



COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

SAMOA

JULY 2019

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

<p>Programme Title: Samoa Spotlight Initiative</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNWomen, UNICEF</p>
<p>Programme Contact:</p> <p>Name and Title: Simona Marinescu, UN Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Address: One UN House, SIDS Street, Tuanaimato, Apia, Samoa</p> <p>Telephone: +685 23670</p> <p>E-mail: simona.marinescu@un.org</p>	<p>Programme Partner(s): <i>UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners:</i>¹</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ILO - WHO - FAO <p><i>Government and commissions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p><i>NGOs, CSOs</i></p> <p><i>Others:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tripartite (unions and employers) - Samoa Chamber of Commerce - Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) - Pacific Community (SPC)
<p>Programme Country: Samoa</p>	<p>Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): Samoa (nationwide)</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Total Cost of the Spotlight Country Programme (including estimated Unfunded Budget): USD 4,321,897</p> <p>Total Funded Cost of the Spotlight Country Programme (Spotlight Phase I² and UN Agency contribution): USD 3,497,739</p>

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

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

			Breakdown of Total Funded Cost by RUNO:		
			Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
			UNDP	893,130	74,145
			UNESCO	749,999	170,613
			UNFPA	547,992	207,994
			UNWOMEN	522,699	32,988
			UNICEF	186,180	112,000
			TOTAL	2,900,000	597,740
Estimated No. of Beneficiaries <i>(Please explain the methodology used for estimation)</i>			Start Date: 1 January 2020		
			End Date: 31 December 2022		
			Total duration (in months): 36 months		
			<i>The duration of the Country Programme should be maximum of 3 years.</i>		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect			
Women	4,955	22,464			
Girls	1,163	10,883			
Men	944	12,120			
Boys	1,052	2,807			
TOTAL	8,113	48,273			
<p>Note: A breakdown and analysis by intersecting forms of discrimination should be provided in the body of this document.</p> <p>Please also provide breakdown of beneficiaries by pillars in the Programme Strategy section</p>					

UNDP

Jorn Sorensen

UNDP Representative

Signature: [Redacted]

Date: 3 [Redacted]

Government of Samoa

Peseta Noumea Simi

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Signature: [Redacted]

Date: [Redacted]

UNESCO

Nisha

Director of [Redacted] Representative to the Pacific States

Signature: [Redacted]

Date: [Redacted]

UN Women

Sandra Bernklau

UN Women Representative

Signature: [Redacted]

Date: [Redacted]

UNFPA

Bruce Campbell

UNFPA Representative

Signature: [Redacted]

Date: [Redacted]

UNICEF

[Redacted]

UN Resident Coordinator

Simona Marinescu

Signature: [Redacted]

Date: 20/12/2019

The UN Executive Office of the Secretary General:

Ms. Amina J. Mohammed

Signature: [Redacted]

Date: [Redacted]

List of Acronyms

C4D	Communication for Development
CBOs	Community-based organizations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CP	Country Program
CPO	Country Program Outline
CPSC	Country Programme Steering Committee
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CS-NRG	Civil Society – National Reference Group
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DPOs	Disabled Persons Organisations
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EOSG	Executive Office of the Secretary General
EU	European Union
EVAWG	Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls
FBO	Faith-based organisation
FSA	Family Safety Act
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
HACT	Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HR	Human Rights
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IP	Implementing Partner
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MIS	Management Information Systems
MESC	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MJCA	Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoP	Ministry of Police
MWCSD	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NGOs	Non-Government Organisation
NUS	National University of Samoa
PCC	Pacific Council of Churches
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator’s Office
RUNO	Recipient UN Organisation
SBS	Samoa Bureau of Statistics
SFSS	Samoa Family Safety Studies
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence

SI	Spotlight Initiative
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SFA	Samoa Fa'afafine Association
SVSG	Samoa Victims Support Group
TCU	Technical Coordination Unit
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VC	Village Councils/Committees

I. Executive Summary

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

The Samoa Country Program for the SI was developed collaboratively through a participatory planning process between the EU, Government of Samoa, UN agencies, civil society, media, the private sector, and development partners. Consultations were focused on establishing priority areas of action under each of the pillars and engaging with potential partner organisations and individual enablers. A series of meetings were convened to discuss and validate identified priorities including multi-stakeholder consultations and smaller more-focussed sessions to discuss the detailed interventions under each pillar. The areas of focus for the SI were designed to support and complement the findings and recommendations of the National Public Inquiry into Family Violence (NIFV) in Samoa undertaken by the Office of the Ombudsman in 2017. The Public Inquiry was launched in December 2016 by Prime Minister Tuila'epa Sa'ilele Malielegaoi with Samoa's ombudsman, Maiava Iulai Toma, who also heads the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI), as the chairperson. **The NIFV outlined 39 recommendations, focused on preventing violence against women and girls at the national level, as well as targeted interventions through villages and churches and the Spotlight Initiative directly supports the government to implement 23 of 39 recommendations and Spotlight Initiative is aligned to all 39 recommendations. The SI Samoa programme will also be implemented in close collaboration and partnership with PIFS and SPC to ensure coherence with existing regional approaches.**

Rates of IPV in Samoa have been rising over the last two decades, with **60% of women aged between 29 and 49 years who were in a relationship reporting that they had experienced some form of spousal abuse in their lifetime**, with 46% experiencing abuse in the last 12 months. There is also significant underreporting of violence to police and other service providers, with **54% of women who had experienced IPV in Samoa never telling anyone**. There is little data on IPV experienced by marginalised groups and those facing multiple intersections of discrimination and disadvantage such as women and girls with disabilities, *nofotane* women, *fa'afafine*, *fa'afatama* and lesbians, nor detailed information on violence against girls. Yet, as per DHS 2014, 10.8% of girls in Samoa marry or are in union before the age of 18 and global evidence suggests that nearly one third of girls 15-19 married or in a union have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their partners. Hence it is likely that a significant number of adolescent girls (under 18) are directly affected by IPV, including on the part of informal/casual intimate partners. However, the available data shows that there is a deep-rooted inequality between men and women in Samoan society, with broad acceptance that violence is a part of everyday life. Status and gender roles are entrenched from early in life and result in the perpetuation of harmful social norms which further justify men's power over women, and are silently reinforced by community leaders, including faith and cultural leaders.

Girls, as well as boys, are directly and indirectly affected by IPV: adolescent girls experience IPV from their intimate partners; children witnessing IPV against their mothers is experienced as emotional violence; and children of women experiencing IPV are more likely to experience violent discipline, abuse and neglect from their mother's intimate partner and their mother. Exposure to violence in childhood, is strongly associated with future victimisation and perpetration of IPV. Women abused in childhood are more likely to experience IPV as adolescents and adults, men abused in childhood are more likely to perpetrate IPV as adolescents and adults, women and men abused in childhood are more likely to be violent with their children, who will be more likely to be violent with their intimate partner and children as adolescents and adults. Hence the need to take into account the inter-generational nature of the cycle of violence and violence against children (VAC) and IPV share common social norm drivers and risk factors, and that VAC and IPV service providers are often the same, especially in small countries

with limited resources like Samoa.

The focus of the Country Program Strategy is on **Pillar 3 (Prevention) and Pillar 4 (Services)** as these were identified as areas where innovative approaches could be trialled and scaled to reach a large number of beneficiaries and have long-lasting impact. **Action under these two pillars also directly supports recommendations of the NIFV which aim to encourage village councils and churches to take a leading and proactive role in the prevention of DV/IPV.** Under Pillar 3, UN agencies will partner with **faith-based organisations and faith leaders to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours.** Faith leaders and communities in Samoa represent new partners for action on eliminating VAWG, and this recognises their role in daily life, their influence on social norms and behaviours, and the high proportion (99.8%) of Samoans who identify with a particular church or religion. Under Pillar 4, UN agencies will support and provide technical assistance to the Samoan government to **improve service delivery, coordination and governance.** A key component of this work will be the development of multi-sector standard operating procedures and referral pathways for police, health, legal, justice and social services sectors. In addition, UN agencies will support the **standardisation of frontline service provision through certification of providers, accredited training programs, and relevant service delivery protocols** to improve the quality of the service delivery response to VAWG in Samoa. The SI also provides funding support for the roll-out and monitoring of health care service response.

Actions under **Pillar 1 (Laws and Policies)** will focus on legislative review and reform of the six family laws in Samoa to ensure coherence and to address any gaps relevant to DV/IPV. The focus under this Pillar will also be to promote awareness about the policy and legal reform process, and advocacy with Village Councils to enforce village by-laws and rules which are in line with national laws and policies. The focus of **Pillar 2 (Institutions)** will be on improving and supporting multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the national and local levels, including the establishment of village-based Village Safety Committees, and support to CSOs involved in protection, prevention and response for VAWG. In addition, UN agencies will support capacity development of Government counterparts in gender analysis, gender responsive budgeting and monitoring capacities for DV/IPV across sectors. **Pillar 5 (Data)** interventions will be targeted at ensuring strengthened data collection, analysis and utilisation capacities across key stakeholders including the national government and civil society groups, through technical assistance and support from UN agencies. Finally, actions under **Pillar 6 (Civil Society)** will aim at strengthening the capacity of CSOs (including women's organisations) to improve practice standards, prevent and respond to VAWG, and advocate for improved access to quality services and support for survivors.

Governance arrangements for the SI in Samoa will consist of the **Country Program Steering Committee (CPSC)**, the **Technical Coordination Unit (TCU)** and the **Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRG)**. The CPSC will provide overall strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight and coordination, and its members will be representatives of key Government agencies, UN agencies, the EU delegation, and civil society representatives. The TCU will ensure program coherence and integration across actions under the six pillars to ensure effective and harmonised programme management. Given the critical role that civil society will play in the implementation of the SI in Samoa, the CS-NRG will provide advice and input on implementation of SI interventions including achievements and challenges, alongside the collection and dissemination of information about the SI to local populations.

The UN agencies for the SI in Samoa are UNDP, UNESCO, UN Women, UNFPA, and UNICEF with WHO, and FAO as UN programme partners. These UN agencies bring a wealth of technical and programmatic support to the SI, with strong existing partnerships with Government ministries and CSOs in Samoa and across the Pacific in the area of EVAWG, including with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Pacific Community (SPC). As UN agencies, they provide both regional and global experience and learning which can be drawn on throughout the implementation of the SI. The key Government partner is the **Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCS)** as the responsible agency for women's empowerment and gender equality in Samoa, along with other agencies responsible for health, justice, police, law reform and finance. Civil society partners for the SI in Samoa include the NGO peak body (**SUNGO**), **National Council of Churches**, **National Council of Women**, as well as frontline service providers, all of which have a wealth of grassroots experience in prevention and response to VAWG in the Samoan context.

This initiative is aligned with and will both collaborate and connect with key regional programs, notably the EU-funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls and the DFAT-funded Transformative Agenda for Women, Adolescents and Youth in the Pacific, to ensure shared learning, complementarity of actions and to prevent duplication. It will also be implemented in close collaboration and partnership with PIFS and SPC on gender issues and specifically on DV/IPV, particularly in the areas of institutional strengthening, prevention, data and partnerships with civil society and women’s organizations.

The most significant risk to the achievement of outcomes under the SI will be challenges in achieving change in deeply engrained social norms and behaviours which contribute to VAWG, and having influential individuals, agencies, and organisations block or remain passive, rather than enable change. In addition, as prevention and awareness interventions scale up, there may be an additional burden on a service system which still needs time and space to provide quality, standardised services. Both of these risks threaten the effectiveness of the SI to eliminate DV/IPV and will require the implementation of proactive mitigation strategies and ongoing monitoring over the lifetime of the program.

II. Situational Analysis

National Context

Samoa is a Small Island Developing State, classified as a lower middle-income country. The estimated population is approximately 200,874,³ with 58% under the age of 24 years. The country comprises a land mass of 2,842 sq. km across nine islands, of which four are populated. Approximately 20% of the population live in and around the capital, Apia (located on Upolu, one of the largest islands), with the remaining 80% residing in rural areas.

According to the 2018 Human Development Statistical Update,⁴ Samoa’s UN Human Development Index ranked at 104 of 189 countries which classifies it in the ‘high’ human development grouping. On the Gender Inequality Index, Samoa ranks 84 out of 160 countries at 0.365. Average life expectancy (both sexes) is 75.2 with a per capita GNI of USD 5,909 PPP (2019 GNI estimate of USD 6,620 PPP⁵).

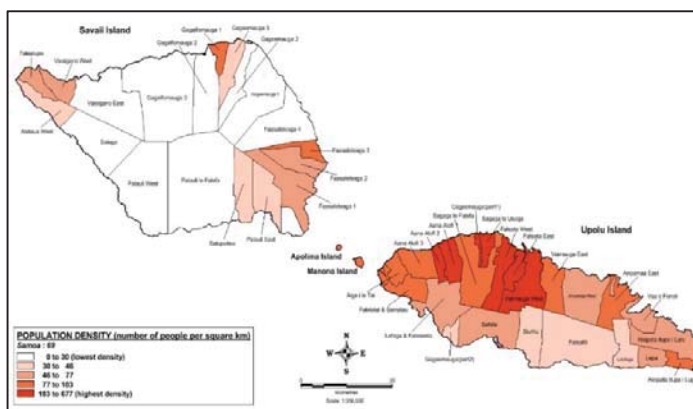


Figure 1: Population Density of Samoa, by District (Source: Samoa Socio-economic Atlas 2016)

Data collected through the Samoa Family Safety Studies (SFSS) (2000, 2017) showed an alarming increase in the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). The 2017 study reported that 60% of women aged between 29 and 49 years who were in a relationship had experienced some form of spousal abuse in their lifetime, with 46% experiencing that abuse in the last 12 months. These indicated increases from rates of 46% and 24% respectively in the earlier Samoa Family Health and Safety Study of 2000. The most common types of abuse were emotional abuse (78%), physical abuse (22%) and sexual abuse (5%). Table 1 shows the types of spousal abuse experienced by women who have ever been in a relationship.

Table 1: Spousal abuse experienced by women who have ever been in a relationship

All respondents ever in a relationship	Ever abused?	When?	Frequency of abuse in last 12 months?
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³ <http://www.sbs.gov.ws/index.php/population-demography-and-vital-statistics>

⁴ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/WSM>

⁵ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ny.gnp.pcap.pp.cd>

		In the last 12 months	More than 1 year ago	Once	Sometimes	Many times
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Any Physical Abuse	37.6					
Slapped/threw objects	34.5	14.2	20.3	5.2	5.0	4.1
Pushed/shoved	9.2	4.8	4.4	1.3	1.6	1.9
Punched	18.4	9.4	9.0	3.0	2.7	3.7
Kicked/dragged/beat	11.2	5.8		1.6	1.7	2.5
Choked or burned	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Threatened or used gun or knife	4.4	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.3
Any Emotional Abuse	18.6					
Insults	13.6	8.7	5.3	2.7	2.9	3.1
Belittled/humiliated	7.2	3.9	3.3	0.5	1.6	1.7
Intimidated	9.9	5.7	4.2	1.3	1.5	2.8
Threatened	5.9	3.6	2.3	0.8	0.7	2.0
Any Sexual Abuse	19.6					
Forced intercourse	17.4	9.7	7.7	1.8	3.9	4.0
Coerced Intercourse	11.3	6.8	4.5	1.6	2.1	3.1
Degrading sex	3.2	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.0
Any form of abuse	46.4					

Note: Data in this table have been weighted according to the number of eligible respondents in each household. Multiple responses possible.

Source: The Samoa Family Health and Safety Study, 2006, Table 2.2

The 2017 NIFV conducted by the Office of the Ombudsman confirmed those trends, finding that 86% of women had been punched, kicked, slapped or assaulted with an object by a partner or other family member, while 87% were subjected to emotional, verbal abuse and threats of violence. Of female respondents to the Inquiry, 9.5% reported that they had been raped by a family member, while 89% of girls and 90% of boys had experienced violence in their lifetime. Despite no prevalence data being available, anecdotal evidence suggests that the rates of child sexual abuse and incest are also high. The Inquiry found compelling evidence that attitudes towards children and the treatment they experience growing up is a significant contributor to family violence in Samoa. The SFSS estimated the cost of family violence in Samoa to be ST \$98million or 5.8% of Samoa's GDP, however based on other countries in the region this is likely to be an underestimate. This indicates the need to address VAC along with VAW/IPV, given the linkages between the two. IPV will not be reduced if VAC is not addressed, and if attitudes and behaviour change regarding gender roles and relations are not addressed with children and adolescents.

Other evidence within these studies indicates significant underreporting of family violence in Samoa. The NIFV reported that over half of the women (54%) who had experienced IPV had never told anyone. The NIFV concluded that family violence, including IPV, has become an accepted part of life for Samoans - it was seen as inevitable and to be tolerated, or it simply went unnoticed. Alcohol consumption was identified as a contributing factor to violence in Samoa, combined with poverty and lack of economic development opportunities. However, these factors alone cannot explain the alarming levels of family violence in Samoa, which are indicative of broader power imbalance and inequality between men and women. There is little data on GBV experienced by *fa'afafine*, *fa'afatama*⁶ and lesbians, nor detailed information on violence against girls.

⁶ Samoa has 4 cultural genders – female, male, *fa'afafine*, *fa'afatama*, however only two, female and male are promoted and included in all legislation. *Fa'afafine* and *Fa'afatama* are indigenous LGBTI citizens of Samoa. *Fa'afafine* are male at birth and explicitly embody feminine gender traits. Some identify as gay males, and some identify as transgender. *Fa'afatama* are female at birth and explicitly embody masculine gender traits. Most identify as lesbian, and very few as transgender: Samoa *Fa'afafine* Association: https://ilga.org/downloads/Samoa_PRE_SESSIONS_SUMMARY.pdf

Despite progress made by Samoa in addressing family violence and underlying inequality between men and women at the national level, full implementation is greatly dependent on changing the nation's family and cultural life. With 98% of the Samoan population identifying as Christian, the church significantly influences Samoan perceptions of men and women. In addition, the low status of women and girls in the family in Samoa, in particular those who have moved to their husband's families (*nofotane*), makes them particularly vulnerable to discrimination and violence. The position of women in the family also has a significant impact on their ability to participate in all aspects of life, such as public and political life, as well as economic, social and cultural life. Only 10% of the seats in Parliament are reserved for women and Samoa currently has a female Deputy Prime Minister and four female Members of Parliament. Most leadership roles in Samoa are held by middle-aged or elderly men, and only 11% of village-based *matai* (chiefs) are women. Of the 263 villages in Samoa, 36 (14%) villages still do not allow women to hold matai titles and 21 (8%) allow the bestowal of titles but prohibit their participation in village council meetings. Figure 2 shows the relative representation of males and females in daily paid and unpaid interventions in Samoa.

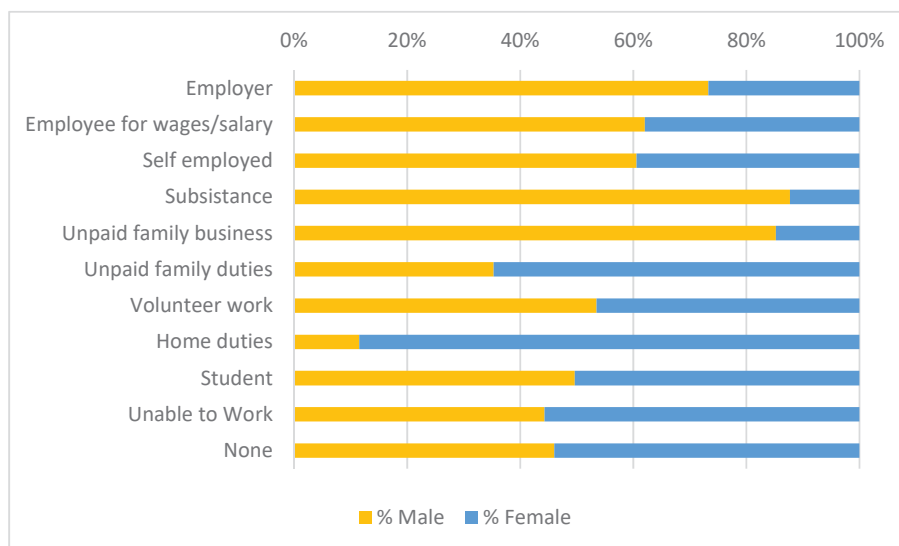


Figure 3: Main Daily Activity by Sex, 15 years and over (Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2013/14)

Outcome 1 – Legislative and Policy Framework

As the first Pacific country to have ratified CEDAW in 1992, Samoa has incrementally reformed its laws to domesticate the Convention. The legislative framework on family violence is reasonably robust, with the *Family Safety Act 2013 (FSA)* as its centrepiece complementing the broader *Crimes Act 2013* which criminalises marital rape. The *FSA* includes violence within the family, and encompasses a broad range of family relationships, including physical; sexual; emotional, verbal and psychological; intimidation; harassment; stalking and any other controlling or abusive behaviour. The *FSA* provides some protection for survivors through, inter alia, the availability of protection orders through the Courts for anyone who is at risk of family violence. Samoa also ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1994. It is now working on the revision of its draft child protection policy and costed implementation plan to inform the revision of the draft child protection bill. These texts will address prevention and response for adolescent girls who are experiencing or at risk of DV/IPV, as well as children of DV/IPV-affected households, who are more likely to become future perpetrators or victims of DV/IPV, and will therefore also contribute to the reduction of DV/IPV.

However, there are gaps in the legislative framework that need to be addressed, for example, extending the definition of domestic violence to include financial and economic violence, clear timeframes for the serving of protection orders and broadening the responsibility for enforcing and monitoring protection orders to include village, cultural, and church leaders. Beyond the *FSA* there is no legislation that

addresses GBV against women outside of the family. DV/IPV is also not adequately addressed in legislation and policy of related sectors such as education, culture, health and the media, and there is a lack of coherence across all of Samoa's laws in relation to DV/IPV. The Samoa Law Reform Commission, established in 2008, is responsible for legislative reform on instruction from relevant line agencies.

The Strategy for the Development of Samoa (2016/17-2019/20) under Key Outcome 8: Social Institutions Strengthened has a Strategic Outcome to increase family and community safety and reduce the level of family and sexual violence. Samoa also has a National Policy for Gender Equality 2016-2020 which recognizes that women and men are equal partners in the development of Samoa. Priority Outcome 1 of the National Policy is to have safe families and communities including ending violence against women and children. This requires addressing violence against women and violence against children in a holistic manner.

The Community Sector Plan 2016-2021 has an intermediate outcome of strengthened individual, family and village safety and wellbeing from all forms of abuse, including the development and implementation of the National Strategy on Ending Violence with its three pillars of Prevention, Response and Services, and Rehabilitation and Reintegration. The draft Strategy is yet to be approved by Cabinet, and implementation has not commenced.

There are a number of policy and strategy instruments that could have been potentially used to address DV/IPV among personnel in the education system as well as the impacts DV/IPV has on the lives of children and young adults. These include the National Sports Framework 2018-2028, National Sports in Education Policy 2018-2023, National School Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy 2018-2023, National Information and Communication Technology in Education Policy 2018-2023, and National Culture in Education Policy 2018-2028. Given the emphasis on culture and tradition in the National Culture Framework 2018-2028, National Cultural Industries Policy 2018-2028 and National Heritage Policy 2018-2028, there is also a need to address DV/IPV in this space. These policies should go through a review to integrate concepts of non-violence and family equality to promote wellbeing and healthy relationships as the basic principles of learning.

Of concern is the general lack of awareness on existing laws, especially amongst groups facing multiple intersections of discrimination and disadvantage. For example, the 2017 SFSS found that 59% of persons with disabilities had no knowledge of the FSA, 33% of men and only 8% of women and girls knew of the law but did not understand it. The situation may be largely due to issues around access to and dissemination of information from the institutions and actors who are custodians of the policies and strategies. Changing the supporting environment to create institutional will for multisector analyses and communication strategies to the people would assist in alleviating this situation.

Outcome 2 - Institutional Strengthening

The Samoan government has laws and policies to address IPV/DV, but implementation and monitoring requires support. Samoa has a budget allocation of 2% dedicated to addressing gender equality. Systems to monitor government and donor expenditure on gender equality require strengthening.⁷ A 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.⁸ 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. 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

⁷ PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS.

⁸

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

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 EVAWG service areas.

Linkages between the VAWG systems and child protection systems (laws, policies, structures, mandates, standards, procedures, referral pathways, and services) need to be taken into account in programming. This is particularly relevant for the provision of services to adolescent girls subjected to DV/IPV, and children whose mother experiences DV/IPV. In the case of girls (under 18) who are survivors of IPV, the government authority in charge of child protection has the duty to intervene to protect them, designate social workers to act as overall case manager, and make decisions in the best interests of the child. Enhancing the child protection system will not only strengthen services for adolescent girls experiencing IPV, it will also strengthen available family support and options for women who fear leaving their abusive partners out of fear of separation from and harm to their children. IPV perpetrators often use threats regarding access to, custody of and violence against children to intimidate women.⁹ An efficient child protection system would provide such women holistic family support, including an alternative safe place and means to care for their children who are at risk of harm.

At the national level, the EVAW Task Force and the Child Protection Working Group, both led by MWCSO, are being re-established and strengthened to ensure adequate coordination of interventions. Although these two mechanisms need distinct TORs, coordination modalities should be included to ensure that linkages between VAC and VAW are taken into account and adequately addressed.

Sustainable capacity development of law enforcement agencies and changing the attitudes and beliefs among service providers (health workers, police, judges, prosecutors etc.) is critical for ensuring effective implementation and enforcement of legislation aimed at improving women's empowerment and addressing VAWG.¹⁰

Outcome 3 – Social Norms and Prevention

Samoa has a distinctive hierarchical society in which many traditional values and customs remain strong and are a core part of the lives of Samoans. The central ethos of Samoan culture and traditions - the *fa'asāmoa* or the 'Samoan way' - emphasises the dignity and achievement of the group rather than the individual. Many Samoans believe that men are the heads of families and women are subordinate to them, with a woman's role being to advise and support their husbands. These beliefs about the status and roles of men, women, boys, and girls are socialised early within families and are perpetuated throughout the lifecycle. Cultural concepts such as *feagaiga* (sacred covenant) that require the brother to serve and protect his sister, are based on particular notions of masculinity and femininity.

The SFSS 2017 clearly demonstrated the enduring strength of these beliefs, reporting that:

- 90% of female respondents and 97% of male respondents believed a good wife obeys her husband;
- 87% of victims and 79% of non-victims of abuse believed that a man should show his partner who is boss.

While in theory, no part of *fa'asāmoa* specifies that violence should be used within or outside the family unit, the NIFV determined that *fa'asāmoa* and other cultural norms are contributing to the persistence of family violence in a number of ways:

- (i) Contributing to the patriarchal framework that underpins family violence, often placing women in inferior positions and creating the environment for it to flourish;
- (ii) Intensifying the gender hierarchy through language and interpretations of roles;

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

¹⁰ Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report; Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022, March 2017, Australian Aid

- (iii) A breakdown over time of the *vā tapuia* (sacred bond) between brother and sister that had afforded protection against family violence;
- (iv) Viewing family violence as a shameful and private matter, creating a veil of silence and allowing perpetrators to act without fear of reprisals;
- (v) Ineffective communication linked to gender stereotypes, by which both men and women expect women to obey men, reducing communication and opportunities for peaceful resolution of matters.

The changes pursued by the development stakeholders follows legislative and governance reform treating the Samoan traditional governance as any other local/community institution, not recognising its influence over and participation in the parliamentary and administrative structures and governance. The approaches used seem to have ignored the need for dialogue and critical assessment of traditional structures, which are recognized in the Samoan polity and traditional thoughts and philosophy and their progressive development while investing in parliamentary and administrative arms.

Churches and faith-based organisations exert great influence in communities, with church Ministers and other faith leaders being regarded and respected in a similar way to *matais*. The ongoing work by the National Council of Churches and UN System in Samoa is an avenue for strengthening their capacity to contribute to changing existing social norms and attitudes.

According to the 2016 National Census, 99.8% of the population identified with a particular church or religion, with 98% identifying as Christian. The main religious affiliations are the Congregational Christian Church in Samoa (29%), Roman Catholic (19%), Latter-day Saints (17%), Methodist (12%), Assemblies of God (7%) and Seventh-day Adventist (4%). In 2017, by amendment of the constitution, Samoa declared itself to be a Christian nation. Churches are present across the country, with every village having at least one church and some villages having as many as ten. Churches and faith-based organisations exert great influence in communities, and church leaders are highly regarded. However, the male-dominated hierarchy of churches and faith-based organisations reinforces the power imbalance and gender inequalities within traditional culture and reaffirms inequitable social norms. There has been some resistance by churches, both at the national and local levels, to publicly engage and take action to prevent DV/IPV within their faith communities. As the majority of the Samoan population identify with a faith community, churches and faith communities have the potential to be a significant driver of change.

As is common across the region, harmful social norms justify and enable men’s power over women and allow violence to go virtually unchecked by community leaders, including faith and cultural leaders. These social norms are rooted in deeply held beliefs that there are “justifiable reasons” for husbands to use physical violence to “discipline and control” their wives, for example. The traditional silence around VAWG makes it difficult for women and girls to share and seek support about the violence they experience and for all community members to break this cycle. The shame and stigma associated with domestic and sexual violence means that survivors often experience a sense of isolation and fear of retaliation.

Prevention programs in Samoa are ad hoc and uncoordinated and are not always comprehensive and implemented in line with socio-ecological approaches. There is no National Prevention Framework to align prevention approaches with evidence-based best practice and learning from the region. Leading women’s organisations in the region have developed awareness and training programs, and male advocate programs contextualised 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 organisations 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 context¹¹

¹¹ UN Women 2016, *The Road to Change: A Pacific Regional Consultation on Prevention of Violence*

A comprehensive approach to prevention that is contextualized, coupled with response, is critical for addressing root causes of violence against women and girls and changing inequitable gender norms, behaviours and attitudes. Prevention programs still need further support and to be implemented alongside VAWG services. Many interventions continue to focus on awareness raising alone and a small number of programs are limited to one gender and messages are not always specific to the audience.¹² 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.¹³ 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.¹⁴

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 point for addressing school related violence, all contribute to educational content and delivery mechanisms for preventing violence. Using existing practices, research, and 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.

Schools form an important entry point for changing social norms and attitudes of boys and girls as they become adults, particularly around respectful relationships and responsible decision-making. With nearly 60% of the Samoan population under the age of 24, there is an opportunity to facilitate generational social norm change and prevent DV/IPV in young people's future relationships. School-based programs are currently being implemented in Samoa, however there is a need to further evaluate their effectiveness and expand knowledge and support to boys and girls who are out-of-school. CSOs in Samoa are already implementing youth-led activities and programs, which could provide a platform for targeted prevention interventions. CSOs play a vital role in Samoa in bringing forward the voices of women and girls, particularly those CSOs which represent the voices of women facing intersecting forms of discrimination and violence.

Despite the above, engagement with men – young and adult alike - for their behaviour change is limited. The wide-scale social and economic changes and improved access to education are decreasing differentiation in educational attainment and abilities between women and men but these are not going hand in hand with dialogues and negotiations for possibilities for social-role mobility between women and men. The opening of the markets and access to information and communication technologies has also possibly brought about an increase in possibilities, wants and desires of material possessions that go beyond income and therefore create tensions around control of resources and therefore people. Without a conscious debate on changes, the impact of women and men's expectations from one-another and with a traditional supremacy of men over women, DV/IPV becomes all-the-more probable.

Although DV/IPV is a complex, multifaceted area, discussion on which types of decision makers and non-state institutions can or could leverage to make positive change happen, apart from MWCS and churches are not often undertaken. It is common for DV/IPV to be followed by other problems in social- and work-life and in different institutional settings such as educational institutions, workplaces, organisations of persons with disabilities, youth and so on. However, experiences of and responses to

Against Women and Girls, Suva.

¹² The Global Women's Institute and The Equality Institute 2018. *Strategic Evaluation of Australia's Development Assistance to End Violence Against Women and Girls [DRAFT]*. Australia: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

¹³ PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS; The Global Women's Institute and The Equality Institute 2018. *Strategic Evaluation of Australia's Development Assistance to End Violence Against Women and Girls [DRAFT]*. Australia: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

¹⁴ The Global Women's Institute and The Equality Institute 2018. *Strategic Evaluation of Australia's Development Assistance to End Violence Against Women and Girls [DRAFT]*. Australia: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

DV/IPV exposure tend to be viewed in isolation from one other.

Outcome 4 - Response Services

The MWCSO is among the key government agencies for women's empowerment and gender equality, with responsibility for developing national policies on women. However, Samoa does not have a properly articulated, cohesive, integrated system to respond and provide services for survivors of DV/IPV. Health, law and justice, and the social and community sectors all respond to incidences of violence according to their existing mandates.

The Ministry of Police has a Family Violence Unit that handles all family violence matters including applications for protection orders. Since the New Zealand funded Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme (PPDVP) ceased in 2016, the number of domestic violence cases investigated has halved between 2015/16 and 2016/2017.¹⁵ There are low rates of reporting to police: just 11% of survivors of family violence reported the incident to someone else and, of those, 76% told a family member, 27% told friends, and only 18% reported the incident to police.¹⁶ The very low levels of reporting both to the police and other support services means that the majority of GBV survivors are not accessing any counselling, justice or other support.

The Ministry of Justice and Court Administration (MJCA) oversees the Supreme Court and two District Courts, as well as the Youth Court, Traffic Court, and Lands and Titles Court. In 2014, a Family Violence Court was established to provide a holistic cultural approach to ending violence in communities.

The vast majority of the population – 80% - live in traditional villages under the umbrella of the *pulega a matai* or council of chiefs (village councils). Villages are made up of a number of *aiga* (extended families) who may or may not be related to each other and have come together for different reasons over the years to form the current collective. All *aiga* (extended families) have a head *matai*, who has authority over the family land and shared resources and can also bestow lesser *matai* titles on other family members. All *matais* are members of the Village Council and have supreme authority within a village, with their main role being the making and enforcing of rules for the villages. For most Samoans, the Village Council is the most readily recognisable governance institution, linked with the central government through its two Village Representatives (one male, one female) and the recently established District Development Committees.

The *Village Fono Act 1990* permits the exercise of power and authority by the village councils of traditional villages in accordance with 'custom and usage of their villages'. Village Councils are not required to comply with national laws, although the Constitution requires that all laws be consistent with the terms of the Constitution. Individual villages and their Village Councils are independent of each other and in some cases vis-à-vis central government also. They generally establish or reinforce rules for their communities as they deem necessary for their specific context. This has led to significant inconsistencies and gaps between the two levels of government, particularly in relation to the rights of women. For example, the Village Council has the power to punish individuals for 'village misconduct', which can include acts of domestic violence. Anecdotal evidence indicates that it is rare for Village Councils to punish DV offenders or prevent continuing abuse, commonly choosing to counsel the victim rather than address the actions of the perpetrator. Village councils have been known to prevent victims from reporting.

The Samoan polity is a mix of traditional and statutory institutions and is marked by the *fa'asāmoa* and the *fa'amatai* (the way of the Chief). While these traditional pillars have kept the society organised and together, it has not prevented problems such as domestic violence. This may be due to misunderstandings or deeper awareness of the *fa'asāmoa* combined with a misinterpretation of and lack of alignment between the *fa'amatai* and statutory laws, policies and governance methods. Between these two forms of governance, the issue of representation of marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities, youth and women in general, and institutional coordination of issues affecting politically

¹⁵ Ministry of Police, Annual Report Financial Year, 2016/2017

¹⁶ MWCSO, Samoa Family Safety Survey 2017, p.xviii

weaker sections of society such as domestic violence survivors are seen from a welfare-ist perspective. As a result, while domestic violence has been recognised as a multisector issue, multisector responses have been wanting. The public and private sector institutions in the fields of education and the economy, for example, have not yet begun to consider how they can develop their systems to support application of the laws and policies from within and among their personnel.

The health sector recently completed the UNFPA study on Health Facility Readiness and Service Availability (2018) which found that none of 14 facilities could be considered SGBV ready. It identified priority gaps that need to be addressed, including recognition of GBV as a public health issue and the establishment of related protocols and standards for service delivery.

The Samoa Victim Support Group (SVSG), established in 2005, is the main frontline service provider for survivors of family violence. Although initially set up to provide support to survivors of sexual abuse, SVSG broadened its service provision to include survivors of family violence, children who had experienced abuse and neglect, children with disabilities and abandoned babies. Current activities of the organisation include community awareness campaigns, a 24-hour helpline, advocacy support, and shelters for survivors of violence. The exponential growth of SVSG was in response to unmet demand for services elsewhere, which has increasingly stretched its capacity, as it relies mainly on volunteers and donations.

In addition, there are ongoing concerns about the level of access, consistency and quality of services, the absence of system wide and sector-specific standards, protocols and other quality assurance mechanisms for DV/IPV responses. The Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) 2017 Review of Counselling Services in the Pacific found significant diversity in counselling services, qualifications and approaches across the region when mapped against recognised quality indicators. While there have been a number of workshops on counselling skills conducted, without proper accreditation through the Samoa Qualification Authority, adherence to good practice cannot be assured. For women and girls who seek to escape abusive situations or require post-sexual assault care, quality essential services are limited or unavailable, particularly in rural areas.

Even though service providers are often the same, girls under 18 directly or indirectly affected by IPV require a response that is distinct from the response for women affected by IPV, in terms of procedures, standards and protocols, as well as different, specialised, professional skill sets. This is also true for women who are facing multiple forms of discrimination and violence, such as women and girls with disabilities and those with diverse gender identities and sexual orientations, who may need a more proactive and responsive service system which can provide tailored support and outreach.

Outcome 5 – Data and Systems Availability

Specific data on GBV is currently not being systematically collected due to capacity challenges within the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) and across line agencies and frontline service providers. The absence of quality data over the years has meant that the evidence-base for policies and programs to address GBV was limited, and programs unlikely to make a lasting impact.

In Samoa, as in many Pacific 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. 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 in other Pacific countries such as the Solomon Islands and Kiribati, the data has improved. 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.

In addition to the availability of data, in many instances when it is available, it is fragmented, haphazard and inconsistent. Currently, health and education systems do not collect data nor is there a clear record of the type of violence. The need to recognise and respond to the needs of children who have experienced or been exposed to DV/IPV is imperative however not all instances and responses are recorded. Similarly, information from rural areas is not available. In the absence of data, it is hard to establish relationships between violence and women's economic (in)security. During SI consultations with a range of stakeholders in Samoa, DV/IPV was associated with economic stressors. Samoa has a significantly large subsistence economy which is mostly rural, remote and dependent on agriculture and fisheries. However, lack of data from this sector does not permit inadequacies in the agricultural systems to be identified. Consequently, it is hard to prevent and respond to the harms to women in remote rural areas.

The 2017 studies (the SFHSS and NIFV) and the 2006 SFHSS provided data and findings that can inform current or planned initiatives. The resources to enable these studies to be conducted regularly is an ongoing challenge. However, the SBS and MWCSD have commenced a pilot program on gender statistics and are also working with on the Demographic Health Survey/ Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS/MICS) 2019 for Samoa. Work to capture specific data on the most vulnerable populations, including women and girls with disabilities, LGBTIQ, and young people has been identified as a major gap. In addition, there is a need to improve the capacity of agencies in data collection and storage procedures and protocols specific to data related to DV/IPV to ensure confidentiality. Data sharing protocols between agencies is also an area which requires strengthening.

Outcome 6 – Support to CSOs and Women's Movement

Civil society in Samoa consists of non-government organisations (NGOs) faith-based organisations (FBOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs). NGOs are primarily urban-based and work in specific thematic areas, such as environment, cancer prevention, and sports. They seek funding from development partners and the government through specific projects, and also fundraise independently for their activities.

Faith-based organisations include churches and organisations such as Women's Fellowship and church-affiliated youth groups. Community-based organisations refer to the Village Councils, Women's Committees, Aualuma (Daughters of the Village Group) and Aumaga (Untitled Men's Group) which exist in the more than 300 traditional villages of Samoa. The FBOs and CBOs self-fund most of their activities and only seek assistance from Government or development partners for major infrastructure projects such as school buildings, water systems and seawalls. The peak body for NGOs is the Samoa Umbrella Non-Governmental Organisation (SUNGO). Some FBOs and CBOs have registered to be members of SUNGO, but the majority are not.

The Government of Samoa channels assistance to civil society through the Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP). The CSSP was established to deliver sustainable social and economic benefits to the people of Samoa through strengthened CSOs. It is a funding mechanism as well as a resource for building the capacity of CSOs. Funding is usually tied to particular programs for different sectors, for example, climate change. There is no dedicated government funding or support for CSOs to provide social services. General funding for CSOs through CSSP is subject to a highly competitive process given the limited supply relative to demand.

As indicated earlier, the SVSG provides the bulk of frontline services for survivors of violence. It receives funding and in-kind support from various development partners, UN agencies, GOS and individuals for its various programs. The planned introduction of standards and other quality assurance requirements for service providers will present an additional challenge to SVSG to access support to meet the new standards, alongside the ongoing lack of sustained core funding from GOS for social service provision.

Apart from ad-hoc workshops conducted by Ministries or non-government organisations, there has been little focus on developing the capacity of CBOs for rights-based governance generally or more specifically in the area of GBV prevention and response. It is noted however, that 76% of the

respondents to the SFSS 2017, believed that Village Councils should be leading the work to address GBV, while 56% of respondents said it should be the churches.

Most women's CSOs in Samoa require capacity support. The Pacific Roadmap for EVAWG found that 'many CSOs lack basic infrastructure, human resources, organisational processes and accountability systems. Limited funding can lead to competition rather than collaboration between organisations and has often resulted in 'gatekeeping' and the duplication of research and training'. 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.

In addition to women's groups there are number of organisations in Samoa that represent women with disabilities, sexual and gender minorities and young women. These organisations are not always included in women's networks and need more support.

III. 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.

a. The scope and scale of support

Interventions under this pillar support Recommendation 23 of the NIFV: Strengthen the legislative framework and develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework.

The SI will assist the Government to strengthen the legislative framework and improve implementation and monitoring of effectiveness through identifying gaps in the respective government results frameworks and strengthening the Samoa Monitoring and Evaluation Results Framework.

The scope of the support in this area of legislative review and reform will focus on reviewing the six family laws in Samoa and any related legislation in other key sectors (social/community, health, law and justice, education, employment) with the intent of identifying gaps related to DV/IPV, carrying out extensive consultations, raising awareness about the laws, and receiving feedback and validation into the reform process. There would be an emphasis on coherence across the laws and ensuring that intersections with other sectors – such as education and health - can be identified and supported. Any law reform process will need to take account of the specific rights of the most marginalised women and girls including *faafafine*, *faafatama*, LGBTIQ, women and girls with disabilities, and sex workers, as was raised by participants during the consultation process.

In addition, interventions under Pillar 1 will be implemented in partnership with the SPC Regional Working Group on DV legislation. Samoa is the vice-chair of this newly formed Regional Working Group which is supported by the SI Regional Programme. The focus of the Regional Working Group is to understand barriers to DV legislation implementation, learn from good practice in DV implementation from across the Pacific and develop strategies to re-invigorate momentum on the full implementation of DV legislations. The first identified focus areas include improved implementation of protection orders and rolling out counselling standards.

Early work on this review has already commenced, with the Samoa Law Reform Commission to lead the review in close collaboration with the Judiciary, AGO, MJCA and the MWCSO. The Terms of Reference state that the Commission is to review the effectiveness of the existing family laws of Samoa; to research relevant local, regional and international best principles and practices; review and consult with stakeholders/public; and to make recommendations on an appropriate legal framework on family laws that serve the needs of Samoa.

Complementary to these interventions, UN agencies are already supporting the development of the national child protection policy, including a costed multi-sector implementation plan, and will ensure that revision of the child protection bill strengthens the prevention and response system for girls who are at risk of or survivors of DV/IPV as well as for other children in IPV affected households.

It was identified in the 2017 NIFV and in consultations with CSOs and Government that there was a need to ensure that laws/policies (including village by-laws/rules) are relevant for prevention and response and that these laws are enforced and communicated to all (public awareness and education campaign).

Actions under this pillar will also draw on learning through the EU-funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women (Pacific Partnership), related to PICTs development and implementation of relevant legislation to address DV/IPV and integrate that within national policies and plans.

b. Target groups and geographical scope

Target groups and key stakeholders in this area of work will be the Samoa Law Reform Commission; parliamentarians; relevant line Ministries, such as the MWCSO, MJCA, MoP, MESC and MoF; the NHRI and non-state actors; private companies and media associations and outlets.

This pillar will have national coverage, given that the scope is national laws and policies, and the consultative process would extend across all districts.

c. Focus of support and signature interventions

Output 1.1 Samoan partners¹⁷ 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: 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 Commission¹⁸ and the Regional Working Group for DV Legislation supported by MWCSO 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 such as SPC 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.

¹⁷ Parliamentarians, human rights institutions and women's right advocates

¹⁸ Samoa Law Reform Commission, Review of the Fabric of Laws of Samoa Project 2018

Output 1.2 Samoan partners¹⁹ 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, SPC 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.

Output 1.3 Samoan partners²⁰ 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.

There are no activities for this output.

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

The implementation approach will involve working through the Samoa Law Reform Commission which is the focal agency that undertakes review, revision and reform of existing laws. The Samoa Law Reform Commission have already initiated the process of reviewing the family laws of Samoa, and have a six-step plan, which includes consultation, awareness raising, and analysis, as well as cabinet approvals, translation and the recommendations being tabled to the Parliament.

Activities undertaken through the SI will support the national process to ensure that DV/IPV are integrated within this review, that the process for the feedback and validation is extensive across the districts and includes participation and voice of civil society organisations.

Lessons learned include the following:

- Weak and/or inconsistent coordination across the GoS and its line Ministries, which can be addressed by strong advocacy and supportive coordination.
- Over-complicated and/or inconsistent messaging, which can be addressed by a clear communications strategy and clear messaging, noting that the NHRI Communications Strategy would need to be confirmed and adapted by MWCSO as the implementing partner.
- Existence of laws and policies, but without reference to recognition of VAWG, including DV/IPV.
- Lack of awareness about the laws in communities.

Sustainability around this Pillar will be addressed by using Government agencies and systems (which have robust consultation) and the Samoa Law Reform Commission and setting targets that organisations are held accountable for. This can be achieved by strengthening the whole legal framework, as well as by ensuring that NHRIs and CSOs can continue to monitor such reform and progress. In addition, this work should be undertaken in an inclusive manner involving participation from government, non-state actors, and media to develop national buy-in and ownership over the reform process.

Beneficiaries²¹

¹⁹ 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

²⁰ Key government officials and women's human rights defenders

²¹ Beneficiary calculation: Total population of Samoa is 197,355, out of which 110,857 is the adult

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	90	360
Girls	70	280
Men	80	320
Boys	70	280
TOTAL	310	1240

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.

a. *The scope and scale of support*

Interventions under this outcome are aligned to NIFV Recommendations:

18: Universal Parliamentary support for tackling family violence

19: Increase spending and accountability on family violence programmes

25: Strengthen the capacity of the Police service to be able to carry out its role as the primary protection agency for victims of family violence and Recommendation

26: Enhance the role and capacity of the health service to adequately protect against family violence and play a role in ending the cycle of violence

Institutional change calls for a combined effort to strengthen relevant capacity gaps, ensure adequate funding and political commitment and leadership towards making the issue of DV/IPV more visible in the operationalisation of policies and laws. Interventions under the SI will support integration of behavioural insight approaches to strengthen institutional culture, drawing on global experience and knowledge.

Actions under this pillar will also draw on complementary expertise and tools for institutional strengthening and building capacity in gender budgeting, in close collaboration with SPC and PIFS and bringing in relevant knowledge and tools from the Pacific Partnership.

b. *Target groups and geographical scope*

The target group will be the key institutions working in areas relevant for addressing VAWG, including, but not limited to MWCSO, MJCA, AGO, MOP, Samoa Law Reform Commission, Ombudsman (NHRI), CSOs, Village Councils and CBOs.

The scope of this pillar will extend nationally, and interventions will coordinate efforts in raising awareness at the local level.

c. *Focus of support and signature interventions*

population. Estimate that the programme covers at least 23% of the adult population reaching out total 26,000 people

The Rights, Empowerment, and Cohesion (REACH) model was piloted in Samoa in 2018. So far the pilot has focused on establishing national REACH integrated service delivery platforms, but with increased emphasis on creating safe and accessible entry points for women and girls to disclose VAWG and to ensure REACH information and services include safe and confidential access to information and services, with the overall aim of enabling responses to sexual and domestic violence, and providing new and effective entry points to referral mechanisms for survivors living in remote areas. As part of the REACH model, a mobile service delivery approach has been recently tested, reaching the most underserved across 10 villages in Samoa (5 in Upulo and 5 in Savai'i). In response to consultations with Government and CSOs, this approach will need be further tailored to the Samoan context to ensure that victims/survivors are receiving the support that they need by assisting in the upskilling of trusted people in the community, with referrals to more specialised services if required. The first activity under this Pillar will be to review coordination mechanisms in consultation with relevant sectors (social welfare, judiciary, police, health and education) and the appropriateness of the REACH model to achieve the outcome.

Output 2.1 Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions²² 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: 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 SQA 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

²² E.g. justice, statistics, police, health, community based, etc.

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 in collaboration with PIFS' regional approaches, 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.

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

REACH offers a multi-partner DV/IPV platform for government, faith-based organisations, and civil society organisations to collaborate thus allowing the opportunity to deliver awareness raising on key rights and responsibilities, and providing services delivered by key government, faith-based organisations, and civil society organizations directly to remote communities where access and services are limited.

The REACH model successfully demonstrates an innovative integrated awareness raising/service delivery platform which brings services to the most remote populations, serving the furthest behind first. In addition, this approach could be an innovative and tested model to enhance multi-stakeholder coordination on addressing VAWG at the national level, while also creating a local level platform that could feed into and connect with national planners and decision-makers. This approach then orients government service providers to be more proactive in bringing information and access to services.

The linkages between this approach and the approach under Pillar 2 of the SI on institutional strengthening will include supporting a strong multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism that helps coordinate efforts, resources and actors towards addressing DV/IPV; as well as Pillars 3 and 4 on prevention and service provision - which the REACH model has successfully demonstrated in providing information and raising awareness for the most vulnerable and marginalised.

Lessons learned include the following:

- The UN Essential Services package recommends coordinated multi-sectoral coordination which is the basis of the REACH model.
- Lessons learned from the REACH pilot: for many beneficiaries, it was the first time that a large Government delegation had reached isolated communities; presenters of awareness sessions need to be more participatory and have time to engage with questions; focus-group style sessions worked well; beneficiaries requested written information along with presentations.²³
- There is a lack of coordination mechanisms that can support all of the institutions to work collectively and collaboratively on addressing VAWG, especially DV/IPV
- The coordination mechanisms need to enable CSO participation and engagement and reach the majority of the population that lives in rural areas in Samoa.

Existing programmes

UNICEF supports an institutional and human resource capacity building package for each of the relevant sectors based on their respective roles in the child protection system, including (i) standards, procedures, protocols and guidelines; (ii) management guidelines and tools for case record information system, supervision, service quality monitoring and performance evaluation; and (iii) modules and TOT for in-service and pre-service training of personnel which will all be embedded in existing sectoral systems. UNICEF also supports the establishment of the multi-sector multi-stakeholder National Child

²³ UNDP REACH Report, March 2019

Protection Working Group (NCPWG), led by MWCSO. The working group will be responsible for the coordination of child protection interventions, in particular through the coordination and implementation of the multi-sector child protection plan, and will ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place to coordinate with the EVAW Task Force (also led by MWCSO) so that IPV-VAC intersections are adequately addressed

Sustainability around this Pillar is best addressed by the training of public and community officials, through “training of trainers” which will have a multiplier effect in passing on the knowledge to a broader range of government officials and community members to overcome issues related to turnover. Through a well-established coordination mechanism, it will enable the government institutions to connect more with communities in understanding their needs and in providing them with necessary information and services.

Beneficiaries²⁴

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	175	700
Girls	69	276
Men	175	700
Boys	69	276
TOTAL	488	1,950

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.

a. The scope and scale of support

Interventions under this outcome support the following NIFV recommendations
 1: By legislation, establish a Family Violence Prevention Office, National Violence Prevention Strategy and Communications Strategy, Family Violence Prevention Council and Taskforce to provide the foundation for a coordinated inter-agency response to family violence.
 7: Promote a gender equal approach to parenting based on the Fa’asamoa and human rights to address patriarchy, female subservience and male sexual entitlement

²⁴ Beneficiary calculation is based on numbers reached through the REACH pilot activities

- 10: Develop a public theology on family violence which addresses Biblical misinterpretations that reinforce gender inequality and violence
- 15. Ensure journalists are able to report on family violence in a manner which protects victims and enhances national understanding of the nature and causes (of family violence)
- 20. Village Fono take a leading and proactive role in the prevention of family violence
- 21. Churches to refrain from promoting attitudes which family violence breeds and become a leading actor in preventing family violence

The interventions under Output 3.1 seek to transform the harmful social norms that drive VAWG and will contribute to the elimination of gender inequality through sustained engagement with CBOs. The focus will be the implementation of a community mobilisation approach at both the grassroots and national levels including national prevention strategies which will build on ideologies, norms, values and practice.

Across the Pacific, key settings identified as especially important for social norms change are education, faith, and sports. To date, there has been limited programming in the Pacific focused on changing social norms at the community level working through faith communities and faith leaders, despite global evidence suggesting that shifting social norms is critical to the long-term, sustainable achievement of gender equality and ending the cycle of VAWG. This remains a critical area of intervention considering the high levels of religious practice and allegiance in Samoa and considering the reality that at a rural level, many people turn to their local Church community in times of difficulty or distress.

Interventions under Output 3.2 include The UN System engaging with the thought and philosophy of the *fa'asāmoa* and *fa'amatai* ensuring that such engagement is inclusive of and creates space for youth, women and persons with disabilities. This will be an essential strategy to deliver on the principle of Leaving No One Behind. Partnering with traditional governance, educational and civil society organizations to use traditional and modern art forms and sport on and topics around domestic and intimate partner violence, the UN System will involve in- and out- of school adolescents and youths. The programme will also conduct a pilot test of family-equality education and a subsequent quasi-experimental study in select number of schools, technical and vocational education and training providers, and faculties of the National University of Samoa (NUS) to determine the effect of teaching on prevention of domestic violence. Complementary to these initiatives, the programme will also initiate a collaboration with a mainstream media outlet to fact-check and address 'misrepresentation' of DV/IPV.

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b. Target groups and geographical scope

The programme will have different sets of target groups through two key interventions. The first will be a national level intervention with the MWCS and all faith denominations in Samoa on a response to VAWG which will work to sensitise and educate Church leadership in order to set an example for the faith communities to follow.

The direct beneficiaries of the output will be adolescents and young people, with teachers and youth groups as intermediate beneficiaries (service providers). A national geographical scope is proposed.

c. Focus of support and signature interventions

In line with NIFV recommendations, SI will support the establishment of a national strategy/framework

for family violence prevention will be essential in effectively preventing violence. The establishment of such a national strategy/framework is the Inquiry's first recommendation and the basis for all subsequent recommendations.

The support proposed will focus on strengthening FLE and scaling up its delivery across adolescents and young people (in- and out- of school). FLE encompasses core components of social and emotional learning and gender education for students and out of school young people. Common elements and approaches include teaching the values of respect and responsibility, building relationship skills, and empowering responsible decision-making. The Government of Samoa has been implementing FLE across school grades. The senior secondary curriculum implementation began in 2004, with the primary curriculum implemented in 2011. The JSS puberty curriculum is currently in development. The Government is currently in the process of reviewing and strengthening the FLE curriculum and delivery environment to ensure program effectiveness and quality.

The national campaign and advocacy initiatives will be rolled out through identified CBOs, NGOs and FBOs and will engage all faiths and non-faith communities. Participants in the consultation with CSOs noted that the most marginalised women and girls (including *faafafine*, *faafatama*, LGBTIQ, women and girls with disabilities, and sex workers) will be difficult to engage with through FBOs alone, hence the approach under this Pillar will be to engage with FBOs, as well as CBOs and urban-based NGOs to reach these populations. The CBOs, NGOs and FBOs to implement the community mobilization interventions will be defined through the mapping exercise.

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'asamoa, 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,²⁵ 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 MWCSO.

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, 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 MWCSO to initiate debate and discussions on DV/IPV with Village Councils selected on a voluntary basis. MWCSO, 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 MWCSO in drawing lessons from the piloting for scaling up.

Technical assistance will be provided to support the pilot village council, MWCSO, 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

²⁵ Including informing parenting skills around gender socialisation through early childhood development programmes

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 institutions²⁶ 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.

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

According to the NIFV recommendations the establishment of a national strategy/framework for family violence prevention will be essential in effectively preventing violence. The establishment of such a national strategy/framework is the Inquiry's first recommendation and the basis for all subsequent recommendations. Preventing violence against women and girls must be a shared endeavour. It is widely acknowledged that without a centralized coordinated approach then strategies and activities across Government sectors and among NGOs and other service providers will not be able to adequately address a problem. A collaborative national approach requires strong infrastructure to support quality cross-sectoral practice, enable policy and legislative reform and provide the leadership and coordination necessary to drive broad, deep and sustainable social change. This holistic approach should integrate the promotion of gender equality and non-violence into the work of established agencies, organisations and networks; and use existing infrastructure at the national, state, regional and local levels, supported by coordination and quality assurance mechanisms and an expert workforce.

For this programme in Samoa, technical support will be throughout the lifetime of the project. Using a model focused on sustainability and developing the capacity and skills of faith leaders and faith communities to prevent and respond to violence, the UN system will ensure that the project is aligned with global and regional best practice on primary prevention and social norms change, is effectively adapted to the local culture and context, and that activities are conducted according to the intervention plan (i.e. timelines, etc).

Proposed support for implementation includes, but is not limited to: Supporting the overall support to programme and research design, implementation, including development of key project documentation phase-by phase strategy plans and records; Training/ Mentoring and System of using a training-of-trainers (TOT) approach; support through technical assistance for overall programmatic monitoring and evaluation activities and support partner to use the adapted Faith-based prevention M&E tools and conduct a baseline, midline and end line; and support adaptation of all communication materials to Samoan culture and context.

The activities proposed will use a coordinated approach to ensure adolescents and young people are

²⁶ Including the media, sports, workplaces, etc.

reached with FLE – the two approaches will be tailored to in-school and out-of school adolescents and young people. UN agencies will work with key implementing partners - Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (MESC) for in-school component and CSOs – Samoa Family Health Association (SFHA), Samoa National Youth Council (SNYC) and Samoa Red Cross (SRC) for out-of-school components. These agencies already have a track record for implementing FLE/youth friendly services in Samoa.

These approaches go beyond prevention efforts that embed social norm change in education but aim to utilise key cultural and religious institutions as entry points as both the medium and the message, as they have unparalleled reach and influence in their faith communities for transformative social norm change to prevent VAWG and promote gender equality.

Lessons learned from past programming:

A comprehensive approach to prevention that is contextualized, coupled with response, is critical for addressing root causes of violence against women and girls and changing inequitable gender norms, behaviours and attitudes. Prevention programs still need further support and to be implemented alongside VAWG services. Many interventions continue to focus on awareness raising alone and a small number of programs are limited to one gender and messages are not always specific to the audience.²⁷ 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.²⁸ Furthermore, those working on prevention programs need to have transformed their own attitudes and behaviours before implementing programs in communities, otherwise messages may reinforce rather than challenge violence.²⁹ The Ending Violence Against Women Road Map Synthesis Report notes that there have been efforts to address primary prevention of VAWG across the region, with some promising practices identified.

Lessons learned from prevention programs in Samoa are:

- Weak and/or inconsistent coordination across the GoS and its line Ministries, which can be addressed by strong national strategy/plan of action, advocacy and supportive coordination.
- Over-complicated and/or inconsistent messaging, which can be addressed by a clear communications strategy and clear messaging, noting that the NHRI Communications Strategy would need to be referenced by MWCSO as the implementing partner.
- Lack of a strong and effective national coordination structure in place such as a Family Violence Prevention Council and EVAW Taskforce which is highly functional and able to take the lead coordinate, monitor and evaluate.

In an ongoing situation assessment of the current FLE approach in Samoa, key lessons emerging include:

- Ensuring gender dimensions of violence and cultural and social constructs that affect rights and gender are integrated into the curriculum for adherence to quality standards needed to achieve intended objectives of the FLE program. These are in line with lessons coming out of FLE programs globally.^{30,31} Furthermore, lessons globally have shown school-based programs are most effective when complemented with community-based programs such as youth-friendly spaces using a curriculum-based approach.³²

²⁷ The Global Women's Institute and The Equality Institute 2018. *Strategic Evaluation of Australia's Development Assistance to End Violence Against Women and Girls [DRAFT]*. Australia: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

²⁸ PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS; The Global Women's Institute and The Equality Institute 2018. *Strategic Evaluation of Australia's Development Assistance to End Violence Against Women and Girls [DRAFT]*. Australia: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

²⁹ The Global Women's Institute and The Equality Institute 2018. *Strategic Evaluation of Australia's Development Assistance to End Violence Against Women and Girls [DRAFT]*. Australia: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

³⁰ UNFPA. (2015). *The Evaluation of Comprehensive Sexuality Education Programmes: A Focus on Gender and Empowerment Outcomes*

³¹ UNESCO. (2015). *Emerging Evidence, Lessons and Practice in Comprehensive Sexuality Education: A Global Review*.

³² UNAIDS, UNCSO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWomen, WHO. (2018). *International technical guidance*

- Strengthening teaching pedagogy and capacity of teachers to deliver curriculum content.

There are lessons from the region regarding violence free villages that they can inadvertently lead to a reduction in reporting. This programme will learn from those experiences and from the successful community-based prevention models in other Pacific countries.

Existing programmes The EU funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) programme (Pacific Partnership) is a regional programme that works in partnership with 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 programme's three outcome areas are coordinated the Pacific Community (SPC) Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (Forum Secretariat) and UN Women Fiji Multi-Country Office (MCO).

Samoa is one of many countries in the Pacific region benefiting from the five-year programme. In relation to this pillar, the Pacific Partnership is moving forward regional and national strategies and frameworks to advance primary prevention of VAWG to support the alignment of donors, practitioners, governments and CSO partners to a common framework. UN Women is currently leading on the development of national strategies and frameworks for primary prevention of violence in Fiji and Tonga. To advance the regional dialogue and action on primary prevention of violence, a Pacific Partnership Regional Convening was held in September 2019, led by the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, UN Women and the Pacific Women's Network Against Violence Against Women which validated the six principles to guide all prevention interventions in the Pacific region developed in the 2016 regional convening 'Road to Change' in 2016.

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

Actions within this pillar are complementary to the EU, DFAT, and MFAT -funded regional Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls, and the DFAT-funded Transformative Agenda for Women, Adolescents and Youth in the Pacific. UN agencies will ensure close engagement with the regional programs, to share learning and avoid duplication of efforts.

UNFPA is implementing the Transformative Agenda FLE program, supported by the Australian Aid Program. Through the Regional SI, all youth-focused programmes will convene to share successes and learning.

Sustainability:

This programme will ensure sustainability in several key ways. This will be addressed by coordinating primary prevention effort across sectors of government and between government and relevant non-government and corporate sector actors from a range of settings and disciplines; engage this range of actors in an inclusive, collaborative development process to ensure buy in and ownership at multiple levels; and ensure that primary prevention is implemented in a way which is consistent with existing policies and programs to assist individuals and families affected by violence.

Community-based interventions will be designed to ensure sustainability, with volunteers a key component of the programme and community ownership a key objective of the programming. A significant investment is being made into intervention research, to ensure the highest possible level of evidence for the effectiveness for the prevention interventions with FBOs in Samoa.

For FLE, aspects to sustainability include a focus on strengthening the national curriculum and pedagogy for FLE and ensuring quality of delivery through a training approach embedded into the teacher training strategy led by MESC. By establishing a comprehensive national curriculum for both in- and out-of school education and cascading a teacher training and mentoring strategy, the

on sexuality education: an evidence-informed approach. UNESCO Publishing.

programme will establish the backbone of a comprehensive scalable approach towards universal coverage.

Beneficiaries³³

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	875	1,700
Girls	3,950	17,100
Men	3,325	16,700
Boys	3,455	17,320
TOTAL	11,605	52,820

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.

a. *The scope and scale of support*

Interventions under this outcome support the following NIFV recommendations

1. By legislation, establish a Family Violence Prevention Office, National Family Violence Prevention Strategy and Communication Strategy, Family Violence Council and Taskforce to provide the foundation for a coordinated inter-agency response to family violence.
16. Increase pending and accountability on family violence programmes, placing gender equality at the forefront.
25. Enhance the capacity of the Police service to be able to carry out its role as the primary protection agency for victims of family violence.
26. Enhance the role and capacity of the health service to adequately protect against family violence and play a role in ending the cycle of violence.

Under this outcome, technical assistance will be provided to the Samoan government on service delivery coordination and governance, training on the implementation of the Inter-Agency Essential

³³ Beneficiary calculation: Direct (those engaging directly in implementation as participants: Government and CSO counterparts, traditional leaders, groups representing gender and age); Indirect (Potential family members, senior government officials, friends etc who would benefit from the effects of improved awareness and practices of the direct beneficiaries. Calculated on an average of 1 Direct: 4 Indirect)

Services Guidelines with referral pathways, and through the process, identify areas of technical support needed for improving quality of and access to services across health, social services, police and justice sectors, in partnership with other technical advisory agencies in the region.³⁴ This will be done in line with the UN Essential Services Package and recommendations from the NIFV. The UN will support government coordination of technical assistance needed for police, legal justice and health sectors, and deliver technical assistance directly in the areas of social services and national level coordination and governance.

Services will extend to the community level including the introduction of coordination from village to national and good governance practices through capacity building in order for both traditional and statutory governance institutions to become proficient in applying laws, policies and strategies. Accountability and transparency as basic principles for decision-making and planning for future are central to the capacity building process. In this regard, participation and capacity-building of traditional governance institutions as well as marginalised groups such as youth and their institutions will be pursued. The principles of good governance are neither novel nor foreign to the cultural and social practices around *fa'asāmoa*. However, there is a need to see it as a living philosophy which has been changing over time. Hence, the capacity-building of institutions would involve enhancing and embracing those established cultural measures that underpin coordination, accountability and transparency for ending DV/IPV.

b. Target group and geographical scope

Government agencies: Ministry of Police, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women, Community, and Social Development, Ministry of Justice, NHRI, as well as NGO/psycho-social support services: SVSG, FLO, GOSHEN Trust, NOLA, Samoa Faafafine Association, Salvation Army, and Samoa Red Cross and other relevant law and justice and health sector providers. The geographical scope will be national.

c. Focus of support and signature interventions

Samoa government and non-government service providers will receive technical support and targeted grants to improve services in their respective sectors, based on the country level action plans. There will be a strong emphasis on working with national women's machinery (i.e. Women's Departments/Ministries of Women/NGOs) and frontline services providers at a national level, to improve social service response, including standards for GBV counselling and accreditation of counsellors and exploration of increasing safety and options for safe spaces/shelters for women and girls affected by all forms of violence. Capacity-building, training and support for coordination is provided through Pillars 1 for government agencies and Pillar 6 (for civil society service providers).

Domestic violence legislation has been passed in almost all Pacific Island countries in the last six years. The legislation in 10 countries requires the services of registered counsellors. Kiribati and Solomon Islands have developed national counselling registries and ethical frameworks and practice standards aligned with domestic violence legislation. These regional developments need to be contextualized to the Samoan context.

A health system strengthening approach will be implemented to improve access of survivors to services and build capacity of frontline health workers to provide quality response services. A community cares model will be developed and implemented to strengthen primary health care access for VAWG survivors. The model will strengthen community-based care for survivors and put in place a referral system to other levels of care within the health system and be complemented by capacity building of health workers including response and referral during emergency/humanitarian settings that are inclusive of the needs of people living with disability.

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.

³⁴ For example, SPC RRRT in the justice sector; UNFPA AND UNDP in justice and health; UNICEF in child protection, among others.

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,³⁵ 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.

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

In response to the 2017 National Inquiry into Family Violence and in consultations with CSOs and Government, it was agreed that there was a need to address capacity gaps of Village Councils and other key community-based organisations to prevent and respond to DV/IPV, through bylaws, reporting and holding perpetrators accountable. Technical support to and improved coordination of service providers was raised consistently in consultations with both Government and CSOs and was a key recommendation of the National Inquiry into Family Violence and recommendations from the CEDAW Committee to the Samoan Government.

Frontline service provision in Samoa is primarily delivered by SVSG, with MWCSO leading on policy, coordination and disbursing resources for EAW response to civil society organisations. As was raised in consultations with both Government and CSOs, services in Samoa are limited and there are ongoing concerns about adherence to best practice. UN agencies will support government and civil society organisations to ensure access to quality services for survivors of violence are available, especially in locations where prevention programmes are being implemented.

Support will focus upon training and capacity building for national frontline service providers, in response to the identified gaps in health sector capacity: none of the government health facilities are adequately equipped to respond to GBV and civil society service providers are stretched beyond capacity. Thus, SI will focus on supporting health sector specific frontline service providers along the full continuum of care and case management including identification, delivery of first responder services, referral, and documentation of cases while observing ethical and safety standards.

Delivery of these interventions will be supported through a combination of technical assistance and direct granting to government and non-government actors. It will build on global best practice established within the *UN Essential services package* as well as on multi-sectoral action plans developed at the national levels.

The health system is an important entry point for DV/IPV victims and as such, plays an important role in identifying and responding to DV/IPV cases. While there is current support to mainstream GBV health responses through SRH services; there is a gap in targeted GBV support for health systems strengthening - both from a health facility service delivery perspective and also in relation to help seeking behaviours within communities. In Samoa particularly, there has been little or no prioritisation or investment in strengthening health sector responses to GBV. Spotlight will provide the catalytic support to demonstrate not only the centrality of health service providers in the response for survivors of violence but also ensure that women and girls are provided the necessary support which would prevent an escalation of violence. This work requires a high level of investment in skills and capacity

building as an inappropriate response from health service providers can reinforce women's reluctance to report violence and seek services in the first instance. Given the high level of outreach of the health system in Samoa, it is critical to ensure that the first line of support provides the right support.

Lessons learned from past programming:

Counselling: The provision of counselling services and support tailored to the needs VAWG survivors living with or escaping from violence is a critical area of support and a significant need in the region and was identified in consultations with both Government and CSOs. Counsellors providing these services require the requisite qualifications, practical experience, knowledge of approach and institutional support to be safe and effective practitioners.

The Australian Government's DFAT 2017 *Review of Counselling Services in the Pacific* found significant diversity in counselling services, qualifications and approaches across the region when mapped against recognised quality indicators. It is one of the few reviews of counselling services and practice in the region. The review identified 85 counselling service providers across the region. While most of the skilled counselling practitioners demonstrated a sound understanding of the ethical considerations and core competencies in counselling, quality varied among the basic counsellors. Many lack understanding and application of basic ethical principles of counselling: not to judge, not to influence, protection of client rights, avoiding harm being done, and providing encouragement to the client to make responsible decisions. The review found that counselling practitioners need to understand the limits of their technical skills and training and understand and utilize referral options to respond to cases of severe trauma. Supervision of counselling staff is a critical gap. It is not provided on a regular basis in most organisations. Just over a third (35 per cent) of organisations provided supervision on a regular basis – either monthly (30 per cent) or quarterly (5 per cent). Around a third of organisations (32 per cent) provided no supervision and a further 33 per cent provided supervision only when there is a visit from an outsider, such as a trainer. Similarly, monitoring and evaluation of counselling services is weak. Only three organisations in the review had been evaluated (and only two in the past five years). Good practice suggests the quality of individual counsellor skills is likely to significantly increase with support mechanisms such as regular supervision, case discussions, evaluations of counselling, care provision for counsellors and monitoring systems.

Health: In order to enforce a do no harm approach and ensure safe and effective responses for survivors of IPV and gender-based violence more broadly, it is essential that staff who are front line health care providers are well equipped. This requires intensive support by way of training, mentoring and case management supervision.

The establishment of Youth Friendly Spaces and integration of GBV-SRH services for adolescents and youth, and promising approaches from other countries that have implemented adolescent and have found that youth friendly services can be effective to improve knowledge and awareness on GBV, reduce IPV and also increase access to SRH services.³⁶ Given this group is often excluded from services, this activity is fundamental to leaving no one behind to promote universal access to health GBV services.

The communities care model has been utilised and evaluated in South Sudan and Somalia.³⁷ Promising good practices documented in the literature for its use include the availability and readiness of service providers, hence emphasis on capacity building. In addition, the health systems strengthening approach promotes partnership – both at the local level, between local and national systems, and between different supporting UN agencies, as well as with regional entities, such as SPC and PIFS. In addition, this model can be easily adapted into the Samoan context (*Fa'a samoa* approach) based on lessons from PEN Fa'a Samoa implementation in Samoa.³⁸ Finally, the training component of the health

³⁶ <https://www.childrenandaids.org/sites/default/files/2017-05/PEPFAR%20Best%20Practices%20for%20Adolescent-%20and%20Youth-Friendly%20HIV%20Services%20March%202017.pdf>

³⁷ Glass, N., Perrin, N., Clough, A., Desgroppes, A., Kaburu, F. N., Melton, J., ... & Marsh, M. (2018). Evaluating the communities care program: best practice for rigorous research to evaluate gender based violence prevention and response programs in humanitarian settings. *Conflict and health*, 12(1), 5 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4651248/>

³⁸ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6083394/>

systems strengthening approach has been jointly agreed with MoH – this will use a standardised training package to be institutionalised through in-service and pre-service training systems.

Multi-sectoral coordination: The 2017 SFSS commissioned by the MWCSO paints a disturbing picture of the high prevalence of violence and abuse faced by our families and communities, with 46% of women who were surveyed, had suffered multiple forms of abuse in the last 12 months. Violence against children (15 - 18 years old surveyed) shows 90% of boys, 80% of girls had experienced violence in their lifetime in the home space. Furthermore, 90% of persons with disabilities surveyed had suffered some form of abuse the majority being women. The *MWCSO Family Safety, Stronger Communities Policy* emphasises the need for well-coordinated response systems to be tailored towards the different needs of survivors as well as those seeking assistance or referred for help.

The Essential Services package, including tools and guidelines provides a useful framework for analysing country level progress towards meeting minimum service delivery requirements across the key sectors: social services, health, justice and police and coordination/governance of services. In the Pacific, there are multiple actors with existing mandates to support strengthening of these sectors at national and regional levels.

Existing programmes:

In Samoa, the child protection inter-agency referral pathway is being developed along with the GBV Service Delivery Protocol to address the needs of child survivors including adolescent girls. This approach to the development of essential services guidelines for GBV response will draw on global standards as well as a coordinated inter-agency approach drawing on UNFPA's experience in developing guidelines and incorporating needs of adolescent girls in countries such as Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, and UNICEF's expertise in the child protection space. Service providers are often the same, girls directly or indirectly affected by IPV require a response that is distinct from the response for women affected by IPV, in terms of procedures, standards and protocols, as well as different, specialised, professional skill sets.

Sustainability: The *MWCSO Family Safety, Stronger Communities Strategy* proposes the development of an Essential Services Guide that is multi sectoral and is survivor focused. This is indeed a stepping stone and long term sustainable solution towards ensuring adequate, accessible, coordinated and well-resourced quality services are available and functional to meet the needs for recovery, healing and restoration of the individual (children, young persons, PWDs, elderly, men, and women and LGBTQI), as well as families and communities who have and are suffering from violence and abuse. It is understood that the essential services guide will support national efforts towards recognising the inclusion of disability and gender equality concerns across policy and programming efforts for Government and its multi sectoral partners. It also enables Samoa to meet its commitments under CEDAW, CRC, CRPD and the sustainable development goals towards gender equality (5) and peace, justice and strong institutions (16).

Capacity development will be focused primarily on MWCSO and frontline service providers, as these are the organisations with a mandate and focus on EAWG as their core business and will focus on systematic approaches and strengthening institutions for the long term. At the start of the programme, UN agencies will work with the Government of Samoa to conduct an analysis of the 'state of play' of services against the global Essential Services minimum standards framework. From there, they will support national partners to identify strategies, especially ones to reach rural and remote women and girls, to begin to improve access and quality where possible in Samoa.

The proposed Health Systems Strengthening approach to GBV response ensures standardised GBV care can be provided through the SI. Using a Health Systems Strengthening approach in itself ensures sustainability of the health GBV response beyond the Spotlight Initiative. Establishment of guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures, health systems referral mechanisms for GBV are all systems strengthening foundation activities supporting sustainability beyond the life cycle of a project, and all documented good practices for an essential services package for GBV.³⁹

³⁹ <https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Essential-Services-Package-en.pdf>

UN agencies will continue to work with regional partners to improve access to quality services for people with disabilities and women and girls with diverse gender identities and sexual orientations. For example, building on previous work to create Toolkits to End Violence Against Women and Girls with Disabilities across the region, the UN will support national DPOs to increase their understanding of VAW and to advocate for disability inclusive services, including by partnering with frontline service providers. The UN has previously supported multi-sectoral coordination and SDP development and roll-out in other countries in the region and would incorporate lessons learned from this experience into programming for Samoa where relevant.

Beneficiaries

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	4012	8820
Girls		
Men	100	8863
Boys		
TOTAL	4,112	17,683

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.

a. *The scope and scale of support*

Interventions under this outcome support NIFV Recommendations:

22: Establish data collection and monitoring and evaluation at the heart of all family violence prevention work in Samoa and

23: Strengthen the legislative framework and develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework.

Interventions under this outcome will be undertaken in partnership with SPC. The scope of support is the collection, analysis and dissemination of VAWG prevalence and administrative data which will contribute to standard setting at the Regional level through the SI Regional Programme. SI will strengthen capacity to coordinate administrative data across information systems of key sectors for DP/IPV to monitor the response mechanism, and will support the integration of a GBV module into upcoming Demographic Health Survey (DHS)/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) to provide outcome level indicators that measure combined results of multisectoral efforts to address VAWG, thereby ensuring strengthened data collection, analysis and utilisation capacities across key stakeholders – national government and civil society groups. These priorities were raised consistently in consultations with Government and CSOs, and access to quality, reliable data was identified in the recommendations of the NIFV.

b. *Target groups and geographical scope*

Statisticians and M&E officers across SBS, MOH, MWCSO and other relevant sectors.

c. *Focus of support and signature interventions*

The focus on strengthening of administrative data systems will ensure sustainability of the monitoring system, while the survey data addresses the periodic need for outcome/results level indicators. To achieve the above outcome statement, the following will be undertaken in each of the two outputs areas below.

Capacity will be developed of relevant line ministries and NGOs to collect, record and process data on DV/IPV and centralise through SBS, and support the relevant national authority to include school/student related gender-based violence and domestic violence as variables to collect data on this topic and to publish in the education sector statistical digest.

Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in Samoa⁴⁰ 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 MESC's 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) in partnership with SPC 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.

⁴⁰ Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector

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 in partnership with SPC 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.

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.

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

Under this approach, UN agencies will work with the SBS and MOH to strengthen capacity for administrative data collection by integrating DP/IPV indicators into routine data registers and data monitoring tools. This approach will strengthen inter-sectoral coordination to adequately monitor the DP/IPV response and support to victims across sectors. The approach will also ensure capacity enhancement (human and financial) required to fully implement a GBV module during upcoming DHS/MICS survey. The DHS/MICS survey will provide population-level data on patterns and determinants of DV/IPV across population sub-groups, hence its importance as a data source for evidence-based EVAWG policies and programming. In addition, capacity will be strengthened on prevalence and administrative data collection and reporting disaggregated by age and sex, as well as by other intersections including disability and other contextually relevant criteria.

The existing relationship with SPC at the regional level will be leveraged with key linkages to ongoing capacity building activities at the regional level. The activities will also build capacity on data literacy and evidence-based decision making across key stakeholders. CSOs will be a key beneficiary of training activities. Involving CSOs will ensure capacity for data utilisation is built for thematic analysis on DV/IPV. CSO involvement will also promote a design thinking approach to ensure they shape the design of DV/IPV prevention programmes in Samoa. Design thinking approach has been used as an innovative means to develop women-centered DV/IPV programs that are tailored to context. This innovative approach has been leveraged in other settings and is promising.⁴¹

Of note, the collection of DP/IPV data can potentially impact the physical safety and psychological well-being of both respondents and interviewers. In order to ensure a do no harm approach, there are a

⁴¹ <https://www.devex.com/news/ending-violence-against-women-3-ways-to-innovate-87366>

range of ethical principles for data collection, storage, sharing and reporting which form the foundations for work under this pillar of the SI. The "Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women" (2001)⁴² developed by WHO, provide details on actions needed during the planning, implementation and dissemination of research (particularly surveys) involving women experiencing IPV. This is to ensure that the research does not harm respondents or put them at increased risk of violence. Compliance with the ethical and safety recommendations is essential, not only for the ethical conduct of research, but also for the quality and utility of the data generated. To ensure a do no harm approach under this outcome, the following principles will need to be respected:

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

Lessons learned from past programming: Global UN initiatives support the development of suitable quantitative and qualitative indicators on VAWG and support countries in data collection and analysis using these indicators. The UN also supports Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) to integrate modules on intimate partner and other forms of violence at national/sub-national levels. Lessons learned include the following:⁴³

- Establishment of a GBV Information system builds on existing administrative data systems across sectors and is a useful approach to centralise GBV M&E information, however, it requires coordination of administrative data across sectors.
- Great sensitivity exists in VAWG data collection, therefore investing in quality training for interviewers is paramount. First to ensure data quality, and second to ensure adequate support for victims that are survey respondents.
- Weak M&E systems of GBV services/programmes globally pose a barrier in understanding program effectiveness. Therefore, investing in robust M&E systems, and engaging non-state stakeholders in data utilization activities, are critical to provide evidence and lessons learned for replication and scaling programs.

Existing programmes: Currently in Samoa, the UN is supporting SBS to develop a gender and youth monograph. The MoF is monitoring the implementation of the Samoa Population Action Plan and the progress towards achieving targets, particularly those related to SRHR. Finally, through the ongoing Transformative Agenda DFAT project, the technical support will be provided to the DHS/MICS survey process to ensure availability of high quality GBV and SRH disaggregated data by relevant domains such as women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities to inform national planning and programming. SI will complement this programme through providing support to safety planning for enumerators in line with WHO best practice for VAWG research.⁴⁴

The Spotlight Initiative will also build on existing work and established expertise on data collection, analysis and use, conducted by SPC (SPC Statistics for Development Division, SDD).

⁴² World Health Organization (WHO), Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women, WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1, 2001

⁴³ <https://www.unfpa.org/resources/role-data-addressing-violence-against-women-and-girls>

⁴⁴ World Health Organization (WHO), Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women, WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1, 2001

Sustainability will be addressed by strengthening existing data and information systems that have the potential to monitor/evaluate DP/IPV cases across sectors. Investing in capacity building for SBS as the coordinator of the system and repository for the data, ensures support can be provided by this institution to other line ministries beyond the life cycle of the SI. Finally, involving CSOs in data literacy and utilisation builds their capacity to design effective EAWG programmes. It also increases CSOs' competitiveness to mobilize additional resources outside of the SI, hence supporting sustainability.

Beneficiaries⁴⁵

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	230	450
Girls	45	45
Men	150	300
Boys	40	40
TOTAL	465	835

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,⁴⁶ 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.

a. The scope and scale of support

Interventions under this outcome support the NIFV Recommendation 33: Government to take a proactive role in strengthening and coordinating the Non-Government sector response to family violence.

The scope of this outcome will include building long term capacity of CSOs, based on new standards

⁴⁵ Beneficiary calculation: Direct (those engaging directly in implementation as participants: Government and CSO counterparts, traditional leaders, groups representing gender and age); Indirect (Potential family members, senior government officials, friends etc who would benefit from the effects of improved awareness and practices of the direct beneficiaries. Calculated on an average of 1 Direct: 4 Indirect)

⁴⁶ Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization

and certifications. Interventions will be developed in close collaboration with the PIFS NSA EVAW team to ensure full coherence of approach with the regional programme and avoid duplication and numerous streams of funding to CSOs. The support will include trainings, workshops, and scholarships to achieve certification, all of which were raised as key areas for targeted support by participants during SI consultations with CSOs.

b. Target groups and geographical scope

The main stakeholders in this outcome will be CSOs engaged in the SI for Samoa.

c. Focus of support and signature interventions

To achieve the above outcome statement, the following interventions will be implemented in each of the three output areas below:

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 MWCS 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 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 skills 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 ⁴⁷capacities on project design, focusing on women and girls through technical assistance to SUNGO.

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

UN agencies will have a role in strengthening standards, as well as supporting CSOs to deliver quality services and supports to victims/survivors. This will have some cross-over with interventions under Pillar 4 (Services).

Support will also be provided in the form of capacity strengthening and developing assessment tools and methodologies related to creating comprehensive capacity development response packages.

Provide CSOs with access to global knowledge and experience on using innovative approaches to address DV/IPC, taking into account VAC, by developing the capacity of CBOs to access information and then to undertake user-centered project design, focusing on women and girls.

Support CSOs to secure funding including through innovative approaches, by documenting lessons learned, experiences and potential successful models on innovative service delivery or prevention that could be fed back into SI Pillars 3 and 4, and sharing this information as part of supporting CSOs to prepare funding proposals.

Lessons learned from past programming include the following:

- CSO efforts in Samoa are not well coordinated and this will be addressed under Pillars 3, 4 and 6
- CSOs do not have operational capacities to manage and operate projects which will be supported under this Pillar.
- There are no standards in Samoa for CSOs to follow or be assessed on quality and operational strengths.

⁴⁷ User-centered design works with product and service users to pilot and design new services.

Existing programmes: The EU supports CSO capacity building and advocacy for gender equality both in Samoa and at the Regional level. The Samoa Civil Society Support Programme is supported by: the Government of Samoa, the EU, the Australian Aid Program, World Bank and UN and focuses on improving the effectiveness of civil society organisations. At the Regional level, the EU supports the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat for CSOs to conduct assessments, monitoring, advocacy, development of national *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration* shadow reports, gender equality and EVAWG policy to action tracking exercises. These grants will ensure that traditional/mainstream CSOs engaging at national and regional policy spaces take ownership and increase their commitment and advocacy on ending violence against women and girls. Finally, the EU also supports grants to CSOs aimed at advocacy through the Pacific Partnership. SUNGO and the Samoa Chamber of Commerce are both grantees under these programmes. SI will collaborate, particularly through its governance structures to ensure that CSO grants complement other grant programmes both in the region and in Samoa.

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

Sustainability: This outcome is critical to the sustainability of the SI for Samoa through focusing on the core technical and functional capacities of CSOs who will play a key role in implementing prevention and response initiatives, advocating with decision makers on positive change in laws and policies, as well as maintaining accountability of rights holders on DV/IPV issues. Through comprehensive capacity support and strengthening, and by bringing in new innovative ideas and allowing CSOs to test them in the communities, this will help create a stronger, networked and coordinated civil society in Samoa.

Beneficiaries⁴⁸

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	100	400
Girls	71	71
Men	0	0
Boys	0	0
TOTAL	171	471

IV. 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.

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

⁴⁸ Beneficiary calculation: This is an outreach activity to the village through CSOs. There will be 13-14 number of grants in total for outreach activities. One CSO will cover around 1285 - 1385.

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".

V. 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 ensure participatory implementation, coordination and communication of the Country Programme, in alignment with the national development plan- Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS 2016/17-2019/2020), United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Samoa and European Union priorities;
- 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.

Technical Coordination Unit

The Technical Coordination Unit is tasked with ensuring programmatic coordination and coherence in the design and implementation of the SI, with emphasis on securing overarching coordination across the six pillars. The Unit will guide the inter-agency technical team towards effective and harmonized programme management for results. Through the various members of the Unit⁴⁹, effective collaboration will be maintained with the Spotlight Initiative inter-agency M&E, finance, and communications task teams. In so doing, a coherent support system will be established and will provide solid foundations for collaborative technical decision-making by the inter-agency technical team, and for strategic decision-making by the Steering Committee- to whom the Unit is accountable.

The roles and responsibilities of the Technical Coordination Unit include:

- Assume technical leadership and provide guidance to the inter-agency technical team in the effective planning, design, implementation and reporting of the SI for Samoa, and serve as a reference point for a comprehensive overview on the achievement of the SI goals and outcomes;
- Coordinate and monitor the SI roll-out for delivery of meaningful, concrete and cost-effective results;
- Establish linkages and effective integration across the six Pillars, inclusive of cross-cutting issues and in line with the UN programmatic principles and approaches - in particular the principle of 'leaving no one behind and reaching those furthest behind first';
- Identify and outline opportunities to reach optimal levels of collaborative action with other relevant programs and initiatives to enhance synergies and harmonise actions towards the elimination of DV/IPV;
- Work in close collaboration with other inter-agency Spotlight task teams to form a holistic support system for effective decision making by the inter-agency technical team and the Steering Committee;
- in collaboration with the M&E task team, generate knowledge, good practices and lessons learned in relation to the SI, and for effective application to the programme; and
- Maintain strong linkages with other UN inter-agency fora in order to ensure greater cohesion, and with particular emphasis on capturing SI results for Samoa.

The Technical Unit Terms of Reference will be drafted during its first meeting, for review and endorsement by the CPSC.

Civil Society National Reference Group

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

Currently, an interim group is in place however, a new group will be created through an open competitive process, organized in coordination with the EU. The CS-NRG will have the following functions and responsibilities:

- Provide advice on the overall strategic direction of the Spotlight Initiative Samoa's Country Programme and on cutting-edge national and local policy issues on addressing DV/IPV;
- Provide advice and perspectives on current on addressing DV/IPV-related issues at national and local levels where the Spotlight Initiative's leadership and support to civil society advocacy is important;

⁴⁹ Technical Coordinator (UN Women) who heads the Unit, Programme Associate (UN Women), M&E/Knowledge Management Officer (UNICEF). The Unit also has a part-time Programme Finance Officer (UNDP) and Communications Specialist (RCO).

- Partner on high-level advocacy and communications as well as political dialogue, including by supporting visibility and promotion of the Initiative's goals at the national and local levels;
- Support efforts at dissemination of the messages of the Spotlight Initiative on addressing DV/IPV to the public, from the national to the community level, especially to marginalized groups, youth and the media;
- Provide advice on ongoing interventions, possibilities for scaling up the Spotlight Initiative for Samoa Country Programme;
- Provide advice on funding priorities at national and local levels and on-going interventions and recommendations for up-scaling achievements and addressing challenges;
- Serve as an interactive space and open forum for dialogue between the Spotlight Initiative and organisations, groups and networks working on addressing DV/IPV, including on global, regional, national and local developments, trends and risks related to such work;
- Engage in broader consultations with groups and networks, especially at the local and grassroots levels, at regular intervals to update them and solicit input on the performance of the Spotlight Initiative for Samoa Country Programme and for advocacy, research, learning and action;
- Provide any other relevant information, analysis and lessons learned that could feed into the future programming and advocacy efforts of the Spotlight Initiative; and
- Provide feedback to the Governing Body (including via an annual monitoring report) on the Spotlight Initiative for Samoa Country Programme's implementation as well as advice on addressing challenges.

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

VI. Accountability

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.

VII. RUNO(s) and Implementing Partners

UNDP will support Pillars 1, 2 and 6 under the Spotlight Initiative.

<p>Pillar 1</p>	<p>UNDP will work with SPC and the Law Reform Commission in the legislative review of the six family related laws to ensure that GBV, including DV/IPV is addressed across all the laws. It will also work with NHRI and the Parliament to address gaps in the policy and regulatory framework. In addition, it will partner with media and CSOs to bring the people’s perspective in the law-making process.</p> <p>UNDP will also work across sectors and with different line ministries, particularly the MWCSD, to identify gaps in their results frameworks, and strengthen the Samoa Monitoring and Evaluation Results Framework with costed DV/IPV targets, which can be monitored and evaluated over time.</p> <p>Spotlight will be building on the regional expertise of SPC and UNDP’s global capacity and experience on parliamentary strengthening, access to justice and legislative/law reform, and more specifically the existing engagement with parliamentarians through the UNDP Pacific Parliamentary Support Programme. Spotlight will also leverage UNDP’s existing community based platforms (through the Small Grants Programme) and youth dialogues (through the youth co:lab) to raise awareness about law reform process.</p>
<p>Pillar 2</p>	<p>UNDP will work with SPC and the Ministry of Justice and Court Administration and all justice sector institutions to strengthen their capacity in responding to DV/IPV. Based on the mapping of existing multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms – such as the EAW Task Force, Law/Justice sector wide platform and the Regional Working Group for DV Implementation, UNDP will support the review of membership, purpose and efficiency of the platforms to coordinate across different ministries and sectors, including with civil society actors. Based on this mapping, UNDP will help the government in strengthening one platform using a sector wide approach to establish a sustainable coordination mechanism for GBV, incl. DV/IPV. UNDP will also provide necessary technical support to ensure smooth functioning and consistent coordination meetings through the cross-sectoral coordination mechanism.</p> <p>UNDP will 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. In doing so, UNDP will follow the “do no harm” principles in programming and implementation.</p> <p>UNDP will also 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</p> <p>With the roll-out of these pilots, UNDP will continue to monitor the impact of these village committees and support roll-out and scale up of good practices.</p> <p>For sustainability of the programme UNDP will support in creating government cadre of trainers, through training of trainers’ model on gender analysis, gender responsive budgeting and monitoring capacities for DV/IPV across sectors and 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. UNDP will also support SADATA database (which is an online</p>

	platform to monitor Samoa's progress on international treaties like the Universal Periodic Review and CEDAW, against the SDGs) to include targets and indicators specific to DV/IPV, so that indicators related to VAW can be aligned and monitored against international reporting requirements
Pillar 6	<p>As civil society is a key proponent of driving positive change and tackling DV/IPV in Samoa, UNDP will partner with and provide financial and technical support to CSOs in close collaboration with the PIFS EAW CSO program. This approach is aimed at enhancing CSO's long-term capacity in advocacy and service delivery. Specifically, UNDP will provide support in assessing their technical and functional capabilities, resources, and training needs, and collaborate with UN agencies and key government partners to develop standards for certification of a core group of CSOs that will be part of the SI as implementing partners and beneficiaries. In addition, UNDP will focus on providing capacity development support – including Training of Trainers – to enable the CSOs to develop and implement strategies and action plans, monitor, report and advocate against DV/IPV, and can further disseminate knowledge and information to CBOs and community-based initiatives addressing VAWG.</p> <p>Above and beyond the support to individual CSOs, UNDP's interventions also aim at the institutional and operational strengthening of a civil society movement and network of specialized NGOs, whose work is related to GBV/DV/IPV, for joint advocacy, planning and sharing of experiences through SUNGO, NCW and NCC. This will include the support to dialogue platforms where CSOs, NGOs and FBOs can engage and dialogue with government to advocate for law reform and implementation.</p> <p>Finally, UNDP will pursue innovative approaches in addressing IPV/DV, by providing access to global knowledge and novel good practices and developing CSO capacities in applying user/client-centred design approaches in their projects. Lessons learned and experiences will be documented, with the objective of identifying successful models of innovative service delivery and/or prevention that can be fed back into Pillars 3 and 4.</p>

UNESCO will support Outcomes 2, 3, 5 and 6. UNESCO is a Specialised Agency of the UN System, custodian of SDG 4 and a number of other SDG indicators. UNESCO brings a range of expertise in order to increase universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights along with fundamental freedoms. UNESCO works through partnerships with institutions, entities and individuals of many kinds – governments, intergovernmental organisations, CSOs, media organisations, academia and research organisations, its own networks of expertise for programme delivery through joint designing and implementation of activities at national and regional levels in the Pacific.

Current annual Programme Delivery: USD 1,580,246.00

Set up: Multisector programmes in the fields of education, sciences, culture, and communication with 15 staff and around 5-7 other personnel.

Value addition and key envisaged partnerships:

Pillar 2	UNESCO will work with traditional governance structure, MWCSO, MESC, NUS, CSOs and other relevant bodies such as the SPC-RRT to support institutional capacity-building of these structures for the application of the policies, strategies and laws, and to produce a set of agreed best practices on institutional policies against DV/IPV. Additionally, UNESCO may also leverage capacity of its International Institute of Education Planning (IIEP, France) and its centres like Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (APCEIU, South Korea).
Pillar 3	UNESCO will work with MESC, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), MWCSO, media, NUS and others using traditional and modern art and debate forms, knowledge building, and communication strategies to support

	community consciousness of rights, building skills for negotiation and mediation to build egalitarian relationships. UNESCO will attempt to bridge the knowledge gap between practices at the grassroots and approaches used at the national level to support effective action against and coordination of actions against DV/IPV. UNESCO will also use creativity and sport to ensure voices of marginalised groups such as youth, survivors of violence and remote communities are mainstreamed.
Pillar 5	UNESCO will work with CSOs, Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), FAO, MWCSO, MESC, Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS), and a technology innovator to support integration of student related gender-based violence and domestic violence as variables in education data collection, developing an Artificial Intelligence-assisted mobilise application to seek help, log evidence, and thereby create data to support future evidence-based policy-making and for building data in the agriculture and fisheries sector.
Pillar 6	Working with the CSOs and ensuring representation of marginalised groups of people, UNESCO will support creation of a network of advocates for ending DV/IPV and support knowledge-based networking among Samoan CSOs and possibly a regional counterpart and another from one of the SIDS using triangular cooperation model.

UNFPA will support Pillars 3, 4 and 5. Current staffing in Samoa includes a P4 international SRH Specialist, an NOB Programme Analyst and a G6 Programme Assistant. Complementing in-country staffing, is a team of diverse technical, program, and operations staff based in Suva. Both the in-country team and sub-regional team collaborate to support implementation of the UN Pacific Strategy (UNPS), UNFPA Pacific Strategic Regional Programme (SRP) and the DFAT supported Transformative Agenda in Samoa.

UNFPA currently programmes approximately USD 500,000 per annum through the Samoa Ministry of Finance through which programmes are supported in the MWCSO, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, Samoa Bureau of Statistics, National Human Rights Institution, Samoa Red Cross, Samoa Family Health Association, Samoa National Youth Council and Samoa Fa'afine Association. As the DFAT supported Transformative Agenda scales up in 2020 and beyond, the depth and scope of partnerships with these agencies will be extended.

Under the Transformative Agenda and the UNFPA Strategic Regional Programme, there is pre-existing focus on the provision of GBV response and prevention programmes, as well as strong investment in health system strengthening to support increased SRH services, commodities and information across the country and Family Life Education (Comprehensive Sexuality Education/Curriculums) for in and out of school youth. UNFPA is therefore well positioned to deliver results on the SI programme - with respect to leveraging scope of current programmes but also technical areas of expertise and pre-existing partnerships with critical stakeholders.

UN Women will support Pillars 3 and 4. UN Women has a global mandate to implement innovative programs targeting women's empowerment and gender equality, including Ending Violence Against Women and Girls. UN Women Fiji Multi-Country office, covering 14 countries across the Pacific, is working to improve the quality of, and increase accessibility to, coordinated services and responses to violence against women. The EU funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls (Pacific Partnership) is a flagship program bringing 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 five-year programme, from January 2018 to December 2022, targets Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) including, but not limited to, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Timor Leste, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

UN Women currently work with the Government of Samoa, NGOs, and relevant partners to reach a shared understanding of the global standards needed to support a coordinated, multisector response

required to respond to IPV/DV. These standards guide the provision of services which are essential to meet the needs of women and girls subjected to violence in Samoa and across the Pacific. This includes their access to police and justice, healthcare, specialised GBV counselling, shelter and other support services. This is delivered through technical support, in collaboration with other UN partners, and independent experts and practitioners. UN Women also engages with national partners to advocate for and helps establish the core set of services that are required to provide a comprehensive response.

Violence against women and girls is rooted in gender-based discrimination and social norms and gender stereotypes that perpetuate such violence. Given the devastating effect violence has on women, efforts have focused on responses and services for survivors. However, the best way to end violence against women and girls is to prevent it from happening in the first place by addressing its root and structural causes. UN Women seeks to transform the harmful social norms that drive VAWG and will contribute to the elimination of gender inequality through sustained engagement with CBOs including faith-based leaders, organisations and faith communities in partnership with the Government of Samoa.

At a national level, UN Women supports a range of prevention activities, supporting research to get data on the attitudes, perceptions and behaviour of men and boys as well as young people related to various forms of violence; supporting advocacy, awareness-raising, community mobilisation and educational programmes, as well as legal and policy reforms.

Current program delivery to Samoa approximates USD 211,000 towards Service Delivery Protocol development and Prevention training and implementation. One NOC Country Program Coordinator is co-funded by the Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls.

UNICEF delivers a number of key programmes focused on VAC-VAW including technical assistance to the finalisation of the 2018 -2019 Child Protection legislation across the region. This legislation outlines the mandate and functions of the lead ministries and focuses on social welfare support to children in need of protection and their families. It also includes process for reporting, assessment, care planning, referral; requirements for service providers and the roles of respective sectors. UNICEF will collaborate with other agencies in prevention and response ensuring a focus on young women and girls.

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

VIII. Partnerships

The EU is a strategic and key partner for the Spotlight Initiative for Samoa, and has been involved in the design of both the Country Programme Strategy and the Country Programme Document, through dialogues with the RC to update on progress, and by participating (virtually) in the multi-stakeholder meetings where the Country Programme Strategy and Document have been presented and discussed. The development of the Spotlight Initiative for Samoa Country Programme has created an environment for expanding the range of stakeholders involved in a participatory planning process. Approximately 26 stakeholders (including Government, Civil Society, Media, Private Sector, Development Partners and Academia) participated in the process to develop the Spotlight Initiative for Samoa.

The process involved: **(1)** the convening of a CSO meeting to establish CSO priorities, as o key partners and beneficiaries of the Spotlight Initiative. This meeting was attended by a diverse range of CSOs representing women's rights organizations, CBOs, church, media and service providers. This meeting also helped introduce the key roles of the CSOs in Spotlight and identify the members for the CSO Interim Reference Group; **(2)** Convening of an introductory meeting for both government and CSO partners to introduce the Spotlight Initiative and start a dialogue on identifying priorities across the six pillars of Spotlight; **(3)** sector specific consultations with the law and justice sector and a meeting of the CSO Interim Reference Group; **(4)** a one-day multi-stakeholder consultation with 60+ stakeholders from Government, Independent Commissions, Civil Society (national and International NGOs), and Development Partners where representatives from Civil Society, Government, Independent Commissions, Parliament and the UN

Inter-Agency Spotlight Initiative Samoa Task Team led discussions and small groups to validate priorities and the Country Programme Strategy and Roadmap; (5) A CSO Interim Reference Group to discuss the Country Programme Document; (6) A second multi-stakeholder consultation with 50+ stakeholders to present the Country Programme Document and receive feedback and validation. All consultations were held during the period between 4th June and 4th July 2019. At sub-regional level, through the Resident Coordinators' offices in Suva and Fiji, as well as through UN Women, the UN also conducted consultations with PIFS and SPC to ensure full alignment of the Spotlight Initiative interventions in the region (through the Spotlight Regional Programme, as well as through Country Programmes in Samoa and Vanuatu) with PIFS' and SPC's ongoing efforts on gender equality and to address DV/IPV.

These consultations also gave the Spotlight Initiative Samoa UN Inter-Agency Task Team the opportunity to create a broader awareness of the Spotlight Initiative among critical stakeholders. Every consultation started with an overview of the global Spotlight Initiative, the focus of Spotlight Initiative in the Pacific and an overview of the Vision, Strategic Objectives and Outcome Areas for the Spotlight Initiative Samoa. Representatives from key stakeholders, the private sector, faith-based organisations, and a range of civil society groups working on GBV, VAWC, child rights, women's rights, SRHR, disabilities, among other issues, actively participated throughout the consultations.

In the six Outcome-specific consultations, participants worked in smaller groups to engage more in-depth on the proposed Outputs and Interventions as stated in the Spotlight Initiative Samoa Country Programme. Some of the broad recommendations that emerged from these Consultations included:

- The need for high-level ownership and leadership within Government, civil society and in communities is required;
- A Multi-Sectoral Approach to addressing DV/IPVs and the delivery of all services must be developed and strengthened at all levels;
- Institutions must be strengthened with technical and specialized competencies, performance and accountability mechanisms and with knowledge on how gender inequalities and the intersecting forms of discrimination faced by women and girls throughout their life-cycle increases their vulnerability to all forms of DV/IPV;
- Civil society organizations should become more involved in the planning of Government initiatives and programmes to address DV/IPV to ensure sustainability and to avoid the implementation of parallel agendas.

Refer to "ANNEX 1: Multi-stakeholder engagement" for details of stakeholders engaged in consultations

Implementation Phase - Partnerships

The Inter-Agency Team will work closely with the SI Steering Committee and the CS-NRG to convene consultations and dialogues with various target groups (government, private sector, civil society) at national, district, community levels on the new knowledge on DV/IPV issues generated through implementation of the Spotlight Initiative for Samoa. At the stage of implementation, especially within communities, the Spotlight Initiative for Samoa also may lead to the identification of new partners.

Government

The Government of Samoa are very committed to ending violence against women are a key stakeholder and have been involved at every step of the CPD development process. The program will continue to engage and be driven by Government priorities including the following organisations:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture • Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour • Ministry of Communication & Information Technology • National University of Samoa • Samoa Bureau of Statistics • Samoa Qualifications Authority |
|--|---|

Regional entities

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

Civil Society

Spotlight globally and in Samoa is committed to working closely with civil society. In Samoa, the program will continue to engage with Samoan CSOs for their advice and guidance and will prioritise providing support to Samoan CSOs through the program. The following CSOs have been key to the process, but engagement will broaden out in the course of implementation:

- Samoa Chamber of Commerce
- SUNGO
- National Council of Churches
- National Council of Women
- Samoa Victim Support Group
- Numerous FBOs and CSOs
- Journalists Association of (Western) Samoa (JAWS)
- Nuanua O Le Alofa (NOLA)
- Samoa National Youth Council
- YWCA/Le Teine Crisis Centre
- Samoa Fa'afafine Association
- Samoa Association of Sports and National Olympic Committee

In addition, the private sector will be engaged through unions and employer organisations.

Development Partners/ Donors

The European Union has instigated the Spotlight Initiative for Samoa which has potential for partnerships and strengthened collaboration with other development partners working in the area of gender-based violence. To ensure a coordinated approach in addressing DV/IPV, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia) will be designing their new Gender programme for Samoa with GBV as one of the outcome areas. There have already been discussions with Australia to ensure that the Spotlight Initiative and their Gender programme are complementary and to avoid duplication of activities. New Zealand is intending to move into the gender space and the RC will be having discussions as part of her coordinating and partnerships role.

Private sector Samoa SI will engage the private sector primarily through working with women in the agricultural and fisheries sectors, which are the largest economic sectors in Samoa. The programme will also engage with the media sector to train journalists on fact-checking to address misrepresentation of DV/IPV through the media association.

IX. Programme's Results Matrix

(see the Budget template – worksheet “D. Results Matrix” and Table B)

X. Intersectional Approach

Central to the Samoa SI is the principle that all people, regardless of their individual background and circumstances, have the right to reach their potential and live dignified, productive and healthy lives. Consistent with the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest first, this means taking steps to address multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination that prevent those most marginalised from accessing DV/IPV information, services and supports. The most marginalised population groups in Samoa are (a) women and girls living with disabilities (b) women and girls living in rural areas (c) young women and girls (0-30 years) (d) *nofotane* women; and (e) *fa'afafine/ fa'afatama*

(LGBTIQ). Through the implementation of the six mutually reinforcing outcomes, the intent is to address the adverse effects of multiple and compounded forms of discrimination that marginalized women and girls in Samoa face.

There are a range of barriers that women with disabilities experience when accessing DV/IPV supports and services. These include communication difficulties when reporting cases of violence or abuse, and a lack of accessible information about service locations and how to access them. In addition, women and girls with disabilities are often financially dependent on their families and are less likely to acquire education to the same level as women and girls without disabilities. This lack of autonomy can make them targets for violence and abuse. In Samoa, a higher proportion of girls with disabilities give birth between 15 and 18 years of age (20%) than girls without a disability (12%), which demonstrates a need to particularly promote sexual and reproductive health interventions for women and girls with disabilities. The UN system will support the roll out and distribution of Ending Violence Against Women Toolkits and Training Manuals specifically for women and girls with disabilities, which were developed throughout a previous partnership between the UN system, the Pacific Disability Forum, and DPOs. This will form part of broader approaches under the SI to work with key partners to encourage and empower women and girls with disabilities to access services.

Women and girls living in rural areas, and in particular those with disabilities, face additional barriers to accessing services due to the high cost of travel, with many DV/IPV services only located in urban areas. Institutional strengthening and prevention interventions under Pillars 2 and 3 are designed to target Village Councils and FBOs in rural villages so as to reach larger numbers of women and girls to address barriers in relation to access to information and support.

As 58% of the population of Samoa is under the age of 24, a particular focus of the Samoa SI will be on young women and girls to ensure that services are targeting this population group with age-appropriate information and support. Prevention interventions under Pillar 3 focus on providing family-life education, peer education programs and information on SRHR for both in and out of school adolescents and young people, including young people with disabilities.

As mentioned above, there is little data on DV/IPV experienced by *fa'afafine*, *fa'afatama* and lesbians, nor detailed information on violence against girls, which will be addressed through Pillar 5. Once more information is known about these particular groups and their experiences of DV/IPV, interventions will be targeted to increase access to services for these marginalised groups.

Relevant "at risk" groups	Outcome areas where specific approaches are required	Key challenges for inclusion	Indicative approaches and methodologies for inclusion	Total numbers disaggregated by women, girls, men and boys when possible
Women and Girls with Disabilities	Outcomes 1,2,3,4,5 & 6	Stigma and non-involvement. Difficulties in accessing services Limited capacity for disability inclusive programming, implementation, M&E	DPO, NOLA represented on CSO-NRG. Working with NOLA and Disability Focal Point, use twin-track approach as appropriate under the different pillars. Institutional capacity strengthening for inclusive programming, prevention, better access to holistic services and data. Disability specific adaptations made to materials and learning aids designed to reach individuals living with disability.	Census data indicates that 1% of population comprise people with disabilities (PWD), approximately half being women and girls. However international estimates of PWD in population = 4 % (7,880) Women and Girls With Disabilities approximately – 3,940 There is a lack of disaggregated quantitative or qualitative data on women and girls with disabilities and specific challenges faced.
Nofotane Women (Women residing with husbands families)	Outcomes 1,2,3,4,5 & 6	Stigma, discrimination, exclusion, lack of assets, independent income Cultural norms impacting on participation in decision-making, consultations Lower socio-economic status affecting inclusion	Strengths based approaches to improve access to services through prevention approach. Prevention using rights-based approach building on gains from previous initiatives	67,548 (34%) of population are married. Approximately 33,774 are married women. There is no data on whether couples are living with the wife or husband's family or on their own on freehold land.
Women and Girls, Men and Boys in rural areas	Outcomes 1,2,3,4,5 & 6	Difficulty in accessing services. Limited services (health, transport, social etc) in the rural areas Lower socio/economic status (limited economic income) opportunities, affecting inclusion	Strengths based approaches to improve access to services Through prevention, ensuring better access to services at community level as well as support to rural CSOs including inclusion for developing policies which ensures access to services	158,588 (80%) of the population live in the rural areas, 82,132 men and boys and 76,456 women and girls. 61,529 boys and girls of 0-14 years live in rural areas, 50:50 male-female ratio 38,261 young women and men (15-29 years) live in the rural areas
Women and Girls, Men and Boys from	Outcomes 1,2,3,4,5 & 6	Lower socio-economic status impacting access to	Strengths-based approach focusing on prevention.	60% of population are economically active. Amongst those, there is only

Low Income Households		services/information.	Build capacity for inclusive evidence-based programming	8% labour force participation rate. 47% of the economically active population are employees, with men outweighing women (6 % and 40% respectively).
Girls and Boys (0-18 years)	Outcomes 1,2,3,4,5 & 6	Cultural norms mean children are "seen but not heard." There is limited institutional capacity in inclusive programming, and limited legal childcare and protection framework	Build institutional capacity for inclusive policies, laws and programming	74,616 girls and boys aged 0-14 years and 48,203 15-29-year olds
Young Women and Men (Youth) (15-30 years)	Outcomes 1,2,3,4,5 & 6	Stigma, discrimination Cultural norms limiting participation, voice and access to services	Using strengths-approach leveraging existing platforms, facilitate spaces for 'community conversations' on healthy relationships, life-skills	48,203 are 15-29 years of age
Fa'afafine/ Fa'afatama (LGBTIQ)	Outcomes 1,2,3,4,5 & 6	Discrimination, stigma, exclusion Lack of specific recognition in laws and policies	Work with Samoa Faafafine Association and partners to support capacity building for inclusive policy development, law-making and programming	Lack of quantitative and qualitative data
Sex Workers/ Transient Women	Outcomes 1,2,3,4,5 & 6	Discrimination, stigma, exclusion Lack of specific recognition in laws and policies	Work with Samoa Faafafine Association and partners to support capacity building for inclusive policy development, law-making and programming	No quantitative or qualitative data

XI. Risk Management

XII. Coherence with Existing Programmes

Initiative and Description	Agency lead(s) (Donor)
<p>Existing programmes The EU funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) programme (Pacific Partnership) 2018-2022 is a regional programme that works in partnership with 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 programme's three outcome areas are coordinated the Pacific Community (SPC) Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (Forum Secretariat) and UN Women Fiji Multi-Country Office (MCO).</p> <p>Samoa is one of many countries in the Pacific region benefiting from the five-year programme. In relation to prevention, the Pacific Partnership is moving forward regional and national strategies and frameworks to advance primary prevention of VAWG to support the alignment of donors, practitioners, governments and CSO partners to a common framework. UN Women is currently leading on the development of national strategies and frameworks for primary prevention of violence in Fiji and Tonga. To advance the regional dialogue and action on primary prevention of violence, a Pacific Partnership Regional Convening was held in September 2019, led by the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, UN Women and the Pacific Women's Network Against Violence Against Women which validated the six principles to guide all prevention interventions in the Pacific region developed in the 2016 regional convening 'Road to Change' in 2016.</p> <p>Actions within prevention are complementary to the EU, DFAT, and MFAT -funded regional Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls, and the DFAT-funded Transformative Agenda for Women, Adolescents and Youth in the Pacific. UN agencies will ensure close engagement with the regional programs, to share learning and avoid duplication of efforts.</p> <p>The EU is supporting SPC through the Pacific Partnership to deliver youth-focused gender equality and respectful relationship programmes.</p> <p>For services, the Pacific Partnership is supporting the development of a service delivery protocol to improve referral pathways in line with the UN Essential Services standards. SI and the Pacific Partnership will collaborate on improving multi-sectoral coordination. The focus of the SI will be on health services.</p>	<p>EU, DFAT, MFAT, UN Women</p>

Initiative and Description	Agency lead(s) (Donor)
<p>The EU supports CSO capacity building and advocacy for gender equality both in Samoa and at the Regional level. The Samoa Civil Society Support Programme is supported by: the Government of Samoa, the EU, the Australian Aid Program, World Bank and UN and focuses on improving the effectiveness of civil society organisations. At the Regional level, the EU supports the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat for CSOs to conduct assessments, monitoring, advocacy, development of national <i>Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration</i> shadow reports, gender equality and EVAWG policy to action tracking exercises. These grants will ensure that traditional/mainstream CSOs engaging at national and regional policy spaces take ownership and increase their commitment and advocacy on ending violence against women and girls. Finally, the EU also supports grants to CSOs aimed at advocacy through the Pacific Partnership. SUNGO and the Samoa Chamber of Commerce are both grantees under these programmes. SI will collaborate, particularly through its governance structures to ensure that CSO grants complement other grant programmes both in the region and in Samoa.</p>	<p>EU, DFAT, PIFS</p>
<p>The UN is supporting SBS to develop a gender and youth monograph. The MoF is monitoring the implementation of the Samoa Population Action Plan and the progress towards achieving targets, particularly those related to SRHR.</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>
<p>School-based and community-based Family Life Education program in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (MESC) and CSOs such as the Samoa Red Cross, Samoa Family Health Association (SFHA) and Samoa National Youth Council (SNYC)</p>	<p>UNFPA (DFAT, MFAT)</p>
<p>Comprehensive Sexuality Education (Family Life Education)</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>
<p>Health facility readiness assessment showed gaps in responsiveness of health systems to address sexual and gender-based violence cases</p>	<p>UNFPA (DFAT)</p>
<p>A Transformative Agenda for Women, Adolescents and Youth in the Pacific: supports the implementation of recommendations from the 2018 HFRA to improve responsiveness of the health system to SGBV cases and create referral pathways between the health services and other DV/IPV services implemented by other sectors through training and capacity building of health workers to identify and respond to SGBV cases</p>	<p>UNFPA (DFAT)</p>
<p>Support to the Ministry of Health in 2019 for the adaptation of standard operating procedures for identification and referral of survivors of GBV into appropriate service providers by all health workers; development of a comprehensive training strategy (pre-service and in-service) for health workers to identify, treat and refer GBV victims; strengthen capacity of CSO to advocate and build awareness on gender equality, SRHR and GBV targeting faafafine & faafatama</p>	<p>UNFPA (DFAT)</p>
<p>GBV in emergency training targeting frontline responders from the health sector and the wider disaster management sector, and included training on referral pathways and systematic mechanisms to mitigate abuse and violence in emergencies</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>
<p>Support to Samoa Bureau of Statistics on data analysis for evidence-based decisions and programming, including developing a gender monograph, which highlights key discrepancies and gender inequality facing</p>	<p>UNFPA (DFAT)</p>

Initiative and Description	Agency lead(s) (Donor)
women in several domains including domestic violence, political decision-making roles at all levels, high unemployment levels among female youths, high rate of teenage pregnancy, and increased levels of sexually transmitted infections	
Strengthening of child protection institutional frameworks of the Government relating to Child Protection and assisting SVSG with their Child Protection Policy so that it is compliant with DFAT standards	UNICEF
Trainings to Police officers on handling children who are victims/witnesses as well as a separate training on children in contact with the law as offenders/ perpetrators	UNICEF
Small Grants Programme (SGP) is a community-based initiative that focuses on creating local capacities for environmental conservation and restoration, while enhancing people's well-being and livelihoods. While the focus of the SGP is on topics related to the environment, such as biodiversity and climate change; it also has a strong capacity development component which empowers civil society organisations (CSOs) to network with partners and/or engage in policy dialogue, develop management skills, conduct community-based monitoring and evaluation.	UNDP (Global Environment Facility)
Women in Leadership: To strengthen the leadership pathways for women, the Project works with two broad groups – firstly with women at the village/district who are interested to develop their leadership capacity to engage more effectively at that level. Secondly, with women's coalitions and women's groups such as Women's Parliamentary Group, Samoa Institute of Directors to enhance leadership capacities of women at the national level.	UNDP, UN Women (DFAT)
UNDP Samoa MCO and the Samoa Chamber of Commerce signed an MOU in June 2018 to continue the work of Youth Co:Lab, which includes the facilitation of business incubators and accelerators for youth entrepreneurs, mentoring, support and capacity building to youth. The youth co:lab provides an excellent platform for the Spotlight Initiative to link to, in terms of mobilizing young voices for positive change towards addressing GBV and in creating social enterprises that can directly provide economic opportunities for young women	UNDP
The REACH project was introduced in Samoa in 2018, with an aim to establish an integrated government platform to deliver knowledge/awareness raising and government services to remote and vulnerable populations in Samoa. A pilot project has been undertaken in March 2019 and reached first 10 villages in Samoa (5 in Upolo and 5 in Savai'i).	UNDP
Support to ILO Convention 190 on Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse at the Workplace	ILO
Inclusion of the sexual harassment in the current Labour Law and developing toolkits for Employers and Workers on addressing violence at home and at work	ILO
Support to policy and law making related to GBV, such as support to the Violence Act 2013, Family Violence Strategy and Policy, Gender Policy; and support for CEDAW State report/CEDAW Shadow Report/Beijing +25 Report/UPR report	UN Women

Initiative and Description	Agency lead(s) (Donor)
Support to Family Survivor centred approach and multisector skills building session (partners include - MWCSD/MJCA/SLRC/MOP/MFAT/NHRI/NUS/SVSG/SRCS/Samoa Rugby Union/NRL/Samoa Chamber of Commerce/YWCA/US Embassy, Private sector)	UN Women
Support to the Interagency Essential Services Guide (a service delivery protocol for national standards and policies on GBV Service Provision)	UN Women
Support to education policy and planning, development of media capacity in redressing gender issues, including GBV reporting, anti-doping and sport as a tool of development and gender equality, culture and development, promotion of disability inclusion, "Preach to end violence against women and girls" for the church leaders and "safe man" for anger management and violence prevention.	UNESCO

XIII. Monitoring & Evaluation

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

To ensure a participatory approach, an **M&E Taskforce** will be established for the Samoa Spotlight Initiative, including the M&E and Knowledge Management Officer, M&E experts from the RUNOs, donors and stakeholders. Led by a designated RUNO, the taskforce will be accountable for ensuring that the agreed M&E framework is implemented in a timely manner and that the agreed quality M&E standards are met.

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

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

A baseline survey will be conducted at the start of the programme to address quantitative and qualitative data gaps, and to establish the baselines for agreed indicators. This survey may include institutional assessments, and Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs, Practices (KABP) studies. **Mid-term and final evaluations** will be conducted by independent evaluators, with the implementation of recommendations from the mid-term evaluation to be tracked through the programme dashboard.

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

The overall **M&E budget** of approximately USD 189,720 will be utilized for:

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

XIV. Innovation

Programming Innovation

The Spotlight Initiative for Samoa will seek to integrate innovation as one of the principles that inform the programme, by taking advantage of the opportunity to use the approach of **flexible programming** to allow for reflection, iterative learning and the use of adaptive management in the implementation of interventions, if required, to achieve the intended results and ensure that the Programme makes a difference for all women and girls and children affected by DV/IPV in Samoa.

The Spotlight Initiative for Samoa will innovate in the implementation approaches used throughout the Outcome Areas. For example, based on the findings of the baseline survey, the planning of initial interventions will focus on how to deliver the programme in a manner to maximise impact by offering a

concentration of a comprehensive and integrated package of interventions across all six Outcomes. This approach will provide for pilots and the development of models for replication in other villages/communities, and this approach to implementation will strengthen the iterative learning process. There is limited funding available and the use of pilots, which have several approaches, that can be assessed to see what works best. This will avoid a one-size-fits all approach. For example, under Pillar 3 the Samoa SI will pilot and scale up of an evidence-based Faith approach partnering with the National Council of Churches and village-based faith communities to rethink and reshape cultural and social norms around DV/IPV. This approach recognises the influence that faith has in Samoan life and represents a new way of working with new and diverse partnerships. Under Pillar 2, the Samoa SI will pilot and scale up the Violence Free Village Programme which supports Village Safety Committees to design and implement prevention and awareness raising around DV/IPV. This approach acknowledges that Village Councils and local leadership structures have a role to play in shifting existing power structures and social norms.

UNICEF Pacific is conducting a situation analysis on child online protection in the 14 PICTs in 2019, with a view to assessing the prevalence, nature and scope of cyber-safety issues faced by children and adolescents in the Pacific, as well as existing interventions. This study will be used to develop innovative approaches to addressing VAWG, particularly adolescent girls. In the areas of prevention and response.

Operational Innovation:

The General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/279 on the Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, approved the establishment of a new generation of UNCT's, which include the advancement of common business operations, including common back offices and common premises. In line with the UN development system reform, it is proposed that the Spotlight Country Programme Technical Coordination Unit be co-located, and the cost-benefit analysis of this will be done within the coming months. The monitoring activities will be conducted jointly, for which pooling of vehicles will be the norm.

Procurement for the Spotlight Initiative for Samoa Country Programme will be done jointly, including through the existing provisions for common services. These operational measures are intended to ensure greater economies of scale and reduce the burden of RUNO administrative costs.

XV. Knowledge Management

The Spotlight Initiative Knowledge Management Strategy (KMS) is crucial to ensure that 'what we know' on DV/IPV is documented, captured, shared and managed through appropriate tools and systems' and is institutionalised for continuous improved approaches and interventions towards addressing this issue. The KMS will be developed in close consultation with the RUNOs and the CSOs to identify challenges with existing knowledge management processes and systems and how that can be strengthened.

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

The KMS will:

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

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

- Capturing and sharing knowledge on DV/IPV in Samoa using technology-based tools such as mobile apps, online depository of data, research, policies, media articles; that can be useful resources for programme development and for community and individual action for change.

- The scope of the KMS will go beyond the ‘knowledge’ at the policy and programme design level to ensure that community level understanding of causes and solutions to address DV/IPV are all captured.

Activities to be undertaken through the KMS may include:

- Translation of data into knowledge for design and delivery of ‘game-changing’ activities within the Samoa Spotlight Initiative and other interventions
- Identification of key knowledge gaps across the six program outcomes (pillars), and to posit activities that could address them
- Documentation of Samoa Spotlight Initiative activities and achievements
- Development of mobile application.
- Documentation of promising practices through case studies, video and other media

XVI. Communication and Visibility

The Spotlight Initiative Communications Strategy will be developed in close collaboration with the EU Delegate in Samoa. It will complement the Spotlight Initiative to address DV/IPV in Samoa by raising awareness of the profound harm to women and girls. The strategy will aim to influence behaviour and attitude change so that people become committed to and engage in action making transformative changes.

The Communications Strategy will have four objectives;

1. Raise awareness of violence against women and girls and its prevalence by publicizing data and supportive faces, creative messaging to key audiences and exhibiting thought leadership on violence against women and girls, media sensitization and training
Key indicators:
 - Output indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting
 - Percentage of audience with accurate knowledge of the prevalence of violence against women and girls in Samoa
2. Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions by funding, sharing and promoting the stories of women and girls whose lives have been positively transformed by Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions
Key indicators:
 - Percentage of identified audiences with accurate knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative
 - Percentage of identified audiences with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative
3. Provide communications for development support to strengthen Spotlight Initiative’s programme design and implementation By influencing the creation and delivery of behaviour-change and culture-shift activities, campaigns and initiatives.
Key indicators:
 - Output Indicator 3.2.2: Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping
 - Output Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated
4. Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners By coordinating consistent and coherent branding, high-profile endorsements from social influencers, top-tier media placements, organizing publicity events and campaigns.
Key indicators:
 - Percentage growth of Spotlight Initiative audiences (segmented)
 - Percentage increase in Spotlight Initiative brand recognition

Messages

Consistent, clear and evidence-based messaging is critical to the Initiative's communications efforts. A set of global messages have been developed by the Secretariat. These messages will be updated periodically. These messages will be adapted to the Samoa context using national data.

Audiences

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

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

Content

Raising awareness, understanding and engaging people to commit to act against DV/IPV will come through impactful stories of survivors and agents of change; short films in the national language with powerful life changing lessons; detail and captivating images captured in high quality photographs and through creative infographics presenting DV/IPV data in a simple and compelling way. In acknowledging the Spotlight Initiative, it is important that visibility materials such as banners and other memorabilia will be produced with strict adherence to the branding guidelines.

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

Branding

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

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

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

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

Partnerships

With its limited human resource and financial capacities, it will be almost impossible for any Spotlight Initiative communications effort to be successful without strong and enduring partnerships. All the highest levels, Spotlight Initiative core agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA), UNICEF and the EU have committed to supporting the Initiative's communications and visibility objectives. Communications officers are advised to organize and host regular meetings (minimum once a month) with the communication focal points from Spotlight Initiative core agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA), UNICEF and the EU delegation to coordinate content development, messaging and other activities.

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

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

Resources

Communications and visibility in Samoa will be managed by the UNDP Programme Coordinator with technical support and training for provided by the Secretariat. Communications activities and campaigns will be cost-shared with UN agencies, and other partners to reduce costs.

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

TABLE 3: BUDGETS and COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORK – see excel document attached.

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

Table 3 A – 4-YEAR WORK PLAN

Table 3 B – BUDGET BY UNDG CATEGORY

Table 3 C – BUDGET BY OUTCOME

Table 3 D – MENU OF PILLARS/OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

Table 3 E – RESULTS FRAMEWORK

XVII. Annexes

TABLE E – RESULTS MATRIX

RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR SAMOA SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE

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)

Pillars

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

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 and **if** (2) 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 and (5) laws and programmes that integrate ending VAW, including DV/IPV, into SRH services are developed, implemented and monitored.

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data Source	Means of Verification	Responsible Organization
<p>Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of VAWG and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1 Samoa 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' recommendations⁵⁰. Indicator 1.2 Samoa national and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed action plans and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner. Indicator 1.3 Samoa has laws and policies that guarantee the 	<p>Output 1.1 Samoan partners⁵¹ have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Indicator 1.1.2 Number of inquiries conducted by human rights institutions on VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or on gender equality and non-discrimination. 	<p>SLRC (Laws) MWCSD (Policies) Sector Coordinators (Law and Justice, Health, Education, Communications, TCM, MNRE)</p> <p>NHRI</p> <p>CSOs Women's Rights Advocates</p>	<p>Existing laws and policies CEDAW, CRC, CRPD and Universal Periodic Review reporting</p> <p>Reports of Inquiries</p> <p>Mapping and Assessment Reports CSOs Submissions to</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

⁵⁰ Progress towards international standards will be measured through an analysis of specific components ("degree to which") as described in the Methodological Notes

⁵¹ Parliamentarians, human rights institutions and women's right advocates

<p><i>ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion of draft laws and/or policies on VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or on gender equality and non-discrimination, which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates. 	<p>SLRC UN Agencies</p>	<p>Consultations/Parliamentary Committees Consultation reports</p>	
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	<p>Output 1.2 Samoan partners⁵² are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Output 1.3 Samoan partners⁵³ 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>MWCSD MOF Sector Coordinators CSOs UN Agencies</p>	<p>Draft National Plans District Plans Sector Plans</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
	<p>Output 1.3 Samoan partners⁵³ 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>MWCSD SLRC AGO CSOs Sector coordinators UN Agencies</p>	<p>Draft laws Draft policies CSOs and RUNO Reports</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

⁵² 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

⁵³ Key government officials and women's human rights defenders

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.

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 and if (3) national and subnational bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG, including DV/IPV and if (4) adequate budgets are allocated then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG, including DV/IPV, and other SDG targets into development planning processes, **because** (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address VAWG, including DV/IPV.

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data Source	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency
<p>National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including DV/IPV, including in other sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 2.1 Samoa has functioning coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG, including DV/IPV, that include representation from marginalized groups. Indicator 2.2 Samoa allocates x% or more of national budgets to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG, including DV/IPV. 	<p>Output 2.1 Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions⁵⁴ are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including DV/IPV, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Indicator 2.1.2 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. 	<p>MWCSD MOF Sector Coordinators UN Agencies</p> <p>Sector Coordinators NIMMR Committee</p>	<p>Plans Strategies Program Design Documents, Progress and Final Reports</p> <p>Sector Plans Sector Program documents and Reports</p>	<p>UNDP UNESCO</p>

⁵⁴ E.g. justice, statistics, police, health, community based, etc.

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data Source	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 2.3 Samoa is integrating VAWG, including DV/IPV, in other sectors (e.g. health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards. 	<p>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 marginalized groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>MWCSD MOF Sector Coordinators UN Agencies</p>	<p>Budget documents Committee TOR and Work Plans</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 2.3.1 Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, including DV/IPV. 	<p>MOF MFAT UN Agencies Sector Coordinators MWCSD</p>	<p>Program Plans and Budget Analysis reports RUNO Reports</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

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

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.

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data Source	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency
<p>Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Indicator 3.3 Samoa has at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized, developed in a participatory manner 	<p>Output 3.2 Community advocacy platforms in Samoa are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes,⁵⁵ including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction. Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping. <p>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,</p>	<p>CSOs MWCSD Sector Coordinators UN Agencies</p> <p>CSOs Sector Coordinators</p> <p>MWCSD CSOs UN Agencies</p>	<p>Program Reports Program Registrations</p> <p>Campaign M&E Reports Media platform Analytics (Online Campaigns)</p> <p>Reports Electronic documentation Record for learning</p>	<p>UNICEF UNESCO</p> <p>UNESCO UNDP</p>

⁵⁵ Including informing parenting skills around gender socialization through early childhood development programmes

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data Source	Means Verification	Responsible Agency
	<p>and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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.

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 and if (2) these services are made available and accessible to women and girls and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice) then (4) women and girls who experience violence, including DV/IPV, will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls' access to services have been addressed (6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women's sexuality and reproduction.

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data Sources	Means Verification	Responsible Agency
<p>Women and girls who experience VAWG, including DV/IPV, use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.1 Proportion of women in Samoa, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.1.1 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to 	<p>CSOs (SFHA, NOLA, SFA, SVSG, Goshen Trust)</p>	<p>Program reports CSOs Reports</p>	<p>UNFPA UNWOMEN</p>

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data Sources	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency
<p><i>physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector</i>⁵⁶.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Indicator 4.2. a Number of cases of VAWG, including DV/IPV, in Samoa reported to the police, b. proportions of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, c. proportions of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators, all during a specific time period (e.g. past 12 months).</i> 	<p>integrate VAWG, including DV/IPV, response into SRH, education and other services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.1.2 Samoa has developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols in line with the guidance and tools for essential services <p>Output 4.2 Women and girls' survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services,⁵⁷ including longer term recovery services and opportunities in Samoa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girls' survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, that have increased knowledge of and access to quality essential services⁵⁸. Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girls' survivors and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased knowledge of and access to accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services. 	<p>Sector Coordinators MWCSD UN Agencies MWCSD Sector coordinators</p>	<p>National Guidelines /Protocols Assessment report</p>	<p>UNFPA UNWOMEN</p>

⁵⁶ 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.

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.

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) and if (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG, including DV/IPV, data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and if (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 (4) 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 marginalised because (5) they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data source	Means of Verification	Responsible Agencies
<p>Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG, including DV/IPV, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 5.1 Samoa has globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG, including DV/IPV, collected over time. Indicator 5.2 Samoa has publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG, including DV/IPV, at country level. 	<p>Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in Samoa⁵⁹ and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 5.1.1 Samoa Bureau of Statistics has developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including DV/IPV. 	<p>SBS UN agencies</p>	<p>Reports Statistical reports</p>	<p>UNFPA UNESCO</p>
	<p>Output 5.2 Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including DV/IPV, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.</p>			<p>UNFPA UNESCO</p>

⁵⁹ Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data source	Means of Verification	Responsible Agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making. Indicator 5.2.2 Number of pieces of peer-reviewed qualitative research published. 	Implementing RUNOs UN Agencies SBS Research institutions RUNOS	Knowledge Products Publications RUNO Reports Published researches RUNO Reports	

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.

Theory of Change

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 if (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 if (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, then (4) women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSO will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG, including DV/IPV, policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, because (5) the activism of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSO, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG, including DV/IPV.

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data sources	Means of Verification	Responsible Agencies
<p>Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 6.1 In Samoa women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV. 	<p>Output 6.1 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs,⁶¹ 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 6.1.1 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. 	<p>CSOs UN Agencies</p>	<p>Reports of official dialogues CSO Reports RUNO Reports</p>	<p>UNDP UNWOMEN</p>
	<p>Output 6.2 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs in Samoa are</p>			<p>UNESCO UNDP</p>

⁶⁰ Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation

⁶¹ Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data sources	Means of Verification	Responsible Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 6.2 Samoa has an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end VAWG, including DV/IPV. Indicator 6.3 Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs in Samoa, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV. 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms⁶² for advocacy. 	<p>Individual CSOs SUNGO</p>	<p>M&E Reports RUNO Reports CSO Reports NGO Shadow Reports</p>	
	<p>Output 6.3 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation in Samoa have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV. 	<p>CSOs RUNO UN Agencies</p>	<p>CSO Capacity assessment Reports RUNO Reports</p>	<p>UNDP UNESCO</p>
		<p>CSOs RUNOs</p>	<p>Assessment Reports of CSOs Program design</p>	

⁶² E.g. the CEDAW, UPR shadow reports, and social accountability mechanisms such as social audits, citizen report cards, etc.

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators (relevant to Samoa)	Data sources	Means of Verification	Responsible Agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	UN Agencies	documents	

TABLE F - PROGRAMME RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood Impact)	Likelihood : Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Unit/Person
Contextual risks					
Natural disaster or similar major event, e.g. cyclone, or pandemics diverts attention of funds and other resources.	Medium	Possible	Minor	Ensure that disaster/pandemic risks are identified in all management plans. Noting spikes in DV during disasters, implementing partners need to ensure that staff have training with regard to emergency situations.	UN agencies in conjunction with GoS and implementing partners.
Negative economic (external or internal) situation, causing financial stress and pressure on GoS and communities.	Medium	Possible	Minor	Multi-agency and implementing partner approach to mitigate against reduced remittances, increased unemployment, reduced tourism revenue..	Resident Coordinator to monitor in conjunction with GoS.
Lack of involvement of women in key decision making and implementation.	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	Women will be central to leadership, decision making and implementation of the SI in Samoa, through recruitment to key positions and working closely with existing women's organisations. Key leadership positions in UN agencies in Samoa are currently women, who are role models for other women.	RUNOs as part of designing ToRs, assessing responses and monitoring implementation.
Deeply embedded social norms are hard, and take time, to change. Lack of behaviour change or repeat offending due to challenges to changing said social norms and culture.	High	Possible	Moderate	Use proven interventions that have strong buy-in from stakeholders at all levels. Ongoing education and a strong well-resourced communications platform and messaging.	RC and steering committee.
Perception of human rights including women's rights as 'foreign concepts' is politicized in lead up to 2021 national	High	Possible	Major	Key messages to emphasise compatibility of human rights approach with Samoan culture and Christian beliefs. Diversity of respected messengers	UNDP/UNWomen and Partners

elections, causing backlash against promotion of rights									
Ongoing rift between government and the biggest church organisation in Samoa relating to taxes puts at risk the work under Pillar 3 with its focus on FBOs as entry points	High	Likely	Major			Broaden to the scope for entry points to include sports bodies, community cultural organisations, non-government organisations.		Steering Committee	
Programmatic risks									
Public awareness campaigns and discussion leads to increased rates of DV/IPV	Medium	Possible	Major			Depending on settings and responsible persons, safeguards to be in place before implementation of campaigns		UNWomen and Partners	
Village Councils, churches reject or passively receive the programs, do not sustain them	Very High	Likely	Major			Identify persons/organisations with status and credibility to be respected and accepted by Village Councils and Churches		UNWomen/GoS	
Community members and other respondents attempting to provide first response support to survivors experience increased threats of and actual violence from perpetrators	Medium	Possible	Major			Depending on context and responsible persons, safeguards to be in place before implementation		UNWomen/GoS	
Prevention and awareness campaigns increase awareness of and demand for support services, yet planned improvements to accessibility and quality of services do not progress. Ongoing lack of quality service delivery, i.e. quality standards for first responders and counsellors.	High	Likely	Moderate			As this means that women and girls will remain unlikely to seek help and/or report DV/IPV, the SI will need to sequence its interventions and not raise expectations. Otherwise there are reputational and credibility impacts.		GoS and its agencies (especially first responders) and village welfare committees, church and other NGO providers.	
Community groups and other respondents develop/continue response mechanisms without sufficient training or support, resulting in poor service delivery that creates further harm to DV/IPV survivors	High	Likely	Major			Design and roll-out of service delivery programs to be structured and sequenced to be commensurate with absorptive capacity and readiness of respondents.		UNWomen	

Lack of sufficient and quality counselling and other services and programmes for perpetrators (typically male).	High	Likely	Major	This risk of lack of improvement in changing the socio-norm for men (so they repeat offending) is a complex issue. While it may be out of scope for SI, the programme can work with FBOs and others to make changes.	GoS and its agencies (especially first responders) and village committees, church and other NGO providers.
Challenges to mobilise quality service delivery.	High	Likely	Major	Work in earnest to get people skilled in relevant counselling and service delivery (target first responders).	UN Women is working with APTC on a level 4 diploma and other shorter-term counselling services.
Finding partners who have the necessary DV/IPV skills to implement good programming.	High	Likely	Major	Sequence programming – full-blown service delivery may not be until Year 2 and 3, once training, certification, assessment of providers has taken place. Important not to fail and compromise the ‘do no harm’ test.	RUNOs and also service providers themselves. (Work to develop and action quality standards is critical).
Institutional risks					
Lack of political will that filters down to institutional stakeholders.	Medium	Possible	High	Consistent messaging about leadership and using communications strategy work to address DV/IPV – this will require budget allocation and innovation.	RC to hold GoS to account and use the governance body to hold institutions accountable.
Lack of governance oversight and leadership and/or weak institutional structures and governance.	Medium	Possible	High	Frequent meetings, robust agendas and documentation with well-prepared Steering Committee members – the committee must have some ‘teeth’.	Chair of Steering Committee (the RC) in association with all members of the group.
SBS doesn’t improve data collection (disaggregated) and analysis.	Medium	Possible	Minor	Advocate for importance of good data and why and how it can be used for decision making and monitoring progress, over time. Source specific funding to produce and analyse data collection.	UNFPA (Consider next DHS, census, MICS and so on)
Discomfort around those strong advocates within national, local and civil society structures.	Medium	Possible	Minor	Foster and support efforts that bridge divides, e.g. ongoing consultation and dialogue efforts, support ‘champions’, develop communications strategy and use social and other media outlets.	Chair of Steering Committee (the RC) in association with all members of the group.
High turnover of personnel.	Medium	Possible	Minor	Ensure that interventions have buy-in across the institution (be it a Govt dept, NGO, or village committee) and not just ‘personality-driven’.	Implementing entities themselves.
Legal, regulatory environment does not move quickly as policy	Medium	Possible	Minor	Consider dedicating SI resources to the policy dialogue under Pillar 1. Also work out	RUNOs

and planning work takes time and there are competing priorities.					what is essential to have in place to allow the programme to proceed, without compromising overall integrity.	
Fiduciary risks						
Insufficient funding and/or poor value for money.	High	Likely	Moderate	Keep scope realistic and focus on doing fewer things really well so as to have greater long-term impact.	RUNOs and preparation of clear ToRs, robust assessment of proposals and manage contracts with results in mind.	
Inability to maintain financial sustainability at end of SI.	High	Likely	Major	Realistic scope and accurate costings. Implementing activities with partners who can provide cash or in kind support.	Resident Coordinator to advocate with GoS, and to facilitate discussions with other development partners.	
Poor management or mis-management of funds.	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	Robust budgets (costed against Pillar activities) and reporting documentation, due diligence process on all implementing partners prior to receiving funds. Strong leadership and zero tolerance of any unethical practices.	RUNOs.	
Assumptions:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing support and commitment from high levels of Government leadership down through government agencies and into the private sector and communities – at village level but also the church and NGOs – to ensure sustainable impact. • Ongoing funding from within GoS, other development partners, NGOs and communities themselves will be ongoing – behaviour change is a resource-intensive long haul. • A multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach is embraced by everyone. Samoan society is committed to change (including a zero tolerance to DV) and accepts what needs to be embraced to achieve success. 						

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

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

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

	Consequences				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme
Almost Certain	Medium	High	High	Very High	Very High
Likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	Very High
Possible	Low	Medium	High	High	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High

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

Consultation 1: Consultation with Samoa CSOs, NGOs, CBOs – 4 June 2019

Key recommendations: The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the SI to relevant CSOs and to discuss the establishment of an Interim CSO Reference Group. It was agreed that the RC will set up and confirm the members of the Interim CSO Reference Group. As a result of this meeting, the letters of invitation for the Interim CSO Reference Group were distributed between 10 – 12 June 2019 and the first CSO reference group meeting was held on 20 June 2019.

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Date of consultation
TOFA SINASINA	Ms.Sera Pelasio WENDT -		4 June 2019
UNDP	Mr. Sharad NEUPANE – Deputy Resident Representative	UN	4 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Radhika BEHURIA - Consultant	UN	4 June 2019
SUNGO	Ms. Roina VAVATAU - Member of SUNGO Board	CSO	4 June 2019
SUNGO	Ms. Rosalina SIO - Member of SUNGO Board	CSO	4 June 2019
OTAGO/PIULA	Dr. Mercy AH SIU MALIKO - Researcher & Lecturer	CSO	4 June 2019
PIULA	(Ms.) Reverend Kalotia TU'IMANA - Servant of the Lord	CSO	4 June 2019
SAMOA AIDS	Ru Akalita APULU	CSO	4 June 2019
Samoa National Council of Women (SNCW)	Ms. Pamela SUA - Secretary	CSO	4 June 2019
TT Consult/Valde	Ms. Palanitina Tupuimatagi TOELUPE -		4 June 2019
Samoa Family Health Association	Ms. Liai SIITIA - Executive Director	CSO	4 June 2019
Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) – but in future will represent Le Teine Crisis Centre (LTCC)	Ms. Taimalelagi Ramona TUGAGA - Director	CSO	4 June 2019
Adventist Disaster Relief Agency (ADRA)	Mr. Tuioti TAITUAVE - Program Manager	CSO	4 June 2019
Adventist Disaster Relief Agency (ADRA)	Ms. Emalaine TUESE - Program Manager	CSO	4 June 2019
Malua Theological College	(Mr.) Reverend Maafala LIMA - Principal	FBO	4 June 2019
UN WOMEN	Ms. Papalii Mele MAUALAIVAO - Country Programme Coordinator	UN	4 June 2019
Le Teine Crisis Centre (LTCC)	Ms. Theresa MOMOISEA - Representative	CSO	4 June 2019
JAWS (Journalists Association of Western Samoa)	Mr. Rudy BARTLEY - President	Media	4 June 2019
Le Teine Crisis Centre (LTCC)	Ms. Erica FOSTER-ALLEN - Representative	CSO	4 June 2019
UNESCO	Ms. NISHA - Director & Representative	UN	4 June 2019
Gualofa Ministries	Mr. Molio'o PIO - President	FBO	4 June 2019

Gualofa Ministries	Mr. Misiprotiso - Coordinator	FBO	4 June 2019
SUNGO	Ms. Sina A.S - ICO	CSO	4 June 2019
SUNGO	Ms. Roina VAVATAU – Board Chair	CSO	4 June 2019
FAO	Mr. Philip TUIVAVALAGI	UN	4 June 2019
FAO	Ms. Eriko HIBI - FAO Sub-Regional Coordinator for the Pacific	UN	4 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Fuimapoao Beth ONESEMO-TUILAEPa - Consultant	Consultant	4 June 2019
LAVEA'I SAMOA	Ms. Fiso T. MAILEI	CSO	4 June 2019
SWC	Ms. Tanya T	CSO	4 June 2019
UNDP	Ms. Chelle FRUEAN - GPRU	UN	4 June 2019
UNDP	Ms. Gabby BUSH - GPRU	UN	4 June 2019
UNFPA	Ms. Latoya LEE - Programme Analyst	UN	4 June 2019
UNFPA	Ms. Tali AFOA - Finance Associate	UN	4 June 2019
Samoa Victim Support Group (SVSG)	Ms. Pepe TEVAGA - Communications	CSO	4 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Gatoloai Tili AFAMASAGA - Consultant (Samoa)	UN	4 June 2019
Samoa Fa'afafine Association	Mr. Vaito'a TOELUPE - SFA	CSO	4 June 2019
TOFA SINASINA	Ms. Tavu'i Anne LAUMEA - President (also former Police Officer) of the Samoa Police Force	CSO	4 June 2019
UNRCO	Dr. Simona MARINESCU - UN Resident Coordinator & Chair of Consultations	UN	4 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Elisapeta KERSLAKE - UN Coordination Specialist	UN	4 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Aterina SAMASONI-PELE - UN Communications Officer	UN	4 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Morita MATA'UTIA-SAPOLU - Executive Associate to UNRC	UN	4 June 2019

Consultation 2: Consultation with key Government Ministries – 4 June 2019

Key recommendations: The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the SI to key Government Ministries and to discuss existing programmes which focus on DV/IPV as part of the mapping exercise. The recommendations from the meeting were that the Government host a specific Law and Justice sector meeting to discuss the SI, and populate the matrix on existing initiatives relating to DV/IPV. The Law and Justice sector meeting was held on the 18th of June 2019.

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Date of consultation
Ombudsman's Office/ National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)	Mr. Victor VA'AULI - Project Officer	Government	4 June 2019
Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	Ms. Ali'imua Mualaefono TAU T-FA'ASALAINA - Government Statistician	Government	4 June 2019
Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	Ms. Taiaopo FAUMUINA - ACEO, Census, Survey Demography Statistics Division, SBS	Government	4 June 2019
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade	Ms. Peseta Noumea SIMI - Chief Executive Officer	Government	4 June 2019
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade	Ms. Francella STRICKLAND - ACEO, International Relations, MFAT	Government	4 June 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission	Ms. Sheliza TAPUAI - Legal Officer	Government	4 June 2019
TT Consultant	Ms. Palanitina TOELUPE - Private Consultant	Consultant	4 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Fuimapoao Beth ONESEMO-TUILAEPAPA - Consultant	Consultant	4 June 2019
Tofa Sinasina	Ms. Annie LAUMEA - President & Former Police Officer of the Samoa Police Force	Government	4 June 2019
World Health Organisation	Dr. Rasul BAGHIROV - Head of WHO in Samoa	UN	4 June 2019
SUNGO	Ms. Roina VAVATAU - Board Chair	CSO	4 June 2019
	Ms. Sina		4 June 2019
FAO	Ms. Eriko HIBI - Sub-Regional Coordinator for the Pacific	UN	4 June 2019
UNESCO	Ms. NISHA - Director & Representative	UN	4 June 2019
UN WOMEN	Ms. Papaliitele Mele MAUALAIVAO - Country Programme Coordinator	UN	4 June 2019
UNDP	Mr. Sharad NEUPANE - Deputy Resident Representative	UN	4 June 2019
Ministry of Women Community & Social Development (MWCSO)	Ms. Afamasaga Faauiga MULITALO - Chief Executive Officer	Government	4 June 2019
ILO	Mr. Tomasi PENI - ILO National Coordinator (SAMOA)	UN	4 June 2019
Ministry of Education Sports & Culture	Mr. Samasoni MOALA - Curriculum	Government	4 June 2019

FAO	Mr. Philip TUIVAVALAGI - Assistant Representative	UN	4 June 2019
UNFPA	Ms. Latoya LEE - Programme Analyst	UN	4 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Radhika BEHURIA - Consultant	Consultant	4 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Gatoloai Tili AFAMASAGA - Consultant (Samoa)	Consultant	4 June 2019
UNRC OFFICE	Dr. Simona MARINESCU – UN Resident Coordinator & Chair of the SPOTLIGHT Consultation with Government	UN	4 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Elisapeta KERSLAKE - UN Coordination Specialist	UN	4 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Aterina SAMASONI-PELE - UN Communications Officer	UN	4 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Morita MATAUTIA- SAPOLU - Executive Associate	UN	4 June 2019

Consultation 3: Law and Justice Sector Meeting – 18 June 2019

Key recommendations: The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the SI to the sector and to review the draft Country Programme Strategy for their input. It was agreed that the sector will review the priorities and provide inputs, as well as updating the existing initiatives matrix by 19 June 2019.

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Date of consultation
Ministry of Women Community & Social Development (MWCSD)	Ms. Susan FAOAGALI - ACEO	Government	18 June 2019
Ministry of Women Community & Social Development (MWCSD)	Ms. Fagalua SMITH - Senior Policy Planning	Government	18 June 2019
Ministry of Women Community & Social Development (MWCSD)	Ms. Rosalina AH SUE - Principal Programme	Government	18 June 2019
STN/ Law & Justice	Ms. Falenaoti June AILUAI - Community Representative	Government	18 June 2019
Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration (MJCA)	Mr. Roni FERETI - Sector Coordinator	Government	18 June 2019
Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration (MJCA)	Ms. Shamila LEAVAI - ACEO – Policy, Planning & Censor	Government	18 June 2019
Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration (MJCA)	Mr. Faagutu VAALOTU - ACEO – Corrections, Enforcement & Maintenance Division	Government	18 June 2019
UNESCO	Ms. Akatsuki TAKAHASHI - Officer-in-Charge/Advisor for Culture	UN	18 June 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission	Ms. Ysatis LEAFA - Legal Analyst	Government	18 June 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission	Ms. Sheliza TAPUAI - Executive Legal Officer	Government	18 June 2019
Ministry of Finance	Ms. Darlene ROEBECK - Senior Macroeconomic Officer	Government	18 June 2019
UN Women	Ms. Papalii Mele MAUALAIVAO - Country Programme Coordinator	UN	18 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Fuimapoao Beth ONESEMO - Consultant	Consultant	18 June 2019
UNDP	Mr. Sharad NEUPANE - Deputy Resident Representative	UN	18 June 2019
UNFPA	Dr. Ibrinke OYATOYE - Sexual Reproductive Health Specialist	UN	18 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Lyndene WAN - Consultant	Consultant	18 June 2019
Ministry of Police, Prisons & Fire	Mr. Falepule TOMASI - Police Constable	Government	18 June 2019
Ministry of Finance	Mr. William POUMATA - Officer	Government	18 June 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission	Ms. Line AH YEN - Principal Finance Officer	Government	18 June 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission	Ms. Olive KAIO - Principal Projects Officer	Government	18 June 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission	Mr. Folasaitu Tamara TALAUTA - Principal Policy Analyst	Government	18 June 2019

Samoa Law Reform Commission	Mr. Papalii PENE - Sui o Nu'u (Representative of Villages)	Government	18 June 2019
Ombudsman's Office/NHRI	Mr. Victor VAAULI - Project Officer	Government	18 June 2019
ILO	Mr. Tomasi PENI - National Coordinator	UN	18 June 2019
UNICEF	Ms. Tupe ESERA-AUMUA - Child Protection Officer	UN	18 June 2019
Ombudsman's Office/NHRI	Mr. Charles DEAN - Legal Officer	Government	18 June 2019
UNFPA	Ms. Latoya LEE - Programme Analyst	UN	18 June 2019
Public Service Commission (PSC)	Mr. Jeffrey FAITUA - Principal Officer	Government	18 June 2019
SUNGO	Ms. Roina VAVATAU - Board Member	CSO	18 June 2019
UNDP	Mr. Tevita DAWAI - Deputy Programme Manager (REACH PROJECT)	UN	18 June 2019
UNRCO	Dr. Simona MARINESCU - UN Resident Coordinator	UN	18 June 2019
UNRCO	Elisapeta KERSLAKE - UN Coordination Specialist	UN	18 June 2019

Consultation 4: Consultation with other Government Ministries – 19 June 2019

Key recommendations: The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the SI and to review the draft Country Programme Strategy for their input. It was agreed that the Ministries will review the priorities and provide inputs to the draft Country Programme Strategy.

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Date of consultation
UN Women	Ms. Papalii Mele MAUALAIVAO - Country Programme Coordinator	UN	19 June 2019
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (MFAT)	Ms. Matilda BARTLEY - PFSO	Government	19 June 2019
Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Labour (MCIL)	Ms. Faiiletasi Elaine SEUAO - Principal Labour Inspector	Government	19 June 2019
Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Labour (MCIL)	Ms. Uputaua LEFAUAITU - Senior Labour Officer	Government	19 June 2019
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (MFAT)	Ms. Marissa TOOMATA - Foreign Affairs Officer	Government	19 June 2019
ILO	Mr. Tomasi PENI - National Coordinator	UN	19 June 2019
UNICEF	Ms. Tupe ESERA-AUMUA - Child Protection Officer	UN	19 June 2019
UNDP / GLOBAL FUND	Ms. Sara FALETOESE-SU'A - Programme Analyst	UN	19 June 2019
WHO	Ms. Kolisi VIKI - National Project Officer (NCD)	UN	19 June 2019
UNFPA	Ms. Latoya LEE - Programme Analyst	UN	19 June 2019
Ministry of Communication & Information Technology (MCIT)	Ms. Rousianna MAIMAI-AIOMATA - Principal Policy Officer	Government	19 June 2019
Ministry of Communication & Information Technology (MCIT)	Ms. Rebecca FAUATEA - Senior Telecom/IT Research Officer	Government	19 June 2019
UNESCO	Ms. Akatsuki TAKAHASHI - Officer-in-Charge/Advisor for Culture	UN	19 June 2019
Ministry of Women Community & Social Development (MWCSD)	Ms. Afamasaga Faauga MULITALO - Chief Executive Officer	Government	19 June 2019
Ministry of Women Community & Social Development (MWCSD)	Ms. Susan FAOAGALI - ACEO	Government	19 June 2019
UNFPA	Dr. Ibironke OYATOYE - Sexual Reproductive Health Specialist	UN	19 June 2019
Ministry of Health (MOH)	Mr. Tagata FAITASI - HSCRIUD	Government	19 June 2019
Ministry of Health (MOH)	Mr. Fusi Masina TIETIE - Principal Sector Coordinator	Government	19 June 2019
Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	Ms. Karisarina MOANANU - Principal Officer	Government	19 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Lyndene WAN - Consultant	Consultant	19 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Fuimapoao Beth ONESEMO - Consultant	Consultant	19 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Elisapeta KERSLAKE - UN	UN	19 June 2019

	Coordination Specialist		
UNRCO	Dr. Simona MARINESCU - UN Resident Coordinator	UN	19 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Aterina SAMASONI-PELE - UN Communications Officer	UN	19 June 2019
UNDP	Mr. Sharad NEUPANE - Deputy Resident Representative a.i	UN	19 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Kirsty BURNETT - Consultant	Consultant	19 June 2019

Consultation 5: First SI meeting with Interim CSO Reference Group – 20 June 2019

Key recommendations: The purpose of the meeting was to review the draft Country Programme Strategy. The Interim Reference Group provided comments on the priority areas, which were then incorporated into the draft Strategy presentation.

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Date of consultation
UNFPA	Dr. Ibironke OYATOYE – Sexual Reproductive Health Specialist	UN	20 June 2019
UNDP	Mr. Sharad NEUPANE - Deputy Resident Representative	UN	20 June 2019
UNICEF	Ms. Tupe ESERA-AUMUA - Child Protection Officer	UN	20 June 2019
The Salvation Army	Ms. Miriama SIMANU - Salvation Army Officer	CSO	20 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Kirsty BURNETT - Consultant	Consultant	20 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Lyndene WAN - Consultant	Consultant	20 June 2019
UNDP	Mr. Tevita DAWAI - Deputy Programme Manager A2J/REACH	UN	20 June 2019
Journalists Association of Western Samoa (JAWS)	Mr. Rudy BARTLEY - President	Media	20 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Fuimapoao Beth ONESEMO - Consultant	Consultant	20 June 2019
UNRCO	Dr. Simona MARINESCU - UN Resident Coordinator	UN	20 June 2019
Pacific Global Solutions	Ms. Tuiloma Lemalu Sina RETZLAFF – Consultant	Consultant	20 June 2019
UN WOMEN	Ms. Papalii Mele MAUALAIVAO - Country Programme Coordinator	UN	20 June 2019
National University of Samoa (NUS)	Mr. Malama MELEISEA - Associate Professor/Lecturer	University	20 June 2019
SNCW	Ms. Palanitina TOELUPE - TA for SNCW		20 June 2019
Samoa Family Health Association (SFHA)	Ms. Leilua ASAASA - Program Coordinator	CSO	20 June 2019
Samoa Family Health Association (SFHA)	Ms. Annika TIERNAY - SFHA Adviser	CSO	20 June 2019
UNDP	Mr. Frank LESA - Finance Associate	UN	20 June 2019
Nuanua o le Alofa (NOLA)	Ms. Mataafa Faatino UTUMAPU - Office Manager	CSO	20 June 2019
UNDP – Global Fund	Ms. Tuliau Sara FALETOESE-SU'A - Programme Analyst	UN	20 June 2019
Otago & Piula Theological College	Dr. Mercy AH-SIU-MALIKO - Lecturer/Researcher	FBO	20 June 2019
Le Teine Crisis Centre (LTCC)	Ms. Taimalelagi Ramona TUGAGA - Programme Coordinator	CSO	20 June 2019
	Ms. Falenaoti June AILUAI - Community Representative		20 June 2019
Samoa Victim Support Group (SVSG)	Ms. Pepe TEVAGA - Communications	CSO	20 June 2019
UNICEF (Pacific Office, Suva)	Ms. Brigitte SONNOIS - Chief Child	UN	20 June 2019

	Protection		
SUNGO	Ms. Rosalina SIO -	CSO	20 June 2019
SUNGO	Ms. Roina VAVATAU - Board Member	CSO	20 June 2019
UNFPA	Ms. Latoya LEE - Programme Analyst	UN	20 June 2019
Le Teine Crisis Centre (LTCC)	Ms. Theresa MOMOISEA - Representative	CSO	20 June 2019
UNESCO	Ms. Nisha - Director/Representative	UN	20 June 2019
UNRCO	Dr. Simona MARINESCU - UN Resident Coordinator	UN	20 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Elisapeta KERSLAKE - UN Coordination Specialist	UN	20 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Aterina SAMASONI-PELE - UN Communications Officer	UN	20 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Morita MATA'UTIA-SAPOLU - Executive Associate to the UNRC	UN	20 June 2019

Consultation 6: National Multi-Stakeholder Workshop on the Country Programme Strategy – 20 June 2019

Key recommendations: The purpose of the workshop was to review the Country Programme Strategy, both the Pillars and the identified priority areas. Comments given during the workshop led to modifications to the Country Programme Strategy, and the Strategy received endorsement from the National Multi-Stakeholder workshop.

Name of organisation/ agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Date of consultation
S.A.F	Ms. Akalita APELU - Registered Nurse		20 June 2019
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa (CCCS)	Mr. S. Autagavaia - Clerk	FBO	20 June 2019
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa (CCCS)	Mr. F. Fuimaono - Team Leader	FBO	20 June 2019
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa (CCCS)	Mr. T. Tofaeono - Team Clerk	FBO	20 June 2019
Tofa Sinasina	Ms. Tavu'i Anne EVES-LAUMEA - Counsellor		20 June 2019
ILO	Mr. Tomasi PENI - National Coordinator	UN	20 June 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission	Ms. Ruta MASINALUPE - Legal Analyst	Government	20 June 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission	Ms. Ysatis LEAFA - Legal Analyst	Government	20 June 2019
	Ms. Ruby MCGRUDDY -		20 June 2019
Ministry of Health	Dr. George L. TUITAMA - Medical Doctor	Government	20 June 2019
Ministry of Commerce Industry & Labour	Faiiletasi Elaine SEUAO - P.L.O	Government	20 June 2019
Ministry of Commerce Industry & Labour	Rainer BROWN - Officer	Government	20 June 2019
Ministry of Commerce Industry & Labour	Ms. Vivian SU'A - Officer	Government	20 June 2019
Ministry of Justice Courts Administration (SLJSS)	Ms. Line AH YEN - Principal Finance Officer	Government	20 June 2019
Ombudsman/NHRI	Mr. Charles DEAN - Legal Officer	Government	20 June 2019
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ms. Marissa TO'OMATA - FSO	Government	20 June 2019
SAMOA TAG	Lubuto N. SIAOSI - Board Member	Government	20 June 2019
Samoa Family Health Association	Matthew AMITUANA'I - MSM - Coordinator	CSO	20 June 2019
Samoa Chamber of Commerce	Ms. Tiresa PO'E - SCCI – Youth Coordinator	Government	20 June 2019
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa (CCCS)	Mr. Talouli WILLIAMS - S. Member	FBO	20 June 2019
Tiapapata Art Centre	Ms. Wendy PERCIVAL - Director	CSO	20 June 2019
Satalo	Faamoana FUIMAONO - Scheme Workers		20 June 2019
Ministry of Justice &	Mr. Faagutu VAALOTU - ACEO	Government	20 June 2019

Courts Administration (LJSS)			
Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration (LJSS)	Mr. Olive KAIO - Principal Project Officer	Government	20 June 2019
Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration (LJSS)	Ms. Sina FAAPOI - Principal - Courts	Government	20 June 2019
Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration (LJSS)	Mr. Magele TUSIGAIGA - ACEO	Government	20 June 2019
Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration	Heka Puela MATAI - Senior Programme Officer	Government	20 June 2019
	Mr. Papalii PENE - Sui o Nuu (Representative of Villages)		20 June 2019
Samoa Fa'afafine Association	Mr. Ashley LAUANO -	CSO	20 June 2019
Soul Talk Samoa	Mr. Alesana PALAAMO - Reverend & Dr.		20 June 2019
Ministry of Health	Mr. Tagata FAITASIA -	Government	20 June 2019
Ombudsman	Mr. Victor VAAULI - Project Officer	Government	20 June 2019
Ministry of Women, Community & Social Development (MWCSD)	Ms. Susan FAOAGALI - ACEO	Government	20 June 2019
Ministry of Women Community & Social Development	Ms. Teuila NETZLER - Policy Planning Officer	Government	20 June 2019
UNESCO	Ms. Nisha - Director & Representative	UN	20 June 2019
	Ms. Falenaoti June ALLUAI - Community Representative		20 June 2019
Journalists Association of Samoa (JAWS)	Mr. Rudy BARTLEY - President	Media	20 June 2019
FAO	Mr. Philip TUIVAVALAGI - Assistant Rep	UN	20 June 2019
Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration	Ms. Shamila LEAVAI - ACEO, Policy & Planning	Government	20 June 2019
Private Consultant	Ms. Palanitina TOELUPE - Consultant	Consultant	20 June 2019
SUNGO	Ms. Roina VAVATAU - Chair - Board	CSO	20 June 2019
OTAGO / Piula Theological College	Dr. Mercy AH-SIU-MALIKO - Lecturer / Researcher	CSO	20 June 2019
UNDP	Mr. Frank LESA - Finance Associate	UN	20 June 2019
UNDP	Mr. Tevita DAWAI - REACH	UN	20 June 2019
UNDP – Global Fund	Ms. Tuliau Sara FALETOESE-SU'A - Programme Analyst	UN	20 June 2019
National Council of Churches (NCC) Samoa	Reverend Maauga MOTU - National Council of Churches - Secretary	FBO	20 June 2019
GAUALOFA SOCIETY	Misiperetiso Jvere - Coordinator		20 June 2019
ADRA	Tuioti TAITUAVE - Project Manager	CSO	20 June 2019

Samoa National Youth Council	Kevin Lucky - President	CSO	20 June 2019
WHO	Kolisi Viki - NPO	UN	20 June 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission	Sheliza Tapuai - Executive Legal Officer	CSO	20 June 2019
Ministry of Health	Fusi Masina Tietie - Principal CRM	Government	20 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Beth Onesemo - Consultant	Consultant	20 June 2019
UNRCO	Dr Simona Marinescu - RC	UN	20 June 2019
SUNGO	Rosalina Sio -	CSO	20 June 2019
UNICEF	Brigette Sonnoise - Chief Child Protection Officer	UN	20 June 2019
UNICEF	Tupepepa Esera Aumua - Child Protection Officer	UN	20 June 2019
UNFPA	Ibironke Oyatoye - SRH Specialist	UN	20 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Lyndene Wan - Consultant	Consultant	20 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Kirsty Burnett - Consultant	Consultant	20 June 2019
UNFPA	Latoya Lee - Programme Analyst	UN	20 June 2019
UNRCO	Elisapeta Kerslake - UNC Specialist	UN	20 June 2019
UNRCO	Aterina Samasoni Pele - UN Communications	UN	20 June 2019
Samoa Tag	Johannes Uili - Teacher		20 June 2019
Laveai Samoa	Fiso Taranaki Mailei – Secretary		20 June 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Morita MATA'UTIA-SAPOLU - Executive Associate to UNRC		20 June 2019

Consultation 7: VCD with the Spotlight Secretariat – 21 June 2019

Key recommendations: Comments given during the VCD were that CSOs and Government have been fully engaged in the consultations and they support and acknowledge the Spotlight Initiative. The feedback was provided from the representative from the Journalist Association of Samoa, MWCSO and Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration.

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Date of consultation
S.A.F	Ms. Akalita APELU - Registered Nurse	CSO	21 June 2019
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa (CCCS)	Mr. S. Autagavaia - Clerk	FBO	21 June 2019
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa (CCCS)	Mr. F. Fuimaono - Team Leader	FBO	21 June 2019
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa (CCCS)	Mr. T. Tofaeono - Team Clerk	FBO	21 June 2019
Tofa Sinasina	Ms. Tavu'i Anne EVES-LAUMEA - Counsellor		21 June 2019
ILO	Mr. Tomasi PENI - National Coordinator	UN	21 June 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission	Ms. Ysatis LEAFA - Legal Analyst	Government	21 June 2019
UNWOMEN	Mele Maualaivao - CPC	UN	21 June 2019
Ministry of Health	Dr. George L. TUITAMA - Medical Doctor	Government	21 June 2019
UNFPA	Ibironke Oyatoye - SRH Specialist	UN	21 June 2019
MFAT	Marissa Toomata - Foreign Service Officer	Government	21 June 2019
UNICEF	Tupe Esera Aumua - CP Officer	UN	21 June 2019
SFHA	Liai Siitia - Executive Director		21 June 2019
UNESCO	Nisha - Director	UN	21 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Beth Onesemo - Consultant	Consultant	21 June 2019
WHO	Kolisi Viki - NPO	UN	21 June 2019
JAWS	Rudy Bartley - President	Media	21 June 2019
SLRC	Sheliza Tapuai - Executive Legal Officer	Government	21 June 2019
UNDP	Sharad Neupane - DRR ai	UN	21 June 2019
MJCA	Shamila Leavai - ACEO Policy & Planning	Government	21 June 2019
MWCSO	Susana Faoagali - ACEO Policy	Government	21 June 2019
MCIL	Faiiletasi Elaine Seuao - PLI	Government	21 June 2019
UNDP/GF	Sara F.Su'a - Programme Analyst	UN	21 June 2019
UNICEF	Brigitte Sonnois - Chief Child Protection	UN	21 June 2019
UNDP	Tevita Dawai - DPM,	UN	21 June 2019
UNRCO	Aterina Samasoni Pele - UN Communications	UN	21 June 2019

UNFPA	Latoya Lee - Programme Analyst	UN	21 June 2019
MOH	Tagata Faitasia - Health Sector	Government	21 June 2019
MJCA	Faagutu Vaalotu - ACEO	Government	21 June 2019
MJCA	Olive Kaio - Principal Officer	Government	21 June 2019
MJCA	Line Ah Yen - Principal Officer	Government	21 June 2019
UNDP	Moana Luamanuvae - ARR	UN	21 June 2019
UNDP	Fonotele Levi - HR	UN	21 June 2019
UNRCO	Simona Marinescu – Resident Coordinator	UN	21 June 2019
UNRCO	Elisapeta Kerslake - UN Coordination	UN	21 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Kirsty Burnett - Consultant	Consultant	21 June 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Lyndene Wan - Consultant	Consultant	21 June 2019

Consultation 8: Second Consultation with Interim CSO Reference Group – 2 July 2019

Key recommendations: The purpose of this meeting was to get further feedback on the draft Country Programme Strategy from the Interim CSO Reference Group. The following recommendations were given at the meeting:

- **Language** – the language needs to be more inclusive and more relevant to Samoa’s context, and needs to be consistent and coherent;
- **High level document** – there was consensus that the strategy was still very strategic and high level and needs to be further operationalised;
- **Ownership/Buy in** – To ensure Samoa’s ownership and buy in, the people of Samoa, areas of concern, values and beliefs need to be at the forefront and the UN/Spotlight to support in the planning and implementation.
- **Inclusiveness** – The initiative needs to reflect other marginalised groups (LGBTI/ sex workers/PWD) to ensure their needs and rights are prioritised and addressed through formal and informal structures/networks/groups.
- **Change of mindset** – Changing social norms is a critical area to address through the initiative and there is a need to balance long term behavioural change with short term efforts.
- **Prevention** – Prevention is an intersectoral and cross cutting area across the pillars and needs to be reflected in the strategy
- **Survivors/Victims** – Need to ensure that survivors/victims are at the forefront of the initiative planning and implementation.
- **Perpetrators/ Rehabilitation/Reintegration** – This also needs to be incorporated and be considered as part of the initiative.
- **Lessons Learned** – There have been many programmes/initiatives implemented on GBV and many lessons learned which will be critical in informing the areas to be strengthened.
- **Linkages** – need to reflect the linkages between the 6 pillars and the Samoan values/beliefs
- **Workplan** – will need to reflect and ensure it addresses the sensitives and practicalities of implementation/reporting/monitoring.
- **Intersectional approach** – to be used in the programme document and the workplan

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Date of consultation
Samoa Fa’afafine Association (SFA)	Mr. Vaito’a TOELUPE - Member	CSO	2 July 2019
Piula Theological College/ Otago	Ms. Mercy AH-SIU-MALIKO - Lecturer/ Researcher	FBO	2 July 2019
SPOTLIGHT & Member of the Samoa National Teachers Association	Ms. Gatoloai Tili AFAMASAGA - Consultant	Consultant	2 July 2019
Women in Business Development Incorporation (WIBDI)	Ms. Peseta Afoa ATIOTIO - President	CSO	2 July 2019
The Salvation Army	Ms. Natalie SENIO - Member	CSO	2 July 2019
Samoa Victim Support Group (SVSG)	Ms. Pepe TEVAGA - Communications	CSO	2 July 2019
Journalists Association of Samoa (JAWS)	Mr. Rudy BARTLEY - President	Media	2 July 2019
UNESCO	Ms. NISHA - Director & Representative	UN	2 July 2019
NUS – National University of Samoa	Dr. Malama MELEISEA - Head of Department/Centre for Samoan Studies	University	2 July 2019

Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Fuimapoao Beth ONESEMO-TUILAEPA - Consultant	Consultant	2 July 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Elisapeta KERSLAKE - UN Coordination Specialist	UN	2 July 2019
UNRCO	Dr. Simona MARINESCU - UN Resident Coordinator	UN	2 July 2019

Consultation 9: Consultation with Government Ministries – 3 July 2019

Key recommendations: The purpose of this meeting was to get further feedback on the draft Country Programme Strategy from the Government. The following recommendations were given at the meeting:

- **Mapping exercise:** There is a need to map existing initiatives, key players, lessons learned to identify what can/cannot be implemented through the initiative;
- **Village councils:** Need to consider different approaches and entry points as each village council/mayor capacity varies from village to village. Also, must be considerate not to overburden the communities and therefore coordination is key.
- **Faith Based Organisations:** ensure to include all other FBOs and theological colleges that play a major role in implementation
- **Laws and Policies for review and implementation to be included:** LERA, Mental Health Act 2007
- **Sexual harassment:** Linkages between DV/IPV and the workplace to be reflected and where it can be supported in the initiative. For example, the labour convention against sexual harassment in the workplace has been approved and there is inclusion in the LERA which now needs to be implemented.
- **Data:** may need to consider support to SBS by mapping all statistical needs with SBS capacity to ensure they are able to address various reporting requirements
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** how will this be addressed in terms of data collection, analysis and reporting from village and CSO levels
- **Language:** Narrative needs to be revised to align and suit Samoa's context
- **Programme Document:** have to ensure that it is general enough to meet the requirements but also flexible so that there is leeway when implementing. Have to be careful not to overcommit through the initiative in case it impacts on implementation.

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Date of consultation
Ministry of Commerce Industry & Labour (MCIL)	Ms. Helen UIESE - ACEO (Assistant Chief Executive Officer)	Government	3 July 2019
Ministry of Commerce Industry & Labour (MCIL)	Ms. Cedrela TAMATI - Principal Labour Inspector	Government	3 July 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission (SLRC)	Ms. Sheliza TAPUAI - Executive Legal Officer	Government	3 July 2019
UNESCO	Ms. NISHA - Director & Representative	UN	3 July 2019
Ministry of Commerce Industry & Labour (MCIL)	Sa'u TAUPISI - ACEO	Government	3 July 2019
Ministry of Commerce Industry & Labour (MCIL)	Ms. Uputama LEFAUITU - Senior Labour Inspector	Government	3 July 2019
Ministry of Health (MOH)	Dr. George L. TUITAMA - Assistant – Head of Unit	Government	3 July 2019
Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	Mr. Lewis SINCLAIR - Project Officer	Government	3 July 2019
Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	Ms. Taiaopo FAUMUINA - ACEO - Census	Government	3 July 2019
Ombudsman's Office/ National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)	Ms. Loukinikini VILI - Director	Government	3 July 2019
Ombudsman's Office/ National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)	Ms. Tracey MIKAELE - Communications & Edu.	Government	3 July 2019

Ombudsman's Office/ National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)	Mr. Victor VAAULI - Project Officer	Government	3 July 2019
FAO	Ms. Eriko HIBI - Sub-Regional Coordinator/ & Representative	UN	3 July 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Fuimapoao Beth ONESEMO-TUILEPA - Consultant	Consultant	3 July 2019
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)	Ms. Francella STRICKLAND - ACEO	Government	3 July 2019
Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration (MJCA)	Ms. Shamila LEAVAI - ACEO	Government	3 July 2019
MOH	Ms. Tagata FAITASIA - HSCRMD	Government	3 July 2019
Ministry of Education Sports & Culture (MESC)	Mr. Siaosi LELEIMALEFAGA – Curriculum Development Officer	Government	3 July 2019
RCO	Ms. Elisapeta KERSLAKE - UN Coordination Specialist	UN	3 July 2019
RCO	Ms. Morita M SAPOLU - EA	UN	3 July 2019
RCO	Dr. Simona MARINESCU - UN Resident Coordinator	UN	3 July 2019
UN Women	Ms. Papalii Mele MAUALAIVAO - Country Programme Coordinator	UN	3 July 2019
Ministry of Finance	Ms. Elena TIELU - Senior Officer	Government	3 July 2019
Public Service Commission	Ms. Eiline SIMAMAO - ACEO - PSP	Government	3 July 2019
Public Service Commission	Vaeluaga IOSIA - Principal - PSP	Government	3 July 2019
Public Service Commission	Maiavatele Timothy FESILI - ACEO – Legal	Government	3 July 2019
UNFPA	Dr. Ibronke OYATOYE - SRHR Specialist	UN	3 July 2019

Consultation 10: Consultation with Government Ministries, Interim CSO Reference Group, UN – 4 July 2019

Key recommendations: The purpose of the meeting was to jointly review and discuss the Country Programme Document. Recommendations were added to the Country Programme Document which focused on further contextualization to Samoa.

Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representative	Type of organisation (civil society, government, EU delegation, academia, etc)	Date of consultation
UNFPA	Dr. Iboronke OYATOYE - SRH Specialist	UN	4 July 2019
UNDP	Mr. Sharad NEUPANE - DRR a.i	UN	4 July 2019
Tofa Sinasina	Ms. Tavu'i Anne LAUMEA - President		4 July 2019
Ministry of Commerce Industry & Labour (MCIL)	Ms. Helen UIESE - ACEO	Government	4 July 2019
Ministry of Commerce Industry & Labour (MCIL)	Ms. Uputama LEFAUAITU - Senior Labour Inspector	Government	4 July 2019
Tau Tag	Mr. Johannes UILI - Senior Teacher		4 July 2019
Ministry of Women Community & Social Development (MWCSD)	Ms. Teuila NETZLER - Policy Planning Officer	Government	4 July 2019
The Salvation Army	Ms. Natalie SENIO - Partnership Manager	CSO	4 July 2019
JAWS – Journalists Association of Samoa	Mr. Rudy BARTLEY - President	Media	4 July 2019
WHO	Ms. Kolisi VIKI - NCD	UN	4 July 2019
UNESCO	Ms. NISHA - Director & Representative	UN	4 July 2019
Samoa Law Reform Commission (SLRC)	Ms. Sheliza TAPUAI - Executive Legal Officer	Government	4 July 2019
Ministry of Health (MOH)	Dr. George L. TUITAMA - Assistant Head of Unit	Government	4 July 2019
MCIL	Ms. Cedrela TAMATI - Principal Labour Inspector	Government	4 July 2019
Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	Mr. Lewis SINCLAIR - Principal Officer	Government	4 July 2019
UN Women	Ms. Papalii Mele MAUALAIVAO - Country Programme Coordinator	UN	4 July 2019
Samoa Victim Support Group (SVSG)	Ms. Pepe TEVAGA - Communications	CSO	4 July 2019
UNDP	Ms. Cherelle FRUEAN - Program Analyst	UN	4 July 2019
Gaulofa Society	Mr. Misiperetiso IVARA - Coordinator		4 July 2019
Ombudsman's Office/ National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)	Mr. Victor VAAULI - Project Officer	Government	4 July 2019
Ombudsman's Office/ National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)	Ms. Tracey MIKAELE - Communications	Government	4 July 2019
Ombudsman's Office/ National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)	Ms. Loukinikini VILI - Director	Government	4 July 2019
Public Service Commission (PSC)	Ms. Vaeluaga IOSIA - Principal PSCP	Government	4 July 2019

Public Service Commission (PSC)	Ms. Patricia LESATELE - Senior Policy Officer	Government	4 July 2019
Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration (MJCA)	Ms. Shamila LEAVAI - ACEO – Policy, Planning	Government	4 July 2019
MJCA	Ms. Olive KAIO - Principal Projects Officer	Government	4 July 2019
UNICEF	Ms. Tupe ESERA- AUMUA - Child Protection Officer	UN	4 July 2019
UNICEF	Ms. Vathinee TITIATURUNT - Deputy Representative	UN	4 July 2019
Spotlight Initiative	Ms. Fuimapoao Beth ONESEMO-TUILAEPTA - Consultant	Consultant	4 July 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Elisapeta KERSLAKE - UN Coordination Specialist	UN	4 July 2019
UNRCO	Dr. Simona MARINESCU - UN Resident Coordinator	UN	4 July 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Morita MATAUTIA-SAPOLU - Executive Associate to UNRC	UN	4 July 2019
UNRCO	Ms. Aterina SAMASONI- PELE - Communications Officer	UN	4 July 2019
Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	Ms. Taiaopo FAUMUINA - ACEO	Government	4 July 2019

ANNEX 2: Communication and Visibility Plan

A- Objectives

1. Overall communication objectives

- a. To strengthen awareness of DV/IPV and its prevalence in Samoa
- b. Illustrate and promote the impact and results of the Spotlight supported interventions
- c. Provide communications for development support to strengthen Spotlight Initiative's programme design and implementation.
- d. Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners.

2. Messages

(Messages needs to be designed based on data or information from the Baseline Study.)

- The Spotlight Initiative is a global, multi-year partnership between European Union and United Nations to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.
- Launched with a seed funding commitment of €500 million from the European Union, the Initiative represents an unprecedented global effort to invest in gender equality and women's empowerment as a precondition and driver for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Up to 68 per cent of women in the Pacific have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- 90 per cent of DV/IPV cases in Samoa goes unreported. Out of that 90 per cent, 86 percent believe their abuse is normal or not serious and 70 per cent believe they deserved it.

3. Audiences

Programme Beneficiaries

- Women and girls

Programme Influencers

- Church ministers
- Village Council
- Women groups (Mothers)
- Youth Groups
- Policy Makers

Programme Donors

Main donors

- European Union
- United Nations

Development Partners

- DFAT
- NZAID

B- Communication Activities

4. Content production

All content should be developed using the Issue – Action – Impact (IAI) model

Stories – Using the IAI model, Communications Officers will write stories on how the Spotlight Initiative impacted or influenced transformational change in the life of a survivor; or supported an advocate or service provider.

Video – Using the IAI model, Communication Officers will develop short films with behavioural change messages to be available online and broadcasted on national television services.

Photography – The Communication Officers will capture high quality and impactful images portraying the seriousness of DV/IPV in our communities.

Infographics – The Communication Offices will produce infographics to simplify the complexities of DV/IPV for online audiences.

Press Releases – Communication Officers will coordinate the drafting of joint press releases on official communications of all Spotlight Initiatives events and programmes in Samoa.

5. Channels

The following channels will be used to promote the Spotlight Initiative messages in Samoa.

Website:

All Spotlight Initiative stories will be posted on a webpage for Samoa administered under the Global Spotlight Initiative website.

Mainstream media:

Television and Radio remain powerful media channels in Samoa in terms of coverage and content. The Communications Officers will work with journalists and producers to design news and programmes that will inform and engage communities to end DV/IPV.

Social media:

Facebook – Facebook is the most used social media platform in Samoa and the Communication Officers also need to produce content in the national language targeting village-based audience.

Hashtags: #SpotlightEndViolence

Events:

A high-level Launch will be organized to mark the beginning of the Spotlight Initiative Programme for Samoa.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

Objective 1: Strengthen awareness on DV/IPV and its prevalence in Samoa.

a. Outcome Indicator 3.1: Percentage of people who think it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife/intimate partner by sex and age.

Output Indicator 3.3.1: Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender sensitive reporting.

Output Indicator 3.3.4; Number of journalists better able to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly.

Percentage of audience with accurate knowledge on the prevalence of DV/IPV in Samoa.

Output Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists better able to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly

Objective 2: Illustrate and promote the impact and results of the Spotlight-supported interventions.

Percentage of identified audience with accurate knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative

Percentage of identified audience with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative

Percentage of audience with accurate knowledge on the prevalence of DV/IPV.

Output Indicator 3.3.3: Number of new and other media stories/reports that sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly

Objective 3: Provide communications for development support to strengthen Spotlight Initiative's programme design and implementation.

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

Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated.

Objective 4: Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners:

Percentage growth of Spotlight audiences

Percentage increase in Spotlight brand recognition.

Number of published articles and website visits and hits

Number of social media engagement (retweets/likes/shares)

7. Provisions for feedback (when applicable)

- VAWG Knowledge and Perception Survey

C- Resources

8. Human Resources

- Communications Officer

- RUNO Spotlight Initiative Focal Points
- CSO Communications Focal Points

9. Financial resources

The Communications Strategy budget will be €40,180 (2% of Phase 1 Programme Cost)

10. Partnerships

UN Agencies, EU, Development Partners, CSOs, National Media

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-3)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

Outcome	Output	Outcome/Output Description	TIME FRAME			PLANNED BUDGET					Recipient UN organization	Implementing Partners (only with transfer of funds) (clearly label Gov't and Civil Society)
			Y1	Y2	Y3	PHASE I (Year 1-2)			PHASE II (Year 3)	TOTAL		
						Spotlight Phase I USD	Agency Contributions (CORE only) Phase I USD	Total Funded Cost Phase I USD	ESTIMATED UNFUNDED GAP, USD (Year 3) Spotlight EU funding, donors and Agency contributions	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, USD (year 1-3)		
A. PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS												
1	OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans											
1	1.1	Output 1.1 Samoan partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	x	x	x	121,000	-	121,000		121,000	UNDP	Government Law Reform Commission
1	1.2	Output 1.2 Samoan partners are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	x	x	x	106,350	-	106,350	85,000	191,350	UNDP	NHRI
Sub-total Outcome 1:						227,350	-	227,350	85,000	312,350		
2	OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors											
2	2.1	Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including DV/IPV, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors	x	x	x	205,000	-	205,000	30,000	235,000	UNDP	Line Ministries; sub-national government
2	2.2	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 marginalized groups.	x	x		-	-	-	-	-	UNDP	Law Reform Commission
2	2.3	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	x	x	x	52,000	-	52,000	50,000	102,000	UNESCO/UNDP	CSO and Government MESC NUS SQA MWCSO Line Ministries, Parliament of Samoa
Sub-total Outcome 2:						257,000	-	257,000	80,000	337,000		
3	OUTCOME 3: Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices											
3	3.1	Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings	x	x	x	374,342	-	374,342		374,342	UNFPA / UNWOMEN	CSO and Government
3	3.2	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	x	x	x	529,000	11,000	540,000	143,500	683,500	UNICEF / UNESCO	CSO and Government MESC NUS MWCSO NHRI

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-3)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

Outcome	Output	Outcome/Output Description	TIME FRAME			PLANNED BUDGET					Recipient UN organization	Implementing Partners (only with transfer of funds) (clearly label Gov't and Civil Society)
			Y1	Y2	Y3	PHASE I (Year 1-2)			PHASE II (Year 3)	TOTAL		
						Spotlight Phase I USD	Agency Contributions (CORE only) Phase I USD	Total Funded Cost Phase I USD	ESTIMATED UNFUNDED GAP, USD (Year 3) Spotlight EU funding, donors and Agency contributions	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, USD (year 1-3)		
3	3.3	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.	x	x	x	91,300	-	91,300		91,300	UNESCO	CSO and Government MESC MWCSO
Sub-total Outcome 3:						994,642	11,000	1,005,642	143,500	1,149,142		
4	OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence											
4	4.1	Output 4.1 Relevant government authorities and women's rights organisations 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.	x	x	x	72,750	2,250	75,000		75,000	UNFPA / UNWOMEN	None
4	4.2	Output 4.2 Women and girls' survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities in Samoa.	x	x	x	50,000	-	50,000		50,000	UNFPA / UNWOMEN	Samoa Family Health Service
Sub-total Outcome 4:						122,750	2,250	125,000	-	125,000		
5	OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes											
5	5.1	Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in 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	x	x	x	152,500	55,000	207,500	50,000	257,500	UNFPA / UNESCO	SPC CSO and Government MESC SBS
5	5.2	Output 5.2 Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including DV/IPV, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.	x	x	x	206,000	-	206,000	62,500	268,500	UNFPA/UNESCO	SPC
Sub-total Outcome 5:						358,500	55,000	413,500	112,500	526,000		
6	OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG											
6	6.1	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 in Samoa.	x	x	x	162,400	-	162,400	126,600	289,000	UNDP / UNWOMEN	CSOs
6	6.2	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	x	x	x	79,250	-	79,250	39,250	118,500	UNESCO/UNDP	CSOs
6	6.3	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.	x	x	x	47,300	-	47,300	112,000	159,300	UNESCO/ UNDP / UNWOMEN	CSOs
Sub-total Outcome 6:						288,950	-	288,950	277,850	566,800		
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS						2,249,192	68,250	2,317,442	698,850	3,016,292		
B. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (Project Office Costs)												
UNDP (incl RCO)												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	126,351	74,145	200,496	60,000	260,496	UNDP	N/A
UN Women												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	231,547	32,988	264,535		264,535	UN WOMEN	N/A
UNFPA												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	21,800	150,744	172,544		172,544	UNFPA	N/A

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-3)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

O u t c o m e	O u t p u t	Outcome/Output Description	TIME FRAME			PLANNED BUDGET				Recipient UN organization	Implementing Partners (only with transfer of funds) (clearly label Gov't and Civil Society)	
			Y1	Y2	Y3	PHASE I (Year 1-2)			PHASE II (Year 3)			TOTAL
						Spotlight Phase I USD	Agency Contributions (CORE only) Phase I USD	Total Funded Cost Phase I USD	ESTIMATED UNFUNDED GAP, USD (Year 3) Spotlight EU funding, donors and Agency contributions			ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, USD (year 1-3)
UNICEF												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	-	101,000	101,000		101,000	UNICEF	N/A
UNESCO												
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	27,184	170,613	197,797	38,205	236,002	UNESCO	N/A
EVALUATION												
N/A	N/A	Evaluation	x	x	x	54,206	-	54,206	27,103	81,309	UN WOMEN	N/A
TOTAL PROGRAMME MANAGMENT COSTS						461,088	529,490	990,578	125,308	1,115,886		
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS*						2,710,280	597,740	3,308,019	824,158	4,132,177		
Total Indirect Support Cost (7%)*						189,720		189,720		189,720		
TOTAL COSTS						2,900,000	597,740	3,497,739	824,158	4,321,897		

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

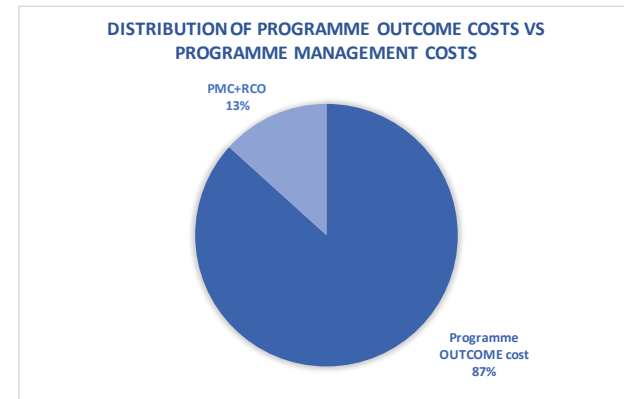
Table B - BUDGET by UNDG CATEGORIES and SUMMARY BY OUTCOME (Phase I: Years 1-2)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNFPA		UN WOMEN		UNICEF		UNESCO		TOTAL USD		TOTAL % by UNDG category
	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	
1. Staff and other personnel	109,740	65,150	-	150,744	244,285	-	-	83,000	-	130,988	354,025	429,882	13%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	7,560	20,000	7,560	1%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	3,200	-	9,200	0%
4. Contractual services	194,100	-	18,750	2,250	-	-	40,000	-	226,500	-	479,350	2,250	18%
5. Travel	-	-	20,000	-	20,012	2,988	-	8,000	13,360	-	53,372	10,988	2%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	326,250	-	471,592	55,000	160,000	-	124,000	11,000	447,250	-	1,529,092	66,000	56%
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	204,611	8,995	1,800	-	54,206	24,000	-	10,000	13,824	28,865	274,441	71,860	10%
Total Direct Costs	834,701	74,145	512,142	207,994	488,503	32,988	174,000	112,000	700,934	170,613	2,710,280	597,740	93%
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	58,429	-	35,850	-	34,195	-	12,180	-	49,065	-	189,720	-	7%
TOTAL Costs	893,130	74,145	547,992	207,994	522,699	32,988	186,180	112,000	749,999	170,613	2,900,000	597,740	100%

SUMMARY BY OUTCOME

OUTCOME/PILLAR	UNDP	UNFPA	UN Women	UNICEF	UNESCO	TOTAL USD
	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	Spotlight (USD)
OUTCOME 1	227,350	-	-	-	-	227,350
OUTCOME 2	202,000	-	-	-	55,000	257,000
OUTCOME 3	56,800	171,592	202,750	174,000	389,500	994,642
OUTCOME 4	-	122,750	-	-	-	122,750
OUTCOME 5	-	196,000	-	-	162,500	358,500
OUTCOME 6	222,200	-	-	-	66,750	288,950
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS	708,350	490,342	202,750	174,000	673,750	2,249,192
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	93,551	21,800	231,547	-	13,360	360,258
RCO (without COMMs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EVALUATION and COMMs	32,800	-	54,206	-	13,824	100,830
PREFUNDING	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Direct Costs	834,701	512,142	488,503	174,000	700,934	2,710,280
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	58,429	35,850	34,195	-	12,180	189,720
TOTAL Costs	893,130	547,992	522,699	186,180	749,999	2,900,000



Programme OUTCOME cost	2,350,022
PMC+RCO	360,258
TOTAL	2,710,280

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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

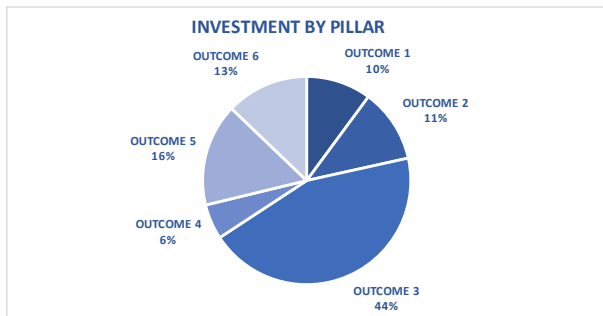
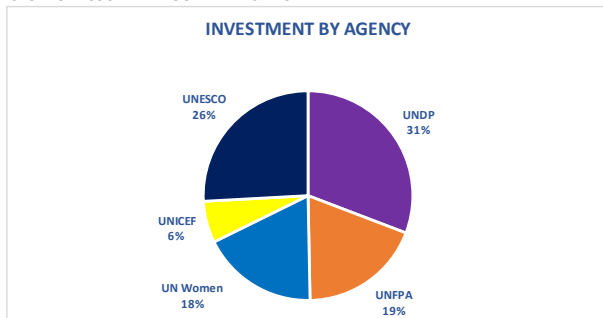


Table C- BUDGET BY OUTCOME - Phase I (year 1-2)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

O u t c o m	O u t p u t	A i c t i v	Budget Lines	RUNO	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
A. PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS														
OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans														
Output 1.1 Samoan 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: Participatory review of DP/IPV gaps to policies and legal instruments relevant to DV/IPV, and stakeholders' agreement on key priorities to act upon.														
1	1.1	1.1.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.0	\$65,000	1	Lump sum	7	65,000	65,000		16 Stakeholders Consultation - 8 in Upolu & 8 in Savaii. 2 National Stakeholder consultations - \$10,000. 14 District Level consultations - \$50,000. Costs includes: SLRF Staff Travel, Meeting Venue, Promotional Material , Catering, Transportation and Awareness & Materials. 2 x Parliamentary Sessions	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 1.1.1:										65,000	65,000	0		
Activity 1.1.2: Provision of technical assistance for the revision or amendment of one policy and one legal instrument.														
1	1.1	1.1.2	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$16,000	1	Lump sum	4	16,000	16,000		Technical assistance to Law Reform Commission	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 1.1.3:										16,000	16,000	0		
Activity 1.1.3: Work across sectors and line ministries to identify gaps in the respective 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														
1	1.1	1.1.3	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$40,000	1	Lump sum	4	40,000	40,000		Development of monitoring framework	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 1.1.3:										40,000	40,000	0		
Activity 1.1.4:														
Sub-Total Output 1.1:										121,000	121,000	0		
Output 1.2 Samoan partners are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.														
Activity 1.2.1: Develop capacity of government to enforce agreed best practices on institutional policies against DV/IPV.														
1	1.2	1.2.1	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$10,000	1	Lump sum	4	10,000	10,000		Develop a simple guidance note on considerations for legislations to incorporate VAWG, including DV/IPV to promote future reforms for future laws and regulations.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 1.2.1:										25,000	25,000	0		
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.														
1	1.2	1.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$70,000	1	Lump sum	6	70,000	70,000		Develop nation-wide advocacy & communication strategy and plan to promote reform awareness about DV/IPV reforms and advocate with Village Councils to recognize DV/IPV in line with formal laws/regulation	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
1	1.2	1.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$11,350	1	Lump sum	6	11,350	11,350		Work with relevant actors and agencies to ensure that different community based initiatives can use the information produced on DV/IPV to raise awareness about the law reform process and its results	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total OUTCOME 1:										227,350	227,350	0		
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors														
Output 2.1: 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: Map existing multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms- such as the EVAW Task Force, Law/Justice sector wide platform to review membership, purpose and efficiency of the platform to coordinate across different ministries and sectors, including with civil society actors. Based on the mapping, strengthen platform which uses a sector wide approach to establish a sustainable coordination mechanism for GBV, incl DV/IPV														
2	2.1	2.1.1	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$42,000	1	Lump sum	4	42,000	42,000		Recruitment of a specialized consultant on Access to Justice to provide technical support to the Government in undertaking a quick scan of existing coordination mechanisms (including EVAW and existing justice sector mechanisms) and implementing a sector-wide approach. \$21,000/year x 2 years	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.1										42,000	42,000	0		
Activity 2.1.2: Use the REACH model (which has been successfully piloted in Samoa), with a budget that can help to improve mechanisms for coordination between institutions, laws and regulations, and CSO's 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 by also linking to local level awareness raising and increasing community linkages														
2	2.1	2.1.2	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.0	\$36,000	1	Lump sum	7	36,000	36,000		Logistical support to the government in implementation of the sector wide approach to address DV/IPV (DELIVERY MODALITY: DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION BY RUNO) 24 x monthly coordination meetings	Other
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.2										36,000	36,000	0		
Activity 2.1.3: Providing technical support to ensure smooth functioning and consistent coordination meetings through the cross-sectoral coordination mechanism														

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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

O u t c o m	O u t p u t	A i t i v	Budget Lines	RUNO	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
2	2.1	2.1.3	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.0	\$72,000	1	Lump sum	7	72,000	72,000	0	Technical support to improving coordination mechanisms between key government and CSO actors involved in GBV protection, prevention and response, including DV/IPV, using the REACH model at the national level (horizontally) and in community outreach (vertically) (DELIVERY MODALITY: DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION BY RUNO) 10 member team once a month for field trips over a 2 year period - 26,000 per year x 2 years	Other
			Sub-Total Activity 2.1.3							72,000	72,000	0		
			Activity 2.1.4: Provide advocacy and technical assistance to selected educational institutions to understand their duties in fighting against DV/IPV and to develop relevant approaches to address them within their institutions and with pupils and students.											
2	2.1	2.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$5,000	4.00	Monthly	6	20,000	20,000	0	Support to the MESC, NUS and SQA to have a technical expert (consultant) for training and technical assistance to educational institutions to identify issues and possible insitutional solutions	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
			Sub-Total Activity 2.1.4							40,000	40,000	0		
			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 improving also ability to address school related gender-based violence.											
2	2.1	2.1.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$6,000	1.67	Monthly	6	10,000	10,000	0	Assist MESC to have a technical Expert (Consultant) for researching needs and developing a training material package and conducting training training of trainers with actual implementation to be done in the next phase	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
2	2.1	2.1.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$5,000	1.00	Workshop	6	5,000	5,000	0	Organizing of one of three training of trainers.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
			Sub-Total Activity 2.1.5							15,000	15,000	0		
			Sub-Total Output 2.1							205,000	205,000	0		
			Sub-Total Activity 2.3.2:							0	0	0		
			Activity 2.3.3: Create government cadre of trainers, through training of trainers model on gender analysis, gender responsive budgeting and monitoring capacities for DV/IPV across sectors											
2	2.3	2.3.3	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$37,000	1	Lump sum	4	37,000	37,000	0	Training of Trainers for Justice Sector Institutions staff on gender analysis, gender responsive budgeting and monitoring capacities for DV/IPV across sectors. Consultant to provide TOT - \$10,000 and technical follow up support to core group of Trainers - \$27,000	Payment to an Individual Consultant
			Sub-Total Activity 2.3.3:							37,000	37,000	0		
			Activity 2.3.4 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											
2	2.3	2.3.4	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.0	\$15,000	1	Lump sum	7	15,000	15,000	0	Organisation of up to 5 cascading training sessions across sectors to enable mainstreaming of DV/IPV protection, prevention and response into sectoral development plans (DELIVERY MODALITY: DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION BY RUNO).	Other
			Sub-Total Activity 2.3.4:							15,000	15,000	0		
			Sub Total Output 2.3							52,000	52,000	0		
			Sub-Total OUTCOME 2:							257,000	257,000	0		
			OUTCOME 3: Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices											
			Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings											
			Activity 3.1.1: Development of a comprehensive VAWG prevention strategy, that will provide guidance and oversight for all subsequent interventions in the prevention pillar.											
3	3.1	3.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$160,000	1	Lump sum	6	160,000	160,000	0	Development of comprehensive VAWG prevention strategy, mapping actors, supporting the EVAWG taskforce and developing the M&E plan.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.1	3.1.1	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	UNWOMEN	4.0	\$2,500	1	Lump sum	2	10,000	10,000	0	Supplies and stationery for national consultation and validation workshops	Other
3	3.1	3.1.1	Travel	UNWOMEN	4.0	\$2,000	1	Lump sum	5	8,000	8,000	0	Travel for UN Staff to support Prevention frameworkd	
3	3.1	3.1.1	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$550	45	Days	1	24,750	24,750	0	National Prevention Development Consultant	
			Sub-Total Activity 3.1.1:							202,750	202,750	0		
			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											
3	3.1	3.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	2.0	\$10,000	1	Lump sum	6	20,000	20,000	0	Hold national stakeholders consultations to advocate for FLE concepts and related indicators to be embedded in national curriculum and policies. CSOs to hold six monthly consultations with key stakeholders for continued community support for FLE at various grade levels (Junior secondary school curriculum in 2020 and Primary curriculum in 2021).	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.1	3.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	4.0	\$25,000	1	Lump sum	6	100,000	100,000	0	Expand in-service teacher training on FLE curriculum to ensure coverage of all schools. 50 additional schools will be targeted through 4 in-service teacher trainings on FLE. This activity will be implemented by MESC	Transfer to Government/Regional Body

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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Lines	RUNO	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
3	3.1	3.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	4.0	\$7,898	1	Lump sum	6	31,592	31,592	0	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 to be targeted will include those working with young people including people with disabilities.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.1	3.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	2.0	\$10,000	1	Lump sum	6	20,000	20,000	0	Support routine management and supervision of teachers and service provider delivering FLE curriculum in schools and communities. This will be led by MESC.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Output 3.1:										374,342	374,342	0		
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.														
3	3.2	3.2.1	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$10,000	2.50	Monthly	4	25,000	25,000	0	Training materials and tools development in close participation with church and community groups and the MWCSO to address masculine socialization and psychosocial adjustment difficulties especially development and adoption of gender standards and related construction of social identities that prevent dialogue and negotiations in relationships	Payment to an Individual Consultant
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	20.0	\$3,500	1.00	Monthly	6	70,000	70,000	0	Assist MESC have a consultant with specialization in community and youth engagement specialist to conduct trainings, maintain technical oversight over this initiative, including the part of the work to be implemented by the church and community groups and build capacity of a group of senior officials who could do the same after completion of the project	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	4.0	\$5,000	1.00	Workshop	6	20,000	20,000	0	Training of trainers by MESC in coordination with MWCSO	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	26.0	\$2,000	1.00	Workshop	6	52,000	52,000	0	Work with church and community groups to conduct trainings for youth	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.1:										167,000	167,000	0		
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, attitudes and behaviors related to DV/IPV.														
3	3.2	3.2.2	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$15,000	1.00	Lump sum	4	15,000	15,000	0	NUS supported to develop a training module with methods and approaches to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and transforming harmful masculinities and have a family equality counsellor/trainer to conduct training for five days in selected faculty/department as a preparation to control group action.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.2	3.2.2	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$4,000	2.50	Monthly	4	10,000	10,000	0	One local social scientist to prepare participatory baselines for the control group action	Payment to an Individual Consultant
3	3.2	3.2.2	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$5,000	2.50	Monthly	4	12,500	12,500	0	One local social scientist to prepare participatory studies of impacts for the control group action	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.2:										37,500	37,500	0		
Activity 3.2.3: Media house supported to develop measures for redressing DV/IPV in their organizations and training of journalists on fact-checking to address 'misrepresentation' of domestic / intimate partner violence.														
3	3.2	3.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$8,250	2.00	Monthly	6	16,500	16,500	0	Media association/houses assisted to have a media trainer (Consultant) to develop/adapt guidelines, train media personnel and functionaries in redressing DV/IPV/Sexual Harassment at workplace and train the journalists to fact check before reporting, facilitate review of progress and documentation of learning	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.2	3.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	2.0	\$4,000	1.00	Workshop	6	8,000	8,000	0	Two workshops for training that are to be followed in the Phase II by one for reviewing progress over time, and identifying solutions for remaining issues, and one final workshop to draw lessons to inform media training and draft recommendations for consideration by the media school in NUS and USP.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.3:										24,500	24,500	0		
Activity 3.2.4: Support sport bodies 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														

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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

O u t c o m	O u t p u m	A i c t i v	Budget Lines	RUNO	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
3	3.2	3.2.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$10,000	1.00	Lump sum	6	10,000	10,000		Assist a Samoan sport body to provide technical assistance to sports authorities in participatory analysis of how current sports institutions practices relate to DV/IPV, and of how they could evolve to promote positive behaviors against DV/IPV (the activity would compliment Pacific Partnership initiative of the UN Women and PIFS, RRRT of SPC funded by DFID and EU which works with Rugby Unions for promoting girls/women in rugby). The activity will need elaboration sub-activity formulation with partners.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.2	3.2.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	2.0	\$2,500	1.00	Workshop	6	5,000	5,000		Organizing of participatory review workshop and awareness raising sessions to disseminate recommendations from the sport body(the activity would compliment Pacific Partnership initiative of the UN Women and PIFS, RRRT of SPC funded by DFID and EU which works with Rugby Unions for promoting girls/women in rugby).	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.2	3.2.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$5,000	1.00	Month	6	5,000	5,000		Support to awareness raising in a major sports event in phase I and another in phase II as part of technical assistance to sports authorities in promoting a positive role of all sports associations and bodies in preventing DV/IPV (the activity would compliment Pacific Partnership initiative of the UN Women and PIFS, RRRT of SPC funded by DFID and EU which works with Rugby Unions for promoting girls/women in rugby).	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.2	3.2.4	contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$10,000	1.00	Lump sum	4	10,000	10,000		Communication campaign by the sport body on expected behaviour targeted at players, sport personnel and authorities with regard to DV/IPV ending with a review of the campaign in the phase II (the activity would compliment Pacific Partnership initiative of the UN Women and PIFS, RRRT of SPC funded by DFID and EU which works with Rugby Unions for promoting girls/women in rugby). The activity will need elaboration sub-activity formulation with partners.	Payment to a Consultancy Company
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.4:										30,000	30,000	0		
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.														
3	3.2	3.2.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNICEF	1.0	\$135,000	1	Lump sum	6	135,000	124,000	11,000	4 workshops with media professionals (5 days every 6 months USD 8,000 x 4 = USD 32,000). Production and testing of communication materials. USD 20,000. TV, radio and social media time. USD 20,000. School-based arts events USD 47,000. Monitoring of impact. USD 16,000.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.2	3.2.5	Contractual Services	UNICEF	1.0	\$500	80	Lump sum	4	40,000	40,000		Development of multi-channel campaign strategy and plan, messages, materials and monitoring methodology.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
3	3.2	3.2.5	Travel	UNICEF	1.0	\$10,000	1	Lump sum	2	10,000	10,000		Printing of materials	Other
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.5:										185,000	174,000	11,000		
Activity 3.2.6: Work with MWCSO to initiate debate and discussions on DV/IPV with Village Councils selected on a voluntary basis.														
3	3.2	3.2.6	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$7,000	2.00	Monthly	4	14,000	14,000		Technical expert (consultant) cost to support MWCSO, civil society organizations and relevant traditional authorities in drafting method and materials to raise awareness on DV/IPV in villages and find culturally acceptable ways to prevent DV/IPV.	Payment to an Individual Consultant

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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Lines	RUNO	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)	
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)			
3	3.2	3.2.6	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	4.0	\$2,500	1.00	Workshop	6	10,000	10,000		Support Youth (young women and men as well as fa'afafine and fa'afatima) leaders through orientation and help them accompany the process with an objective to equip them with skills to serve as future trainers for their communities	Payment/Transfer to a CSO	
3	3.2	3.2.6	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$12,000	1.00	Lump sum	6	12,000	12,000		Support to community performance groups or youth groups involved in traditional performing arts for social messaging and social debates. The activity will need further planning and sub-activity formulation with partners.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO	
3	3.2	3.2.6	Supplies, commodities, materials	UNESCO	1.0	\$20,000	1.00	Lump sum	6	20,000	20,000		Support to MWCSD for development of material based on art, culture and tradition; to host related consultations; and make arrangements for communication campaigns in Upolu and Savai'i and ensuring that the remote village and young women and men and other marginalised groups are linked to the coordination mechanism. The activity will need elaboration sub-activity formulation with partners.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
3	3.2	3.2.6	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$10,000	1.00	Lump sum	6	10,000	10,000		Support to artists and an electronic media house to run a tradition/culture-based communication campaign targeted at village male elders. The activity will need elaboration sub-activity formulation with partners.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO	
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.6:										66,000	66,000	0			
Activity 3.2.7: Support village councils and MWCSD in drawing lessons from the piloting for scaling up.															
3	3.2	3.2.7	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$10,000	1.00	Month	4	10,000	10,000		Technical expert (consultant) to support 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.	Payment to an Individual Consultant	
3	3.2	3.2.7	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$10,000	1.00	Lump sum	4	10,000	10,000		Support orientation of a group of chiefs and help them accompany the process with an objective to serve as a resource for their communities in the future. The activity will need elaboration sub-activity formulation with partners.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO	
3	3.2	3.2.7	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$10,000	1.00	Lump sum	6	10,000	10,000		Support to CSOs and community performance groups in creating debates in new locations. The activity will need elaboration sub-activity formulation with partners.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO	
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.7:										30,000	30,000	0			
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															
3	3.3	3.3.1	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$4,000	2.50	Monthly	4	10,000	10,000		Technical expert (consultant) to support councils from pilot villages serve as ambassadors in preventing DV/IPV by sharing their experience with other villages.	Payment to an Individual Consultant	
3	3.3	3.3.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$2,333	3.00	Monthly	6	7,000	7,000		Support to group of chiefs to host and lead debates in other locations (in coordination with the MWCSD)	Payment/Transfer to a CSO	
3	3.3	3.3.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$7,000	1.00	Lump sum	6	7,000	7,000		Support to an art related CSO to mobilise community performance groups in other locations (in coordination with the MWCSD) . The activity will need elaboration sub-activity formulation with partners.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO	
3	3.3	3.3.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$10,500	1.00	Lump sum	6	10,500	10,500		Support to MWCSD for electronic documentation and dissemination of learning, including using mobile phones and communication campaigns in other locations. The activity will need elaboration sub-activity formulation with partners.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
Sub-Total Activity 3.3.1:										34,500	34,500	0			
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															
3	3.3	3.3.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$28,000	1	Lump sum	6	28,000	28,000		Community consultations and workshop (NHRI) 6 pilot Consultations - 3 Upolu & 3 Savaii	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
Sub-Total Activity 3.3.2										28,000	28,000	0			

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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

O u t c o m	O u t p o s i t i o n	A i t e m	Budget Lines	RUNO	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)	
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)			
Activity 3.3.3 : 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															
3	3.3	3.3.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$12,000	1	Lump sum	6	12,000	12,000		Support Community based organisations & village safety Committees.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
3	3.3	3.3.3	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$16,800	1	Lump sum	4	16,800	16,800		Monitor impact of village committees and support roll-out and scale up of good practices. AJZ Technical monitoring support - \$8400 x 2 years	Payment to an Individual Consultant	
Sub-Total Activity 3.3.3:										28,800	28,800	0			
Sub-Total Output 3.2:										631,300	620,300	11,000			
Sub-Total OUTCOME 3:										1,005,642	994,642	11,000			
OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence															
Output 4.1 Relevant government authorities and women's rights organisations 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 mult sector services															
4	4.1	4.1.1	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1.0	\$600	20	Days	4	12,000	12,000		Payment to consultant to assess health system referral pathway	Payment to an Individual Consultant	
4	4.1	4.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$54,000	1	Lump sum	6	54,000	54,000		Transfer to CSO to develop community cares model in partnership with the MoH and the prevention programmes. This activity will also cover development/implementation models of national action plans to support GBV in emergencies responses for women with disabilities	Payment/Transfer to a CSO	
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.1:										66,000	66,000	0			
Activity 4.1.2: National actors develop and implement best practice standards for mult sector services															
4	4.1	4.1.2	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1.0	\$600	15	days	4	9,000	6,750	2,250	Transfer to consultant to develop GBV guidelines and associated job aids (including identification tool) for health system responses to GBV	Payment to an Individual Consultant	
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.2:										9,000	6,750	2,250			
Sub-Total Output 4.1:										75,000	72,750	2,250			
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 CP.C															
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$12,000	1	Lump sum	6	12,000	12,000		Transfer to Government to facilitate the ToT on the Guidelines	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$20,000	1	Lump sum	6	20,000	20,000		Transfer to IPPF (Samoa Family Health Service) to support roll out of the community care model)	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$5,000	1	Lump sum	6	5,000	5,000		Transfer to IPPF (Samoa Family Health Service) to support roll out of the training on the Guidelines in partnership with Government	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$5,000	1	days	6	5,000	5,000		Launch of the Guidelines	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$8,000	1	Lump sum	6	8,000	8,000		Printing of the Guidelines - est. 100 copies distributed to all stakeholders and service providers.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.1:										50,000	50,000	0			
Sub-Total Output 4.2:										50,000	50,000	0			
Sub-Total OUTCOME 4:										125,000	122,750	2,250			
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes															
Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in 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 Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture to integrate DV/IPV in the data they collect from all education facilities.															
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$5,000	3.00	Monthly	6	15,000	15,000		A statistical trainer to support MESC in designing/updating instruments used for collection of data for the purposes of the statistical digest, training MESC enumerators in schools, coordination with SBS, updating databases.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	7.0	\$4,000	1.00	Workshop	6	28,000	28,000		Workshops with MESC staff and others from the education sector	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$2,000	1.00	Lump sum	6	2,000	2,000		Printing of the first data sets in the statistical digest / separately.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body	
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.1:										45,000	45,000	0			
Activity 5.1.2: Train the Samoa Bureau of Statistics in using the data collected to report on DV/IPV.															

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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Lines	RUNO	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
5	5.1	5.1.2	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$6,250	2.00	Monthly	4	12,500	12,500		One international consultant to train staff from the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS), education sector statisticians and those involved in the AI-based application development	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.2	Contractual Services	UNESCO	2.0	\$5,000	1.00	Workshop	4	10,000	10,000		Two workshop with Samoa Bureau of Statistics - one for the SBS and the other joint with education sector statisticians and those involved in the AI-based application development	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.2:										22,500	22,500	0		
Activity 5.1.3: Strengthen the capacity of relevant line ministries and NGOs to collect, record and process data on DV/IPV and centralise through SBS														
5	5.1	5.1.3									0			
5	5.1	5.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$28,000	1	Lump sum	6	28,000	28,000		Develop standardized tools to properly screen, identify and record GBV/DV/IPV cases at entry point, track DV/IPV cases through the multi sectoral system CSO: Cost recovery including travel, DSA, terminals, technical expertise	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$25,000	1	Lump sum	6	25,000	25,000		Launch of Multi sectoral administrative data system and Information sharing protocol	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$25,000	1	Lump sum	6	25,000	25,000		Assess user interoperability of administrative systems capturing DP/IPV data with SBS data systems – across health management information system, police, justice and psychosocial services.- CSO: Cost recovery: travel, DSA, terminals, technical expertise	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$7,000	1	Lump sum	6	7,000	7,000		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! SBS/MOH: local costs to cover consultations, training and testing	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.3								0	0			
5	5.1	5.1.3								0	0			
5	5.1	5.1.3								0	0			
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.3:										85,000	85,000	0		
Activity 5.1.4: Support Samoa Bureau of Statistics 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.														
5	5.1	5.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$10,000	1	Lump sum	6	10,000	0	10,000	Development of Support Plan to ensure safe and ethical conduct and to ensure adequate support for respondents on GBV/IPV module where required.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$15,000	1	Lump sum	6	15,000	0	15,000	Training and deploying counsellors during the data collection phase to ensure adequate support for respondents on GBV/IPV module where required. CSO: Training fees, travel, DSA, Fees	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$30,000	1	Lump sum	6	30,000	0	30,000	Training of enumerators for safe and ethical data collection, Support Plan and to develop practices for daily debriefing, monitoring and supervision SBS for training costs and field monitoring: Training fees, travel, DSA, Fees (possible support using Spotlight baseline survey funds)	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.4:										55,000	0	55,000		
Sub-Total Output 5.1										207,500	152,500	55,000		
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: Support development of an Artificial Intelligence assisted platform and a secret mobile phone application to seek help, log evidence, and thereby create data to support future evidence-based policy-making.														
5	5.2	5.2.1	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$45,000	1.00	Lump sum	4	45,000	45,000		Consult/review on needs of the survivors and design basic module for the AI platform and phone application completed for a pilot initiative but pilot testing, final development of the modules for meeting needs of stakeholders and the launch to be done in the next phase. The activity will have to be broken down into sub-activities by the technical experts.	Payment to a Consultancy Company
5	5.2	5.2.1	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$15,000	1.00	Month	4	15,000	15,000		Training and technical assistance to stakeholders in piloting the AI platform in the first phase and reviewing and following through its results in the next phase.	Payment to a Consultancy Company
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.1:										60,000	60,000	0		

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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

O u t c o m	O u t p o s i t i o n	A i c t i v i t y	Budget Lines	RUNO	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
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.														
5	5.2	5.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$8,750	4.00	Monthly	6	35,000	35,000		Integrate socio economic analysis of women's role in the agriculture sector and fisheries sub-sector in a research to be undertaken by the FAO and 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.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.2:										35,000	35,000	0		
Activity 5.2.3: Improve quality and reliability of administrative systems														
5	5.2	5.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$5,000	1	lump sum	6	5,000	5,000		Providing training to build capacity of key stakeholders on internationally accepted definitions and methodologies. (Should be transfers and grants, X704) SBS: National costs	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$10,000	1	lump sum	6	10,000	10,000		Development of National PV/DV statistical frameworks within national, regional and international priorities and associated training Combined with definitions and methodologies	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$10,000	1	lump sum	6	10,000	10,000		Provide training and/or direct support to strengthen capacity on management and maintenance of administrative data system. Costs of training and workshop logistics	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$25,000	1	lump sum	6	25,000	25,000		Provide training and/or direct support to strengthen capacity on management and maintenance of administrative data system. Technical support and equipment to integrate data into existing system	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$20,000	1	lump sum	6	20,000	20,000		Development of Information Sharing Protocol to ensure centralised data warehousing and associated training Combined with management and maintenance of administrative data systems.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.3:										70,000	70,000	0		
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.														
5	5.2	5.2.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	4.0	\$2,500	1	lump sum	6	10,000	10,000		Direct support to maintain multi-sectoral mechanism and regular meetings to review administrative system tools and data, identify gaps and enhance systems Lead coordinating agency (SBS/MOH): local costs to hold regular meetings	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$5,000	1	lump sum	6	5,000	5,000		Training the stakeholders including National Statistics Bureau in analysis, use and reporting of the data collected. Fees to conduct one training	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.4:										15,000	15,000	0		
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.														
5	5.2	5.2.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$16,000	1	lump sum	6	16,000	16,000		Providing training to SBS officers and Monitoring & Evaluation officers from health, police, law and justice on standardized analytics and utilization of data for decision-making. CSO cost recovery; UNFPA will contribute mission - combine with other similar work in SRH	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$7,000	1	lump sum	6	10,000	10,000		Supporting the development of targeted policy documents/briefs and advocacy briefs for dissemination of results to target audience CSO cost recovery; UNFPA will contribute mission - combine with other similar work in SRH.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.5:										26,000	26,000	0		
Sub-Total Output 5.2										206,000	206,000	0		
Sub-Total OUTCOME 5:										413,500	358,500	55,000		
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG														

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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

O u t c o m	O u t p u t	A i c t i v	Budget Lines	RUNO	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
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 in Samoa.														
Activity 6.1.1: Assess technical and functional capabilities, resources, and training needs to support them, working in collaboration with multiple agencies on filling the identified technical gaps; UN Women Strengthen Standards, compliant CSO initiatives														
6	6.1	6.1.1	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$5,000	1	Lump sum	4	5,000	5,000	0	Capacity assessment of CSOs (by access to Justice consultant)	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 6.1.1:										5,000	5,000	0		
Activity 6.1.2: Collaborate with UN agencies to develop standards for accreditation of CSOs														
6	6.1	6.1.2	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$7,500	1	Lump sum	4	7,500	7,500	0	Support to Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development and Ministry of Industry in setting standard of CSOs working in GBV/IPV (local consultant)	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 6.1.2:										7,500	7,500	0		
Activity 6.1.3: Identify core group of CSOs that will be part of the Spotlight Initiative- as implementing partners and beneficiaries- and support a capacity development response that would include building their functional capacities to operate, report, monitor, advocate and strategy development, as well as technical capacities based on standards														
6	6.1	6.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$2,500	1	Lump sum	6	2,500	2,500	0	1 x CSO validation meeting	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.1.3:										2,500	2,500	0		
Activity 6.1.4: Through TOT models (2 trainers per organization, for 10 CSOs), ensure that the trained CSOs can further disseminate information and knowledge to CBOs and community initiatives working on addressing VAWG														
6	6.1	6.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$14,000	1	Lump sum	6	14,000	14,000	0	TOT CSOs for training of CBOs. TOT (1 week Yr1) - \$10,000 and follow-up monitoring workshop (1 day Yr2) - \$ 4000	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.1.4:										14,000	14,000	0		
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)														
6	6.1	6.1.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$133,400	1	Lump sum	6	133,400	133,400	0	Grants/scholarships for implementation, monitoring, reporting and documentation of GBV/IPV (on-granting/grantmaking by CSOs) 13 - 14 Grants at \$9,528 to \$10,260 each	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.1.5:										133,400	133,400	0		
Sub-Total Output 6.1:										162,400	162,400	0		
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														
Activity 6.2.1: Create a network of advocates to lobby for improved services to survivors of DV/IPV.														
6	6.2	6.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$12,250	1.00	Lump sum	6	12,250	12,250	0	Technical and financial assistance to develop and run network of advocates. The activity will need elaboration sub-activity formulation with partners.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.2.1:										12,250	12,250	0		
Activity 6.2.2: Strengthen the capacity of the advocate network to lobby for improved services to survivors of DV/IPV.														
6	6.2	6.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	1.0	\$7,000	1.00	Lump sum	6	7,000	7,000	0	Production of advocacy material based on analysis of gaps in services. The activity will need elaboration sub-activity formulation with partners.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
6	6.2	6.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNESCO	5.0	\$4,000	1.00	Workshop	6	20,000	20,000	0	Workshops to provide issue specific training to partner staff to advocate for the delivery of quality care and services at various levels and to create a demand for services at the community level	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.2.2:										27,000	27,000	0		
Activity 6.2.3: Support to institutional and operational strengthening of a civil society movement and network of specialized NGO's, FBOs whose work is related to GBV/DV/IPV for joint advocacy, planning and sharing of experiences through SUNGO, NCW and NCC														
6	6.2	6.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1.0	\$40,000	1	Lump sum	6	40,000	40,000	0	Support dialogue platforms where CSOs can engage and dialogue with government to advocate for law reform and implementation. Grant to SUNGO and NCW to coordinate and network 2 events @ \$15,000 per event. National Summit for CSOs and Govt engagement: \$10,000 Yr2	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.2.3:										40,000	40,000	0		
Sub-Total Output 6.2:										79,250	79,250	0		
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 domestic / intimate partner violence.														
6	6.3	6.3.1	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$3,500	2.00	Monthly	4	7,000	7,000	0	Planning and facilitation of exchange and provision of technical assistance over the project duration	Payment to a Consultancy Company
6	6.3	6.3.1	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$10,500	1.00	Lump sum	4	10,500	10,500	0	Virtual network / exchange related travel (possibly involving an EU NGO or trainer institution) costs. The figure is dependent on prevailing market rates and would likely change.	Payment to a Consultancy Company

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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

O u t c o m	O u t p o u t	A c t i v i t y	Budget Lines	RUNO	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
6	6.3	6.3.1	Contractual Services	UNESCO	1.0	\$10,000	1.00	Lump sum	4	10,000	10,000		Setting up resources on a knowledge platform. The activity will need elaboration sub-activity formulation with ICT experts.	Payment to a Consultancy Company
Sub-Total Activity 6.3.1:										27,500	27,500	0		
Activity 6.3.2: Develop CSO capacities on user-centered project design, focusing on women and girls														
6	6.3	6.3.2	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$14,800	1	Lump sum	4	14,800	14,800		Technical assistance to participating CSOs on developing user centered design capacities (which is a training methodology). Governance and Innovation support \$7,400 per year x 2 years	Payment to a Consultancy Company
Sub-Total Activity 6.3.2:										14,800	14,800	0		
Activity 6.3.3 : Documentation of learning for programming of the phase II														
6	6.3	6.3.3	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$5,000	1	Lump sum	4	5,000	5,000		Documenting lessons learned, experiences and successful models on innovative service delivery or prevention that could be fed back into the Spotlight Pillars 3 and 4 (by Access to Justice Consultant)	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 6.3.3:										5,000	5,000	0		
Sub -Total Output 6.3:										47,300	47,300	0		
Sub-Total OUTCOME 6:										288,950	288,950	0		
Total PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS:										2,317,442	2,249,192	68,250		
B. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (Project Office cost) Cost for all outcomes combined. Should not exceed 18% of total Programme Outcome Costs													Narrative description of budget lines	
UNDP														
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.5	\$32,800	2	years	1	32,800	32,800		SB-4 Project Coordinator	
N/A	C	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.5	\$32,800	2	years	1	32,800	32,800		COMMS 50% SB-4 Project Coordinator	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	1.0	\$22,070	2	year	1	44,140	44,140		SB-3 Programme/Finance Associate	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.1	\$273,250	2	Year	1	54,650	0	54,650	Deputy Resident Representative 10%	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.2	\$26,250	2	Year	1	10,500	0	10,500	MONITORING M&E analyst 20%	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.0	\$25,606	1	Lumpsum	7	25,606	16,611	8,995	Operating costs	
Sub-Total UNDP										200,496	126,351	74,145		
UN WOMEN														
N/A	N/A	N/A								0	0			
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$2,351	24	months	1	56,416	56,416		Programme Associate, GS6 to support implementation of activities	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furnitures	UNWOMEN	2.0	\$1,500	1	Lumpsum	3	3,000	0	3,000	Purchase of 2 laptops for project personnel	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furnitures	UNWOMEN	2.0	\$1,500	1	Lumpsum	3	3,000	0	3,000	Furniture for 2 project personnel	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$500	24	months	7	12,000	0	12,000	Office rent and utilities for 2 project personnel	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$400	24	months	7	9,600	0	9,600	Telecommunication (including internet services)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$100	24	months	7	2,400	0	2,400	Office stationeries and supplies	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$9,991	24	months	1	71,782	71,782		National EVAW Officer SB5-1	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Travel	UNWOMEN	3.0	\$2,500	2	Lumpsum	5	15,000	12,012	2,988	MONITORING: Monitoring and oversight visits	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	0.3	\$152,229	2	years	1	91,337	91,337		MONITORING 30% REGIONAL P3 Regional Technical Coherence Specialist	
E	E	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$27,103	1	Lumpsum	7	27,103	27,103		Mid-term evaluation	
E	E	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$27,103	1	Lumpsum	7	27,103	27,103		Thematic evaluation	
Sub-Total UNWOMEN										318,741	285,753	32,988		
UNFPA :														
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.2	\$3,160	24	Months	1	15,168	0	15,168	Programme Officer, NOB (20% of time dedicated to Spotlight)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.1	\$19,800	24	Months	1	47,520	0	47,520	Programme Advisor, P5 (20% of time dedicated to Spotlight)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.1	\$19,800	24	Months	1	47,520	0	47,520	Programme Advisor, P5 (10% of time dedicated to Spotlight)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.1	\$16,890	24	Months	1	40,536	0	40,536	Programme Advisor, P4 (10% of time dedicated to Spotlight)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Travel	UNFPA	2.0	\$10,000	1	lumpsum	5	20,000	20,000		MONITORING: Program monitoring and supervision costs	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	1.0	\$1,800	1	lumpsum	7	1,800	1,800		printing, office supplies, communication/internet costs and other operating expenses	
Sub-Total UNFPA:										172,544	21,800	150,744		
UNICEF														
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNICEF	0.1	\$180,000	2	Years	1	36,000	0	36,000	Suva-based UNICEF staff managing the programme: P4 (Chief) Child Protection pro-rata	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNICEF	0.1	\$145,000	2	Years	1	29,000	0	29,000	Suva-based UNICEF staff managing the programme: P3 Child protection Specialist (Behaviour change) pro-rata	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNICEF	0.1	\$30,000	2	Years	1	6,000	0	6,000	Suva-based UNICEF staff providing administrative support to the programme: GS6 Programme Associate: pro-rata	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNICEF	0.2	\$40,000	2	Years	1	12,000	0	12,000	Apia-based UNICEF staff providing technical and administrative support: NOB – pro-rata	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Travel	UNICEF	8.0	\$1,000	1	Lump sum	5	8,000	0	8,000	Suva-based UNICEF Staff providing technical support and monitoring	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNICEF	1.0	\$10,000	1	Lump sum	7	10,000	0	10,000	Suva and Apia Office running costs (pro-rata)	
Sub-Total UNICEF:										101,000	0	101,000		
UNESCO:														
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNESCO	1.0	\$3,456	24.00	month	1	82,950	0	82,950	Salary - 1 (NO-C equivalent personnel technical and responsible for overall coordination and management of the initiative at the agency level - full time)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNESCO	0.5	\$2,275	24.00	month	1	27,300	0	27,300	Salary - 2 (GS-4 FTA admin and finance/programme assistance - 50% of the time)	

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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SAMOA

O u t c o m	O u t p o s i t i o n	A i t i m	Budget Lines	RUNO	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I			Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
										Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNESCO	0.3	\$3,456	24.00	month	1	20,738	0	20,738	Salary - 3 (NO-C equivalent personnel M&E of the initiative at the agency level - 25% of the time)	
N/A	C	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNESCO	1.0	\$576	24.00	Monthly	7	13,824	13,824		COMMUNICATIONS Project Communication to highlight results, contributions, partnerships	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNESCO	1.0	\$1,985	1.00	Lump sum	7	1,985	0	1,985	Security	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Travel	UNESCO	1.0	\$668	20.00	Monthly	5	13,360		13,360	MONITORING at the site and activity level	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furnitures	UNESCO	1.0	\$3,200	1.00	Lump sum	3	3,200	0	3,200	Furniture/Equipment	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNESCO	1.0	\$26,880	1.00	Lump sum	7	26,880	0	26,880	Electricity, ICT, and other utilities	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	UNESCO	1.0	\$7,560	1.00	Lump sum	2	7,560	0	7,560	Office Supplies	
Sub-Total UNESCO:										197,797	27,184	170,613		
TOTAL PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS:										990,578	461,088	529,490		
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS										3,308,019	2,710,280	597,740		
Indirect Programme Support Costs (7%)										189,720	189,720			
TOTAL COSTS										3,497,739	2,900,000	597,740		

C Communication
P PRE-FINANCING
RCO
E E Evaluation