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**UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women**

**Narrative Report Template for Civil Society Organizations and Government Grantees**

The Narrative Report section of Progress/Annual/Final Report consists of fourteen (14) sub-sections listed in the table below.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.**  | **Narrative Report Sub-sections**  | **Progress Report**  | **Annual Report**  | **Final Report**  |
| 3.1 | Project Context  | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 3.2 | Progress Summary  | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 3.3 | Lessons Learned  | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 3.4 | Innovative Methodology  | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 3.5 | Existing Methodology  | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 3.6 | Issues and Challenges  | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 3.7 | Next Steps  | **X** | **X** |  |
| 3.8 | Sustainability  |  | **X** | **X** |
| 3.9 | Voices from the field (optional) | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 3.10 | Knowledge and Communication Products  | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 3.11 | Photos  | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 3.12 | Awards, special recognition and/or media coverage  | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 3.13 | Annexes: supporting documents (optional) | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 3.14 | List of acronyms | **X** | **X** | **X** |

Please note that section **3.7 Next Steps** is applicable to Progress Report and Annual Report only, while section **3.8 Sustainability** is applicable to Annual Report and Final Report only.

### Basic Project Information

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| --- | --- |
| Name of Administrative Agent  | UNDP |
| Name of Coordinating Agent  | UN Women |
| Name of Participating Agencies  | UNFPA (UNICEF and WHO)  |
| Project Title | Keeping the Promise in the Solomon Islands: From Policy to Action |
| Countries of Implementation  | Solomon Islands |
| Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy) | 01/01/2015 |
| Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)  | 31/12/2017 |
| Total Grant Approved (USD) | 619,069 |
| Total Grant Received to date (USD)  | 619,069 |
| Type of Report (Annual or Final Report)  | Final Report  |
| Reporting Period (dd/mm/yyyy – dd/mm/yyyy)  | 1/01/2015 – 31/12/2017 |

### 3.1 Project context

* + Please provide a short description of any change in context during the reporting period, specifically linked to the project. (Maximum 1,500 words)

The UNTF and UN-SIG JP on EVAWG presented a key opportunity to build on existing achievements to strengthen EVAWG policies and to strengthen the multi-sectoral response to VAWG and the quality of services provided to VAWG survivors. Over the course of the three-year project period (1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017), there were numerous contextual changes that impacted the project as briefly describe below.

**Launch and Implementation of the Family Protection Act (FPA) 2014.** In 2015, the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs (MJLA) and MWYCFA established a Coordination Team that played a role in bringing all stakeholders and key implementing partners together to establish priority activities that need to take place before the FPA commences. An Information, Education and Communications (IEC) Committee was also set up to ensure stakeholders use accurate and consistent messaging, and families and communities are aware of and able to use the FPA for their protection and the prevention of family/domestic violence; however, the degree to which it functioned is unknown.

In April 2016, the FPA 2014 was launched and enforcement began. The FPA 2014 sets out a comprehensive framework for institutional responses to family/domestic violence in Solomon Islands. In 2015 and 2016, all police officers in the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) were trained by the RSIPF Domestic Violence Unit to understand the FPA and their roles and responsibilities under the guise of the FPA, including enforcement of the FPA. In 2015 and 2016, the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) also facilitated a training of trainers on gender and human rights with support from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community Regional Rights Resource Team (SPC RRRT). By 2017, the majority of key stakeholders and relevant ministries had received some training on the FPA. In addition, the police were registering an increased number of domestic violence incidents and they were issuing PSNs demonstrating there was increased protection and support for VAWG survivors. The MWYCFA and RSIPF had also been conducting awareness-raising sessions on the FPA in communities, and CSO service providers were using social media to deliver awareness-raising messaging related to the FPA.

The 2015 and 2016 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence in Solomon Islands were also used to focus attention on the FPA 2014 (Refer to: <http://www.solomonstarnews.com/features/women/9015-event-to-advocate-fpa-2014-commencement>), and highlighted that the SIG is enforcing the FPA and ensures all key implementers of the FPA have the relevant training to be able to effectively respond to family/domestic violence, which includes, but is not limited to VAWG. To further maximize coverage, information on family violence and the FPA 2014 has been disseminated through the Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation (SIBC) in the form of short messages and a talk-back shows. The SIBC is the only radio station with nationwide coverage. Information on the FPA 2014 was also disseminated in Honiara and the provinces by civil society organisations (CSOs) and the SIG.

In 2017, the EVAWG Task Force was re-established by the MWYCFA to facilitate implementation and of EVAWG policies and monitor their implementation, including the FPA. In 2016 and 2017, to varying degrees, relevant Ministries have focused on developing sectoral plans that prioritize implementation of the EVAW Policy and the FPA.

**A Penal Code Amendment to the Sexual Offenses Bill.** In May 2016, Parliament passed the Penal Code Amendment to the Sexual Offences. The Sexual Offences Bill revises and updates the current sexual offences in the Penal Code in accordance with recommendations made by the Law Reform Commission of the MJLA in its Interim Report on Sexual Offences-Sentencing 2011, and Second Interim Report Sexual Offences in 2013. The recommendations cover the following offences: rape, sexual abuse of persons with significant disability, indecent assault, incest, sexual intercourse with a child, indecent touching of a child, sexual abuse of child age 15 to 18, persistent abuse of a child, commercial sexual exploitation of children, and child sexual exploitation material.

**Review of the National Policy on Eliminating Violence against Women (EVAW Policy) and related National Action Plan (NAP).** The EVAW Policy 2010- 2016 was reviewed and a revised EVAW Policy 2016- 2020 was drafted in 2016 and finalized in 2017. The EVAW Policy 2016- 2020 focuses on ensuring multi-sectoral efforts to address VAWG that are in line with the Gender Equality and Women’s Development (GEWD) Policy 2016-2018; particularly, two key GEWD Policy outcomes: 1) To enhance the coordination, implementation, and monitoring of the National EVAW Policy and the FPA 2014; and 2) To enhance support for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and extend quality services to rural areas.

As part of the drafting of the EVAW Policy 2016-2020, the MWYCFA hosted a series of consultations with Gender Focal Points (GFPs), Provincial Focal Points (PFPs), and members of the re-established EVAW National Task Force (i.e., the monitoring body of the EVAW Policy). UN Women supported three in-country missions in 2016 and 2017 of an international consultant to support the MWYCFA and the EVAW Task Force to review and revise the EVAW Policy. Through the process consultations were held with a total of 300 government officials and representatives from the MWYCFA, Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF), Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Public Solicitors Office, and the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (MEHRD), as well as NGO representatives (i.e., Women’s Rights Action Network, Christian Care Centre, and Vois Blong Mere), development partners on EVAWG (i.e., UN agencies, INGOs, Australian DFAT, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, World Bank), and private sector representatives (i.e., Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil Ltd).

**Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) restructuring to support a National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020.** In 2016, the MHMS was in the first year of implementing the National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020. That same year, the MHMS initiated restructuring of its GBV-response resources, which impacted the coordination of the SAFENET Referral Network. The SAFENET Coordinator was assigned the position of MHMS GBV Coordinator and tasked with developing a new unit to be called GBV Unit. Under this newly proposed structure, the GBV Coordinator would report directly to the MHMS Under-Secretary, affording the GBV Coordinator more influence in decision-making and most importantly, in mobilising resources for deployment across the country on planned priority EVAWG activities. This restructuring significantly eroded the Coordinator’s time to coordinate the SAFENET Referral Network. In 2017, discussions were underway within SIG Ministries to house the SAFENET Referral Network and the SAFENTE Coordinator position outside of the MHMS and in the MWYFCA; UN-SIG JP partners were part of this discussion. In 2017, the decision to relocate the SAFENET Referral Network was confirmed by SAFENET members, but the decision has yet to be confirmed by the SIG.

In 2016, Australian DFAT, under its Health Sector Improvement Program III (HISP III), supported the rollout of health services for VAWG survivors to the provinces, based upon lessons from the model piloted by Seif Ples. Seif Ples is a service provider that offers 24-hour protection and support to VAWG survivors, including rape kits and emergency contraceptives, and operates a support hotline. Seif Ples was a partnership between the Honiara City Council, the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force, and the MHMS. Priorities for Australian DFAT were the WHO-supported *Guidelines for Minimum Standards of Management of Care for Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence* Clinical Guidelines and early work on developing a National Counselling Framework by the MWYCFA.

**New legislative and policy developments.** There were three new legislative and policy developments in Solomon Islands in 2016; however, they were external to the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG, but relevant to the progress of the programme goals. These include:

Child and Welfare Bill– The new Child and Welfare Bill was passed by SIG Cabinet in 2016, and was passed by the Parliament in February 2017. The Child and Welfare Bill will impact the role of the SAFENET Coordinator and SAFENET Referral Network; these implications will need to be considered in light of recent discussions to move coordination responsibilities for the SAFENET Referral Network to the MWYCFA. This proposed change would benefit coordination of services for VAWG survivors as the MWYCFA can ensure alignment with new legislative and policy changes, such as the FPA 2014 and the Child and Welfare Bill.

**Reporting of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).** In October 2015, Solomon Islands completed its second cycle reporting under the UPR. An information paper together with the final draft was submitted to Cabinet in late September, 2015. A series of consultations took place and a UPR report was drafted; key human rights issues addressed in the UPR and CEDAW reports addressed high rates of VAWG and related to the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) response. The final report was submitted by the SIG in Geneva in October 2015. A delegation travelled to Geneva in January 2016, for the 2nd Cycle. By 2016, some progress was made implementing two of UPR recommendations, particularly reform of the Penal Code Related to Sexual Offenses and implementation of the FPA. Also the collection of VAWG administrative data, a CEDAW recommendation was implemented with support from the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG.

**VAWG Administrative Data Collection and Reporting.** When the UNTF proposal was written it was envisioned the World Bank funded referral tracking database would be developed and utilized by SAFENET to track referrals of cases through the referral system; however, given funding challenges and other delays the referral tracking database was never developed. Given this limitation, steps were taken to develop a *Self-Report VAWG Administrative Data Collection Form* that SAFENET member organizations/agencies and Seif Ples would complete and submit to the SAFENET Coordinator on a regular basis. This *Self-Report VAWG Administrative Data Collection Form* was an M&E tool that allowed the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG to effectively collect, compile, analyse and report on monthly VAWG administrative data from multiple service providing agencies/organizations in and around Honiara, including the three CSO service providers, the SWD, the eight health clinics and IHMS, the RSIPF Domestic Violence Unit and Sexual Violence Unit, and the PSO. Monthly VAWG administrative data that was collected was extensive, including:

* Number of hotline class related to VAWG and by type of caller
* Number of women and girls accessing VAWG services and by type of VAWG and service provider
* Number of women and girls accessing shelter for VAWG and by type of VAWG and service provider
* Number of domestic violence incidents registered by the police in Honiara and by province
* Number of PSNs issued by the police in Honiara and by province
* Number of sexual violence cases handlined by the Sexual Assault/Rape Unit and by type of sexual violence
* Number of sexual violence victims handlined by the Sexual Assault/Rape Unit by gender and age grouping
* Number of restraining orders issued to VAWG survivors
* Number of women and girls who sought medical care for VAWG-related injuries by type of VAWG and health clinic
* Number of VAWG survivors referred to/from agencies/organisations/centres.

In Solomon Islands, this was the first attempt to collect and compile VAWG administrative data from SAFENET members, and it was recognized by SAFENET members as a significant accomplishment. All monthly longitudinal VAWG administrative data was charted and explained in the baseline, midline and endline reports for the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG. In the endline report, monthly longitudinal data was presented in charts to reveal differences in data (reporting and registration) for before and after the launch of the FPA in April 2016. The endline report also includes calculations and reporting on the increases and decreases in annual numbers.

**Essential Services Package (ESP)**.In early 2016, UN Women obtained approval for piloting the *Global Guidelines on Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence* in Solomon Islands as a three-year project (2017-2019). The ESP pilot project will be guided by a UN-SIG JP on ESP and will implement activities targeting critical gaps in the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG. The ESP pilot project will aim to ensure that VAWG survivors will have greater access to protection and assistance through effective implementation of EVAWG policies and by enhancing the quality of multi-sectoral service delivery, including a case management framework and formal referral system. The priority activities of the ESP pilot project have been informed by an extensive consultation process with a broad range of government bodies and agencies, international organizations, non-governmental and civil society organizations, and development agencies. The planning process involved a gender-focused review of the health sector, a review of the SAFENET Referral Network including all frontline service providers, and discussions with partners from police and justice system agencies. Some of the key activities of the ESP pilot project will include: production of improved information, education and communications (IEC) materials that will increase the SAFENET Referral Network’s reach and accountability of delivery of services to communities; support for awareness-raising priorities of the government on the FPA 2014; and, delivery of an essential set of services to VAWG survivors. Capacity building through the ESP pilot project will be by targeted technical support and mentoring to improve processes supporting the provision of coordinated, essential services and minimum standards and quality, survivor-centred responses to VAWG.

### 3.2 Progress summary

* + What progress has the project made during the reporting period towards achieving the outcome(s) and the project goal? For whom (specific beneficiaries)? How? Provide concrete evidence if possible. Feel free to include large successes, as well as unexpected and/or incremental changes. (Maximum 1,500 words)

During the three-year project period, the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG focused on supporting implementation of the EVAW policies, including the launch and implementation of the FPA 2014, and implementing UN Trust Fund-supported activities under each of the two outcomes and related outputs outlined in the work plan, along with collecting monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data.

**Outcome 1 was focused on strengthening and implementing national policy frameworks on EVAWG to support a comprehensive multi-sectoral response strategy**. There were also two outputs related to Outcome 1, including: Output 1.1 that more key government agencies would have implemented new and/or improved work plans or programmes for implementing key policies related to VAWG; and Output 1.2 that there would be an effective task force and results framework in place to monitor progress on EVAWG and key government agencies and partners, including Gender Foal Points (GFPs), would understand their role in monitoring progress on EVAWG and preventing and responding to VAWG.

In keeping with Output 1.1, during the three-year project period, UN-SIG JP members engaged in and made progress on three key activities:

1. UN Women provided technical assistance to support the MWYCFA to review and revise the EVAW Policy and NAP and to improve the monitoring of the implementation of the new EVAW Policy 2016-2020 based upon lessons learned from the previous EVAW Policy. As part of the review and revision process, consultations were held with stakeholders in Honiara and in two provinces to ensure a wide range of feedback. Priorities recommended for the new EVAW Policy 2016-2020, included a specific focus on women and girls living with disabilities, and improving coordination to enable access to VAWG services in rural areas and the provinces. Consultations also highlighted that consistency in messaging by EVAWG partners is important, as are activities to raise awareness on the FPA 2014, as opposed to only focusing on how provisions of the FPA 2014 are applied by the police, health workers, and social service providers. The revised EVAW Policy 2016-2020 was finalized in the 4th Quarter of 2016, and approved by the Cabinet in 2017. The EVAW Policy 2016-2020 highlights five priority outcome areas: 1) prevent VAWG; 2) strengthen legal frameworks, law enforcement, and the justice system; 3) strengthen and improve protective, social, and support services; 4) rehabilitate and hold perpetrators accountable; and, 5) develop national commitments and coordinate services.
2. UN women provided technical assistance for the implementation of the FPA and EVAWG policies with a focus on training key policy and decision-makers, and programme managers. In August 2017, the MWYCFA trained MWYCFA staff, EVAW Task Force members, and Gender Focal Points (GFPs) on the EVAW Policy 2016-2020, including the monitoring framework for implementation of the EVAW Policy and NAP, and the FPA. The MWYCFA faced significant challenges getting information from the various ministries and departments about their annual work plans in relation to implementing the EVAW Policy and related NAP, and the FPA 2014. Moreover, it was not until 2017 that the EVAW Policy 2016- 2020 was endorsed by the Cabinet. At the end of the project period, relevant ministries and departments had yet to communicate to the MWYCFA their efforts to adopt or implement gender aware or gender mainstreaming policies, as gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting was not fully understood, nor were resources adequately allocated for it to happen at meaningful levels.
3. UN Women provided technical assistance to support the SIG for the advancement of implementing UPR and CEDAW recommendations related to EVAWG and monitoring their implementation. In 2016, the Solomon Islands National Advisory Committee on CEDAW (SINACC) was hosted by the MWYCFA with support of a UN-SIG JP on EVAWG-funded local technical consultant. The meeting was funded by the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG. The SINACC was attended by 16 government officials from the Prime Minister’s Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), MHMS, Ministry of Lands and Housing (MLH), MEHRD, and the Office of Commissioner of the RSIFP. The SINACC endorsed reporting the following progress:
* Adoption of a new Federal Constitution, including provisions of equality between men and women; there is a 2017 projected time frame for the final draft with ratification and adoption by 2018). Worthy of specific mention is Clause 19 (1) and (2) which provide for equality between men and women, and a specific prohibition of ‘direct and ‘indirect’ discrimination. Also, Clause 19 (3) prohibits multiple and intersecting discrimination, and sanctions for discrimination. Finally, Clause 49 (5) and (6) outlines to protect or advance the National Human Rights Commission, and Clause 198 (3) outlines investigation for government and persons in other spheres that discriminate.
* Development of measures to ensure that police respond to and investigate complaints regarding VAWG, including the development of the RSIPF Zero Tolerance Policy, Sexual Assault Investigation Policy, Family Violence Policy, Standard Operating Procedures, and Crime Prevention Strategy 2017-2020.
* Adoption of the Second Chance Education Policy. The MEHRD put forth: 1) the SITESA Bill and School Education Bill; 2) the Education Strategic Framework 2016-2030, referencing long term goals for action and efforts to address gender equality; 3) the National Disability Inclusive Education Policy 2016-2020; 4) the Strategic Support Unit which conducts research and data collection on early school leaving (ESL) to inform the Second Chance Education Policy; and 5) gender mainstreaming practices in the Gender Equality in Education (GEE) Policy.
* Development of age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health that has been included in the Annual Operation Plan and National Heath Strategic Plan. Also, the delivery of programmes targeting children/youth, such as: Family Life Education (FLE), FLE Information Corners, and FLE trainings for teachers and peer educators.

In 2017, due to human resource limitations and budget constraints the MWYCFA was unable to report to the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG the extent to which UPR and CEDAW recommendations directly related to EVAWG had been addressed, implemented, and/or supported. Yet, the evaluation did find that some progress was made implementing two of UPR recommendations, particularly reform of the Penal Code Related to Sexual Offenses and implementation of the FPA. Also, collection of VAWG administrative data was reportedly a CEDAW recommendation that was implemented with support from the UN-SGI JP on EVAWG.

In keeping with Output 1.2, during the three-year project period, UN-SIG JP members engaged in and made progress on two key activities:

1. UN Women provided technical assistance to support the MWYCFA and the re-established national EVAW Task Force to implement and monitor with a results framework, and assess progress of the EVAW Policy and implementation of the FPA. Initially, the EVAW Policy was supposed to be implemented by a national EVAW Task Force comprised of representatives of VAWG support agencies, including police, health/medical services, education, and victim support agencies; however, the EVAW Task Force was eventually disbanded given its duplication in membership and focus with other government tasks forces. In 2016, there was discussions to re-establish the EVAW Task Force to support the EVAW Policy, and in 2017 it was re-established and roles and responsibilities of EVAW Task Force members and implementing partners were clearly defined. The EVAW Task Force is the oversight body for the EVAW Policy. In August 2017, a training was conducted for EVAW Task Force members on the EVAW Policy and monitoring framework. The Women in Development Division staff were also trained in their role to support the Taskforce in monitoring and evaluation of the policy.
2. UN Women provided technical assistance to support the MWYCFA to build the capacity of a core group of national and provincial GFPs on gender equality, VAWG, and M&E in order for GFPs to carry out their role effectively. One important lesson that emerged over the course of the three-year project period was that capabilities and capacities of GFPs varies significantly across ministries and related departments, revealing a gap in technical support from the MWYCFA. GFPs needs range from access to effective and easy-to-deliver IEC products related to the FPA 2014 and EVAW Policy 2016-2020, through to specific technical support on developing gender aware and gender mainstreaming policies, as well more training on human rights-based and gender responsive lens from which to address budgeting and resource allocation within ministries and related departments. Among the six relevant ministries, three more capable GFPs – MHMS, MEHRD, and Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) – have had significant development and donor partner investment to support gender aware and gender mainstreaming policies. Ultimately, the M&E process for the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG highlighted significant technical gaps. In August 2017, the MWYCFA with technical assistance from UN Women conducted a one-day workshop for GFPs on the EVAW Policy and M&E tools where challenges faced by GFPs were against discussed. Given the challenges faced by GFPs, the MWYCFA was planning to take steps to attempt to address some of these challenges in partnership with the SIG and relevant ministries.

**Outcome 2 was focused on building the capacities of frontline service providers to deliver essential services to VAWG survivors, and in a more coordinated manner**. There were two outputs related to Outcome 2, including: Output 2.1 that frontline service providers have strengthened coordination for effective referral and case management; and Output 2.2 that health service providers understand and follow new and improved protocols with regard to responding to the needs of survivors of VAWG.

In keeping with Output 2.1, during the three-year project period, UN-SIG JP members engaged in and made progress on three key activities:

1. Provide technical support for monitoring the coordination and implementation of SAFENET MOU and protocol. In 2016 and 2017, UN Women also provided technical assistance to SIG to strengthen the capacity of SAFENET members (a national GBV response and referral network) to deliver survivor centered VAWG services, including case management services and a formal referral system. This technical assistance led to the development of Minimum Standards and Standard Operating Procedures for referral and coordination of GBV services. A referral pathway ws agreed by all stakeholders. This TA lead to the revision of the MOU between all frontline service providers to reflect the 2014 FPA. In 2017, UN Women provided technical assistance to the SAFENET Referral Network and its members FSC to develop their capacities case management capacities.
2. Strengthen data collection and analysis of SAFENET for use by police, judiciary health, and social welfare, including case management and data sharing on VAWG. UN Women provided technical assistance to the SAFENET Referral Network to collect and compile monthly VAWG administrative data from each of the three CSO service providers, SWD, eight health clinics, the RSIPF Domestic Violence Unit and Sexual Violence Unit, and the PSO. This was a significant accomplishment as monthly VAWG administrative data was systematically collected for 33 months (January 2015 – September 2017) of the 36-month or three-year project period (January 2015 – December 2017). VAWG administrative data that was collected was extensive, including: number of hotline class related to VAWG and by type of caller; number of women and girls accessing VAWG services and by type of VAWG and service provider; number of women and girls accessing shelter for VAWG and by type of VAWG and service provider; number of domestic violence incidents registered by the police in Honiara and by province; number of PSNs issued by the police in Honiara and by province; number of sexual violence cases handlined by the Sexual Assault/Rape Unit and by type of sexual violence; number of sexual violence victims handlined by the Sexual Assault/Rape Unit by gender and age grouping; number of restraining orders issued to VAWG survivors; number of women and girls who sought medical care for VAWG-related injuries by type of VAWG and health clinic; and, number of VAWG survivors referred to/from agencies/organisations/centres.

In 2017, the MHMS also began to collect VAWG related data from health clinics and the hospitals in their Health Information Management System.

1. Support development of a comprehensive training package of multi-sectoral response of VAWG for frontline service providers (for FPA and SAFENET) and training for frontline service providers. UN Women, UNFPA, and the WHO provided technical expertise and support to the SAFENET Referral Network members and affiliates, including frontline service providers, health workers, police, and justice officials to improve the delivery of coordinated, essential services to VAWG survivors. Trainings were aligned with a vision for enhanced multi-sectoral service delivery, including implementation of an agreed upon formal case management framework and referral system, and minimum standards of care and victim-centred approach to service delivery.

UN Women and the WHO supported the SAFENET Referral Network by progressing key steps from SAFENET technical input, including a case management framework and formal referral system. Both UN Women and the WHO worked with the Family Support Centre (FSC) to review current practices and identify resource and capacity gaps, and to develop competency-based protocols to integrate survivor-centred case management services into its existing services. In addition to foundational skills in psychological first-aid, basic counselling, and ethics/professionalism, the case management competencies include: informed consent; intake/risk assessment; safety planning; empowerment counselling; action planning; advocacy; and, caseload management. Support also included initial database development to support monitoring and reporting of outcomes on case management activities. Results of the review of current FSC practices and steps for alignment with a case management framework to the FSC Board of Directors in 2017. This was coupled with parallel efforts to mobilize additional funding to stage a pilot roll out of the case management framework through the Family Support Centre and the formal referral pathway agreed upon by the SAFENET Referral Network. A new UN-SIG JP on ESP was established to implement this three-year pilot project (2017-2019) to deliver ESP.

In keeping with Output 2.2, during the three-year project period, UN-SIG JP members engaged in and made progress on three key activities:

1. Support training and mentorship of MHMS staff responsible for implementing health guidelines on sexual assault care and legal literacy. With technical support from UNFPA and the WHO, the MHMS was able to revise and improve upon MHMS SOPs, guidelines, and protocols related to VAWG. In 2017, the MHMS adopted and published three key documents including: *Strengthening the Health Response to Violence Against Women and Children: A Practice Training Manual for Health Care Professionals* (supported by UNFPA); *Facilitator’s Handbook: A Training Programme to Strengthen the Health Response to Violence against Women and Children* (supported by UNFPA); and, *Guidelines for Minimum Standards of Management of Care for Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence* (supported by WHO)

In 2016 and 2017, UNFPA and the WHO supported the MHMS GBV Coordinator/SAFENET Coordinator to roll out a package of training for health workers in responding to VAWG/GBV. Trainings supported by UNFPA were conducted in Honiara and three provinces (Temotu, Makira and Western Provinces) covering a total of 61 beneficiaries. These trainings comprised five-day training with a mix of modules on clinical training and gender responsive and human rights-based approaches to VAWG/GBV. The provincial rollout of the training manual was purposely to validate the manual to ensure relevant alignment to the essential service package, further ensure that provincial perspectives on the ground and recent developments of gender work in the health sector are captured. The training was also extended to wider-range of EVAWG stakeholders (non-health workers) in each of the three provinces, reinforcing referral networks existing (albeit informally) already. This training program rolled out in the provinces was informed by the *Strengthening the Health Response to Violence Against Women and Children: A Practice Training Manual for Health Care Professionals* and the *Facilitator’s Handbook: A Training Programme to Strengthen the Health Response to Violence against Women and Children*.

A training package for *Guidelines for Minimum Standards of Management of Care for Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence* which was being rolled out in 2017 and 2018 to nurses in Honiara and the provinces by the MHMS GBV Coordinator and Seif Ples. In 2017, the Health Response Training manual and the Guidelines have been rollout out to Isabel, Central, Gudalcanal, and Malaita Provinces, Honiara and one National training were conducted and these trainings covered a total of 102 provincial health workers as part of the ongoing sensitization of health response to GBV in the health sector

1. Support the MHMS with its plan to roll out essential services on GBV in Isabel, including reaching people living with disabilities. Over the three-year project period, health workers in Honiara and Isabel received various trainings with technical assistance from UNFPA and WHO; however, there was not a focus on reaching people living with disabilities. The MHMS has been focused on delivering trainings for health workers in keeping with implementation of the National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020.

### 3.3 Lessons learned

* + What are the main lessons learned so far? Please describe what worked well and what did not work well and explain why.
	+ Highlight key lessons that can feed into learning and planning of new projects/initiatives. Please do not hesitate to highlight how mistakes might have led to new approaches, ideas and/or results. (Maximum 1,500 words)

There were several lessons learned during the three-year period of implementing this project and the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG.

One lesson learned was that the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG required a full-time UN JP Coordinator to improve effective functioning and implementation of a UN-SIG JP. Extended absence of effective programme coordination by UN Women throughout 2016 and the first half of 2017 meant that high-level engagement and buy-in within and across UN agencies, and with key ministries (MWYCFA and MHMS) was negatively impacted. Ready engagement by the Permanent Secretary of the MHMS, Permanent Secretary of the MWYCFA, the UN Joint Presence Coordinator (i.e., the UNDP Head), UNFPA Regional GBV Specialist, the Permanent Secretary of the MoJ, and the Permanent Secretary of the RSIPF which was initiated in Year 1 (2015) of this project was not sustained. Moreover, the UN-SGI JP Steering Committee, the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG key coordinating body, did not meet regularly from October 2015 to June 2017; this significant hampered visibility of the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG and engagement and buy-in from UN-SIG JP members. It meant that once an interim JP Coordinator was contracted in mid-2016, that person had to spend considerable time and effort engaged in mobilization during the 3rd Quarter of 2016, to reinforce and validate the relevance of UN-SIG JP, and to reestablishing relationships with these key partners to ensure activities continued and data collection for effective M&E continued. Then, there was another gap in staffing the JP Coordinator position in the first half of 2017.

Relying on temporary national consultants and/or volunteers to fill the position of UN-SIG JP Coordinator was not effective and led to inefficiency in the implementation of the project and MRE. the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG and UN Women would have benefited from contracting a national consultant with expertise in M&E who could have supported the UN-SIG JP Coordinator to ensure the M&E approach was properly and fully implemented over the three-year project period. Thus, the project would have benefitted from a national M&E consultant/staff person, who would be able to currently support the MRE efforts of the UN-SIG JP on ESP, particularly if M&E is required by the donor.

In spite of unplanned UN Women staffing issues, the launch and implementation of the FPA 2014 in April 2016, for which the MWYCFA, RSIPF, and other justice system agencies and officials helped emphasize was immediately relevant to UN-SIG JP on EVAWG outputs, outcomes and goal to support a ‘whole of government’ approach to EVAWG, to improve access to services for VAWG survivors, and ensure a standard of quality care and effective coordination of essential services. However, recurring consultations with UN-SIG JP members should have been facilitated by the UN JP Coordinator to keep the activities of the UN Trust Funded-supported UN-SIG JP on EVAWG activities in partner agencies/organizations annual work plans.

A second lesson learned was highlighted across the sectors that training on the FPA 2014 needed to be tailored to the agencies concerned. For example, police training on the FPA 2014 was tailored to the application of the FPA 2014; whereas, training for CSO service providers and health workers needed to be focused on disseminating information on the contents of the FPA and rights of victims of family violence under the FPA 2014. The FPAC was considering this further in its meetings which are attended by the Police Commissioner for the RSIFP, as well as administrative heads of relevant ministries, including the MoJ. In 2017, at the end of the project, there was still misunderstandings among frontline service providers as to the contents and application of the FPA, and the provision of victim rights in the FPA.

It is also important to note that UN-SIG JP government partners raised concerns about messages being presented on the FPA 2014 by all EVAWG partners in the Solomon Islands. The issue raised was whether the IEC materials used and the language/content presented is based on VAWG prevention principles and appropriately aligned with human rights-based approaches. The potential for inconsistency in messaging across the different stakeholders is a real risk that has already been documented during different consultations and meetings in Honiara and in the provinces. To this effect, the MWYCFA applied and received approval for funding to research effective communication about VAWG and EVAWG, considering it essential in addressing social attitudes and norms condoning VAWG. The MWYCFA based their proposal on understanding better the language most effective in addressing popular beliefs and cultural attitudes that serve as barriers to EVAWG; and, at the same time, provide sound evidence to inform the next steps for improving implementation of the FPA 2014.

A third lesson learned was that that VAWG administrative data collection can be strengthened and better utilized. In 2016 and 2017 it became evident that SAFENET members found significant value in the collection, compilation and reporting of VAWG administrative data. Many SAFENET members even admitted that they wished that they had been keeping all of the data they had reported over the past three years, but did not think about it until the end of the project. There were weaknesses and sustainability issues in the ways and means of administrative data collection. The project showed the relevance and usefulness of the data collected as well as the need for increased capacity support to those collecting data i.e. SAFENET members and the SAFENET Coordinator. Continued collection of VAWG administrative data from all SAFENET members will be important in order to monitor implementation of the FPA and EVAW Policy, and to monitor the impact and effectiveness of the new UN-SIG JP on ESP.

A fourth lesson learned was that results-based management should be recognized as an important part of any UN-supported project.. The UN-SIG JP on EVAWG would have benefited from results-based management, that engaged UN-SIG JP members. It was a lost opportunity that results-based management was not effectually utilized, so that lessons could be learned from progress made and challenges face. Adjustments could have been more effectively made during project implementation to improve its impact, effectiveness, sustainability, and efficiency. The VAWG administrative data could have also been discussed, reflected upon and used to make decisions about programming related to EVAWG and to improve project activities to improve the multi-sectoral response to VAWG, including referrals between agencies.

A fifth and final lesson learned was that in the Solomon Island where organisations, especially government offices, are usually understaffed and underfunded, with many competing priorities, execution of projects may be hampered. It is important to realistically plan activities and implementation time in order to avoid competing priorities. When there is turnover in government staff in key partner agencies, time needs to be taken to develop knowledge and understanding of the project, including planned activities, monitoring and reporting requirements, and expected outputs and outcomes.

### 3.4 Innovative methodologies

* + Is your project using any new/innovative methodology?

[x]  Yes

[ ]  No

* + *If* yes*, please describe it briefly and how it is being applied to the project.* (Maximum 1,500 words)

The goal of the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG was that women and girls who experience domestic and/or sexual violence will have greater access to protection and assistance through effective implementation of EVAWG policies, focusing on quality multi-sectoral service delivery. This UN-SIG JP on EVAWG was a new and innovative methodology being used to achieve this goal.

One new or innovative approach was UN Women technical support to engage of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community’s Regional Rights Resource Team (SPC RRRT) on the development and delivery of training for members of Parliament on the FPA 2014. A local consultant with extensive legal policy experience in Pacific Island countries was contracted to complete this activity. Having also been involved in preparing the Solomon Islands delegation and report to CEDAW, this consultant was also contracted to support coordination of CEDAW implementation related to EVAWG. A final output for this same consultant was the development of a national counselling framework that could become a regulation subsidiary to the FPA 2014. The management of the inputs and deliverables by this national consultant was the responsibility of the MWYCFA EVAW Policy Coordinator, which demonstrated that the MWYCFA matured during the three-year project period in its articulation of capacity needs, and managing resources for maximum impact across its priority areas.

Another innovative approach was the parallel project M&E process process that helped the MWYFCA identify gaps in capacities of GFPs across the ministries. Focus group discussions conducted with GFPs during the baseline study and midline assessment, as well as through one-on-one consultations and email/phone contact with select GFPs related to the self-monitoring tool helped to clarify gaps. . UN Women and the MWYCFA identified existing gaps, such as capacity (basic gender mainstreaming skills and tools), and visually attractive/reader-friendly IEC materials on the FPA 2014 and relevant policies (such as the EVAW Policy and GEWD Policy) The MWYCFA came to understand overtime that GFPs require more capacity building to support gender aware annual work plans and to gender mainstream policies.

In pulling synergies of national programs at the national level of the health sector, the National GBV Programme and the National Sexual Reproductive Health Programme have integrated some of their Programme activities to scale up linkages and also saves program costs.

### 3.5 Existing methodologies

* + Is your project replicating and/or scaling up any existing methodology?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

* + If yes, please describe it briefly and how it is being applied to the project. (Maximum 1,500 words)

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| --- |
| **Issues and Challenges in 2016**  |

### 3.6 Issues and challenges

* + Were there any issues and/or challenges that have affected project implementation during the reporting period?

[x]  Yes

[ ]  No

* + If yes, please describe the key issues and/or challenges that have affected project implementation during the reporting period. For each issue and challenge identified, please provide the action(s) taken to manage the issues and/or challenges. (Maximum 800 words per issue/challenge and per action taken)

The table chronicles the issues and challenges that were identified in 2015 and 2016, and the actions taken two address these issues and challenges during each year of the project implementation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issues/Challenges** | **Actions taken** |
| **2015** |  |
| Lack of systematic ways of keeping data by service providers, and limited knowledge and experience among stakeholders of results-based monitoring and evidence-based programming was a challenge in setting up an M&E framework and tools. This was coupled with an issue of getting approval from relevant government agencies for use of the M&E tools. Inter-ministerial and department data sharing is a challenge, and because this project involves CSO service providers and UN agencies, some ministries and departments are reluctant to share data.  | The MWYCFA EVAW Policy Coordinator was identified as the primary SIG Coordinator of the JP, and was sent to the UNTF Capacity Development workshop in Marrakesh, Morocco, along with the JP Coordinator. Further knowledge transfers have since occurred and continue to do so between other UN and SIG colleagues.The JP Coordinator worked closely with the SAFENET Coordinator to assure M&E tools were approved by the MWYCFA and SAFENET members, as well as relevant ministries and key stakeholders. The JP Coordinator also works closely works with SIG partner focal points to provide assistance. Also, JP members, SIG JP focal points, and SAFNET members were supported and mentored in the process of setting up the M&E framework.  |
| Lack of capacities of many SAFENET members and other key stakeholders to collect relevant data has hindered data collection from some service providers, hospital/health clinics, and justice system agencies (i.e., police and PSO).  | Given data collection and self-report monitoring are important parts of the M&E approach, national partners and CSOs, including JP and SAFENET members, still need further capacity building, technical assistance, and guidance to collect the data needed going forward for M&E purposes.  |
| A lack of funds to cover expenses for the SAFENET Coordinator’s transport and communication was identified during baseline data collection and other project monitoring activities. These practical resource challenges contributed delays in baseline data collection and could lead to weaknesses in SAFENET coordination in the future, due to difficulties reaching SAFENET members.  | UN Women has agreed to provide funds to cover the costs of transport and mobile phone credit for the SAFENET Coordinator to support monthly data collection for purposes of M&E from service providers, hospitals/health clinics, and justice system agencies.  |
| Slow implementation of the World Bank funded referral tracking database. It is now unlikely that the database will be developed with the support of the World Bank given the project is coming to an end. The lack of implementation of the referral tracking database, further delays implementation of the UNTF activity on referral data collection (Activity 2.1.2) | The MHMS GBV Coordinator has confirmed to explore other possibilities for how best to implement GBV/VAWG data collection. The GBVIM work has been briefly discussed between UN Women and UNFPA, and the GBV Coordinator has alluded to being on board.  |
| As EVAW work in Solomon Islands grows, the challenge of competing priorities has come to the forefront. SIG partners, especially MWYCFA’s WDD and MHMS’s SWD are implementing and managing multiple projects, with competing priorities and constricted deadlines, especially in EVAWG work. Coupled with this is the chronic understaffing of SIG government agencies. This has contributed to the delay in JP progress. Additional staff are required in order to effectively implement project activities; however, the budget and resources are not available to hire staff for this position.  | MWYCFA’s WDD and MHMS’s SWD have taken steps to address this issue. A WDD officer and SWD Child Protection Specialist have been assigned responsibilities to support EVAWG work in their divisions. JP members are mindful of the need for capacity development at both individual and organisational levels, and the JP Coordinator closely works with SIG partner focal points to provide assistance in capacity development. It was discussed that additional tasks be included in the TOR of the technical consultants to reduce the workload of the core members.  |
| Competing priorities of UN Agencies to move the project forward. | Joint UNFPA and UN Women mission scheduled to be undertaken in mid-February 2018 |
| Absence of Senior Management in UN and SIG affected project progress. Core UN staff, including the UN Women Pacific MCO EVAW Specialist and UNFPA PSRO Gender Advisor, both of whom played critical roles in developing the JP and the UNTF project left their positions and organisations in early-mid 2015. Their absences have hampered delay in implementation especially for technical input and guidance.The MWYCFA Permanent Secretary’s (PS) contract lapsed at the end of April 2015. This caused a delay in the implementation of the JP, particularly with setting up the JP Steering Committee. The appointment of new a PS was further delayed to June 2015. The former PS was reappointed, but illness resulted in her being absent from duties; this meant the setting up of the JP Steering Committee was further delayed. The Director of MHMS’s Reproductive Health (RH) Division has also been absent since April 2015 because of illness.  | Ensuring and receiving consistent support from Senior Management (i.e., UN RC, UN Local Tem, the UN Women Regional and Deputy Regional Directors, and SIG policy makers and decision makers) is critical to ensuring a collaborative and cohesive approach to EVAWG. The UN Women Pacific MCO EVAW Specialist position was filled with a permanent UN staff member in November 2015. The recruitment process for a UNFPA PSRO Gender Advisor is in place and the person is expected to come on board in the 1st Quarter of 2018. A UNFPA Gender Specialist on detail assignment was in place in October 2017 and the assignment ends at the end of April 2018. In addition, a UN Women EVAW Programme Coordinator came on board in June 2015 and one of her roles is to provide assistance to the Solomon Islands Joint Programmes. The EVAW Programme Coordinator is based in the Fiji MCO, but with regular travel to the Solomon Islands for JP activities. In the Solomon Islands, the JP Coordinator is jointly supervised by UN Women and UNDP. |
| Director of the SWD took 4-months maternity leave beginning in April 2017. Such absences have contributed to the delay in JP implementation, particularly setting up the JP Steering Committee. | The Solomon Islands Representative, who has a very strong commitment to the JP and the JP Coordinator position, as well as to improve the situation of women and girls in Solomon Islands.Through open, transparent, and regular updates and feedback on the JP, the MWYCFA and MHMS focal points and the JP Coordinator ensure they receive consistent support from the Senior Management. The MWYCFA focal point keeps the Under-Secretary of the MWYCFA informed as to progress on the UNTF project and JP activities, and the Under-Secretary has recently delegated authority. The establishment of the JP Steering Committee is anticipated during the 1st quarter of 2016. |
| The JP Coordinator’s contract expired in December 2015, leaving a notable gap within UN Women Solomon Islands. The reduction in core JP staffing places the JP at risk of falling behind in deliverables without the quality and consistent support of the aforementioned JP Coordinator.  | UN Women is focused on staying ahead of managing the work during this interim period so they don’t lose the great gains made in terms of their reputation with SIG, SAFENET, and CSOs. The Suva-based UN Women EVAW Programme Specialist and EVAW Programme Coordinator have already re-prioritised their work to ensure that the dynamic progress of the JP continues into 2016. This includes multiple planned missions to Honiara to engage with JP partners and provide technical assistance and strategic guidance, and increased communication from Suva with JP partners and consultants in Honiara. Additionally, the role of the outgoing Solomon Islands-based JP Coordinator position has already been advertised and the position is expected to be filled in the first quarter. A handover strategy is already in place to ensure a smooth transition for incoming staff.  |
| The Family Support Centre (FSC), an EVAWG CSO and SAFENET member critical to Solomon Islands’ EVAWG response service provision, is facing a serious funding crisis.  | While other donors will hopefully help to stabilise FSC in 2016, FSC needs to find a way to support themselves in the interim. JP partners are also exploring funding possibilities. FSC is also a grantee of UN Women’s Pacific Regional Ending Violence against Women Facility Fund (‘Pacific Fund’); to this end, UN Women is additionally invested in supporting the continuation of this essential service. |
| A Members of Parliament Consultation (part of Activity 1.1.1) was planned for November, 2015, however, due to uncertainty over the exact timing of the Parliament sitting, logistics to get resource people into Honiara, etc. could not happen in time for the last Parliament sitting of 2015. | The consultation has been postponed to early 2016; and MWYCFA has maintained contact with Parliamentary staff to arrange logistics. |
| There are many competing priorities within the Women’s Development Division in MWYCFA, due to understaffing of the Division, thus contributing to the delay in the MWYCFA activities. | MWYCFA has allocated a support officer for EVAWG work during 2016 to support the EVAW Policy Coordinator. |
| **2016** |  |
| The purpose behind the data collection system was something constantly raised in the reporting period by partners to the M&E system, including UN partners, WHO, and Seif Ples. The forms being used in the UN-SIG JP M&E process is currently very similar to forms developed for Seif Ples Clinic admissions and quality- control systems. Completing Client Admission and tracking forms for their clients as well as completing the ones required under the UN-SIG JP resulted in an increase in workload for their limited number of staff. | The JP Coordinator worked closely with the MHMS GBV Coordinator/SAFENET Coordinator to ensure that M&E tools were used by relevant ministries and key SAFENET partners. This involved multiple follow-up emails and phone conversations after his initial emails/phone calls. Good engagement was received from the Christian Care Centre, Family Support Centre, and all Honiara City council clinics that are members of the SAFENET referral network. Discussions with key partners also progressed beyond data collection for merely the sake of the UN-SIG JP to supporting the MWYCFAs responsibilities for the Annual Report to Parliament on the implementation of the FPA 2014.In 2016, data collected under the UN-SGI JP M&E process was shared with SAFETNET referral network members and UN-SIG JP member in 2016 to ensure proper feedback and development of understanding of the data and the outcomes from the monthly data collection. It was an objective of this deliberate act, that using data such as this, that was not previously collected, in their FPA 2014 mandated reporting, the MWYCFA will appreciate the value of regular data collection and monitoring by service providers. Hopefully, this will help to reinforce requests for the monthly submission of data in 2017 and regularly data collection by the SAFENET Coordinator and UN-SIG. |
| Related to data collection again is the introduction of new JIMS to the RSIPF and justice system agencies, resulting in more regularly data collection and collation at the national level, including some data required by the UN-SIG JP as part of the M&E process, as well as needed by the MWCYFA for their Annual Report on the implementation of the FPA 2014. The Public Solicitors Office was able to extract needed data from the JIMS for the period of January to April 2016. | The JP Coordinator invested significant time and effort in following up on outstanding data via phone, email and in person. It was an important consideration that the MHMS GBV Coordinator/SAFENET Coordinator remains to be perceived as the main driver, pushing for monthly data collection. At the end of this reporting period, there was still missing data for some months from some service providers and SAFENET referral network members. |
| The World Bank-funded GBV project ceased without implementing the prerequisite referral tracking database to track referrals of cases within SAFENET, impacting activity on referral data collection (Activity 2.1.2) | During this reporting period, the UNFPA assessed the current VAWG data collection and analysis system in place within the SAFENET referral network. In light of the findings, in the 4th Quarter of 2016, the UNFPA submitted an addendum to the project document, proposing that the remaining USD 45,000 in Activity 2.1.2 be reallocated as follow:* USD 5,000 reallocated to Activity 2.1.1 for use by UN Women in monitoring and coordination (basic data form development)
* USD 30,000 reallocated to Activity 2.2.1 to supplement line on technical support in engaging AUT
* USD 5,000 reallocated to Activity 2.2.2 for supplementing current rollout of training to provinces, as well as activities on essential services and outreach for marginalized groups
* USD 5,000 reallocated to Activity 2.2.3 for a partnership with the WHO to progress work on GBV health services protocols and

guidelines including printing of materials. |
| As the number of partners and EVAWG projects in the country increase without matched increase in government human resourcing, it is clear that the UN-SIG JP must maintain communication with development partners and funding partners (including UN agencies, Australian DFAT, World Bank, INGOs, and grant mechanisms), as well as the key SAFENET referral network partners to ensure that not only are project goals met, but that conflicting priorities are managed in advance. This can include timing of launching activities, strategic and policy-level meetings, and fielding of technical consultants. | The UN-SIG JPs regular capturing of planned absences by key staff participation in policy meetings and events hosted by UN-SIG JP partner agencies will ensure activities under UN-SIG JP is attended by a good number of participants and that there is a high level of engagement.This information is reflected into confirmation of activities, meetings and in-country missions for technical consultants. |
| Competing with EVAWG partners to implement UN-SIG JP activities, this includes activities where funding is channeled through MWYCFA accounts akin to the UN-SIG JP arrangements, through to technical consultants being partnered with key EVAW staff of the MWYCFA.The MWYCFA currently holds a total of USD 45,600 of combined UN Women funding (UN Peace Building Trust Fund project USD 25,200 plus UN-SIG JP USD 20,400) and will receive an additional USD 124,000 in the next reporting period. | Full visibility of UN-SIG JP activities and projected timeframes of implementation across UN-SIG JP partners is maintained through the sharing of a programme priorities matrix.The JP Coordinator initiated monthly meetings with key partners on UN-SIG JP, including the UNFPA Programme Specialist (also the focal point on the UN-SIG JP), the MHMS GBV Coordinator/SAFENET Coordinator, and the MWYCFA EVAW Policy Coordinator and WDDDirector. |
| Activity 1.1.1 is dependent on the availability of Members of Parliament for the FPA training, and the development of the program modules and materials. During this reporting period this activity was postponed until 2017.  | The JP Coordinator regularly monitored the deliverables under thiscontract through monthly meetings with the MWYCFA EVAW PolicyCoordinator and the WDD Director. |

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|  | **Risks Management**  |

3.7 Next steps (Only for Progress Report and Annual Report)

* + Please highlight key anticipated milestones over the next six months of the project implementation. (Maximum 1,500 words)

UN-SIG JP on EVAWG has transitioned into the UN-SIG JP on ESP in a very timely way. ESP provides additional support to the achievements of the UNTF.

3.8 Sustainability(Only for Annual Report and Final Report)

* + Please describe your organization’s plan to sustain the project results beyond the project duration. (Maximum 1,500 words)

This UN-SIG JP’s whole-of-government approach was to address VAWG in a more systematic, comprehensive, and sustained way, and developing local capacity and ensuring local ownership of the project is crucial in sustaining the project. The focus was placed on improving coordination and developing an integrated multi-sectoral service delivery system, ensuring commitment to EVAWG was matched by the skills and infrastructure to sustain the response over time. This included developing information sharing guidelines, case management protocols, as well as standard sector-speciﬁc, inter-locking tools and training materials for workforce development. It was envisaged that the tools and training materials required would regularly be delivered by internal staﬀ within and between ministries to ensure skills building, commitment and sustainability.

A key component of the capacity development strategy was to direct support to various levels of management, technical staff, and frontline workers within service delivery ministries, and to ensure they were linked with other service providers along the referral chain. To implement effective systems that support VAWG survivors and to ensure the regular implementation of service delivery protocols and internal policies, it will be necessary to bolster support for VAWG survivors throughout the ranks of existing SIG and CSO service providers, rather than focusing only on frontline service providers. Thus, the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG supported SIG to strengthen coordination for effective referrals and case management, and the analysis of cases and case outcomes following multi-disciplinary coordinated care (or weak coordination) which will provide ample information with which to continue to make improvements in the delivery system.

The evaluation of this project found that in regard to Outcome 1, respondents reported on average an 8.1 on a 10-point scale of sustainability (1=not sustainable to 10=very sustainable) that improvements made over the past three years in terms of effectively implementing EVAWG policies will be sustainable. In other words, key stakeholders maintained effective implementation of EVAWG policies, including the FPA, will be very sustainable over time.

Despite progress made over the past three years implementing EVAWG policies, including the FPA, and perceived sustainability of these improvements, there are barriers that the government still faces when it comes to implementing EVAWG policies. Respondents recognized there is more work to do when it comes to monitoring implementation of EVAWG policies, including implementation and enforcement of the FPA. The MWYCFA faces a lack of human resources and budget constraints when it comes to implementing and monitoring implementation of EVAWG policies. Respondents also recognized there needs to be standardized messaging related to EVAWG policies and the FPA, coupled with more awareness-raising trainings. Respondents maintained effective implementation of EVAWG policies requires that the SIG works closely with the SAFENET Referral Network and CSO service providers.

Respondents also reported on average a 7.8 on a 10-point scale of sustainability (1=not sustainable to 10=very sustainable) that improvements made over the past three years to the quality of multi-sectoral service delivery to VAWG survivors in Honiara would be sustainable. UN Women explained that while the four main elements of the multi-sectoral response to VAWG are being developed (i.e., coordination among SAFENET members, minimum standards and guidelines for service delivery, case management, and SOPs for coordination, case management, and referrals) the challenge is that they may not sustainable if there is no funding for case management beyond the three-year pilot period (2017-2019) being supported by the UN-SIG JP on ESP.

In regard to Outcome 2, respondents reported on average an 8.0 on a 10-point scale of sustainability (1=not sustainable to 10=very sustainable) that the improvements seen in frontline service providers ability to deliver coordinated, essential services would be sustainable over time. In addition, respondents reported on average an 8.1 on a 10-point scale of sustainability that the improvements seen in frontline service providers ability to carry out case management and referrals would be sustainable over time.

Finally, in regard to the project’s goal, respondents reported on average a 7.2 on a 10-point scale of sustainability (1=not sustainable to 10=very sustainable) that improvements made over the past three years in making it easier for VAWG survivors to access protection and assistance in Honiara will be sustainable. During the evaluation, respondents identified barriers that the government still faces when it comes to providing women and girls who experience violence with access to protection and assistance in Honiara.

3.9 Voices from the field (optional)

* + Changes achieved by the project are best reflected in grantees’ and beneficiaries’ own words. Please include any quote, testimony or human interest story collected during the reporting period. (maximum 150 words)

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| UN Women supported Ms. Julieanne Wickham, MWYCFA EVAW Policy Coordinator, to attend M&E training in Morocco in February 2015, which was hosted by the UNTF. Upon returning to Solomon Islands, Ms. Julieanne Wickham utilised her experience by assisting with the training of other key national JP actors in this area, and she was better able to apply knowledge gained from the workshop to provide input on the design and finalization of various M&E tools developed by the JP MRE consultant. *This was the first time I had attended training around monitoring and evaluation and I was able to learn so much. I feel confident that I can contribute so much more to the project after the training, plus I got to meet some really amazing and committed women and men. Some of them had many years of experience in gender-based violence, and others, like me, had just started, but we all had this common goal. Working in partnership can be both challenging and rewarding and there were lots of both during the development of the Joint Programme, as well as the preparations towards the launch and inception workshop. But I think what came out strongly for me was that we couldn’t have done it without each other. The UN-Government of Solomon Islands partnership is a great one and this project is just the start*. Julianne Wickham, MWCFA EVAW Policy Coordinator*UN Women in the Pacific* Newsletter(2015)*, p5.* <http://us8.campaign-archive1.com/?u=5cff3b31398feb15d4f633311&id=d88c49af48&e=77fd7dacf1> |

* + Has informed consent been obtained by beneficiary/grantee to have the above-content publicized?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

3.10 Knowledge and communication products

* + Has your project generated any knowledge or communication product that can be shared with others during this reporting period?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

* + If yes, please specify the title of product and the type of product in the table below, and please share the product(s) in the format of PDF, Word or Excel with the UN Trust Fund Portfolio Manager via email.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Title of product**  | **Type of product** |
| 1 | Strengthening the Health Response to Violence Against Women and Children: A Practice Training Manual for Health Care Professionals  | Training materials |
| 2 | Facilitator’s Handbook: A Training Programme to Strengthen the Health Response to Violence against Women and Children | Training materials |
| 3 | Guidelines for Minimum Standards of Management of Care for Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence  | Training materials |

**Menu list for “Type of product”**

1. Anthologies
2. Assessments

Audio

1. Advocacy/campaign material
2. Bibliographies
3. Brochures/Poster
4. Case study
5. Comic Strip/Cartoon
6. Curriculum
7. Catalog/Directory
8. Electronic discussion forum
9. Exercise/Game
10. Issue/Policy/Research Paper
11. Indicators
12. Manual/Handbook
13. Newsletters
14. Protocols/Guidelines
15. Photos
16. PR materials (posters, brochures, pamphlets, etc.)
17. Surveys
18. Toolkit/Checklist
19. Training materials

Video/Film

1. Website and web portal
2. Others (specify      )
	* If you have other types of products, such as audio, video, film, website, web portal, and/or something else that is too big and heavy to be shared via email, please provide the title of the product, the type of product and the URL/website address where we can see these products (e.g. YouTube).

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| **Title of the product**  | **Type of product**  | **URL/Website address**  |
| Joint Programme launch event video (still in DRAFT form) (UN Women funded)  | 23. Video Film | <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/m2sydnkpfz7mubz/AABrPhLRDDcdUJR8QMQ2x-pga?dl=0> |
| Joint Programme UN Women Extranet website. (UN Women funded) | 24. Website and Web portal | <https://unwomen.sharepoint.com/sites/Extranet/jpo-vawg/Pages/SOI.aspx>(only JP members can view this page) |
| Articles on page 2 and 5 in the Newsletter “UN Women in The Pacific” (April 2015, Issue 6) | 16. Newsletters | <http://us8.campaign-archive1.com/?u=5cff3b31398feb15d4f633311&id=d88c49af48&e=77fd7dacf1>[http://us8.campaign-archive1.com/?u=5cff3b31398feb15d4f633311HYPERLINK "http://us8.campaign-archive1.com/?u=5cff3b31398feb15d4f633311&id=d88c49af48&e=77fd7dacf1" &HYPERLINK "http://us8.campaign-archive1.com/?u=5cff3b31398feb15d4f633311&id=d88c49af48&e=77fd7dacf1"](http://us8.campaign-archive1.com/?u=5cff3b31398feb15d4f633311&id=d88c49af48&e=77fd7dacf1) id=d88c49af48<http://us8.campaign-archive1.com/?u=5cff3b31398feb15d4f633311&id=d88c49af48&e=77fd7dacf1>&<http://us8.campaign-archive1.com/?u=5cff3b31398feb15d4f633311&id=d88c49af48&e=77fd7dacf1>e=77fd7dacf1 |

### 3.11 Photos

* + Is there any photo that illustrates the change generated by the project?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

* + If yes, please provide the necessary information requested in the table below and share the photos via email.
		- Description of the photo
		- Photo credit – the name of photographer or the person who took the photo
		- Informed consent – whether informed consent has been obtained by persons appearing in the photo (yes or no)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Photo No.** | **Please provide a short sentence describing who appears in the photo, what is happening, and when and where it was taken** (maximum 150 words) | **Photo credit** (the name of photographer or the person who took the photo)  | **Has informed consent been obtained by persons appearing in the photo?** (Yes or No) |
| **1** |  |  |  |
| **2** |  |  |  |
| **3** |  |  |  |

### 3.12 Awards, special recognition and/or media coverage

* + Has the project been awarded any prize or received any special recognition during the reported period?

[x]  Yes

[ ]  No

* + Please provide the title of the award or special recognition, year, location, and briefly explain its importance. (maximum 150 words)

|  |
| --- |
| **Media Coverage and Recognition of JP work by Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (SRSG-VAC)** During a visit to Solomon Islands in 2015, the SRSG-VAC Santos Pais learned about the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG, and in her meetings with senior officials she highlighted the important opportunity presented by the JP. The SRSG-VAC Santos Pais acknowledged UN’s efforts to strengthen work of VAW and VAC in the Solomon Islands through the UN-SIG JP on EVAWG “Keeping the Promise in the Solomon Islands: From Policy to Action”. <https://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/story/2015-05-21_1304> Joint statement: <https://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/images/2015/fiji/srsg_pmo_joint%20Press%20Statement_final.pdf> <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.910903098973290.1073741828.154466671283607&type=3>  |

### **3.13 Annexes:** supporting **materials** (optional)

* + Please list any additional material to support the content of the narrative report. Please note that this is optional. If there is any, please specify the title of document in the table below, and share these annexes with the UN Trust Fund Portfolio Manager via email.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **No. of annex**  | **Title of document** |
| Annex 1 | 2017 Endline Report of the UN-Solomon Islands Government Joint Programme on Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls – Keeping the Promise in the Solomon Islands: From Policy to Action: UN Women MCO Fiji, Suva, Fiji. |
| Annex 2 | 2017 Evaluation Report of the UN-Solomon Islands Government Joint Programme on Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls – Keeping the Promise in the Solomon Islands: From Policy to Action: UN Women MCO Fiji, Suva, Fiji. |
| Annex 3 |  |
| Annex 4 |  |
| Annex 5 |  |

### 3.14 List of acronyms

* + Please list any acronyms used in the report.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Acronyms**  | **Description**  |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women  |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| CSSI | Correctional Service Solomon Islands |
| DFAT | Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade |
| EVAW | Eliminating Violence against Women |
| EVAWG | Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls |
| EVAW Policy | National Policy on Eliminating Violence against Women and the National Action Plan |
| FPA | Family Protection Act |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GEWD Policy | Gender Equality and Women’s Development Policy |
| IEC | Information, Education and Communications |
| JIMS | Justice Information Management System |
| JP | Joint Programme |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MCO | Multi-Country Office  |
| MHMS | Ministry of Health and Medical Services |
| MJLA | Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs |
| MRE | Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation |
| MWYCFA | Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs  |
| NAACC | National Advisory and Action for Children Committee |
| NHSP | National Health Strategic Plan |
| NRH  | National Reproductive and Child Health |
| RCH | Reproductive Child Health |
| RH | Reproductive Health |
| Role Delineation Policy | Policy on Universal Health Coverage and Role Delineation of Health Services  |
| RSIPF | Royal Solomon Islands Police Force |
| SAFENET | GBV Referral network |
| SIG | Solomon Islands Government |
| SINACC | Solomon Islands National Advisory Committee on CEDAW |
| SPC RRRT | Secretariat of the Pacific Community Regional Rights Resource Team  |
| SRSG-VAC | Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children  |
| SWD | Social Welfare Department |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| UN | United Nations |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children’s Fund |
| UNTF | UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women  |
| UPR | Universal Periodic Review |
| WDD | Women’s Development Division |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |