

Spotlight Initiative

*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*

REGIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME

November 2019

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REGIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

<p>Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative Pacific Regional Programme</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM</p>																					
<p>Programme Contact: Sanaka Samarasinha Resident Representative Address: Level 8, Kadavu House 414 Victoria Parade, Suva, Fiji Telephone: +679 331-2500 E-mail: sanaka.samarasinha@un.org</p>	<p>Programme Partner(s):</p> <p>UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners¹:</p> <p>Government/Intergovernmental organisations: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat The Pacific Community Regional Rights Resource Team (SPC RRRT)</p> <p>NGOs, CSOs TBD</p>																					
<p>Programme Region: Pacific</p>	<p>Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): 16 Pacific Island countries: Fiji, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Nauru, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Niue, Cook Islands, PNG, Timor-Leste, Tonga</p> <p>Multi-Country Focus: Fiji, Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands</p>																					
<p>Programme Description The Spotlight Initiative Regional Programme in the Pacific will focus on partnerships with key regional institutions including PIFS, and SPC including the Regional Rights Resource Team to leverage the influence and expertise of these institutions in supporting transformative change in addressing DV/IPV in the region.</p> <p>The Spotlight Initiative in the Pacific will focus its work on Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence through four key pillars (i) policy and legislation (ii) institutions iii) prevention v) data. The Regional Program. A comprehensive approach will be implemented by targeting multiple settings for change such as the education sector, government, churches, justice sector and CSO and by working across multiple levels of the socio-ecological model, including focusing on DV/FPA policy and legislation implementation; strengthening civil society and coalitions in advocacy; and by working with churches, CSOs and through</p>	<p>Total Cost of the Spotlight Regional Programme (including estimated Unfunded Budget): USD 6,229,269</p> <p>Total Funded Cost of the Spotlight Country Programme (Spotlight Phase I² and UN Agency contribution): USD 4,584,111</p> <p>Breakdown of Total Funded Cost by RUNO:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="802 1247 1393 1541"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of RUNOs</th> <th>Spotlight Phase I (USD)</th> <th>UN Agency Contributions (USD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UN WOMEN</td> <td>1,325,914</td> <td>183,126</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>1,142,597</td> <td>139,012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>791,284</td> <td>27,133</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>674,635</td> <td>100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IOM</td> <td>190,571</td> <td>9,840</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>4,125,000</td> <td>459,111</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)	UN WOMEN	1,325,914	183,126	UNFPA	1,142,597	139,012	UNDP	791,284	27,133	UNICEF	674,635	100,000	IOM	190,571	9,840	TOTAL	4,125,000	459,111
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¹ See Country Programme Development guidance for a definition of Associated UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners.

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.

media to shift harmful individual and community norms, behaviours and practices and by ensuring the collection and use of prevalence and incidence data to make evidenced based decisions about planning, policy and implementation priorities.

In addition, the regional programme will support **multi-country interventions** in **Solomon Islands, Fiji and the Marshall Islands**. The multi-country programme is an extension of the Regional Programme and will focus on piloting innovative approaches and adapting key regional initiatives at the country level.

The Regional Pacific Programme builds on and complements the Regional strategies of the EU-funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls (Pacific Partnership) and other complementary programmes to address the gaps and amplify the impact of EVAWG across the Pacific region. It addresses aspects of DV/IPV that extend beyond borders and require regional engagement.

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries

The total indicative number of beneficiaries have been estimated by partners based on the scope of the planned activities reach, within the target population, under each pillar and summarised here. Direct numbers include those populations directly involved in or benefitting from activities (i.e program participants). Indirect numbers include regional and country level populations who are likely to benefit from the Programmes activities in some way (e.g advocacy or communication efforts).

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	1485	659,265
Girls	51,000	420,000
Men	1,465	122,500
Boys	51,000	420,000
TOTAL	104,920	1,621,765

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

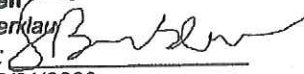
Start Date: 1 January 2020

End Date: 31 December 2022

Total duration (in months): 36 months

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

Recipient UN Organization
UN Women

Sandra Berkley
Signature: 
Date: 12/01/2020


Fiji Multi-Country
Office Resident
Coordinator

Sanaka Samarasinha
Signature
Name of Agency
Date & Seal





Recipient UN Organization
UNFPA

Bruce Campbell
Signature: 
Date: 08/01/2020

Recipient UN Organization
UNDP

Levan Bouadze
Signature: 
Date: _____

Recipient UN Organization
UNICEF

fn Sheldon Yett
Signature: 
Date: 08/01/2020

Recipient UN Organization
IOM

Pär Liljert
Signature: 
Date: 14/01/2020

The UN Executive Office of the Secretary General:

Ms. Amina J. Mohammed

Signature: 

Date: 21 Jan 2020

Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFP	Australian Federal Police
APR	Annual Performance Reports
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CROP	Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFAT	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DGC	Division of Global Communications
DG DEVCO	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
DFATL	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australian Government)
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DV	Domestic Violence
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
EU	European Union
FLE	Family Life Education
FPA	Family Protection Act
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GNC	Gender non-conforming
GRB	Gender responsive budgeting
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
KM	Knowledge Management
LBT	Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning, Intersex
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCO	Multi-country Office
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand Government)
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
PCC	Pacific Council of Churches
PIFS	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
PJSI	Pacific Judicial Strengthening Initiative
PLGED	Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPDVP	Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme
RC	Resident Coordinator
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
RRF	Regional Results Framework
SPCC RRRT	Regional Rights Resource Team of the Pacific Community (SPC RRRT)
RUNOs	Recipient United Nations Organizations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SPC	The Pacific Community
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDAFs	United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAC	Violence against children
VAG	Violence against girls
VAW	Violence against women

VAWG Violence against women and girls
WHO World Health Organization

Key Definitions:

This Programme Documents focuses specifically on **Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence** as the predominant form of violence against **women and girls in all of their diversities**, which includes trans women and third genders, in the Pacific. The acronym **DV/IPV** will be used throughout the Regional Programme document to be consistent with the approved **Pacific Investment Plan**.

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.)

Domestic violence is sometimes called **Intimate Partner Violence** and is perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner. An intimate partner is a person with whom you have or had a close personal or sexual relationship and violence can manifests in the same forms as domestic violence. Both will be referred to in the document.

I. Executive Summary

The Regional Pacific Programme builds on and complements the Regional strategies of the EU-funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls (Pacific Partnership) to address the gaps and amplify the impact of EVAWG across the Pacific region. The Regional Programme aims to add value, maximise investment, and contribute to the scale, sustainability, visibility, lessons learnt and replication of existing regional EVAWG programming. It addresses aspects of DV/IPV that extend beyond borders and require regional engagement. In addition, the regional programme will support multi-country interventions in Solomon Islands, Fiji and the Marshall Islands.³ The multi-country programme is an extension of the Regional Programme and will focus on piloting innovative approaches and adapting key regional initiatives at the country level in these countries and in-line with country-based priorities.

The Spotlight Initiative Regional Programme in the Pacific will focus on partnerships with key regional institutions including PIFS⁴, SPC⁵ and the Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) to leverage the influence and expertise of these institutions in supporting transformative change in addressing DV/IPV in the region. A regional approach enables a coordinated and concerted approach to addressing VAWG across the Pacific. **The Spotlight Initiative in the Pacific will focus its work on Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence through four key pillars and associated outcomes and actions** by targeting multiple settings for change such as the education sector, government, churches, justice sector and CSO and works across multiple levels of the socio-ecological model, including focusing on DV/FPA policy and legislation implementation; strengthening civil society and coalitions in advocacy; and by working with churches, CSOs and through media to shift harmful individual and community norms, behaviours and practices and by ensuring the collection and use of prevalence and incidence data to learn, innovate, analyse and make evidenced based decisions about planning, policy and implementation priorities to EVAWG.

In addition, the Regional Programme strategy takes a gender transformative approach and recognises and addresses the intersection of different forms of discrimination and adopts a comprehensive do no harm approach that ensure strategies are tailored and inclusive where required, to ensure the 'leave no one behind' principle is mainstreamed across all pillars and actions.

Spotlight Initiative Regional Programme pillars and key actions

The regional component, will work across four pillars of the Spotlight Initiative: Laws and Policies (1), Institutions (2), Prevention (3) and Data (5).

Pillar 1: Laws and Policies: The Spotlight Initiative will support the work of the Regional Working Group (RWG) through Pacific Community (SPC) to convene on Domestic Violence Legislation which aims to identify good practices for the region and take collective action on priorities to improve domestic violence law implementation.

Pillar 2: Institutions: Regional mechanisms such as PIFS and SPC will play significant advocacy roles in supporting the integration of DV/IPV into regional and national policies, programmes and SPC and PIFS financing the implementation of these priorities across the region. Tools on institutions strengthening and gender budgeting, will be used to build capacities of countries on EVAWG,.. The outcomes of the gender responsive budgeting and costing activities will be presented to the Forum Economic Minister's Meetings held over the next two years. The activities under Pillar 2 build on and complement the work already

³ EU and UN, Spotlight Initiative: Regional Investment Plan Pacific 2019-2023, May 2019

⁴ PIFS is the coordinating body for regional leadership and organises and prepares input into a range of inter-governmental processes including the Finance and Economic Ministers Meeting and the annual Pacific Leaders Meeting'. PIFS gender and violence against women related programmes include the monitoring and reporting of the PLGED; regional advocacy and country monitoring visits by the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Reference Group; gender and human rights peer reviews; monitoring the implementation of Forum Economic Ministers implementation plans on women's economic empowerment; and PIFS plays a key role as secretariat of the CROP Gender Working Group.

⁵ SPC provides TA to Pacific Island governments guided by project expertise and deep understanding of Pacific Island context and a strong mandate to work with governments on domestic violence legislation, devising implementation plans and mainstreaming gender and policy analysis.

undertaken by PIFS under the Pacific Partnership Outcome 3 to empower national and regional CSOs to advocate, monitor and report on regional institutions and governments commitments to enhance gender equality and prevent VAWG.

Pillar 3: Prevention: Prevention work extends the work *Pacific Partnership* and *Transformative Agenda* programmes (see text box, below) by working through regional partners. The programme builds on current support to the Pacific Council of Churches, and existing communities of practice through support of south-south learning and evidence building.

Prevention with the education sector is a critical element of a comprehensive primary prevention framework and relevant education ministries and institutions across the region will be supported to adopt these frameworks at the country level. This is in line with the Gender Equality declaration and PIFS Plan of Action. There are a number of existing youth-focused and school-based approaches within the *Transformative Agenda* and the *Pacific Partnership* and the Spotlight Initiative will convene learning forums and exchanges to create and encourage a Pacific wide community of practice. In line with the youth focus, is an emerging programme focused on cyber-bulling.

Pillar 5: Data: The Regional Programme supports cross-fertilization, innovation, and learning on the collection, analysis and dissemination of DV/IPV and administrative data and the analysis of data across the region in collaboration with SPC and PIFS. This work builds upon the “*Transformative Agenda*” programme and well as being complementary to the *Pacific Partnership*.

Multi-country component of the Regional Programme: In addition to the regional component, multi-country interventions will be supported through the Spotlight Initiative’s multi-country component of the Regional Programme in **Fiji, Solomon Islands** and **Marshall Islands**. All four pillars will be implemented at the country level. The activities within Pillars and countries will vary slightly depending on country level priorities and identified opportunities to test and apply regional tools and approaches developed through the regional components of the Programme. A quick summary of multi-country interventions are provided in the below table:

Country	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 5
Fiji	FPA implementation Costing exercises	Support multi-country costing of violence and Gender Responsive Budgeting Conduct budget analysis from a gender perspective for MPs	Engagement of FBO in community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family CSE/ Life skills learning events	DHS/MICS, attending regional convening in relation to data and piloting tools
Solomon Islands	FPA implementation, Costing exercises	Support multi-country costing of violence and Gender Responsive Budgeting Conduct budget analysis from a gender perspective for MPs	Engagement FBOs in community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family CSE/ Life skills learning events	DHS/MICS, attending regional convening in relation to data and piloting tools
Marshall Islands	FPA implementation, Costing exercises	Costing of violence and Gender Responsive Budgeting	Engagement FBOs in community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family CSE/ Life skills learning events	DHS/MICS, attending regional convening in relation to data and piloting tools

There are two existing regional programmes are highly relevant to the Spotlight Pacific Regional Programme and are referred to throughout the document. These are briefly outlined here to support understanding upfront in the Regional Programme Strategy document that follows.

The Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls (Pacific Partnership) brings together governments, civil society organisations, communities and other partners to promote gender equality, prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG), and increase access to quality response services for survivors. The EUR 21.96million programme is funded primarily by the European Union (EUR 12.7m) with targeted support from the Australian Government (EUR 6.2m), New Zealand Government (EUR 2.46m) and cost-sharing from UN Women (EUR 0.6m)

Outcome 1: Enhance Pacific youth's formal in-school and informal education on gender equality and prevention of VAWG. This outcome is funded by the European Union (EU) and led by the Pacific Community (SPC) Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT).

Outcome 2: Promote gender equitable social norms at individual and community levels to prevent VAWG, and to ensure survivors have access to quality response services. This outcome is funded by the EU and Australian Government with support from the UN Women Fiji Multi-Country Office (MCO) that is also the coordinating agency.

Outcome 3: Empower national and regional civil society organisations (CSOs) to advocate, monitor and report on regional institutions and governments commitments to enhance gender equality and prevent VAWG. This outcome is funded by the EU and implemented by the Forum Secretariat.

The Transformative Agenda for Women, Adolescents and Youth in the Pacific: Towards zero unmet need for family planning in the Pacific 2018-2022 brings together governments, civil society organisations, educational institutions and other partners to shift the unmet need for family planning in six PICs towards zero. The budget is EUR 18,65 million and is funded by the Australian government and managed through UNFPA.

Outcome 1: Increased and improved supply of integrated sexual reproductive health (SRH) information and services, particularly for family planning.

Output 1.1.: Strengthened delivery of high quality, integrated⁶ SRH information and services for women, adolescents and youth across the development-humanitarian continuum.

Output 1.2.: Enhanced operational standards and referral systems for improved access to integrated, disability inclusive and youth-friendly services.

Outcome 2: Increased demand for integrated SRH information and services, particularly for family planning.

Output 2.1: Increased community engagement and leadership in support of SRH, especially contraceptive choice.

Output 2.2: Increased national capacity to design and implement community and school-based family life education (FLE)⁷ programmes that promote human rights and gender equality.

Outcome 3: More conducive and supportive environment for people to access and benefit from quality SRH, especially contraceptive choice.

Output 3.1: Expanded evidence-based legislation, public policy, and programming that support sexual and

⁶ Youth-friendly services, prevention and response to GBV survivors, services for people with disabilities, and humanitarian response

⁷ Note that FLE is used interchangeably with Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in this document. While the Internationally recognized terminology is CSE, the Pacific countries use the term "FLE" as it is less sensitive.

reproductive health and rights, especially for youth, violence survivors, and people with disabilities.
Output 3.2: Increased availability, analysis and use of high quality, disaggregated, nationally prioritized population and SRH data.

II. Situational Analysis

The Spotlight Initiative thematic focus for the Pacific region is **Intimate Partner Violence (DV/IPV)**. **DV/IPV in the Pacific is primarily men's physical and sexual violence against women**, including, psychological violence and emotional and economic abuse such as controlling women's movements, access to finance and extreme jealousy. DV/IPV is complex and takes many forms and takes place in the context of multiple forms of violence against women and girls, including violence against women in pregnancy, reproductive coercion⁸, violence against adolescent girls, violence against women with disabilities, violence against sex-workers, violence against lesbian, bisexual, trans women and third genders⁹, sexual harassment, early marriage, sorcery-accusation violence and tribal fighting. CSO stakeholders in Spotlight consultations referred to new forms of IPV/DV are emerging in the Pacific such as technological violence which includes stalking and surveillance; and sharing photos of women and girls without their consent on social media. DV/IPV is best understood within a socio-ecological framework which takes into account an individual's experience, the experience within relationships, within the household, the community context and gender norms, the societal cultural context and laws policies and practices around VAWG.

Pacific Regional Situation Analysis

Violence against women and girls is severe, normalized and reinforced by cultural norms such as rigid gender norms, men's higher status and men's power over women and are influenced by male-dominated household, community and church leadership throughout the Pacific. The Pacific is made up of diverse cultures and practices and a deep understanding of cultural drivers of gender inequality is required to understand DV/IPV in each context. Many Pacific countries have legislation in relation to domestic violence and sexual harassment, however the majority of countries have not criminalised marital rape¹⁰. Violence prevalence studies have found that women most often seek assistance from church or community leaders, both of whom have a high level of acceptance of VAWG and predominantly recommend mediation and reconciliation and blame the victim for violence against her. Within disaster-prone countries in Melanesia and Samoa and Tonga, VAWG is shown to increase following natural disasters such as cyclones, and cyclones occur in the region on a regular basis.

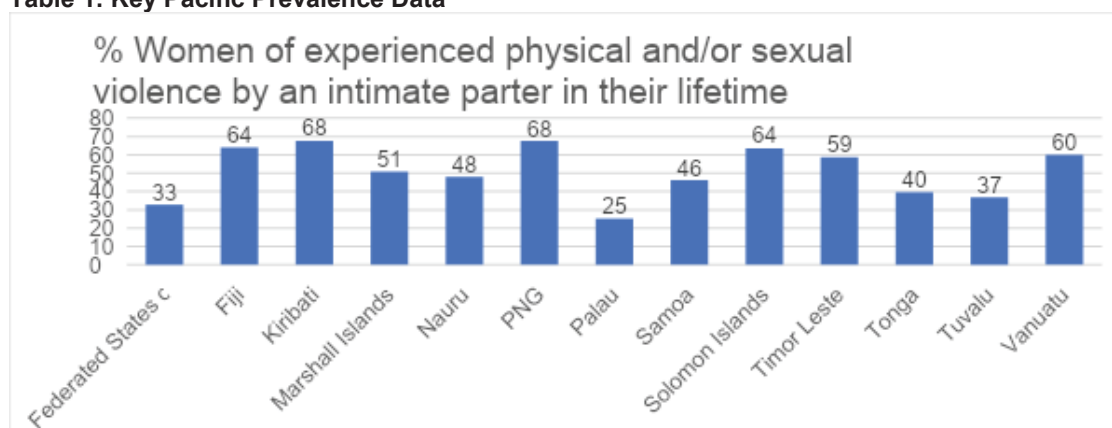
Table 1 Key Prevalence Data (next page) provides a snapshot of the proportion of women experiencing physical and /or sexual violence by a partner in each country.

⁸ Reproductive coercion includes sabotage of contraception, pressuring a woman into pregnancy, controlling the outcomes of a pregnancy including termination and forced sterilization

⁹ In countries such as Samoa and Tonga, people identify as a third gender (Fafafine, Fakaleiti), where women do not identify as trans women. These women are subject to discrimination and abuse. In many other countries in the Pacific such as PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu it is illegal to be homosexual which creates a risk in targeting LBT women for programming.

¹⁰ See table 4 in Fulu, E. & Warner, X. 2018. *Literature Review*, op cit. p. 30

Table 1: Key Pacific Prevalence Data

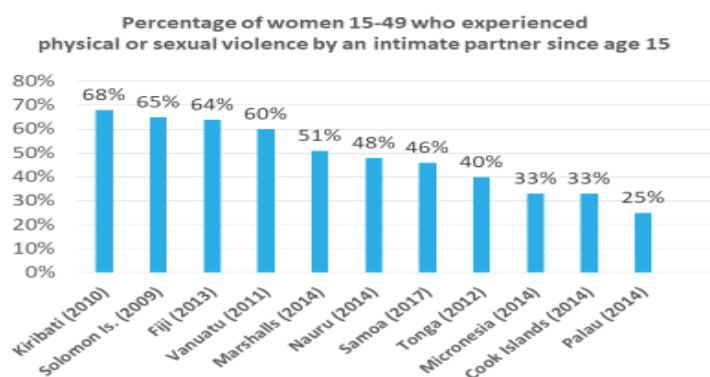


National prevalence studies conducted in most Pacific Island countries reveal some of the highest rates of DV/IPV in the world. In the Pacific, up to 68% (in Kiribati and Papua New Guinea) of women have experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of their intimate partner. In some countries women also show high levels of acceptance of DV/IPV, with up to 81% (in Timor-Leste) of women agreeing with one or more justification for a man to use violence against his wife or spouse.

In most countries, ever-partnered adolescent girls and young women are at higher risk than adult women of experiencing violence by an intimate partner. In almost half of the Pacific countries, between 10-27 per cent of girls are married between 15 and 19 years of age. More than half of ever-partnered adolescent girls in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months.

Moreover, between 25 to 68 per cent of women in Pacific Island Countries reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner since age 15. The figures are significantly higher in the programme focus countries of Solomon Islands (65%), Fiji (64%), Vanuatu (60%), and Marshall Islands (51%).

Pacific children are exposed to high levels of violence in their homes



Source: Family Health and Safety Studies, UNFPA

These findings are consistent with global studies which show that adolescent girls are more likely to be abused by their intimate partner, whether husband or boyfriend.

Whilst data on the **prevalence rates of violence against LGBTIQ women and other gender non-conforming (GNC) people is limited in the Pacific**; recent feminist research conducted by DIVA in Fiji revealed that 83% of lesbians, bisexual women, transgender men, transmasculine and gender non-conforming people surveyed have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partners¹¹.

11 Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA) for Equality, 'UNJUST, UNEQUAL, UNSTOPPABLE: Fiji

Linkages between DV/IPV and violence against girls and Violence against children (VAC) are well documented and have implications for programming that need to be taken into account. Violence against girls (under 18's) and VAW share many common risk factors, root causes, and social norm and drivers. VAG and DV/IPV service providers are often the same, especially in small countries with limited resources like PICTs. Nevertheless, the realities and needs of women and girls at various stages of their lives differ, and so should the response and programmes that support them. Moreover, there are distinctions between the existing and required systems (laws, policies, structures, mandates, standards, procedures, referral pathways, and services) to respond to violence against girls (under 18's) (child protection system) and those required for dealing with women who are at risk or survivors of DV/IPV that must be taken into account, guided by CEDAW, CRC and other international standards and guidelines applicable to the protection of women and girls.

Furthermore, many women victims of IPV who have children choose to remain with their IP out of fear of being separated from their children and their children being harmed by the perpetrator, and because they have no alternative safe place and means to care for their children. IPV perpetrators often use threats regarding access to, custody of and violence against children to intimidate women.¹²

Co-occurrence IPV and VAC in the same household: In addition, there is often a co-occurrence between IPV in the household and child maltreatment. For example, children witnessing IPV amounts to emotional violence, and children of women experiencing DV/IPV are more likely to experience violent discipline or abuse and neglect from their mother's intimate partner and their mother.

Inter-generational cycle of violence: Exposure to violence in childhood, including DV/IPV, is strongly associated with future perpetration and victimisation in adulthood. Boys and girls who experience abuse in their homes (as victims and/or witnesses), are more likely to experience IPV when they become adolescents and adults -- with the boys more likely to perpetrate IPV and the girls more likely to be victims of IPV. They are also more likely to use harsh parenting against their own children, who will be more likely to be violent with their intimate partner and own children later in life. Hence, violence against children needs to be addressed in order to reduce violence against women in the long-term -- reduction of violence against children will contribute to a reduction of violence against women.¹³ Moreover, since unequal gender roles and violent relationships patterns are learnt at an early age, it is important to promote gender equality and violence-free relationships since childhood and especially among adolescent girls and boys.

Linkages and distinctions between the child protection systems and GBV systems need to be taken into account in programming. This distinction is particularly relevant for the provision of services to adolescent girls subjected to DV/IPV, and to children whose mother experiences DV/IPV. While women decide whether they wish to report violence and access services, in the case of children, including adolescent girls, the state has the responsibility to intervene to protect them. DV/IPV response for women is survivor-centered, while social welfare officers/social workers designated by the state mandated child protection authority, are the core case managers/care planners for girls (under 18's) and boys affected by violence, who make decisions in the best interest of the child. The range of services needed for children affected by DV/IPV is also wider; for example they may include long-term alternative 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 skills set required for each profession to work with children and adolescents is different from the skills set required to work with adult women. Therefore, programme interventions need to consider how child protection and GBV systems and services work together to provide the most effective protection for both women and children in IPV affected households. Enhancing the child protection system will also strengthen available family support and options available to women.

Lesbians, Bisexual women, Transmen and Gender non-binary people tipping the scales toward justice', May 2019, SUVA.

¹² Guedes A, Bott S, Garcia-Moreno C, Colombini M. Bridging the gaps: A global review of intersections of violence against women and violence against children. *Global Health Action*. 2016;9(31516).

¹³ Guedes A, Bott S, Garcia-Moreno C, Colombini M. Bridging the gaps: A global review of intersections of violence against women and violence against children. *Global Health Action*. 2016;9(31516).

Multi-country Component

A snapshot of the IPV/DV situation for each country included in the multi-country component of the Regional Programme, is provided in this section. Detailed data on the IPV/DV situation in multi-country component countries and specific references for this data can be located in the Spotlight Initiative Pacific Investment Plan¹⁴.

Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands has a population of 651,700; with 81% of the population living in rural areas. Solomon Islands has a high youth population with 58% under the age of 25. IPV/DV is **very high with 64% of women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in their life time**. In addition, the prevalence for **physical and/or sexual violence for adolescent girls aged 15-19 in Solomon Islands is over 60%** and **37% of women reporting experiencing sexual violence before the age of 15**. Co-occurrence of violence against women and violence against children is high in the Solomon Islands; 36% of women in Solomon Islands who experienced IPV reported abuse of their children by their partner, compared to 7% and 11% respectively of women who had not experienced IPV. In addition, where used, physical discipline can take harsher and more violent forms in households with IPV. Reporting of IPV/DV is very low with 70% of women reporting that they told no one about the violence that they had experienced. In Solomon Island **women also show high levels of acceptance of intimate partner violence under particular circumstances with 73%** of women agreeing with one or more justification for a man to use violence against his wife or spouse. In addition, some population groups experience particular types of violence. For example, a study found that women with disabilities in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga found that women with intellectual disabilities often experienced sexual violence from multiple men.¹⁵

Women holding positions within government is low; Solomon Islands has one female parliamentarian out of 50 MPs¹⁶. Women also remain under-represented across the Pacific in local and community governance structures. **Gender inequality is also apparent with the workforce. In Solomon Islands, women are 33% less likely to be in paid employment in the formal economy compared to men** and women contribute disproportionately to subsistence agriculture in addition to managing nearly all domestic and care work.¹⁷ **Women's participation in employment can impact on gender and power relationships in the household and can come at increased costs to women, including domestic violence and increased workload (income generation in addition to household labour)**. Research in Solomon Islands has highlighted the importance of understanding the interconnectedness between women's access to economic resources and IPV. **In addition, progress to strengthen the legal frameworks to address DV/IPV, has not resulted in full implementation of laws and increased access to justice for women and girls**. Where mechanisms and procedures do exist, such as Solomon Islands significant challenges remain with their application outside main cities.

The Marshall Islands

The Marshall Islands (RMI) is a small Pacific Island Country with a population of 55,00 people; the majority living urban areas. The population has a high proportion of young people with 58% under the age of 25. **The proportion of women experiencing IPV/DV is high, with 51% of women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence before the age of 15**. 2% of women reported experiencing sexual violence before the age of 15. **Reporting of violence remains low, with only 54 % of women reporting that they had told no one about the violence they experienced**. Women in Marshall Islands who reported experiencing DV/IPV also reported that their children had witnessed the violence in the home with 20% of women said their children were present during at least one incident of DV/IPV. The Marshall Islands is a signatory to CEDAW and regular reports progress.

¹⁴ Country prevalence data in this section comes from a range of combined sources presented in regional tables in the SI Pacific Regional Investment Plan (see Pacific Regional Implementation Plan Tables 1-5 pg 19-23 for more detail).

¹⁵ Spratt, Joanna M. 2012. 'A Deeper Silence: The Unheard Experiences of Women with Disabilities and Their Sexual and Reproductive Health Experiences: Kiribati, the Solomon Islands and Tonga'. Suva, Fiji: United Nations Population Fund (UNDP) Pacific Sub-Regional Office cited in Fulu et al. *Literature Review*, op cit. p.29

¹⁶ Pacific Women in Politics. 2012-2019. *National Women MPs*. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.pacwip.org/women-mps/national-women-mps/> [Accessed 7 January 2019].

¹⁷ ADB 2016. *Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste*. Manila, Philippines: ADB.

Marshall Islands has elected the first female leader as President in January 2016¹⁸. However, women remain under-represented across the Pacific in local and community governance structures. **There has been extremely limited investment in the health systems** across most countries in the Pacific. Initial results drawn from the conduct of the Health Facility Readiness Assessment, which included **Marshall Islands indicated that there are no health clinics in which survivors of violence could expect to receive appropriate services¹⁹.** Many of the health systems do not keep statistics on violence cases.

Fiji

Fiji has a population of 884, 877; 44% of the population live in rural areas. The population of Fiji is you with 47% under the age of 25. Rates of IPV/DV are very high in Fiji with 64% of women reporting that have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime and **16% women reported experiencing sexual violence before the age of 15.** Reporting of violence is low in Fiji with only 47% of women reporting that they told no one about the violence that they had experienced. **In Fiji women showed high levels of acceptance of intimate partner violence under particular circumstances with 43% agreeing with one or more justification for a man to use violence against his wife or spouse.** In addition, **55% of women who reported experiencing DV/IPV also reported that their children had witnessed the violence in the home.**

In Melanesia, women's representation is highest in Fiji, with 20% (10 of 51) of the parliamentarians being women. However, women remain under-represented across the Pacific in local and community governance structures²⁰. **Women are less likely to be in paid employment in the formal economy compared to men, with 33 % of women compared to men²¹.** Many essential services in the Pacific are provided by CSOs and women's organizations. **In Fiji counselling and referrals are managed by a network of CSOs,** the Pacific Network Against Violence Against Women which is led by the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre.

Outcome 1 - Laws and policies

VAWG data and research focusing on the prevalence, incidence and drivers for DV/IPV have informed the development of legislation and policies in 12 of the PICTs, including Timor-Leste. The various forms of domestic violence (DV) legislation, so called Family Protection Acts in the Pacific, have amended and expanded upon existing offences and protections in existing criminal laws to address VAWG. Some of these legislations have broadened the definition of rape to include marital rape and sexual assault (Fiji's Domestic Violence Decree 2009, Samoa's Crimes Act 2013).²² However, there is a lack of criminalization of sexual/reproductive coercion, as a form of domestic violence.

In some cases, family protection and DV legislation created an offence, criminalizing domestic violence. Countries have increased the severity of charges for acts of DV and have introduced restraining orders for perpetrators of violence. There has been progress to amend aspects of criminal law and procedure, which were discriminatory to women, such as a requirement that a victim or survivor prove she had physically resisted a perpetrator.²³ Most discriminatory clauses have been eliminated through the ratification of CEDAW by all PICTs, except for Tonga and Palau²⁴ (who have not ratified CEDAW) and through strong advocacy and lobbying by CSOs. The majority of countries are regularly reporting progress towards full compliance with CEDAW.²⁵

While many Pacific countries have developed legislative reform implementation plans, progress in effective implementation is inadequate and delayed. In most cases, adequate resources have not been dedicated

¹⁸ Pacific Women in Politics. 2012-2019. *National Women MPs*. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.pacwip.org/women-mps/national-women-mps/> [Accessed 7 January 2019].

¹⁹ UNFPA, unpublished, 2018/19

²⁰ Pacific Women in Politics. 2012-2019. *National Women MPs*. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.pacwip.org/women-mps/national-women-mps/> [Accessed 7 January 2019].

²¹ ADB 2016. *Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste*. Manila, Philippines: ADB.

²² SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.

²³ SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.

²⁴ Asian Development Bank (ADB) 2016. *Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste*. Manila, Philippines: ADB.

²⁵ SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.

for effective enforcement and implementation of FPAs. Police and justice officials have received some training specifically on gender and IPV, but lack protocols and accountability, and are under-resourced. Training tends to be centralised to urban centres, and does not reach to rural areas where the majority of people live. Where cases make it to the courts, there are delays in hearings and judgements and sentencing is often low and inconsistent.²⁶ Where mechanisms and procedures do exist, significant challenges remain with their application outside main cities.²⁷

Research from Pacific countries identified that almost half of DV/IPV cases led to a non-custodial sentence. In the case where a husband and wife have reconciled, and charges have been dropped, there is usually no assessment of whether the wife was under duress at the time of reconciliation or when asking for charges to be dropped.²⁸

Gender stereotypes and customary practices play a significant role in determining the nature and length of sentencing in VAWG cases in Pacific Countries. Gender bias, faith and cultural beliefs can affect the court's perception of what occurred and what evidence is admitted to the court, whether a survivor's testimony is believed, whether the perpetrator is convicted and the sentence that the perpetrator receives.²⁹ Many magistrates who decide on DV matters are also community leaders with no formal legal training.

Customary law which is recognized in most Pacific country constitutions can negatively impact on effective implementation of DV legislation. Political will to intervene in matters managed under traditional or customary law is limited. As noted by *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report* "Customary law may be enforced through social sanctions, village courts or the conventional law courts, often with tensions between the two systems of law. The status of women in customary law can constrain their ability to challenge harmful practices and access resources, family property and child custody. Language used in customary law can be open to interpretation, and 'new custom law' is sometimes introduced to limit women's autonomy. Traditional courts that hold jurisdiction over village, family and personal issues are usually presided over by male chiefs and traditional elders and, in some instances, the customary law system legitimises male power over women and sanctions violence against them."³⁰ Therefore, the focus of interventions is improving the formal legal sector.

The DV laws and reforms progress in the Pacific do not yet adequately address the multiple forms of VAWG and the rights of marginalised groups such as, widows, divorcees, women living with disabilities and LGBTIQ people.³¹ Where there is potential for supportive constitutions, for example the Bill of Rights in the Fiji Constitution (2013), which includes provisions to protect against discrimination because of a person's sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, there are provision that prevent these human rights from being applied in cases of marriage, adoption, and inheritance, thus violating the principle of universality and non-discrimination³².

All PICTs have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands have passed child protection legislation which designates the state authority

²⁶ Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development 2017. *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017 – 2022*. Suva, Fiji: Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development; UN Women 2017. *Estimating the Resource Requirement for a Minimum Package of Essential Services for Women and Children Experiencing Violence in Timor-Leste*. Timor-Leste: UN Women.

²⁷ *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report; Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022*, March 2017, Australian Aid

²⁸ ICAAD and DLA Piper 2016, *An Analysis of Judicial Sentencing Practices in Sexual & Gender-Based Violence Cases in the Pacific Island Region*. United States of America: ICAAD.

²⁹ ICAAD and Clifford Chance 2016. *Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the Pacific Islands: Handbook on Judicial Sentencing Practices*. United States of America and United Kingdom: ICAAD and Clifford Chance.

³⁰ Australian Aid 2017 *'Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022*, March 2017.

³¹ Australian Aid 2017, *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022*, March 2017.

³² *Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA) for Equality, 'UNJUST, UNEQUAL, UNSTOPPABLE: Fiji Lesbians, Bisexual women, Transmen and Gender non binary people tipping the scales toward justice'*, May 2019, SUVA.

responsible for the protection of girls (under 18's) subjected to IPV/VAG as well as all children affected by DV/IPV and other forms of violence, defines the respective roles of the relevant government sectors and civil society organisations in prevention and response to VAG/VAC, as well as overall processes for detection, reporting, referral, recovery and reintegration. Fiji, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu are in the process of developing their child protection legislation. FSM, Palau and Tonga are starting to look into it. Kiribati, Nauru and Solomon Islands have developed costed multi-sector plans to implement their legislation and other PICTs are gradually following suit, including those which are developing their legislation. Yet a lot remains to be done for these laws and plans to be implemented, in particular the recruitment and training of social workers and resource allocation for services in the social welfare sector, the training of professionals (judiciary, police, health and education), and the development of standards, procedures, monitoring and supervision systems in all five sectors.

Most Pacific Islands Countries have adopted specific national gender equality policies³³. In addition, PNG, Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands and Kiribati have adopted specific policies and National Action Plans to End Violence Against Women and Girls. FSM are also in the process of developing their EVAW Policy at the national level.

Although Government leaders have developed VAWG policy and legislations, implementation continues to lag due to the lack of policy and procedure manuals, implementation plans, and in particular the 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 the effectiveness of women's machineries and partnership with women's movements.

Outcome 2 - Institutions

Most PICTS have established national women's machineries³⁴. Women-led civil society organizations and women's machineries have proved critical in lobbying for and promoting gender-responsive public policies and legislation, including specific policies on addressing VAWG. However, women's machineries are often marginalized within government, with insufficient financial and human resources, inadequate technical capacity and poor access to information. These limitations affect their capacity to coordinate and monitor policies, influence national initiatives on ending violence against women and girls and report on policy implementation in line with regional and global commitments, such as CEDAW and SDGs.³⁵ There is a needs for representation and input from women of diverse identities to ensure that the development of gender equality and VAWG related policies, legislation and protocols serve all women and girls and does no harm.

In addition, Government commitments in the Pacific to EVAWG across sectors is limited. Political will in resourcing EVAWG commitments and capacity in budgeting and planning on EVAWG, including the cost of implementing EVAWG commitments and gender-responsive budgeting remains limited.³⁶ For example, Samoa has a budget allocation of 2% for gender equality and many PICTs do not document the allocation to gender equality. In addition, systems to monitor government and donor expenditure on gender equality

³³ SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC; ADB 2014. *Timor-Leste Country Gender Assessment*. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: ADB; and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. *Concluding Observations on the Combined Second and Third Periodic Reports of Timor-Leste*. CEDAW/C/TLS/CO/2-3 (11 November 2015).

³⁴ SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC; ADB 2014. *Timor-Leste Country Gender Assessment*. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: ADB; and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. *Concluding Observations on the Combined Second and Third Periodic Reports of Timor-Leste*. CEDAW/C/TLS/CO/2-3 (11 November 2015).

³⁵ SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC; ADB 2014. *Timor-Leste Country Gender Assessment*. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: ADB; and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. *Concluding Observations on the Combined Second and Third Periodic Reports of Timor-Leste*. CEDAW/C/TLS/CO/2-3 (11 November 2015).

³⁶ SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*

require strengthening.³⁷ The regional review for Beijing +20 (2015) found that the Pacific has markedly lower rates of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) related to women and poverty than other sub-regions, except East and North East Asia, where none of the reporting countries noted the existence of gender-responsive budgeting³⁸. 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.

Outcome 3 - Prevention

Men's violence against women and girls is caused by and perpetuated by gender inequality. Harmful gendered social norms and practices that reinforce discrimination against women, are the root cause of VAWG. In the Pacific, as with other parts of the world, gender inequality is maintained by social norms and is reinforced and perpetuated by social structures that privilege men over women. In the Pacific, religious institutions and customary attitudes and behaviors contribute to social norms that reinforce inequality between women and men and support widespread justification for DV/IPV.³⁹ Prevention work, to date, has largely focused on awareness raising, counselling of perpetrators, women's empowerment and engaging men and community and religious leaders, and youth as advocates against VAWG. It has included working on some protective factors, for example increasing women's economic autonomy and access to skills training and increasing access to support groups in comprehensive initiatives on the prevention of sexual harassment in public spaces.⁴⁰

Leading women's organizations in the region have developed awareness and training programs, and male advocate programs contextualized to the Pacific to challenge these norms and to respond to the specific challenges of religion and customs. In 2016, UN Women convened a group of 42 participants from 7 countries from organizations focused on prevention and they agreed on a set of six principles for prevention in the region:

1. Be accountable to women and girls
2. Do no harm
3. Be grounded in a rights-based approach
4. Be inclusive
5. Be gender transformative
6. Be informed by context⁴¹

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.

A significant challenge for effective prevention programs is also lack of a regional dedicated framework or strategy on Primary Prevention of VAWG, thus resulting in poor coordination and mixed messages at community and national levels. Furthermore, those working on prevention programs need to have transformed their own attitudes and behaviors before implementing programs in communities, otherwise messages may reinforce rather than challenge violence.⁴² This framework will be developed by

³⁷ PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS.

³⁸

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

³⁹ 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).

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 UN Women 2016, *The Road to Change: A Pacific Regional Consultation on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls*, Suva.

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).

the Pacific Partnership Programme.

UNFPA have been supporting Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) curriculums for in and out of school young people across the Pacific, as a core mandated area of work. CSE, known in the Pacific as Family Life Education (FLE), is a key strategy and tool to support and empower young people to protect their health, wellbeing and dignity. Evidence indicates that CSE is a key prevention of violence strategy, as young people not only learn how to recognise and stay away from all forms of gender-based violence, but they also learn how to prevent it, to not perpetrate it, and know where to get help. They also learn essential life skills such as empathy, negotiation, decision-making and critical thinking, encouraging them to question social and cultural norms that support unequal gender and power structures, and which often lead to violence.

In the Pacific region internet coverage and speed has been expanding at a fast pace over the last few years, internet use by children is a growing concern, with adolescent girls especially at risk of online abuse. In several Pacific countries, an increasing number of adolescent girls are victims of cyber-abuse from their intimate partners, including sharing of inappropriate photos and other forms of harassment. Gender plays a role in cyber bullying of adolescent girls, which is a continuation of offline sexism – VAG online and offline, feed into each other. Exposure to inappropriate sexual and violent online content by both girls and boys also increases the risks of violence against adolescent girls both online and off.

A regional strategy for long-term prevention of IPV/DV must address the inter-generational and cyclical nature of violence against women and children. The **Pacific Partnership Outcome 1** aims to enhance Pacific youth's formal in-school and informal education on gender equality and prevention of VAWG.

Outcome 2 aims to promote gender equitable social norms at individual and community levels to prevent VAWG, and to ensure survivors have access to quality response services.

An example of existing informal education and community support to prevention VAWG is the sports-based activities being undertaken to promote respectful relationships and promote gender equality among girls and boys are being conducted through the "Just Play" Oceania Football Confederation grassroots programme which has reached 251, 850 children across 11 Pacific Island countries. In some Pacific Island communities, dialogues on positive parenting skills are being conducted by community and church leaders to eliminate family violence, including VAG, for example the UNICEF supported positive parenting programme in PNG.

Outcome 5 - Data

Significant progress has been made to document the prevalence of DV/IPV in the Pacific and Timor-Leste with 12 Pacific Island Countries having completed national prevalence studies on IPV using comparable World Health Organization (WHO) methodology. Baseline studies on violence against children and child protection were conducted in 9 Pacific Island Countries between 2008 and 2014 and a tenth one is being conducted in 2019. In addition, data on attitudes towards wife-beating (a component of the DHS DV module) are available for Kiribati (2009), Marshall Islands (2007), Samoa (2014), Samoa (2014), Solomon Islands (2015), Tonga (2014), Tuvalu (2007) and Vanuatu (2013). Data for gender-based physical violence and sexual violence against girls 15-19 (part of DHS DV module) are available for Marshall Islands (2007) and Tuvalu (2007). In 2018, the DHS DV module was run as part of joint MICS/DHS methodology with data due for public release before the end of 2019.

The DHS DV module and the MICS will be conducted in a further five countries in 2019 (FSM, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu) and three (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Vanuatu) in 2020 as part of the Multi Indicator Cluster Survey to provide a baseline of comparable data.⁴³

There are significant gaps in evidence related to reproductive coercion as a form of DV/IPV across the Pacific. Reproductive coercion is behavior that interferes with the autonomy of a person to make decisions about their reproductive health. It includes any behaviour that has the intention of controlling or constraining another person's reproductive health decision-making.⁴⁴ In the Pacific there is no data collection on the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care as a proxy indicator to support an understanding of the

⁴³ Tuvalu, Tonga, Nauru and Samoa. Kiribati DHS DV survey has recently been completed as part of this same methodology.

⁴⁴ <https://www.mariestopes.org.au/advocacy-policy/reproductive-coercion/>

extent of reproductive coercion in the interpersonal domain. Nor is there data or an analysis of government policy, legislation, workplace practices, healthcare or social and cultural norms that underlie the structural drivers for reproductive coercion in the Pacific. Coercion in SRH is also linked to harmful traditional practices like polygamy.

III. Programme Strategy

The Regional Programme will support the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) as it is the key organisation that implements the Gender Declaration for Pacific Island Leaders. PIFS is the coordinating body for regional leadership and organises and prepares input into a range of inter-governmental processes including the Finance and Economic Ministers Meeting and the annual Pacific Leaders Meeting. PIFS gender and violence against women related programmes include the monitoring and reporting of the PLGED; regional advocacy and country monitoring visits by the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Reference Group; gender and human rights peer reviews; monitoring the implementation of Forum Economic Ministers implementation plans on women's economic empowerment; and PIFS plays a key role as secretariat of the CROP Gender Working Group.

The Regional Programme aims to add value, maximise investment, and contribute to the scale, sustainability, visibility and lessons learnt and replication of programming. It aims to address aspects of DV/IPV that extend beyond borders and require regional engagement. The Spotlight Initiative Regional Programme in the Pacific will focus on partnerships with key regional institutions including PIFS, SPC and the Regional Rights Resource Team to leverage the influence and expertise of these institutions in support transformative change in addressing DV/IPV in the regional. In addition, the regional programme will support multi-country interventions in Solomon Islands, Fiji and the Solomon Islands.⁴⁵ The Pacific Regional Programme Strategy aims to operationalise the Regional Pacific Investment Plan and should be read in conjunction with that document.

Through a comprehensive approach, the Spotlight Initiative in the Pacific will focus its work on Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence through four of the six key pillars and associated outcomes of the Spotlight Initiative by: strengthening, developing and implementing relevant legislation and policies; strengthening national and sub-national institutions; preventing violence through evidence-based programmes and campaigns and ensuring the collection and use of prevalence and incidence data. **Movement building** is not included in Regional Pacific Programme, however, the Programmes synergies with the Pacific Partnership Outcome 3 will support regional CSOs leverage outcomes in this area. **The Regional Pacific Programme builds on and complements the Regional strategies of the EU-funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls (Pacific Partnership)** to improve, address the gaps and maximise its impact in EVAWG across the Pacific region.

Outcome 1 - Laws and Policies

Theory of Change

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, and; (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

Outcome 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.

The Spotlight Initiative will leverage this outcome by supporting the Regional Working Group (RWG) through Pacific Community (SPC) RRT to convene on Domestic Violence Legislation which aims to identify

⁴⁵ EU and UN, Spotlight Initiative: Regional Investment Plan Pacific 2019-2023, May 2019

good practices for the region and take collective action on priorities to improve domestic violence law implementation.

Scope and scale of support

The Outcome will be achieved through partnership with the Regional Rights Resource Team of the Pacific Community (RRRT SPC). Support to the implementation of domestic violence legislation will be achieved through: the convening of an annual Regional Working Group on DV legislation; annual meetings of the Committees of the Regional Working Group and the secretariat, exchanges and collaboration related to good practices. This will include support to the fulfilment of priorities established by the Regional Working Group in May 2019.

Target groups and geographical scope

The scope of the support is 11 PICTs who are members of SPC (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu). Members of the Regional Working Group are high level government officials and ministries mandated to implement DV legislation. Other stakeholders are relevant actors from civil society, government, the private sector, think-tanks and academia, for support and collaboration.

Multi-country component

The actions under Pillar 1 will be undertaken in all three countries included in the Regional Programme - **Fiji, Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands.**

Table 2: Pillar 1 Beneficiary Table

Outcome 1 Laws and Policies		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	25	112,500
Girls		112,500
Men	25	112,500
Boys		112,500
TOTAL	50	450,000

Note: The numbers were calculated by taking the total number of expected government leaders in the working group to be 50% women and 50% men, with a total of 50. The total population of Solomon Islands, Fiji and RMI combined is roughly 500,000. The indirect beneficiaries are calculated to be 30% of the total population who will benefit from strengthened government leadership on FPA implementation.

Focus of support and signature interventions

Regional Working Group priorities include, the need for member countries⁴⁶ to strengthen mechanisms to guide, inform, coordinate and improve the implementation of family protection / domestic violence legislation. Specifically, issues with implementation include police training, standards for counselling, improving referral networks and data which are related to all pillars of the Spotlight Initiative. A small amount of support will be provided to collaborate with the ILO on the roll-out of DV policies in the workplace which will engage government and the private sector in the multi-country programme. Finally, CSOs, such as front-line services and women's rights advocacy groups will receive funding for activities related to FPA implementation. SI will collaborate with PIFS to ensure that there is no duplication with PIFS support to CSO EVAWG advocacy.

Multi-country component

FPA Implementation costing will be undertaken in **Fiji, Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands through country level interventions** to test and verify new approaches developed from the Regional Working Group.

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

⁴⁶ Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

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 SPC, Regional Working Group on Family Protection Act (FPA) Implementation. This activity will support the convening of the Regional Working Group with a focus on FPA implementation, which is the first of its kind in the Pacific and represents an opportunity to address DV/IPV in a more coherent and effective way. The Regional Working Group will share best practices, support exchanges and collaboration, and foster partnerships between initiatives working on DV.

Activity 1.1.2: Support to International Labour Organization (ILO) to support PICs in adhering to the new Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 in workplaces. This action will provide technical support to the development of DV workplace policies which is critical to addressing gender equality and discriminatory practices in the public and private sectors across the region. This support will be focused on informing national governments on ILO's recent convention to address DV in the workplace, **the Violence and Harassment Convention, 1 June 2019**: Funding will enable ILO to present to regional partners through the Spotlight regional events; thus ensuring that governments are aware of their obligations to ensure safety in the workplace through reviewed and updated employment legislation.

Multi-country Interventions

Activity 1.1.3 FPA implementation, Sols, Fiji, Marshall Islands Costing exercises Once priorities are set by the Regional Working Group in early 2019, the cost of implementing priorities identified by the Regional Working Group will be determined for Fiji, Marshall Islands and Solomon Island and included in the gender-responsive budgeting activities and plans which is the focus of Pillar 2. This will enable the testing and verification of the approaches developed at the regional level by the RWG. CSOs who are active in the work of FPA implementation (such as front-line services) at the regional level and within Fiji, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands will be supported through funding and capacity building activities. A pilot exercise in one PIC country will be undertaken on FPA costing within findings shared through the RWG.

Activity 1.1.4: Support to civil society lobbying on FPA. This action will include grants to CSOs to hold to account and advocate to government and legislative bodies on the implementation of FPA. It will include a process to support civil society better understand FPA legal frameworks and their rights and responsibility and ways to disseminate key information to the wider community. This will be achieved through grants and capacity building support.

Output 1.2

No regional activities from Spotlight are proposed under this output.

Output 1.3

No regional activities from Spotlight are proposed under this output.

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

The interventions will be implemented through support to SPC's Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) who have a strong track record in providing technical advice, assistance and training on EAWG and human rights. RRRT has staff embedded in ministries in several PICTs, including in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. RRRT has a history of building capacities of various stakeholders on EAWG and gender equality, including justice service providers and CSOs, as well as providing technical assistance in the drafting of domestic violence legislation and devising implementation plans.

Key lessons learned from past programming

A key lesson is that having DV/FPA legislation is not enough to ensure implementation. 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, as well as information sharing with the community on their rights and responsibilities under DV/FPA legislation. Whilst there have been a number of regional and bilateral programs to strengthen the implementation of IPV and DV legislation, including the capacity of key state actors, there have been a number of challenges that continue to exist. This includes allocation of specific budgets to support the new or strengthened provision and public service capacity to prioritize and deliver on implementation plans. Particularly, police and justice officials are not trained specifically on

gender and intimate partner violence /domestic violence, they lack protocols and accountability and are under-resourced⁴⁷. Special attention also needs to be paid to ensure inclusion of women and girls with disabilities, women and girls in institutions and LBT women in programming and legislative reform processes as they are often excluded⁴⁸.

In October 2018, RRRT convened a regional consultation for 11 PICTs to identify ways to help ensure more effective implementation of DV legislation in the region and thereby help reduce VAWG. The PICTs were represented by high level government officials from ministries mandated to implement DV legislation. The regional consultations:

- a) examined barriers to full implementation of DV legislation, and considered strategies to overcome them;
- b) provided a platform for cross-Pacific sharing on successes, challenges and replicable strategies for progressing domestic violence law implementation, resourcing and coordination;
- c) considered strategies to re-invigorate regional, and national momentum for full implementation of DV legislation

The key outcome of the consultation was the establishment of the Regional Working Group, with Fiji as its (first) Chair and Samoa as its (first) Vice-Chair and RRRT as its Secretariat. Hence, this is the first action under Outcome 1 in this Programme.

Sustainability

The key sustainability strategy is to work through **existing regional and national EVAWG networks** such as SPC RRRT and the RWG to build connections and good practice through the first years of implementation of the Spotlight Initiative. These interventions will be conducted in collaboration with the Pacific Partnership in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that Spotlight is building on existing effective regional approaches.

Outcome 2 - Institutions

Theory of Change

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

Outcome 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including DV/IPV, including in other sectors.

Spotlight Regional Programme will support outcome two, through the development and adoption of regional standard setting in VAWG policy, including costing of VAWG and tools on institutions strengthening and public resources management for the region. Regional mechanisms such as PIFS and SPC will play a significant advocacy role in supporting the integration of DV/IPV into regional and national policies, programmes and the financing of these priorities across the region. Tools on institutions strengthening and costing, will be used to build capacities of countries on EVAWG.

Scope and scale of support

In 2017, the Forum Economic Ministers tasked PIFS to develop a methodology to adequately capture and track budgetary allocations towards women's economic empowerment, as well as conducting some analysis around benchmarks for gender responsive budget (GRB). The Regional Programme will recommend using the SDG indicator 5.c.1 which is an international standard on GRB and provides a clear

⁴⁷ Australian Aid 2017, *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022*, March 2017, Australian Aid.

⁴⁸ Australian Aid 2017, *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022*, March 2017, Australian Aid.

framework for gender budget tracking systems. The Spotlight Initiative will work with regional VAWG stakeholders to progress gender mainstreaming across central planning and finance processes to ensure there are budgets and plans in key ministries responsible for enacting responses to domestic violence, specifically with the Ministries of Finance, but also including Ministries of Justice, Education and Health⁴⁹. Actions from the regional component will be shared through PIFS existing programme (the EU funded NSA programme, which is part of the Pacific Partnership) through two regional convenings. In year one, a convening on the cost of violence to a nation's economy, and in year two to discuss adequate costing and budgeting to ensure the full implementation of domestic violence legislation.

Multi-country component

UN Women will partner with the EU-funded PIFS NSA programme and government partners through providing expertise in determining the cost of violence to a country's economy, which will inform gender responsive budgeting to ensure that DV/IPV responses are planned and fully costed. Pillar 2 will also support improvements to multi-sectoral coordination with specific support to referral networks in the **North Pacific subregion (between Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia)**. Multi-sectoral coordination will be implemented in collaboration with UNICEF to effectively meet the needs of girls who are at risk of or survivors of violence and ensure they can realise their rights to protection from violence and strengthen key aspects of the child protection system and linkages with GBV services.

Target groups and geographical scope

The scope of the support is the 16 Pacific partner countries of PIFS: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

The focus is national Economic Ministers and staff from women's machineries and finance ministries throughout the region as well as key Ministries including the ministries of women, health, education and justice. Other stakeholders are relevant actors from civil society, government and academia. Parliamentarians are a key target group for advocacy and gender responsive budgeting training.

Focus of support and signature interventions

The Regional Programme will ensure that budgets and plans also incorporate the principal of leaving no one behind. As noted above, domestic violence legislation has not been fully implemented across the PICs despite progress in enacting legislation. This is largely due to inadequate planning and budgetary allocations to allow for full implementation. This is also true for the health and education sectors to ensure the full implementation of all essential services to address VAWG/VAC. The Spotlight Initiative will also focus on work with Parliamentarians to improve their gender analysis and mainstreaming skills

Multi-country component

The following actions for gender-responsive budgeting will take place in **Fiji, Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands**:

- Establishing the cost of violence to a country's economy – research (technical expertise)
- Supporting CSOs to utilize this information to advocate for improved measures to address IPV/DV through grants
- Providing TA to government / CSOs to establish the cost of fully implementing measures to address DV/IPV across the justice, police, social services, health and education sectors
- Specific attention will be given to countries such as Fiji in the early phase, as they have started a costing exercise. This will be followed by Marshall Islands who have had a commitment to gender responsive budgeting and finally Solomon Islands.

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 DV/IPV, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors

Activity 2.1.1: Support to PIFS gender budgeting coalition and advocacy. Support PIFS through two regional convenings to strengthen advocacy capability on gender responsive budgeting and costing of

⁴⁹ PIFS(19)FEOM.5.Info(iii)

violence against women and girls in national and regional policies. The first regional convening will bring together select government* and CSO stakeholders through the PIFS NSA network to discuss the results of studies in Fiji, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands on the cost of violence to those nation's economies. The Fiji study will start in 2020, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands in 2021. Both government and civil society will utilize this information to lobby for improved gender responsive budgeting to address VAWG, including the need to cost and budget for the full implementation of domestic violence legislation. Spotlight will collaborate with PIFS to supporting its existing networks of EVAWG CSO and PIF champions and mentors through funding more CSOs to attend regional capacity building and coalition building activities already planned through the Pacific Partnerships PIFS NSA programme. These actions can effectively advocate at regional and global forums on EVAWG. Governments selected would include Spotlight participating countries, (**Samoa, Vanuatu, Fiji, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands**, plus other PICs that may wish to self-sponsor).

Activity 2.1.2: Technical support to regional and country level GRB cost of Violence. Support countries to initially research the cost of violence, and then to identify good practices on gender responsive budgeting and useful methodologies to track allocation of resources for gender equality, empowerment of women and girls in all their diversities. These exercises will specifically look at resource allocation and planning around IPV/DV. This includes developing and refining tools for gender budget monitoring and the provision of GRB capacity building to national governments and CSOs.

Multi-country interventions

Activity 2.1.3 North Pacific (RMI) support to referral pathways; and sub-regional/multi-country learning exchanges . This activity will support the strengthening of frontline social services for survivors of violence, through mentoring, trainings, and targeted capacity and systems building support to frontline agencies over time. This work will be led by UN Women in collaboration with UNICEF to ensure that girl's specific needs are considered.

Activity 2.1.4: Support multi-country costing of violence and Gender Responsive Budgeting in Sols, Fiji, Marshall Islands. Providing funding support to CSOs and CSO coalitions who are active in gender-responsive budgeting, DV/IPV violence prevention and response. CSOs supported will be part of the existing PIFS NSA network and will be supported to participate and engage in the two PIFS regional convenings on costing of violence and DV implementation costing through GRB. Funds to these organisations would be used to:

- Ensure the CSOs are included in the costing exercises, and fully participate in research and analysis of both the Year 1 cost of violence study, and the year 2 costing of DV legislation work at the national level.
- Support their national level work on advocating for improved budgeting and costing of DV legislation and policies

The focus will be strengthening existing approaches of CSOs, such as the PIFS NSA programme to monitor gender equality budget commitments and will be made up of funding to CSOs and a consultant to support the delivery of the costing exercises.

Activity 2.1.5 Support for CSOs on advocating on the need for gender responsive budgeting, and participation in the PIFS regional convenings for GRB. This action complements actions under Activity 2.1.1. Following the regional convenings under Activity 2.1.1, CSOs in the PIFS NSA network will have greater information and skills which they can use to advocate for improved gender responsive budgeting with their national governments to address VAWG. This action will support PIFS to convene two regional learning and advocacy forums on gender responsive budgeting (GRB) to develop a cadre of GRB expertise at the national level through regional learning on GRB methodologies. Grants will support preparation attendance of CSOs at key regional and international meetings such as: Pacific Women's Ministerial Triennial meeting in October 2020 where a side event will be held on EVAWG, the Forum Economic Minister's Meeting and would include small grants for small, emerging CSOs to participate in the Pacific Feminist Forum.

Output 2.2:

No regional activities from Spotlight are proposed under this output.

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 DV/IPV.

Multi-country Intervention

Activity 2.3.1: Conduct budget analysis from a gender perspective for MPs in Fiji and Solomon Islands. Through its regional parliamentary development programme in the Pacific, UNDP is currently supporting the Parliaments of Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands 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. There will be a specific focus on women parliamentarians.

Activity 2.3.2: 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). UNDP will be providing high-level technical expertise to parliamentary committees to strengthen their parliamentary oversight activities on gender-related issues, and strengthen their work on mainstreaming gender into their legislative work. 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 GRB will be systematically provided to parliamentarians in the countries which will be hosting the FBO during the 24 months of Spotlight implementation.

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

The Spotlight Initiative will support The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) as it is the key organisation that implements the Gender Declaration for Pacific Island Leaders. The structures which facilitate Ministerial level interactions, including PIFS Ministerial conference of Economic Ministers meet every two years. Within these meetings, budget targets for implementation of DV/IPV initiatives could be agreed and monitored. This approach is transformational because it works at the national and regional levels focusing on structural inequalities with regard to funding for DV/IPV.

Research studies are currently underway in a number of countries including Fiji which is one of the multi-country programmes supported through this Regional Programme. This intervention will build on the findings of that study and other national studies to advocate for GRB to the two Forum Economic Minister's meetings that will take place during the first phase of the Spotlight Initiative.

The regional convenings under PIFS would provide CSOs the opportunity to build skills in using the information gained from GRB exercises at the national level through Activity 2.1.1 to further lobby governments at the regional level for improved budget planning and allocations to fully address VAWG. A consultant will also support capacity building on gender-responsive budgeting.

Lessons Learned from previous programmes

Increased commitment to addressing VAWG through regional and national policy and legislative reform of the Pacific do not always lead to effective implementation of commitments, policies and legislation.⁵⁰ Commitments, policies and legislation needs to be properly resourced, human and financial, to ensure effective implementation, which requires gender responsive budgeting. Whilst VAWG is foremost a human rights issue; there has been recent evidence that measuring the economic costs of VAWG can reinforce the impact of the issue by demonstrating the economic and social costs to the country. For example, a recent study for the UN Women in Fiji which showed VAW-related costs account for an estimated seven per cent of the GDP⁵¹. Measuring the economic costs of VAWG and developing and practicing GRB can

⁵⁰ PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS.

⁵¹ UN Women 2013. *The Cost of Violence Against Women: the cost of understanding violence against women and girls and its response. Selected findings and lessons learned from Asia and the Pacific*. P7. Thailand

ensure DV/IPV policies and legislation are implemented more effectively.⁵²

Child protection requires its own national multi-sector multi-stakeholder strategic coordination mechanism with specific terms of reference, even though some of the members of CPWG and EAW Task Force are the same; a coordination mechanism between the CPWG and the EAW Task Force is also necessary to make sure that the needs of under 18's affected by IPV are adequately addressed. These mechanisms need to be considered when funding DV/IPV response programmes.

Table 3: Pillar 2 Beneficiary Table

Outcome 2: Institutions		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	60	536,765
Girls		As per above
Men	40	
Boys		
TOTAL	100	536,765

Note: The direct beneficiaries are those directly involved in GRB and advocacy, including civil society and government officials. The Indirect beneficiaries are based on the total # of women in Fiji, RMI and Sols, divided by those affected by violence who might potentially use services. The rationale is that if the project is able to ensure that GRB is completed for DV/IP, it will improve services to all survivors of violence in 3 countries.

Sustainability

PIFS and the Forum Economic Minister's meetings are long-term structures and the Spotlight Initiative will provide funding to these bodies over the next two years to accelerate the take up of GRB. Gender responsive budgeting creates a sustainable change to women's lives.

Outcome 3 - Prevention

Theory of Change

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders' engagement and education strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner, based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG, including DV/IPV then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at community and individual level to prevent VAWG, including DV/IPV 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 3: Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG, including DV/IPV.

In alignment with the Pacific Regional Investment Plan, the regional programme under this outcome will support the development of a regional comprehensive primary prevention framework that can be adopted and implemented across the Pacific. The focus for Spotlight are youth-focused programmes which will be informed by the Pacific Regional Framework that is being developed by the Pacific Partnership and youth-focused programmes will be developed and implemented in close collaboration with SPC-RRRT, particularly in RMI where SPC has current programmes. Linkages to education also play a key role in transforming the root causes of violence. Education is an important mechanism for the social, emotional and psychological development of young people. Hence, in and out of school programmes and education strategies will be critical in the Spotlight Initiative.

⁵² *ibid*

The scope and scale of support

The Regional implementation of Spotlight supports the Pacific Council of Churches' focus at the regional level to determine faith-based prevention materials for roll-out in Fiji, Marshall Islands and Fiji. With a view to identifying the most appropriate channels, UNICEF and UN Women are currently co-funding a mapping of existing interventions of Faith-Based Organisations to be conducted by PCC, which will inform this activity. The mapping will cover both GBV/Gender equality and VAC/Child protection, and include 8 PICTs: **Fiji**, FSM, Kiribati, **Samoa**, **Solomon Islands**, Tonga, Tuvalu and **Vanuatu**. UNICEF and UN Women collaboration modalities will be explored based on the results of this mapping. The Spotlight Initiative will also build on existing Communities of Practice to support exchanges, learning and evidence building. UNICEF, UNFPA and IOM will work in close collaboration with SPC-RRRT on developing and learning from existing youth and school focused intervention programmes.

Multi-country component

The materials will be first piloted in **Fiji, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands** under the Spotlight Initiative at the community level to implement a community-based norm-change prevention programme in **Fiji**, Kiribati, **Solomon Islands** and Vanuatu. In the Solomon Islands, the programme is being piloted through two Churches in six communities focused on Church activities with men's, women's and youth groups, and will expand the existing curriculum contents to address family violence in a holistic manner and include the promotion of gender equality and violence-free relationships. Furthermore, a new curriculum will be developed for children attending Sunday schools, by age group, focusing on gender equality, violence-free relationships and self-protection.

UNICEF and SPC-RRRT have agreed to work together to include VAC/Child protection in RRRT's curriculum development work, teacher training, and related activities with communities, under the Social Citizenship Education Programme of the Pacific Partnership, which will be implemented in **Marshall Islands**, Kiribati, and Tuvalu.

Multi-country component

Actors engaged in regional programme implementation will build capacities of staff in countries, on youth and FBO-focused prevention approaches and the tools, with a particular focus on **Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands and Fiji**.

Spotlight will convene learning on emerging best practice for youth-focused programs in and out of school and using social media.

Target groups and geographical scope

The scope of the support is 11 Pacific Island Countries who are members of SPC (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia – Kosrae State and Pohnpei State, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu). Support will focus on relevant education ministries, youth-focused organizations and faith-based organizations across the region to adopt learning and new approaches.

Table 5: Pillar 3 Beneficiary Table

Outcome 3: Prevention		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	1100	5000
Girls	51000	307500
Men	1100	5000
Boys	51000	307500
TOTAL	104200	625000

Note: Beneficiaries were calculated on the number of participants in the regional workshops and boys and girls and men and women involved directly and indirectly in prevention activities.

Focus of support and signature interventions

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 Engagement of Faith-Based Organisations in community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family, at regional level. Building on current work of Pacific Council of Churches, and existing communities of practice to support exchanges, learning and evidence building at the Regional level:

- Development of materials for the various Church target groups: priests/pastors; women; men; youth; children and adolescents (3 age groups)

Multi-country Intervention (3.1.1)

- Training of national trainers (who will then train church leaders/activists facilitating dialogue with their respective groups), initially from **Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands and Fiji**
- Implementation at the country level in **Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands and Fiji**: country-specific adaptation and reproduction of the materials; training of church leaders/activists; supervision, review meetings and monitoring.

Activity 3.1.2 Engagement of adolescents to promote gender-equitable, respectful and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially through social media, at regional level.

Digital technologies have the potential to harm adolescents but also bring tremendous opportunities for learning and education to adolescents, including in remote areas, allowing girls and boys access to information on issues that affect them such as SRGBV and VAG, and gives them a role in helping stop family violence and GBV.

Activities for the Regional Programme include:

- Development and implementation of U-Report surveys among adolescents on issues related to violence against and protection of girls and women and gender equality
- Development and dissemination of information and interactive activities through social media.
- Development of materials on prevention of cyber-abuse of girls to be incorporated in curriculum of existing school-based, community-based, faith-based and sports-based activities, with adolescents and parents/caregivers.
- Development and implementation of training of trainers on the issue and development and use of these materials.
- Development and implementation of tools to monitor the efficiency of these interventions.

Multi-country intervention (3.1.2)

UNICEF will provide technical assistance for the adaptation of materials developed at regional level (listed above) to Fiji, RMI and Solomon Islands. This will include training of national trainers and establishment of systems to monitor the efficiency of these interventions in each of the three countries.

IOM will build upon existing support and coordination with the RMI Ministry of Education and with SPC-RRRT to influence positive change in norms, attitude and behavior of adolescents through schools. While previous coordination with the Ministry has been focused on climate change, the thematic content of this support will be on gender equality. IOM intends to leverage existing networks at the regional level, collaborating with SPC-RRRT, the national, sub-national as well as community-level to develop context-specific content and messaging, and together with schools, teachers, and the Ministry determine the most effective medium. The medium may include posters, flyers and informationals, as well as supplies and materials to organize inter-school debates and discussions so as to support the Ministry reach as many adolescents in as effective a way as possible. Specific activities under this proposed support to RMI Ministry of Education include:

- Consultations with Ministry and focus groups with school admin, teachers, parents, and students to discuss key issues and concerns
- Design and development of content in close coordination with Ministry and school
- Deliver and ongoing technical support to utilize agreed upon material and supplies

Multi-country interventions

Activity 3.2.1: CSE/ Life skills learning events UNFPA (including for multi-country initiatives on the same with focus in Fiji, Marshall Islands and Sols. The Regional focus will include learning and South-South exchange events for diverse approaches on youth-focused prevention programs such as the programs of SPC-RRRT in RMI. Regional role out of global out of school CSE guidelines. The multi-country component will include service training of FLE teachers and in Marshall Islands a situation analysis and action plan on FLE.

Activity 3.2.2 SRH sharing and learning space in Marshall Islands

IOM will support a working group called The Cookhouse Confidential, which is comprised of NGOs, government, and informal education institutions that meet regularly to discuss the impact of menstrual, sexual, and reproductive health on the lives of Marshallese women and girls. The Cookhouse Confidential provide a safe space and the anonymity needed for women and girls to share experiences and recommend appropriate interventions. The IOM support includes grants accessible to the working group designed to identify and refer cases, increase understanding of reporting and legal mechanisms in place or that are needed, and to shape policy.

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

Activity 3.3.1. Regional learning exchanges as part of the Pacific Regional 'What Works'/Prevention Hub programme developed under the Pacific Partnership. Under this activity, the prevention programming supported under Spotlight will be brought into the wider Pacific Prevention – 'What Works' initiative launched under the Pacific Partnership.

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

The Faith-based work will be done in partnership with the Pacific Council of Churches and will work through their membership in the region. Adolescent programming will focus on collaboration and knowledge sharing between UNFPA, UNICEF and SPC RRRT school-based/youth prevention approaches and building evidence for what works in the Pacific.

All prevention activities focus on regional learning and convening and ongoing implementation in Solomon Islands, RMI and Fiji.

Key lessons learned from past programmes

A recent summary of evidence through the 'What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls Global Programme', 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 violence⁵³. Leading women's organizations in the region have developed awareness and training programs, and male advocate programs contextualized to the Pacific to challenge these norms and to respond to the specific challenges of religion and customs. In 2016, UN Women convened a group of 42 participants from 7 countries from organizations focused on prevention and they agreed on a set of six principles for prevention in the region: be accountable to women and girls; do no harm; be grounded in a rights-based approach; be inclusive; be gender transformative; and be informed by context.⁵⁴

Under the EU-funded Pacific Partnership, UN Women is advancing a rigorous programme to contribute to existing Pacific data and evidence on 'what works' to prevent violence and transform harmful social norms that perpetuate violence. Through the Pacific Partnership, UN Women is focused on a large body of work

⁵³ Fulu, E, Kerr-Wilson, A and J Lang, 'Effectiveness of Interventions to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls: A summary of the evidence' *What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls*: UK AID, May 2017 <https://www.whatworks.co.za/resources/evidence-reviews>

⁵⁴ UN Women 2016, *The Road to Change: A Pacific Regional Consultation on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls*, Suva.

that engages faith and sports partners (e.g. Pacific Council of Churches, Anglican Church of Polynesia, Oceania Rugby) and focuses its efforts on community based, social norms change programme, bringing together a wide range of actors against a common framework. Spotlight will contribute to the Pacific Prevention Learning Hub through strategic convenings, engaging practitioners, researchers, activists and policy makers to examine progress and evidence towards stopping violence against women and girls. Also, as part of the Pacific Partnership SPC-RRRT is implementing a whole of school approach to preventing violence against women and girls.

UNICEF is developing a partnership with the Pacific Council of Churches (PCC) to include VAC and child protection in the curriculum for priest/pastor training, as well as in regular existing Church activities with men's groups, women's groups, youth's groups and children and adolescents attending Sunday school. These activities have been included in the resolutions of the October 2018 PCC General Assembly and in its five-year strategic plan 2019-2023.

In several PICTs, UNICEF is supporting the implementation of U-Report, an approach aiming at engaging adolescents on social media, by collecting information through surveys and sharing information and experience on a wide range of issues. This online platform has successfully been used across the globe for adolescents' voices to be heard and for them to participate in resolving critical issues that they face. The programme will involve adolescents in designing and disseminating messages and materials to raise awareness on the impacts of VAG/IPV and how to mitigate online and offline risks of VAG, as well as to promote gender equitable and respectful relationships.

Sustainability

Activities within the prevention pillar will be delivered in close collaboration with the Pacific Partnership. Convening in the Pacific context is a key sustainability strategy to ensure joint learning on social norms programs and building the evidence base of what works in the Pacific context. Spotlight funding will be used to develop materials and train trainers, after which activities will be implemented through existing Church activities and will therefore not require external funding. Technical capacity to continue ensuring the quality and monitoring of the activities will also be built within the Pacific Council of Churches and National Councils of Churches upon completion of Spotlight support.

The youth-focused activities will be implemented in close collaboration with SPC-RRRT, educators and government officials in education and youth development.

Outcome 5 - Data

Theory of Change

If (1) measurement and methodologies for VAWG, including DV/IPV and 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.

Outcome 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

The Regional Programme under this outcome will support cross-fertilization, innovation, and learning on DV/IPV and analysis of data across the region in collaboration with SPC and PIFS and the testing of data collection practices at the country level. The signature interventions in this section were jointly designed with SPC.

Scope and scale of support

In partnership with SPC, the scope of the support is standard setting for the collection, analysis and dissemination of VAWG prevalence and administrative data across the Pacific region including Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

Over the next three years, UNFPA in partnership with UNICEF and SPC will be working to run the combined

Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and DHS DV module (hybrid survey) across the PICTs to support standardised prevalence data. Kiribati combined MICS/DHS DV methodology survey was conducted in 2018 with results expected to be published before the end of 2019. FSM, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu are being conducted in 2019 while Fiji, Vanuatu and Marshall Islands are planned for 2020. It is expected that Solomon Islands will also be conducted before 2022.

The implementation of the DV module in DHS ('hybrid' survey) 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. There is 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 (feedback from Fiji HIES training 2014).

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)⁵⁵ developed by WHO, provide details on actions needed during the planning, implementation and dissemination of research (particularly surveys) involving women experiencing intimate partner violence. 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.

As such, the programme will support detailed ethics training and support for crisis centres to provide support for enumerators and those interviewed as part of the prevalence studies will be provided in line with WHO best practices to ensure the best possible results. Support will be provided to analysis, data literacy, data visualization and the development of advocacy and knowledge products to influence government decision makers.

Given both the prevalence of IPV against adolescent girls and the need to use prevalence data to inform and target programming, IPV data need to be disaggregated by age. In addition, given the co-occurrence of VAW and VAC in IPV affected households, VAC data needs to include correlation with IPV in the family. This will be done through secondary analysis of routine data and Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). UNICEF, jointly with UNFPA, will provide technical and financial assistance to implement the MICS in all PICTs by 2022. Kiribati was conducted in 2018, FSM, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu are being conducted in 2019, Fiji and Marshall Islands are planned for 2020, and hopefully Solomon Islands before 2022. Advocacy will be conducted to ensure that the standard global modules necessary to collect vital

⁵⁵ World Health Organization (WHO), Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women, WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1, 2001

information about the prevalence of violence against girls and family violence are included in MICS. Technical assistance will be provided to develop a referral protocol and train the enumerators to ensure that the administration of the modules comply with ethical standards.

Multi-country component

Of critical importance is the support of the current kNowVAWdata initiative which is led by UNFPA from the Asia Pacific Regional Office in partnership with the University of Melbourne and ARROWS which supports technical leadership in VAWG and multi sectoral administrative data standards, technical assistance and support as well as capacity building. In 2019, the kNowVAWdata initiative is running a month long course (split between Melbourne, Australia and Suva, Fiji) to build the capacity of CSO and Government from across the Pacific in managing collection, analysis and dissemination of VAWG prevalence and multi sectoral administrative data systems.

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.

In addition to the support for the safe and ethical conduct of prevalence surveys and in particular the DHS DV module as part of the combined MICS/DHS DV methodology, the Spotlight Initiative programme will support the development of standard setting for multi sectoral GBV administrative data collection across Pacific countries as both a regional support hub but also specifically for Marshall Islands, Fiji and Solomon Islands. Lessons learned will be taken from the Solomon Islands where multi sectoral administrative data systems are currently being developed and applied to support improvement or best practices across the region.

Target groups and geographical scope

The target group for improving incidence data are women's machineries, statistics, crisis centres, health, Police and Courts. The target groups for training in prevalence research are staff of women's machineries, statistics offices and enumerators. The target group for data literacy and advocacy is women's CSOs, policy makers and decision makers as well as those stakeholders and organisations working to end violence against women. The Pacific region, including the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu will be supported through remote regional support in data collection, management and sharing at regional convenings.

Multi-country component

Four Pacific countries, **including Vanuatu and Solomon Islands are undertaking prevalence studies using the DV module of the DHS and MICS**. Administrative data system development will complement existing and ongoing multi sectoral data efforts also underway in Fiji and Kiribati. In addition, to the data work in **Fiji and Solomon's; the Marshall Islands** will be included.

Table 6: Pillar 5 Beneficiary Table

Outcome 5: Data		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	300	5000
Girls		
Men	300	5000
Boys		
TOTAL	600	10,000

Note: The beneficiary numbers were calculated by UNFPA on the basis of participants in regional workshops, focal points in National Statistic Offices, MoHs and Gender/Women's affairs departments. Also expected recipients and users of analysis of data to support policy makers.

Focus of support and signature interventions

Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government⁵⁶ 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 *In country, sub regional and regional learning events, training workshops to design, modify and update multi sectoral administrative data frameworks and systems.*

This activity will include a regional events to collate practices on what current framework and systems are based on and a follow up learning event to share learning and practices from the implementation of framework systems.

Multi-country interventions

In country trainings (RMI) and mission to Solomon Is and Fiji (to assess current systems) to support design of administrative data systems

Activity 5.1.2 *Develop and roll out training tools for DV/IPV and 'do no harm' approaches for other development sectors (e.g. Climate change, productive and private sectors).*

There will be a regional learning event to collate current practices upon which to base training, including standardised systems and approaches

Multi-country intervention

Piloting of the training tools and do no harm approaches developed for the DV/IPV will occur in the Solomon Islands, Fiji and Marshall Islands. These tools will also be rolled out into other development sectors, including disaster response.

Activity 5.1.3 *Develop standardised training tools to support multi sectoral administrative data collection and compilation, including on information sharing protocols.*

Training tools will also be developed through a regional workshop to support the multi sectoral administrative data collection process this will include protocols on how information will be shared.

Multi-country intervention

Pilot conducted in RMI to support adaptation of tools and approaches. Technical assistance for Solomon Islands and Fiji will be provided.

Activity 5.1.4: *Develop and roll out standardised training tools to support safe and ethical prevalence data collection*

At a regional level there will be a workshop to support collation of tools and the provision of a remote regional hub to support rollout of training tools.

Multi-country intervention

In RMI there will be provision of on the ground training to support safe and ethical prevalence data collection.

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 *Development of standards for DV/IPV frameworks: collection and compilation of data, statistics and information (prevalence and administrative data sources).*

The activity incorporates the development of: a meta data and user guide' for DV/IPV statistics framework; tools for costing DV/IPV incidence to influence decision makers and inform budgeting; and, standardised tools, including case linking to the case management system, information sharing protocols and MoUs to support data sharing, analysis and reporting. Remote country support will be provided to the multi-country programs.

⁵⁶ Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector

Activity 5.2.2 In-country, sub-regional and regional learning events, training workshops to support reporting and dissemination of administrative and prevalence data.

The activity includes regional monitoring and reporting and a 'lessons learnt' report. It also includes the development of standardised training module/material for survey interviewers and response protocols (for DV/IPV survey data collection and the development and roll out standardised training tools to support safe and ethical prevalence data collection.

Multi-county intervention

At a country level there will be support for RMI on reporting and dissemination

Activity 5.2.4 Funding to crisis centres in target countries to provide support plans and psycho-social supervision of enumerators

Spotlight will provide regional assistance for any countries undertaking VAWG prevalence survey to provide support plans for enumerators, as required.

Multi-county intervention

In country support for Fiji, RMI and Solomon Islands will be provided, as well as Vanuatu and other scheduled Pacific Countries (<https://sdd.spc.int/census-and-survey-calendar>)

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

Spotlight Initiative will support SPC's Social Development Programme to provide technical support for Pacific governments to improve VAW data analysis and coordination. SPC provides technical assistance to Pacific Island governments guided by both subject expertise and a deep understanding of Pacific Island contexts and cultures. This includes a strong mandate and in-depth experience when it comes to gender mainstreaming and EVAWG, working with a range of stakeholders across government departments and CSOs to enhance gender equality and prevent VAWG.

Multi-country component

SPC currently works with a number of Pacific statistics departments and women's machineries to improve policy monitoring and reporting. There has been progress in policy monitoring resulting from higher investments in capacity building of women's machineries. This approach can be applied to other countries regionally. Women's Crisis Centres will deliver the support plans for respondents to VAW surveys and supervision and counselling for enumerators.

Lessons learned from past programming

Data from the Pacific on the prevalence of DV/IPV needs to inform government policy and planning.⁵⁷ There is a need for on-going capacity development at national level to support governments to collect and use gender, age-disaggregated data and data on specific populations, settings and locations. There is literacy gap around prevalence data and in some cases administrative data which would support analysis of trends in the types of violence and referrals across service providers.

An area that needs support in many Pacific countries is policy monitoring and reporting back to the public and CSO groups. There have been a number of initiatives by a number of agencies providing training on administrative data, which has sometimes caused confusion among NGOs and government institutions. There is an opportunity to streamline and coordinate existing efforts. The previous Women's Health and Safety Studies were implemented through a joint approach of SPC, National Statistics Offices and Women's Crisis Centres.

Sustainability

Convening and capacity building are sustainability strategies to ensure joint learning on improvements of data and to ensure consistency and comparability of administrative and prevalence data across the region.

Coherence and comprehensiveness of Programme Strategy

The proposed Regional Programme strategy is based on global evidence of effective EVAWG programme strategies⁵⁸ and builds on previous learning from the Pacific. The Regional Programme value adds and

⁵⁷ PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS.

⁵⁸ UN Women 2013. *The Cost of Violence Against Women: the cost of understanding violence against women and girls and it's response. Selected findings and lessons learned from Asia and the*

complements existing and ongoing regional and country programmes in the Pacific ensuring there is a coherent and comprehensive approach not only within the Programme but also among those already working towards ending violence against women and girls in the region (see section IX Coherence with Existing Programmes).

The Programme strategy is grounded on a strong evidence-based theory of change, which responds to the policy context of the Pacific and the multiple and complex root causes of violence by ensuring a multi-faceted and mutually reinforcing approach is taken towards achieving the Programme's Goal. The Programme works across four of the six Spotlight pillars, with particular focus on the enabling environment and increased government resources that are dedicated to eliminating VAWG. The Regional and Multi-country programme are with a learning and convening focus at Regional level and piloting and testing new programmes at the multi-country level.

Within these Pillars the Regional Programme targets multiple settings for change such as the education sector, government, churches, justice sector and CSO and works across multiple levels of the socio-ecological model, including focusing on DV/FPA policy and legislation implementation; strengthening civil society and coalitions in advocacy; and by working with churches, CSOs and through social media to shift harmful individual and community norms, behaviors and practices. A regional approach enables a coordinated and concerted approach to addressing VAWG across the Pacific.

The Regional Programme strategy takes a gender transformative approach and recognises and addresses the intersection of different forms of discrimination and adopts a comprehensive do no harm approach that ensure strategies are tailored and inclusive where required, to ensure the 'leave no one behind' principle is mainstreamed across all pillars and actions. The Programme Strategy is committed to partnership with civil society through all of the outcome focus areas and to accountability to government and civil society stakeholders through its Governance mechanisms.

IV. Alignment with SDGs and National Development Frameworks

At the regional level in the Pacific, there is a strong landscape of binding agreements, numerous measures as well as recommendations and reports, addressing the human rights of women. Pacific Islands Country leaders reconfirmed their commitment to gender equality and the elimination of VAWG in the 2012 Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration.⁵⁹ The Declaration specifically commits to: implement a package of essential services for women and girls who are victims and survivors of violence and enact and implement legislation regarding VAWG to protect women and impose appropriate penalties for perpetrators. The Pacific Platform for Action on Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights 2018-2030⁶⁰ also includes advancing women's legal and human rights, including addressing VAWG, as a priority area. In 2009, the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders established the Reference Group on SGBV to foster multi-sectoral coordination between Pacific regional organizations, governments and non-state actors to highlight SGBV on political agendas.⁶¹ Currently there is a UN-CROP Regional Gender Working Group, a civil society led network, the Pacific Women's Network Against Violence Against Women, and more recently, in the launching of a regional government led working group that focuses on the progress and challenges of implementing the national family protection/domestic violence law. In most PICTs, this political will has not translated into significant, long-term, transformative action due to insufficient attention, resources and capacity.⁶²

Pacific. Thailand.

⁵⁹ Pacific Islands Forum Leaders 2012. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration 30 August 2012, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.* [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.forumsec.org/pacific-leaders-gender-equality-declaration/>. [Accessed 12 January 2019]. Timor-Leste is not part of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

⁶⁰ SPC 2018. *Pacific Platform for Action on Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights 2018-2030.* Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.

⁶¹ Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development 2017. *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017 – 2022.* Suva, Fiji: Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development.

⁶² SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories.* Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.

The Regional Programme supports the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 and Target 5.2 and 5.3 and contributes to the achievement of all SDGs by having a central focus on addressing gender inequality. The Regional Programme focuses on addressing structural issues such as negative social norms and attitudes through prevention activities (Pillar 3: Prevention) including the development of a prevention framework and working with educational institutions and faith-based organisations to address gender inequality. These actions under the Regional Programme also contribute to SDG 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6, given their focus on addressing negative social norms and practices. The Programme will focus on developing and implementing progressive and evidence based legal frameworks that promote equality between women and men and explicitly address issues of IPV/DV (Pillar 1: Legislation and Policies) by working with and building the capacity of a range of CSOs, coalitions and institutional partners to strengthen coordination and support implementation by monitoring resources, sharing learning, holding governments to account in implementing legalisation and policy commitments on IPV/DV (Pillar 2: Institutions).

These actions under Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 will also contribute to SDG 16.1, 16.2 and 16.3 by promoting the rule of law; addressing gaps in legislation; and strengthening equitable access to justice. The programme will also contribute to SDG 17.18 by strengthening the capacity of Partners to increase the availability of reliable data on DV/IPV to track the progress in DV/IPV in the Pacific and for use in planning services and to inform ongoing legislation and policy reforms (Pillar 5 Data). The SDG principle of *'leaving no one behind and helping first those furthest behind'* also guides the Regional Programme by ensuring the specific needs of the most vulnerable women and girls affected by intimate partner or domestic violence are addressed. These include single mothers, people of diverse gender identities and women with disabilities or living in rural and remote areas. The Spotlight Initiative strongly reaffirms the EU's commitment to effective multilateralism and will enable the EU and UN to showcase their strong partnership in action, leading on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

V. Governance Arrangements

Accountability

The regional component will be overseen and guided by the multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee and will include civil society representatives who have been nominated by the Regional Civil Society Reference Group. An interim civil society reference group was nominated by Civil Society representatives at the Virtual Dialogue. Members of the interim civil society reference group reviewed the Zero Draft of this CPD on 17 July 2019 and V1 in September 2019. They will meet in November 2019 to establish the TORs for the Regional Civil Society Reference Group. This group will be chaired by Ofa Guttenbiel-Likiliki who is the Spotlight Pacific Global Regional Representative.

The Regional Civil Society Reference Group will be comprised of a diverse range of civil society stakeholders working at the regional level with one representative each from each of the multi-country programmes, including those representing women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, to ensure adherence to the principle of leaving no one behind.

The multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee will build on an existing regional structure, the Gender Coordination Group which is made up of Regional CROP agencies and chaired by PIFS. The Resident Coordinator's Office is in negotiation with PIFS as to the final composition of the group. This takes considerable time and negotiation to ensure coherence with existing governance mechanisms for EVAWG in the Pacific. It will likely be a sub-committee of the Gender Coordination Group and will expand its membership and focus solely on EVAWG. The Regional Steering Committee will be chaired by the Resident Coordinator and a high-level representative from PIFS. At least 20% of the composition of multi-stakeholder Regional Programme Steering Committees will be from civil society as full voting members, nominated by the Civil Society Regional Reference Groups.

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) is responsible for overall co-ordination, strategic direction and oversight of the Spotlight Initiative Programme, including responsibility for planning, implementation, communication, monitoring and review, and facilitating collaboration amongst stakeholders. The RC will draw on the technical expertise of the Recipient UN Organisations (RUNOs). The RC is accountable to the UN Deputy Secretary-General for the overall design, set-up, implementation and reporting on the Country Programme, including ensuring national ownership at the highest level, sustainability of results, complementing resource

mobilization and broad engagement with relevant partners and stakeholders.

The Heads of RUNOs 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 meetings of RUNOs and the EU to periodically review progress of the Regional Spotlight Initiative implementation, provide feedback and discuss and agree on issues that require strategic decision-making. These meetings will enable continuous improvement of the Regional Programme Spotlight Initiative.

The RCO has an overall P4 Coordination position that will liaise with all RUNOs, SPC and PIFs and Communications and Monitoring and Evaluation Officers for the Regional and multi-country programmes. UN Women as the Technical Coherence Agency has a P3 position that oversees technical coherence in the Regional and multi-country programmes and the country programmes in Vanuatu and Samoa. This is supported by a Finance Officer (SB4) to oversee grants to CSOs and Regional bodies. UN Women is providing in-kind support for office furniture, supplies, travel and operations and oversight)

UNFPA has a Finance Officer to support its grant mechanisms to CSOs and Regional bodies and will be supported in-kind by Suva-based Programme Advisors for GBV and FLE. UNICEF is supporting the Initiative through in-kind support from Suva-based child protection specialists and a 20% of an NOB position.

UNDP is contributing in-kind support from P4 and NOC Parliamentary Specialists. IOM is contributing support from a P2 Programme Manager and Spotlight will support IOM with a SB4 Programme Associate.

VI. RUNOs and Implementing Partners

Technical Coherence Agency

UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide. The UN Women Fiji Multi-Country Office (Fiji MCO) covers 14 PICTs: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. The Fiji MCO works to progress gender equality and women's empowerment in the Pacific through four key programmatic areas - Women's Economic Empowerment, Ending Violence Against Women and Girls, Women's Political Empowerment and Leadership, and Gender and Protection in Humanitarian Action – and through its normative and intergovernmental support.

The UN Women Fiji MCO has approximately 60 staff across the Pacific. The MCO is headquartered in Fiji and has field offices in Kiribati, Samoa, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu; each office is led by a national Country Programme Coordinator. In addition, the MCO maintains a project presence in Tonga. The total budget for the 2018-2022 programme is USD 52 million out of which 35 million (5 million IB, 9 million core and 21 million non-core) is available or in hard pipeline, and 17 million (33%) is to be mobilised. The resulting management ratio projected is under 10%.

To address the high levels of violence against women and girls in the Pacific, and to ensure a robust, coordinated response to the violence they face that includes accessible, high-quality essential services and comprehensive, transformative prevention programming across all levels of the socio-ecological model, the Fiji MCO developed the Flagship EAWG programme, entitled Pacific Partnership to EAWG alongside PIFS and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. The **Pacific Partnership** began in January 2018, with the generous support of the European Union (EU) and the Government of Australia, through the Department for Foreign Affairs (DFAT), alongside contributions from the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). The Pacific Partnership brings together governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), and communities, among other partners, to promote gender equality, prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG) and to increase access to quality VAWG response services for survivors. The programme leverages and contextualises the best global evidence on prevention of VAW to transform the social norms that perpetuate gender inequality and violence against women and girls, leading to a reduction in violence in intervention sites, and strengthening services for survivors of violence.

UNFPA Pacific Sub Regional Office, which is based in Fiji, has nearly 50 staff across eight PICTS: FSM, Marshall Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. International P4 staff are located in all offices with the exception of Tonga, Marshall Islands and FSM (with Tonga currently being recruited) to support programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Under the UNFPA PSRO Sub Regional Programme (SRP6), UNFPA is working to support “evidence-informed and targeted policy engagement, to support national policy and programming decisions that lead to increased resilience and sustainable development. Priorities will contribute to the transformative results of: (a) reducing an unmet need for family planning to zero by increasing modern contraceptive prevalence rate; (b) reducing the adolescent birth rate; (c) increasing coverage of fully qualified skilled birth attendants; (d) integrating essential health services for women and girls subject to violence within social and reproductive health; and (e) improving young people’s access to high-quality social and reproductive health services and gender-responsive family life education.

The *Transformative Agenda for Women, Youth and Adolescents* programme is a cornerstone of the UNFPA PSRO Strategic Regional Programme which focusses on ensuring more people have access to quality family planning information and services. These services are critical to improving peoples’ health and wellbeing, particularly for women and youth. With AUD 30 million in funding from Australia, the programme is being launched in partnership with the governments of Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu.

UNFPA is co-lead of the Gender working group which supports the United Nations Pacific Strategy has a key role in supporting gender equality outcomes in the region. This spans work from strengthening health system responses to GBV, leading GBV in emergencies preparedness, response and prevention programmes in partnership with UN Women and other UN agencies and GBV prevention programmes supported by comprehensive sexuality education programmes for in and out of school young people in eight Pacific countries including those as part of the multi country component of the Spotlight regional programme. UNFPA also brings expertise to ensure safe and ethical collection of gender-based violence prevalence and administrative data collection, as well as analysis and reporting to ensure evidence-based policy and programming across the region. UNFPA, under the *Transformative Agenda* programme supported by DFAT, is working to ensure women and girls have access to quality sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights commodities, information and services which also necessitates strong programming to increase demand for communities to access these services and information. The Spotlight Initiative leverages gains made by UNFPA into each of these programme areas to bring innovation and change to countries in the Pacific.

UNICEF ‘s programme budget for 14 PICTs during the 2018-2022 cycle is approximately USD 120,000,000, out of which close to 50% are core resources. UNICEF Pacific Multi-Country Office in Suva has a staff of 62 and its Field Office in Solomon Islands, a staff of 11. UNICEF therefore has a substantial delivery capacity with programmes in the areas of Health and Nutrition, WASH, Education and Child Protection. In the area of Child Protection, with its own funding, UNICEF supports (i) strengthening of the policy, legal and coordination framework through the development of child protection legislation, policies and multi-sector costed plans, and inter-agency guidelines and referral pathways, as well as the integration of child protection in national development and sectoral policies, plans, budgets and national household surveys; (ii) strengthening of services through the development and implementation of a comprehensive child protection capacity building package for the social welfare, judiciary, police, health and education sectors, including standards/procedures, management tools and training to be embedded in existing sectoral systems; (iii) the promotion of social and behaviour change targeting caregivers, children and adolescents through communities, faith-based organisations, sports-based organisations and the media. Under the Spotlight Initiative Pillar 3, UNICEF will (i) build on its existing community child protection facilitation programme targeting caregivers to address family violence in a holistic manner and strengthen its gender equality component, as well as expand coverage, through a partnership with the Pacific Conference of Churches; (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. UNICEF will also coordinate and collaborate with UN agencies implementing other Spotlight Pillars to ensure that intersections and distinctions between VAC and VAW are taken into account and the needs of the girl survivors of DV/IPV and the other children affected by DV/IPV are adequately addressed.

The aim of the **IOM** Republic of the Marshall Islands Country Strategy 2017–2020 is to provide a framework

for addressing migration challenges and identifying priorities for action to guide IOM's responses to the needs of the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as well as migrants, migration-affected communities and other relevant stakeholders. This country strategy aligns with the IOM Pacific Strategy. IOM's three strategic priorities identified in the Republic of the Marshall Islands strategy are as follows: 1) Migrants and communities in the Republic of the Marshall Islands benefit from migration as a sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategy; 2) Displaced persons and affected communities in the Republic of the Marshall Islands are protected from and resilient to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change; 3) Migrants in the Republic of the Marshall Islands enjoy protection from human rights abuses and are able to migrate in a safe, orderly, and dignified manner.

The Spotlight Initiative relates most directly to the IOM Pacific Strategy Priority 1 on migration and sustainable development: Outcome 1.1 and 1.2 are focused on supporting migrants and their families and communities access and enjoy benefits of **good physical health, increased socioeconomic and cultural benefits of migration**.

IOM has a long standing and physical presence (13 full time staff) in the RMI and at the request of RMI Government. IOM has been implementing projects that have an **education competent** in related areas such as psychological first aid, **youth leadership trainings**, essentials of humanitarian assistance, **climate change and hazard risk curriculums**, pre-departure orientation trainings, and more. These projects have been implemented in close coordination with **women and youth civil society** as well as government divisions. The achievements around education and prevention initiatives have been achieved through localization of content and a partnership approach. **Cookhouse Confidential**, for example, was initiated by IOM with local NGOs, government, and public sector support to address gaps identified in disaster displacement and menstrual health.

IOM is committed to collaboration with SPC-RRRT in youth-focused prevention and currently facilitates a working group that brings together a wide range of stakeholders (including SPC-RRRT) to drive the youth prevention issues forward. Based on our work on **climate education in and with schools** as well as youth leadership programs, IOM's engagement in this area has the support of national government. IOM is well placed to use its talent pool to advance the Spotlight by leverage existing networks and partnerships established throughout the past decade with its on-the-ground presence.

Partnerships

European Union and other donors

The EU is a strategic and key partner for the Regional Spotlight Initiative and has been involved in the design of the Regional Programme Strategy through dialogue with the RC to update on progress. The EU delegate attended the validation consultation on 4 July 2019 and the virtual consultation on 10 July 2019. The EU provided comments on the Zero Draft September 2019, and on V1 in October 2019. The RC will work closely with the EU through implementation of the programme, particularly on joint event and key communications.

Government

The development of the Regional Programme Strategy consulted with strategic government bodies in Fiji including the Minister for Education and the Department of Women's Affairs. However, as the programme is regional, the focus for initial consultations was with regional organisations. A focus of this programme is gender-responsive budgeting which is focused on engagement with Parliamentarians, particularly Economic Ministers. The youth-based prevention activities will engage with government officials in Ministries of Education and Youth.

Regional organisations

PIFS was consulted during the drafting of the Pacific Investment Plan and was present at the Investment Plan Technical meeting. PIFS was consulted during the drafting of the Regional Investment Plan and attended the Virtual Consultation. PIFS are key partners in implementing the Regional Programme.

SPC was consulted during the development of the Regional Programme Document and provided key insights into the development of the approach to the data pillar. SPC is a key partner in implementing the Regional Programme.

Civil Society

Bilateral consultations were held with the Pacific Disability Forum, the Fiji Women's Rights Movement and the Pacific Council of Churches and a representative from the Pacific Disability Forum and regional NGOs including Fiji Women's Rights Movement, Oxfam Pacific, Pacific Council of Churches, IPPF and DIVA attended the validation workshop and provided feedback on the Zero Draft of this Regional Programme document on 17 July 2019. An interim CSO was formed in August 2019 chaired by IPPF. Civil society is prioritised across all pillars of the Regional Programme and the civil society reference group is in the process of development and will be actively engaged in both governance and implementation.

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

A number of prevention activities will be conducted in collaboration with the Pacific Council of Churches as a key regional body. The Spotlight Initiative will engage with all forms of media to engage them as gender and EVAWG champions.

Refer to Annex three for a record of all stakeholder consultations.

VII. Programme's Results Matrix

See Annex 1: Results Matrix

VIII. Intersectional approach

The Regional Programme will use an intersectional approach and apply the principle of 'Leave No One Behind' of the 2030 Agenda. An intersectional approach recognises that ethnicity, race, class, gender, sexuality, age, ability, HIV status, location, socio-economic background and other aspects of identity are experienced simultaneously and influence how power is experienced and negotiated through these identities⁶³. The Regional Programme will apply an intersectional approach by understanding and providing evidence on the differential impact of VAWG for women and girls belonging to marginalized and excluded groups. This includes: how violence is manifested in an overall context of inequality and where access to safety, services and resources are highly dependent on socioeconomic status, class, place of residence, ethnicity, race, and disabilities, etc and are not responsive or inclusive of LGBTQI or disabled people's needs and interests. This requires working to provide the evidence and data needed to increase knowledge of differential experiences and impact of women and girls as detailed in Pillar 5. Pillar 1 will work to ensure that the adoption and implementation of legislative frameworks and policies are tailored to differential needs, while ensuring the active voice and participation of groups of women of traditionally marginalized and excluded groups in these processes (Pillar 2). This approach is also vital in any sustainable and effective prevention strategy and has been included in the cross-cutting strategy of Pillar 3. The Programme will work with LGBTQI groups and DPOs as part of Pillar 6, to ensure movement building that advance issues of gender equality and addresses VAWG incorporates the voices and experience of a diverse range of women and girls.

⁶³ Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA) for Equality, '*UNJUST, UNEQUAL, UNSTOPPABLE: Fiji Lesbians, Bisexual women, Transmen and Gender non binary people tipping the scales toward justice*', May 2019, SUVA.

This table will be completed in full during the inception phase.

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				
Group 2				

IX. Risk Management

See Annex 2: Risk Matrix.

X. Coherence with existing programmes

The Spotlight Initiative will build on and complement existing programmes with relevant components in selected countries in the Pacific. Coherence will be ensured through the governance arrangements outlined in section V Governance Arrangements, which includes the establishment of a multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee, which will include civil society representatives. The multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee will build on an existing regional structure, the Gender Coordination Group which is made of up Regional CROP agencies and chaired by PIFS. The Regional Steering Committee will be a sub-committee of the Gender Coordination Group. The Regional Steering Committee will be chaired by the Resident Coordinator and a high-level representative from PIFS. These governance arrangements and the regular regional convening activities planned for under Regional Programme will provide the mechanism to continually identify opportunities to add value, discuss gaps, lessons learnt and potential areas for replication and scaling up of existing regional EVAWG programming.

Much consideration has already been taken by the Spotlight Regional Programme partners and civil society in the design of the Regional Programme to identify gaps, build on the evidence and leverage impact from existing country and regional programmes. The Regional Programme has been informed by the evidence and strategies outlined in Pacific Regional Investment Plan and consultations with partners, including civil society to support effectiveness and coherence.

The design of the Regional Programme has also sought to build in and detail specific areas of synergistic effort by Pillar. The Programme Strategy Section 2 of this document provides a description how each pillar will build on and add value to specific existing programmes and partners as part of the program logic in achieving the outcome under each pillar. In addition, a summary of the main areas of synergy with existing programmes and partners are provided highlighted below. The table following this summary provides a list⁶⁴ of major donors/partners the Programme will coordinate with to amplify the impact of the outcomes under the Regional Programme.

Outcome 1 – Laws and Policies

- The **Pacific Women’s Shaping Pacific Development** programme funded by the Australia Government, which has been in implementation for the past 10 years in 14 Pacific Islands Countries (Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) aims at meeting the commitments made in the 2012 Pacific Island Forum Leaders’ Gender Equality Declaration. One of the outcomes of this Programme is to ensure laws and comprehensive measures that criminalise violence against women and girls are adopted, reviewed and effectively implemented.¹² The Regional Programme will leverage work under Pacific Women to achieve Pillar 1 outcome.
- **SPC/ RRRT has been supporting FPA/DV legislation** in the Pacific since 2007 and continues to

⁶⁴ It was not possible to conduct a complete list of donors, CSOs and other partners and associated programmes during the design phase.

do so through various judicial strengthening and access to justice projects, funded through various donors/governments. SPC provides TA to Pacific Island governments guided by project expertise and deep understanding of Pacific Island context and a strong mandate to work with governments on domestic violence legislation, devising implementation plans and mainstreaming gender and policy analysis. The Regional Programme will partner with SPC RRRT to implement Pillar 1 to ensure the activities under this Pillar build on their existing work to overcome the challenges of implementing FPA/DV legislation.

Outcome 2 – Institutions

- **PIFS is the coordinating body for regional leadership** and organises and prepares input into a range of inter-governmental processes including the Finance and Economic Ministers Meeting and the annual Pacific Leaders Meeting'. PIFS gender and violence against women related programmes include the monitoring and reporting of the PLGED; regional advocacy and country monitoring visits by the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Reference Group; gender and human rights peer reviews; monitoring the implementation of Forum Economic Ministers implementation plans on women's economic empowerment; and PIFS plays a key role as secretariat of the CROP Gender Working Group.
- **The Pacific Partnership to EVAWG Outcome 3** activities which is implemented through PIFs support CSOs to build their capacity to hold governments accountable for gender equality and prevention commitments.
- The **EU funded PIFS EVAWG NSA Grants** provide support to CSOs to conduct assessments, monitoring, advocacy, development of national *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration* shadow reports, gender equality and EVAWG policy to action tracking exercises. These grants ensure that traditional/mainstream CSOs engaging at national and regional policy spaces take ownership and increase their commitment and advocacy on ending violence against women and girls and hold governments to account for implementing VAWG policy and legislation. The Pacific Partnership to EVAWG Outcome 3 and the PIFS NSA grants will enable CSO representation at the regional convenings and to be engaged in GRB costing exercises.

Outcome 3 – Prevention

- Through the Pacific Partnership, UN Women are working at a regional and national *level to promote positive* social norms, attitudes and behaviours at the individual and community levels to prevent VAWG. In coordination with ongoing programmes, including those implemented by SPC-RRRT, it will do this through evidence generation and dissemination and ensuring high quality technical support across the region for both prevention and response activities. UN Women's activities will leverage and contextualise the best global evidence on prevention of VAWG with the best local evidence to help transform the social norms that perpetuate gender inequality and VAWG at the community level, leading to a reduction in violence across intervention sites. UN Women will support the development of and/or ongoing implementation of Pacific "home-grown" prevention interventions to be evaluated across diverse contexts to inform exactly what can and should be taken to scale in different Pacific sub regions. In line with ongoing efforts promoted by regional institutions, UN Women's country and regional violence prevention approach will include specific strategies to integrate faith and sports actors, as these institutions are of great importance in the Pacific and can be a powerful force in re-shaping attitudes, beliefs and behaviours about gender equality and the acceptability of VAWG at the individual and community levels. Community-based programming will deliberately target all community members, with an emphasis on traditional leaders given their influence in community life. In addition, UN Women is supporting national governments as well as regional institutions to develop National Strategies to Prevent VAWG bring a 'whole of' approach together at a national level. Related activities under Spotlight will be coordinated with SPC-RRRT under Outcome 1 (Prevention) in particular with regard to RMI. The UN will ensure that intervention build upon existing work, focusing on addressing gaps, complementing and scaling up promising activities.
- **The UNFPA Transformative Agenda** activities focused on 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 Regional Programme (Pillar 3) focuses on strengthening in- and out-of-school FLE (Family Life Education is the Pacific reference to Comprehensive Sexuality Education). UNFPA through the Transformative Agenda is currently working in partnership with MoEs, MoYS, MoH, CSOs, NYCs, etc. to achieve this outcome and therefore having them as a key

partner in the Regional Programme will enable greater synergistic effort in achieving Pillar 3 of the Regional Programme.

- **DFAT and New Zealand (MFAT) currently fund UNFPA** to strengthen and integrate prevention of DP/IPV and SRH services for adolescents and youth. UNFPA is implementing a school-based and community-based Family Life Education program in partnership with the Ministries of Education, Youth, Sports and Culture, and CSOs. Current work includes revision of curricula, teachers' training resources development and training, strengthened M&E system for FLE through EMIS, improved policy environment for FLE delivery (i.e. safe school policies), as well as out-of-school FLE. This work is highly relevant to the activities proposed under Pillar 3.
- **UNICEF is developing a partnership with the Pacific Council of Churches (PCC)** to include VAC and child protection in the curriculum for priest/pastor training as well as in regular, existing Church activities with men's groups, women's groups, youth's groups and children and adolescents attending Sunday school. These activities have been included in the resolutions of the October 2018 PCC General Assembly and in its five-year strategic plan 2019-2023. The contents of the materials will focus on VAC and child protection and will take into account linkages with IPV and gender inequality, with a view to addressing family violence in a holistic manner. UNICEF and UN Women is also developing a similar partnership with PCC to include EAW and gender equality in existing Church activities, collaboration modalities will be explored based on the results of the mapping mentioned above. Spotlight Initiative will also build on current partnerships with the PCC, and existing communities of practice to support south-south learning and evidence building.

Outcome 5 – Data

- The **UNFPA Transformative agenda** has a focus on increased availability, analysis and use of high quality, disaggregated, nationally prioritized population and SRH data. Over the next three years, **UNFPA in partnership with UNICEF and SPC** will be working to run the combined Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and DHS DV module (hybrid survey) across the PICTs to support standardised prevalence data. The Regional Programme will work with the SPC to develop tools, guidance and training on DV/IPV prevalence data and provide regional opportunities to report on and discuss lessons learned from conducting these surveys.
- The **kNOwVAWdata initiative** which is led by UNFPA from the Asia Pacific Regional Office in partnership with the University of Melbourne and ARROWS supports technical leadership in VAWG and multi sectoral administrative data standards, technical assistance and support as well as capacity building. the kNOwVAWdata initiative aims to build the capacity of CSO and Government from across the Pacific in managing collection, analysis and dissemination of VAWG prevalence and multi sectoral administrative data systems and therefore will support Pillar 5.

Donor / Agency	Amount (if specified)	Timeframe (if specified)	Program	Implementer	Focus
Pacific Partners (EU, DFAT, MFAT)	\$1,883,978 USD (2018)	2018-2022	Pacific Partnership to End Violence against Women	UN Women, SPC, PIFS	Prevention, Services, Data
EU			Tackling root causes of gender inequality and violence against women and girls in the Pacific	PIFS	Movement building
PIFS			SGBV Reference Group	PIFS	Institutional capacity

Australian Federal Police (AFP)			Pacific Police Development Program Regional (PPDPR)	AFP	Services (justice)
Pacific Women	\$2,250,000 AUD	2016-2019	Regional Training Program	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre	Institutional capacity
UNICEF	\$2,300,000 USD (2018)	2018-2022	Pacific Child Protection Programme	Ministries in charge of social welfare, Judiciary, Police, Health, Education	Data, Legislation, Services
UNICEF	\$2,300,000 USD (2018)	2018-2022	Pacific Child Protection Programme	Ministries in charge of social welfare, Judiciary, Police, Health, Education	Prevention
UNFPA	\$6,000,000 NZD (2018) \$3,957,165 USD (2018)	2015-2019	Pacific Regional SRH Program	Ministries of Health	Services (health)
WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF			UN Joint Programme on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH)	Ministries of Health	Services (health)
UN Women		Ongoing	Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster	Ministries of Women, NDMOs, Ministries of Health, Police, Justice and Child Protection, CSOs	Institutional capacity
UN Women, UNFPA			Pacific Humanitarian Gender-Based Violence Subcluster	Ministries of Women, NDMOs, Ministries of Health, Police, Justice and Child Protection, NGOs,	Institutional capacity

				CSOs	
IOM	\$300,000 USD (2018)	March 2018 - March 2020	Community Health and Mobility in the Pacific	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (Solomon Islands), Ministry of Health (Vanuatu and Fiji)	Services (disability)
UN Women	\$55,000 USD (2018)	2018-2022	Strengthening and implementation of global norms, policies and standards on GE/WE	National Women's Machineries , women's civil society organizations	Legislation and policy
Pacific Women	\$5,750,000 AUD	2015-2020	RRRT	RRRT / SPC	Legislation and policy
UNFPA			kNOwVAWdata	UNFPA	Data
Uniting World	\$1,895,451 AUD	2018-2021	Gender Equality Theology	Uniting World	Prevention
UN Women		2016 - 2020	Gender and Protection in Humanitarian Action	Women's ministries, NDMOs, national and regional women's organisations, national and regional CSOs and NGOs	Institutional capacity
UN Women	\$998,995 USD (2018)	2017 - 2020	Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund	Women's ministries, women's organisations, national and regional CSOs	Prevention

XI. Monitoring & Evaluation

The programme will use the monitoring system and processes from the evaluation policies of RUNOs. The M&E will be a joint work exercise in order to generate synergies for transparency and accountability and promote shared learning. The different agencies involved will consolidate their efforts, resources and M&E experience in the Regional Programme, and the various actors and social collaborators (regional institutions, CSOs, among others) will be involved in the M&E. A sufficient investment in M&E will guarantee an adequate documentation of the programme, building a base for its replication and sustainability after the completion of the project.

The programme will be monitored, evaluated and reported through the following activities:

Inception workshop: A workshop will be held during the first two months of the programme; the inception workshop will plan the annual work plan for the first and subsequent years.

Baseline Study: The Spotlight team will carry out a baseline study at the start of the programme to inform of the development of the monitoring and evaluation M&E plan.

Annual performance reports (APR): Annual programme reports will be prepared by the Programme Coordinator. The APR include progress against baseline information and indicators, achievements, lessons learned, financial reports and risks and adaptive management.

Periodic monitoring: The relevant agencies and partners, will carry out follow-up and monitoring actions on the agreed activities.

Midterm evaluation: The project will undergo an independent midterm evaluation. A workshop will be held to discuss the findings and recommendations that will be incorporated to improve implementation.

Final evaluation: An independent final evaluation will take place three months before the end of the programme. The final evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities.

Final programme report: In the last three months of the programme, the team will prepare a final report. This report will summarize the results achieved, lessons learned and recommendations for additional steps that are necessary to ensure the sustainability and replicability of the results of the Programme.

XII. Innovation

Describe here how the programme will innovate and/or tap into recent innovations to deliver high quality programming. Please describe innovation at both programmatic and operational levels:

Programmatic Innovation: The programmatic innovation is currently being negotiated and agreed by RUNOs.

Operational Innovation: Based on consultations and lessons learned there is need to strengthen the capacity of Pacific partners, in particular CSO's and grass roots organisations, to deliver across the all six pillars of the Spotlight programme, including the four in the Regional programme. It is proposed that a regional Spotlight capacity strengthening EVAWG Hub be supported through the existing EU supported PIFS NSA. The Hub will house staff focused on capacity strengthening of CSOs and management of the Trust Fund grants. This expanded Spotlight Hub will enable in the 'region' support and maximise efficiency through shared resources.

XIII. Knowledge Management

Within the framework of the Regional Programme, a series of activities to strengthen strategic knowledge among key stakeholders in the region and decision makers is proposed in order to strengthen the design, implementation and evaluation of actions to prevent, respond, sanction and ultimately, end violence against women.

Among the main actions to be developed are:

- Generation of evidence on the effectiveness of work approaches, practices or strategies, as well as promising practices in the Pacific context with specific attention to groups of women facing multiple discriminations, such as women with disabilities, girls and adolescents, among other.
- Generation of regional spaces for exchange, discussion and formulation of proposals, which will be integrated by various actors including civil society organizations, experts, academia, international organizations and agencies, regional and local strategic mechanisms, among others.

The main areas or topics on which it proposes to focus in order to strengthen the capacities of actors including decision makers in the region are:

- Protection of women victims/survivors of violence.
- Generation of consistent administrative data on DV/IPV.

- Evidence about promising VAWG prevention in the region.
- Evidence about promising work practices in segments of women facing multiple discriminations.
- Good practices across the areas of the comprehensive approach to DV/IPV, peer learning, stemming from civil society and women's organizations.

XIV. Communication and Visibility

The Spotlight Initiative Communications Strategy will be developed in close collaboration with the EU Delegate in Suva. Communication and visibility will be managed by the Resident Coordinator's office by a full-time UNV position and will cover both Regional and multi-country components of the Spotlight Initiative and collaborate with the communications focal points for the SI Samoa and Vanuatu Country programmes to ensure strategic and coherent messaging.

It will complement the Spotlight Initiative to address DV/IPV in the Region 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 Resident Coordinator will develop the Communications strategy in close collaboration with existing EU funded EAWG programs in the region such as the Pacific Partnership to ensure that they both have clear strategies and identities.

The Communications Strategy has 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 the Region
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 Regional context using Regional 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, regional organizations including PIFS and SPC, civil society organizations, government entities, academic institutions, 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 discrimination and non-health/gender government ministries, such as finance 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 the Regional SI programme 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 colours of the Sustainable Development Goals, the lightening inner colours give the impression of a spotlight shining into the centre.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action has been used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Country Programme (see Annex 2).

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 will contact the Secretariat for additional guidance on co-branding requirements for Regional Organizations, 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.

At 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 and the Resident Coordinator's office has had initial discussions about collaboration with the EU. Communications officers will host regular meetings (minimum once a month with the communications focal points from the Resident Coordinator's office and the Spotlight Initiative core agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA) UNICEF and the EU delegation to coordinate content development, messaging and other activities.

Communications staff will also seek opportunities to partner with regional organizations including PIFS and SPC and other 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 under the Regional Programme will be managed by the Fiji Resident Coordinator's Office and more specifically by the Communication focal-point with technical support and training 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.

XV. Budgets

See excel document attached

Table A – 3-YEAR WORK PLAN

Table B – BUDGET BY UNDG CATEGORY

Table C – BUDGET BY OUTCOME

XVI. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: RESULTS MATRIX

The Spotlight Initiative will ensure disaggregated data at a minimum by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability and geographic location. Data disaggregation will also be pursued for other characteristics relevant in national contexts over the lifespan of the Country Programmes. "Other status" or characteristics include discrimination on the basis of age (with attention to youth and older persons), nationality, marital and family status, sexual orientation and gender identity, health status (including HIV), place of residence, economic and social situation, and civil, political or other status.

Impact

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

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).

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	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<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"> • <i>Indicator 1.1 Proportion of target countries with 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' recommendations</i> • <i>Indicator 1.3 Proportion of target countries that have laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda</i> 	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened 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</i> • <i>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</i> • <i>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</i>

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.

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p>National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including DV/IPV, including in other sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicator 2.1 Proportion of countries that have functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG, including DV/IPV, that include representation from marginalized groups</i> • <i>Indicator 2.2 Proportion of countries that allocate x% or more of national budgets to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG, including DV/IPV</i> 	<p>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 DV/IPV, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including DV/IPV, including for women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</i> • <i>Indicator 2.1.2 Proportion of countries with internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) and VAWG, including DV/IPV</i> • <i>Indicator 2.1.3 Number of strategies, plans and programmes of other relevant sectors that integrate efforts to end VAWG, including DV/IPV, developed in line with international HR standards</i> • <i>Indicator 2.1.4 Proportion of other sectors' programmes and/or development plans developed with significant inputs on VAWG, including DV/IPV, from women's rights advocates</i>
	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicator 2.3.1 Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, including DV/IPV</i>

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 and education strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG, including DV/IPV then (2) favoured social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at community and individual level to prevent VAWG, including DV/IPV 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	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<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"> • <i>Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age</i> • <i>Indicator 3.3 Proportion of countries with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner</i> 	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicator 3.1.1 Proportion of countries with draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education programmes in line with international standards</i> • <i>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 rights</i>

	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicator 3.2.1</i> 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 • <i>Indicator 3.2.2</i> Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping • <i>Indicator 3.2.3</i> 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
	<p>Output 3.3 Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicator 3.3.1</i> Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting • <i>Indicator 3.3.2</i> Number of relevant non-state institutions that have developed and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, including those groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with international HR standards

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	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicator 5.1 Proportion of countries that have globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG, including DV/IPV, collected over time</i> • <i>Indicator 5.2 Proportion of countries with publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG, including DV/IPV, at country level</i> • <i>Indicator 5.3 Proportion of countries where national statistics related to VAWG, including DV/IPV, incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</i> 	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicator 5.1.1 Number of National Statistical Offices that have developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including DV/IPV</i> • <i>Indicator 5.1.2 Percentage of targeted countries with a system to collect administrative data on VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international standards, across different sectors</i> <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 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making</i> • <i>Indicator 5.2.2 Number of pieces of peer-reviewed qualitative research published</i>

ANNEX 2: 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
Contextual risks				
Limited regional and national ownership	High	Possible (3)	Major (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to consult during the finalization of the program documents For the ownership and commitment of governments in this initiative, there should be a clear understanding of what this programme wants to achieve in complementarity to other actions and its added value. Strong consultation and engagement with Government to ensure ownership, motivation and sustainability. Provide support to existing regional and national networks and mechanisms. Target high level public servants with behavior change programming
Cyclones and other natural disasters	Very High	Almost Certain (5)	Moderate (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide contingency funding to contribute to VAWG emergency response on an annual basis Support flexibility in programming given the disruption of emergency programming to regular activities
Programmatic risks				
National partners have limited capacities to apply knowledge and weak coordination mechanisms	High	Likely (4)	Moderate (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop accompanying capacity development strategies through dialogue and advocacy and include the direct participation of civil society and all national partners including joint capacity building of partners where relevant, particularly in relation to social services Conduct capacity assessments and develop capacity

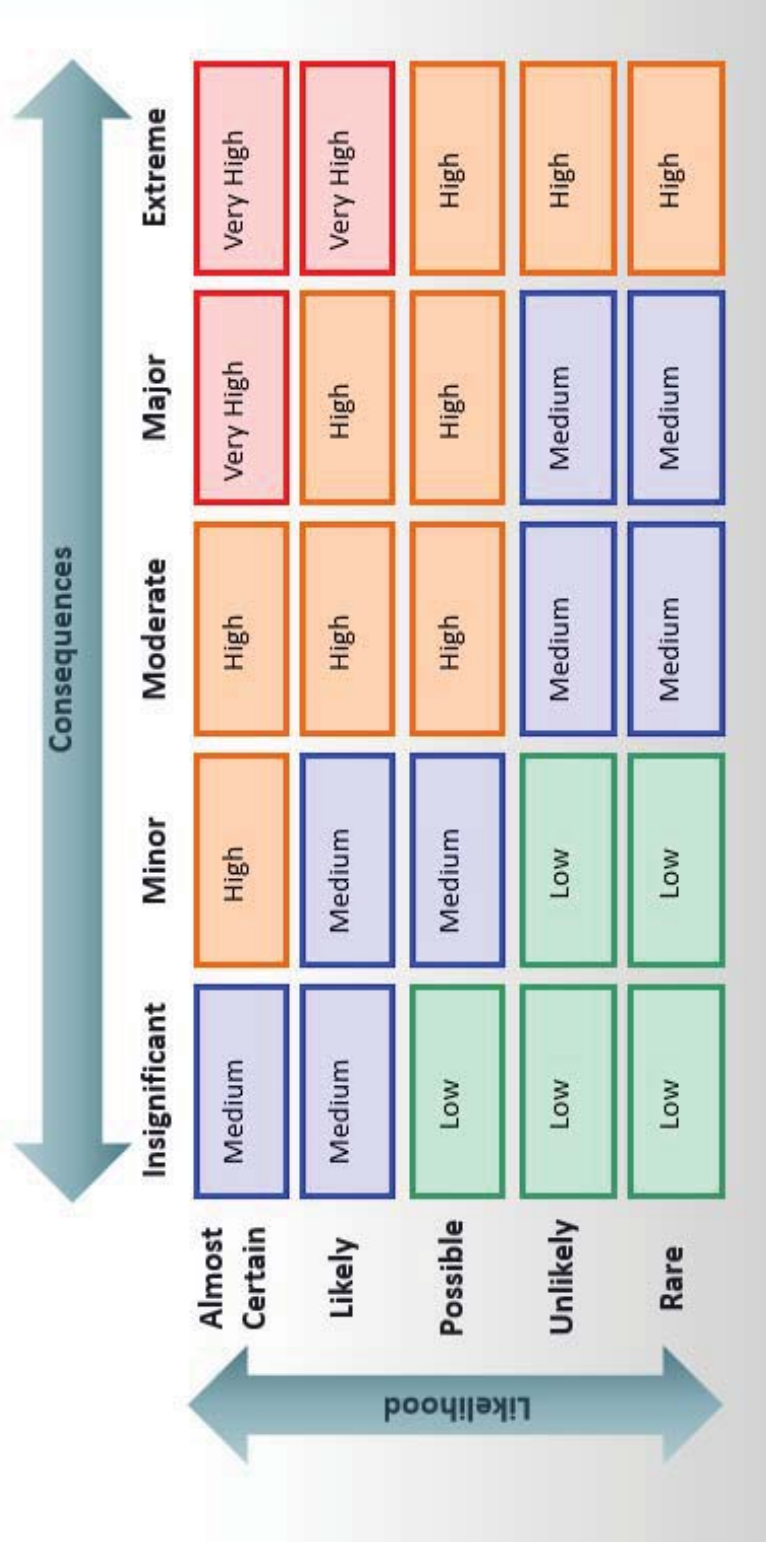
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> building plans for all program partners Provide core funding for CSOs and support organizational development Target behavior change programmes to national partners
Funds are not expended at optimal level due to limitations and bottlenecks in absorption capacity at regional level	Very High	Likely (4)	Major (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with partners frequently to monitor implementation Adjust programmatic approach as needed Have a balance of high and lower capacity partners Consider granting through existing grant mechanisms 	
Country Programmes are not fully funded to achieve all deliverables due to the lack of required resources (resources additional to the EU envelopes)	Medium	Unlikely (2)	Moderate (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource mobilization strategies to attract resources for the Spotlight Initiative Country Programmes at the country level are developed and implemented The UN Resident Coordinators work with the Development Partners in country to mobilize additional resources, including government cost-sharing 	
Acquired capacity and knowledge by various stakeholders through the Initiative (government, civil society, etc.) not translated in transformative action	Medium	Unlikely (2)	Major (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake assessment to understand why knowledge is not translated into action and work closely with national stakeholders to address issues 	
General lack of access to modern technologies reduce the scope for information sharing, incl. data availability and use	Medium	Unlikely (2)	Moderate (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss all possible options with government authorities from the programme outset to ensure alternative data collection and dissemination in case technologies are unavailable, and forecast these needs from the start to try to acquire needed technologies from the outset Provide budget allocation for upgrading data collection technology 	
Lack of technical and financial resources including to improve service delivery	Medium	Unlikely (2)	Major (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversify funding sources to fill cost gaps; ensure financing and sustainability strategy from outset 	
Institutional risks					

Lack of donor commitment to funding DV/IPV	High	Possible (3)	Moderate (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply methodologies for financing gender equality and gender budgeting Support strong costing methodologies for DV/IPV work, including to make the case for investment on gender equality and addressing DV/IPV Develop exit plan to sustain the program
Weak, fragmented, and low capacity of institutions	Very high	Likely (3)	Major (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop capacity enhancement strategies and ad hoc and more agile and effective coordination mechanisms to prioritize actions Continue policy dialogue and advocacy with key institutions in government Strengthen institutions' capacities to ensure law enforcement and fight against impunity Enhance dialogue and cooperation between the legal system and duty bearers at the community level Ensure behavior change programmes target institutions and frontline service providers
Fiduciary risks				
Disbursements of resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) and regional implementing partners have the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities.	Medium	Possible (3)	Minor (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding to the grass-roots level CSOs under pillar six can be operationalized through existing mechanism in the region, which can channel the resources to grass-root level CSOs, based on an open and transparent process Channel funding to national institutions will be done using UN agency systems for partnerships and capacity building
Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative The Spotlight Initiative has significant political and administrative support, which facilitates the involvement and commitment of Pacific government and civil society organisations Spotlight will effectively collaborate with and add value to existing Regional and Country VAWG programs such as the Pacific Partnership 				

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	Moderate	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)			
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)	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.	
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)	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.	



ANNEX 3: COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

See Excel sheet attached.

ANNEX 4: 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 1: Individual stakeholder meetings with representative government and civil society and faith-based organisations, 24-27 June 2019

Key recommendations:

CSO stakeholders expressed disappointment that Pillar 6 was not a focus of the regional programme and recommended that small grants are available in addition to the Pacific Trust Fund as the Trust Fund is inaccessible for small NGOs. Regional organisations recommended alignment with regional structures and processes such as the Regional Working Group on DV legislation, the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting and existing non-state actor programme. The Minister of Education of Fiji recommended a focus on life skills education and youth-focused prevention programmes.

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society organisation, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Dates of consultations
Department of Women Fiji	Selai Fay Cama Korovusere, Director	Government	24 June 2019
Office of the Minister of Education	Minister Rosy Akbar, PS Alison Burchell	Government	25 June 2019
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat - PIFS	Team leader for PPEVAWG Katarina Atalifo, Gender Officer Seema Naidu, Social Inclusion Adviser Melinia Nawadra	Regional Organisation	1 July 2019
Pacific Community (SPC)	Neomai Maravuakula, RRRT Kim Robertson	Regional Organisation	25 June 2019
Pacific Conference of Churches	Rev. James Bhagwan	Faith Based Organisation	26 June 2019
Pacific Disability Forum	CEO Setareki S. Macanawai	Civil Society Organisation	27 June 2019
MSP - Medical Service of the Pacific	Ashna Shaleen Country Director	Civil Society Organisation	26 June 2019
International Planned Parenthood Federation	Tura Lewai National Change	Civil Society Organisation	26 June 2019

(IPPF) Sub Regional Office of the Pacific	Officer		
Fiji Women's Rights Movement	Nalini Singh Executive Director	Civil Society Organisation	26 June 2019

Consultation 2: Interagency meeting with UNFPA, UNDP and UN Women, 21st and 26th June

Key recommendations: UN Agencies discussed coherence with current programs and how to be deliver the Spotlight Initiative. They recommended to build on the existing Gender Coordination Group for the governance structure.

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society organisation, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Dates of consultations
UN Women and UNFPA	Sarah Boxall , Gabrielle Henderson	UN agencies	21st June 2019
UN RC (Samoa)	Simonia Marinescu, UN RC Samoa	UN agencies	25 June 2019
UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA	Sarah Boxall UN Women Julie Vandassen UNDP Alexandra Robinson UNFPA	UN agencies	26th June 2019
UNICEF	Brigitte Sonnois	UN Agencies	
IOM (Marshall Islands)	Angela Saunders	UN agencies	27 June 2019
UNESCO	Segi, Kalena; Barton, Alexandra Grace; Takahashi, Akatsuki; Sofa, Sinaolevanu; Townsend, Gail	UN agencies	27 June 2019
ILO	Elena Gerasimova, Rajbhandari, Gagan	UN agencies	25 June 2019
UN Joint Office (SOI)	Hilary Vanderwey/UNDP	UN agencies	2 July 2019

Consultation 3: Multi-stakeholder meeting

4 July 2019

Key recommendations: CSO stakeholders again expressed disappointment that Pillar 6 was not included in the Regional Programme Strategy. CSO stakeholders recommended that the RPD is strengthened in disability and sexual and gender minority inclusion. The Interim Civil Society Reference Group was nominated.

Consultation 4: Virtual Dialogue

10 July 2019

Key recommendations

Secretariat recommendations:

- Positive feedback about GRB and requested a stronger link between GRB and EAW
- Reduced focus on convening, research and capacity building
- Work in close consultation with Pacific Regional Organisations such as PIFS and SPC
- Increase focus on prevention

- Positive to see a focus on administrative data
- Allowed one extra week to submit the RPD.

Consultation 5: CSO Review
15 July 2019

Consultation 6: Version 1 Regional Programme Document Review
5 September 2019

ANNEX 5: COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY PLAN

The Regional communication plan of the Spotlight Initiative will be aligned with the global visibility and communication plan of the Spotlight Initiative, which harmonizes the guidelines of the EU and the Secretariat (UN).

Objectives:

General communication objectives:

1. Make visible DV/IPV against women and at the regional level from an intersectional perspective to recognize different experiences with violence based on age, disability status, sexual diversity or identity of gender.
2. Visualize the results of the Spotlight Initiative in understanding the causes, behaviours, harmful stereotypes that result in the IPV/DV.
3. Position the Spotlight Initiative and its key pillars at the regional level in the public, political and media agenda, as a reference programme to prevent and eradicate DV/IPV.

Key audience:

Decision makers, opinion leaders, mass media at the regional level, influencers / ambassadors, private sector, women's rights activists, girls and their related issues, academia, girls, boys and adolescents, young people, women and men.

Specific objectives for key audiences:

1. Sensitize key audiences about their specific role in preventing, prolonging, aggravating and mitigating DV/IPV.
2. Promote gender equitable role models.
3. Inform target audiences about the Spotlight Initiative and its work at the regional level in each of the expected results.
4. Inform decision makers about the Spotlight Initiative and advances in the development of knowledge at the regional level of the initiative.
5. Sensitize the private sector and increase its commitment to combat DV/IPV.
6. Sensitize and involve the media so that they become sensitive promoters of the eradication of DV/IPV.

Communication activities:

Main activities that will take place during the communication plan duration

1. *Virtual launch of the initiative, with visibility of the European Union and the UN.* It will include a press release, social media strategy and dissemination documents with key messages (see below). This high impact and strategic event will be the opportunity to present the regional partnership of the Spotlight Initiative. The communication strategy for the event will take into consideration the need to cover the entire region and have a high impact on networks and media, in line with the activities below.
2. *Elaboration of a strategy for the dissemination of key events, for which the following editorial products will be prepared.*
 - formal notes on key report releases / publications
 - News of events
 - Good practices news
 - News of networking initiatives
 - News from key people (champions of the Spotlight Initiative)
3. *Strategy for the creation of the visual image of Spotlight Regional:* Based on the communication guide

of the global Spotlight Initiative, and with the aim of having coherence in information and communication, an image proposal for Spotlight that uses the logo and communication formats in social networks - and other formats or existing guides - in the design of printed and electronic products, notices in social networks, images for meeting activities, consultation meetings, etc., adapted to the Regional Programme.

4. *Differentiated strategy for key actors:* To ensure the arrival of key strategy audiences, a work plan will be developed that includes a differentiated strategy for the most relevant audiences: decision makers in regional institutions; parliament; academia; social and women's organizations and organizations representing marginalized groups: women with disabilities, young women, LGBTQI, general public including men, women, girls and boys. For each segment, key messages linked to the products and results of the programme will be developed. The most relevant means of communication and social networks will be defined, and a calendar of activities linked to the implementation of Spotlight and the production of specific products.
5. *Communication platforms:* In order to concentrate all the information of the Spotlight Regional Programme, a web page / platform for Spotlight will be created in the region, where information and news, activities and events will be grouped along with knowledge products generated during the proposal, virtual courses, tools, good practices etc. The platform will be managed in conjunction with an institution that ensures its continuity once the project ends. The initiative will prefer the creation of electronic documents that are easy to access, disseminate at a lower monetary cost and are more sustainable for the environment.

Resources:

- Graphic design: Templates for key messages, logos
- Publications: Spotlight report, terms of reference, frequently asked questions, etc.
- Good practices, initiatives and other products of the programme

The Regional Programme will have a communication component for changing social norms, within which journalists / media with the private sector will be working to raise awareness about VAWG reporting and femicide and in the generation of evidence and tools on communication campaigns to eradicate VAWG and femicide.

Communication tools chosen: The strategy will be based on the creation of communication alliances between the agencies of the United Nations, civil society, the media and other interested parties, with the aim of highlighting the Initiative (its activities, objectives and impact) generating awareness about the problem and supporting the change of attitudes, norms and behaviours that normalize and perpetuate DV/IPV.

Strategy with Social Networks: In order to make Spotlight visible at the regional level, social media strategies with key messages for different audiences will be created, covering the various topics presented within the Spotlight initiative:

- Messages of empowerment in order to challenge the misconceptions of the public informed by harmful stereotypes.
- With data from the region (challenges and statistics)
- On key dates related to DV/IPV
- Messages focused on the relationship of DV/IPV with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs
- Findings and information resulting from the initiative

Electronic platforms will be used to disseminate messages about VAWG in the Spotlight framework. For this purpose, the initiative will use the Twitter Global hashtag: @GlobalSpotlight and tag @EU_Commission, and the SDG campaign @SDGaction and / or participating organizations in news about shared events. Social network messages are accompanied by Spotlight's graphic design and hashtags for the region. The strategy is included in Trello regional for Spotlight. This strategy in social networks will be accompanied by publication in the regional accounts of RUNOs (TBC).

Initiatives with channels and communication media to propagate the Spotlight message: generate alliances with regional media with which key events will be disseminated, and information packages will be prepared for the relevant events, for example, the virtual launch of the initiative in conjunction with the European

Union.

Completion of the communication objectives: It is proposed to establish a series of communication scope goals every 6-12 months, or quarterly, in which the impact of communication efforts is measured, including, the number of messages in social networks, op-eds, visits to the news in the web pages, among others.

Resources

Human Resources

A part-time/full time communications officer will be part of the coordination team. This person will coordinate and work closely with the communications personnel in the RUNO agencies.

Financial resources

USD in staffing, printing and materials have been included in the implementation budgets.



Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-3)

SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME: PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME

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	298,500	-	298,500	89,550	388,050	UN WOMEN	SPC
Sub-total Outcome 1:						298,500	-	298,500	89,550	388,050		
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	2.1	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 DV/IPV, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors	x	x	x	534,254	-	534,254	160,276	694,530	UNWOMEN	PIFS
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	87,500	-	87,500	26,250	113,750	UNWOMEN/IOM	PIFS/CSOS
Sub-total Outcome 2:						621,754	-	621,754	186,526	808,280		
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	648,300	26,500	674,800	202,440	877,240	UNICEF	PCC
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	350,000	-	350,000	105,000	455,000	UNFPA	OTHER
3	3.3	Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights	x	x	x	114,500	-	114,500	34,350	148,850	UNWOMEN	OTHER
Sub-total Outcome 3:						1,112,800	26,500	1,139,300	341,790	1,481,090		
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	531,100	-	531,100	159,330	690,430	UNFPA	SPC
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	182,000	-	182,000	54,600	236,600	UNFPA	SPC/PDF
Sub-total Outcome 5:						713,100	-	713,100	213,930	927,030		

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-3)

SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME: PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME

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)		
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS						2,746,154	26,500	2,772,654	831,796	3,604,450		
B. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (Project Office Costs)												
UNDP (incl RCO)												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	652,017	27,133	679,150	339,575	1,018,725	UNDP	N/A
UN Women												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	269,616	183,126	452,742	268,934	721,676	UN WOMEN	N/A
UNFPA												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	34,747	139,012	173,759	86,880	260,639	UNFPA	N/A
UNICEF												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	32,000	73,500	105,500	52,750	158,250	UNICEF	N/A
IOM												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	43,504	9,840	53,344	26,672	80,016	IOM	N/A
EVALUATION												
N/A	N/A	Evaluation	x	x	x	77,102	-	77,102	38,551	115,653	UN WOMEN	N/A
TOTAL PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS						1,108,986	432,611	1,541,597	813,362	2,354,959		
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS*						3,855,140	459,111	4,314,251	1,645,158	5,959,409		
Total Indirect Support Cost (7%)*						269,860		269,860		269,860		
TOTAL COSTS						4,125,000	459,111	4,584,111	1,645,158	6,229,269		

Please note that as the figures for Phase II are estimates, we have not included the 7% Indirect Support Costs for year 3 at this stage. They will be added when the detailed budget for Phase II is finalised.

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

SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME: PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNFPA		UN WOMEN		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)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	
1. Staff and other personnel	573,992	27,133	-	135,576	212,216	150,430	32,000	35,500	37,504	9,840	855,711	358,479	22%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	45,000	-	45,000	1,200	1%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	0%
4. Contractual services	85,593	-	34,747	-	317,002	5,000	220,000	-	50,000	-	707,342	5,000	18%
5.Travel	34,800	-	-	-	54,454	-	-	18,000	9,600	-	98,854	18,000	3%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	37,500	-	1,033,100	-	655,500	-	378,500	26,500	30,000	-	2,134,600	26,500	55%
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	7,633	-	-	3,436	-	23,496	-	20,000	6,000	-	13,633	46,932	0%
Total Direct Costs	739,517	27,133	1,067,847	139,012	1,239,172	183,126	630,500	100,000	178,104	9,840	3,855,140	459,111	93%
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	51,766	-	74,749	-	86,742	-	44,135	-	12,467	-	269,860	-	7%
TOTAL Costs	791,284	27,133	1,142,597	139,012	1,325,914	183,126	674,635	100,000	190,571	9,840	4,125,000	459,111	100%

SUMMARY BY OUTCOME

OUTCOME/PILLAR	UNDP	UNFPA	UN Women	UNICEF	IOM	TOTAL USD
	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)
OUTCOME 1	-	-	298,500	-	-	298,500
OUTCOME 2	87,500	-	479,454	-	54,800	621,754
OUTCOME 3	-	320,000	114,500	598,500	79,800	1,112,800
OUTCOME 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTCOME 5	-	713,100	-	-	-	713,100
OUTCOME 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS	87,500	1,033,100	892,454	598,500	134,600	2,746,154
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	27,466	34,747	212,216	32,000	28,144	334,573
RCO (without COMMs)	363,214	-	-	-	-	363,214
DIRECT COSTS	85,796	-	57,400	-	15,360	158,556
EVALUATION and COMMs	118,816	-	77,102	-	-	195,918
PREFUNDING	56,726	-	-	-	-	56,726
Total Direct Costs	739,517	1,067,847	1,239,172	630,500	178,104	3,855,140
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	51,766	74,749	86,742	44,135	12,467	269,860
TOTAL Costs	791,284	1,142,597	1,325,914	674,635	190,571	4,125,000

Programme OUTCOME cost	3,157,354
PMC+RCO	697,787
TOTAL	3,855,140

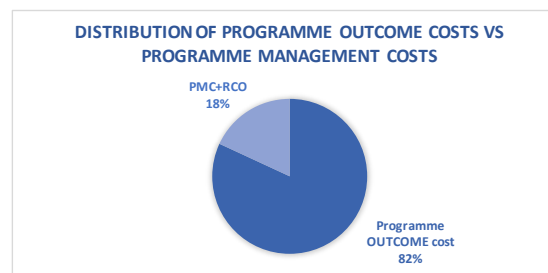
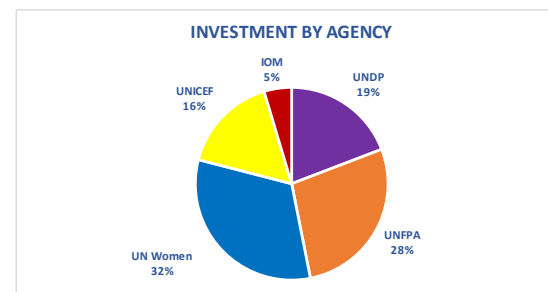


Table B - BUDGET by UNDG CATEGORIES and SUMMARY BY OUTCOME (Phase I: Years 1-2)

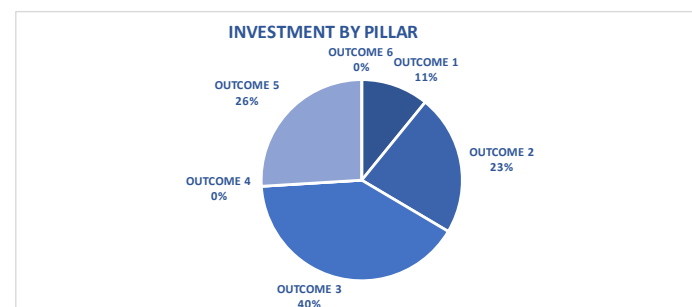
SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME: PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME

REGIONAL COMPONENT: BUDGET by UNDG Categories

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNFPA		UN WOMEN		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)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	
1. Staff and other personnel	573,992	27,133	-	135,576	212,216	150,430	-	35,500	-	-	786,207	348,639	20%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	0%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	0%
4. Contractual services	55,593	-	34,747	-	137,002	5,000	90,000	-	-	-	317,342	5,000	8%
5. Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	-	594,600	-	415,500	-	180,000	-	-	-	1,190,100	-	31%
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	7,633	-	-	3,436	-	17,496	-	-	-	-	7,633	20,932	0%
Total Direct Costs	637,217	27,133	629,347	139,012	764,718	177,126	270,000	35,500	-	-	2,301,282	378,771	56%
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	44,605	-	44,054	-	53,530	-	18,900	-	-	-	161,090	-	4%
TOTAL Costs	681,823	27,133	673,402	139,012	818,248	177,126	288,900	35,500	-	-	2,462,372	378,771	60%

REGIONAL COMPONENT: SUMMARY BY OUTCOME

OUTCOME/PILLAR	UNDP	UNFPA	UN Women	UNICEF	IOM	TOTAL USD
	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)
OUTCOME 1	-	-	153,500	-	-	153,500
OUTCOME 2	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000
OUTCOME 3	-	110,000	114,500	270,000	-	494,500
OUTCOME 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTCOME 5	-	484,600	-	-	-	484,600
OUTCOME 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS	-	594,600	418,000	270,000	-	1,282,600
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	637,217	34,747	346,718	-	-	1,018,682
Total Direct Costs	637,217	629,347	764,718	270,000	-	2,301,282
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	44,605	44,054	53,530	18,900	-	161,090
TOTAL Costs	681,823	673,402	818,248	288,900	-	2,462,372



MULTI-COUNTRY COMPONENT: BUDGET by UNDG Categories

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNFPA		UN WOMEN		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)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	
1. Staff and other personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	37,504	9,840	69,504	9,840	2%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	45,000	-	1%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4. Contractual services	30,000	-	-	-	180,000	-	130,000	-	50,000	-	390,000	-	10%
5. Travel	34,800	-	-	-	54,454	-	-	18,000	9,600	-	98,854	18,000	3%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	37,500	-	438,500	-	240,000	-	198,500	26,500	30,000	-	944,500	26,500	24%

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

SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME: PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME

7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	20,000	6,000	-	6,000	26,000	0%	
Total Direct Costs	102,300	-	438,500	-	474,454	6,000	360,500	64,500	178,104	9,840	1,553,858	80,340	38%
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	7,161	-	30,695	-	33,212	-	25,235	-	12,467	-	108,770	-	3%
TOTAL Costs	109,461	-	469,195	-	507,666	6,000	385,735	64,500	190,571	9,840	1,662,628	80,340	40%

MULTI-COUNTRY COMPONENT: SUMMARY BY OUTCOME

OUTCOME/PILLAR	UNDP	UNFPA	UN Women	UNICEF	IOM	TOTAL USD
	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)
OUTCOME 1	-	-	145,000	-	-	145,000
OUTCOME 2	87,500	-	329,454	-	54,800	471,754
OUTCOME 3	-	210,000	-	328,500	79,800	618,300
OUTCOME 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTCOME 5	-	228,500	-	-	-	228,500
OUTCOME 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS	87,500	438,500	474,454	328,500	134,600	1,463,554
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	14,800	-	-	32,000	43,504	90,304
Total Direct Costs	102,300	438,500	474,454	360,500	178,104	1,553,858
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	7,161	30,695	33,212	25,235	12,467	108,770
TOTAL Costs	109,461	469,195	507,666	385,735	190,571	1,662,628

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

SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME: PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME
Budget Lines
RUNO (drop down menu) Unit quantity Unit Cost (USD) Duration Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum) % Charged to Programme UNDG Budget Category (1-7) Total Phase I Total Phase I (USD) Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD) Regional or Multi-country Programme (drop down menu) Narrative description of budget lines Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
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
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/PPV, 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
1.1.1 Support to SPC, Regional Working Group on FPA Implementation
1.1.1.1 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$121,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 121,000 121,000 Regional Grants to intergovernmental institutions to support regional working group on FPA implementation Transfer to Government/Regional Body
1.1.1.2 Support to ILO on DV workplace policies
1.1.1.2.1 Contractual Services UNWOMEN 1.0 \$2,500 1 Lump sum 100% 4 2,500 2,500 Regional Technical support on DV workplace policies Other
1.1.1.3 FPA Implementation, SoG, Fij, RMI: Costing exercises
1.1.1.3.1 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$50,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 50,000 50,000 Multi-country Support Government officials to participate in country level training Transfer to Government/Regional Body
1.1.1.3.2 Travel UNWOMEN 7.0 \$2,500 2 Lump sum 100% 5 85,000 85,000 Multi-country Technical assistance missions to RMI, SOG, including Fiji Other
1.1.1.3.3 Contractual Services UNWOMEN 1.0 \$60,000 1 Lump sum 100% 4 60,000 60,000 Multi-country Consultancy to support and pilot costing exercise in one country Payment to an individual Consultant
1.1.1.3.4 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$30,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 30,000 30,000 Regional Grants to CSOs to support lobbying on FPA Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 1.1.3: 175,000 175,000 0
Sub-Total Output 1.1: 296,500 296,500 0
Sub-Total Outcome 1: 296,500 296,500 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
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 DV/PPV, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors
2.1.1 Support to PPS gender budgeting coalition and advocacy
2.1.1.1 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$50,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 50,000 50,000 Regional Y1 Regional convening government Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2.1.1.2 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$50,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 50,000 50,000 Multi-country Y2 regional convening government Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.1: 100,000 100,000 0
2.1.2 Technical support to PPS GRB cost of Violence
2.1.2.1 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$50,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 50,000 50,000 Regional Technical support to GRB cost of violence Payment to an individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.2: 50,000 50,000 0
2.1.2.1.1 North Pacific (RMI) support to referral pathways, and sub-regional/multi-country learning exchanges
2.1.2.1.1.1 Contractual Services UNWOMEN 1.0 \$50,000 1 Lump sum 100% 4 50,000 50,000 Multi-country PWC or WERC to support WUTMI Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2.1.2.1.1.2 Contractual Services UNWOMEN 1.0 \$50,000 1 Lump sum 100% 4 50,000 50,000 Multi-country Capacity building of NGOs, women's groups, informal education Payment to an individual Consultant
2.1.2.1.1.3 Travel IDM 1.0 \$20 24 Months 100% 5 4,800 4,800 Multi-country MONITORING travel field visits Other
2.1.2.1.1.4 Sub-Total Activity 2.1.2.1: 104,800 104,800 0
2.1.2.1.2 Support multi-country costing of violence GRB in SoG, Fij, RMI
2.1.2.1.2.1 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$30,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 30,000 30,000 Multi-country Contribution toward the cost of a consultant for costing of violence data for Fij, RMI and SoG Transfer to Government/Regional Body
2.1.2.1.2.2 Contractual Services UNWOMEN 1.0 \$20,000 1 Lump sum 100% 4 20,000 20,000 Multi-country Contribution toward travel cost of consultant Payment to an individual Consultant
2.1.2.1.2.3 Travel UNWOMEN 1.0 \$2,500 8 Lump sum 100% 5 19,454 19,454 Multi-country Travel monitoring costs for programme staff Other
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.2.2: 69,454 69,454 0
2.1.2.2 Support for CSOs advocacy on the need for GRB and participating in PPS regional convenings on GRB
2.1.2.2.1 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$50,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 50,000 50,000 Regional Grants to Regional CSOs to support gender budgeting and participation in regional convening Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2.1.2.2.2 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$35,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 35,000 35,000 Multi-country RMI: Strengthen existing approaches to CSOs such as the PPS NSA programmes to monitor gender equality budget commitments Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2.1.2.2.3 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$30,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 30,000 30,000 Multi-country Solomon: Strengthen existing approaches to CSOs such as the PPS NSA programme to monitor gender equality budget commitments Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2.1.2.2.4 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$25,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 25,000 25,000 Multi-country Fiji: Strengthen existing approaches to CSOs such as the PPS NSA programme to monitor gender equality budget commitments Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2.1.2.2.5 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$20,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 20,000 20,000 Multi-country Grants to CSOs to support travel and participate in PPS meetings and regional forums Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2.1.2.2.6 Contractual Services UNWOMEN 1.0 \$50,000 1 Lump sum 100% 4 50,000 50,000 Multi-country Consultant TA for capacity building on GRB Payment to an individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.2.3: 210,000 210,000 0
Sub-Total Output 2.1: 526,254 526,254 0
2.1.2.3 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/PPV
2.1.2.3.1 Conduct budget analysis from a gender perspective for MPs in Fiji and Solomon Islands
2.1.2.3.1.1 Contractual Services UNDP 4.0 \$2,300 1 Lump sum 100% 4 10,000 10,000 Multi-country Consultant to support budget analysis training Payment to an individual Consultant
2.1.2.3.1.2 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNDP 3.0 \$12,500 1 Lump sum 100% 6 37,500 37,500 Multi-country Funding for training of officials in RMI, Solomon Islands and Fiji in-country workshops. Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.2.3.1: 47,500 47,500 0
2.1.2.3.2 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)
2.1.2.3.2.1 Contractual Services UNDP 2.0 \$10,000 1 Lump sum 100% 4 20,000 20,000 Multi-country Consultant TA for Parliamentary training in SoG, Fij and RMI Payment to an individual Consultant
2.1.2.3.2.2 Travel UNDP 2.0 \$10,000 1 Lump sum 100% 5 20,000 20,000 Multi-country Activity travel for UN staff and consultants Other
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.2.3.2: 40,000 40,000 0
Sub-Total Output 2.3: 87,500 87,500 0
Sub-Total Outcome 2: 623,754 623,754 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
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
3.1.1.1 Engagement of Faith-Based Organisations in community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family at the regional level, in Fiji, RMI and Solomon Islands.
3.1.1.1.1 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNICEF 1.0 \$180,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 180,000 180,000 Regional Capacity building of FCC. Testing and reproduction of materials. Training of master trainers. Monitoring of activities in-country. Training of trainers. Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3.1.1.1.2 Contractual Services UNICEF 1.0 \$90 120 Day 100% 4 60,000 60,000 Regional Technical assistance for the development of materials for the various Church target groups: priests/pastors; women; men; youth; children and adolescents. Training of trainers. Payment to an individual Consultant
3.1.1.1.3 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNICEF 1.0 \$135,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 135,000 135,000 Multi-country Training of national trainers. Reproduction of materials. Monitoring of activities. Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3.1.1.1.4 Contractual Services UNICEF 1.0 \$500 70 Day 100% 4 35,000 35,000 Multi-country Technical assistance for the development of materials for priests/pastors and child safeguarding policy for churches. Training of trainers. Payment to an individual Consultant
3.1.1.1.5 Contractual Services UNICEF 1.0 \$500 180 Day 100% 4 65,000 65,000 Multi-country Technical assistance for the development of materials for the various Church target groups: women; men; youth; children and adolescents. Training of trainers. Payment to an individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 3.1.1.1: 405,000 405,000 26,500
3.1.1.2 Engagement of adolescents to promote gender-equitable, respectful and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially through social media (regional and multi-country).
3.1.1.2.1 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNICEF 1.0 \$70,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 70,000 70,000 Regional Development and implementation of social media information and interactive activities; Development and production of Pacific cyber-safety materials. Training of master trainers on the use of materials. Monitoring. Training of trainers. Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3.1.1.2.2 Contractual Services UNICEF 1.0 \$500 60 Day 100% 4 30,000 30,000 Regional Technical assistance for the development of materials and training of trainers. Payment to an individual Consultant
3.1.1.2.3 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNICEF 3.0 \$30,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 90,000 90,000 Multi-country Implementation of U-report survey and social media information and activities. Production of materials on cyber safety to be included in existing programmes. Training of trainers on use of materials. Monitoring. Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3.1.1.2.4 Contractual Services UNICEF 1.0 \$500 60 Day 100% 4 30,000 30,000 Multi-country Technical assistance for the adaptation of materials to Fiji, RMI and Solomon Islands. Training of national trainers and monitoring. Payment to an individual Consultant
3.1.1.2.5 Supplies, Commodities, Materials IDM 1.0 \$45,000 1 Lump sum 100% 2 45,000 45,000 Multi-country Discuss, design and deliver agreed supplies and materials to Ministry and Schools in RMI, Solomon and Fiji Other
3.1.1.2.6 Travel IDM 1.0 \$200 24 Months 100% 5 4,800 4,800 Multi-country MONITORING travel field visits Other
Sub-Total Activity 3.1.1.2: 269,800 269,800 0
Sub-Total Output 3.1: 674,800 674,800 26,500
3.1.1.3 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
3.1.1.3.1 CSE/ Lifeskills learning events UNFPA (including for multi-country initiatives on the same with focus in Fiji, RMI and SoG)
3.1.1.3.1.1 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNFPA 1.0 \$30,000 1 Lump sum 100% 4 30,000 30,000 Regional Regional roll out of global out-of-school CSE guidelines Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3.1.1.3.1.2 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNFPA 1.0 \$25,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 25,000 25,000 Regional Technical consultation meeting on CSE Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3.1.1.3.1.3 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNFPA 1.0 \$35,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 35,000 35,000 Multi-country RMI FLE situation analysis (SMK 2020); implementation of FLE Stan action plan (SMK 2021) Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3.1.1.3.1.4 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNFPA 1.0 \$35,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 35,000 35,000 Multi-country Fiji in-service trainings of FLE teachers (SMK per year for both 2020 and 2021) Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3.1.1.3.1.5 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNFPA 1.0 \$35,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 35,000 35,000 Multi-country SM in service trainings of FLE teachers (SMK per year for both 2020 and 2021) Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3.1.1.3.1.6 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNFPA 1.0 \$55,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 55,000 55,000 Regional Grants to CSOs to attend consultation meeting on CSE - PPF Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3.1.1.3.1.7 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNFPA 1.0 \$105,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 105,000 105,000 Multi-country Grants to CSOs to attend FLE training - PPF Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.1.1.3: 320,000 320,000 0
3.1.2 3.2.2 SRH sharing space for young women in Marshall Islands
3.2.2.1 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts IDM 1.0 \$30,000 1 Lump sum 100% 6 30,000 30,000 Multi-country Grants to women CSO (cashless confidential model) Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.2: 30,000 30,000 0
Sub-Total Output 3.2: 350,000 350,000 0
3.2 Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including DV/PPV, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights
3.2.1 Regional learning exchanges as part of the Pacific Regional What Works/Prevention Hub programme developed under the Pacific Partnership.
3.2.1.1 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$28,625 2 Lump sum 100% 6 57,250 57,250 Regional Annual regional learning events with Spotlight, Pacific Partnership and global partners. Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3.2.1.2 Transfers and Grant to Counterparts UNWOMEN 1.0 \$28,625 2 Lump sum 100% 6 57,250 57,250 Regional Grants to NGOs to attend learning events Payment/Transfer to a CSO

