Annex I d.

Regional Investment Plan
Pacific Regional and 4 country programme profiles
Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu
2019-2023

November 2019
Contents

Definitions ............................................................................................................................................. 3

Executive Summary .............................................................................................................................. 4

1. Context ............................................................................................................................................... 7
   Demographic and geographic background ....................................................................................... 7

1.1 Sector and Regional Contexts and Thematic Areas ...................................................................... 8
   1.1.1 Thematic and Geographic Priorities on Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) .... 8
   1.1.2 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework .............................................................. 8
   1.1.3 Stakeholder Analysis ............................................................................................................... 10
   1.1.4 Priority Areas for Support and Problem Analysis .................................................................... 11

2. Risks and Assumptions ................................................................................................................... 33

3 Lessons learnt, Complementarity and Cross-cutting Issues ............................................................ 37
   3.1 Lessons Learnt ............................................................................................................................ 37
   3.2 Complementarity, Synergy, and Donor Coordination .................................................................. 46
   3.3 Cross-Cutting Issues .................................................................................................................. 49

4. Description of Actions .................................................................................................................... 50
   4.1 Objectives and Results ............................................................................................................... 50
      4.1.1 Global Theory of Change ..................................................................................................... 50
   4.2 Intervention Logic ....................................................................................................................... 51
      4.2.1 Spotlight Initiative Intervention Logic Based on Key Outcome Areas ................................. 51
   4.3 Pacific Theory of Change ............................................................................................................ 53

5. Implementation ................................................................................................................................. 66

   Regional Component ......................................................................................................................... 73

6. Communication and Visibility ......................................................................................................... 75

7. Monitoring and Evaluation .............................................................................................................. 76

8. Financial Allocation ......................................................................................................................... 78

9. Regional and Country Programme Profiles .................................................................................... 83
Definitions

Domestic Violence is defined as violence perpetrated by intimate partners and other family members, and manifested through: physical abuse (e.g. slapping, beating, arm twisting, stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, threats with an object or weapon, and murder); sexual abuse (e.g. coerced sex through threats, intimidation or physical force, unwanted sexual acts, forcing sex with others or sexual acts without voluntary consent); psychological abuse (e.g. threats of abandonment or abuse, confinement to the home, surveillance, threats to take away custody of the children, destruction of objects, isolation, verbal aggression and constant humiliation); and economic abuse (e.g. denial of funds, refusal to contribute financially, denial of food and basic needs, and controlling access to health care, employment, etc.).

This Investment Plan focuses specifically on Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence DV/IPV as the predominant form of violence against women and girls in the Pacific and Intimate Partner Violence will be used throughout the document.

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

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

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

The Spotlight Initiative (SI) is a partnership between the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG), including harmful practices. The Spotlight Initiative is backed by an unprecedented EUR 500M investment from the EU and aims at achieving transformational change. Based on evidence, the Initiative will focus on particular forms of VAWG that are prevalent or prominently emerge in specific regions: femicide in Latin America; trafficking in human beings and sexual and economic (forced labor) exploitation in Asia; sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including harmful practices (HPs), and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in Sub-Saharan Africa; domestic/intimate partner violence (DV/IPV) in the Pacific; and domestic and family violence in the Caribbean. Other donors and partners are being approached to broaden the Initiative’s regional, thematic and geographical coverage.

Six pillars of work comprise the Initiative, which is premised on implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 5.2 calls for the elimination of all forms of VAWG. The Spotlight Initiative also aligns with the European Consensus on Development which identifies gender equality and women’s empowerment as a critical cross-cutting issue of EU development cooperation and the EU Gender Action Plan II (2016-2020)3, a practical tool guiding all EU cooperation with partner countries on how to take gender equality on-board. The EU Gender Action Plan centers physical and psychological integrity of women and girls as core to its three main thematic priorities. 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.

This document outlines the programmatic framework of the Spotlight Initiative’s investments for the Pacific, starting in 2019. For the purposes of the Investment Plan, any reference to the Pacific includes: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. This Investment Plan guides the Country Programme design, which is based on the global and regional results framework and theory of change derived from years of evidence and experience. Regional context, progress, opportunities, and gaps will inform priority areas of focus, while forthcoming Country Programmes will outline specific actions, with clearly defined budget allocations, that will be undertaken at the country level.

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 and controlling behaviors such as controlling when women can leave the house, 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 coercion4, violence against adolescent girls, violence against women with disabilities, violence against sex-workers, violence against lesbian, bisexual, trans women and third genders5, sexual harassment, early marriage, sorcery-accusation violence and tribal fighting. New forms of DV/IPV are emerging in the Pacific such as

---

4 Reproductive coercion includes sabotage of contraception, pressuring a woman into pregnancy, controlling the outcomes of a pregnancy including termination and forced sterilization
5 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.
technological violence which includes stalking, surveillance; and sharing photos of women and girls without their consent, sometimes using images to coerce women into doing certain things, resulting in further sexual violence. 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.

**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 under particular circumstances 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. Pacific girls also experience high rates of sexual abuse, with up to 37% (in Solomon Islands) of women reporting experiencing sexual violence before the age of 15. In addition, between 5 percent (Fiji) and 28 percent (Vanuatu) of women who first had sex before the age of 18 reported that they had been coerced or forced. Women who experienced sexual violence as children are more likely to experience DV/IPV as adults.

**Through a comprehensive approach, the Spotlight Initiative will focus its work on DV/IPV through six key pillars:** strengthening, developing and implementing relevant legislation and policies; strengthening national and sub-national institutions; preventing violence through evidence-based programmes and campaigns; ensuring the collection and use of prevalence and incidence data; strengthening or establishing essential services for victims and survivors; and partnering directly with women’s movements and civil society.

**Initially, the Spotlight Initiative in the Pacific will focus on DV/IPV, in the following four countries: Papua-New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Samoa, and Vanuatu.** These countries were selected based on agreed primary criteria, including the prevalence of DV/IPV (including data from women’s experience of violence in their lifetime and in the past 12 months and indicators making up the gender inequality index); and secondary criteria that assessed current investments in ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG) at a national level and overall absorption capacity; political will and an overall enabling environment, including for civil society, national and partner capacities, to significantly progress interventions to prevent and respond to DV/IPV. The six pillars of the Spotlight Initiative’s theory of change as outlined above, will be implemented at a country level. There will also be a regional programme working across selected pillars of the Initiative aimed at adding value, maximizing investment, and contributing to the scale, sustainability, visibility, lessons learnt and replication of programming throughout the region. **The Pacific Regional Programme with a total financial envelope of € 5 million will comprise of two streams: Stream I (regional level interventions) amounting to € 3 million and Stream II- a minimum amount of € 2 million for multi-country investments in three Reserve Countries – Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Fiji. The regional programme will particularly build on, and address gaps of the Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls (Pacific Partnership).**
The overall needs identified by four priority countries and a regional component outlined under this Pacific Investment Plan are estimated at USD [to be inserted after countries develop zero draft CPDs].

The European Union has announced an earmarked allocation of €50 million (approximately USD 58.9 million) to the Spotlight Initiative, with the UN also contributing to the Initiative. **The country and regional programmes will take into consideration the activities planned under the current EU-funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women (Pacific Partnership)** in each country where both programs are implemented (if any) and will be built around those, as to complement them. In addition, the Spotlight regional programme will also use the results obtained by the Pacific Partnership to improve and maximise its impact.

---

6 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 19.5 million programme is funded primarily by the European Union (EUR 12.7m) with targeted support from the Australian Government (EUR 6.2m) 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 violence against women and girls. 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 violence against women and girls, and to ensure survivors have access to quality response services. This outcome is funded by the European Union (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 violence against women and girls. This outcome is funded by the EU and implemented by the Forum Secretariat.
1. Context

Demographic and geographic background

The Pacific is a highly diverse region, geographically, population wise, and in terms of ethnicity, colonial history and economics. Population density differs vastly between countries. Overall, the Pacific region has a population of around 11.7 million, with at least 8 million living in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Along with Fiji, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, 90 percent of the Pacific population live in these four countries. Nauru, Palau and Tuvalu have populations of less than 20,000 people each.

Population growth rates vary considerably between the countries, with a declining rate in Palau and high growth rates in PNG, Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (SPC, 2016). The youth age group of 15–24 years accounts for nearly two million people, which is close to a fifth of the region’s total population. In PNG, the youth population counts for 45% of the 8 million population in PNG. Over a quarter of the total population across the Pacific is in the wider youth age grouping of 15–30 years (UNICEF, 2011), demonstrating the need to capitalize on demographic dividend to be transformative.

Timor-Leste sits outside the region, it shares some demographic similarities with the Pacific. However, it has a very different history and culture, mainly due to Indonesian occupation and its long-term conflict of over 20 years and struggle for independence in 1999. Timor-Leste has a population of over 1.1 million and is similar to Melanesia in that many people (over 70%) live in remote, rural communities and has a high youth population (20%). Timor-Leste has ongoing challenges with food security and malnutrition.

There are three main cultures and geographic regions in the Pacific: Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia. Melanesia includes Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Melanesia is made up of volcanic islands of larger land masses and the majority of the population lives in remote, rural communities with little access to services. Melanesian countries also have large numbers of languages with PNG having over 800 languages. Countries in the region are highly vulnerable to disasters such as earthquakes and cyclones.

Polynesia includes Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu as well as other countries such as Cook Islands and Niue. Polynesian countries have common languages and traditional governance systems and as with Melanesia, many people live in remote rural communities. Tonga and Samoa have considerable diaspora communities. Polynesian countries can also experience cyclones. Fiji can be considered both Melanesian and Polynesian due to its geographic location and cultural make-up. Many people of Micronesian backgrounds as well as Indo-Fijians live in Fiji. In Fiji, 56% of people live in urban areas compared to other Pacific countries.

---

8 Timor-Leste 2015 housing census, age 15-24
Micronesia includes Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Palau, Nauru and Marshall Islands. Micronesia is defined by small disparate island groups with very small populations with the exception of South Tarawa with one of the highest population densities in the Pacific.

1.1 Sector and Regional Contexts and Thematic Areas

1.1.1 Thematic and Geographic Priorities on Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is one of the most widespread, persistent, and devastating human rights violations in the world today and a serious public health issue. It is a major obstacle to the fulfilment of women’s and girls’ human rights and to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. VAWG occurs worldwide, cutting across all generations, nationalities, communities, and spheres of society, irrespective of age, ethnicity, disability, or background. However, some women are more likely to experience violence relating to their status in society as a result of their age, marital status, reproductive status, location (for example rural women), health, ability, sexual orientation, gender identity and/or experience of poverty.

The Spotlight Initiative focuses on specific forms of VAWG in particular regions, as entry points to address all forms of VAWG and their structural causes. In the case of the Pacific, the aim is to end DV/IPV, particularly given that the prevalence rates are, on average, twice the global average. Despite significant gains in addressing DV/IPV, progress remains slow and uneven, and the approaches fragmented. The extent to which, for example, reproductive coercion and violence against lesbian, bisexual, trans women and third genders is taking place is almost unknown. The elimination of all forms of DV/IPV hinges on strong policies and laws in line with international human rights standards, strong institutions and coordinated response services, transformation in the practice of harmful gendered social norms within individual, families, and communities; and strengthening of service providers, which includes transformation of individual attitudes and believes, and an end to impunity with which DV/IPV is committed.

Spotlight Initiative will put women and girls at the center of all of its work. The Theory of Change works to ensure that women and girls are direct beneficiaries of the Initiative. The Spotlight Initiative’s comprehensive theory of change ensures that all women and girls benefit from adequate legislation and policies, gender responsive institutions, violence prevention programmes, essential services, comparable and reliable data, and strong women’s movements and civil society organizations. The TOC is premised on years of evidence, programming, and practice, but also aims to integrate elements of innovation to improve approaches and catalyze further change.

1.1.2 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development builds on existing international frameworks for achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment and the elimination of VAWG/harmful practices. These include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the International Conference on Population and Development: Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for
Action and its 12 areas of concern and the 2013 Commission on the Status of Women 57 Agreed Conclusions on the elimination of violence against women and girls.

The global commitment to eliminate VAWG/harmful practices and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights under the 2030 Agenda is further endorsed by the EU, which strongly condemns all forms of VAWG/harmful practices and has identified its elimination as a priority supporting women’s full realization of their human rights. Furthermore, the second EU Gender Action Plan (2016-2020) identifies the elimination of VAWG, including sexual violence, trafficking, and harmful practices, among other forms of VAWG, as its first pillar. In June 2017, the EU endorsed the new EU Consensus for Development, in which gender equality and women’s empowerment are mentioned among the core values and key drivers of development. In their new Consensus, the EU and its Member States confirm their commitment to work together with partners to eliminate all forms of SGBV and discrimination, including harmful practices, particularly forced, early, and child marriage, and female genital mutilation (FGM).

In addition, the EU remains committed to the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of all human rights and to the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), as well as the outcomes of their review conferences. In this context, the EU reaffirms its commitment to the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of the right of every individual to have full control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and sexual and reproductive health, free from discrimination, coercion, and violence. The EU further stresses the need for universal access to quality and affordable comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and education, including comprehensive sexuality education and health-care services.

At the regional level, 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. 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 2018-2030 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. 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 Pacific Island Countries, this political will has not translated into significant, long-term, transformative action due to insufficient attention, resources and capacity. Timor-Leste is not part of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat so it not a signatory to these agreements.

All Pacific Islands countries except Tonga and Palau have signed, ratified or acceded to CEDAW. The majority of countries have engaged in the regular progress reporting towards full compliance with CEDAW. Despite this progress, there remain gaps in CEDAW compliant legislation in relation to women and girl’s access to justice; access and control over land, resources, and finance; family life; and citizenship as well as to protect women and girls against physical violence, sexual violence, harassment and non-discrimination.

1.1.3 Stakeholder Analysis

As evidence demonstrates, adequately preventing and responding to VAWG means engaging a range of stakeholders across all levels and sectors. All stakeholders will play a significant role in the Spotlight Initiative in the Pacific across all pillars. Key sectors such as Ministries of Women’s Affairs, Education, Health, Justice and Security, Finance, the Parliament, National Statistics Offices, National Human Rights Institutions and social services will be engaged in key interventions for the adoption of legislative and policy frameworks, national action plans on VAWG, enhancing multi-sectoral coordination, integration of VAWG across portfolios, budgeting on VAWG, collecting and analyzing data to support evidence-based policy and for enhancing the capacity of public service providers. Key institutions such as the Parliament, Human Rights institutions and women’s rights advocates will play critical role in putting in place evidenced based legislative and policy frameworks on all forms of violence against women and girls in line with human rights standards. Sectors such as Women’s Affairs, Education, Health, Finance, Justice and Police among others will be critical for the development and implementation of comprehensive programmes, increasing financing and coordination on VAWG.

Spotlight will also work with community associations, women’s movements, networks, school communities, media outlets, women, girls, men, boys and traditional and religious leaders in community-based mobilization efforts, aimed at transforming social norms, attitudes and behaviors.

and addressing the root causes of VAWG. The Spotlight Initiative will also draw together civil society and government service providers (health, police, justice, social services, including shelter providers) to work in partnership to execute their critical roles to enable accessible, acceptable, available and quality services for all women and girls across all intersections of intimate partner violence.

**Using a human-rights based approach and implementing principles of participation and accountability**, SI will initiate or build upon existing feedback mechanisms and advocacy initiatives to ensure the programme interventions continually reflect inputs from survivors on the quality and accessibility of service provision. Similarly, stakeholders at the regional level including networks of CSOs, security sector, research institutions as well as regional intergovernmental bodies will be engaged to undertake advocacy on the elimination of VAWG, inform regional policy/regional frameworks, for data analysis as well as to strengthen the women’s movement.

Below is a non-exhaustive list of regional and national stakeholders that will participate in the Spotlight Initiative in the Pacific:

- Pacific women led VAWG service providers, Government and non-government service providers (legal aid, justice, health, social services), SRH services
- VAWG activists and advocates and representatives of victims and survivors of VAWG
- Faith based leaders and organizations
- Traditional and customary leaders
- Disability organizations
- Youth organizations
- Civil society groups and networks working with diverse groups (girls, young women, young unmarried mothers, women with disabilities; sex workers; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI); rural women, older women, street women)
- Sporting organizations
- National women’s machineries (Ministries of Women/Departments of Women)
- Government ministries and/or departments (Police, Justice, Health, Education, Finance, Planning, Youth, Children, Community, Religion, Disability, Statistics, Social Services)
- Education and research institutions
- Private sector
- Media organizations
- Regional agencies (SPC, Pacific Island Forum Secretariat)

**1.1.4 Priority Areas for Support and Problem Analysis**

**Gender Inequality in the Pacific**

Discrimination against women and girls and gender inequality continue to be prevalent in the Pacific. While the manifestations of gender inequality vary between and within countries, harmful attitudes, norms and stereotypes continue to perpetuate gender inequality restricting the full participation of women and girls in public and private life and the right of women and girls to live free from violence and the threat of violence.¹⁸

It is also important to note that gender inequality often intersects with other forms of inequality to affect the nature and prevalence of violence against women and girls. Different layers of an individual’s identity such as age, sexual orientation and gender identity, location, disabilities, ethnicity and religion, impact the ways in which they are discriminated against and the forms of violence they may experience.\(^{19}\)

In some Pacific countries, girl’s enrollment rates are improving so that some countries are close to achieving universal primary education.\(^{20}\) In Timor-Leste for example, girls are enrolled at higher rates than boys at each level of schooling.\(^{21}\) Despite these gains a number of issues continue to impact negatively on girls’ enrolment and retention in secondary and tertiary education, including early marriage, pregnancy, lack of facilities for menstruation, and lack of safety travelling to and from, as well as at school. Costs associated with schooling can also see boys being preferred to attend school over girls.\(^{22}\) Gender parity in primary education remains a key concern in PNG. Although enrollment rates of girls and boys at elementary levels are close to equal, as children get older, girls drop out, particularly at secondary level. By tertiary level, girl’s enrollment is one third that of boys. Violence or the fear of violence is a barrier to education for many girls. It can take many forms including sexual harassment, intimidation, teasing, abuse, assault and rape, corporal punishment, bullying and verbal and psychological abuse and the use of students for free labour. Factor such as poverty, conflict and travelling long distances to school expose girls to a greater risk of violence.

Rising adolescent birth rates are cause for significant concerns in Pacific Island Countries. This concern is reflected in the data indicating that there are rising adolescent birth rates in nine Pacific countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu). Adolescent girls have a high proportion of unintended pregnancies which are 2-3 times more likely to be associated with DV/IPV than planned pregnancies and various international research studies indicate that up to half of unplanned pregnancies in young people are as a result of reproductive coercion. Given that, as highlighted above, a quarter of the Pacific population and up to 45% of people in PNG, are aged between 15 and 30, this is significant cause for concern.

The unmet need for family planning for married women aged 15-49 years is above 20 per cent in Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tonga, Nauru, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu, while the contraceptive prevalence rates remain below 30 per cent in eight countries of the region. Furthermore, contraceptive prevalence rates across the region have remained static or have been declining for several decades. Fertility rates remain high in the majority of countries, with


\(^{21}\) ADB 2014. Timor-Leste Country Gender Assessment. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: ADB.

Timor-Leste and Melanesia (except for Fiji) being the highest. Palau has the lowest fertility rate in the region with similar rates to Australia and New Zealand.\textsuperscript{23}

**Some countries have made good progress in reducing maternal mortality** and the rates for skilled birth attendance are high in most countries, except for Timor-Leste and PNG. The maternal mortality rates remain high in PNG (733 per 100,000) and Timor-Leste (215 per 100,000).\textsuperscript{24} ‘Higher level’ health facilities which can cope with risks associated with childbirth tend to be concentrated in the main cities and main islands impacting on the health of women at sub-national and rural levels.\textsuperscript{25}

**Women and young women continue to be under-represented at all levels of decision-making from the home to political representation.** At household level, while there is some evidence of change occurring, discriminatory attitudes about the superiority of men over women continue to be common resulting in men having status and power over women.\textsuperscript{26} Women remain under-represented in leadership positions at all levels of society and young women lack leadership opportunities. Women’s organisations tend to be dominated by older women and not many have leadership opportunities for young women and youth organisation leadership tends to be male dominated.

**Most countries in the Pacific have few or no women in national parliament.**\textsuperscript{27} Representation at the local level remains low, with women representing only 4.75% of community \textit{(suco)} chiefs.\textsuperscript{28} The exception is Timor-Leste, where 40% of parliamentarians are women. This is one of the highest rates of women parliamentarians in the world due to its quota system requiring 30% women parliamentarians.\textsuperscript{29} The other exception is Marshall Islands which elected the first female leader as President in January 2016. In Micronesia, Palau has the highest proportion of women (14%) and there are currently no female parliamentarians in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). In Melanesia, women’s representation is highest in Fiji, with 20% (10 of 51) of the parliamentarians being women. There are no female parliamentarians in Papua New Guinea (PNG), which has the largest number of total seats in the Pacific (111), or in Vanuatu (which has 52 seats). Solomon Islands has one female parliamentarian out of 50 MPs. In Polynesia, the percentage of women in parliament is highest in Niue with 25% (5 out of 20), followed by Samoa 10% (5 out or 50) and Tonga with one out of 26. In Micronesia, FSM is one of the only countries in the world to have never elected a woman into its national legislature.\textsuperscript{30} Notably, women also remain under-represented across the Pacific in local and community governance structures.

\textsuperscript{23} ADB 2016. \textit{Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste}. Manila, Philippines: ADB.
\textsuperscript{24} ADB 2016. \textit{Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste}. Manila, Philippines: ADB.
\textsuperscript{27} ADB 2016. \textit{Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste}. Manila, Philippines: ADB.
\textsuperscript{29} ADB 2014. \textit{Timor-Leste Country Gender Assessment}. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: ADB.
Increasing women’s participation and leadership involves redistributions of resources and power which is often met with resistance including violence against women. This violence targets women because of their gender and can take many forms, occurring in both public and private spaces simultaneously. These gendered acts of violence are used to deter, restrict and undermine the participation of women in decision making at all levels. An Inter-Parliamentary Union Study on the experiences of 55 women parliamentarians from 39 countries across five regions revealed that 81.8 percent had experienced psychological violence during their parliamentary term. Women can also be specifically targeted for violence and intimidation if they are running for election or supporting women candidates. For example, in the 2012 elections across PNG, research found that women were more likely than men to report having experienced intimidation including being assaulted at polling stations or being threatened if they did not support particular candidates.

In the Pacific, there has been a strong focus on temporary special measures as a mechanism to address the under-representation of women. As noted above, Timor-Leste introduced legislated candidate quotas in 2006. The French Pacific territories of New Caledonia and French Polynesia are subject to the same quotas as the French legislature and each have consistently elected more than 40% women due to compulsory political party quotas for women. Samoa also has a temporary quota of reserved seats for women at the national level (a 10% quota which requires that the National Parliament always have at least 5 women MPs) and Vanuatu has quotas at the sub-national level. PNG is also currently considering temporary special measures as part of the Constitutional and Law Reform Commission (CLRC) review of electoral laws. While, the Autonomous Region of Bougainville has reserved three seats for women in the National Parliament and, more recently, amended their local government law to require the election of one woman and one man to each Community Government Ward.

Women are less likely to be in paid employment in the formal economy compared to men. Women’s participation in formal employment is lowest Timor-Leste (31%), Fiji (33%), and Solomon Islands (33%) compared to men. In PNG (almost 50%), Tonga (48%) and Kiribati (47%), women are almost equally represented with men in formal employment. In PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu women contribute disproportionately to subsistence agriculture in addition to managing nearly all

---

32 Bardall, G. 2018. Violence, Politics, and Gender, Oxford Research Encyclopaedia of Politics, p.15/23
domestic and care work. Women working in the formal sector also tend to be concentrated in the public sector. For example, in PNG, women currently account for 38% of all public sector employees, however, women account for only 7% of all executive appointments.

Women’s participation in labor does not mean that women benefit equally to men or that they have equal access and control over income and decision-making positions. Structural barriers, such as social norms around gender roles and ‘women’s work,’ contribute to occupational segregation, women’s disproportionate burden of unpaid caring work and the de-valuing of women’s economic contributions. Too often strategies to increase women’s economic participation fail to address the dimensions necessary for women’s economic empowerment, such as women’s control over their income and time, influence in household decision-making and freedom from violence.

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 additional to household labour). Research in the Solomon Islands and PNG, has highlighted the importance of understanding the interconnectedness between women’s access to economic resources and IPV. A study in Timor-Leste also found that women earning cash were significantly more likely to experience DV/IPV than women who were not earning income.

While there is more awareness about the role of women in natural resources management and climate change adaptation, some traditional practices continue to limit women’s participation in land use management. In the extractive industry in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands, women suffer high rates of DV/IPV and are affected negatively by reduced access to water and land to grow food crops and meet basic needs. The needs and concerns of women are also often not reflected in climate change, natural disasters, food security or renewable energy strategies.


41 World Bank. 2014. ‘Gender at Work’ op cit.


Women are often disadvantaged by customary practices which can limit their access to property. Practices range from favoring sons over daughters to inherit land and other important resources to women not being able to legally own or inherit land, which is the case in Tonga.\textsuperscript{45} A small minority of locations have matrilineal land tenure systems where women are often viewed as having greater decision-making power, but this is often limited in scope to less public areas of decision-making and traditional matrilineal practices are eroding in many traditionally matrilineal communities.\textsuperscript{46} In many areas, women have lost traditional, matrilineal land rights access and control as well as loss of access to farming and fishing rights and the associated status as producers and providers.\textsuperscript{47}

The availability of sex-disaggregated data and statistics is increasing in the Pacific with progress in population and housing censuses and household income and expenditure surveys.\textsuperscript{48} This has been supported by SPC. However, this data is often not used to its full potential to assess and monitor gender issues with gender policy expertise lacking capacity to use the information and national statisticians not being included in gender-related policy dialogues.\textsuperscript{49} There is also a lack of age disaggregated data to increase understanding of girl’s issues and how they differ from women’s issues.

\textit{Intimate partner violence in the Pacific}

\textbf{DV/IPV in the Pacific is primarily men’s physical and sexual violence against women.} Sexual and physical violence are frequently accompanied by other forms of violence such as emotional and economic abuse, controlling when women can leave the house, limiting access to resources such as food and money and extreme jealousy. It is complex, takes many forms and occurs in the context of multiple forms of VAWG, including violence against adolescent girls, violence during pregnancy, non-partner sexual violence reproductive coercion, violence against women with disabilities, violence against sex-workers, sexual harassment, early marriage, sorcery-accusations related violence and tribal fighting. DV/IPV affects young women and girls differently. Young women experience domestic violence from family members as well as intimate partners.

New forms of DV/IPV are emerging in the Pacific such as technological violence which includes stalking, surveillance and sharing photos of women without their consent. DV/IPV is not just between partners but 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. In PNG, where the majority of the total population in the Pacific resides, Amnesty International reported that DV/IPV is the most common form of VAWG and it is severe and includes

\begin{itemize}
\item Stalking
\item Surveillance
\item Sharing photos
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{45} SPC 2016. \textit{Transforming Power Relations: Equal Status of Women and Men at Family Level in the Pacific.} Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.
\textsuperscript{46} SPC 2016. \textit{Transforming Power Relations: Equal Status of Women and Men at Family Level in the Pacific.} Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.
\textsuperscript{49} ADB 2016. \textit{Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste.} Manila, Philippines: ADB.
verbal abuse, kicking, punching and cutting with bush knives. In the most serious cases, women are killed by their partners. Sexual violence is also a common form of IPV.

**Girls and young women experience DV/IPV differently.** In addition to intimate partner violence, girls and young women can live in a household where their mother experiences violence. Growing up in an environment in which their mother experiences IPV can impact the self-esteem of girls and can result in their engagement in harmful health behaviours, including risky sexual behaviours. When their environment breeds acceptance for VAWG, girls are more likely to tolerate violence in their own adult relationships and suffer IPV. Paternal child abuse is more common where there are high levels of family conflict. For example, 33% of women in Kiribati and 36% of women in the 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.

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 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 rape. 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.

**DV/IPV in PNG takes place in the context of other types of violence against women and girls such as long term, armed tribal conflict.** Women can be targeted and gang-raped as ‘pay back’ or revenge on rival tribal groups. In parts of PNG suspected sorcerers (sangumas) are subjected to torture and other inhumane treatment and are sometimes killed. Women and men are both subjected to this violence though women are more likely to be tortured during interrogations which are often highly sexualized. In Simbu (Province) alone, witchcraft accusations result in around 150 cases of violence and killings each year. In PNG, sexual harassment and other forms of VAWG in public spaces is also widespread – 90% of women interviewed during a survey on safety in the transport system said they had experienced some form of sexual violence on private motorized vehicles (PMVs). In the study regarding women’s safety in markets, 55% of women reported that they had experienced sexual

---

52 UN Special Rapporteur, (2013)
53 UN Women scoping study 2014: Scoping Study Making Port Moresby Safer for Women and Girls; Port Moresby, PNG.
violence. Further evidence of non-partner sexual violence includes research undertaken in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, PNG, 41% of men interviewed reported that they had raped a woman or girl who was not their intimate partner.\textsuperscript{54} Sexual harassment in public and workplace is common and gaining increased attention.\textsuperscript{55}

**DV/IPV in PNG takes place in the context of the wantok system.** This is the kinship network between extended family members, clans and tribes. If violence between a husband and wife occurs, this means that lateral violence rapidly spreads to the extended family, clan and tribe with extended family members forming part of the concerted violence against the abused. The violence rapidly escalates both in intensity, fronts of aggression, and numbers of people affected and involved. Therefore, intimate partner violence between two people is rarely contained to the immediate family. The wantok system can also be a source of comfort and support, with abused women finding refuge with distant clan members in the absence of any government or community services. The wantok system is similar in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.

**In Timor-Leste, DV/IPV takes place in a post-conflict context.** The Asia Foundation reported that: ‘The prolonged history of conflict for the male-dominated society of Timor-Leste has resulted in the normalization of violence in daily life, particularly in the form of violence against women’.\textsuperscript{56} During the conflict women experienced beatings, rape and forced or coerced prostitution. VAWG remains normalized as an acceptable form of discipline for husbands against their wives. DV/IPV in Timor-Leste is compounded by high levels of poverty and malnutrition, particularly for women, and a high level of social stigma for women leaving an abusive partner and being seen to break up the family. Timorese society is also very patriarchal with rigid gender roles resulting in unequal power relations between women and men. Men are viewed as the head of the household, community and church. Timor is predominantly Catholic which contributes to enforcing these rigid social norms, particularly with regard to the use of contraception. Barlake is a form of traditional ‘bride-price’ or dowry, that perpetuates women being viewed and treated as the ‘property’ of the husband. Due to widely-held animist beliefs, polygamy is also prevalent, with similar characteristics to PNG, where when a man marries his first wife in Church, and later abandons this first wife upon ‘marrying’ a second wife in an animist ceremony, which leaves the first wife stigmatized in the eyes of the community. Timor-Leste also has a high rural population, with lower access to basic services in rural areas.

**Prevalence rates of IPV**

In contextualizing the prevalence rates examined below, the demographic figures for each country are outlined below for cross reference:


\textsuperscript{56} The Asia Foundation, p. 24
Regional rates of violence against women and girls are high, with prevalence rates in the Pacific among the highest in the world. There is significant variation between countries and between different forms of violence. VAWG is also experienced at higher rates by women’s and girls’ with disabilities and younger women in the Pacific are at a high risk of experiencing current IPV, in particular sexual violence. A recent report from Timor-Leste also found that lesbian and bisexual women and transgender men experienced severe physical and emotional violence. Most countries in the Pacific have now completed one prevalence study on violence against women and, with support from initiatives such as UNFPA’s kNOwVAWdata, the quality of data available is expected to increase over the next few years. These surveys report that in the Pacific between 25% (in Palau); 59% (in Timor-Leste); and 68% (in PNG and Kiribati) of women have experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of their husband or spouse.

---

59 kNOwVAWdata, launched in 2016, is a partnership between UNFPA, DFAT, the University of Melbourne and Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety (ANROWS) that supports VAW data collection in the region, and aims to strengthen regional and national capacity to measure VAW.
50 Note this is based on sub-national data.
61 Prevalence data in this section Tables 1-5: FSM Department of Health and Social Affairs, 2014; FWCC 2013; Ma’a Fafine mo e Famili, 2012; Ministry of Internal Affairs RMI 2014; Nauru Ministry of Home Affairs 2014; Palau Ministry of Health 2014; SPC 2009;
Adolescent girls and young women experience significant levels intimate partner violence. 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. 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. In Timor-Leste, the prevalence of physical and/or sexual DV/IPV is at 51% and women from 15 to 19 years were at the highest risk of DV/IPV in Kiribati and Solomon Islands it is over 60% for adolescent girls aged 15-19.

Pacific girls also experience high rates of sexual abuse, with between 2% (in RMI) and 37% (in Solomon Islands) of women reporting experiencing sexual violence before the age of 15. In addition, between 5 percent (Fiji) and 28 percent (Vanuatu) of women who first had sex before the age of 18 reported that they had been coerced or forced. Women who experienced sexual violence as children are more likely to be survivors of IPV as adults. In Timor-Leste, approximately 75 percent of women and men surveyed reported that they had experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence when they were children.

---

SPC, 2006; Garcia-Moreno, Jansen, Ellsberg, Heise and Watts 2005; SPC, 2010; The Equality Institute on behalf of the Asia Foundation, 2016. Understanding Violence Against Women and Children in Timor-Leste: Findings from the Nabilan Baseline Study – Main Report. The Asia Foundation, Dili, Timor-Leste. Central Statistics Division, SPC, ADB and Macro International Inc., 2009; VWC 2011; GDS, Ministry of Health and ICF 2016. The Asia Foundation data was used for Timor-Leste rather than DHS data as it is based on WHO methodology and the UNDP study in PNG was used for the same reason, so that it is more comparable to other Family Health and Safety Studies in the region. There was a recent (2017) study in Samoa. It is not included in this data set as it is not based on WHO methodology.


63 Cangiano, Alessio (2018) East Asia and Pacific Regional Headline Results: Baseline and Data Gap Analysis, publication forthcoming


As the prevalence studies have only been conducted once in most Pacific countries, with the exception of Timor-Leste, it is not possible to identify trends to understand whether intimate partner violence are decreasing, remaining stagnant or increasing. There is a data gap in relation to PNG which may be rectified with the current and ongoing Demographic Health Survey inclusive of the Domestic Violence module.

Qualitative and administrative evidence seem to suggest that violence against women and girls in PNG is high and a serious problem in the country, although that data is not comparable to prevalence data. An Amnesty International Report estimated that physical IPV affects somewhere between half and all of women in PNG (depending on geographical area). The prevalence rate most commonly cited for PNG relates to the Partners for Prevention multi-country study on men and violence in Asia and the Pacific. This study was conducted from 2010 to 2013 and aimed to better understand men’s use of VAWG. The population-based quantitative survey component of the study, was conducted with more than 10,000 men and 3,000 women in nine sites across six countries. This included Bougainville, PNG. When interpreting this data, it is important to remember that this study is sub-national and therefore does not provide national prevalence data. The data is also not directly comparable with data obtained by the WHO Multi-country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women in other Pacific countries (which is recognised as one of the most accurate and ethical approaches to collecting data on women and girls’ experiences of violence), given the different methodological approach.

Findings from Partners for Prevention Study, Bougainville – PNG

- The proportion of ever-partnered men who reported ever having perpetrated physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetime was 80 percent in PNG-Bougainville.
- 57 percent (PNG-Bougainville) of ever partnered men reported perpetration of economically abusive acts against a female intimate partner in their lifetime.

---

67 UN Women PNG: 2014: Scoping Study Making Port Moresby Safer for Women and Girls
68 MSF 2013. Return to Abuser: Gaps in Services and a Failure to protect survivors of Family and Sexual Violence in PNG
• 62 percent (PNG-Bougainville) of all men interviewed reported perpetrating some form of rape against a woman or girl in their lifetime.

**Attitudes and response to IPV**

**Many women, who participated in the surveys, reported that they told no one about the intimate partner violence that they had experienced.** In Pacific Island Countries, between 29% (in Nauru) and 70% (in Solomon Islands) of women reported that they told no one about the violence that they had experienced. In Timor-Leste, only 20% of women reported that they sought help from somewhere with an additional 6% of women reporting having told someone about the violence but not necessarily ‘seeking help’. In PNG, 73% of women interviewed who experienced sexual violence reported that they did not seek justice. Of those who told someone about their experience of violence, the majority of women reported first to Church or community leaders and very few women reported to formal services such as counselling or crisis centers. In Timor-Leste, around one-third of women who have experienced IPV have never told anyone about their husband’s/partner’s violence and one of the most common reasons reported as to why women who experience violence do not seek help is that they are concerned it will bring a bad name to the family. A study on violence against women with disabilities across three Pacific countries found that when women report violence did not receive appropriate health care and support. There is also limited support for victims of sorcery accusations-related violence and such violence is often viewed by the community as a legitimate form of self defence.

![Diagram showing % of women who reported experiencing intimate partner violence and did not tell anyone](chart.png)

**In some countries women also show high levels of acceptance of intimate partner violence under particular circumstances** with between 15% (in Palau) and 81% (in Timor-Leste) of women agreeing with one or more justification for a man to use violence against his wife or spouse.

---

70 Of 259 women interviewed as part of the UN Women scoping study 2014: *Scoping Study Making Port Moresby Safer for Women and Girls*; data is not comparable to prevalence data and therefore not included in the chart


In some countries, where specific questions were included, women who reported experiencing DV/IPV also reported that their children had witnessed the violence in the home. Between 5% (in Tonga) and 57% (in Vanuatu) of women said their children were present during at least one incident of DV/IPV. A regional study conducted by Partners for Prevention in post conflict Bougainville said that experiencing and witnessing of family violence as a child was the biggest factor in male perpetration of VAWG.74 Witnessing and experiencing violence in the home, can also influence boys’ perception of the roles of men and masculinity, and heighten the risk that they will perpetrate DV/IPV as adolescents and adults.75 Further, girls and boys who were exposed to DV/IPV or who are themselves abused are not only more likely to be involved in abusive adult relationships, but they are also more likely to use harsh parenting against their own children. This, in turn, increases the risks of their own children perpetrating or experiencing DV/IPV as adults, thereby perpetuating the inter-generational cycle of violence against women and girls.

---

74 Why some men use violence against women and how can we prevent it: Quantitative findings from the United Nations Multi-Country Study on men and violence in Asia and the Pacific, 2013, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UNV
Health-related Impacts of IPV in the Pacific

IPV has grave health consequences for women across the Pacific. IPV-related injuries were reported by almost half of women experiencing IPV in Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu and Fiji and by about a third of women who had experienced IPV in Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Samoa. Other grave health consequences were also reported including impact on physical and mental health, miscarriage and higher rates of attempted suicide. In Vanuatu, research found that women who had experienced IPV were four times more likely to have attempted suicide. In Timor-Leste, women who had experienced IPV were 2.5 times more likely to report having a lot of difficulty performing tasks or being able to perform tasks at all, compared with women who had never experienced IPV.

Women and girls with disabilities are disproportionately affected by IPV and disability also results from IPV. 21 per cent of women who had been injured as a result of IPV reported they had a permanent disability. Pacific women with disabilities also reported different patterns 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. Women with disabilities in the Solomon Islands reported they experienced physical violence from family members and disability has also been found to be a factor in sorcery accusations-related violence in PNG.

---

Pillar 1: Laws and policies

VAWG data and research focusing on the prevalence, incidence and drivers for intimate partner violence have informed the development of legislation and policies in 12 of the Pacific Island Countries including Timor-Leste. The various forms of domestic violence 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. 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). In some cases, family protection and domestic violence legislation created an offence criminalizing domestic violence with associated penalties and protection orders which were more

---

79 Ibid.
accessible for women experiencing intimate partner violence or domestic violence. In many cases, countries have increased the severity of charges for acts of domestic violence and have introduced restraining orders and rehabilitation measures for perpetrators of violence. There has also been progress to amend aspects of criminal law and procedure which were previously discriminatory to women, such as a requirement that a victim or survivor prove she had physically resisted a perpetrator; requiring reports to be tendered of a victim or survivor’s consensual sexual history; and requirements for corroboration of victims and survivors’ testimonies.\(^{83}\) Most clauses of this nature have been successfully eliminated as a consequence of the ratification of CEDAW by all Pacific Islands countries except for Tonga and Palau.\(^{84}\) The majority of countries have engaged in regular progress reporting towards full compliance with CEDAW.\(^{85}\)

Despite progress in legislative and policy reforms related to VAW in the Pacific, legislative reforms have not adopted an integrated and coordinated approach to address the multiple forms of VAWG such as, protecting the rights of marginalised groups including widows, divorcees, women living with disabilities and LGBTQI people. In addition, in certain Pacific countries marital rape is not included in legislation, and the various policies and legislations are not often well understood among service providers and law enforcement agencies coupled with limited data and evidence on VAWG to inform legislative reforms.\(^{86}\)

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. The implementation and enforcement of legislation varies across the region with some countries making more progress than others. Many Pacific countries have developed implementation plans for their family protection and domestic violence legislation. However, the presence of an implementation plan does not necessarily result in increased implementation. In some cases, adequate resources have not been dedicated for effective enforcement and implementation. Particularly, police and justice officials are not trained specifically on gender and intimate partner violence /domestic violence, lack protocols and accountability and are under-resourced. Where cases make it to the courts, there are delays in hearings and judgements and sentencing is often low and inconsistent.\(^{87}\)

Where mechanisms and procedures do exist, such as Solomon Islands and Kiribati, significant challenges remain with their application outside main cities.\(^{88}\)

---

Research from Pacific countries identified that almost half of DV/IPV cases led to a non-custodial sentence. In cases of DV/IPV, the fact that the husband and wife have reconciled, and the wife had asked for the charges to be dropped often affecting the sentencing outcome. Often in these cases there was no assessment of whether the wife was under duress at the time of reconciliation or when asking for charges to be dropped. Anecdotal evidence and observation of court cases in Timor-Leste indicates similar trends with judges frequently applying suspended sentences in DV/IPV cases. 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 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.

There are also challenges related to implementation of legislation and policies addressing violence against women and girls which needs to account for customary law recognized in most pacific country constitutions. 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.”

A number of regional and bilateral programs have strengthened the implementation of legislation relating to IPV and domestic violence including strengthening the capacity of key state actors to respond. This includes the RRRT, a Pacific regional human rights program, who provide technical assistance and training to increase observance to international human rights standards through improved service delivery, access to justice and effective governance. UN Women through the previous Pacific Fund to End Violence Against Women supported the implementation of Family Protection Acts in partnership with RRRT. The Australian Government through the Australian Federal Police (AFP) works to improve policing at regional and bilateral level in selected countries. The Australian Government also has bilateral law justice sector programs in PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Timor-Leste. The Government of New Zealand supports the strengthening of law and justice sector responses to VAWG bilaterally and regionally through the Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme (PPDVP) and the Pacific Judicial Strengthening Initiative (PJSI).

Although Government leaders have developed VAWG policy and legislations, implementation continues to lag due to the lack of policy and procedure manuals, implementation plans, allocation of specific budgets to support the new or strengthened provision and public service capacity to prioritize and deliver. These challenges hinder government leadership and partnerships with women’s movements.

**Pillar 2: Institutions**

Most Pacific Islands Countries have adopted specific national gender equality policies and have established national women’s machineries. 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. Timor-Leste also has a national machinery responsible for gender equality and a Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion coordinating gender equality efforts and the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence (2017-2021). 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, poor access to information limiting 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.

In addition, government’s commitment in the Pacific to ending violence against women and girls across sectors is limited. Political will in resourcing EVAWG commitments and capacity in budgeting and planning on EVAWG including the cost of implementing EVAW commitments and gender-responsive budgeting is limited. For example, Timor-Leste state budget allocation on gender equality is around 2%, with a portion of that dedicated to VAWG. Samoa also has a budget allocation of 2% for gender equality. In addition, systems to monitor government and donor expenditure on gender equality require strengthening. The regional review for Beijing +20 (2015) found that the Pacific has markedly lower rates of gender-responsive budgeting related to women and poverty than other sub-regions. Despite Government commitments in policy and legislative reform, there remains a gap in institutional strengthening. Consequently, gender and VAWG issues are rarely discussed in processes for adopting strategic plans and are not adequately reflected in government development plans.

---


Coordination between National Women Machineries and other government institutions are weak overall, which further hampers the capacity of these machineries to influence and support the promotion of gender equality. While women’s organisations have often played an important role in promoting the creation of national women’s machineries, linkages with civil society could be stronger. In addition, coordination between governments, CSOs, community organisations, and development partners is a key gap limiting the effectiveness of initiatives addressing VAW. Resource constraints within Pacific Island Countries means coordination and collaboration between partners and key stakeholders is critical to the sustainability of EVAW programming. Specific gaps in coordination include limited integration of regional and/or national level strategies and action plans for addressing VAW that provide a framework for multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and approaches that engage stakeholders at all levels increasing linkages, partnerships and dialogue between government and civil society, including faith-based organizations. There is also limited database of key stakeholders including networks and existing forums and platforms at regional and national levels to support coordination and learning.99

**Pillar 3: Prevention**

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. Men’s violence against women and girls is caused by and perpetuated by gender inequality. 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.100 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, and 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.101

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 context102

---

101 IBID
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 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. Such capacity is an ongoing issue in the region.

**Pillar 4: Services**

Many essential services in the Pacific are provided by CSOs and women’s organizations. Fiji, Tonga, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, counselling and referral are managed by a network of CSOs, the *Pacific Network Against Violence Against Women* which is led by the Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre. The Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre (FWCC) has been central in establishing services for women and girls in Fiji and mentoring organizations and individuals from the region to provide counselling, referrals and case management from a survivor-centered and rights-based approach through the Regional Training Program, the Pacific Women’s Network Against VAW and direct mentoring relationships with organizations such as the Tonga Women and Children’s Crisis Centre (WCCC), Vanuatu Women’s Centre (VWC), Family Support Centre in Solomon Islands the Samoa Victim Support Group and most recently the first ever crisis center in Kiribati, the Kiribati Women and Children Support Centre (KWCSC).

In PNG, the government family support centers are attached to hospitals and provide referral to basic counselling and legal services in Provincial centers. In rural areas, there is a small network of community-based Human Rights Defenders (in the Highlands these include: Kafe Urban Settler’s Women’s Association, Kup Women for Peace, and Voice for Change) who support survivors of DV/IPV and sorcery related violence including with repatriation. There is a need for improved quality and access to a range social services needs to be put into place, including standards for counselling and shelters; expansion of national hotlines, and strengthening the quality and governance of multisector response through the development of standard operating procedures and referral pathways. In Timor-Leste, service providers are mainly CSOs that have varying levels of resources and capabilities and they are mainly concentrated in urban areas.

**Shelters are provided by CSOs in most countries including churches.** In many areas in the Pacific, shelters are provided by Churches and some of these organizations promote reconciliation over safety of survivors. In Timor-Leste, the majority of shelter accommodation and psycho-social counselling is provided by the NGO sector and organizations such as PRADET, Fokupers, and Casa Vida. PRADET also facilitates forensic examination.

In most countries, there is a need to standardize quality and ensure consistent referral to government health, police and legal services. The prevailing social norms can impact upon attitudes

---

and practices influence the quality of response for survivors of violence, therefore training is also required on survivor-centred and rights-based approaches. Fiji and, to some extent, Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Tonga, remain the only countries in which there has been some investment in referral systems and where there has been political will to strengthen the system. There also been some investment in Lae, PNG. Likewise, there are, for the most part, few medico-legal systems in place to support the collection, analysis and tendering of forensic evidence in courts. Fiji has forensic laboratories, but the systems to support collection, analysis and tendering of that evidence remains lacking. PRADET, a local NGO based in the grounds of the National Hospital in Dili, Timor-Leste, has the capacity to conduct medical forensic examinations, but has limited capacity to store evidence. In Solomon Islands, forensic evidence can be collected.

**In most countries, government responses across health, police and justice are inadequate.** Police and justice officials do not have sufficient capacity or the procedural guidance to support survivors of violence from the time of complaint through to sentencing in line with a survivor-centered approach. The security and justice sectors also remain under-resourced. In PNG, although there are Family and Sexual Violence Units in most provinces now, the police are often in the press as perpetrators of violence against their own wives, or as perpetrators of sexual violence against women who come to them for protection against violent husbands. Where cases make it to the courts, there are delays in hearings and judgements and sentencing is often low and inconsistent.¹⁰⁴ In Timor-Leste a Vulnerable Persons Unit was established within the National Police Force in 2001 in all 13 districts. A lack of institutional support and high turnover of officers has reduced its effectiveness. 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 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.¹⁰⁵ Tolerance for DV/IPV remains high, including within police forces. Attitudes that accept, justify or minimize DV/IPV deter women and girls from coming forward to report violence and access security and justice services.

**In many Pacific Countries, VAWG continues to be addressed through customary practices, such as mediation, reconciliation, compensation, and retribution.** Women and girls may be pressured or have no control over their participation in such processes which often discriminate against and disadvantage survivors as customary mediation processes are informed by social norms that perpetuate gender inequality and set up to maintain peace in communities. These customary forms of justice may be the only form of justice available, understood and respected by the community, further entrenching harmful social norms. These practices occur outside the formal justice system, ¹⁰⁴ 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; UN Women Fiji 2016. *Women and Children’s Access to the Formal Justice System in Vanuatu*, Suva, Fiji; Fiji Women’s Rights Movement 2017. *Balancing the Scales: Improving Fijian Women’s Access to Justice*, Suva, Fiji.

but they can impact on the justice system by preventing cases from reaching the courts or when used in the mitigation of a sentence.\textsuperscript{106}

There has been extremely limited investment in the health systems across most countries in the Pacific, including PNG and Timor-Leste, in response to addressing VAWG. Initial results drawn from the conduct of the Health Facility Readiness Assessment\textsuperscript{107} in FSM, RMI or Samoa (the three countries in which the assessment has been carried out) indicate that there are no health clinics in which survivors of violence could expect to receive appropriate services. Many of the health systems do not keep statistics on violence cases.

\textit{Pillar 5: Data}

Significant progress has been made to document the prevalence of intimate partner violence in the Pacific and Timor-Leste with 12 Pacific Island Countries having completed national prevalence studies on DV/IPV using comparable World Health Organizational (WHO) methodology. In fact, the Pacific region is the global lead in the collection of comparable data on intimate partner violence. In addition, Tuvalu, Timor-Leste collected data about intimate partner violence in their Demographic Health Survey. PNG has conducted a prevalence study in the 1990s and a range of other baseline and qualitative studies showing that violence remains extremely high. The ongoing DHS which includes a domestic violence module may reveal a clearer picture. Over the period of 2019, the DHS DV module will be conducted in a further four countries as part of the Multi Indicator Cluster Survey to provide a baseline of comparable data.\textsuperscript{108}

There are significant gaps in evidence related to reproductive coercion as a form of intimate partner violence across the Pacific. Reproductive coercion is behavior that interferes with the autonomy of a person to make decisions about their reproductive health and includes any 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.\textsuperscript{109} In the context of intimate partner violence, this would include sabotage of a partner’s contraception, pressuring a partner into pregnancy, controlling the outcome of a partner’s pregnancy and forcing or coercing a partner into sterilization. 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 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 sexual and reproductive health is also linked to harmful traditional practices like polygamy.


\textsuperscript{107} UNFPA, unpublished, 2018/19

\textsuperscript{108} Tuvalu, Tonga, Nauru and Samoa. Kiribati DHS DV survey has recently been completed as part of this same methodology.

\textsuperscript{109} https://www.mariestopes.org.au/advocacy-policy/reproductive-coercion/
Pillar 6: CSOs/Women's Movement

Pacific women’s led women’s rights and EVAWG response organizations have led the work on advocating for and addressing VAWG in the region. Pacific women’s led organizations established critical services for women and girls who have experienced DV/IPV. In PNG, it was the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee who successfully lobbied the Department of Health to establish Family Support Centres in most Provincial hospitals and Family and Sexual Violence Units within over 18 Police stations across the country; providing at least a modicum of health and justice services in the country and domestic violence. As detailed in services above, the organizations that provide services are part of a regional network of CSOs known as the Pacific Network Against Violence Against Women. This network facilitates peer learning and capacity development around common approaches and standards among these organizations.

In most Pacific countries, there are women’s groups such as National Councils of Women or umbrella groups for women’s organizations that engage closely with government and women’s machineries and many have networks from rural through to the national level. Many of these groups receive funding from governments. These groups are also closely aligned to women’s church groups that are organized at the community level for every church in each district and some are active in CEDAW shadow reporting, policy influence, and promoting issues of VAWG and gender equality. However, the groups do not necessarily identify as a ‘women’s movement’ in many countries and some women’s groups do not have feminist and rights-based approaches as they are seen as being at odds with church teaching. For example, there are also some anti-CEDAW women’s groups in Tonga and many women’s groups are focused on supporting small scale income generation activities for women rather than advocating for gender equality. Conversely there are some feminist and survivor support organisations in Timor-Leste that are criticized by Church and communities who wrongly perceive them as trying to break up families. However, women’s groups do collaborate and work together on issues of VAWG. The advocacy of Pacific women’s organizations resulted in the passing of specific legislation to address intimate partner violence and domestic violence and strengthened gender equality and EVAWG policies in most countries.

There are also active young women’s groups throughout the region, partly led by the YWCA in Fiji, Solomon Islands and PNG but also independent young women’s organizations such as Talitha in Tonga and the Fiji Women’s Rights Movement Girl program in Fiji. Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development is currently designing a program called Pacific Girl focused on young women’s leadership. Finally, there are a small number of groups that work to support sexual and gender minorities, but homosexuality is illegal in many Pacific countries, so these groups are particularly marginalized. As with all CSOs in the Pacific, capacity is low and funding uncertain.

There is a strong enabling environment for CSOs and women’s rights organisations generally in the Pacific. Many CSOs are funded by government and CSO leaders are frequently consulted on policy development. The exception to this has been in Fiji which has had a number of coups and was under military rule between 2006 and 2014. Monitoring of policy is weak by governments and also CSOs and policy monitoring is not currently an effective means of advocacy, except for in Timor-Leste where CSOs have better access to policy monitoring data. PIFS provides training for NGOs on advocacy and government influencing and provides regional meetings such as the Triennial
Conference of Pacific Women which brings together Ministers for Women and Women’s NGOs every three years.

**Most women’s CSOs have extremely low capacity.** The Pacific Roadmap for EVAWG found that ‘*Many CSOs lack basic infrastructure, human resources, organizational processes and accountability systems. Limited funding can lead to competition rather than collaboration between organizations and has often resulted in ‘gatekeeping’ and the duplication of research and training*’110. Pacific Women has had success with funding national or regional Women’s Forums in PNG, Solomon Islands and Fiji to encourage movement building and joint advocacy and collaboration between organizations. In addition, CSOs require core funding for ongoing positions and administrative costs. In some countries, there are a large number of donors, UN agencies and INGOs that are working with a limited number of CSOs which has led to an over burden on CSOs, lack of coordination and some duplication. This is the case in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga. There are fewer donors that are focused on Vanuatu, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru and Palau. PNG and Timor-Leste are larger countries that have the absorption capacity for further funding.

In addition to women’s groups and CSOs there are a number of groups that work to support marginalized groups. There are disabled people’s organizations in each country that are part of a network led by the Pacific Disability Forum. Timor-Leste has a network of disabled people’s organizations including a women-led disabled people’s organization. There have been some efforts for disabled people’s organizations and women’s organizations to work together, but collaboration varies between countries.

2. Risks and Assumptions

*Risk management supports the delivery of the Spotlight Initiative’s strategic objectives, given the risk context in which the fund operates.* The Spotlight Initiative’s risks and assumptions for the Pacific region, as well as mitigating measures, are listed below.

**Table 1: Spotlight Pacific Initiative Risks and Assumptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Risk Level:</th>
<th>Likelihood:</th>
<th>Impact:</th>
<th>Mitigating measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contextual risks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited national ownership</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Possible (3)</td>
<td>Major (4)</td>
<td>✓ 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

33
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weak infrastructure and limited access to villages and grassroots level</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Likely (4)</td>
<td>Moderate (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance from family, community, traditional and religious leaders</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Likely (4)</td>
<td>Moderate (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclones and other natural disasters</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Almost Certain (5)</td>
<td>Moderate (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National partners have limited capacities to apply knowledge and weak coordination mechanisms</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Likely (4)</td>
<td>Moderate (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds are not expended at optimal level due to limitations and bottlenecks in absorption capacity at national level</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Likely (4)</td>
<td>Major (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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.
- Identify prospective, hard-to-reach populations from the outset, and strategize with local stakeholders to ensure needs and barriers are addressed, with considerations built into country programme design.
- Support programs currently operating at the community level, including a focus on women's leadership programming for example.
- Support existing programs involved with engagement of men especially from family, community elders, traditional and religious leaders.
- Support existing programs focused on sensitization and empowerment of women, traditional and political leaders to understand, mobilize against violence against women.
- 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.
- 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 building plans for all program partners.
- Provide core funding for CSOs and support organizational development.
- Target behavior change programmes to national partners.
- 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**

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)**

- 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

**Funding and services**

Funding and services not available after Initiative ends due to lack of resources

**High**  **Possible (3)**  **Major (4)**

- In collaboration with government and the private sector (where possible) develop a feasible financing strategy with conditions that secure a financial sustainability plan from the outset – ensuring ownership through civil society’s engagement
- Involve all Ministries including Ministries of Women from the outset, to create space for permanent government support and action, including increasing incremental budgetary allocations to VAWG
- Engage in continual resource mobilization to ensure continued support

**Acquired capacity and knowledge**

Acquired capacity and knowledge by various stakeholders through the Initiative (government, civil society, etc.) not translated in transformative action

**Medium**  **Unlikely (2)**  **Major (4)**

- Undertake assessment to understand why knowledge is not translated into action and work closely with national stakeholders to address issues

**General lack of access**

General lack of access to modern technologies reduce the scope for information sharing, incl. data availability and use

**Medium**  **Unlikely (2)**  **Moderate (2)**

- 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**

Lack of technical and financial resources including to improve service delivery

**Medium**  **Unlikely (2)**  **Major (2)**

- 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)**

- 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

**Limited availability of recent data, data gaps in reproductive coercion, VAW against**

**High**  **Likely**  **Moderate**

- Adopt common classifications and indicators to enable cross references;
- Support regional analysis of primary and secondary comparable data
| women with disabilities and limited capacities of state institutions to develop and analyze data and coordinate administrative data | ✓ Roll out capacity development on data literacy for authorities  
✓ Develop tool kits (DV/IPV model surveys, indicator sets, protocols to coordinate the generation of information, map out actors, etc.), to support safe and ethical data collection in line with WHO Safety Guidelines to collect data on VAWG  
✓ Convene technical meetings of relevant regional institutions to report on progress and include on agenda of annual regional meetings of government bodies |
| Weak, fragmented, and low capacity of institutions | Very high | Likely (3) | Major (4) | ✓ 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 national implementing partner have the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities. | Medium | Possible (3) | Minor (2) | ✓ 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:**

✓ 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

Risk-management methodology is depicted below, where the risk level is measured as the product of Likelihood and Consequence.
3 Lessons learnt, Complementarity and Cross-cutting Issues

3.1 Lessons Learnt

The Spotlight Initiative will also build on and respond to key lessons from the Pacific and Timor-Leste to address VAWG. The Spotlight Initiative will build on the lessons from the implementation of the Pacific Partnership.
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 19.5million programme is funded primarily by the European Union (EUR 12.7m) with targeted support from the Australian Government (EUR 6.2m) and cost-sharing from UN Women (EUR 0.6m). The key outcomes of the partnership include the following:

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

Outcome 2: A Promote gender equitable social norms at individual and community levels to prevent violence against women and girls, and to ensure survivors have access to quality response services. This outcome is funded by the European Union (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 violence against women and girls. This outcome is funded by the EU and implemented by the Forum Secretariat.

**Spotlight Initiative will complement the Pacific Partnership in line with the above outcome areas.** Some key lessons including from the Pacific Partnership to build on across the six pillars areas of Spotlight include the following;

**Pillar 1: Laws and policies**

**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. Commitments, policies and legislation needs to be properly resourced, human and financial, to ensure effective implementation. In addition, it must be understood that 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. An area that needs support in many Pacific countries is policy monitoring and reporting back to the public and CSO groups. 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 in the region.

**Government policy and legislative processes could be more inclusive for civil society and women’s groups, and governments could strengthen systems to track the allocation of resources to advance gender equality and EVAWG.** In addition, undertaking community consultations as part of legislative review and reform processes can be an effective way to build public trust in legal institutions and systems, increase awareness of laws, and increase levels of awareness around the rights of women and girls.

---

Sustainable capacity development of law enforcement agencies and changing attitude and beliefs among service providers (health workers, police, judges, prosecutors...etc.) is critical for ensuring effective implementation and enforcement of legislations aimed at improving women’s empowerment and addressing VAWG.112

Leveraging the influence and expertise of Regional institutions such PIFS and SPC can be effective for advocacy and accountability of national political commitments and supporting transformative change in addressing DV/IPV in the region.

Pillar 2: Institutions

Data from the Pacific on the prevalence of intimate partner violence, needs to inform government policy and planning.113 There is a need for on-going capacity development at national level to support governments to collect and use gender and age-disaggregated data, literacy around prevalence data, in some cases administrative data which would support analysis of trends in the types of violence and referrals across service providers and gender-responsive budgeting supported by time use data. This requires capacity building in both collecting, storage and analysis of data and in data literacy and research methodologies. Centralized and regional systems and coordination for this supports comparable data analysis.

Ongoing and sustainable capacity development in relation to capacity across government to collect and use gender data to inform government policy and planning and undertake gender-responsive budgeting is critical for increasing resources on EVAWG. In addition, women’s rights movement and networks can be effective advocates to governments to prioritise human and financial resource allocation to core EVAW service areas.

Within the health sector in Papua New Guinea, there is a growing recognition of the public health burden of DV/IPV and the potential for health sector to respond to DV/IPV as well as to identify and support women and girls. The health sector has developed two service delivery models i.e. specialized unit (Family Support Center) as well as mainstreaming model where by violence focused services are integrated into different health service entry points. There is also evidence from Timor-Leste that challenging stigmatizing attitudes of health providers and improving VAWG screening processes is effective in increasing women’s reporting of VAWG. However, further work in improving the health sector’s response to DV/IPV needs to be done.

SRHR service delivery should be utilized as an entry point for identifying DV/IPV including, but not limited to identification of reproductive coercion. It is also as a key service delivery point through which women’s access to VAWG services can be provided in a confidential and ‘safe’ manner. That is, often accessing VAWG specific services can be associated with issues around stigma and shame and SRHR provides a safe, secure and confidential entry point for women and girls.

Multi-sectoral coordination of all services needs to be improved in most countries for effective response to VAWG. There continues to be issues with how survivors of violence are referred through the system and between service providers contributing to re-traumatization, shame and reduced help seeking behaviors. There are also issues with the security of services and husbands are coming to threaten wives, or bring Church leaders to centers to persuade women not to pursue legal cases. Finally, there are challenges with maintaining confidentiality and applying informed consent and mandatory reporting procedures through case management processes. Finally, 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.

Pillar 3: Prevention

The Ending Violence Against Women Road Map Synthesis Report\textsuperscript{114} notes that there have been efforts to address primary prevention of VAWG across the region, with some promising practices identified. For example, Community Conversations, a model that has been trialed in Papua New Guinea and community social mobilization programmes such as Safe Families in Solomon Islands, are all working to change norms and attitudes at the community level. Key gap areas identified in recent reviews and forums, including the Regional UN Convening on Violence Prevention, the Pacific Women Road Map on Ending Violence Against Women, Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration 2012-2016 Trend Assessment Report, the Pacific Platform for Action on Gender Equality and Women’s Human Rights 2018–2030, and the 13th Triennial Outcomes document include: addressing the harmful social norms that act as critical cross-sectoral barriers for women and girls in accessing education, decent employment, and health care alongside a range of other support and services; support in developing strong and consistent monitoring of government actions; lobbying for adherence to key commitments by civil society organisations; and educational curricula that addresses harmful social norms and gender stereotypes in school-aged children and young people.

Transforming social norms requires engagement across all levels of society and in multiple settings\textsuperscript{115}. Across the Pacific, key settings identified as especially important for social norms change are education, faith, and sports. As noted in the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (Pacific Women) Roadmap (2017) to EVAW, faith-based organizations are particularly central to everyday life and play a uniquely influential role in determining values in the Pacific. In previous programming, including through the Regional Pacific Fund to End Violence Against Women,\textsuperscript{116} UN Women engaged with faith-based organizations, and through the Pacific Partnership it is focusing on social norms change, through programming at the community level and through national and regional faith partnerships. Consultations with faith leaders and faith-based organisations, including umbrella groups such as Pacific Conference of Churches, are ongoing. UN Women, through the Pacific


\textsuperscript{116} The Regional Pacific Facility Fund to End Violence Against Women has been UN Women’s largest EVAWG programme, running from 2009-2017. The “Pacific Fund” has been fully funded by the Australian Government.
Partnership is partnering with select organizations and community groups in Kiribati, Tonga and Fiji to advance Pacific-specific approach to stopping violence and trialing, testing and adapting evidence based primary prevention interventions, with a specific focus on transforming harmful social norms that condone and perpetuate violence. This strategy aims to build on ‘what works’ already in the Pacific and will draw SASA! on one of the world’s most successful approaches from Uganda.

In the Pacific Islands, sport is a way people convene, gain status, create norms and celebrate Pacific Island culture. Development partners have engaged with sports to achieve development outcomes in the Pacific for a number of years, for example DFAT’s Pacific Sports Partnership program. UN Women is also engaging with sports-based organisations for social norms change. This includes working with regional and national sporting organisations and in partnership with Australian Sports for Diplomacy.

A comprehensive approach to prevention that is contextualized, coupled with response, is critical for addressing root causes of violence against women and girls and changing inequitable gender norms, behaviors and attitudes. Prevention programs are still underdeveloped in the region and need to be implemented alongside VAWG services. There are few examples of comprehensive approaches to prevention. Until recently, many prevention programs lacked the long-term funding required, few programs ensure that staff and volunteers implementing programs have the required skills and experience including to have undergone transformative changes themselves relating to gender and VAWG. Many interventions continue to focus on awareness raising alone and a small number of programs are limited to one gender and messages are not always specific to the audience. Resourcing for prevention programs also needs to be flexible allowing Pacific solutions to be innovative and to learn what strategies are most effective for specific contexts and locations.

Adolescents, in particular must be a critical target for prevention programming given that victimization and perpetration of VAWG often first occur in adolescence. Some progress has been made in addressing VAWG through school and community-based programmes for young people, as yet there have been limited programmes targeting social norms, perceptions and behaviors in childhood and in adolescence to impact DV/IPV. Opportunities should be explored to better integrate VAWG into violence prevention and sexual and reproductive health programmes targeting adolescents in and out of school, with a focus on gender and power dynamics and respectful sexual relationships. Adolescents must also be a critical target for prevention programming given that victimization and perpetration of VAWG often first occur at adolescence.

117 UN Women Sports strategy concept.
118 Since 2007, PSP has supported Australian national sports organizations to work with regional sports federations and Pacific Island sports federations to run programs that contribute to outcomes such as gender equality, preventing non-communicable diseases and inclusion. Phase 3 of the Pacific Sports Partnership will begin in July 2018.
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. In particular under Pillar 3 and in coordination with the outcomes of the Transformative Agenda which has a key focus on the provision of Comprehensive Sexuality Education for in and out of school young people within a gender transformative framework supporting a reduction in violence against women and girls and adolescent pregnancy, and the Pacific Partnership which is working with formal and non-formal education actors on a respectful relationships curriculum in RMI, Kiribati and other will be critical.

Interventions such as policy and legal protection frameworks, curricula to prevent violence, including comprehensive sexuality education, and those that promote gender equality and dismantle stereotypes, will be key. Equally important will be training education staff to give them the tools to prevent and respond to violence and establishing safe spaces where co-curricular interventions can be used as an entry points for addressing school related violence, all contribute to educational content and delivery mechanisms for preventing violence. Using existing practices, research, advocacy on addressing school-related gender-based violence should also be an important part of the Spotlight Initiative, so that girls and young women feel safe at the place where they most should – at school.

Although significant progress has been made to document intimate partner violence in the Pacific, there continues to be a gap in evidence to understand what approaches work in the region to prevent VAWG.\(^1\) Current program documentation is generally descriptive, and process oriented with few rigorous evaluations. Pacific Partnership is conducting the first impact evaluation of a large-scale prevention programme in Kiribati, as part of its strategy to ‘prove the solutions’ to preventing VAWG. This is one of two impact evaluations that will be conducted, along with other research methodologies which, over the five years, will contribute to the intervention evidence on what works in shifting harmful social norms and stopping violence before it starts. It is also important to note that the past decade has seen significant investment in the Pacific to address VAWG and it is not realistic to expect tangible outcomes over a short timeframe.\(^2\) While there is anecdotal evidence of positive change, including from a number of Pacific-led interventions, there is a need to strengthen this evidence base to inform future policy and programs.\(^3\) Resources are also needed to evaluate Pacific-led programs aimed at preventing VAWG to show what is most effective.

---


Pillar 4: Services

Interventions to address VAWG in the Pacific focused on responding to the violence and ensuring women and girls should prioritize access to a multi sectoral response (social, health, security and justice services, as well as coordination of these services). This continues to be a priority in the region with high prevalence rates in combination with limited availability of services, particularly in some countries where there are limited or no dedicated services and at sub-national level that are accessible to women and girls in remote and outer island areas. Where formal services are not yet available, such as rural, remote regions of all countries and outer island areas, informal networks of trained activists are critical to providing basic counselling, referral services and practical support to women and girls experiencing violence.¹²⁴

There is very little government funding for Indigenous support services so sustainability of these informal networks – often the only option for most rural women – always remains patchy. These informal services need increased government funding and ongoing training and organizational capacity building given that they cut across all service providers. Many of the workers in these services are themselves survivors of violence. Indeed, this is their motivation for helping other women and girls. They still suffer trauma related to their abuse. There is no professional trauma counselling available in most places, particularly in rural areas.

Dedicated VAWG response agencies that provide short and longer-term crisis intervention (i.e. Women and Children’s Crisis Centers) are critical response services and require long-term, core funding to enable their innovation, to support capacity development, and increase the quality and breadth of support for victims and survivors of violence. Currently only a handful of services in the region have such funding with most reliant on project-based funding which often does not provide funding to core staff positions (counsellors) or operational costs such as security. Additional resourcing is required to expand current services to ensure quality and consistent survivor-centered¹²⁵ case management, counselling and accompaniment services are available, this is particularly critical at sub-national level across the region. Additional resources are needed to ensure that services are accessible and non-discriminatory to all women and girls regardless of age, marital status, location, health, ability, sexual orientation, gender identity and/or experience of poverty face more difficulties accessing support services and justice.¹²⁶ This is the current focus of Pacific Partnership in Solomon Islands and Kiribati.

Specialized units within the police to respond to intimate partner violence, domestic violence and sexual violence have proved successful providing gender-responsive and survivor centered services in a number of Pacific Island Countries. Police who have undergone specialist training on gender, VAWG, and responding with a survivor-centered approach have been effective in supporting


the needs of victims and survivors to access justice services. However, such success also requires senior level political will and support. In addition, there have also been negative impacts of specialist units where other police officers do not see responding to intimate partner violence / domestic and sexual violence as their role – often these are the very police officers who work at the community level. This would also be true of other specialist units, such a VAWG units within a hospital. Such attitudes result in the overburdening of specialist units and negative outcomes for women and girls who access general police services. It is essential that responding to intimate partner violence / domestic and sexual violence remain the responsibility of all police officers.

When judicial officers are made aware of gender stereotypes and bias, they can and do reject stereotyping and discriminator factors in sentencing decisions. This is indicative of the impact of intensive social norm change programmes across multi sectoral service delivery points, including frontline police, health and social services. Effective implementation of legislation requires all state and non-state actors responsible for implementation to change their own attitudes toward gender and VAWG. This requires investment in transformative approaches in service delivery and strengthening programmes that target not only sector specific skills but also the personal change in attitudes and beliefs that is required to implement laws and policies.

Limited investment in health sector responses have meant that there is a high level of reliance upon help seeking behaviors of survivors. Frontline health workers have the highest level of outreach of the sectors and, if equipped, can identify and support referral for survivors to specialist services. Currently, the lack of investment in health systems, services and staff presents a significant gap in service delivery.

Pillar 5: Data
In many countries, there are challenges with administrative data collection both within services and coordination of data between services which impacts on case management, referral and advocacy. Where referral systems and response services are in place there remains a need to support administrative data systems both within and between service providers which are in compliance with minimum standards and principles. Different service providers disaggregate data in different ways which makes it difficult to coordinate and monitor policy implementation. Data is not consistently disaggregated by age, so it is difficult to get reliable data on how many young women are accessing services. In PNG, community services need support to collect basic data. There are many institutional barriers between Government departments sharing data and very little use of the data that is collected. Where there has been investment to improve referral and administrative data, the data has improved. This has been seen in Timor-Leste and with investments in case management and referrals in Solomon Islands and Kiribati through the Essential Services Package. Capacity building and funding is also needed for government women’s machineries to use data for

coordination and monitoring of EVAWG and gender policies and for Ministries of Justice to measure the implementation of Family Protection Acts.

A comparative analysis of VAWG prevalence data across at least 11 of the Pacific countries to determine the patterns of VAWG prevalence in the Pacific Region is also critical to support a regional understanding of VAWG. Data on VAW is currently only available in individual country reports. There does not yet exist a publication that compiles all of the existing data that has been collected in a comparable way into one document, and which re-analyses country data as needed to ensure comparison while also exploring patterns in the various sub-regions linking them to the specific socio-cultural and geographical contexts. It would also serve as an important and unique opportunity to produce a detailed sub-regional analysis of the situation, identify knowledge gaps and promote further advances in measuring VAWG.

**Pillar 6: CSOs/Women’s Movement**

The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat is building on its experience of supporting Pacific CSOs in implementing the Pacific Program. They have learned that CSOs’ current capacity on, and engagement with, regional policy commitments on gender to advance national action is low and concentrated within women’s human rights organizations and activists in the region when it should be mainstreamed as a priority across all organizations. Therefore, they have focused on building the capacity of CSOs, beyond the women’s movement, to have the capacity to be involved in regional policy development and implementation. Of particular importance, in the Pacific context are faith-based and traditional groups and structures. The influence that such groups have over grassroots communities is often overlooked in efforts to end violence against women and promote gender equality.

The Pacific Fund to end Violence Against Women supported over 20 women’s CSOs in seven131 Pacific countries over ten years. Lessons learned from the Pacific Fund provide guidance for CSO support in EVAWG including:

- Awarding larger grants for multi-year strategic approaches allows organizations to implement long term behavior change programs
- Well-developed systems and tools for proposals, selection and management, reporting and in-country support
- Grants should be coupled with capacity building and organizational development
- Support is needed to both technical EVAWG implementation (response and prevention) as well as organizational development which include program and financial management and monitoring and evaluation support.
- Partnerships need to be strengthened between organizations working to prevent and responds to VAWG so that they can support each other.
- A toolkit was developed for EVAWG response and prevention organizations to increase their capacity to include women with disabilities.132

---

131 PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati
132 The Pacific Fund Story: *Learning from Evidence and Results, 10 years of granting and partnership*, Pacific Regional Facility Fund in support of organizations and actions to eliminate violence against women (Pacific Fund), Australian Aid Program and UN Women Fiji Multi-Country Office, 2018 Draft
It is also important to complement existing initiatives that provide platforms for civil society engagement on EVAWG. In particular, the Pacific Partnership programme provides a strong platform to engage civil society in EVAW policy development, implementation and monitoring. The Pacific Partnership has a dedicated Outcome 3 focused on empowering national and regional civil society organisations to advocate, monitor and report on regional institutions and governments commitments to enhance gender equality and prevent violence against women and girls, funded by the European Union and implemented by PIFS. It is therefore critical to create synergy with existing grant and engagement strategy for civil societies under Spotlight.

3.2 Complementarity, Synergy, and Donor Coordination

The Spotlight Initiative will build on relevant national and regional experiences in Pacific, drawing on the progress made thus far. The country and regional programmes will take into consideration the activities planned under the current EU-funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls in each country where both programs are implemented (if any). The Pacific Partnership is funded by EU and the Australian Aid Program and implemented by UN Women, SPC and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat over a 5-year five-year period (2018-2022). The program funding is EUR 19.5 million. SPC is focused on a schools-based prevention program. UN Women is focused on community, faith and sports-based prevention and improving services in line with UN Essential Services standards. PIFS is supporting CSOs to build their capacity hold governments accountable for gender equality commitments. The Pacific Partnership is focused in 11 target countries Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The Spotlight Initiative will be built around those countries and priorities, as to complement them. In addition, the Spotlight regional programme will also use the results obtained by the Pacific Partnership to improve and maximize its impact.

EU delegations will play a critical role in country implementation, as well as at the regional level, including through their participation in Country and Regional Level Steering Committees. EU delegations will be a part of the process from the outset.

The UN will bring the combined expertise of a wide range of agencies, funds and programmes, and civil society to this Initiative; the three core agencies of the Spotlight Initiative: the UN Entity for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (UN Women), UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), as well as the UN International Children’s Fund (UNICEF), will provide key technical support in the design and implementation of the Initiative, under the overall strategic coordination, leadership, and supervision of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG). Other UN agencies in collaboration with civil society and stakeholders, will participate in the implementation of Country Programmes based on their expertise and mandate. At the national level, each UN agency’s role will be further determined depending on regional and national context, existing partnerships as well as on country offices’ capacities. The UN system will work together in the region, including with existing EU supported initiatives, and other programmes working on

promoting gender equality, and addressing intimate partner violence. The UN regional offices and the EU regional delegation will be engaged in the regional programme. EU Delegations in all selected countries will be intimately involved in the conceptualization of national programmes.

Core to the Spotlight Initiative’s aims will be working with national governments. The Initiative will support governments’ relevant state institutions, including in the legislature and the judiciary. It will help address gaps and build on national advances in terms of national legislation, data development and dissemination, inter-institutional operation, and policy monitoring and implementation. Spotlight will align to and strengthen existing legislation, policies, structures and including services, so as to not duplicate or create new mechanisms. This approach ensures adherence to existing normative frameworks in country, while maximizing resources, knowledge, and services, and better guarantees national ownership and sustainability. This includes the on-going pioneering work of civil society, which will inform and shape Country Programmes.

The Spotlight Initiative will engage CSOs as direct partners in outreach, advocacy, and implementation. CSOs with their national and grass-roots presence will be key to all elements of the Initiative, from project conceptualization through to implementation. CSOs are key to the success and sustainability of the programs. The priority is supporting grassroots, national CSOs and women’s rights organizations. The program will have a strong focus on building technical and organizational capacity of CSOs.

The Spotlight Initiative will also build on, complement, and use the knowledge and lessons from all relevant, past, and existing UN (including inter-agency), EU, and other partners’ initiatives, global funds, programmes, and campaigns ranging in scope, purpose, and size. For example, relevant global and regional initiatives include, but are not limited to: UN Women Trust Fund to End VAW; Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund; Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence; UN SG’s UNITE Campaign to end VAW; The UN Joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence and its accompanying guidance, including the Essential Services Package (UN Women, UNFPA, WHO UNDP and UNODC); UN Framework to Underpin Action to Prevent Violence (UN Women, ILO, WHO, UNDP, OHCHR), UN Regional Joint Programme for Asia, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, Global Database on Violence Against Women; UN Inventory on Violence Against Women; Virtual Knowledge Center to end VAWG; UNFPA kNOwVAW data initiative; The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies; and the International Labor Organization (ILO) Initiative to develop an international labor standard on violence and harassment in the world of work.

The Spotlight Initiative will also build on and complement existing programmes with relevant components in selected countries in the Pacific and Timor-Leste. For example, synergies will be ensured with the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (Pacific Women) 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, RMI, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) aimed at meeting the commitments made in the 2012 Pacific Island Forum Leaders’ Gender Equality Declaration. A number of recommendations from the implementation of Pacific Women have informed this Investment Strategy. Recommendations from an upcoming Australian Government Office of Development Effectiveness Review of EVAW programming in the Pacific Region can also be integrated into the Spotlight Initiative implementation
Once they are finalized. In Timor-Leste, the Nabilan programme, supported by the Australian government, which is working to address VAWG is relevant for Spotlight. Nabilan, now in its second phase running from 2014 to 2022, aims to reduce the proportion of women in focus areas (Manufahi, Dili, Suai, Oecusse, Maliana, and Baucau) who have experienced violence in the previous 12 months, and to improve wellbeing for an increased number of women and children who have been affected by violence. The programme works towards to increase access to services, justice and prevention. Nabilan has produced a number of evidence-based knowledge products about what works to reduce VAWG in Timor-Leste.

Other relevant programmes within the UN, include, the Transformative Agenda for Women, Adolescents and Youth in the Pacific: Towards Zero Unmet Need for Family Planning\(^ {134} \) -- a 4 year (2018-2021), programme led by UNFPA in partnership with Governments and CSOs across 6 Pacific Island Countries including Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Kiribati. It aims to support strengthened delivery of high quality, integrated SRH information and services for women, adolescents and youth (including survivors of violence) across the development-humanitarian continuum.

The UN is implementing a number of programs working to address VAWG in PNG, Solomon Islands and Kiribati. UNICEF and UNFPA support interventions to address VAWG in schools and strengthen national capacity to prevent and respond to violence against girls and to improve access to justice. UN Women and UNFPA are implementing the Essential Services Package in Solomon Islands and Kiribati, aimed at improving survivor-centered to health-care, counselling, legal and shelter and improving case management and multi-sectoral coordination.

The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) implements the Gender Declaration for Pacific Island Leaders, the structures for which could facilitate Ministerial level interactions and decision making to support political support for EVAWG in context of the Spotlight Initiative. For example, there is a PIFS Ministerial conference of Economic Ministers every two years. Other Ministries have similar arrangements and meet periodically under the PIFS. Within these meetings, budget targets for implementation of DV/IPV initiatives could be agreed and monitored.
3.3 Cross-Cutting Issues

In the Pacific, the Spotlight Initiative’s theory of change incorporates key, transversal components, demonstrated in the figure above and in the text below:

✓ **Leaving no one behind.** All women and girls,\(^{135}\) irrespective of marginalization and exclusion due to poverty, ethnicity, disability, religion, age, geography, migratory status, HIV status, profession, sexual orientation and gender identification, and other background, should live free of violence. Built into the design of the fund are measures to ensure meaningful participation of groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination. The programmatic framework emphasizes efforts to address those furthest behind. Critical in the context of the Pacific will be ensuring that within the Country Programmes and the regional component, women and girls with disabilities, in remote rural areas, sex workers, lesbian, bisexual, trans and third genders, those who are married-in to their husband’s communities, and those in conflict zones are engaged, are able to participate in project design, development and dissemination, and are reached.

✓ Engagement and partnership with civil society, including community-based and sports organizations, faith-based organizations and leaders, women’s and youth organizations. Support, engagement, and participation of women’s organizations, as well as community-based organizations, must be integrated at all levels of the Spotlight Initiative’s operation. These actors must be participants that support the development and implementation of programme activities, distilling knowledge and expertise to inform policy dialogue and public policies. They must also be direct recipients of funds meant to develop capacities and build strong movements in support of gender equality and the elimination of VAWG. Men and boys will be specifically involved, as well as traditional and community leaders, to understand and address prevailing social norms and prevent VAWG and harmful practices.

---

\(^{135}\) Women and girls in conflict or emergency affected contexts are also more vulnerable to violence. They are not specifically noted here because the Spotlight Initiative will not operate in these contexts.
✓ **Women and girls’ empowerment**, defined as the ability to exercise agency, make autonomous decisions, and exercise rights, will be an overarching strategy. Support to social protection and economic empowerment initiatives with a survivor centric approach will be considered part of the overall Initiative, along with long-term recovery opportunities for women and girls’ survivors of violence.

✓ In line with a rights-based approach, address **intimate partner violence / domestic violence across the life cycle, including specific efforts to reach girls and adolescent girls**. It will be imperative to explicitly acknowledge the similarities and relationships between violence against women and violence against girls. It will be equally important to recognize that, while there are similarities, these are two distinct population groups, heterogeneous in terms of age, ethnicity, disability, poverty, and other descriptors. Therefore, strategies to promote their rights and address intimate partner violence / domestic violence must be tailored to age and context.

✓ **Do No Harm.** Whatever the programme or intervention, the well-being of survivors and all women and girls must be prioritised. All programming must include ongoing risk analysis and be conducted by trained staff.

✓ **Education** will 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

4. Description of Actions

4.1 Objectives and Results

4.1.1 Global Theory of Change

**A diverse and interconnected set of interventions is required to address the continuum of violence faced by women and girls.** Actions should include: instituting and reforming legal and policy frameworks; working to ensure institutions are gender responsive; establishing comprehensive and evidence-based prevention programmes aimed at changing social norms and gender stereotypes; ensuring access to essential social, health and police and justice services that respond to victims and survivors; promoting the collection and use of diverse forms of quality, comparable data to inform public policy, advocacy, policy making, and delivery of complimentary services to improve prevention; and finally, supporting autonomous women’s rights movements to influence, and monitor policy and to ensure accountability. A comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach is essential for fighting VAWG and harmful practices, and ensuring progress is maintained.

The graphic below shows six main areas for which outcomes will be achieved simultaneously and comprehensively, with the goal of ensuring that all women and girls, especially the most vulnerable, live a life free of violence. Implementation of outcomes will be emphasized given

---

country needs, and the particular context of women and girls in that country or region. The path forward is informed by research, demonstrated practice and programmes, as well as other inputs.

4.2 Intervention Logic

4.2.1 Spotlight Initiative Intervention Logic Based on Key Outcome Areas

In the area of laws and policies, if

- women and VAWG/HP experts are engaged in developing and implementing policies and legislation to VAWG/HP,
- if the implementation of legislation and policies is monitored, then
- an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG/HP and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into action, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls and their access to justice and enabling institutions to help address impunity of perpetrators; because
- effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services, and data collection;
- laws and programmes that integrate VAWG/HPs into SRH services are developed, implemented, and monitored at all levels and across all branches of government.

With regard to institutional strengthening if

- relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government have political will and are held accountable for good governance, and are informed, mobilized, and availed with tools, methodologies, and criteria to address VAWG/HP, if
- institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity, and are held accountable to VAWG/HP including through dedication of resources and political commitment, if
- national and subnational processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG/HP and are accountable, if
- adequate budgets are allocated and expended, then
- institutions will develop, coordinate, and implement programmes that integrate the
elimination of VAWG/HP and other SDG targets into development planning processes, because

- institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding, political engagement, as well as transformative change that challenges patriarchal systems and culture.

In relation to prevention programmes, if

- multiple comprehensive and transformative strategies for prevention (primary, secondary/response, situational) including through mobilization or women and girls’ afro descendant, indigenous, women and girls with disabilities, LGTBI and other groups and communities in situations of heightened vulnerability; 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/HP; then

- favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors will be promoted and modeled at community and individual level to prevent VAWG/HP; because

- 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.

In the area of essential services, if

- service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including sexual and reproductive health services, and to investigate and prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines,

- if these services are made available and accessible to women and girls, and if

- women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including sexual and reproductive health and rights, and access to justice); then

- women and girls who experience violence and HP will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted; because

- underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed

- including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

For the pillar on data and evidence, if

- measurement and methodologies for VAWG/HP data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 and 5.3 indicators), and efforts are there to ensure rigorous evaluation of interventions, and to strengthen countries’ capacity for undertaken research and evaluation in VAW;

- the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG/HP data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened; and

- disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability of the victims as well as sex, motives, and relationship of the perpetrator) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers

---

137 PAHO/WHO will be developing a training manual for training researchers on VAW.
and civil society, in particular with a focus on analyzing gender violence as a continuum and not as isolated or independent phenomena;

- then laws, policies and programmes will be partly based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized
- because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on VAWG, as well as qualitative evidence and knowledge to monitor and evaluate their implementation.

In reference to women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements, and civil society organizations, if

- the knowledge, expertise and capacities of these organizations, and movements, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and
- the space for those groups’ expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and
- multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional, and global level with those groups; then
- they will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination; because
- the activism of women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements, and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to EVAWG.

### 4.3 Pacific Theory of Change

Given that in the Pacific, the Spotlight Initiative will support on-going and new regional and country level efforts to address intimate partner violence, a conceptual framework has been developed. Evidence demonstrates that initiatives addressing intimate partner violence that use multiple entry points across multiple sectors have more success in meeting their objectives. **It should be noted that under the Spotlight Initiative in the Pacific, there will be a strong component on community mobilization and leveraging the support of traditional, religious, and community leadership, in this regard.**

As noted earlier, many cases of intimate partner violence are resolved through customary processes which disadvantage victims and survivors and do not hold perpetrators accountable for their choice to use violence. Churches also continue to play a significant role in responding to intimate partner violence, but the messages of some churches often reinforce attitudes of women as subservient to their husbands, that intimate partner violence is a private matter, that women should change to reduce the violence and that perpetrators are not responsible for their violence. In some countries there are instances were Government institutions, like police, perpetuate violence against women and girls as staff also hold the same negative values towards women’s safety and equality and some are perpetrators of violence themselves. Transforming harmful customary and religious attitudes is essential to address VAWG; the support of and action by traditional, religious, and community leadership is critical to changing harmful social norms.
The geography and current infrastructure of many Pacific Island Countries means that the majority of the population is living in rugged rural and remote regions, outer island communities or small island countries. Such communities most often have extremely limited or no government or non-government services responding to VAWG in accessible locations. As a result, communities often have limited information about their rights and the responsibility of the government to prevent and respond to VAWG. Communities are also reliant on traditional, religious, and community leadership to respond to intimate partner violence. In order to change social norms in such communities that reinforce gender inequality and VAWG and justify violence, entire communities need to be transformed to support change at individual, family and community levels.

The Spotlight Initiative will include direct action to mobilize communities and leveraging the support of traditional, religious, and community leadership to respond to this reality.
Spotlight Initiative Regional Results Framework (PACIFIC)

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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</td>
<td>• 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 1.2 Proportion of target countries that have national and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed action plans and</td>
<td>• 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

138 Progress towards international standards will be measured through an analysis of specific components (“degree to which”) as described in the Methodological Notes
139 Parliamentarians, human rights institutions and women’s right advocates
### Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators

**Output 1.2** National and/or sub-national partners\(^{140}\) are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

- Indicator 1.2.1 Number of draft evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, developed that respond to the rights of groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination with M&E frameworks and proposed budgets

**Output 1.3** National, sub-national and/or regional partners\(^{141}\) have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda

- Indicator 1.3.1 Number of draft laws and/or policies developed that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda
- Indicator 1.3.2 Proportion of draft laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda which have received significant inputs\(^{142}\) from women’s rights advocates

---

\(^{140}\) Key government/national decision makers (Heads of State, Finance Ministers, Ministries of Justice and Police, Security Ministers and relevant planning institutions) including women’s rights advocates

\(^{141}\) Key government officials and women’s human rights defenders

\(^{142}\) Written submissions, public events and other visible actions
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td><strong>Output 2.1</strong> Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions(^\text{143}) 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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</td>
<td>• 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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</td>
<td>• 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{143}\) E.g. justice, statistics, police, health, community based, etc.
### Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 2.3 Proportion of countries where VAWG, including DV/IPV, is integrated in 6 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.2 Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.2.1 Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.3.1 Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, including DV/IPV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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) 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

<p>| Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG, including DV/IPV | 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>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 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</td>
<td>• Indicator 3.1.1 Proportion of countries with draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education programmes in line with international standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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</td>
<td>• 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(^{144})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 3.2** Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes\(^{145}\), 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

- Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction
- Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping
- Indicator 3.2.3 Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men’s violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces

**Output 3.3** Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions\(^{146}\) and key informal decision makers\(^{147}\) 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

- Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting
- Indicator 3.3.2 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

\(^{144}\) Including peer-to-peer, promoting gender transformative and human rights'-based attitudes/beliefs, respectful and equitable relationships and the expression and exercise of their rights, including reproductive rights

\(^{145}\) Including informing parenting skills around gender socialization through early childhood development programmes

\(^{146}\) Including the media, sports, workplaces, etc.

\(^{147}\) Will differ from region to region and includes decision makers from informal institutions, e.g. traditional, religious and community leaders
### Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators

Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators

- 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

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

**Outcome 4 ToC**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women and girls who experience VAWG, including DV/IPV, use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence</td>
<td>Output 4.1 Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Indicator 4.1 Proportion of women, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector&lt;sup&gt;448&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>- Indicator 4.1.1 Proportion of countries with centralized risk assessment systems and/or early warning systems in place bringing together information from police, health and justice sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG, including DV/IPV, response into SRH, education and migration services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>448</sup> This indicator should be measured for women seeking services within the past 12 months, in order to measure progress and change over time—as lifetime prevalence of violence is not a sound measure of change over time.

---

61
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government\(^{151}\) 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

| • 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 |
| • 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 |

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

| • Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making |
| • Indicator 5.2.2 Number of pieces of peer-reviewed qualitative research published |

---

\(^{151}\) Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector
6. Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV

Outcome 6 ToC
If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSO, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and (2) the space for women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSO including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, then (4) women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSO will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG, including DV/IPV, policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, because (5) the activism of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSO, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG, including DV/IPV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV | Output 6.1 Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs,\(^{153}\) have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels  
  - Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination  
  - Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination |

\(^{153}\) Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 6.1 Proportion of countries where women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV</td>
<td><strong>Output 6.2</strong> Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including DV/IPV, and GEWE more broadly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 6.2 Proportion of countries where there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end VAWG, including DV/IPV</td>
<td>• Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women’s right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 6.3 Proportion of women’s rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV</td>
<td><strong>Output 6.3</strong> Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Indicator 6.3.2 Number of women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

152 Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization

154 E.g. the CEDAW, UPR shadow reports, and social accountability mechanisms such as social audits, citizen report cards, etc.
5. Implementation

The Investment Plan serves as the regional programmatic framework for the Pacific under the Spotlight Initiative Fund terms of reference (ToRs) and its global theory of change. It defines the thematic approach for the region and sets priority countries and actions. The Pacific Investment Plan is also the framework for any earmarked contributions to the Pacific under the Spotlight Initiative. With regard to the EU contract, the Investment Plan will be included as Annex I C: Description of action for the Pacific. The overall budget for the Pacific will be specified in the revised Annex III: Budget of the Action. For additional contributors, the Standard Administrative Agreement to be concluded with other contributors can also allow for an earmarking to the region and its Investment Plan.

The implementation period for the Spotlight Initiative started on 1 July 2017 and will end on 30 June 2023. The Pacific Investment Plan was developed beginning of 2019. The Country Programmes are expected to launch their 36-month implementation at the end of 2019. Up to USD 200,000 in costs per Country Programme and Regional Programme are eligible as of 1 June 2019.

The implementation modalities for the Investment Plan are described in the Spotlight Initiative ToRs and in the Description of Action Annex I A of the PAGODA agreement. The implementation will be carried out under the oversight of the Spotlight Initiative joint governance framework, the Governing Body, and the Operational Steering Committee, with the support of the Secretariat (Technical and Management Units - UN Women and the EOSG) and the Administrative Agent (UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office). The Investment Plan is to be implemented through a series of Joint Programmes: one Regional Joint Programme and initially in up to four Country Programmes (Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Samoa and Vanuatu). Three Reserve Countries (Solomon Islands, Marshal Islands and Fiji) will be included in the region in case of budgetary reallocation or if new contributors join the Spotlight Initiative. The Reserve Countries will benefit from the Regional Programme and CSO envelope.

At the country level, the Country Programmes are developed following UN Development Group ( UNDG) guidelines for Joint Programming, and the key recommendations from the Secretary-General’s report on repositioning the UN Development System. The Joint Programmes modality intends to achieve greater system-wide coherence, the most adequate way to implement the comprehensive approach set by the Spotlight’s theory of change. It will take into account the principles of national ownership, alignment with national priorities, and the comparative advantage of Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) in the country. The Joint programmes will also need to meet the quality standards of the EU as well as the communication and visibility requirements set by the Pagoda.

---

155 As agreed during the 3rd Operational Steering Committee, Zambia and Chad will be included in the list of reserve countries. Further decisions will be made during the next Operational Steering Committee regarding the three remaining reserve countries to be included for the region.
The development and implementation of Country Programmes will be led by the UN Resident Coordinators, in line with their enhanced leadership and responsibility accorded by the UN Development System reform agenda, and in partnership with EU representatives. The RUNOs will be requested to develop comprehensive Country Programmes focused on achieving sustainable development.

**The following principles will be followed when configuring Country Programmes:**

- The UN Resident Coordinator, in close consultation with the Head of the EU Delegation, should identify the relevant Recipient UN Organizations of his/her respective Country Programmes.
- The UN at country level, led by the UN Resident Coordinator will ensure that the EU Delegation is involved throughout the entire CPO development process and that its development is a joint effort.
- The Resident Coordinators, in consultation with the EU Head of Delegation need to determine which agencies are best placed to deliver on the Spotlight Initiative’s Country Programme, based on their mandate, cost effectiveness of their interventions, capacity to lead and implement (including geographical presence, experience, results, knowledge and technical expertise, capacity to scale up and enable transformative actions) and other relevant variables.
- Each Country Programme will be designed on the basis of the overall country vision, fully in line with the Pacific and Timor-Leste Investment Plan and estimated financial needs to implement the Spotlight Initiative’s Pillars.
- The Country Programme should be implemented maximum by three to five Recipient UN Agencies (or co-delegates).
- Each Recipient UN Organization should have a budget of at least of US$100,000 in the Country Programme.
- Each agency may participate in more than one pillar of the Country Programme.
- The Country Programme coordination will be overseen by the UN Resident Coordinator’s office reporting to the UN Resident Coordinator. The Resident Coordinator will draw from the technical UN agencies to ensure coherent and strong programmes on VAWG are developed and implemented.
- The Country Programme will build on complementarities and will bring together the added value of the RUNOs. Its design should ensure that components build on each other, promote mutual accountability on the delivery of the results, and avoid implementation in silos.
- Complementarity of RUNOs’ interventions should be ensured to achieve results and geographical coverage to reach the target population, provide required capacity, and cover multiple programme areas.
- Interventions led by RUNOs must have the ability to: advance gender equality; prevent and respond to violence; and link to existing coordination mechanisms such as the Gender Theme Group.
- Establishment of strong results groups, coordination mechanisms including a multi-stakeholder Country Steering Committees, and reinforcement of existing sector/cluster groups should be undertaken.
• All stakeholders, including governmental and CSO (in particular, women’s organizations) or networks ready to provide adequate support (resources, time, and willingness to work together) should be included. Distinct roles and responsibilities should be defined.
• The civil society representatives should: be part of the design of the Country Programme; a member of the Country and Regional Programme Steering Committees (20% representation); receive dedicated resources under pillar six (minimum 10-15%); and be mainstreamed in implementation across all other pillars.
• Development of financing strategies that promote innovative and sustainable solutions should be undertaken.

The development of the Country Programmes will follow key steps described in the Spotlight Initiative TOR and shown in the diagram below. Those steps are taken simultaneously by the design teams.

The Secretariat of the Spotlight Initiative will provide a Country Programme template, a tentative work plan, and a guidance note to support the development of each component. The Secretariat will be available for technical and management support for each priority country.

Once a country or regional programme is approved, it will be overseen and guided by a multi-stakeholder Country/Regional Steering Committee, co-chaired by the designated government official and the UN Resident Coordinator (or his/her designate), and with the involvement of the Gender Theme Group or equivalent. At the regional level, a multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee will be established to oversee and guide the implementation of the Regional Programme and provide overall guidance for the Initiative at regional level. To the extent possible, existing structures, such as UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) results groups and regional working group on gender
will be engaged. Connections and links will be forged with other pooled funds or Joint Programmes operating at the country level. Civil society representatives on the Country/Regional Steering Committees will be nominated by the respective Country/Regional Civil Society Reference Groups comprising a diverse range of civil society stakeholders working at the country/regional level on ending VAWG.

These structures may need to be adjusted to meet the participatory characteristics of the Initiative, as indicated above. In the event a Regional Programme covers multiple countries, adjustments can be made to establish a regional coordination mechanism composed only of EU-UN representatives from regional offices. To maintain a light governance structure, country level/regional steering committees should not be established in parallel for the same Joint Programme.

The main task of the Country-Level/Regional Steering Committee (where regional programmes are applicable) is to guide and oversee the implementation of each Joint Programme by fulfilling the following roles and responsibilities:

- Ensure proper communication and coordination on the UN-EU Spotlight Initiative at the country/regional levels and support participatory implementation of the Country Programme, in alignment with national priorities, agreed UN strategic programming frameworks (UNDAF), and EU priorities;
- Approve programme annual work plans, review output level results, and adjust implementation set-up;
- Review and approve periodic and annual country/regional programme narrative reports submitted by RUNOs;
- Approve any programmatic or budgetary (revisions of less than 25 percent of the value of the budget) programme revisions within the limits of the approved programme document by the Operational Steering Committee;
- Review risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks;
- Manage stakeholder relationships at the country level.

Country-Level Steering Committees will be country-specific and aligned with the priorities and dynamics of each country. This reflects Initiative principles, along with inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, consensus-based decisions, country participation, and ownership. It also ensures a manageable size (about 10 persons) to permit efficient decision making. The following members should be part of Country-Level Steering Committees:

- UN Resident Coordinator
- EU Representatives
- Government and participating national organizations
- RUNOs
- At least two self-selected representatives from women’s civil society organizations/networks with a strong track record of working on ending VAWG and who are nominated by the Country/Regional Civil Society Reference Groups.

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

One critical aspect of the Country Programme will be to align the governance structure with the UN Development System reform agenda and the best practices promoted by the UNDG for a pass-through modality, with the UN Resident Coordinator and RUNOs accountable for the overseeing implementation within each country. They will assume the following responsibilities:

The UN Resident Coordinator:
- Provides overall strategic direction and oversight of the implementation;
- Has decision-making authority: approves the Country Programme document and workplans, and submits the Country Programme to the Spotlight Initiative Operational Steering Committee; confirms selection of RUNOs;
- Serves as a chair of the Spotlight Initiative Country Programme’s Steering Committee, the highest body for strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight, and coordination;
- Facilitates collaboration between RUNOs, the host government and the EU delegation for the implementation of the Country Programme;
- Leads the resource mobilization for the Country Programme;
- Oversees implementation progress and addresses problems; reviews and approves progress reports, budget revisions/reallocations, and evaluation reports.

The Resident Coordinator’s Office in full synergy with the RUNOs’ technical skills:
- Coordinates the Country Programme implementation;
- Accountable for coordination of programmatic activities and narrative reporting;
- Coordinates activities of the UN Country Team’s established structures, which will carry on assigned functions for operational and programmatic coordination: including coordination of Country Programme partners, coordination and production of annual work plans, and coordination of monitoring of annual targets;
- Provides administrative support with Country Steering Committee meetings;
- Facilitates Country Programme audits and evaluation;
- Involved in resource mobilization;
- Involved in day-to-day coordination.

RUNOs - Accountable for programmatic and financial outputs implementation:
- Operate in accordance with their own regulations, rules, directives, and procedures;
- Assume full programmatic and financial accountability for funds disbursed by the Administrative Agent;
- Participate in the development of the Country Programme document by providing technical inputs and knowledge addressing each of the thematic pillars of the Spotlight Initiative;
- Develop annual workplan and budgets for their respective outputs, implements the activities and delivers outputs, reports back on narrative and financial achievements;
- Fully accountable to the Resident UN Coordinator, the Spotlight Initiative Office Steering Committee (OSC), and the donors.

The selection of the Spotlight Initiative countries in the Pacific followed a systematic and consultative process, which involved the UN and EU at global, regional and country levels. The result was the selection of four countries in the Pacific to implement Spotlight. The countries that were selected are Papua-new Guinea, Timor-Leste, Samoa and Vanuatu. This was done using the following criteria, along with the accompanying weighting, as approved by the Operational Steering Committee of (OSC) the Spotlight Initiative:

The first two criteria are considered primary criteria and the remainder are secondary criteria.

**Stage I: Application of Primary Criteria 50%**

The first stage involved the application of the primary criteria to all 13 countries eligible to receive Spotlight Initiative funds from the European Development Fund in the Pacific. The focus area for the Pacific focused on Intimate Partner Violence. A total of 10 different indicators were identified and weighted to finally arrive at a composite measure of prevalence for each country.

These three indicators were the key primary indicators for DV/IPV and were weighted at 18.75%:

1. Physical and/or sexual violence committed by a current/former intimate partner (lifetime)
   Source: UNFPA kNOwVAWdata 2018. 2018 Regional Snapshot, ages vary between 15-49 to 15-64

2. Prevalence of Physical Violence against Women and Girls (any perpetrator, lifetime)
   Source: UNFPA kNOwVAWdata 2018. 2018 Regional Snapshot, ages vary between 15-49 to 15-64

3. Women Justified Wife Beating

There is lack of data on SDG Indicator 5.6.1, Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. Therefore indicator 5, Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods was used as a proxy for reproductive coercion. These two indicators were weighted at 6.25%:

4. Non-partner sexual Violence (Lifetime)
   Source: UNFPA kNOwVAWdata 2018. 2018 Regional Snapshot, ages vary between 15-49 to 15-64

5. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
   Sources: Pacific: SPC Provisional Pacific Development Indicators; Timor: UNICEF Timor: UNICEF database
There are considerable data gaps in the Pacific. The Gender Inequality Index was not used in the Pacific as data was available for only 5 of 13 countries\(^\text{158}\). Instead, a proxy GII was made up of five of the GII indicators where there was sufficient data available for the Pacific. These were weighted at 25%:

6. Maternal Mortality ratio out of 100,000  
   Source: Pacific SPC, National Minimum Development Indicators, MDG5; Timor: WHO Maternal Death Surveillance and Response, 2015
7. Adolescent Birthrate out of 1000, average urban and rural  
   Source: SPC, National Minimum Development Indicators, MDG5; Timor: UNICEF database
8. % Female Parliamentarians  
9. Women Labor Force Participation  
10. Female Tertiary Completion Rate  
   Source: Pacific SPC, National Minimum Development Indicators, MDG5; Timor: UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report

Data standardization and weighting

The data was standardized and where data was unavailable for countries from the sources specified above, the country’s composite prevalence measure was calculated in a manner that did not penalize it for the data gaps.

Stage II: Application of Secondary Criteria

The second stage entailed through agency focal points in the region, information on secondary criteria was collected from Resident Coordinators and UN country team in longlisted countries based on the application of the primary criteria and discussions with the EU. All longlisted countries were requested to submit:

i. Information on all the secondary criteria for their respective countries
ii. Mappings of existing and pipelined elimination of VAWG programmes and existing and pipelined non-EVAWG Joint Programmes

The secondary criteria categories and weights, as approved by the OSC, are noted in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country selection criteria</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Composite Prevalence Indicators</td>
<td>25 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. GII proxy indicators</td>
<td>25 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Level of government commitment towards ending VAWG</td>
<td>15 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Absorption capacity at national level</td>
<td>10 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Presence and capacity of UN Country Teams to deliver</td>
<td>5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Presence and capacity of EU delegations in country to engage</td>
<td>5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Enabling environment in country in particular for civil society</td>
<td>5 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{158}\) Fiji, PNG, Tonga, Samoa and Timor-Leste
Existing initiatives on VAWG at regional/country level with the potential to be scaled-up | 5 percent
---|---
Possibility to produce ‘models’ for replication in other countries/capacity to influence others in the region (i.e. domino or support effect) | 5 percent

**Stage III: Regional Technical Meeting**

The third stage involved discussions with regional experts (external and UN) on country selection, at a Regional Technical Meetings of the Spotlight Initiative held on 4 and 5 February 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand that was informed by the application of both the primary and secondary criteria. Political and strategic considerations at the regional level informed the shortlist of countries that emerged from the meeting. There was overall consensus among all the participants at the Technical meeting that Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste should be the main priority focus countries for Spotlight for the development of comprehensive Country Programmes coordinated by their respective Resident Coordinators’ Offices.

**Regional Component**

A regional component of the Spotlight Initiative for the Pacific will support and enhance strategies for eliminating DV/IPV. The regional level serves as a bridge between the global and the country levels. Activities within the regional programme will be divided between institutional strengthening targeted at regional institutions as well as the development of regional tools and mechanisms, on the one hand, and dedicated “multi-country” national-level interventions covering the three reserve countries. The Pacific Regional Programme with a total financial envelope of € 5 million will comprise of two streams: Stream I - Regional-level Interventions amounting to € 3 million and Stream II Multi-Country Investments in three Reserve Countries – Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Fiji, amounting to € 2 million. The regional programme will particularly build on, and address gaps of the Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls (Pacific Partnership) which 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. Expertise at the regional level comprises unique knowledge of the countries in the region and regional specificities and dynamics. It aims to add value, maximize investment, and contribute to the scale, sustainability, visibility, lessons learnt and replication of such programming. It will address aspects of DV/IPV that extend beyond borders and require regional engagement. The Spotlight Regional Programme in the Pacific will focus on partnerships with key regional institutions including PIFS, SPC and 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. In addition, the regional programme will support multi-country interventions in selected countries.

**Regional Component**

The regional component, amounting to € 3 million, will work across four pillars of the Spotlight Initiative: Laws and Policies (1), Institutions (2), Prevention (3) and Data (5).
Building on and learning from the Pacific Partnership, which is being implemented by PIFS, SPC and UN Women, under Outcomes One and Two the Spotlight regional programme will support 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.

Building on the Pacific Partnership, under Outcome Three and working through regional partners, Spotlight will further support the Pacific Prevention Knowledge Hub – a Community of Practice that foresees possible collaborations with EQI, Raising Voices and the Prevention Collaborative around a Pacific Prevention Collaborative. This component can support evidence generation of what works to prevent VAWG across the region, support learning/best practice approaches to social norms change and support a region-wide public campaign on social norms change. The programme will also build on what is currently done with the Pacific Conference of Churches, and existing communities of practice to support south-south learning and evidence building. The regional programme under this outcome will also support the development of a regional comprehensive primary prevention framework that can be adopted and implemented across the Pacific. Actors engaged in regional programme implementation will build capacities of staff in countries, on both the prevention framework and the tools that will that will be used to support these countries to adopt national-level primary prevention frameworks. Prevention with the education sector will be a critical element of the 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. Under Outcome 5, the Regional component will support cross-fertilization, innovation, and learning on DV/IPV and analysis of data across the region in collaboration with SPC and PIFS. This work will be carried out building on the ongoing “Transformative Agenda” programme in the region. The programme will also work with the

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 its Reserve Countries - Fiji, Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands, amounting to €2 million in total for three countries. The specific interventions that will be supported including the relevant Pillars will be identified and agreed upon in coordination with the UN/EU offices in the region.

Regional Actors

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.
SPC’s Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) provides technical advice, assistance and training on EVAWG and human rights. RRRT has staff embedded in ministries in several Pacific Island Countries, including in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, RMI, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. RRRT has a history of building capacities of various stakeholders on EVAWG 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. SPC’s Social Development Programme provides technical support for Pacific governments in line with member states’ needs and priorities including support for mainstreaming gender and policy analysis. Collaboration with SPC will support work on the pillars Laws and Policies (1), Institutions (2) and Data (5).

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. Details of implementation and partnership strategies will be developed with further consultation with SPC and PIFS when designing the regional programme.

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

6. Communication and Visibility

Strong communications, advocacy and outreach results at the global, regional and country levels will be critical if the Spotlight Initiative is to achieve its goal eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls.

Spotlight Initiative's communications and visibility plans, investments and activities will be formulated to meet the following four mutually-reinforcing objectives designed for flexibility and adaptivity to local contexts and audiences, while maintaining the overall coherence necessary to measure the impact of communications efforts.

1. Raise awareness of violence against women and girls and its prevalence;
2. Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight-supported interventions;
3. Provide communications for development support to strengthen Spotlight Initiative’s programme design and implementation;
4. Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners.
Meeting these four objectives will require resources and expert knowledge of appropriate, relevant and effective branding, channels, content, messages and partnerships needed to reach intended audiences: E.g. programme beneficiaries (women, girls, boys, men), traditional and religious leaders, civil society organizations, government entities, youth groups, private sector, groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination such as lesbian, gay, bi, trans, and intersex (LGBTI) youth, indigenous women, or non-health/gender government ministries.

All Spotlight programmes will have dedicated budgets and funds to support their communications and visibility activities. At the global level, the Secretariat will provide guidance, training, tools and support to country and regional teams as per the Communications and Visibility Plan and guide.159

The Initiative’s communications and outreach activities are supported by the Spotlight Secretariat and the Communications Unit at DG DEVCO in Brussels, offices of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN Division of Global Communications (DGC), RUNOs and UN Information Centres.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

The M&E framework will be customized to the needs of the program and aligned with the objectives of the Spotlight Initiative. To best ensure that the objectives are achieved, the management of the Spotlight Initiative (at Global and Country Level) will consistently track results at the output and outcome levels. This will enable appropriate results-based management allowing adjustments to program components.

The effectiveness and sustainability of programme benefits need to be monitored closely. Ownership by programme stakeholders will ensure that benefits are both effectively delivered and continue beyond program-completion. The development results being tracked need to incorporate the aspirations and challenges of targeted communities to be truly relevant to their needs.

A full monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed as part of the country and regional programmes. RUNOs are responsible for continuous monitoring and evaluation of programmes, while the Spotlight Secretariat will oversee the process, providing advice on proper performance indicators and methods of data collection and analysis. The Spotlight Secretariat will also consolidate country-level information received into a central, results-based management system. This system gathers performance data at the outcome and output levels, linking programme-related and financial result indicators so evaluators can better measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the Spotlight Initiative.

Result indicators will be based on a “menu of indicators” developed by the EU and the UN for the Initiative but adjusted to adapt to the specificities of local and regional contexts. The evaluation of performance indicators will take external factors into account, as well as previously identified assumptions and risks in the theories of change. RUNOs are responsible for gathering data—a mandatory element reflected in every annual report.

159 https://docs.google.com/document/d/1e7Df2_979urQIVkaTm3aWkMMcqnpKTYSxp8yyp4Cc/edit?usp=sharing)
For all indicators identified at input, outcome and output level, baseline information will be identified, as well as targets and milestones. RUNOs will be responsible to identify existing baseline data (from existing national surveys on VAWG, DHS, MICS, other national sources) as well as to undertake baseline studies/data collection when data is not already available. When funding is available, RUNOs and counterpart government are initiating such data collection exercises to obtain baseline data as early as possible. In other cases, baseline studies will be included in the country/regional programme document and supported through these programmes’ budget.

External evaluations and results-based assessments are required to assess the performance of each programme and will be conducted mid-term and at the time of project closure. Evaluations are used to analyze programme performance and test the Spotlight Initiative’s global and regional theories of change. The Operational Steering Committee will commission the mid-term results-based assessments and final evaluations, which will be managed centrally by the Spotlight Secretariat to assess the overall performance of the Spotlight Initiative, inclusive of its design, management, and performance against global objectives. During this evaluation, specific recommendations may be provided to the Operational Steering Committee to guide any revisions to the theory of change, governance arrangements, and/or programming cycles.

While no woman or girl is exempt from violence, the risks and experiences for some are greater and the responses to their specific needs may be non-existent or weak. Women and girls in certain stages of life (adolescents and older ages), who are migrants, refugees/IDPs, indigenous or from ethnic or racial minorities; those living with disabilities and those living in rural areas, among others, are often the most discriminated against, creating overlapping inequalities and situations of multiple and intersecting disadvantage, explaining how and why certain groups are systematically left behind. Recognising this, the Spotlight Initiative has placed at its centre the principle of “leave no one behind”. The M&E Framework must take this into consideration and integrate its principles in its overall vision and in specific mechanisms.

As a result, the Spotlight Initiative M&E framework must include the following priorities:

- Design of specific mechanisms for data disaggregation. As for the SDGs, the Spotlight Initiative indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics. When disaggregated data does not exist, it is important that activities under the Programme (most likely under pillar 5) be focused on the production and disaggregation of such data, in line with international standards.
- Set-up specific mechanisms to track the participation of women and girls, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination, and the groups that represent them (CSOs) in decision-making and in the design of the Spotlight Initiative.
- Develop methodologies for the inclusion and participation of selected CSOs (particularly those involved in the CSO Reference Groups) in monitoring processes and monitoring visits.
8. Financial Allocation

The country programmes approved by the Operational Steering Committee are defining in detail what the approved budget according to each country results framework and theory of change. The funding from the Spotlight Initiative is allocated by the Operational Steering Committee in two distinct phases.

Each Joint Programme document includes a specific workplan (with outputs and relevant performance indicators) and budgets breakdown for Phase I covering 70 percent of the Spotlight allocation to the Region. The implementation duration for phase I is expected to be no more than 24 months (December 2021).

The second phase of the Spotlight funding will be allocated for each country depending on their overall performance and needs. The countries will have the opportunity to trigger a request for a second term allocation once they reached 70 percent expenditures under Phase I. The following criteria will be applied by the OSC for the Phase II allocation:

- The level of engagement of the respective governments and civil society organization;
- The results of the mid-term evaluation and the performance against the output and outcome indicators;
- The financial delivery of the Joint Programme;
- The robustness of the Phase II proposed programmatic scope and needs;
- The sustainability and innovative approach proposed.

The proposed financial distribution across the Africa Portfolio is as follows.

In accordance with the Special Conditions of the Contract Article 7.1.5 b iii) and Article 7.1.5 c), the Operational Steering Committee approves each programme budget and its subsequent amendments. Budget amendments can be reflected in subsequent addendum to the contract.
### Pacific - SpotLight Detailed Budget, USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PACIFIC</th>
<th>TOTAL Direct Cost USD</th>
<th>Total Phase I Allocation</th>
<th>CP Phase I UN Contrib.</th>
<th>Total Phase I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Papua New Guinea</strong></td>
<td>16,664,200</td>
<td>1,408,442</td>
<td>11,182,764</td>
<td>17,182,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Samoa</strong></td>
<td>5,230,230</td>
<td>97,740</td>
<td>3,336,919</td>
<td>3,434,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timor-Leste</strong></td>
<td>1,252,936</td>
<td>310,942</td>
<td>911,429</td>
<td>911,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vanuatu</strong></td>
<td>7,213,036</td>
<td>161,910</td>
<td>6,450,219</td>
<td>6,450,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional</strong></td>
<td>3,855,140</td>
<td>459,111</td>
<td>4,314,251</td>
<td>4,314,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN/UNCs</strong></td>
<td>4,125,000</td>
<td>269,960</td>
<td>4,394,960</td>
<td>4,394,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>40,037,039</td>
<td>3,714,120</td>
<td>34,322,919</td>
<td>34,322,919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SpotLight Pacific Allocation by RUNOs

- **UNICEF**: 18%
- **UNFPA**: 24%
- **UNDP**: 24%
- **UNWOMEN**: 29%
- **ILO**: 2%
- **UNESCO**: 2%

### SpotLight Pacific Budget by UNDG

- **1. Staff and other personnel**: 16%
- **2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials**: 16%
- **3. Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture**: 0.24%
- **4. Contractual services**: 21%
- **5. Travel**: 6%
- **6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts**: 49%
- **7. General Operating and other Direct Costs**: 5%
### PACIFIC CPs and Regional Programme, USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNGD BUDGET CATEGORIES</th>
<th>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</th>
<th>SAMOA</th>
<th>TIMOR-LESTE</th>
<th>VANUATU</th>
<th>REGIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personal</td>
<td>1,188,834</td>
<td>934,957</td>
<td>364,025</td>
<td>429,882</td>
<td>1,411,845</td>
<td>737,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
<td>573,601</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>285,700</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>4,460</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contractual Services</td>
<td>1,291,741</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>478,350</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>2,227,375</td>
<td>79,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Travel</td>
<td>1,211,714</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53,372</td>
<td>19,888</td>
<td>466,120</td>
<td>4,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
<td>6,858,725</td>
<td>214,000</td>
<td>1,529,000</td>
<td>66,000</td>
<td>4,105,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
<td>604,790</td>
<td>164,888</td>
<td>274,441</td>
<td>71,660</td>
<td>567,970</td>
<td>92,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Costs</strong></td>
<td>14,654,205</td>
<td>1,408,442</td>
<td>2,710,280</td>
<td>597,740</td>
<td>9,252,356</td>
<td>938,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Indirect Support Costs (%)</td>
<td>1,025,784</td>
<td>188,720</td>
<td>867,664</td>
<td>161,916</td>
<td>189,360</td>
<td>2,294,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CP Budget Phase I</strong></td>
<td>15,680,000</td>
<td>1,408,442</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>597,740</td>
<td>9,900,000</td>
<td>938,785</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNGD BUDGET CATEGORIES</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNWOMEN</th>
<th>RD</th>
<th>IOM</th>
<th>UNESCO</th>
<th><strong>TOTAL USD</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personal</td>
<td>568,553</td>
<td>507,245</td>
<td>1,079,134</td>
<td>652,999</td>
<td>1,610,896</td>
<td>773,822</td>
<td>1,785,896</td>
<td>108,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
<td>206,201</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>141,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>427,170</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>93,300</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,460</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contractual Services</td>
<td>1,392,100</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>1,519,836</td>
<td>7,250</td>
<td>2,020,916</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,486,402</td>
<td>64,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Travel</td>
<td>249,271</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>283,266</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,161,296</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>1,269,289</td>
<td>7,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
<td>3,516,230</td>
<td>372,500</td>
<td>4,486,698</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>2,230,650</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>4,966,422</td>
<td>139,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
<td>221,610</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>325,111</td>
<td>33,436</td>
<td>500,893</td>
<td>188,770</td>
<td>650,621</td>
<td>104,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Costs</strong></td>
<td>5,667,833</td>
<td>805,745</td>
<td>7,857,146</td>
<td>948,665</td>
<td>7,994,219</td>
<td>997,596</td>
<td>9,329,102</td>
<td>559,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Indirect Support Costs (%)</td>
<td>610,748</td>
<td>164,888</td>
<td>274,000</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>483,037</td>
<td>12,856</td>
<td>51,341</td>
<td>49,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Budget</strong></td>
<td>6,278,582</td>
<td>805,745</td>
<td>8,417,847</td>
<td>948,685</td>
<td>8,515,294</td>
<td>997,598</td>
<td>9,982,139</td>
<td>555,611</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SAMOA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNWOMEN</th>
<th>UNESC</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>150,744</td>
<td>109,740</td>
<td>65,150</td>
<td>244,285</td>
<td>130,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (Including Decoration)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contractual services</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>18,750</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>104,100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>226,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Travel</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,012</td>
<td>2,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
<td>124,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>471,592</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>928,250</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>204,611</td>
<td>8,293</td>
<td>54,206</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Costs</strong></td>
<td>174,000</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>512,182</td>
<td>201,996</td>
<td>834,281</td>
<td>24,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Indirect Support Costs (7%)</td>
<td>12,180</td>
<td>35,850</td>
<td>58,928</td>
<td>34,195</td>
<td>49,085</td>
<td>183,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Budget</strong></td>
<td>186,180</td>
<td>117,000</td>
<td>547,992</td>
<td>207,994</td>
<td>893,130</td>
<td>74,145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TIMOR-LESTE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</th>
<th>UN Women</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNHCR</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>ILO</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
<td>580,314</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>260,314</td>
<td>233,100</td>
<td>260,314</td>
<td>141,810</td>
<td>130,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>9,127</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24,800</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (Including Decoration)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,450</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contractual services</td>
<td>492,314</td>
<td>59,000</td>
<td>332,182</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>488,977</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>78,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Travel</td>
<td>117,800</td>
<td>9,954</td>
<td>260,098</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39,991</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
<td>1,572,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>385,300</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>635,703</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>322,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
<td>209,883</td>
<td>169,483</td>
<td>146,499</td>
<td>70,859</td>
<td>98,461</td>
<td>42,375</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Costs</strong></td>
<td>3,188,313</td>
<td>114,497</td>
<td>2,288,610</td>
<td>338,936</td>
<td>1,937,946</td>
<td>246,810</td>
<td>615,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)</td>
<td>227,132</td>
<td>169,156</td>
<td>106,256</td>
<td>47,926</td>
<td>115,043</td>
<td>641,664</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Budget</strong></td>
<td>3,411,447</td>
<td>114,497</td>
<td>2,448,706</td>
<td>358,996</td>
<td>1,624,202</td>
<td>146,810</td>
<td>657,076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VANUATU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>IOM</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
<td>13,199</td>
<td>46,586</td>
<td>355,549</td>
<td>82,456</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (Including Decoration)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contractual services</td>
<td>68,884</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96,662</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Travel</td>
<td>60,133</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
<td>412,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>579,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Costs</strong></td>
<td>583,855</td>
<td>62,586</td>
<td>1,047,611</td>
<td>84,456</td>
<td>412,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)</td>
<td>46,870</td>
<td>73,333</td>
<td>23,642</td>
<td>18,872</td>
<td>151,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Budget / Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>624,725</td>
<td>72,586</td>
<td>1,120,944</td>
<td>88,456</td>
<td>440,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL PROGRAMME</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</strong></td>
<td>Spotlight (USD)</td>
<td>RUNO Contrib. (USD)</td>
<td>Spotlight (USD)</td>
<td>RUNO Contrib. (USD)</td>
<td>Spotlight (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
<td>212,715</td>
<td>150,480</td>
<td>573,922</td>
<td>27,133</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contractual services</td>
<td>317,002</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>85,593</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Travel</td>
<td>54,454</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54,800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
<td>655,500</td>
<td>87,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,083,100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. General Operating and other Direct</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23,495</td>
<td>7,633</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Costs</strong></td>
<td>1,239,172</td>
<td>183,126</td>
<td>739,517</td>
<td>27,133</td>
<td>1,067,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)</td>
<td>86,742</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51,766</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Budget / Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>1,325,914</td>
<td>183,126</td>
<td>791,284</td>
<td>27,133</td>
<td>1,142,597</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Regional and Country Programme Profiles

Papua New Guinea

**Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):** UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF

**Programme Partner(s):**
- UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners: OHCHR, UNCDF, UNAIDS and IOM
- Government: Departments of Planning and Monitoring; Finance; Health; Education; Development, Youth & Religion; Justice and Attorney General; Royal PNG Constabulary; National Statistics Office
- NGOs, CSOs
- others: Governments of Australia, New Zealand, World Bank, PNG Business Council

**Programme Location:** East Sepik; East New Britain; National Capital District; Western Highlands; Morobe; Hela; Southern Highlands; Enga; Jiwaka; Chimbu; Eastern Highlands Provinces (11 out of 22 Provinces)

**Programme Description:** The programme will focus on the strengthening of capacities of key institutions charged with coordination and implementing the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Strategy; will expand on innovative social norms transformation programmes; work with the law and justice, child protection and health sectors to improve the quality and reach of basic services for survivors of intimate partner violence/domestic violence; help service providers to improve the quality and comparability of administrative data in order to feed into planning and budgeting; and will establish a capacity building/development unit for local organizations and across the Pacific region, including groups led by youth, and those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, to increase their access to funding and technical assistance.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2,620,800</td>
<td>3,120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>1,411,200</td>
<td>1,680,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2,839,300</td>
<td>3,380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>1,528,800</td>
<td>1,820,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>8,400,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase I:**
- Total EU contribution: USD 15,680,000
- Total UN Agency Contributions: USD 1,408,442

**Phase II:**
- Estimated EU contribution: USD 6,720,000 (To be approved)

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.
Programme Strategy

Pillar 1 - Legislative and Policy Frameworks

Theory of Change

If (1) women and experts in VAWG, including domestic violence or intimate partner violence, are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to end VAWG, including domestic violence/intimate partner violence; (2) if the implementation of legislations and policies is monitored then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG 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 violence, into Sexual and Reproductive Health services are developed, implemented and monitored.
## Proposed Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges/Gaps</th>
<th>How will Spotlight Address these Gaps/Challenges?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of coordination between implementation of Family Violence and Child Welfare Laws and Policies. In particular, this means that the needs of adolescent girls are likely to fall through the cracks.</td>
<td>Work with the Department of Justice and the Attorney General and the Department for Community Development and Religion and Provincial Governments to carry out joint trainings of Family Protection Act and Lukautim Pikinini Act duty bearers to ensure that the needs of adolescent girls are sufficiently addressed in both Acts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge and capacity among duty bearers about Laws.</td>
<td>This will be addressed in Pillar 2, through capacity building at a provincial and district level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge among general public of laws.</td>
<td>This will be addressed in Pillars 3 and 6, through communication campaigns that raise awareness of laws and available services, as well as by strengthening human rights defender networks to carry out community education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of capacity/political support/resources to implement Gender-Based Violence Strategy.</td>
<td>This will be addressed in the Spotlight Steering Committee, which will allow for high level dialogue with the Department of the Prime Minister and other government leaders. Additional technical support will be provided to the Department for Community Development and Religion in Pillar 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>RUNO</th>
<th>Key Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1</strong> Legislative and policy frameworks in line with international human rights standards on VAWG and harmful practices, are in place and translated into action.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1</strong> 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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 1.1.1</strong> 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</td>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.1.1</strong> Advocate for Passage of the Women's Health Protection Bill: 1. Hold regional stakeholder consultations on the draft Bill; 2. Support lobby group to advocate for the Bill to be passed by the Parliament; 3. Review draft Bill by technical working group and Parliament.</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>NDoH, DJAG and Constitutional Law Reform Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.1.2.</strong> Support Approval of National Youth Policy: 1. Technical review to incorporate gender-based violence/gender equality elements in the draft Policy; 2. Support the approval process of the policy; 3 Support the roadmap of the Policy implementation.</td>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.1.3.</strong> Update Gender-Based Violence Operational Plan (2016-2025) to align with the National Gender-Based Violence Strategic Framework.</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Output 1.3</strong> National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pillar 2 - Strengthening 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; 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.

Proposed Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges/Gaps</th>
<th>How will Spotlight Address these Challenges/Gaps?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor coordination of national and sub national efforts to respond and prevent VAWG.</td>
<td>Establishment of Gender-Based Violence Secretariat in focus provinces and technical and financial support to ensure smooth functioning of provincial GBV plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of capacity and resources among line ministries to implement existing policies (National Department of Health, National Department of Education, Department of Justice and Attorney General).</td>
<td>Technical support and training for health providers, educators and justice personnel in focus provinces and encourage technical support and follow-up from national line ministries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee coordinates most training and technical support to provincial governments and Dept. as well as CSOs but does not have mandate of oversight or accountability.</td>
<td>Support for clear definition of roles and responsibilities between Family and Sexual Violence Action Committees and Gender-Based Violence Secretariats, and frequent coordination meetings to ensure that this does not lead to fragmentation of work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>RUNO</th>
<th>Key Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to plan, fund, and deliver multi-sectoral programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, and harmful practices, including through the implementation of the SDGs</td>
<td>Activity 2.1.1.1 Support development of a Human Rights Defenders Law and Policy to ensure protection of women providing services.</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>Constitutional Law Reform Commission, human rights defenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Indicator 1.3.1 Number of draft laws and/or policies developed that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda</td>
<td>Activity 1.3.1.1. Support development of a Human Rights Defenders Law and Policy to ensure protection of women providing services.</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including DV/IPV, for women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</td>
<td>Activity 2.1.1.1 Strengthen capacity of NDoH to support prevention and response to violence programme</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>NDOH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activity 2.1.1.2 Support the NDOH on: 1) on the developments of the roadmap and implementation of the New Clinic Guidelines for SGBV (Medical and Psychosocial Care for Survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence – National Clinical Practice and 2) on the Minimum essential requirement SOP for the FSC</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>NDOH/FSVAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.1.3</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.1.3.1</td>
<td>Strengthen capacity of FSVAC at national and subnational levels in coordination with GBV Secretariat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.1.3.2</td>
<td>Strengthen the functioning of gender and health technical working group of FSVAC;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.1.3.3</td>
<td>Support institutionalization of internal referral and case management of GBV in hospitals for FSC and coordination of case referrals from FSC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.1.3.4</td>
<td>Support meetings on alignment of the FSVAC work and programmes with the National Gender-Based Violence Secretariat and provincial GBV Secretariats.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.2.1</td>
<td>Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.2.1.1</td>
<td>Support the establishment and functioning of provincial level child and family services councils.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.2.1.2</td>
<td>Support effective participation of health sector officials in the GBV secretariat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.2.1.3</td>
<td>Support full establishment of the National GBV Secretariat and provincial GBV Secretariats in coordination with sectors and FSVAC; and conduct costing exercise.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.
| Indicator 2.3.1 | Activity 2.3.1.1 Support and generate evidence and develop policy brief on the importance of budget allocation for family support centres by PHA | UNFPA | FSVAC, DPM, NDoH, DICDR, |
| Indicator 2.3.1 | Activity 2.3.1.2 Advocacy targeting provincial decision-makers in Spotlight priority provinces on sustainable budget allocation and human resources allocation to FSCs | UNFPA | NDOH/FSVAC/NDPM/ DICDR |
| Indicator 2.3.1 | Activity 2.3.1.3 Influence financing for PHAs and FSCs in Parliamentary committees and DNPM. | UNFPA | DNPM, Parliament |

### Pillar 3 - Prevention and Social Norms

#### 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.

#### Proposed Strategy and Signature Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges/Gaps</th>
<th>How will Spotlight Address these Challenges/Gaps?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patriarchal social norms are deeply entrenched and linked to social institutions such as the Wantok system, polygamy, bride price, compensation and widespread belief in sorcery.</td>
<td>Prevention messages will be developed based on a thorough analysis of social norms and tested and adapted to different local populations and key groups (community men and women, faith-based communities, youth, with an emphasis on girls, women and girls with multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.) These will be incorporated in a systematic way across all of the prevention programming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive programmes are largely focused on “awareness raising” and “triggers of violence”</td>
<td>Expansion of best practice programming from SASA!, Komuniti Lukatim Ol Meri, Stepping Stones, FSVAC Male advocacy programme throughout the provinces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of focus on violence against adolescent girls, who are a key population in PNG.</td>
<td>Ensure that youth-based programming has an explicit focus on violence and discrimination faced by girls, and although boys may be involved in some programmes (Sanap Wantaim, Comprehensive Sexuality Education, Y-Peer, Youth Peer education, Equal Playing Field -sports programme), the focus of the programme will be on increasing gender equality, opportunities for girls, and reductions in violence against girls. Also, specific programming will be carried out for girls (for example, girls’ clubs, young women’s leadership groups, etc.) to provide “safe spaces” to discuss issues affecting them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary prevention programming is fairly siloed, with weak coordination among international and national non-governmental organizations working to end VAWG.</td>
<td>Spotlight will stimulate knowledge sharing among International NGOs and national NGOs from the very beginning, to ensure that programming carried out at a local level uses global best practices. Particularly through the expansion of some aspects of the SASA! methodology, local groups will have an opportunity to incorporate the messages and principles of high-quality prevention programming in their local programmes. The Provincial Gender-Based Violence Action Committees will provide an opportunity for sharing and joint programming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With some exceptions, faith-based organizations are not engaged in programming to end VAWG.</td>
<td>Faith-based leaders are members of the Steering Committee of the Spotlight Initiative and will be included in training and programmes at the provincial and district level. Some programmes, such as the Parenting for Child Development, were carried out with deep involvement of faith-based communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despite policies on gender-based violence in the educational system,</td>
<td>Spotlight will support the roll-out of programming within the schools to promote gender equality and to reduce gender-based violence against girls in schools and in homes. The programmes will use a “whole school”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
School-based prevention programmes are not widespread approach, including involvement of teachers, parents and administrators, in addition to students. The Comprehensive Sexuality Education programming will address gender equality and gender-based violence, as well as sexual and reproductive health and rights. These programmes will be based on existing evidence-based programming that has been used in PNG and in the Pacific Region (Safe Schools, Equal Playing Field's sports based programmes, etc.).

Inconsistent work with men Spotlight will work with men as allies for gender equality through advocacy campaigns including and other leaders through the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee male advocacy programme according to the its guidelines, which will be further reviewed and finalized under this programme. Furthermore, men and boys will be included in many of the prevention programmes in the context of promoting male sensitively and accountability to the women’s movement and furthering the gender-based violence prevention work.

UNDP through its broader engagement on effective governance and policy development will support the work to raise awareness and engage men and women who are influential leaders in their sectors such as politics, government, private sector and media to raise awareness and garner support on the issues of addressing violence against women and prevention of gender-based violence.

Funding and capacity of local CSOs is very weak

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicates</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>RUNO</th>
<th>Key Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 3:</strong> Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours are promoted at national, community and individual levels to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights</td>
<td><strong>Output 3.1</strong> 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</td>
<td><strong>Indicator 3.1.1</strong> Proportion of countries with draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education programmes in line with international standards</td>
<td><strong>Activity 3.1.1.1</strong> Review the parenting for childhood development training package to mainstream gender and IPV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 3.1.1.2</strong> Institutionalisation and roll out of the parenting for childhood development program into 4 provinces, and development of an online version of the package</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 3.1.1.3</strong> Universities and colleges of teaching for pre-service training on Comprehensive Sexuality/Life Skills Education in relation to VAWG for teacher candidates.</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 3.1.1.4</strong> Train the Trainer of teachers on updated Comprehensive Sexuality/Life Skills Education.</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 3.1.1.5</strong> Roll-out of teachers training on Comprehensive Sexuality Education on pilot schools.</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 3.1.1.6</strong> Create a learning lab in secondary and tertiary schools for Comprehensive Sexuality/Life Skills Education; Organise South-South events on Y-PEER programme with countries in and out of the region; for experience sharing.</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Activity 3.1.1.7
Roll-out of peer training of trainers training of students on Comprehensive Sexuality/Life Skills Education; Secondary and Tertiary level students and expand peer education in universities; Expand youth resource centres targeting out-of-school youth, complimented by Y-PEER.

**Indicator 3.1.2** Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights

**Activity 3.1.2.1** Strengthen existing school clubs to in primary school and secondary school to address violence

**Activity 3.1.2.2** Collaborate with FBOs on sports and fun events for young people as well as on the creation of youth forums and dialogue platforms to integrate Y-PEER and peer education programme.

**Activity 3.1.2.3** Strengthen sub-national youth networks to integrate GBV prevention programmes and promote girls’ leadership.

**Activity 3.1.2.5** Establish inter-provincial knowledge sharing avenues amongst Y-PEERs to prevent VAWG and promote girls’ leadership.

**Activity 3.1.2.6** Expand Sanap Wantaim to Spotlight sites (in-school and community outreach).

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

**Indicator 3.2.1** Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction

**Activity 3.2.1.1** Enable other organisations developing prevention to use SASA! approaches in their work, aligned with evidence-based behaviour change, looking at more political approach to change to 6 target provinces.

**Activity 3.2.1.2** Review and update Male Advocacy strategy and module/tool kit.

**Activity 3.2.1.3** Expansion of the male advocacy program in the pilot sites.

**Indicator 3.2.2** Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping

**Activity 3.2.2.1** Strengthen the use of traditional and social media to provide girls and women, as well as boys and men, an opportunity to engage on issues affecting them and inform awareness raising through public information services.

**Activity 3.2.2.2** Develop a five-years SBCC comprehensive multisectoral strategy focusing on prevention of violence against adolescent girls.

**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 including the media, sports, workplaces, etc. Will differ from region to region and includes decision makers from informal institutions, e.g. traditional, religious and community leaders

**Indicator 3.3.5** Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant non-state institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for

**Activity 3.3.5.1** Set up of the Parliamentary Committee on GBV (Design activities for leaders and champions advocating for zero tolerance on GBV in Parliament, Govt, Private Sector); and design awareness and sensitization activities for male leaders and champions in Parliament, Government and Private Sector on GBV response and prevention, e.g. support initiatives such as Men of Honor, South-South exchange programmes.
gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights

### Pillar 4 - Delivery of Quality Essential Services

#### Theory of Change

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges/Gaps</th>
<th>How will Spotlight Address these Gaps/Challenges?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of definition and coordination among provincial and district level referral networks, including service directories.</td>
<td>Spotlight will seek to formalise multi-sectoral coordination strategies in the provinces amongst key stakeholders and carry out training and regular mentoring to the GBV Secretariats to strengthen their capacity to monitor, support and develop capacity of members of the provincial and district level referral networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge among community women and girls about available services.</td>
<td>Increase service availability and coverage of quality services and through various means inform the communities (especially women and girls) on the availability of the services and how to access them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social norms heavily discourage women and girls from accessing services and may be placed at additional risk for attempting to report violence.</td>
<td>In accordance with the “Do No Harm” principles, which are central to the Spotlight Initiative, protocols will be put in place for rapid response in the case of human rights defenders or survivors needing immediate assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of counselling and other services is uneven, and poor in some settings.</td>
<td>Together with the Association of Counsellors of PNG, Femili PNG and FSVAC, Spotlight will carry out intensive training of both professional and peer counsellors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case management is weak in most settings</td>
<td>With Femili PNG, Spotlight will provide training in case management to service providers. This case management strengthening will also include improving service delivery and case management for women and girls who are sex workers, women and girls with HIV, women and girls living with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural women and girls have virtually no access to services</td>
<td>Spotlight will prioritise developing innovative methods to increase the access of rural women to services, including through virtual technology, and strengthening community support networks and protection. This will also have a specific focus to ensure benefits flow to women with disabilities and other key populations who are currently marginalised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main services Family and Sexual Violence Units and Family Support Centres) do not provide the full range of services of high quality envisioned under the Family Protection Act and National Department of Health clinical guidelines</td>
<td>Spotlight will work with the Royal PNG Constabulary and the National Department of Health and Provincial Health Authorities to improve the capacity, infrastructure, supplies and human resources of services in the focus provinces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services for marginalized women and girls (sex workers, women living with HIV, trans women, disabled women) are practically non-existent.</td>
<td>Spotlight with work with national organizations serving the needs of marginalised women (Friends Frangipani, Disabled Peoples’ Association), to understand the specific needs of these groups and develop innovative ways to provide services that are accessible and non-stigmatising.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In cases of extreme violence such as sorcery related violence, the pool of repatriation and reintegration funds is not enough to cover the demand for life-saving, emergency interventions.</td>
<td>Spotlight will work with Oxfam and Femili PNG to expand access to the pool of funds for repatriation and reintegration for survivors of this extreme violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4:</strong> Services are available, accessible, acceptable, and of quality for victims and survivors of VAWG/HP to help them overcome the crisis and have a long-term recovery from violence, including access to sexual and reproductive health services.</td>
<td><strong>Output 4.1</strong> Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.2.2</strong> Provide technical assistance to the NDoE/PDoE to review and roll out national SOPs to manage violence in schools according to the existing behaviour management policy-BMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.2.3</strong> Provide technical assistance to 3 teachers colleges (PNGEI, Holy Trinity and Balob,) to revise school councillors training module to address family violence and GBV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.2.4</strong> Train school counsellors in three provinces on the revised school counsellors training module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.2.5</strong> Review and update current Essential Services Package health sector module per UN Essential Service Package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.2.6</strong> Pre-service and in-service training of the Essential Services Package including nursing and midwives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.2.7</strong> Roll-out of the Women’s Health Protection Bill at national and sub-national levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.2.8</strong> Short-term exposure and exchange programmes between FSCs for skills upgrading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.2.9</strong> Increase FSCs which are functioning per established standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.2.10</strong> Training and capacity building for village courts magistrates and officials on Lukautim Pikinini Act, Family Protection Act and specific/ targeted intimate partner or domestic violence sections of the village court Act. Support system to document cases and tracking of IPOs and other orders for protection against FSV/GBV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4.2</strong> Women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities</td>
<td><strong>Indicator 4.2.1</strong> Number of women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DV/IPV, that have increased knowledge of and access to quality essential services.</td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.2.1.2</strong> Develop strategic plan for social welfare workforce in PNG based on existing evidence on strengths and weaknesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 4.2.1.3</strong> Development of minimum standards for social welfare workforce and align them to international standards as well as develop a comprehensive training package for social workers.</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 4.2.2</strong> Number of women and girls’ survivors and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, that have increased knowledge of and access to accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services.</td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.2.2.1</strong> Expand access to services for survivors in rural areas through a combination of community-based shelters and counselling, hotlines, digital technologies, and other appropriate means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 4.2.2.2</strong> Improve quality and standards for counselling and case management to offer appropriate support to all women survivors, including women living with HIV, trans women, lesbians and women and girls with disabilities.</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 4.2.2.3</strong> Strengthen the PNG Counselling Association and improve the pool of available counsellors</td>
<td>UN Women, PNG Counsellors Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 4.2.2.4</strong> Support the consultation to agree on action plan based on the FSC review conducted</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 4.2.2.5</strong> Roll out of mobile FSCs by integration with mobile outreach clinics.</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 4.2.2.6</strong> Support recruitment and placement of set FSC personnel.</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 4.2.2.7</strong> Increase administrative access to FSCs (e.g. aim for 24/7 opening); Expand youth friendly clinics to reach out to actual and potential victims of VAWG; Strengthen PHA's reach-out capabilities and their roll-out of FSCs</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 4.2.2.8</strong> 1. Provide essential equipment and supplies for FSCs. 2. Institute incentive mechanisms for pre-service resident doctors/health personnel towards FSCs. 3. Impart skills of (sexual and reproductive) health professionals to identify potential risks and victims of VAWG at provincial level. 4. Strengthen referral protocols from health to other relevant sectors at provincial level as well as from other sectors to health sector per Essential Services Package guidelines.</td>
<td>UNFPA, NDoH, PHA, DICDR, OCFS, FSVAC, Village Courts, District Courts, RPNGC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 4.2.2.9</strong> Work with Police, Village, and District Courts in selected sites to streamline and improve FSV/GBV case administration, case management and referral; and strengthen coordination of services for GBV cases.</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pillar 5 - Data Availability and Capacities

Theory of Change

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 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 because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

Proposed Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaps/Challenges</th>
<th>How will Spotlight Address these Gaps/Challenges?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National rigorously collected prevalence data on intimate partner violence/domestic violence was only collected for the first time in 2018 and detailed information will not be available until late 2019</td>
<td>As soon as the Demographic and Health Survey data are available, the findings will be widely disseminated through infographics, trainings, and other communication methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No national data system to collect comparable data from different sectors on gender-based violence services provided.</td>
<td>Follow-up on the recent expert review of the gender-based violence data system will be pursued, to develop a system that is feasible and acceptable for the local conditions and that allows comparison of service data from different sectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation of programmes is weak and focuses on activities, rather than outputs and outcomes.</td>
<td>Capacity building with implementing partners to develop simple methods for monitoring projects with a focus on learning rather than counting activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More information and both quantitative and qualitative research are needed to understand what programmes are working and why.</td>
<td>Spotlight will conduct implementation research to understand how programmes are working, and to be able to make any necessary course corrections along the way. Selected programmes will carry out impact evaluations to measure changes in attitudes and/or behaviours as a result of the programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethical and safety standards are not widely used in data collection.</td>
<td>Training provided to local researchers and data collectors on ethical and safety standards and monitoring to ensure that standards are adhered to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indicators

#### Outcome 5: Quality, disaggregated and regionally/globally comparable data (in line with international standards) on different forms GBV/HP collected, properly analysed, and effectively used to inform laws, policies and programmes.

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

#### 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

<p>| Activity 5.1.1.1 Strengthen capacity of the OCFS to manage the database and generate, analyse and use data for programming and budgeting. | UNICEF |
| Activity 5.1.1.2 South-South networks and exposure to quality health sector administrative data set for VAWG; conference | UNFPA, NDoH |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Activity 5.1.1.3</strong> Advocate for data-sharing protocols among essential service providers; 3. Strengthen health sector capabilities on data management of VAWG.</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>DICDR, RPNGC DJAG, FSVAC, NDoH, PHA, FSC, Femili PNG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 5.1.1.4 Linked</strong> to work described in Pillars 2, 3 and 4 with police, courts and the National GBV Secretariat: establish or strengthen existing case management system in selected provinces - review and strengthen the database system used by the NCDC GBV Secretariat and extend to two provinces.</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**Indicator 5.2.1** Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making.

| **Activity 5.2.1.1** Conduct qualitative analysis on VAWG based on DHS data (focus groups; in-depth interviews) to identify root causes of VAWG (including reproductive coercion and impact of IPV); | UNFPA | |
| **Activity 5.2.1.2** Fellowships on: In-depth studies on VAWG per DHS data by young women researchers as coached and supervised by international experts. | UNFPA | |
| **Activity 5.2.1.3** Develop infographics and other communication materials of DHS and other data set on VAWG; 2. Provincial dissemination of DHS and VAWG data set. | UNFPA | NDOS |
| **Activity 5.2.1.4** Focused GBV study in select provinces to measure the Spotlight intervention’s impact on IPV/DV/ and Action research for interventions under Pillar 6. | UNFPA | |
| **Activity 5.2.1.5** Safety audit for survivor friendly courts annually. | UNDP | DJAG |
| **Activity 5.2.1.6** Linked to work described in Pillars 2,3 and 4 with police, courts and the National GBV Secretariat and establish a National M&E system for the National GBV Secretariat. | UNDP | DICDR, RPNGC DJAG, FSVAC, NDoH, PHA, FSC, Femili PNG |
| **Activity 5.2.1.7** Review the NCDC GBV Secretariat GBV database, strengthen it and rollout to two Spotlight provinces (Lae and Kokopo) | UNFPA | |
Pillar 6 - Supporting the Women’s Movement

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

Proposed Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>How will Spotlight Address these Gaps/Challenges?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grassroots women's organizations are disbursed and have few opportunities to network and organize around shared interests at a regional and national level.</td>
<td>Spotlight will provide opportunities to develop regional and national networks for women’s organizations, including faith-based groups, human rights defenders, young women, and women. There will be a specific focus on marginalised women, ensuring they can link up and raise their concerns within this emerging women's movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassroots women’s groups are poorly funded and have low capacity to raise and manage funds.</td>
<td>Spotlight will provide training and resources for women’s groups in fund raising and administration of funds, as well as technical support to build knowledge and understanding about women’s rights and Gender equality issues, through the establishment of a CSO Hub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Defenders run considerable risks in the work they do.</td>
<td>Through Pillar one (law or policy supporting protection of human rights defenders) and support for advocacy to obtain resources and safety protocols.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>RUNO</th>
<th>Key Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 6: Women’s rights groups and CSOs, including those that are youth-led and those that represent groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 6.1 Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs, have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels. Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</strong></td>
<td><strong>Activity 6.1.1.1 Establish a capacity building/ development unit for local organizations (through Spotlight and TFs) to increase access to funding and technical assistance.</strong></td>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>Human rights defenders and CSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs, including</strong></td>
<td><strong>Activity 6.1.2.1 Expand the network of Human Rights Defenders in all project sites to link more effectively to the referral network e.g. recruitment and training of HRDs.</strong></td>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 6.1.2.3</th>
<th>Support the functioning of the CS-NRG to advise the Spotlight Country Programmes and advocate and partner for the realization of its objectives.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity 6.1.2.4 Share lessons from other women’s rights organisations (e.g. Africa) about how to develop a women’s movement fit for the country. Grants to partner to initiate South-south exchanges between women’s rights organizers in Africa, Asia and Pacific to build a women’s movement in the country.

| UN Women         |                                                                                                                                 |

Activity 6.1.2.5 Expand the Business Coalition for Women’s reach to other urban areas to increase business partners and impact.

| UN Women         | Business Coalition for Women                                                                                                                                                        |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 6.2.1</th>
<th>Number of supported women’s right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms [1] for advocacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity 6.2.1.1 Support women living with disability, women living with HIV and others experiencing intersecting forms of violence run their own campaigns on EVAWG

| UN Women         |                                                                                                                                 |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 6.3.1</th>
<th>Number of women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity 6.3.1.1 Creating virtual platforms for engagement for women’s movement to support advocacy and influence

| UN Women         |                                                                                                                                 |

Alignment with SDGs and National Development Frameworks

The PNG Spotlight Programme significantly contributes to the achievement of the country’s development goals, the SDGs and the UNDAF. The Medium-Term Development Plan III (2018-2022) integrates localized SDG indicators and underpins the priority development process. Gender is one of the eight cross-cutting sectors and one of the goals is to increase the percentage of access to services among gender-based violence cases to 40 per cent in 2022 doubling the pre-2018 baseline of 20 per cent (link to global indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2). Spotlight works to increase demand (Pillar Three), ensure that quality services are accessible, including referral pathways (Pillar Four) and that the data is available (Pillar Five) directly contributing to this national goal.

Similarly, the UN Development Assistance Framework (2018-2022) incorporates gender as a cross-cutting theme throughout the four results areas, which are based on the SDG key elements (People, Peace, Planet,
With each pillar based on the Human Rights Approach and the outputs based on supply, demand and enabling environment, Spotlight contributes directly to UNDAF outcome “by 2022, people in PNG, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable have enhanced and sustained utilization of quality and equitable services, food security and social protection.” Spotlight addresses the well-functioning of provincial secretariats and the number of cases of gender-based violence and violence against children reported at the provincial level at all levels.

The National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to GBV (2016-2025), reiterates an inter-sectoral rights-based approach that considers all forms of violence based on gender. This reiterates a coordinated roll-out of strategic interventions that will lead to the prevention of gender-based violence and support quality services for survivors of violence, when not prevented. Other planning documents include the Family Protection Act (2017), Lukautim Pikinini (Child Welfare) Act 2015, and Child Protection Policy. Spotlight supports the roll-out of strategies in the Strategy, addressing implementation challenges faced in rolling out the different national frameworks.

Reducing gender-based violence is a catalytic driver to achieve the SDGs and is fundamental for the achievement of peace, economic productivity, rights and justice and social cohesion. Less gender-based violence means reduced risks of HIV, mental illness, substance abuse and crime, among a host of other benefits. Getting to zero on gender-based violence by 2030 and achieving SDG 5, 16 and other violence related targets requires new forms of collaboration and increased human and financial resources dedicated to ending gender-based violence is also recognized in the PNG National Strategy.

The linkages between each Spotlight and SDG 5 are apparent, the linkages between the Spotlight Pillar and other SDGs are summarized below:

- **Pillar 1 – Legislative and Policy Frameworks** (SDG 10 & 16): Aligning legislative and policy frameworks with international human rights standards and translating them into action will reduce inequality by eliminating discriminatory laws/policies and achieve greater equality (SDG 10/16) ensuring policy coherence for sustainable development (SDG 17) and will promote inclusive institutions through stronger evidence-based knowledge and capacities, as well as reiterate access to justice for all (SDG 16).

- **Pillar 2 – Strengthening Institutions** (SDG 10, 16 & 17): With the strong focus on inter- and intra-sectoral partnerships and strengthening governance mechanisms, Pillar 2 will increase social and political inclusion (SDG 10/16), support effective, accountable and transparent institutions (SDG 16) and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships (SDG 17).

- **Pillar 3 – Prevention and Social Norms** (SDG 3, 4, 10, 16, 17): Targeting changes in social norms, attitudes and behaviours and the community and individual level to prevent VAWG will contribute to ensuring that all people have public access to information (SDG 3/16) as well as the knowledge and skills to promote sustainable, peaceful lifestyles (SDG 4) to participate in decision-making (SDG 16/17).

- **Pillar 4 – Delivery of Quality Essential Services** (SDG 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 16 & 17): This pillar contributes to the achievement of numerous SDGs by increasing access to quality services, reiterating equality rights to basic services (SDG 1), including access to sexual and reproductive health care services (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), water and sanitation (SDG 6), financial services (SDG 8), and safe and inclusive public spaces (SDG 11) and justice services (SDG 16), while respecting the country’s leadership and policy space (SDG 17).

- **Pillar 5 - Data Availability and Capacities** (SDG 9, 16 & 17): Improving the quality, accessibility and availability of data to inform laws, policies and programmes contributes to the achievement of most of the SDGs; however, particularly the work of the Spotlight Programme will contribute to fostering research (SDG 9), ensuring public access to information (SDG 16) and strengthen statistical capacity building to increase availability of high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data (SDG 17)

- **Pillar 6 – Supporting the Women’s Movement** (SDG 10, 11, 16 & 17): By ensuring that women’s rights groups and civil society organizations are able to more effectively advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG will contribute to enhancing representation and voice to more effective, credible, accountable and transparent institutions (SDG 10/16), and lead to increased access to safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces (SDG 11) and contributing to broadening PNG’s policy space and leadership towards sustainable development (SDG 17).

**Governance Arrangements**

During the design phase, an interim Country Steering Committee was formed and is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator. The Secretariat of the interim Steering Committee is comprised of the Resident Coordinator’s Office and the Department of National Planning and Monitoring. Members of the Committee include the European Union, relevant Government Departments that
are crosscutting\textsuperscript{160}, Civil Society\textsuperscript{161} with a strong track record of working on gender-based violence (37 per cent membership), academia and research institutions\textsuperscript{162} with strong gender research background, and the Private Sector\textsuperscript{163} and the Recipient UN Organizations\textsuperscript{164}. To ensure the external interface, a whole-of-government engagement and sustainability of the Spotlight Initiative, the Chair is at the level of Deputy Prime Minister, with participation across Government, and with the discussion embedded in Parliament during the design phase. A submission about the Initiative has been made to the National Executive Council which is yet to be tabled before the Cabinet. Internally within the UN, the Spotlight Initiative is embedded under the People Pillar of the UN Development Assistance Framework (please see Accountability for further details on these internal management arrangements).

The main purpose of the interim Country Steering Committee is to oversee the design of the country programme by ensuring proper communication, coordination and inclusive participation, in alignment with national priorities.

Once the Programme Document is approved, the interim Country Steering Committee will no longer be interim and will:

i. Approve overall programme document and Annual Work Plans, review output level results, adjust implementation set-up.

ii. Review and approve mid-year and annual joint programme narrative reports submitted by recipient implementing partners.

iii. Provide feedback and advise on any programmatic or programme revisions of the approved programme document.

iv. Review risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks.

v. Manage stakeholder relationships at the country level.

The Resident Coordinator is also the co-Chair of the Joint Programme Steering Committee, the highest level of oversight of the UN Development Assistance Framework as well as the same body that governs the PNG UN Country Fund. As co-Chair of both the Country Steering Committee and the Joint Programme Steering Committee, the Resident Coordinator is the conduit of coherence between these mechanisms. The Resident Coordinator ensures alignment with national priorities, the Spotlight Initiative rules and regulations, overall delivery against the six pillars as well as coherence with the UN Development Assistance Framework. The Resident Coordinator’s Office is both Secretariat for the Country Steering Committee and coordinator over the UN Development Assistance Framework. The Office facilitates the relationship between the donors, the UNCT and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, the Administrative Agent of both the PNG UN Country Fund and the Spotlight Initiative. Therefore, the Resident Coordinator’s Office facilitates the work of the Resident Coordinator and the actioning of decisions on the Spotlight Initiative, the UN Development Assistance Framework and the PNG UN Country Fund.

The Framework is also aligned to the Medium-Term Development Plan 3, which localizes the SDGs and follows its 2018-2022 cycle. This alignment reflects the Spotlight Initiative’s principles of inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, consensus-based decision-making, country participation and ownership.

An \textbf{interim Civil Society Reference Group} has been set up to facilitate the design process. All Civil Society representatives who serve on the Country Steering Committee will be nominated by the Civil Society Reference Group. This group will play an important role in the design and implementation, of the Country Programme design. Members of the Interim Group do not represent individual organizations but are a group of experienced individuals composed of eminent grassroots women’s rights activists who have good personal standing on the

\textsuperscript{160} The composition of the interim Country Steering Committee from Government: Departments of Planning and Monitoring; Health; Education; Development, Youth & Religion; Justice and Attorney General; Royal PNG Constabulary; National Statistics Office

\textsuperscript{161} The composition of the interim Country Steering Committee by Civil Society: Femili PNG, Save and Children, Family Sexual Violence Action Committee, PNG Council of Churches, Church Partnership Programme,

\textsuperscript{162} The composition of the interim Country Steering Committee the Academia and Research Institutions: National Research Institute.

\textsuperscript{163} The composition of the interim Country Steering Committee the Private Sector: PNG Business Council for Women.

\textsuperscript{164} The composition of the interim Country Steering Committee from the UN: UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF
issues, as per the Spotlight guidelines. The Interim group will finish once the design phase is completed in November 2019. At this stage, an accountable and inclusive mechanism for civil society representation in the ongoing Civil Society Reference Group will be established, following the leaving no one behind principle, and will provide advisory support over the duration of the Spotlight Initiative.

The main purpose of the Interim Civil Society National Reference Group is to act as an institutional mechanism to promote civil society participation and expertise during the design phase; act as advocate and partners for the realization of the Initiative’s objectives as outlined in the design; hold the Spotlight Initiative accountable for commitments made under the programme and articulated in the design. To manage any conflict of interest from Civil Society Reference Group representatives, a process will be embedded into the Terms of Reference for the appropriate disclosure of any potential conflicts or recusal from the subject at hand.

The group consists minimum of 15 individuals, drawn from women’s rights groups; feminist activist groups; and CSOs with a strong track record of working on EVAWG. The group represents young women as well as those women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. A minimum number of ten members are required to establish quorum. The group meets to coincide with key stages of the design of the County Programme. The schedule of the meetings has been set out in advance so that members can plan ahead and arrange their attendance.

In line with UNDS Reform, the PNG Spotlight accountability framework is detailed below. Following the Parliamentary discussion on Spotlight held on 4 July 2019, the Country Steering Committee will be chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator. This Committee guides and oversees the design of the implementation of the programme, as well as approves work plans and reviews results and risk management. Meetings will be held quarterly.

The Resident Coordinator has the overall accountability and leadership of the programme with Government and the European Union. The Resident Coordinator has the final decision-making authority within the UN and is responsible for the overall strategic direction and oversight of the programme, including planning, implementation, communications, monitoring and review. The Resident Coordinator’s role includes ensuring national ownership at the highest level, sustainability of results, complementing resource mobilization and stakeholder engagement.

The EU/UNCT Spotlight Coherence Mechanism provides coordination, technical leadership and guidance to ensure the programme is high quality and aligned with the theory of change, regional results framework. The RC entrusts UN Women as the technical coherence agency responsible for day to day coherence of the technical aspects of the programme and coordination across the programme.

To ensure alignment with the UNDAF and Delivering as One, the Recipient UN Organizations are a sub-working group under the Peace Results Area. The technical coherence agency, UN Women, chairs the sub-working group and provides day-to-day oversight to the Spotlight Coordination Team, which is accountable to the Resident Coordinator and the Heads of Recipient UN Organizations. The technical coherence agency will coordinate with the Recipient UN Organizations, which will deploy Agency rules and regulations for monitoring and evaluation, finance and operations. Recipient UN Organisations have been chosen to work within the Spotlight Initiative according to comparative advantage.

An interim Country Steering Committee and interim Civil Society Reference Group have been set up to facilitate the design process.
Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNWomen, UNICEF

Programme Partner(s):

Associated UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners:¹⁶⁵
UNESCO, ILO, WHO, FAO

Government and commissions:
- Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Ministry of Police; Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration; Ministry of Finance; National Human Rights Institution; Samoa Law Reform Commission; Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture; Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour; Ministry of Communication and Information Technology; National University of Samoa; Samoa Bureau of Statistics; Samoa Qualifications Authority

NGOs, CSOs

Others:
- Tripartite (unions and employers)
- Samoa Chamber of Commerce
- Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)
- Pacific Community (SPC)

Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): Samoa (nationwide)

Programme Description:
The Spotlight Initiative in Samoa builds on existing Government commitments to ending domestic and intimate partner violence and cultural institutions in Samoa that support ending violence against women and girls. The programme will contextualise international best practice in preventing and responding to violence and learn from emerging practice on what works in Samoa.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>4,955</td>
<td>22,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>10,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>12,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>1,052</td>
<td>2,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>8,113</td>
<td>48,273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Phase I:

Total EU contribution: USD 2,900,000

Total UN Agency Contributions: USD 597,740

Phase II:

Estimated EU contribution: USD 1,242,857 (To be approved)

¹⁶⁵ See Country Programme Development guidance for a definition of Associated UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners.
Programme Strategy

Outcome 1 – Legislative and Policy Framework

Theory of change
If (1) Samoa possesses laws and policies consistent with international standards on VAWG, with emphasis on DV/IPV, linked with well-coordinated and effective prevention and response mechanisms, and if (2) there is an enabling environment for such law reform with awareness raising and accountability structures in place; then (3) there would be operational plans in place to address DV/IPV and broader VAWG issues; because (4) effectively implemented laws and policies would provide coordinated action across prevention and response, and would be effectively monitored.

Outcome statement
Legislative and policy frameworks, in line with international human rights standards, on addressing VAWG, including DV/IPV are in place and translated into plans.

Focus of support and signature interventions
Output 1.1 Samoan partners\textsuperscript{166} 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

\textsuperscript{166} Parliamentarians, human rights institutions and women’s right advocates
and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations.

**Activity 1.1.1:** Reviewing of the six family laws and other related legislation in key sectors to align with the Sustainable Development Goals on DV/IPV including administrative arrangements for service delivery, in line with recommendations of the Samoa Law Reform Commission\(^{167}\) supported by MWCSD and the law and justice sector. Develop a simple guidance note for the legislative reform process that will incorporate VAWG, including DV/IPV, to promote future reforms for future laws and regulations.

**Activity 1.1.2:** Provision of technical assistance for the revision or amendment of one policy, through support to the Law Reform Commission. This will be informed by multi-sectoral consultations with youth, women, churches and other stakeholders.

**Activity 1.1.3:** Work across sectors and line ministries to identify gaps in the respective government results frameworks, and to strengthen the Samoa Monitoring and Evaluation Results Framework with costed DV/IPV targets, which can be monitored and evaluated over time. This also includes NHRI and other agencies to continue monitoring the implementation of relevant DV/IPV laws and policies, using a rights-based approach. Use existing and establish new processes to work with parliamentarians, and other people of influence, to map out a process to address the above-mentioned policy and regulatory gaps with a time-bound commitment and process to address DV/IPV.

**Output 1.2** Samoan partners\(^{168}\) are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

**Activity 1.2.1:** Develop guidance for legislation to incorporate VAWG, including DV/IPV to promote future reforms for future laws and regulations.

**Activity 1.2.2:** Support a rights-based approach by working with the NHRI and other agencies to continue monitoring the implementation of relevant DV/IPV laws and policies.

**Activity 1.2.3:** Develop nation-wide advocacy and communication strategy and plans to promote awareness about the reform proposals (related to DV/IPV), and advocate with the Village Councils to recognize DV/IPV in line with formal laws and regulations.

**Outcome 2 – Institutional Strengthening**

**Theory of change**

If (1) individuals and institutions responsible for the decision-making process and implementation of laws for prevention, protection and response of VAWG are supported with reinforced capacities to coordinate, implement and monitor interventions related to DV/IPV; then (2) institutions will be able to develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate DV/IPV, into development planning processes, because (3) institutional change requires capacity, funding and leadership to sustainably address VAWG, including DV/IPV.

**Outcome statement**

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

**Focus of support and signature interventions**

**Output 2.1** Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions\(^{169}\) are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including

\(^{167}\) Samoa Law Reform Commission, Review of the Fabric of Laws of Samoa Project 2018

\(^{168}\) Key government/national decision makers (Heads of State, Finance Ministers, Ministries of Justice and Police, Security Ministers and relevant planning institutions) including women’s rights advocates

\(^{169}\) E.g. justice, statistics, police, health, community based, etc.
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: Review existing multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms - such as the EVAW Task Force, and the Law and Justice sector wide platform – and facilitate discussions with key stakeholders to review membership, purpose and efficiency of the platform to coordinate across different ministries and sectors, including with civil society actors. The review will enable key stakeholders to determine which of the existing coordination mechanisms is the most appropriate platform to enable efficient and effective cross-sectoral engagement. Based on the review and agreement of stakeholders, strengthen the preferred platform to ensure meaningful sector wide sustainable coordination mechanism for GBV, including DV/IPV.

Activity 2.1.2: Use the REACH model (which was successfully piloted with the Law and Justice sector and positively received by the Law Reform Commission in Samoa), with a budget that can help to improve mechanisms for coordination between institutions, laws and regulations, and CSOs involved in protection, prevention and response for GBV, including DV/IPV. This model would enable coordination at the national level, as well as improve consistency and coherence of implementation efforts to raise awareness on DV/IPV and relevant services.

Activity 2.1.3: Providing technical support to ensure smooth functioning and consistent coordination meetings through the cross-sectoral coordination mechanism.

Activity 2.1.4: Provide advocacy and technical assistance to selected educational institutions to understand their duties in eliminating DV/IPV and to develop relevant approaches to address them within their institutions and their students. This also includes support to the MESC, NUS and SOA for training and technical assistance to educational institutions to identify issues and possible institutional solutions and workshops in educational institutions with principals and, teaching and non-teaching staff and trainers. The workshops will focus on addressing teachers’ attitudes and norms.

Activity 2.1.5: Provide technical assistance to build capacity of teaching staff in selected educational institutions to improve their understanding of children’s family context in terms of DV/IPV and to have the ability to engage with children and alert contact points in the social protection system.

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

There are no activities under this output.

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

Activity 2.3.1: Create and provide training to create a GoS cadre of trainers, through training of trainers’ model on gender analysis, gender responsive budgeting and monitoring capacities for DV/IPV across sectors.

Activity 2.3.2: Provide technical support to the core group of trainers, and support cascading of training sessions for across sectors for gender analysis and gender budgeting for DV/IPV to become part of development plans. Provide technical support to ensure smooth functioning and consistent coordination meetings through the cross-sectoral coordination mechanism, at the national level and the coordination across the sectors to the communities. This is related to activity 1.1.3 to build capacity as well as coordination and monitoring of DV/IPV policies.

Outcome 3 – Social Norms and Prevention

Theory of Change
If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders’ engagement and education strategies including faith-based organisations (FBOs) 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, then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at the level of communities, faith-based institutions and at the individual level to prevent VAWG, because (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.
Outcome Statement
Favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours are promoted at the individual and community levels to prevent VAWG.

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 (known in Samoa as Family Life Education) in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings

Activity 3.1.1: Development of a comprehensive VAWG prevention strategy, that will provide guidance and oversight for all subsequent interventions in the prevention pillar. Development of a National Family Violence Prevention Strategy, founded on the principles of Fa’a Samoa, human rights and Faith. This will include coordination of all family violence prevention actors, family violence data collection and coordination and through all activities pursue and promote ‘national zero tolerance of violence’. SI will support national governments to lead the development of a whole of government, evidence based, measurable, inclusive and funded National Prevention Strategy and Plan of Action (2020-2030) to stop violence before it happens. This will include the scaling up evidence-based policies, programs and actions/initiatives that promote transformation change, shifting the harmful social norms that drive VAWG. (Examples: Respectful Relationship curricula/ programs in schools, group education with boys and men (sometimes in combination with women and girls) that adopt a gender transformative approach and intense community mobilisation, economic empowerment interventions that work with both men and women/family unit, ending the disrespectful portrayal of women in the media, public education and social media campaigns and others). As part of this process it will SI will map new and existing initiatives for prevention across Samoa and multiple settings by various stakeholders and partners. Identify and assess Samoan prevention infrastructure, systems, processes, best practices and gaps and support the EVAW Taskforce throughout the process.

This will be achieved through a series of national and district level extensive stakeholder consultation and engagement process to seek further input and perspectives on this topic and obtain feedback on drafts of the strategy/plan of action. This will also include the development and implementation of a robust/whole government prevention monitoring and evaluation framework. Monitoring of the overall impact of the strategy will be critical both for the purposes of accountability and for periodic review and adjustment and will include a number of intermediate and long-term outcomes for both evaluation and monitoring.

Activity 3.1.2: Strengthening Family Life Education (FLE) in Samoa for in and out-of-school adolescents and youths in line with international standards. CSOs will hold six monthly consultations with key stakeholders for continued community support for FLE at various grade levels. Expand in-service teacher training on FLE curriculum to ensure coverage of all schools. This activity will be implemented by MESC. Train CSOs on FLE curriculum to build capacity on high quality FLE services in Youth Friendly spaces including in humanitarian contexts as part of SRHR and GBV service continuum. CSOs that will be targeted will include those working with young people including people with disabilities. Expand in-service teacher training on FLE curriculum to ensure coverage of all schools. Train school health providers and counsellors on FLE curriculum and integration of DV/IPV services with adolescent reproductive health services.

Output 3.2 Community advocacy platforms in Samoa are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.

Activity 3.2.1 Train out-of-school youth to community peace and conflict prevention and interpersonal relationship mediation using traditional art and cultural forms in select villages in close coordination with village council. Training materials will be developed in close participation with church and community groups and the MWCS.

Activity 3.2.2: Provision of training on family-equality education in selected education facilities and simultaneous conduct of participatory evaluations in both targeted and control-group facilities on knowledge,

170 Including informing parenting skills around gender socialisation through early childhood development programmes.
attitudes and behaviours related to DV/IPV. NUS will be supported to develop a training module and have a family equality counsellor/trainer to conduct training for five days in selected faculty/department. These will be informed by baselines and will contribute to the evidence base through impact studies.

**Activity 3.2.3:** Training of journalists on fact-checking to address ‘misrepresentation’ of DV/IPV. The media association will be supported to have a media trainer to develop/adapt guidelines, train journalists, and to facilitate review progress and documentation of learning.

**Activity 3.2.4:** Support sport bodies and clubs to examine their contribution to the reproduction of values and attitudes that permit behaviours contributing to DV/IPV and replace them by positive behaviours and role modelling. SI will support awareness raising in two major sports events as part of technical assistance to sports authorities in promoting a positive role of all sports associations and bodies in preventing DV/IPV.

**Activity 3.2.5:** Public information multi-channel campaign to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family. This will be implemented through workshops with media professionals and result in the production and testing of communication materials. TV, radio and social media time. School-based arts and sports events.

**Activity 3.2.6:** Work with MWCSD to initiate debate and discussions on DV/IPV with Village Councils selected on a voluntary basis. MWCSD, civil society organizations and relevant traditional authorities will be supported in drafting methods and materials to raise awareness on DV/IPV in villages and find culturally acceptable ways to prevent DV/IPV. Youth (young women and men as well as fa'afafine and fa'afatima) leaders will be supported and trained with skills to serve as future trainers for their communities’ youth community performance groups or youth groups involved in traditional performing arts for social messaging and social debates. Finally, artists will be supported for an electronic media house to run a tradition/culture-based communication campaign targeted at village male elders.

**Activity 3.2.7:** Support village councils and MWCSD in drawing lessons from the piloting for scaling up. Technical assistance will be provided to support the pilot village council, MWCSD, and relevant traditional authorities in drawing lessons on the experience to improve the method and material and lead the way to wider adoption; and to bring the learning to the national coordination mechanism. A group of chiefs will be trained with an objective to serve as a resource for their communities in the future, to support and refer survivors of DV/IPV to formal services. Support community-based organisations and the Village Safety Committees to help VCs recognize DV/IPV as an issue through their bylaws, and by creating community dialogue spaces to advocate for prevention of violence. With the roll-out of these pilots, continue to monitor the impact of these village committees and support roll-out and scale up of good practice.

**Output 3.3** Samoan 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** Promote scaling up of the approach by encouraging councils from pilot villages to be ambassadors to other villages in preventing DV/IPV. A technical expert will support councils in pilot villages to share learning and experience with other villages. There will also be support to a group of chiefs to host and lead debates in coordination with the Ministry of Women Children, Sport and Disability. CSOs will be involved in mobilising performance groups to increase awareness of gender equality issues.

**Activity 3.3.2** Work with the NHRI to support 6 pilot villages in adopting the Violence Free Village Programme and in the design of Village Safety Committees, which will act as the support network for prevention and awareness raising about family violence, including DV/IPV.

**Activity 3.3.3** Support community based organisations and the Village Safety Committees to help Village Councils recognize DV/IPV as an issue through their bylaws, and by creating community dialogue spaces to advocate for prevention of violence. This will be done in close collaboration with NHRI to consultation and to monitor the impact of village committees and scaling up good practices.

---

171 Including the media, sports, workplaces, etc.
Outcome 4 – Response Services

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

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

Focus of support and signature interventions
Output 4.1 Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organisations in Samoa that have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Activity 4.1.1: National actors develop and implement best practice standards for multi-sector services (the Inter-Agency Essential Services Guidelines.). This is based on a community care model in partnership with a CSO and the MOH and also support the development and implementation models of national action plans to support GBV in emergency responses, in particular for women with disabilities.

Activity 4.1.2: National actors develop and implement best practice standards for multi-sector services. This will involve GBV guidelines for health system responses to GBV for first responders.

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

Activity 4.2.1: Build capacity of key providers for essential services in the referral pathway for DV/IPV and CPC. This is in collaboration with IPPF to support. Roll-out and monitoring of the Community Cares model to increase help-seeking behaviour of women and girls to be supported by health care providers.

Outcome 5 – Data and Systems Availability

Theory of change
If (1) capacity for data and information management systems on EVAWG is built and capacity to analyse and use the data is strengthened, then, (2) strong evidence-based programs and policies can be developed and better targeted, because (3) evidence-based programming to address DP/IPV depends on availability of quality data across sectors, capacity to analyse and synthesize information from data, and capacity to utilize information for decision-making.

Outcome statement
Quality disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG and harmful practices are collected, analysed and utilized to inform laws, policies and programs.
Focus of support and signature interventions

Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in Samoa 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: Provide technical assistance to MESCs to integrate DV/IPV in the data they collect from all education facilities.

Activity 5.1.2: Train the SBS in using the data collected to report on DV/IPV. This will be supported by a consultant to train staff from the SBS.

Activity 5.1.3: Strengthen the capacity of relevant line ministries and NGOs (frontline services) to improve their collection, recording and processing data on DV/IPV and centralise through SBS. This includes:
- Developing standardised tools to properly screen, identify and record GBV/DV/IPV cases at entry point, track DV/IPV cases through the health system including referral pathways and referral services outside of health services.
- Develop standardised tools to properly screen, identify and record GBV/DV/IPV cases at entry point, track DV/IPV cases through the multi sectoral system
- Launch of multi-sectoral administrative data system and Information sharing protocol
- Assess user interoperability of administrative systems capturing DP/IPV data with SBS data systems – across health management information system, police, justice and psychosocial services
- Centralise through internet platform the data drawn from administrative systems capturing DP/IPV data with SBS data systems – across health management information system, police, justice and psychosocial services.
- Set up process flow for centralization of DP/IPV data, inclusive of ongoing technical support and troubleshooting

Activity 5.1.4: Support SBS to ensure GBV/DV/IPV and VAC/CP modules are included in DHS-MICS 2019. The UN will provide technical assistance to the SBS to implement a GBV module during upcoming DHS/MICS survey. This includes the development of support plans to ensure safe and ethical conduct and to ensure adequate support for respondents on GBV/IPV module where required. Counsellors will be trained and deployed during the data collection phase to ensure adequate support for respondents on GBV/IPV module where required. This also includes Training of enumerators for safe and ethical data collection, and support plans to develop practices for daily debriefing, monitoring and supervision.

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: Consult/review on needs of the survivors and design basic module for the AI platform and phone application completed for pilot testing and final development of the modules for meeting needs of stakeholders, with launch to be conducted in phase 2.

Activity 5.2.2: Analysis of socio-economic vulnerability of women in agriculture and fisheries sectors as broad underlying factors impacting overall violence against women in Samoa. This research will be undertaken in technical collaboration with /guidance of the FAO to produce data to inform DV/IPV prevention strategies in agriculture and fisheries sectors, one of the largest economic sectors of Samoa and where informal employment and unpaid work are highest.

Activity 5.2.3: Improve quality and reliability of administrative system data through providing training to build capacity of key stakeholders on internationally accepted definitions and methodologies. This will be supported by training and or direct support to strengthen capacity on management and maintenance of administrative data systems. This is supported by the development of an Information Sharing Protocol to ensure centralised data warehousing and associated training.

173 Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector
Activity 5.2.4: Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination to enable cross sector disaggregated data collection to adequately monitor the response and the support to GBV across sectors and use the results to strengthen the referral pathways and support network. This includes direct support to maintain multi-sectoral mechanism and regular meetings to review administrative system tools and data, identify gaps and enhance systems and supporting coordinating agency (SBS/MOH): local costs to hold regular meetings. This will result in targeted policy documents/briefs and advocacy briefs for dissemination of results to target audience.

Activity 5.2.5: Build capacity on data literacy and evidence-based decision making across key stakeholders to ensure improved access to data analysis across different sectors to influence policies to be responsive to DV/IPV. Training is provided to SBS officers and Monitoring & Evaluation Officers from health, police, law and justice on standardised analytics and utilisation of data for decision-making. This is aligned to the M&E framework in Pillar 1. This includes strengthening data confidentiality and security.

Activities under this output will strengthen inter-sectoral coordination to enable cross sector disaggregated data collection to adequately monitor the response and the support to GBV across sectors and use the results to strengthen the referral pathways and support network. This will be through support to data-based evidence gathering and analysis as well as response to DV/IPV using ICT.

Outcome 6 – Support to CSOs and Women’s Movement

Theory of change
If (1) women’s rights organizations and CSOs in Samoa have strengthened knowledge, expertise and functional capacities to tackle VAWG, especially DV/IPV through professionalization and standard setting; and are supported to innovate solutions for addressing DV/IPV; then (2) these organisations will be able to implement impactful initiatives, influence and impact the institutional spaces for decision making related to DV/IPV and monitor and demand accountability on government efforts particularly related to VAWG; because (3) the civil society is a key proponent of driving positive change and tackling DV/IPV in Samoa.

Outcome statement
Women’s organisations and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation, are capacitated to influence and advance progress on addressing VAWG, including DV/IPV.

Output 6.1 Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs,¹⁷⁴ have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, with relevant stakeholders in Samoa.

Activity 6.1.1: Assess technical and functional capabilities, resources, and training needs to support CSOs, working in collaboration with multiple agencies on filling the identified technical gaps; UN Women Strengthen Standards, compliant CSO initiatives.

Activity 6.1.2: Collaborate with UN agencies to develop standards for accreditation of CSOs through support to MWCSD and Ministry of Industry in setting the standard of CSOs working in GBV/IPV.

Activity 6.1.3: Identify a core group of CSOs that will be part of the SI as implementing partners and beneficiaries and support a capacity development response that would include building their functional capacities to operate, report, monitor, advocate and develop strategy, as well as technical capacities based on standards. Support dialogue platforms for CSOs to engage and dialogue with government to advocate for law reform through SUNGO.

Activity 6.1.4: Through Tot models (2 trainers per organisation, for 10 CSOs), ensure that the trained CSOs can further disseminate information and knowledge to CBOs and community initiatives working on addressing VAWG.

Activity 6.1.5: Support the community action plans of the trainers through grants or scholarships to implement, monitor and report on prevention and awareness raising activities and to complete the program for receiving certification (based on the new standards developed). Implementation, monitoring, reporting and

¹⁷⁴ Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization
documentation of GBV/IPV and facilitate access to certification and lifelong learning for service providers in IPV/DV (across the system), by:

- Supporting CSOs to access and use training and provide those that do with access to funding.
- Through ToT models, ensuring that the trained CSOs can further disseminate information and knowledge to CBOs and community initiatives working on addressing VAWG. (The UN to provide monitoring to ensure quality assurance – note danger to fail the ‘do no harm’ test).
- Supporting the community action plans of the trainers through grants and/or scholarships, to implement, monitor and report on prevention and awareness raising activities, following the standards in order to receive certification.

Enable CSOs to access and effectively manage development assistance including UN Trust Fund grants, by:

- Assessing technical and functional capabilities, resources, and training needs to support CSOs, working in collaboration with multiple agencies on filling the identified technical gaps.
- Setting criteria to be able to identify core group of CSOs that will be part of the SI for Samoa - as implementing partners and beneficiaries - and supporting a capacity development response that would include building their functional capacities to operate, report, monitor, advocate and develop strategy; as well as technical skills following quality standards.

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

Support CSO networking platform on GBV to improve coordination, and support the creation of a network of advocates who can effectively lobby for improving services, referrals, acceptability and quality of care; integrating services, ensuring access to quality, safe, and affordable medical products, and training of the health personnel who support DV/IPV survivors. In addition, this intervention will support CSO learning on using art, culture and tradition to prevent DV/IPV.

**Activity 6.2.1:** Create a network of advocates to lobby for improved services to survivors of DV/IPV through technical and financial assistance to develop and run network of advocates. The results will be the production of advocacy material based on analysis of gaps in services. This will be achieved by working through umbrella organisations like SUNGO, the National Council for Women and the National Council of Churches.

**Activity 6.2.2:** Strengthen the capacity of the advocate network to lobby for improved services to survivors of DV/IPV. This is supported through dialogue platforms for CSOs to engage and dialogue with government to advocate for law reform and implementation. Support learning among a select number of CSOs through a South-South or Triangular Cooperation on using art, culture and tradition to DV/IPV.

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

**Activity 6.3.1:** Support learning among a select number of CSOs through a South-South or Triangular Cooperation on using art, culture and tradition to prevent DV/IPV.

**Activity 6.3.2:** Develop CSO user-centered capacities on project design, focusing on women and girls through technical assistance to SUNGO.

**Alignment with SDGs and National Development Frameworks**

Samoa is fully committed to the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and has undertaken a rigorous process of contextualisation, prioritisation and mainstreaming of the outcomes and indicators into its national development framework. It was also one of the first countries to go through the SDG’s National Voluntary Review mechanism, building on existing systems and platforms to address the challenges identified.

---

175 User-centered design works with product and service users to pilot and design new services.
The SI will directly contribute to the achievement of SDG Goal 5.2 and 5.3 on ending all violence against women and girls. In addition, through the scaling up of violence prevention work with faith-based organisations and local institutions under Pillars 1, 2 and 3, it will contribute to the advancement of gender equality norms and attitudes which are central to the achievement of all the other SDGs. In addition to SDG 5, the SI will contribute to SDG 10, by empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of women and girls, irrespective of age, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status, and reducing inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action through Pillar 1 actions. The SI also focuses on ensuring access to justice for survivors of DV/IPV, reducing incidences of violence through building capacity of relevant national institutions to prevent violence through Pillar 3, as well as encouraging responsive, effective and accountable institutions and services through Pillar 2, in accordance with SDG 16. Actions under the SI are also relevant to SDG 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) and SDG 4 (Ensure inclusion and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all) through the provision of FLE and coordinated and responsive education and health services under Pillar 3 and Pillar 4. The SDG principle of ‘leaving no one behind and helping first those furthest behind’ also guides Spotlight Initiative Samoa by paying particular attention to the specific needs of our most vulnerable women affected by intimate partner or domestic violence.

The SI also aligns with the key priority area and outcome under the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2016-2021 of strengthening social institutions and enhancement of community development. A strategic priority under the Community Sector Plan 2016-2021 is increasing family and community safety with a specific focus on ending violence against women and girls, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. By facilitating synergies between and consolidating the work of the multiple stakeholders working on EVAWG, SI will further augment efforts to “deliver as one”.

**Governance Arrangements**

**Country Program Steering Committee (CPSC)**

The Country Programme Steering Committee (CPSC) is the highest body of the SI governance structure in-country, for strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight and coordination. The CPSC is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and the CEO Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The membership of the CPSC will include: CEO of MWCSD and other relevant government agencies, Head of EU Delegation in the Pacific; Representatives of relevant UN agencies resident in Samoa; and, three (or more) civil society representatives that are members of and nominated by the Civil Society National Reference Group (ensuring a minimum civil society representation of 20% of the total membership of the Committee). The CPSC will be established at the commencement of programme implementation.

The UN Resident Coordinator’s Office will provide secretariat support to the CPSC. Depending on the agenda items to be discussed, the representatives from academic/research institutions, local communities, private sector and/or other development partners engaged in EVAWG efforts may be invited to the CPSC meetings.

The roles and responsibilities of the CPSC are as follows:

- To approve the Country Programme annual work plans; to review output-level results; and to adjust the implementation set-up;
- To review and approve the Country Programme annual reports;
- To approve programmatic or budgetary revisions of less than 25% of the overall budget, within the limits of the Country Programme Document;
- To review risk management strategies and ensure that the Country Programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks; and,
- To manage constructive stakeholder engagement and relations.

The full Terms of Reference will be drafted for review and endorsement by the CPSC during its first meeting. All meetings will be minuted, with decisions and agreed action points to be communicated to the Inter-Agency Technical Team, Civil Society National Reference Group and other stakeholders as appropriate through the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office.
The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) is responsible for overall co-ordination, strategic direction and oversight of the Samoa SI, 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 Resident Coordinator will also be the liaison with the EU to ensure they are briefed on all Spotlight implementation in Samoa.

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 to periodically review progress of the Samoa SI implementation, provide feedback and discuss and agree on issues that require strategic decision-making. These meetings will enable continuous improvement of the Samoa SI.

The RC and RUNOs are accountable to the people of Samoa by ensuring the initiative addresses the priority areas in Samoa and it is making an impact in addressing domestic violence/intimate partner violence. As part of the governance arrangements, the RC and RUNOs will ensure accountability and transparency through the Steering Committee, Technical Coordination Unit and the Civil Society National Reference Group which will address any issues and ensure effective implementation of the initiative. As part of the Communications Strategy and Plan, there will be regular and targeted advocacy at the national, district and village level to ensure stakeholders at all levels understand the SI.
### Partnership between EU, RCO and Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme Partner(s):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Associated Partners</strong> – IOM; HRAU; WHO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Civil Society</strong> – At this stage of programme design specific, specific CSOs have not been agreed as implementing partners. The partners involved in programme design have however agreed to engage with the following types of CSOs: women’s rights organizations and networks; grassroots and women community groups; organizations of persons with disabilities; faith-based groups; National Scouts Association; human rights and gender equality organizations; youth groups; girls’ networks; gender equality advocates; Confederation of Timorese Trade Unions (KSTL) and others to be identified during the inception phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Independent Commissions and Oversight Bodies</strong> – Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice; Civil Service Commission; Commission for the Rights of the Child; National Parliament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private Sector Associations (non-state actors)</strong> – Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor-Leste (CCITL); Association of Women in Business in Timor-Leste (AEMTL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Media</strong> – Press Council; Community Radio; Social Media Platforms (to be specified after Baseline); CSOs using participatory and Communications for Development (C4D) methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Authorities, survivors of violence and community members</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Programme Description:

The overall vision of the Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste is that women and girls enjoy their right to a life free of violence, within an inclusive and gender equitable Timor-Leste. The programme is aligned to the Timor-Leste “National Action Plan on Gender based Violence (2017-2021)” and National SDG Roadmap. It will contribute to the elimination of domestic violence/ intimate partner violence (DV/IPV) by responding to the needs of women and girls and addressing the underlying causes of violence against women and girls, using a multi-sectoral and intersectional approach across the ecological model.

This will involve strengthening and widening partnerships and solidarity across civil society, government, media, private sector and development partners. The Initiative will empower individuals, equip institutions at national, sub-national and community levels with the policies, systems and mechanisms to prevent and respond to VAWG, and encourage the public to challenge harmful gender norms. Using innovative approaches, the SI will build a social movement of diverse advocates and agents of change for gender equality and social inclusion.

The Spotlight Initiative will accelerate Timor-Leste's progress toward reaching its targets under the 2030 Agenda, particularly SDG 5 on Gender Equality, but also SDG 3 “Health and Well-Being”, SDG 4 “Quality Education”, SDG 8 “Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all”, SDG 10 “Reduced Inequalities”, SDG 11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, SDG 16 “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions”, and SDG 17 on “Partnerships”. It will contribute to the National Strategic Development Plan and reinforce Timor-Leste's implementation of commitments under the Beijing Platform for Action, the Concluding Observations of the CEDAW Committee, Convention on the Rights of the Child, among other international obligations.

The Programme is grounded on the core principle of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first. The interventions have been designed to target women and girls most marginalized (rural, poor, with disabilities and young mothers), at higher risk of intimate partner violence and groups that face multiple or intersecting forms of discrimination.
### Estimated No. of Beneficiaries

A breakdown by Pillar and methodology used for estimation is provided in this document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>68,363</td>
<td>303,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>102,241</td>
<td>278,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>63,810</td>
<td>304,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>106,826</td>
<td>297,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>341,231</td>
<td>1,183,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phase I:

- **Total EU contribution:** USD 9,900,000
- **Total UN Agency Contributions:** USD 938,785

### Phase II:

- **Estimated EU contribution:** USD 4,242,857 (To be approved)

---

### INDICATIVE INVESTMENT DISTRIBUTION

**INVESTMENT BY PILLAR**

- **OUTCOME 1:** 6%
- **OUTCOME 2:** 18%
- **OUTCOME 3:** 31%
- **OUTCOME 4:** 25%
- **OUTCOME 5:** 7%
- **OUTCOME 6:** 13%

**INVESTMENT BY AGENCY**

- **UNICEF:** 18%
- **UN Women:** 34%
- **UNFPA:** 16%
- **UNDP:** 25%
- **ILO:** 7%

**DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS VS PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS**

- **Programme Outcome Cost:** 82%
- **PMC+RCO:** 18%
Program strategies and theory of change
Outcome 1 - Legislative and Policy Framework

Theory of Change:

If duty-bearers are better able to monitor and cost evidence-based national action plans on ending VAWG, and

If women’s rights advocates have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and advocate for new or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG

Then legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on IPV/DV will be in place and translated into plans because:

Evidence of gaps and needs of survivors, women and girls at risk of VAWG will be generated alongside demand for implementation

Duty bearers will gain exposure to the experiences of women and girls at risk of violence or survivors of VAWG, and skills to respond through their planning processes.

How it works:

Output 1.1 National partners (particularly Parliamentarians, the national human rights institution and women’s rights advocates) 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.

This will be advanced through:

- Participatory Action Research and analysis of legal gaps on DV, facilitated by training rights holders to analyze and provide feedback on the experiences of groups representing women survivors, women at risk of IPV and marginalized groups (notably women with disabilities, young women, women in rural areas), in regards to the protection the Penal Code, LADV, NAP GBV and related legislation offers and gaps (including in the context of alternative dispute resolution and customary justice). This will also align and increase demand related to Timor-Leste’s commitments to CEDAW, the CRC, and the SDGs, aiming also to strengthen the capacity for monitoring the implementation of relevant laws.

- Technical support to strengthen capacities of key stakeholders to develop and/or revise existing legislation, based on the results from the Participatory Action Research and analysis of legal gaps on DV. This will involve:
  - Providing longer-term support to the Parliament’s Committee for Health, Education, Culture, Veterans, and Gender Equality (F) to strengthen their technical expertise and skills in drafting and approving gender-sensitive and survivor-centered legislation
  - Developing recommendations for concrete revisions of existing legislation related to criminal law, penal procedural code and the link between customary and formal laws. This will be based on 1) needs identified in the NAP GBV consultation (Jan 2019), 2) the results from the Participatory Action Research and 3) previous reviews of gender justice by the UN and CSOs, to ensure adequate response to the rights of survivors of GBV and children (notably those suffering intersecting forms of discrimination).
  - Supporting the Secretariat of State for Vocational Training and employment (SEFOPE) to: 1) undertake a review of national labour laws, regulations and frameworks, based on guidance from the new ILO International Labour Standard on Eliminating Violence and Harassment in the World of Work (C190), and 2) strengthen the capacity of ILO tripartite constituents (SEFOPE, Chamber of Commerce & Industry of Timor-Leste and Timor-Leste Trade Union

176 Including occupational safety and health, (in consultation with ILO tripartite constituents, women’s groups and other relevant partners).
Confederation) to advocate for the necessary reviews, development and implementation of laws and policies that recognize, respond to and address the impacts of domestic violence in the world of work, both with a view to promoting its ratification. This recognizes that the world of work provides a key entry point to address IPV and contribute to a cultural change towards a world free from violence and harassment.

- As part of the process of reviewing/developing legislation to EVAWG, the SI in Timor-Leste will create opportunities for rights-holders from target groups/ municipalities to conduct advocacy and brief oversight bodies (Parliament and Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice) on legislative gaps and processes for forthcoming legislation, in line with Timor-Leste's commitments to CEDAW, CRC, and the SDGs. This will be made possible through the consultative processes on the legislative gaps, opening new spaces for the legislators to hear the voices and meet survivors of GBV and advocates, especially those facing intersecting forms of discrimination, with a view toward establishing a more systematic link between rights holders and legislators.

**Output 1.2 National and/or sub-national partners (key government/national decision makers - Heads of State, Finance Ministers, Ministries of Justice and Police, Security Ministers and relevant planning institutions) including women’s rights advocates, are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.**

This will be advanced through:

- Supporting SEII to provide technical M&E assistance/ accompaniment to the NAP GBV Inter-Ministerial Commission and 8 institutions with responsibilities under the NAP GBV. This will include collaboration with MoF and UPMA to monitor and evaluate progress against the current NAP GBV in order to develop and cost the next Plan in 2022, leveraging the Public Finance Management Reforms, application of the Gender Marker and gender indicators related to the NAP GBV in the Programme Budgeting online system (titled *Dalan Ba Futuru*) to complement GRB efforts (under Pillar 2) for resourcing the NAP GBV implementation.

- Strengthening the capacity of women and girls who are furthest behind to monitor NAP GBV implementation and provide recommendations to oversight bodies (Parliament and Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice) on its revision, including its costs. This will involve coordination with the Human Rights Advisor’s Unit - HRAU (for details please refer to section VII below).

**Signature interventions:**

1. The participatory analysis of legislative gaps by women and girls at risk of violence and dialogue with legislators and oversight bodies on the recommendations for bridging the formal and customary justice systems is an empowering and survivor-centred approach to development of new legislation. This leverages the momentum of ongoing judicial reforms by the Government, while recognizing the need to invest in strengthening the capacities of women’s groups and civil society to undertake analysis of the laws, prior to the drafting of legal revisions. In this way, the process will be more meaningful and have a greater impact on the relevance and application of the law. The capacity development of Commission F of the Parliament will not only focus on strengthening their legislating expertise but will also seek to address unconscious bias and promote behavior change based on the prevention strategy under Pillar 3, introducing a more holistic way to develop legislator capacities.

2. The SI engagement with employers and workers and through social dialogue (in public administration and beyond) to understand legal gaps in the labour laws, regulations and frameworks and use of the new international labour standard concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work (ILO Convention No. 190) can transform the way that workplaces engage with women at risk of violence and men, who are most often the perpetrators of intimate partner violence.
Outcome 2 - Strengthening Institutions

Theory of Change:

If 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

If multi-stakeholder national coordination mechanisms at the highest level are strengthened and sub-national mechanisms established and adequately funded, including representation from marginalized groups and

If 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 IPV/DV

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

SEII will be able to deliver on its coordination mandate and lead the inter-ministerial NAP GBV Commission, in its implementation of the NAP GBV alongside the GWG mechanism and

Duty-bearers and rights-holders will be able to use GRB to make and monitor resource allocations and expenditure for EVAWG

How it works:

Output 2.1 Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions (E.g. justice, statistics, police, health, community based, etc.) 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.

Based on the gaps and needs identified in the situation analysis, consultations with the Legal and Judicial Training Center (LJTC), Public Prosecutor and Public Defender, building on the research and consultations carried out under Pillar 1, this will be advanced through:

- Strengthening the capacity of judicial professionals LJTC, Public Prosecution Office and judges in district courts, to interpret and enforce the LADV and other related legislation. To ensure sustainability and facilitate future capacity development, investments will strengthen the materials and curricula for education of the judges, prosecutors and defenders at the national training institution (LJTC) and additional awareness raising of judicial actors and provision of psychological support (aligned to Pillar 4) will improve the rights of GBV survivors in court.

- Enhancing the knowledge and capacity of local authorities with key roles in traditional justice processes to strengthen implementation of the LADV.
  - Many local authorities and traditional leaders are unable to define DV/IPV, have limited understanding of the LADV and who is at risk of VAWG. Considering their heavy traditional judicial mandate, there is a need for engaging these authorities to close the gap in implementation. The municipal consultations reinforced the need to address the role of bias in influencing responses by local authorities and leaders and the SI will not only support raising

\[177\] The literature highlights the need for judicial officials to better understand the LADV and the criminal code in this area.
awareness of the Suco Councils (led by the Suco Chiefs with broader community representation\textsuperscript{178}) about the formal judicial system, increasing knowledge on the LADV, and ensure that this is coordinated with broader training and awareness raising on gender equality, women’s rights and social norms change interventions. This will enable Suco Chiefs and local leaders to use their traditional justice mandate and community resources to increase community awareness and promote implementation of the LADV, strengthen coordination with the Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU) and Community Policing as first rule of law response institution and facilitate Suco Council understanding on the importance of the formal judicial system. Activities will be implemented by IOM as an Associated Agency in parallel to formal justice activities (mobile courts and access to justice clinics) under Pillar 4 and activities on rule of law (VPU and Community Policing) under Pillar 2 to reinforce the ability of law enforcement agencies to assess and coordinate responses to IPV.

- Supporting and enhancing the quality of work of the VPU and Community Police in the target municipalities to respond to and monitor GBV/IPV cases of those most vulnerable and marginalized in rural areas, building on work undertaken in the context of the WPS Agenda. This will involve enhancing the training materials within the Police Training Centre (PTC) for sustained capacity development beyond SI.
  
  o The Vulnerable Persons Unit has the mandate to protect survivors and investigate GBV cases, although their outreach capacities within communities is very limited and communities know little about their role. The SI will increase PNTL gender sensitivity when working with survivors of GBV in early stages of investigation as part of institutional training. The training modality will be done in collaboration with the Australian Federal Police’s model on behavior change, hierarchy and personal bias. Each municipality has 2 PNTL trainers which will undertake capacity development activities and collaborate with experts to develop materials for the PNTL training centre. The approach will importantly strengthen the links and complementarity of PNTL education on community policing and education on GBV.

- Working with youth leaders, notably by strengthening the capacity of the Youth Parliament to address VAWG and IPV to advocate for adolescent-specific policies and programmes on VAWG and DV/IPV with national government institutions and ensure the participation of adolescent girls from rural areas and girls with disabilities.
  
  o The Youth Parliament members will be trained on respectful relationships, empathetic masculinities, VAWG, online safety and other relevant topics. These training modules will likely become part of the standardized curriculum of the Youth Parliament, ensuring that the content will also be transferred to new cohorts in the future. The Youth Parliament members, which come from the country’s 65 administrative posts and include 2 members with disabilities, will be supported to carry out their own youth-led online and community-based campaigns, involving other grassroots groups of young people, which will generate action and behavior change to the wider youth population, reaching young people most left behind. This will importantly link to the mass media campaigns developed and complement extra-curricular and community activities with students and Scouts under Pillar 3.

- Supporting the MSSI, tripartite groups and women’s organizations to review its existing scheme on “Support to Victims of Gender-Based Violence and Domestic Violence” toward improving its scope and coverage, with specific emphasis on support for workplace re-entry and self-employment.
  
  o The recommendations and consultations will provide a strong input into the ongoing work stream of MSSI social protection reforms, to ensure that social protection schemes and supports for survivors of violence are well-planned and visible in future reforms, and actioned as part of MSSI’s work, with ongoing support from ILO.

- Supporting the Civil Service Commission, to review, revise and promote its policies and regulations towards eliminating violence in the world of work, in line with Convention 190, with potential development of services for workers experiencing GBV (including IPV) to be confirmed and detailed during subsequent consultations. A detailed capacity assessment of the CSC in regard to addressing DV/IPV will be undertaken in the Baseline.

\textsuperscript{178} Targeted audience includes women and youth representatives of the Suco Councils, Community Police officers, religious leaders and VPU officers.
Output 2.2 Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.

This will be advanced through:

- Preparing municipalities for linking NAP GBV obligations to municipal strategies and annual workplans, building on progress made by the municipal Gender Working Groups and following the mandate they will receive under the new decentralization law.
  
  - Based on the work done identifying the gaps and needs at the sub-national level to inform and validate the SI programme design, the municipal consultations confirmed the need to align municipal strategies in the target municipalities with the NAP GBV, supporting municipal authorities to incorporate and prevent and respond to GBV as part of their annual workplans. There will be a clear strategy to target those most left behind and also to guarantee that this investment supports a better link between the needs and challenges faced at local level to inform the decisions made at national level.

- Strengthening and supporting MoH with its internal coordination mechanism to enable geographic and inter-divisional coordination related to IPV case management and referral.
  
  - This includes: (i) Review and revision of reporting tools for cases attended by Health Facilities; (ii) Sensitization on key role in promoting a response to GBV within the health sector (in line with MoH approved National Guideline for Health Care Providers to address Gender-based Violence Including Intimate Partner Violence); (iii) Support to mainstream GBV/IPV information prevention and responses in other Maternal Child Health programmes (including Adolescent Reproductive Health Services, Family Planning services, HIV/STIs, ANC and disability activities); (iv) Conduct of quarterly MoH Internal Coordination meetings, discussing data on the number and types of GBV cases attended and referral through health facilities for better understanding on the trend, improve effective and better services.

- Supporting SEII to strengthen Inter-Ministerial NAP GBV Coordination at national and municipal levels, which municipal consultations reinforced as a priority. This will involve a capacity assessment of Inter-Ministerial NAP GBV Commission and raise visibility of NAP GBV Commission within the Council of Ministers. The assessment will map extent to which municipal and sub-municipal coordination mechanisms exist and operate and their member capacities, toward improving multi-sectoral coordination and resources for NAP GBV.

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 IPV/DV.

This will be advanced through:

- Strengthening national capacities for planning and budgeting on GBV, providing targeted technical assistance to UPMA, SEII, MoF to allocate resources on DV and monitor impact of allocations by responsible line ministries (MoE, MoH, PNTL, MoJ, MSSI) to improve gender-responsive planning and budgeting. This also enables the GRB Working Group can conduct analysis and present it as part of its State Budget advocacy and subsequent monitoring.
  
  - The evolution of GRB at the national level demonstrates the increasing capacity of GRB Working Group and results of capacity development by UN Women179. The SI would further apply this good practice using an incremental approach directed at different groups involved in NAP GBV budget planning, execution and oversight, ensuring diverse stakeholders gain skills to enforce the Plan's implementation. The approach is applied across the budget cycle to ensure plans end with results which are also aligned to international Human Rights Treaty obligations (e.g. CEDAW) and the SDGs. Pre-post assessments and targeted co-design of workshops ensures capacity development meets diverse stakeholder needs.

---

179 See also Corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women’s contribution to governance and national planning
Increasing understanding of GBV and GRB into Municipal Gender Working Group (GWG) in the target municipalities as part of GWG capacity development and annual planning and budgeting processes. This will enable SEII to integrate municipal contributions into annual NAP GBV reports, and strengthen local relationships between civil servants, service providers, Women’s Association and CSOs working on NAP GBV.

- Increased capacity of GWG ensures that gender is on agenda for municipal plans and investments across sectors. Initial consultations with Municipal Authorities and their continued involvement via the SI Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee will encourage sustained political will and ownership. Capacity development will strengthen municipal planning and budgeting, monitoring of results and help target development partner supports where resources are most-needed. This leverages UN Women’s extensive experience with SEII in developing institutional gender analysis and planning capacities, with tailored training methodologies and processes for measuring changes over time (including guidelines and checklists as self-assessment tools). Innovative practices, such as the ‘Gender Awards’ for line ministries, could potentially be adapted under the SI as incentives to Government institutions to be more gender-responsive. This could be re-launched as part of the 16 Days Campaign, when the State budget is near approval, complementing the mass media campaigns on VAWG under Pillar 3 and encouraging institutional transformation.

**Signature interventions:**

1. The collaboration with the Civil Service Commission on violence in the world of work and taking action on domestic violence with Public Administration personnel is an innovative way to connect the role of the institutions in implementing the LADV with the behaviours and practices of individual personnel. This will not only build on existing commitment of the Commission on addressing workplace sexual harassment, but it will offer a new target to continue being the leader in the public service of transformational change. With targeted guidance and working through one or two champion institutions, the SI in Timor-Leste also aims to advance the gaps in protection for marginalized groups of workers and strengthen accountability measures for duty-bearers.

2. The identification and strengthening of sub-national NAP GBV coordination mechanisms is an opportunity to bridge the coordination gap between the existing service provision referral networks, and the Municipal Gender Working Group, which has a role to influence the planning and budgeting processes. By working at national and municipal levels on inter-sectoral coordination and within specific sectors (such as the health and police coordination), the SI will strengthen connections between policy planning, and service provision, importantly leveraging the existing role of civil society at the municipal level to increase demand for services and monitoring of results.

---

180 A 2016 UN Women needs assessment of GWGs in Baucau, Covalima and Oecusse highlighted the need for technical support and limited resources for SEII’s Focal Points to support this work.
Outcome 3 - Prevention and Social Norm Change

Theory of Change

If 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 and

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 behaviors, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities

Then gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will change at community and interpersonal and individual levels to prevent VAWG, including DV/IPV BECAUSE:

Women’s organizations and EVAWG actors will have greater exposure to promising practices and knowledge to deliver impactful EVAWG programming for social and behaviour change

Young people will have exposure to the skills and messages to challenge harmful gender norms and models of gender-equitable practices through school and extra-curricular programmes, working also with parents and teachers, and using faith-based groups and networks

Inter-personal relationships will be transformed to reduce power imbalances between women and men in the household

Media will be used to diffuse widely and promote gender-responsive messages and use ethical reporting on VAWG

How it works:

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.

This will be advanced through an overarching support to knowledge-building on primary prevention and developing a national VAWG prevention strategy for behaviour and social norms change which covers holistic programming across the ecological model (summarized in Figure 9 below). The approach will cover national-level interventions that will benefit all schools, such as curriculum development on Comprehensive Sexuality Education and life skills, including peaceful resolution of conflicts, and school-based interventions in the 3 target municipalities promoting positive gender norms, attitudes and behaviors at pre-secondary levels.

This will be achieved by:

• Facilitating knowledge-building on promising approaches to prevent VAWG for government, CSO and development partner stakeholders working on the issue, to co-develop a comprehensive national behaviour change strategy for VAWG prevention that works across the ecological model.

• A review of existing research on root causes of gender norms will be carried out. This, together with
the planned study of prevalence and behavioral impact of consumption of pornography, will inform the prevention strategy.

- Supporting the MoE to develop content (including multi-media) for the curriculum of cycle 3 (pre-secondary) education level that builds life skills and promotes gender equality, respectful and healthy relationships, and peaceful resolution of conflicts. The new content will be developed alongside the current curriculum reform so that these topics are also mainstreamed in the different subject areas.

- Enhancing whole school approaches to VAWG prevention in the 3 target municipalities with young girls, boys, teachers, school administrators, staff and parents/community members to address underlying norms for preventing and reduced perpetuation of VAWG, covering:
  - Comprehensive sexuality and reproductive health education in targeted youth centres and basic education and secondary schools (including developing in-school GBV/ IPV module for Basic and Secondary Education levels in line with the national curriculum; GBV/ IPV module in Boys and Girls Circles Manual; enhancing GBV module in Healthy Relationship manual (with Secretary of State for Youth and Sport);
  - Expanded extra-curricular programming (Connect with Respect) in pre-secondary schools, engaging students, teachers and the teacher-training centre INFORDEPE for sustainability, administrators, and parents in sessions on gender equitable and respectful relationships, in collaboration with MoE and CSO partners.

- Supporting the MoE to develop a comprehensive learning module for teachers on non-violent classroom management and positive discipline, for teachers to become key actors for creating safe school environments and role models of non-violence for students and parents.

Output 3.2. Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, (Including informing parenting skills around gender socialization through early childhood development 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

This community/social change will be addressed through mass media behaviour change communication products that will be delivered through national wide channels (TV, national and community radio, social media, etc.), and complemented and reinforced through community level face-to-face extended interventions for behavior change. This will target different groups, notably through parenting programmes, youth networks such as the Scouts and influential actors, such as faith-based groups. These will promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, healthy relationships, self-esteem and respectful masculinities. This will be facilitated via:

- Developing a national multi-media communication strategy for social and behavior change, targeting different groups at national level (through a national TV public service announcements, programmes and talk-show focusing on IPV), and at local level (targeting basic education students, high-school students, parents, teachers, Social Welfare professionals, community leaders, survivors, perpetrators, health facilities). The materials will be informed by the behavior change strategy (Output 3.1) and utilized across the different SI activities under the Prevention pillar to ensure the same overarching strategy while tailoring targeted messages for different groups. Capacities of media actors and guidelines will be developed to ensure reporting and journalism is women and girl survivor-centered and institutionalized in the Press Council and other media outlets. In line with the principle of leaving no one behind, materials will be informed by and tailored to reach persons with disabilities and varying literacy levels. Additionally, the work with media will be strengthened to enhance GBV survivor-centered reporting and journalism.

- Delivering evidence-based community interventions such as:
  - Expanding the parenting program to include topics related to gender stereotypes, gender socialization through childhood and adolescence, respectful relationships within the family and the impact on DV/IPV on children and adolescents. This will be delivered through community sessions to fathers, mothers and other caregivers, multi-sectorial home-visits to at-risk families, and public drama engaging out-of-school youth. This will be complementing the parenting work done at the schools.
  - Developing an intervention with faith-based groups as community influencers involving inter-generational dialogue and adapting from evidence on couples’ and community mobilization programming.
  - Promoting awareness on GBV prevention, DV and IPV through training community
development officers as trainers engaged in TVET training and infrastructure projects across the country to initiate dialogues in communities related to practices and behaviours that perpetuate VAWG and reinforce messages from the mass communication strategy.

- Working with the National Scouts as advocates for change – focusing on target municipalities while leveraging national networks through adaptation of the Women And Girl Guide Scouts curriculum *Voices against Violence*.

To deliver the various prevention activities prioritized by the SI in the same geographic areas, building on the different expertise and networks of the RUNOS, the interventions will be planned and implemented in a systematic and coordinated way, promoting cooperation, sharing of experiences and efficient use of resources (not only from SI in Timor-Leste but also from the communities and local Government). The approach to community interventions will be mapped and refined during the inception phase and throughout programme implementation. After submission of CPD V2, this will be further elaborated by RUNOS, and validated with the Government, CSOs and community members in the final design, and via the sub-national consultations.

**Signature interventions:**

1. The investment in **whole-school interventions** brings high possibility to create transformative change on gender norms for the future generation. The evidence-based intervention brings the work of UN Women, UNICEF and UNFPA together, covering in-school and extra-curricular programming at basic education through secondary education, including the engagement of students as agents of change, parents, teachers, school administrators and mechanisms such as the Student Councils. It will be implemented in collaboration with the MoE to ensure sustainability of skills and tools developed, while maintaining the role of CSOs and stakeholders across the ecological model as partners for prevention.

2. The **Hametin Familia (Strengthening Families) programme** aims to empower parents and caregivers and generate positive changes in their behaviour in Timor-Leste as it relates to positive gender norms. The program is designed around a growing body of research\(^{181}\) that shows how men's positive involvement in caregiving benefits mothers, can prevent violence against women and children within households, and positively impacts family relationships and well-being. The focus of this intervention under the SI in Timor-Leste is to encourage participants and community members to question beliefs and social norms related to rigid gender roles including notions of masculine authority, female subordination and obedience, and specifically men's authority to discipline women and children – as these are strongly linked to the level of abuse.\(^{182}\)

---


Outcome 4 - Quality Services

If relevant government authorities and women’s rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ victims and survivors of VAWG, including IPV/DV, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.1 indicators)

If these deliver quality and coordinated essential services are made available and accessible to women and girls.

If women and girl survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.

Then women and girls who experience violence, including DV/IPV, will increase their use of services and recover from violence.

Because underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

How it works:

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

This will be advanced through:

- Increasing access to formal justice for IPV and GBV-survivors, especially those in rural areas, by:
  - Supporting Mobile Courts as a closer option for formal justice for survivors of GBV from the rural and marginalized groups, considering that there are only four fixed courts in the country. This will include more accessible and survivor-centred case processing in Mobile Courts.
  - Enhancing access to quality information on justice for IPV survivors by scaling up existing Access to Justice clinics (AJCs) and providing Women and Youth Para-legal services. The AJCs provide free legal aid services and facilitate access to justice to vulnerable groups in line with their human rights. The training of women and youth paralegals can empower women and the youth and raise the visibility of their roles as agents of change. The limited budget of the Public Defender will be supported through seed funds to Access to Justice Clinics, which will aim to be institutionalized after SI. Advocacy for State funds will be coordinated with UN Women GRB activities under Pillar 2 and utilize analysis developed under Pillar 5 on data to increase planning and costing skills and results.

- Improving the quality of police facilities to receive survivors by creating short-term safe spaces within the municipal Vulnerable Persons Unit. This will equip, refurbish and/or operationalize rooms available and accessible to IPV-survivors, including persons with disabilities.

- Strengthening accessible and timely essential health services for survivors by conducting cascade training to build capacities of health staff, including related to confidentiality and delivering targeted services for distinct groups of women and girls. This will be complemented by developing supervision capacities and establishing a safe room/space within prioritized health facilities to provide LIVES and other components of essential health service package, monitoring service provision and distributing information on services available for survivors.
• Delivering an empowerment program tailored to the specific needs of adolescent girl survivors and those at heightened risk, following a tailored Life-Skills Based Education model that would also include Parenting Education and financial literacy. This programme will be developed in collaboration with MSSI and CSOs providing support services and place particular attention in working with girls with disabilities, out-of-school, teenage mothers, LBTI+, survivors living in their communities, and other adolescent girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.

• Empowering women with disabilities to advocate and develop capacities of service providers to improve survivor-centred responses and making their services more accessible to target groups. This will involve partnership with an organization of persons with disabilities (DPO) and will be linked also to advocacy for improved policies and inclusive budgeting under Pillars 1 and 2.

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

This will be advanced through:

• Partnering with community-based organizations to conduct community awareness activities on the health impact of GBV - including IPV - and the availability of services, including the health sector and justice sector responses (to be conducted with UNDP).

• Linking the work of the municipal GWG on the NAP GBV obligations for service provision to the administrative posts, a lower level of governance, closer to the survivors. This is a pilot activity linked to the activities on municipal coordination, to support the implementation of prioritized actions in the action plan designed at municipal level (linked with Pillar 2).

• Supporting the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, trade unions and the Association of Women in Business (AEMTL) to develop policies, actions and programmes in support to integration/re-integration of women survivors into the workforce; and in collaboration with MSSI, providing training and supports for women survivors leaving the shelter system, including women with disabilities, through SEFOPE and other relevant organizations.

Signature interventions:

1. Considering the lack of access to justice to the rural areas and those most marginalized, the SI in Timor-Leste will strengthen several models to increase access to justice and rule of law institutions targeting those most left behind. The Mobile Court, the Access to Justice Clinic and the Women and Youth Paralegal Programme will reach rural areas providing free legal aid, awareness raising of the rights of survivors under the current legal framework, and formal justice proceedings. This can increase the options available for survivors to access formal justice, considering there are only four fixed courts in the country. The action will be informed by survivors who have used the justice system on how the mobile courts and the Access to Justice Clinics can better meet their distinct needs, moving away from traditional approaches to formal justice institutions, which do not empower or reflect the experiences of survivors.

2. World of work organizations have a significant role to support women who experience violence to be protected in the workplace and to enable women survivors to get in and/or stay in the work force. In Timor-Leste, these organizations have largely been absent from EVAWG efforts, although emerging work on sexual harassment offers an entry point for SI to expand their engagement. Tailor made skills development and entrepreneurship programmes can play a decisive role in helping women become/remain active in the world of work, hence providing them with economic empowerment opportunities which can be key in enabling them to gain access to work and life in a violence free environment. This will be complemented by the efforts to enhance institutional policies on DV/IPV under Pillar 2.

3. As detailed in the situation analysis, improved health service delivery is crucial to responding to VAWG in Timor-Leste. Under the SI in Timor-Leste this will be achieved by strengthening accessible and timely essential health services for victims/survivors (both by improving infrastructures and building capacities of health staff at all levels) and supporting the health sector to meet its commitments under the NAP GBV. However, this will also be combined with community awareness activities on the impact of GBV - including IPV – on health and the availability of services as part of the strategy to ensure the impact and effectiveness of the multi-media behaviour change prevention campaign, which can contribute to increased demand and creation of more care-seeking behaviour.
Outcome 5 - Data availability and capacities

How it works:

Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government (Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector) 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.

This will be advanced through:

- Improving and socializing the internal case management systems of the Rule of Law institutions for better data analysis and usage to ensure sustainability in future budgeting and service provision. Depending on the preliminary assessment of selected institutions, this activity will aim at creating linkages between RoL institutions’ internal case management systems, an initial step to establishing a coordinated mechanism at the national level that collects service data on VAWG from across sectors.
- Mapping of data and analytical gaps related to GBV in national collection survey instruments, with a revision of the instruments to match with new intended standards related to GBV (with a focus on the DHS DV Module, but also covering Labour Force Survey and other relevant instruments identified during the baseline) and harmonization of the definition of indicators in administrative data sources. This will include increasing access to knowledge on DV data through partnership with the General Directorate of Statistics and support to its data access on its website.

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.

This will be advanced through:

- Providing data literacy training to relevant government institutions and CSOs to increase evidence-based programming, advocacy and policy making.
- Strengthening the capacity of line ministry statistics/SDG and planning Focal Points from NAP GBV institutions to understand and use gender statistics for better NAP GBV monitoring, budgeting and reporting. This will build on the skills developed by the data literacy activity and reach government and civil society (including survivors of VAWG).
Outcome 6 - Strengthening the Women’s Movement

**Outcome:** Women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IP.

**Problem:** Despite the relevance and historic impact of women’s movements and CSOs to advance women’s rights, promote gender equality and support the efforts to EVAWG, these movements and local organizations are under-funded and overly reliant on traditional funding sources that do not meet their core organizational needs. This reduces their ability to meet the needs of diverse women and girls - the primary beneficiaries, limits the organizations’ core capacities (to strategically manage its resources and people) and weakens their ability to deliver on their mission in the most meaningful and impactful way. The breadth of women’s organizations and groups representing civil society in Timor-Leste does not always create space for younger women, women with disabilities, grassroots groups based in rural areas, LBTI activists, informal groups of activists or groups without English or Tetum-speaking skills to be visible within advocacy on gender equality and women’s empowerment. Unconscious bias and power hierarchies based on age and social status limit the transformative potential of gender equality and efforts to end VAWG by members of the women’s movement.

**Solution:** Investing in strengthening CSOs’ institutional capacities on EVAWG programming and creating opportunities for a wider range of national and grassroots CSOs, feminist advocates and activists to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate will be supported by the SI. This will be guided by the principles of inclusivity, diversity and leaving no one behind and will require engaging beyond the usual civil society partners, opening space for critical reflection on existing partnerships and purposefully targeting organizations and groups to ensure that all women and girls, particularly groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, including survivors of VAWG, are represented.

At the same time, the intervention should simultaneously support groups to have wider access to sustainable and diversified funding opportunities, helping these organizations to have the capacity and opportunities to significantly influence and advance greater progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IP, in Timor-Leste.

**Theory of Change**

If women’s organizations, in their diversity, can access core funding (or in-kind/human resources) to sustain their organization to advance gender equality and prevent and respond to VAWG, and organizational development support to strengthen management and transformative approaches to EVAWG starting from within, AND

If traditional donors/development partners facilitate opportunities for women’s organizations to access small but reliable resources to invest in their own organizational growth and to play their roles as advocates, partners and monitors of EVAWG efforts,

Then Women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, will more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending DV/IP, because:

Diverse women’s organizations (including emerging and grassroots groups) will have gained exposure to promising EVAWG practices, and diversified funding opportunities and be better positioned to demonstrate their value as a partner for EVAWG; and

Investors (traditional and non-traditional donors) will have access to a model for supporting core funds to women’s organizations as an impactful means for improving the lives of women and girls to be free from violence and reducing the inequality gap within civil society.
How it works:

**Output 6.1** Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.

This will be advanced through:

- Promoting visibility of VAW experts and evidence-based practices across Timor-Leste by facilitating knowledge-exchange and capacities of CSOs and grassroots organizations – inclusive of the CSOs selected as implementing partners under Pillars 1 to 5, and also a wider range of civil society representatives. This will further strengthen linkages between women's rights groups and DPOs, domestic worker associations, LBT and informal youth and girls' networks and support skills-building and organizational development. A national CSO partner will be engaged to:
  - develop tailored mentoring and accompaniment on reflective practices on power and VAWG, rights-based programme design, M&E, and self-care practices;
  - strengthen existing peer support networks/communities of practice on EVAWG;
  - establish a national EVAWG Forum for: a) improving collaboration and solidarity across diverse groups working on EVAWG, b) documenting promising EVAWG practices (through poster presentations, graphic recording, performance art), including with groups not traditionally working on VAWG (domestic workers, farmers associations, women in business, and men's groups, etc.) and c) raising visibility of CSO support to accountability of service providers in VAW response (monitoring VAWG services, recognizing what is working in responses); and c) sharing lessons learned using virtual (YouTube/Podcasts) and face to face platforms.

**Output 6.2.** Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV.

This will be advanced through:

- Enhancing CSO capacity to design and manage EVAW programmes and access diversified funding for their EVAW efforts. This will involve collaboration with existing women's funds (Mama Cash; Frida; Urgent Action Fund; UNTF VAW, etc.) or an institution with capacity to:
  - deliver technical assistance for emerging CSOs and grassroots groups representing marginalized women and girls, activists and advocates (on transformative leadership, rights-based programme design, monitoring, advocacy, finance, etc.) to increase readiness to access EVAW funds.
  - design and manage small grants for CSOs (on EVAWG M&E practices, self-funding initiatives, transformative leadership, self-care, support for the women’s movement/solidarity, etc.)
  - develop guidelines to support VAWG granting within the Prime Minister's CSO fund;
  - identify the potential for a self-sustaining fund for women’s rights, informed by local organizations: assessing barriers to accessing funds, identifying new mechanisms for sustainable funding, and awareness of regional and global funding on EVAW); and
  - facilitate dialogues with development partners, government and private sector donors for strengthening CSO ownership of EVAWG efforts.

The SI will ensure good practices with CSOs are documented, including the model of capacity development and diversification of funding as an innovative practice for movement strengthening.

**Target groups:**

- **Direct beneficiaries**: Estimation is based on number of personnel from CSOs collaborating through SI across pillars and related stakeholders in knowledge-sharing (including the EVAWG Forum), organizational development support, and CSO beneficiaries. This considers the UN's initial mapping of 30 national CSOs, and 15 international NGOs with dedicated EVAW work (June 2019). This estimates 5-10 community-based organizations have dedicated efforts on EVAWG in targeted municipalities at
sub-national level\textsuperscript{183}. The estimate assumes more women are engaged in CSOs working on EVAWG (80\% women) and beneficiary groups are likely to involve more women than men (60\% women and 40\% men).

- **Indirect beneficiaries:** Considering NGOs and CSOs with dedicated work on gender equality and EVAWG represent less than 10\% of CSOs in Timor-Leste, the indirect estimate considers that beneficiaries of Pillar 6 knowledge-sharing and programming will benefit an estimated 12\% of the women and girls, and 8\% of men and boys across the population.

## Governance

### A. Alignment with SDGs and National development Frameworks

The Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste will actively **contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. This is well-aligned with the Government’s ongoing efforts in the dissemination and implementation process of the Agenda, in coordination with national and local governments, as well as other development partners – which the UN in Timor-Leste has been actively supporting.

This process included establishing an SDG Working Group\textsuperscript{184} tasked to identify ways in which the new global goals of the 2030 Agenda could be harmonized with the SDP and integrated into the VIII Government’s Programme. The SDG Working Group is chaired by the Prime Minister’s Office (the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, which also coordinates the integration of GRB in the State Budget). The Working Group has strong representation from the Ministries and units responsible for planning, budgeting, monitoring and implementation of the SDP – as summarized in the figure below (including the women’s machinery, SEII).

---

\textsuperscript{183} As a broader comparison, as of August 2014, the national NGO Belun registered in its Database over 600 CSOs in the country, with half (321) local NGOs; one-third (209) community-based organizations, 12\% (78) international NGOs; and (17) academic organizations.

\textsuperscript{184} Under Government Resolution 34/2015
Advisory Group for the SDGs has been established, including a few representatives from women’s organizations.

For the Spotlight Initiative, special consideration has been given to the set of priority targets comprising each of the 17 SDGs. Therefore, this Initiative has been defined as a contribution to the different plans and programmes for accomplishing the 2030 targets, not only as it relates to SDG 5 on Gender Equality, but also SDG 3 “Health and Well-Being”, SDG 4 “Quality Education”, SDG 8 “Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all”, SDG 10 “Reduced Inequalities”, SDG 11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, SDG 16 “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions” and SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals.”

The Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste is grounded on the core rallying principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind – by designing interventions that target the most marginalized (rural, poor, disabled) or include groups that face multiple or intersecting forms of discrimination.

The main contributions of the UN and EU Systems in supporting the Government to make progress on the SDGs are reflected in the UN Development Assistance Framework (2015-2020 UNDAF), in the EU Agenda for Change pillars and in the EU Timor-Leste National Indicative Programme (2014-2020) (NIP). The Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste aligns with the four outcomes of the current UNDAF and NIP, with dedicated results areas on social protection and good governance, and indicators related to women’s experiences of gender-based violence. Furthermore, the SI in Timor-Leste is fully aligned with the EU Gender Action Plan, specifically with thematic pillar 1 aiming at “ensuring girls’ and women’s physical and psychological integrity”.

The SI will support the implementation of the Timor-Leste’s National Strategic Plan 2011-2030, which demonstrates the explicit commitment to tackling DV and promoting gender equality. It is also connected to Timor-Leste’s existing international gender equality and human rights obligations as they relate to VAWG. In particular, during the Programme design process, the key national legal and policy frameworks to EVAWG (including the Law against Domestic Violence, the Penal Code, the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence 2017-2021, the National Action Plan for Children 2016-2020 and National Youth Policy) were thoroughly reviewed and provided the basis for programming. The Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste will therefore complement and reinforce existing Government efforts, contributing to greater sustainability of contributions in advancing these national frameworks.

**Governance arrangements**

As the highest governance structure for the Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste, the Country Programme Steering Committee (CP-SC) will be tasked with providing strategic leadership and oversight to the Programme. The CP-SC will have the authority to make decisions that are in accordance with the objectives, approach and scope of the programme once the Spotlight Initiative Timor-Leste Programme Document is approved.

The CP-SC is expected to make key Programme decisions, guide the implementing partners and responsible parties in the execution of the Programme, and ensure effective oversight through review of, and feedback to strategic programme documents (for example, Annual Workplans, Evaluation Management Responses, and potential revisions of the Programme Document, as relevant).

The specific roles and responsibilities of the CP-SC will be validated through further consultation during programme design, under the following guiding principles:

- Ensuring accountability, effective management and implementation of the SI through proper communication and coordination, in alignment with Timor-Leste’s priorities and considering UNDAF and European Union’s pillars and priorities.
- Approving annual work plans, reviewing output level results and adjusting implementation with the aim of ensuring maximum programmatic impact.
- Reviewing and approving periodic and annual joint programme narrative reports submitted by the technical team.
- Approving programmatic or budgetary programme revisions within the limits of the approved programme document by the Operational Steering Committee.
- Reviewing risk management strategies and ensuring the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks.
- Managing stakeholder relationships at country level.

The composition of the CP-SC (summarized in the diagram below) has been discussed with the PMO and SEII following the submission of the CPD V1. The proposed membership leverages Government institutions that oversee State priority setting, planning and budgeting, inter-governmental and SDG issues, as well as the technical agencies involved in the NAP GBV to ensure the SI contributes to a whole-of-government approach to ending VAWG that also directly contributes to existing national commitments and the Inter-Ministerial NAP GBV Coordination mechanism. As such, the CP-SC will involve representation of key EU-UN stakeholders, Governmental partners and civil society as below:

1. UN Resident Coordinator (co-chair)
2. Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion (SEII) (co-chair), as proposed by the Prime Minister, with the coordination role and leadership of the NAP GBV
3. European Union Ambassador to Timor-Leste (or representative)
4. Chief of Cabinet from the Office of the Prime Minister (or representative)
5. Director General from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or representative)
6. Director General from Ministry of State Administration (or representative)
7. Director General from the Ministry of Finance (or representative)
8. Director General from Ministry of Justice (or representative)
9. Director General from Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (or representative)
10. Municipal Authority Bobonaro (non-transferable to a representative)
11. Municipal Authority Ermera (non-transferable to a representative)
12. Municipal Authority Viqueque (non-transferable to a representative)
13. Head of Office from UN Women (or representative)
14. Country Representative of UNDP (or representative)
15. Country Representative of UNICEF (or representative)
16. Country Representative of UNFPA (or representative)
17. Country Representative of ILO (or representative)
18. Civil Society National Reference Group representative nominated by the CS Reference Group
19. Civil Society National Reference Group representative nominated by the CS Reference Group
20. Civil Society National Reference Group representative nominated by the CS Reference Group
21. Civil Society National Reference Group representative nominated by the CS Reference Group

As the Ministry of State Administration oversees the Municipal Authorities that will be included in the CP-SC (Bobonaro, Ermera, Viqueque), the four representatives will have a combined vote in the event that a consensus on decisions is not possible within the CP-SC. In addition, other stakeholders may be invited to participate in meetings related to planning, deliberation and monitoring roles of the Committee. This includes relevant development partners, representatives from academic/research institutions, local communities and/or the private sector.

Any changes made to the structure will ensure that civil society has a 20 per cent representation on the CP-SC (with the necessary adjustment to the number of representatives from the CS-NRG).

185 The role that the CS-NRG will have in the CP-SC is detailed in section Error! Reference source not found.
Spotlight Initiative Governance Structure Timor-Leste

Steering Committee
- Country Programme
- Steering Committee (Chaired by SEII – as chair of Inter-Ministerial NAP GBV Commission, RC)
- Members: EU Ambassador, RUNOs, Govt (PMO, MoE, MFA, MNEC, MSSI, MoLJ), Municipal Authority Presidents (Bobonaro, VCQ, Ermera), Reps from CS-NRG;

CS-NRG (members list attached when selected)
- Provide advice in design and implementation
- Insights on trends and needs
- Connection with women's movement
- Ensure partners align to National Programme objectives

Resident Coordinator
- Overall accountability and leadership with Govt & EU Delegation
- Co-Chair of SI Steering Committee
- Co-Chair of the CS Reference Group

SI Technical Coherence Coordination (UN Women)

Communications Task Force (UNICEF)
Finance Task Force (UNDP)
M&E Task Force (UNFPA)

Responsible UN Organizations (RUNOs):
- UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO

Associated Agencies (HRAJ, WHO, IOM)

EU Delegation in Timor-Leste
Collaboration and Monitoring

Technical Secretariat for Steering Committee (RCO, SEII, others TBD)

Resident Coordinator's Office
- Overall Coordination
- SI Communications & Reporting
- Converse Steering Committee and CS Reference Group

UN Gender Theme Group (UN Women Chair, UNFPA Co-Chair)
- Co-Chair CS Reference Group
- Technical leadership and guidance
- Coordination of implementation
- Programmatic coherence and meaningful results
The CP-SC will be co-chaired by the Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion and the UN Resident Coordinator. It will operate as a sub-group of the existing Inter-Ministerial NAP GBV Commission (Chaired by SEII), which was established by Council of Minister Resolution and aligns to the Prime Minister’s Office request to use and align SI to existing mechanisms rather than creating new mechanisms. This will ensure stronger functionality of the Inter-Ministerial NAP GBV Commission, with reporting from the SC to the wider Inter-Ministerial Commission and subsequently to the Council of Ministers. The Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee will be formally invited upon submission of the Final CPD.

**Secretariat**

The CP-SC operation will be supported by a Technical Secretariat, involving staff and coordination from the Offices of the UN Resident Coordinator and SEII, and related Spotlight partners. The details of the Technical Secretariat will be defined by the submission of the Final CPD.

**Frequency of Meetings**

The SC will meet bi-annually at the highest representation to review progress and discuss overall strategy of the SI in Timor-Leste. Senior technical representatives delegated by the high-level SC members will meet at least twice a year to discuss progress on implementation, review opportunities and risks, and prepare for the annual SC meeting.

The **Resident Coordinator** (RC) is responsible for overall programme performance and accountability of the Spotlight Initiative Timor-Leste, providing leadership and interacting with the highest Government authorities, the EU representative and other related partners. The RC has the final decision-making authority within the UN and is responsible for the overall strategic direction and oversight of the SI Count\(^{186}\) (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 the EU and other relevant partners and stakeholders.

The **RC and the Heads of UN Recipient Organisations** (RUNOs), which are (UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP and ILO) are jointly accountable to the Government and the people of Timor-Leste for the delivery of strategic results of the Country Programme. The Heads of RUNOs are accountable to the RC. The RC will convene a meeting of the Heads of RUNOs quarterly to periodically review the progress of Country Programme implementation, provide feedback, discuss and agree on issues that require strategic decision-making. In addition to the Country Programme Steering Committee, communications and regular field monitoring visits, the Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste will also introduce beneficiary feedback mechanisms to ensure accountability.

The RC entrusts the programmatic and technical coherence and programmatic coordination of the Country Programme planning, implementation, monitoring and review to the UN Women Head of Office, as Technical Coherence Agency and the UN Chair of the Timor-Leste Gender Theme Group (GTG). This will be supported by UNFPA as Co-Chair of the GTG. The UN Women Head of Office provides day-to-day oversight to the **Technical Coordination Unit**, which is accountable to the RC and the Heads of RUNOs.

---

\(^{186}\) These functions include: a) strategically managing the Initiative and its oversight; b) approving the Programme Document and confirming selected RUNOs, programme partners and associated agencies; c) facilitating collaboration among UN agencies, governmental authorities and EU Delegation for Initiative implementation; d) overseeing the progress of Initiative implementation; e) approving periodic reports, as well as budget revisions and funding reallocation, in accordance with Spotlight Initiative’s TOR and Operational Manual; f) intervening in the resolution of conflicts which may arise out of coordination between the Recipient Agencies; g) intervening in the resolution of conflicts which may arise between institutional counterparts, in the event they may not be solved by the Country-level Steering Committee; and h) leading efforts to mobilize additional resources.
Spotlight Initiative Staffing Structure Timor-Leste

Resident Coordinator:
Coordinator (RCO-funded)
Communications Coordinator (RCO-funded)

Overall Coordination and Oversight

SI Technical Unit (co-located)
Technical Coherence EVAW Specialist (UN Women); RUNO National Officers (UNW, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO); International Finance UNV (UNDP); International Monitoring & Evaluation UNV (UNFPA)

Technical Coherence, M&E, and coordination of joint delivery

RUNO implementation/leverage agency expertise

UN Women (Programme Assistant)
UNDP (Programme Assistant)
UNICEF (Programme Assistant)
UNFPA (Programme Assistant)
ILO (Programme Assistant)
VANUATU

Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, IOM

Programme Partner(s):
UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners: UN WOMEN (Strategic Programme Partner)

Government and commissions

- Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination
- Prime Minister’s Office
- Ministry of Justice and Community Services
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education and Training
- National Disaster Management Office
- Vanuatu Skills Partnership Programme
- Ministry of Youth and Sport
- Vanuatu National Statistics Office
- National Human Rights Institute
- Department of Labour
- Judiciary – Office of Public Prosecutions Police
- Department of Women’s Affairs


Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): Port Vila, extending to all provinces, especially rural and remote locations

Programme Description: The Spotlight Initiative in Vanuatu is focused on working in line with a comprehensive approach across all six pillars of the Global Spotlight program. Actions under Pillar 1 (Laws and policies) will focus on support to MJCS to coordinate with relevant ministries and agencies in the review and development of legislation and policies on GBV response and Prevention and the development, A victims’ Charter to document victims’ rights and the responsibilities of services, to both prevent and respond to violence against women and children.

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

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

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

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

Phase I:
Total EU contribution: USD 2,475,000
Total UN Agency contributions: USD 310,042

Phase II:
Estimated EU contribution: USD 1,060,714

---

See Country Programme Development guidance for a definition of UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners.
**Estimated No. of Beneficiaries** (Please explain the methodology used for estimation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>25,652</td>
<td>147,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>15,200</td>
<td>15,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1,208</td>
<td>152,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>15,050</td>
<td>15,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,110</strong></td>
<td><strong>330,842</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Programme Strategy**

**Pillar 1 – Laws and policies**

**Theory of change**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Pillar 2 - Institutions**

**Theory of Change**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Pillar 3 – Prevention**

**Theory of Change**

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

The Pacific Partnership has a strong focus on education and primary prevention, as well as relevant references to sports, working with men and boys and community mobilisation. Moreover, significant support is provided through SPC to the Education sector. Therefore, to ensure complementarity, the Spotlight Initiative will focus on youth-based prevention strategies based on the socio-ecological model with a focus on community, school community and students and young people aged 12-18. The Pacific Partnership will be focused on standard setting in Prevention and Spotlight agencies will closely engage with and learn from one another as well as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community who also focuses on youth-based programming, and currently implement programmes focused on the Education sector. Youth-focused prevention is a key component of the Spotlight Regional Programme and the Regional Programme will convene learning forums. This Pillar also focuses on engaging the private sector through work with the Pacific Labour Mobility Scheme.
Output 3.1 National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings.

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

Activity 3.1.2 Strengthen in-school FLE delivery in Vanuatu as per International Guidance\(^{188}\) aimed at curriculum review, teachers training and resources development, M&E system and policy climate supportive of FLE, in coordination with ongoing SPC programmes. MOET is the main partner in addition to CSOs and NGOs already delivering community-based FLE as well as SPC through their ongoing support to the education sector. In the inception phase, national stakeholder consultations to advocate for FLE concepts and related indicators to be embedded in national curriculum and national policies. Following consultation in-service teacher training on FLE curriculum will be extended to ensure coverage of all schools. Efforts will be made to avoid different approaches and methodologies across the region and ensure best practices can be used for regional endorsement.

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

Regional Output 3.2 Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.

Activity 3.2.1 Community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family, with a focus on ending discrimination and violence against women and girls. The approach consists of having trained facilitators engage with communities, in particular parents/caregivers, in a dialogue around child development, gender equality, harmful practices, prevention and response to violence against girls and child protection concerns and positive

parenting skills. It involves a revision of existing child protection community facilitation package to add gender equality and non-violent relationships in the family, including IPV, school and community, as well as to strengthen parenting skills in relation to adolescents. This is followed by the orientation of provincial and area council authorities and community leaders on the programme and training of community facilitators and managers.

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

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

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

**Pillar 4 – Services**

**Theory of Change**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Activity 4.2.1** Increased capacity of Village Health Workers to support survivors of violence

This includes the development and roll out of community mobilisation training models to support increase help seeking behaviour among rural and remote women and girls, led by Village Health workers. Handbooks will be created and job aids to assist Village Health Workers in safe and effective responses. This activity is also focused on frontline workers around access to justice and providing community members with materials to understand legal rights and processes.
Pillar 5 - Data

Theory of Change

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

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

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

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

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

Activity 5.1.2 Strengthen ethical collection of prevalence data. Technical assistance will be provided to design and implement Support Plans\textsuperscript{189} in line with WHO best practice standards. Counsellors will be trained and deployed during the data collection phase to ensure adequate support for respondents on GBV/IPV module where required. Support will be provided training for the field staff (interviewers and supervisors as well as the VNSO), for proper monitoring and supervision during the field work.

\textsuperscript{189} A Support Plan is a central and key component of a prevalence survey. It is a tool used during GBV prevalence surveys which provide all enumerators with an understanding of where and how to safely refer any interviewees who disclose violence during the course of the survey.
Output 5.2 Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including IPV/DV, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making

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

Pillar 6 – Women’s Movement and CSOs

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

The Spotlight consultation heard that there are difficulties for NGOs and CSOs when being funded through UN agencies, due to lengthy delays in UN systems. Ideally, an NGO/CSO mechanism would be identified for a more direct process. In the absence of a high-functioning NGO/CSO peak body, one NGO/CSO identified by the stakeholders, could become the conduit for funding and reporting back to Spotlight. The selection criteria for grants will be decided in collaboration with the CSO Reference Group. Output 6.3 Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including IPV/DV

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

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

Alignment with SDGs and National Development Frameworks

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

The Spotlight Initiative will directly contribute to the achievement of SDG 5.2 and 5.3 on ending all violence against women and girls. The planned activities under Pillar 1 and 2 contribute to SDG 16.1, 16.2 and 16.3 through a focus on addressing gaps in GBV prevention and response policies and laws and strengthening institutions to be effective at implementing these polices and laws. The work under Pillar 4 will contribution to SDG 3.6 by strengthening the linkages between SRH services and VAWG services.

In addition, through the scaling up of violence prevention work and with local civil society and government institutions under Pillars 1, 2 and 3, it will contribute to the advancement of gender equality norms and attitudes which are central to the achievement of all the other SDGs. The SDG principle of ‘leaving no one behind and helping first those furthest behind’ also guides the Vanuatu Spotlight initiative by focusing on the specific needs of the most vulnerable women affected by intimate partner or domestic violence. These include girls, single mothers, people of diverse gender identities and women with disabilities or living in rural and remote areas.

The Spotlight Initiative also contributes to the goals of the Vanuatu NSDP, including society pillars four (Social Inclusion), five (Security, Peace and Justice) and six (Strong and Effective Institutions). In particular, the Spotlight Initiative directly supports several policy objectives under Pillar 4:

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

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

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

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

The following members will be part of Country-Level Programme Committees, ensuring a manageable size to permit efficient decision making:
• The EU Delegate
• UN Resident Coordinator
• Government and participating national organizations (MJCS (including DWA) MOET, MJCS, MOH)
• Recipient United Nations Organizations (TBC). NB: UN Women act as the link to the Pacific Partnership Program
• minimum of 20% representation of women’s civil society organizations/networks with a strong track record of working on EVAWG nominated from the National Civil Society Reference Group

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

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

The main task of the Country-Level Programme Committee will be to guide and oversee the implementation of the Spotlight Country Programme by fulfilling the following roles and responsibilities:
• Ensure proper communication and coordination on the Spotlight initiative at the country level and support a participatory implementation of the country-level programme, in alignment with national priorities, agreed United Nations strategic programming frameworks (UNDAF), and European Union priorities.
• Approve programme annual work plans, review output level results, adjust implementation set-up.
• Review and approve periodic and annual joint programme narrative reports submitted by recipient United Nations organizations.
• Approve any programmatic or budgetary (revisions of less than 25 per cent of the value of the budget) programme revisions within the limits of the approved programme document by the Operational Steering Committee.
• Review risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks.
• Manage stakeholder relationships at the country level.
The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) is responsible for the overall co-ordination, strategic direction and oversight of the Spotlight Initiative for the Vanuatu Country Programme, including its planning, implementation, communication, monitoring and review, as well as facilitation of collaboration amongst all stakeholders. The RC will draw on the technical expertise of the UN Recipient Organisations. The RC is accountable to the UN Deputy Secretary-General for the overall design, set-up, implementation and reporting on the Country Programme, including to the EU Delegate (based in Suva) and ensuring national ownership at the highest level, sustainability of results, complementing resource mobilization and broad engagement with relevant partners and stakeholders.

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

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

**Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):** UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM

**Programme Partner(s):**

UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners:

**Government/Intergovernmental organisations:** Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, The Pacific Community Regional Rights Resource Team (SPC RRRT)

NGOs, CSOs TBD

**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

**Multi-Country Focus:** Fiji, Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands

**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.

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 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase I:</th>
<th>Total EU contribution: USD 4,125,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total UN Agency Contributions: USD 459,111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Phase II: | Estimated EU contribution: USD 1,767,857 (To be approved) |
## Indicative Investment Distribution

### Indicative Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>1485</td>
<td>659,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1,465</td>
<td>122,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>104,920</td>
<td>1,621,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Investment by Pillar

- **Outcome 1**: 23%
- **Outcome 2**: 40%
- **Outcome 5**: 26%

### Investment by Agency

- UN Women: 32%
- UNFPA: 28%
- UNICEF: 16%
- UNDP: 19%
- IOM: 5%

### Distribution of Programme Outcome Costs vs Programme Management Costs

- Programme Outcome: 82%
- PMC+RCO: 18%
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 extent 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. 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

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

Focus of support and signature interventions
Regional Working Group priorities include, the need for member countries\textsuperscript{191} 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 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.

\textsuperscript{191} Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
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.

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.

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 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 though 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 are 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.

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.

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/IPC, 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.

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.

Focus of support and signature interventions

Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government192 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

192 Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector
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.

**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](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.

**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. 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 2018-2030\(^{194}\) 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.\(^{195}\) 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.\(^{196}\)

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 to 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.

**Governance Arrangements**

The regional component will be overseen and guided by the multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee and will include representatives of relevant regional entities, the EU Delegation and 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.

The multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee will ensure coherence with existing regional structures, including with 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 Spotlight Regional Steering Committee. The Regional Steering Committee will be chaired by the Resident Coordinator and a high-level representative from PIFS and include representatives of the EU Delegation who will play an active role in the Steering Committee preparation, deliberations and decisions. 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 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.