30,000	12,000	42,000		
2	OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors											
2	2.3	Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including DV/IPV	x	x	x	229,991	-	229,991	73,500	303,491	UNDP	N/A
Sub-total Outcome 2:						229,991	-	229,991	73,500	303,491		
3	OUTCOME 3: Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices											
3	3.1	Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings	x	x	x	176,000	-	176,000	51,600	227,600	UNFPA	MOET/IPPF
3	3.2	Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful	x	x	x	465,000	60,000	525,000	357,500	882,500	UNICEF/IOM	Dept of Labour/CSOs
Sub-total Outcome 3:						641,000	60,000	701,000	409,100	1,110,100		
4	OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence											
4	4.1	Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination	x	x	x	304,400	-	304,400	91,320	395,720	Lead: UNFPA TA Support: UNDP, UN Women, IOM, UNICEF	MOH/CSOs/MojCS
4	4.2	Output 4.2: Women and girls' survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities	x	x	x	156,000	-	156,000	46,800	202,800	UNDP	IPPF
Sub-total Outcome 4:						460,400	-	460,400	138,120	598,520		
5	OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes											
5	5.1	Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes	x	x	x	157,000	-	157,000	47,100	204,100	Lead: UNFPA TA Support: UNDP, UNICEF, IOM	SPC/VSNO/MOH

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-3)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: VANUATU

Outcome	Output	Outcome/Output Description	TIME FRAME			PLANNED BUDGET					Recipient UN organization	Implementing Partners (only with transfer of funds) (clearly label Gov't and Civil Society)
			Y1	Y2	Y3	PHASE I (Year 1-2)			PHASE II (Year 3)	TOTAL		
						Spotlight Phase I USD	Agency Contributions (CORE only) Phase I USD	Total Funded Cost Phase I USD	ESTIMATED UNFUNDED GAP, USD (Year 3) Spotlight EU funding, donors and Agency contributions	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, USD (year 1-3)		
5	5.2	Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including DV/IPV, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making	x	x	x	60,000	-	60,000	18,000	78,000	Lead: UNFPA TA Support: UNDP, UNICEF, IOM	SPC/VNSO/MOH
Sub-total Outcome 5:						217,000	-	217,000	65,100	282,100		
6	OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG											
6	6.3	Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV	x	x	x	204,000	-	204,000	61,200	265,200	Lead: UNDP TA Support: UNFPA, UNICEF	CSOs
Sub-total Outcome 6:						204,000	-	204,000	61,200	265,200		
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS						1,782,391	60,000	1,842,391	759,020	2,601,411		
B. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (Project Office Costs)												
UNDP (incl RCO)												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	74,855	62,586	137,441	68,721	206,162	UNDP	N/A
UN Women												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	UN WOMEN	N/A
UNFPA												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	367,949	88,456	456,405	228,202	684,607	UNFPA	N/A
UNICEF												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	12,000	81,000	93,000	74,400	167,400	UNICEF	N/A
IOM												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	29,627	18,000	47,627	23,814	71,441	IOM	N/A
EVALUATION												
N/A	N/A	Evaluation	x	x	x	46,262	-	46,262	23,131	69,393	UNFPA	N/A
TOTAL PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS						530,693	250,042	780,735	418,268	1,199,003		
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS*						2,313,084	310,042	2,623,126	1,177,288	3,800,414		
Total Indirect Support Cost (7%)*						161,916		161,916		161,916		
TOTAL COSTS						2,475,000	310,042	2,785,042	1,177,288	3,962,330		

Table B - BUDGET by UNDG CATEGORIES and SUMMARY BY OUTCOME (Phase I: Years 1-2)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: VANUATU

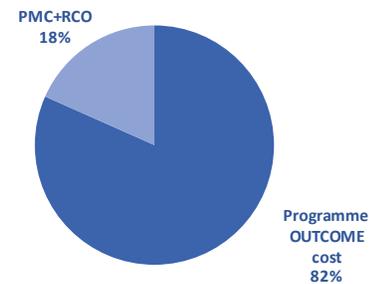
UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNFPA		UNICEF		IOM		TOTAL USD		TOTAL % by UNDG category
	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	
1. Staff and other personnel	18,139	48,586	355,949	88,456	-	71,000	11,582	18,000	385,670	226,042	17%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	5,000	-	6,000	-	-	-	95,000	-	106,000	-	5%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4. Contractual services	88,584	-	96,662	-	100,000	-	144,991	-	430,237	-	19%
5. Travel	60,133	-	10,000	-	12,000	-	1,245	-	83,377	-	4%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	412,000	-	579,000	-	300,000	60,000	-	-	1,291,000	60,000	56%
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	-	14,000	-	-	-	10,000	16,800	-	16,800	24,000	1%
Total Direct Costs	583,855	62,586	1,047,611	88,456	412,000	141,000	269,618	18,000	2,313,084	310,042	93%
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	40,870	-	73,333	-	28,840	-	18,873	-	161,916	-	7%
TOTAL Costs	624,725	62,586	1,120,944	88,456	440,840	141,000	288,491	18,000	2,475,000	310,042	100%

SUMMARY BY OUTCOME

OUTCOME/PILLAR	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	IOM	TOTAL USD
	Spotlight	Spotlight	Spotlight	Spotlight	Spotlight
OUTCOME 1	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
OUTCOME 2	55,000	-	-	174,991	229,991
OUTCOME 3	-	176,000	400,000	65,000	641,000
OUTCOME 4	224,000	236,400	-	-	460,400
OUTCOME 5	-	217,000	-	-	217,000
OUTCOME 6	200,000	4,000	-	-	204,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS	509,000	633,400	400,000	239,991	1,782,391
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	18,139	365,949	12,000	28,382	424,470
RCO (without COMMs)	-	-	-	-	-
EVALUATION and COMMs	-	48,262	-	-	48,262
PREFUNDING	56,716	-	-	1,245	57,961
Total Direct Costs	583,855	1,047,611	412,000	269,618	2,313,084
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	40,870	73,333	28,840	18,873	161,916
TOTAL Costs	624,725	1,120,944	440,840	288,491	2,475,000

Programme OUTCOME cost	1,888,614
PMC+RCO	424,470
TOTAL	2,313,084

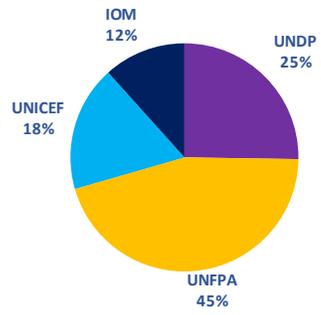
Distribution of Programme Outcome Costs vs Programme Management Costs



INVESTMENT by AGENCY

Table B - BUDGET by UNDG CATEGORIES and SUMMARY BY OUTCOME (Phase I: Years 1-2)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: VANUATU



INVESTMENT by PILLAR

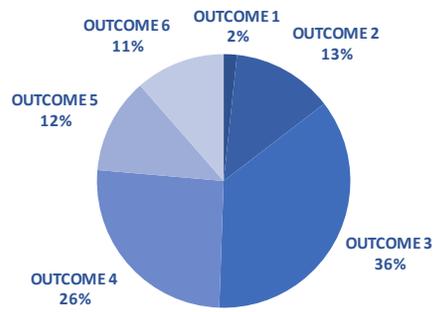


Table C- BUDGET BY OUTCOME - Phase I (year 1-2)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: VANUATU

O u t c o m e	O u t l i n e	A c t i v i t y	Budget Lines	RUNO (drop down menu)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
A. PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS														
OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans														
Output 1.1 National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations														
Activity 1.1.1: Support to coordinate with relevant ministries and agencies in the review and development of legislation and policies on GBV response and Prevention.														
1	1.1	1.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$5,000	2	Lump Sum	6	10,000	10,000		Support to MoJCS to coordinate with relevant ministries, agencies and civil society in the review and development of legislation and policies on GBV response and prevention, including analysis of the broader legislative and policy space for consistent rights-based approaches across all agencies and alignment with CEDAW, eg. Control of Marriage Act, Maintenance of Children Act , Evidence Act and others. Consultations will include an examination of how the laws will be implemented, and what is needed to turn policy into real, meaningful action.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 1.1.1:										10,000	10,000	0		
Activity 1.1.2: Victims' Charter developed.														
1	1.1	1.1.2	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$20,000	1	Lump Sum	4	20,000	20,000		As above	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 1.1.2:										20,000	20,000	0		
Sub-Total Output 1.1:										30,000	30,000	0		
Sub-Total OUTCOME 1:										30,000	30,000	0		
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors														
Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including DV/IPV														
Activity 2.3.1: Strengthen the capacity of NDMO to integrate VAWG in emergency planning and responses														
2	2.3	2.3.1	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	IOM	1.0	\$25,000	1	Lump sum	2	25,000	25,000		Costs for printing training materials for NDMO and Workshops venue and catering costs for the development and validation of the SOPs and training material	Other
2	2.3	2.3.1	Contractual Services	IOM	1.0	\$333	270	Days	4	89,991	89,991		Consultant to conduct consultation with Ministry of Climate Change and NDMO, provincial disaster management authorities and support GBV capacity building in CCCM and displacement management including development of SOPs and training manuals.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
2	2.3	2.3.1	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	IOM	1.0	\$60,000	1	Lump sum	2	60,000	60,000		Capacity building trainings and materials on use of the SOPs and training manual in data collection tools and data flows at national and sub national levels	Other
Sub-Total Activity 2.3.1:										174,991	174,991	0		
Activity 2.3.2 Conduct budget analysis from a gender perspective for MPs														
2	2.3	2.3.2	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	UNDP	2.0	\$2,500	1	Day	2	5,000	5,000		Venue for the briefing of Parliamentarians	Other
2	2.3	2.3.2	Travel	UNDP	1.0	\$20,000	1	Lump sum	5	20,000	20,000		Travel and DSA for Parliamentarian researchers to contribute to the gender dimension of the budget analysis with the Parliament in Vanuatu	Other
Sub-Total Activity 2.3.2:										25,000	25,000	0		
Activity 2.3.3: Support to Parliamentary committees to effectively mainstream gender through the oversight and legislative role (ie. Accountability role and review of existing legislation of international treaties and conventions)														
2	2.3	2.3.3	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$15,000	1	Lump sum	4	15,000	15,000		Travel and DSA for experts	Payment to an Individual Consultant
2	2.3	2.3.3	Travel	UNDP	1.0	\$15,000	1	Lump sum	5	15,000	15,000		Venue for trainings and briefing sessions	Other
Sub-Total Activity 2.3.3:										30,000	30,000	0		
Sub Total Output 2.3										229,991	229,991	0		
Sub-Total OUTCOME 2:										229,991	229,991	0		
OUTCOME 3: Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices														
Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings														
Activity 3.1.1: Deliver Out-of-school programmes that include community-based training and education														

Table C- BUDGET BY OUTCOME - Phase I (year 1-2)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: VANUATU

Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Lines	RUNO (drop down menu)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
3	3.1	3.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	4.0	\$10,000	1	LUMP SUM	6	40,000	40,000		Train CSOs on FLE curriculum to build capacity for high quality community-based FLE services in youth friendly centres/spaces, including in humanitarian context as part of SRHR and GBV service continuum. CSOs to potentially be involved include: CARE, Save the Children, VFHA). Under the Transformative Agenda mapping of existing community-based FLE efforts, organizations, resources will be conducted in 2019, and comprehensive curriculum developed. Through the SI, the roll out will be possible to more provinces as well as various adolescent and youth population groups i.e those living with disability, married adolescent girls, etc.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.1	3.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$20,000	1	LUMP SUM	6	20,000	20,000		Support routine monitoring and supervision of teachers and service providers delivering FLE curriculum in schools and communities. Through the Transformative Agneda, M&E system for FLE delivery in- and out-of-school will be developed. This SI support will further strengthen the routine monitoring and supervision of teachers and educators delivering FLE in schools and communities. This is to be implemented by MOET in collaboration with CSOs.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 3.1.1:										60,000	60,000	0		
Activity 3.1.2: Strengthen in-school FLE delivery in Vanuatu as per International Guidance														
3	3.1	3.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	4.0	\$11,000	1	lump sum	6	44,000	44,000		Hold national stakeholder consultations to advocate for FLE concepts and related indicators to be embedded in national curriculum and national policies. These are biannual consultations in support for FLE delivery. To be led by CSOs (i.e. VFHA, CARE, Save the Children) in collaboration with MOET and other SI stakeholders.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.1	3.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	4.0	\$18,000	1	lump sum	6	72,000	72,000		Expand in-service teacher training on FLE curriculum to ensure coverage of all schools. In 2019, through Transformative Agneda, UNFPA supports training of Senior Secondary curriculum revision and teacher training. This SI additional support will be used for revision and training of teachers across other grades. Implemented by MOET.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Output 3.1:										176,000	176,000	0		
Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities														
Activity 3.2.1: Community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family.														
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNICEF	20.0	\$5,000	2	Year	6	200,000	150,000	50,000	Training of trainers-managers-supervisors and facilitators; supervision and review meetings; pre/post KAP surveys. Total cost for implementation in 40 communities (20 per year), unit cost of 5,000 per community.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.2	3.2.1	Contractual Services	UNICEF	1.0	\$500	100	Days	4	50,000	50,000		Technical assistance for the revision/ development of learning, facilitation, training and management materials, training of trainers-managers-supervisors and facilitators.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.1:										250,000	200,000	50,000		
Activity 3.2.2: Engagement of adolescents to promote gender-equitable, respectful and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially through social media.														
3	3.2	3.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNICEF	1.0	\$160,000	1	Lumpsum	6	160,000	150,000	10,000	Implementation of U-Report survey and social media information and activities. USD 40,000 Production of materials on cyber-safety to be included in existing programmes USD 40,000. Training of trainers on use of materials USD 40,000. Monitoring SUD 40,000.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.2	3.2.2	Contractual Services	UNICEF	1.0	\$500	100	Days	4	50,000	50,000		Technical assistance for development of materials and training of trainers..	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.2:										210,000	200,000	10,000		
Activity 3.2.3: Strengthen the emphasis on gender equality and EVAWG in pre- and post-training for seasonal workers program														
3	3.2	3.2.3	Contractual Services	IOM	5.0	\$6,000	1	Lump Sum	4	30,000	30,000		Consultations meetings and consultancy for the development, resulting publications of VAWG training materials for seasonal workers, labour officials and recruiting agencies.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
3	3.2	3.2.3	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	IOM	1.0	\$10,000	1	Lump Sum	2	10,000	10,000		Printing and Publication costs of training materials	Other
3	3.2	3.2.3	Contractual Services	IOM	1.0	\$25,000	1	Lump Sum	4	25,000	25,000		Design and print publications of VAWG training materials for seasonal workers, labour officials and recruiting agencies	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.3:										65,000	65,000	0		

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SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: VANUATU

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										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
			Sub-Total Activity 3.2.5:							0	0	0		
			Sub -Total Output 3.2:							525,000	465,000	60,000		
			Sub-Total OUTCOME 3:							701,000	641,000	60,000		
OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence														
Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination														
			Activity 4.1.2: Ensure all Healthservices (including SRH) actively identify and respond to VAWG , and all services focused on VAWG include provision or link to comprehensive SRH services, including services in remote and rural areas											
4	4.1	4.1.2	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1.0	\$800	15 days		4	12,000	12,000		Transfer to consultant to develop GBV guidelines and associated job aids (including identification tool) for health system responses to GBV	Transfer to Individual Consultant
4	4.1	4.1.3	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1.0	\$800	3 days		4	2,400	2,400		Payment to consultant to assess health system referral pathway	Transfer to Individual Consultant
4	4.1	4.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$1,100	10 days		6	11,000	11,000		Transfer to Government to launch ToT of the guidelines	Transfer to Govt
4	4.1	4.1.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$20,000	2 years		6	40,000	40,000		Transfer to CSO to support case management and supervision	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
4	4.1	4.1.6	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$5,000	1 Lump sum		6	5,000	5,000		Transfer to Government to launch the Guidelines	Transfer to Government
4	4.1	4.1.7	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$10,000	1 Lump sum		6	10,000	10,000		Transfer to Government to print the Guidelines	Transfer to Government
			Sub-Total Activity 4.1.2:							80,400	80,400	0		
			Activity 4.1.3: Support to the Judiciary of Vanuatu to review the Domestic Violence Action Plan for currency and to fund training for Magistrates to implement the Family Protection Act											
4	4.1	4.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$10,000	2 years		6	20,000	20,000		Consultations during development, printing of materials, training to magistrates (consultants hired by government)	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
			Sub-Total Activity 4.1.3:							20,000	20,000	0		
			Activity 4.1.4: Strengthen the Victim Support Office of Public Prosecutor's Office through appointment of case officers to guide and support victims through their journey to access justice.											
4	4.1	4.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$80,000	2 Lump sum		6	160,000	160,000		Government to hire consultant specialists: forensic medicine and investigation, SHR clinician, vulneterable victim interviewing and investigation, pathology	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
4	4.1	4.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$8,000	1 Lump sum		6	8,000	8,000		Office equipment and furniture for Victim support office	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
4	4.1	4.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$12,000	2 Lump sum		6	24,000	24,000		Rental space - victim support office	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
4	4.1	4.1.4	Travel	UNDP	1.0	\$6,000	2 Lump sum		5	12,000	12,000		Travel for programme management and oversight	Other
			Sub-Total Activity 4.1.4:							204,000	204,000	0		
			Sub-Total Output 4.1							304,400	304,400	0		
Output 4.2: Women and girls' survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities														
			Activity 4.2.1: Increased capacity of Village Health Workers to support survivors of violence											
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$50,000	2 Lump sum		6	100,000	100,000		Transfer to IPPF (Vanuatu Family Health Service) to support roll out of community mobilisation and GBV guidelines for Village Health Workers) including printing of job aids	Transfer to CSO
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$10,000	2 Lump sum		6	20,000	20,000		Mentoring and supervision of Village Health Workers (by mobile communication) to support community mobilisation and service delivery including job aids	Transfer to CSO
4	4.2	4.2.1	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1.0	\$600	60 days		4	36,000	36,000		Development of community mobilisation training module for Village Health Workers	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
			Sub-Total Activity 4.2.1:							156,000	156,000	0		
			Sub-Total Output 4.2:							156,000	156,000	0		
			Sub-Total OUTCOME 4:							460,400	460,400	0		
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes														
Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes														
			Activity 5.1.1: Develop a centralised and coordinated administrative data system for GBV, including IPV/DV											
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$35,000	1 Lump sum		6	35,000	35,000		Develop standardized tools to properly screen, identify and record GBV/DV/IPV cases at entry point, track DV/IPV cases through the multi sectoral system	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
													CSO: Cost recovery including travel, DSA, terminals, technical expertise	

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SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: VANUATU

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										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$20,000	1	Lump sum	6	20,000	20,000		Assess user interoperability of administrative systems capturing DP/IPV data with VNSO data systems – across health management information system, police, justice and psychosocial services. CSO: Cost recovery: travel, DSA, terminals, technical expertise	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$20,000	1	Lump sum	6	20,000	20,000		Centralise through internet platform the data drawn from administrative systems capturing DP/IPV data with VNSO data systems – across health management information system, police, justice and psychosocial services. VNSO/MOH: local costs to cover consultations, training and testing	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$13,000	1	Lump sum	6	13,000	13,000		Set up process flow for centralization of DP/IPV data, inclusive of ongoing technical support and troubleshooting VNSO/MOH: Local costs for documenting, disseminating, meeting with stakeholders, printing	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$13,000	1	Lump sum	6	13,000	13,000		Capacity building on use of data collection tools and data flows at national and sub national level	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$13,000	1	Lump sum	6	13,000	13,000		Development of Information Sharing Protocol to ensure centralised data warehousing and associated training	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$5,000	1	Lump sum	6	5,000	5,000		Direct support to maintain multi-sectoral mechanism and regular meetings to review administrative system tools and data, identify gaps and enhance systems	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$13,000	1	Lump sum	6	13,000	13,000		Provide training and/or direct support to strengthen capacity on management and maintenance of administrative data system.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$5,000	1	Lump sum	6	5,000	5,000		Direct support to maintain multi-sectoral mechanism and regular meetings to review administrative system tools and data, identify gaps and enhance systems	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.1:										137,000	137,000	0		
Activity 5.1.2: Strengthen ethical collection of prevalence data														
5	5.1	5.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$10,000	1	Lump sum	6	10,000	10,000		Training of prevalence data enumerators for safe and ethical data collection including tools to support development of the Support Plan	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$10,000	1	Lump sum	6	10,000	10,000		Technical assistance to design and implement a Support Plan	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.2:										20,000	20,000	0		
Sub-Total Output 5.1										157,000	157,000	0		
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including DV/IPV, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making														
Activity 5.2.1: Enable cross sector disaggregated data collection														
5	5.2	5.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$15,000	1	lump sum	6	15,000	15,000		Develop and support use of tools to support data analysis and use as well as policy briefs and reports to enable advocacy efforts and evidence based decision making	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$15,000	1	lump sum	6	15,000	15,000		Align PV/DV statistics and indicators within national, regional and international priorities and monitoring frameworks; support associated training Combined with definitions and methodologies	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$20,000	1	lump sum	6	20,000	20,000		Support targeted stakeholder dissemination activities, including coordination and training (sessions targeting specific audiences and groups) for capacity building in data literacy to properly interpret and use the results to address sector needs CSO cost recover; UNFPA will contribute mission costs - will combine with other similar work in SRH	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$5,000	2	lump sum	6	10,000	10,000		Dissemination of data across provinces inclusive of data literacy workshops to support provincial advocacy and user uptake.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.1:										60,000	60,000	0		
Sub-Total Output 5.2										60,000	60,000	0		
Sub-Total OUTCOME 5:										217,000	217,000	0		
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG														

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O u t c o m e	O u t p u t	A c t i v i t y	Budget Lines	RUNO (drop down menu)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from down menu)	
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Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels															
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV															
Activity 6.3.1: Grants to national, local and grass roots organisations, with particular focus on accompaniment, case management and public education/outreach															
6	6.3	6.3.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$95,000	2	Lump	6	190,000	190,000		Grants to emerging national, local and grass roots organisations that prevent or respond to violence and that identify with the women's movement (accompaniment, case management, outreach and education), including in crossover sectors such as EVAWG and sport, EVAWG and art, EVAW and WASH and others	Payment/Transfer to a CSO	
6	6.3	6.3.1	Travel	UNDP	1.0	\$10,000	1	Lump Sum	5	10,000	10,000		Travel to support grants 3 trips of 1 wk each of governance, technical advisor from Fiji to establish working relationships and oversee work in the field/CB with grants	Other	
6	6.3	6.3.1	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	UNFPA	4.0	\$1,000	1	Lump sum	2	4,000	4,000		4 x CSO reference group meetings @ 1000 each.	Other	
Sub-Total Activity 6.3.1:										204,000	204,000	0			
Sub -Total Output 6.3:										204,000	204,000	0			
Sub-Total OUTCOME 6:										204,000	204,000	0			
Total PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS:										1,842,391	1,782,391	60,000			
B. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (Project Office cost)Cost for all outcomes combined. Should not exceed 18% of total Programme Outcome Costs											Narrative description of budget lines				
UNDP:															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.1	\$242,931	2	Year	1	48,586	0	48,586	10% of one P4 oversight		
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.0	\$7,000	2	Year	7	14,000	0	14,000	Office footprint and running costs for one additional staff		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.2	\$45,347	2	Years	1	18,139	18,139	0	20% Support from SB4 admin in Suva		
N/A	P	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	0.3	\$143,435	1	Lump Sum	4	47,334	47,334	0	PRE-FINANCING 1/3 Consultant team CPD Design	Payment to a Consultancy Company	
N/A	P	N/A	Travel	UNDP	1.0	\$3,133	1	Lump Sum	5	3,133	3,133	0	PRE-FINANCING UNWOMEN Consultations	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
N/A	P	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$6,250	1	Lump sum	4	6,250	6,250	0	PRE-FINANCING Consultant RCO support	Payment to an Individual Consultant	
Sub-Total UNDP										137,441	74,855	62,586			
UN WOMEN															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.1	\$19,800	24	Months	1	47,520	0	47,520	Programme Advisor P5		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.1	\$16,890	24	Months	1	40,536	0	40,536	Programme Advisor P4		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	1.0	\$12,686	19	Months	1	241,034	240,634	400	P3 Technical coherence, Coordination, M&E, Comms		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Travel	UNFPA	1.0	\$2,500	4	Lump Sum	5	10,000	10,000	0	MONITORING Missions for P5, P4 and P3		
N/A	C	N/A	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	UNFPA	1.0	\$2,000	1	Lump	2	2,000	2,000	0	COMMUNICATIONS materials		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	1.0	\$12,686	3	Months	1	38,058	38,058	0	AP3 consultant - technical coherence, coordination, M&E comms		
N/A	E	N/A	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1.0	\$23,131	1	Lump Sum	4	23,131	23,131	0	Mid Term Evaluation		
N/A	E	N/A	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1.0	\$23,131	1	Lump Sum	4	23,131	23,131	0	Thematic/Periodic Evaluation		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.4	\$28,291	2	years	1	22,633	22,633	0	40% of a SB4 position based in Suva to support operations of the Vanuatu country programme		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	1.0	\$27,312	2	years	1	54,624	54,624	0	SB3 Finance Officer based in Vanuatu		
N/A	N/A	N/A								0	0	0			
Sub-Total UNFPA:										502,667	414,211	88,456			
UNICEF															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNICEF	0.1	\$180,000	2	Years	1	36,000	0	36,000	Suva-based UNICEF staff managing the programme: P4 Chief Child Protection - pro-rata		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNICEF	0.1	\$145,000	2	Years	1	29,000	0	29,000	Suva-based UNICEF staff managing the programme: P3 Child Protection Specialist (Behaviour Change) – pro-rata.		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNICEF	0.1	\$30,000	2	Years	1	6,000	0	6,000	Suva-based UNICEF staff providing administrative support to the programme: GS6 Programme Associate - pro-rata.		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Travel	UNICEF	6.0	\$2,000	1	Lump sm	5	12,000	12,000	0	MONITORING Travel costs for 6 monitoring trips by P4 CP Chief or P3 CP Specialist (based in Suva)		
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNICEF	1.0	\$10,000	1	Lump Sum	7	10,000	0	10,000	Suva and Port Vila office running costs (pro-rata).		
Sub-Total UNICEF:										93,000	12,000	81,000			
IOM															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	IOM	1.0	\$9,000	2	year	1	18,000	0	18,000	5% for a Chief of Mission		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	IOM	0.2	\$28,956	2	Years	1	11,582	11,582	0	20% for a SB4 Program Associate		
N/A	P	N/A	Travel	IOM	1.0	\$1,245	1	Lump sum	5	1,245	1,245	0	PRE-FINANCING Vanuatu Consultations		
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	IOM	1.0	\$700	24	Month	7	16,800	16,800	0	General Office costs		
Sub-Total IOM:										47,627	29,627	18,000			

Table C- BUDGET BY OUTCOME - Phase I (year 1-2)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: VANUATU

O u t c o m e	O u t p u t	A v a i l a b i l i t y	Budget Lines	RUNO (drop down menu)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
TOTAL PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS:										780,735	530,693	250,042		
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS										2,623,126	2,313,084	310,042		
Indirect Programme Support Costs (7%)										161,916	161,916			
TOTAL COSTS										2,785,042	2,475,000	310,042		