

23 November 2020

## **SIGNATURE COVER PAGE**

### **PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME updated with inclusion of PILLAR 6**

The Spotlight Initiative Operational Steering Committee Number 8 on 17 December 2019, approved the Pacific Regional Programme for a total Phase I Spotlight budget of USD 4,125,000 (EU funding) and Agency contribution of USD 459,111, **exclusive of Pillar 6**, with a start date of 1 January 2020 (with a pre-funding approval from 1 June 2019). The Programme Document was signed by the DSG on 21 January 2020.

An additional Pillar 6 component to the Pacific Regional Programme was later approved by the Spotlight Initiative Steering Committee Number 9 on 24 July 2020, for an additional Phase I budget of USD 2,952,830 (EU funding) and Agency contribution of USD 298,991 for Pillar 6.

To formalize this update of this previously approved Programme Document, the signature of the OSC UN Co-Chair is sought here.

#### **Pacific Regional Programme (exclusive of Pillar 6) signed by DSG on 21 January 2020**

Phase I budget: USD 4,582,111

- EU funding: USD 4,125,000

- UN Agency contributions: USD 459,111

Estimated Total Cost (including estimated unfunded budget): **USD 6,229,269**

#### **Pacific Regional Programme (inclusive of Pillar 6) signed herein**

Phase I budget with Pillar 6: USD 7,835,933

- EU funding: **USD 7,077,830**

- UN Agency contributions: USD 758,102

Estimated Total Cost (including estimated unfunded budget): **USD 8,727,467**

This cover page is followed by the updated cover page of Pacific Regional Programme Document (inclusive of Pillar 6) signed by the Recipient UN Organizations, as well as the original Pacific Regional Programme Document cover page signed by all Recipient UN Organization and the DSG.

Ms. Michelle Gyles-McDonnough  
Executive Office of the Secretary General  
Co-Chair Spotlight Operational Steering Committee

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# **REGIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

## **PACIFIC**

**July 2020**

## PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

<b>Programme Title:</b> Spotlight Initiative Pacific Regional Programme	<b>Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):</b> UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and IOM																		
<b>Programme Contact:</b> Sanaka Samarasinha Resident Representative Address: Level 8, Kadavu House 414 Victoria Parade, Suva, Fiji Telephone: +679 331-2500 E-mail: sanaka.samarasinha@un.org	<b>Programme Partner(s):</b>  <b>UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners<sup>1</sup>:</b>  <b>Government/Intergovernmental organisations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Pacific Community Regional Rights Resource Team (SPC RRRT)</li></ul> <b>NGOs, CSOs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>TBD</li></ul>																		
<b>Programme Region:</b> Pacific	<b>Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):</b> 16 Pacific Island countries: Fiji, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Nauru, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, PNG, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tokelau, Niue and Cook Islands. <b>Multi-Country Focus:</b> Fiji, Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands																		
<b>Programme Description</b> The Spotlight Initiative Regional Programme in the Pacific will focus on partnerships with key regional institutions including SPC’s Regional Rights Resource Team to leverage the influence and expertise of these institutions in supporting transformative change in addressing DV/IPV in the region.  <b>The Spotlight Initiative in the Pacific will focus its work on Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence through four key pillars (i) policy and legislation (ii) institutions (iii) prevention (iv) data and (v) CSO Movement Building. A comprehensive approach will be implemented by targeting multiple settings for change such as the education sector, government, churches, justice sector and CSO and by working across multiple levels of the socio-ecological model, including focusing on DV/FPA policy and legislation implementation; strengthening civil society and coalitions in</b>	<b>Total Cost</b> of the Spotlight Regional Programme (including estimated Unfunded Budget): <b>USD 8,727,467</b>  <b>Total Funded Cost</b> of the Spotlight Country Programme (Spotlight Phase I <sup>2</sup> and UN Agency contribution): <b>USD 7,835,933</b>  <b>Breakdown of Total Funded Cost by RUNO:</b> <table><tr><th>Name of RUNOs</th><th>Spotlight Phase I (USD)</th><th>UN Agency Contributions (USD)</th></tr><tr><td>UN WOMEN</td><td>4,278,744</td><td>482,117</td></tr><tr><td>UNFPA</td><td>1,142,597</td><td>139,012</td></tr><tr><td>UNDP</td><td>791,284</td><td>27,133</td></tr><tr><td>UNICEF</td><td>674,635</td><td>100,000</td></tr><tr><td>IOM</td><td>190,571</td><td>9,840</td></tr></table>	Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)	UN WOMEN	4,278,744	482,117	UNFPA	1,142,597	139,012	UNDP	791,284	27,133	UNICEF	674,635	100,000	IOM	190,571	9,840
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<sup>1</sup> See Country Programme Development guidance for a definition of Associated UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners.

<sup>2</sup> 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.



advocacy; and by working with churches, CSOs and through media to shift harmful individual and community norms, behaviours and practices and by ensuring the collection and use of prevalence and incidence data to make evidenced based decisions about planning, policy and implementation priorities. Pillar 6 will complement all pillars with support to CSO movement building and advocacy.

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

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

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,077,830</b>	<b>758,102</b>
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#### Estimated No. of Beneficiaries

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

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	1,485	659,265
Girls	51,000	420,000
Men	1,465	122,500
Boys	51,000	420,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,920</b>	<b>1,621,765</b>

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

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

**Start Date:** 1 January 2020<sup>3</sup>

**End Date:** 31 December 2022

<sup>3</sup> Pre-funding start date 1 June 2019 as per OSC#7 (14 May 2019) approval. Pillar 6 start date 24 July 2020 as per OSC#9 decision.



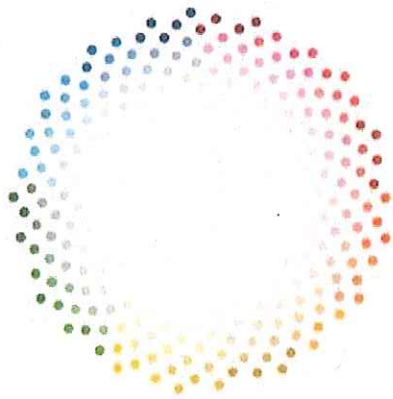


**Spotlight Initiative**  
To eliminate violence against women and girls

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<b>UN Women</b> <b>Sandra Bernklaus</b> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>	<b>UN Resident Coordinator</b> <b>Sanaka Kumara Samarasinghe</b> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>
<b>UNFPA</b> <b>Jennifer Butler</b> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 24th August 2020	
<b>UNDP</b> <b>Levan Bouadze</b> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 24/8/20	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>Sheldon Yett</b> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 24/8/20	
<b>IOM</b> <b>Pär Liljert</b> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 24/8/20	
<b>The UN Executive Office of the Secretary General:</b>  <b>Ms. Amira J. Mohammed</b>  <b>Signature:</b> _____  <b>Date:</b> _____	





**Spotlight  
Initiative**

*To eliminate violence  
against women and girls*

## **REGIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

### **PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME**

**November 2019**

## CONTENTS

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	9
II. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS .....	12
III. PROGRAMME STRATEGY.....	21
IV. ALIGNMENT WITH SDGS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS .....	37
V. GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS .....	38
VI. RUNOS AND IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS .....	39
VII. PROGRAMME'S RESULTS MATRIX .....	42
VIII. INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH.....	42
IX. RISK MANAGEMENT .....	43
X. COHERENCE WITH EXISTING PROGRAMMES .....	43
XI. MONITORING & EVALUATION .....	47
XII. INNOVATION .....	48
XIII. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT .....	48
XIV. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY .....	49
XV. BUDGETS .....	51
XVI. ANNEXES .....	52

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

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

**Start Date:** 1 January 2020

**End Date:** 31 December 2022

**Total duration (in months):** 36 months

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

Recipient  
UN Women  
Sandra Be  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: 12/0

Fiji Multi-Country  
Office Resident  
Coordinator  
Sanaka Samarasinha  
Signature  
Name of Agency  
Date & Seal



Recipient UN Organization  
UNFPA  
Bruce Campbell  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: 08/01/

Recipient UN  
UNDP  
Levan Bou  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Recipient UN Org  
UNICEF  
Sheldon Yett  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Recipient UN  
IOM  
Pär Liljert  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The UN Executive Office General:

Ms. Amin

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>I. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS</b>	<b>13</b>
PACIFIC REGIONAL SITUATION ANALYSIS	13
MULTI-COUNTRY COMPONENT	17
Pillar 1: Laws and policies	19
Pillar 2: Institutions	21
Pillar 3: Prevention	22
Pillar 5: Data	23
Pillar 6: Movement Building	24
<b>II. PROGRAMME STRATEGY</b>	<b>26</b>
Pillar 1: Laws and Policies	27
Pillar 2: Institutions	30
Pillar 3: Prevention	35
Pillar 4: Data	40
Pillar 6: Women's Movement Building	46
COHERENCE AND COMPREHENSIVENESS OF PROGRAMME STRATEGY	1
<b>III. ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>IV. GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS</b>	<b>2</b>
ACCOUNTABILITY	2
RUNOs AND IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	3
PARTNERSHIPS	6
GOVERNMENT	6
REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS	6
CIVIL SOCIETY	7
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS INCLUDING NON-TRADITIONAL PARTNERS (MEDIA, PRIVATE SECTOR, ACADEMIA AND FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS)	7
<b>V. PROGRAMME'S RESULTS MATRIX</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>VI. INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>VII. RISK MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>VIII. COHERENCE WITH EXISTING PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>IX. MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>X. INNOVATION</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>XI. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>XII. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>ANNEX 1 – RESULTS MATRIX</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>ANNEX 2 - PROGRAMME RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>ANNEX 3: BUDGETS AND COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>ANNEX 4: MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT PROCESS</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>ANNEX 5: COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY PLAN</b>	<b>39</b>

## Acronyms and Definitions

ADB:	Asian Development Bank
AFP:	Australian Federal Police
APR:	Annual Performance Reports
CEDAW:	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CROP:	Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific
CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
DFAT:	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DGC:	Division of Global Communications
DG DEVC:	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
DFATL	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australian Government)
DHS:	Demographic Health Survey
DV:	Domestic Violence
EVAWG:	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
EU:	European Union
FLE:	Family Life Education
FPA:	Family Protection Act
FSM:	Federated States of Micronesia
GNC:	Gender non-conforming
GRB	Gender responsive budgeting
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
IPV:	Intimate Partner Violence
KM:	Knowledge Management
LBT:	Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender
LGBTQI:	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning, Intersex
NGOs:	Non-Government Organisations
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCO:	Multi-country Office
MFAT:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand Government)
NDMO:	National Disaster Management Office
PCC:	Pacific Council of Churches
PIFS:	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
PJSI:	Pacific Judicial Strengthening Initiative
PLGED:	Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration
PNG:	Papua New Guinea
PPDVP:	Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme
RC:	Resident Coordinator
RMI:	Republic of the Marshall Islands
RRF:	Regional Results Framework
SPCC RRRT:	Regional Rights Resource Team of the Pacific Community (SPC RRRT)





RUNOs:	Recipient United Nations Organizations
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV:	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SPC:	The Pacific Community
SRH:	Sexual Reproductive Health
SRHR:	Sexual Reproductive Health Rights
UN:	United Nations
UNDAFs:	United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks
UNEG:	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFPA:	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UN Women:	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAC:	Violence against children
VAG:	Violence against girls
VAW:	Violence against women
VAWG:	Violence against women and girls
WHO:	World Health Organization



### Key Definitions:

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

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

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



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**The Regional Pacific Programme builds on and complements the Regional strategies of the EU-funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls (Pacific Partnership)** to address the gaps and amplify the impact of EVAWG across the Pacific region. The Regional Programme aims to add value, maximise investment, and contribute to the scale, sustainability, visibility, lessons learnt and replication of existing regional EVAWG programming. It addresses aspects of DV/IPV that extend beyond borders and require regional engagement. In addition, the regional programme will support multi-country interventions in Solomon Islands, Fiji and the Marshall Islands.<sup>4</sup> The multi-country programme is an extension of the Regional Programme and will focus on piloting innovative approaches and adapting key regional initiatives at the country level in these countries and in-line with country-based priorities.

The Spotlight Initiative Regional Programme in the Pacific will focus on partnerships with key regional institutions including SPC's<sup>5</sup> Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) working in close collaboration with key regional institutions and programmes such as PIFS<sup>6</sup> and the *Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls*, to leverage the influence and expertise of these institutions/programmes in supporting transformative change in addressing DV/IPV in the region. A regional approach enables a coordinated and concerted approach to address VAWG across the Pacific. **The Spotlight Initiative in the Pacific will focus its work on Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence through four key pillars and associated outcomes and actions** by targeting multiple settings for change such as the education sector, government, churches, justice sector and CSO and works across multiple levels of the socio-ecological model, including focusing on DV/FPA policy and legislation implementation; strengthening civil society and coalitions in advocacy; and by working with churches, CSOs and through media to shift harmful individual and community norms, behaviours and practices and by ensuring the collection and use of prevalence and incidence data to learn, innovate, analyse and make evidenced based decisions about planning, policy and implementation priorities to EVAWG.

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

### **Spotlight Initiative Regional Programme pillars and key actions**

The regional component, will work across five pillars of the Spotlight Initiative: Laws and Policies (1), Institutions (2), Prevention (3), Data (4) and Movement Building<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> EU and UN, Spotlight Initiative: Regional Investment Plan Pacific 2019-2023, May 2019

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

<sup>6</sup> PIFS is the coordinating body for regional leadership and organises and prepares input into a range of inter-governmental processes including the Finance and Economic Ministers Meeting and the annual Pacific Leaders Meeting'. PIFS gender and violence against women related programmes include the monitoring and reporting of the PLGED; regional advocacy and country monitoring visits by the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Reference Group; gender and human rights peer reviews; monitoring the implementation of Forum Economic Ministers implementation plans on women's economic empowerment; and PIFS plays a key role as secretariat of the CROP Gender Working Group.



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

**Pillar 2: Institutions:** Regional intergovernmental agencies including PIFS and SPC play significant advocacy roles in supporting the integration of DV/IPV into regional and national policies, programmes. Both SPC and PIFS support priority actions in financing the implementation of DV/IPV policies across the region. Tools on institution strengthening and gender budgeting will be used to build country capacity in implementing comprehensive actions towards EVAWG. The outcomes of the gender responsive budgeting and costing activities will be presented to appropriate regional intergovernmental forums, including the Forum Economic Minister's Meetings held over the next two years. The activities under Pillar 2 build on and complement the work already undertaken by PIFS under the Pacific Partnership Outcome 3 to empower national and regional CSOs to advocate, monitor and report on regional institutions and governments commitments to enhance gender equality and prevent VAWG.

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

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

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

#### **Pillar 6 Women's movements, civil society and advocacy**

CSO Support and Movement Building. This pillar will focus on providing support to women's rights organisations and CSOs to work together to advocate for change at the regional level. This will be done by facilitating access to grant mechanisms through key partners in order to strengthen the capacity of local organizations to be heard at a regional and global level including support to CSOs to engage through virtual online platforms. Pillar 6 will make use of the evidence gathered and achievements made in the other Spotlight pillars.

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



developed through the regional components of the Programme. A quick summary of multi-country interventions are provided in the below table:

Country	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 5
<b>Fiji</b>	<b>FPA implementation costing exercises</b>	<b>Support multi-country costing of violence and Gender Responsive Budgeting</b>  <b>Conduct budget analysis from a gender perspective for MPs</b>	<b>Engagement of FBO in community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family</b>  <b>CSE/ Life skills learning events</b>	<b>DHS/MICS, attending regional convening in relation to data and piloting tools</b>
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	<b>FPA implementation , Costing exercises</b>	<b>Support multi-country costing of violence and Gender Responsive Budgeting</b> <b>Conduct budget analysis from a gender perspective for MPs</b>	<b>Engagement FBOs in community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family</b>  <b>CSE/ Life skills learning events</b>	<b>DHS/MICS, attending regional convening in relation to data and piloting tools</b>
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	<b>FPA implementation , Costing exercises</b>	<b>Costing of violence and Gender Responsive Budgeting</b>	<b>Engagement FBOs in community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family</b> <b>CSE/ Life skills learning events</b>	<b>DHS/MICS, attending regional convening in relation to data and piloting tools</b>
<b>Pillar 6</b>	<b>Cross-cutting support to CSO capacity building and movement building</b>			

In recognition of the sweeping and deep impact of Novel Corona virus (COVID-19) in the Pacific region as a whole and on women and girls in particular, some activities and approaches will be adjusted to delivery through remote means as a way of adapting to the travel restrictions and social distancing requirements brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. This will include the integration of mitigation measures throughout the programme during the COVID 19 period. Particular attention will be paid to those who have been made more vulnerable by the virus, through restrictions made by governments, increased exposure to and threat of VAWG. Under Pillar 6, the Programme is building mechanisms to ensure that activities are designed following a methodology that takes into account the the new conditions created by the COVID-19 Pandemic, as well as corresponding restrictions, and their consequences on Civil Society Organizations. The Programme team is also undertaking an assessment of the impact of the Pandemic on other Pillars. The mitigation plan will be designed in collaboration with all key stakeholders of the Programme and submitted to the EU Delegation in Fiji for validation. This plan will be based on existing analysis and need already identified through the Pacific Humanitarian Team's Joint Response to COVID 19, under which the Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster has already identified and prioritized the need to address growing rates of EAWG in countries implementing COVID 19 measures including restricting movement<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Pacific Humanitarian Team: COVID 19 Response Plan: Joint Appeal document , 7<sup>th</sup> May 2020

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

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

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

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

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

***The Transformative Agenda for Women, Adolescents and Youth in the Pacific: Towards zero unmet need for family planning in the Pacific 2018-2022*** brings together governments, civil society organisations, educational institutions and other partners to shift the unmet need for family planning in six PICs towards zero. The budget is EUR 18.65 million and is funded by the Australian government and managed through UNFPA.

**Outcome 1:** Increased and improved supply of integrated Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) information and services, particularly for family planning.

Output 1.1.: Strengthened delivery of high quality, integrated<sup>8</sup> SRH information and services for women, adolescents and youth across the development-humanitarian continuum.

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

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

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

Output 2.2: Increased national capacity to design and implement community and school-based family life education (FLE)<sup>9</sup> programmes that promote human rights and gender equality.

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

Output 3.1: Expanded evidence-based legislation, public policy, and programming that support sexual and reproductive health and rights, especially for youth, violence survivors, and people with disabilities.

<sup>8</sup> Youth-friendly services, prevention and response to GBV survivors, services for people with disabilities, and humanitarian response

<sup>9</sup> Note that FLE is used interchangeably with Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in this document. While the Internationally recognized terminology is CSE, the Pacific countries use the term "FLE" as it is less sensitive.

## I. Situational Analysis

The Spotlight Initiative thematic focus for the Pacific region is **Intimate Partner Violence (DV/IPV)**. **DV/IPV in the Pacific is primarily men's physical and sexual violence against women**, including, psychological violence as well as emotional and economic abuse such as controlling women's movements, access to finance and extreme jealousy. DV/IPV is complex and takes multiple forms of violence against women and girls, including violence against women in pregnancy, reproductive coercion<sup>10</sup>, violence against adolescent girls, violence against women with disabilities, violence against sex-workers, violence against lesbian, bisexual, trans women and third genders<sup>11</sup>, sexual harassment, early marriage, sorcery-accusation violence and tribal fighting. CSO stakeholders in Spotlight consultations referred to new forms of IPD/DV are emerging in the Pacific such as technological violence which includes stalking and surveillance; and sharing photos of women and girls without their consent on social media. DV/IPV is best understood within a socio-ecological framework, which takes into account an individual's experience, the experience within relationships, within the household, the community context and gender norms, the societal cultural context and laws policies and practices around VAWG.

### Pacific Regional Situation Analysis

**Violence against women and girls is severe, normalized and reinforced by cultural norms such as rigid gender norms, men's higher status and men's power over women and are influenced by male-dominated household, community and church leadership throughout the Pacific.** The Pacific is made up of diverse cultures and practices and a deep understanding of cultural drivers of gender inequality is required to understand DV/IPV in each context. Many Pacific countries have legislation in relation to domestic violence and sexual harassment; however the majority of countries have not criminalised marital rape<sup>12</sup>. Violence prevalence studies have found that women most often seek assistance from church or community leaders, both of whom have a high level of acceptance of VAWG and predominantly recommend mediation and reconciliation and blame the victim for violence against her. Within disaster-prone countries in Melanesia, Samoa and Tonga, VAWG is shown to increase following natural disasters such as cyclones, which occur in the region on a regular basis.

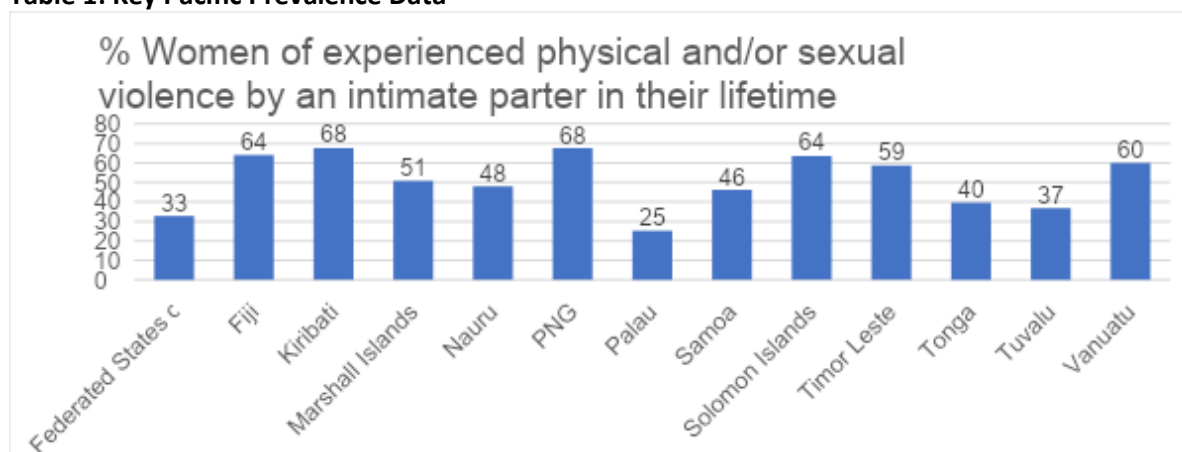
Table 1 Key Prevalence Data (next page) provides a snapshot of the proportion of women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in each country.

<sup>10</sup> Reproductive coercion includes sabotage of contraception, pressuring a woman into pregnancy, controlling the outcomes of a pregnancy including termination and forced sterilization

<sup>11</sup> In countries such as Samoa and Tonga, people identify as a third gender (Fafafine, Fakaleiti), where women do not identify as trans women. These women are subject to discrimination and abuse. In many other countries in the Pacific such as PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu it is illegal to be homosexual which creates a risk in targeting LBT women for programming.

<sup>12</sup> See table 4 in Fulu, E. & Warner, X. 2018. *Literature Review*, op cit. p. 30

**Table 1: Key Pacific Prevalence Data**



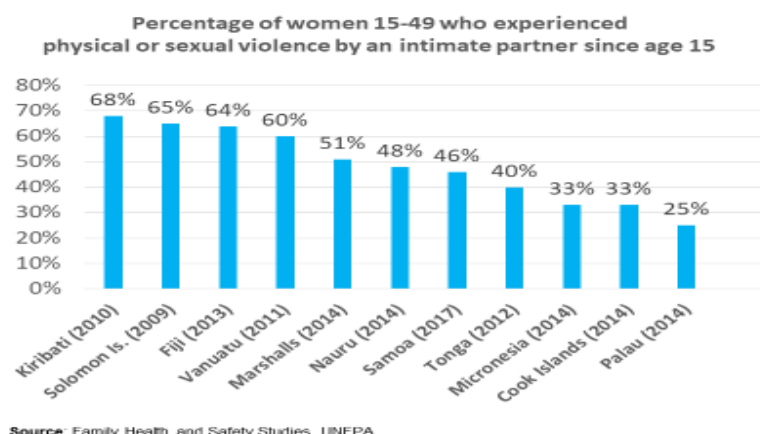
**National prevalence studies conducted in most Pacific Island countries reveal some of the highest rates of DV/IPV in the world.** In the Pacific, up to 68% (in Kiribati and Papua New Guinea) of women have experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of their intimate partner. In some countries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

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

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



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



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

Whilst data on the **prevalence rates of violence against LGBTQI women and other gender non-conforming (GNC) people is limited in the Pacific**; recent feminist research conducted by DIVA in Fiji revealed that 83% of lesbians, bisexual women, transgender men, transmasculine and gender non-conforming people surveyed have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partners<sup>13</sup>.

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

Furthermore, many women victims of IPV who have children choose to remain with their IP out of fear of being separated from their children and their children being harmed by the perpetrator, and because they have no alternative safe place and means to care for their children. IPV perpetrators often use threats regarding access to, custody of and violence against children to intimidate women.<sup>14</sup>

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

<sup>13</sup> Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA) for Equality, 'UNJUST, UNEQUAL, UNSTOPPABLE: Fiji Lesbians, Bisexual women, Transmen and Gender non binary people tipping the scales toward justice', May 2019, SUVA.

<sup>14</sup> 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).

**Inter-generational cycle of violence:** Exposure to violence in childhood, including DV/IPV, is strongly associated with future perpetration and victimisation in adulthood. Boys and girls who experience abuse in their homes (as victims and/or witnesses), are more likely to experience IPV when they become adolescents and adults -- with the boys more likely to perpetrate IPV and the girls more likely to be victims of IPV. They are also more likely to use harsh parenting against their own children, who will be more likely to be violent with their intimate partner and own children later in life. Hence, violence against children needs to be addressed in order to reduce violence against women in the long-term -- reduction of violence against children will contribute to a reduction of violence against women.<sup>15</sup> Moreover, since unequal gender roles and violent relationships patterns are learnt at an early age, it is important to promote gender equality and violence-free relationships since childhood and especially among adolescent girls and boys.

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

**Pacific civil society organisations** are varied throughout the region; with some strong feminist advocacy organisations, and some strong service providers for survivors of violence. Many civil society organisations are hampered by the cost of operating in the Pacific and limitations through granting to hiring staffing and support. Pacific women's rights organisations and progressive CSOs lead the advocacy across the region which resulted in 13 Pacific Islands countries responding to domestic violence through changes in legislation. There are strong existing networks of women's human rights defenders, climate action CSOs and a regional network of CSOs that provide services for survivors of violence known as the Pacific Women's Network Against Violence Against Women. CSO networks are primarily reliant on donor funding and therefore financial sustainability as well as indigenous women's granting mechanisms are key gaps areas. Movement building has been hampered by the need to meet in a region which is geographically diverse with some of the most expensive flight sectors globally. The development of online spaces and digital technologies have emerged as a critical and influential site for feminist activism and organising globally, but these have not yet emerged systematically in the Pacific. Supporting feminist organisations onto digital platforms in the Pacific has become an elevated need in response to COVID 19.

Humanitarian emergencies, natural disasters and global pandemics put women and girls at increased risk of violence. Increased stress levels, economic and food insecurity, unemployment, and movement

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<sup>15</sup>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).

restrictions are all creating conditions which are contributing to significant reported increases in the levels of domestic violence as response to the global pandemic increases in scale.

Reports already indicate a significant rise in cases of domestic violence. These increased incidents are taking place alongside a decrease in services and response. Specifically: the COVID-19 crisis is limiting access to justice for survivors as state institutions scale down operations. Health services for survivors are hampered as overwhelmed health systems shift focus. Movement restrictions are disrupting the ability of civil society organizations to support survivors, much less provide critical lifesaving services. And shelters are being repurposed as health centres or their staff are left off the list of 'essential services'.

For these reasons, a comprehensive and regional response to the COVID-19 pandemic must include interventions to prevent violence against women and girls. Gender-based violence is a barrier to effective crisis management – which can only be successful when basic human needs are met, and collective fears are addressed.

## Multi-country Component

A snapshot of the IPV/DV situation for each country included in the multi-country component of the Regional Programme, is provided in this section. Detailed data on the IPV/DV situation in multi-country component countries and specific references for this data can be located in the Spotlight Initiative Pacific Investment Plan<sup>16</sup>.

### **Solomon Islands**

Solomon Islands has a population of 651,700; with 81% of the population living in rural areas. Solomon Islands has a high youth population with 58% under the age of 25. IPV/DV is **very high with 64% of women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime**. In addition, the prevalence for **physical and/or sexual violence for adolescent girls aged 15-19 in Solomon Islands is over 60%** and **37% of women reporting experiencing sexual violence before the age of 15**. Co-occurrence of violence against women and violence against children is high in the Solomon Islands; 36% of women in Solomon Islands who experienced IPV reported abuse of their children by their partner, compared to 7% and 11% respectively of women who had not experienced IPV. In addition, where used, physical discipline can take harsher and more violent forms in households with IPV. Reporting of IPV/DV is very low with 70% of women reporting that they told no one about the violence that they had experienced. In Solomon Islands **women also show high levels of acceptance of intimate partner violence under particular circumstances with 73% of women agreeing** with one or more justification for a man to use violence against his wife or spouse. In addition, some population groups experience particular types of violence. For example, a study found that women with intellectual disabilities in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga often experienced sexual violence from multiple men.<sup>17</sup>

Women holding positions within government is low; Solomon Islands has one female parliamentarian out of 50 MPs<sup>18</sup>. Women also remain under-represented across the Pacific in local and community governance structures. **Gender inequality is also apparent with the workforce. In Solomon Islands,**

<sup>16</sup> Country prevalence data in this section comes from a range of combined sources presented in regional tables in the SI Pacific Regional Investment Plan (see Pacific Regional Implementation Plan Tables 1-5 pg 19-23 for more detail).

<sup>17</sup> Spratt, Joanna M. 2012. 'A Deeper Silence: The Unheard Experiences of Women with Disabilities and Their Sexual and Reproductive Health Experiences: Kiribati, the Solomon Islands and Tonga'. Suva, Fiji: United Nations Population Fund (UNDP) Pacific Sub-Regional Office cited in Fulu et al. *Literature Review*, op cit. p.29

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

women are 33% less likely to be in paid employment in the formal economy compared to men and women contribute disproportionately to subsistence agriculture in addition to managing nearly all domestic and care work.<sup>19</sup> **Women's participation in employment can impact on gender and power relationships in the household and can come at increased costs to women, including domestic violence and increased workload (income generation in addition to household labour).** Research in Solomon Islands has highlighted the importance of understanding the interconnectedness between women's access to economic resources and IPV. **In addition, progress to strengthen the legal frameworks to address DV/IPV, has not resulted in full implementation of laws and increased access to justice for women and girls.** Where mechanisms and procedures do exist, such as Solomon Islands significant challenges remain with their application outside main cities.

### **The Marshall Islands**

The Marshall Islands (RMI) is a small Pacific Island Country with a population of 55,000 people; the majority living in urban areas. The population has a high proportion of young people with 58% under the age of 25. **The proportion of women experiencing IPV/DV is high, with 51% of women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence before the age of 15.** 2% of women reported experiencing sexual violence before the age of 15. **Reporting of violence remains low, with only 54 % of women reporting that they had told no one about the violence they experienced.** Women in Marshall Islands who reported experiencing DV/IPV also reported that their children had witnessed the violence in the home with 20% of women said their children were present during at least one incident of DV/IPV. The Marshall Islands is a signatory to CEDAW and regular reports progress.

**Marshall Islands has elected the first female leader as President in January 2016<sup>20</sup>.** However, women remain under-represented across the Pacific in local and community governance structures. **There has been extremely limited investments in the health systems** across most countries in the Pacific. Initial results drawn from the conduct of the Health Facility Readiness Assessment, which included **Marshall Islands indicated that there are no health clinics in which survivors of violence could expect to receive appropriate services<sup>21</sup>.** Many of the health systems do not keep statistics on violence cases.

### **Fiji**

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

In Melanesia, women's representation is the highest in Fiji, with 20% (10 of 51) of the parliamentarians being women. However, women remain under-represented across the Pacific in local and community governance structures<sup>22</sup>. **Women are less likely to be in paid employment in the formal economy**

<sup>19</sup> ADB 2016. *Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste*. Manila, Philippines: ADB.

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

<sup>21</sup> UNFPA, unpublished, 2018/19

<sup>22</sup> Pacific Women in Politics. 2012-2019. *National Women MPs*. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.pacwip.org/women-mps/national-women-mps/> [Accessed 7 January 2019].



compared to men, with 33 % of women compared to men<sup>23</sup>. Many essential services in the Pacific are provided by CSOs and women's organizations. In **Fiji counselling and referrals are managed by a network of CSOs**, the Pacific Network Against Violence Against Women which is led by the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre.

## Pillar 1: Laws and policies

VAWG data and research focusing on the prevalence, incidence and drivers for DV/IPV have informed the development of legislation and policies in 12 of the PICTs, including Timor-Leste. The various forms of Domestic Violence (DV) legislation, so called Family Protection Acts in the Pacific, have amended and expanded upon existing offences and protections in existing criminal laws to address VAWG. Some of these legislations have broadened the definition of rape to include marital rape and sexual assault (Fiji's Domestic Violence Decree 2009, Samoa's Crimes Act 2013).<sup>24</sup> However, there is a lack of criminalization of sexual/reproductive coercion, as a form of domestic violence.

In some cases, family protection and DV legislation created an offence, criminalizing domestic violence. Countries have increased the severity of charges for acts of DV and have introduced restraining orders for perpetrators of violence. There has been progress to amend aspects of criminal law and procedure, which were discriminatory to women, such as a requirement that a victim or survivor prove she had physically resisted a perpetrator.<sup>25</sup> Most discriminatory clauses have been eliminated through the ratification of CEDAW by all PICTs, except for Tonga and Palau<sup>26</sup> (who have not ratified CEDAW) and through strong advocacy and lobbying by CSOs. The majority of countries are regularly reporting progress towards full compliance with CEDAW.<sup>27</sup>

While many Pacific countries have developed legislative reform implementation plans, progress in effective implementation is inadequate and delayed. In most cases, adequate resources have not been dedicated for effective enforcement and implementation of FPAs. Police and justice officials have received some training specifically on gender and IPV, but lack protocols and accountability, and are under-resourced. Trainings tend to be centralised to urban centres, and do not reach rural areas where the majority of people live. Where cases make it to the courts, there are delays in hearings and judgements and sentencing is often low and inconsistent.<sup>28</sup> Where mechanisms and procedures do exist, significant challenges remain with their application outside main cities.<sup>29</sup>

Research from Pacific countries identified that almost half of DV/IPV cases led to a non-custodial sentence. In the case where a husband and wife have reconciled, and charges have been dropped,

<sup>23</sup> ADB 2016. *Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste*. Manila, Philippines: ADB.

<sup>24</sup> SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.

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

<sup>26</sup> Asian Development Bank (ADB) 2016. *Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste*. Manila, Philippines: ADB.

<sup>27</sup> SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.

<sup>28</sup> Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development 2017. *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017 – 2022*. Suva, Fiji: Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development; UN Women 2017. *Estimating the Resource Requirement for a Minimum Package of Essential Services for Women and Children Experiencing Violence in Timor-Leste*. Timor-Leste: UN Women.

<sup>29</sup> Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report; Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022, March 2017, Australian Aid

there is usually no assessment of whether the wife was under duress at the time of reconciliation or when asking for charges to be dropped.<sup>30</sup>

Gender stereotypes and customary practices play a significant role in determining the nature and length of sentencing in VAWG cases in Pacific Countries. Gender bias, faith and cultural beliefs can affect the court's perception of what occurred and what evidence is admitted to the court, whether a survivor's testimony is believed, whether the perpetrator is convicted and the sentence that the perpetrator receives.<sup>31</sup> Many magistrates who decide on DV matters are also community leaders with no formal legal training.

Customary law, which is recognized in most Pacific country constitutions, can negatively affect effective implementation of DV legislation. Political will to intervene in matters managed under traditional or customary law is limited. As noted by *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report* "Customary law may be enforced through social sanctions, village courts or the conventional law courts, often with tensions between the two systems of law. The status of women in customary law can constrain their ability to challenge harmful practices and access resources, family property and child custody. Language used in customary law can be open to interpretation, and 'new custom law' is sometimes introduced to limit women's autonomy. Traditional courts that hold jurisdiction over village, family and personal issues are usually presided over by male chiefs and traditional elders and, in some instances, the customary law system legitimises male power over women and sanctions violence against them."<sup>32</sup> Therefore, the focus of interventions is improving the formal legal sector.

The DV laws and reforms progress in the Pacific do not yet adequately address the multiple forms of VAWG and the rights of marginalised groups such as, widows, divorcees, women living with disabilities and LGBTQI people.<sup>33</sup> Where there is potential for supportive constitutions, for example the Bill of Rights in the Fiji Constitution (2013), which includes provisions to protect against discrimination because of a person's sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, there are provision that prevent these human rights from being applied in cases of marriage, adoption, and inheritance, thus violating the principle of universality and non-discrimination<sup>34</sup>.

All PICTs have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands have passed child protection legislation which designates the state authority responsible for the protection of girls (under 18's) subjected to IPV/VAG as well as all children affected by DV/IPV and other forms of violence, defines the respective roles of the relevant government sectors and civil society organisations in prevention and response to VAG/VAC, as well as overall processes for detection, reporting, referral, recovery and reintegration. Fiji, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu are in the process of developing their child protection legislation. FSM, Palau and Tonga are starting to look into it. Kiribati, Nauru and Solomon Islands have developed costed multi-sector plans

<sup>30</sup> ICAAD and DLA Piper 2016, *An Analysis of Judicial Sentencing Practices in Sexual & Gender-Based Violence Cases in the Pacific Island Region*. United States of America: ICAAD.

<sup>31</sup> ICAAD and Clifford Chance 2016. *Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the Pacific Islands: Handbook on Judicial Sentencing Practices*. United States of America and United Kingdom: ICAAD and Clifford Chance.

<sup>32</sup> Australian Aid 2017 'Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022, March 2017.

<sup>33</sup> Australian Aid 2017, *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022, March 2017.*

<sup>34</sup> Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA) for Equality, 'UNJUST, UNEQUAL, UNSTOPPABLE: Fiji Lesbians, Bisexual women, Transmen and Gender non binary people tipping the scales toward justice', May 2019, SUVA.

to implement their legislation and other PICTs are gradually following suit, including those which are developing their legislation. Yet a lot remains to be done for these laws and plans to be implemented, in particular the recruitment and training of social workers and resource allocation for services in the social welfare sector, the training of professionals (judiciary, police, health and education), and the development of standards, procedures, monitoring and supervision systems in all five sectors.

Most Pacific Islands Countries have adopted specific national gender equality policies<sup>35</sup>. In addition, PNG, Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands and Kiribati have adopted specific policies and National Action Plans to End Violence Against Women and Girls. FSM are also in the process of developing their EVAW Policy at the national level.

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

## Pillar 2: Institutions

Most PICTS have established national women's machineries<sup>36</sup>. Women-led civil society organizations and women's machineries have proved critical in lobbying for and promoting gender-responsive public policies and legislation, including specific policies on addressing VAWG. However, women's machineries are often marginalized within government, with insufficient financial and human resources, inadequate technical capacity and poor access to information. These limitations affect their capacity to coordinate and monitor policies, influence national initiatives on ending violence against women and girls and report on policy implementation in line with regional and global commitments, such as CEDAW and SDGs.<sup>37</sup> There is a need for representation and input from women of diverse identities to ensure that the development of gender equality and VAWG related policies, legislation and protocols serve all women and girls and does no harm.

In addition, Government commitments in the Pacific to EVAWG across sectors is limited. Political will in resourcing EVAWG commitments and capacity in budgeting and planning on EVAWG, including the cost of implementing EVAWG commitments and gender-responsive budgeting remains limited.<sup>38</sup> For example, Samoa has a budget allocation of 2% for gender equality and many PICTs do not document the allocation to gender equality. In addition, systems to monitor government and donor expenditure on gender equality require strengthening.<sup>39</sup> The regional review for Beijing +20 (2015) found that the

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

<sup>36</sup> SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC; ADB 2014. *Timor-Leste Country Gender Assessment*. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: ADB; and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. *Concluding Observations on the Combined Second and Third Periodic Reports of Timor-Leste*. CEDAW/C/TLS/CO/2-3 (11 November 2015).

<sup>37</sup> SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC; ADB 2014. *Timor-Leste Country Gender Assessment*. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: ADB; and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. *Concluding Observations on the Combined Second and Third Periodic Reports of Timor-Leste*. CEDAW/C/TLS/CO/2-3 (11 November 2015).

<sup>38</sup> SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*

<sup>39</sup> PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS.

Pacific has markedly lower rates of Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) related to women and poverty than other sub-regions, except East and North East Asia, where none of the reporting countries noted the existence of gender-responsive budgeting<sup>40</sup>. 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.

### **Pillar 3: Prevention**

Violence against women and girls is rooted in gender-based discrimination and social norms and gender stereotypes that perpetuate such violence.. Harmful gendered social norms and practices that reinforce discrimination against women, are the root cause of VAWG. In the Pacific, as with other parts of the world, gender inequality is maintained by social norms and is reinforced and perpetuated by social structures that privilege men over women. In the Pacific, religious institutions and customary attitudes and behaviours contribute to social norms that reinforce inequality between women and men and support widespread justification for DV/IPV.<sup>41</sup> Prevention work, to date, has largely focused on awareness raising, counselling of perpetrators, women's empowerment and engaging men and community and religious leaders, and youth as advocates against VAWG. It has included working on some protective factors, for example increasing women's economic autonomy and access to skills training and increasing access to support groups in comprehensive initiatives on the prevention of sexual harassment in public spaces.<sup>42</sup>

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

1. Be accountable to women and girls
2. Do no harm
3. Be grounded in a rights-based approach
4. Be inclusive
5. Be gender transformative
6. Be informed by context<sup>43</sup>

With the advent of the *Pacific Partnership*, which has a dedicated pillar focused on social norms research and programming, and the Transformative Agenda programme, a much stronger focus on transformation of gendered norms is taking place in some countries of the region.

**A significant challenge for effective prevention programs is also lack of a regional dedicated framework or strategy on Primary Prevention of VAWG, thus resulting in poor coordination and**

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publications/B20%20Gender%20Equality%20Report%20v10-3-E.pdf> (p.18)

<sup>41</sup> 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).

<sup>42</sup> 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).

<sup>43</sup> UN Women 2016, *The Road to Change: A Pacific Regional Consultation on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls*, Suva.



**mixed messages at community and national levels.** 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.<sup>44</sup> This framework will be developed by the Pacific Partnership Programme.

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

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

A regional strategy for long-term prevention of IPV/DV must address the inter-generational and cyclical nature of violence against women and children. The **Pacific Partnership Outcome 1** aims to enhance Pacific youth's formal in-school and informal education on gender equality and prevention of VAWG. **Outcome 2** aims to promote gender equitable social norms at individual and community levels to prevent VAWG, and to ensure survivors have access to quality response services.

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

## **Pillar 5: Data**

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

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<sup>44</sup> 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).





for gender-based physical violence and sexual violence against girls 15-19 (part of DHS DV module) are available for Marshall Islands (2007) and Tuvalu (2007). In 2018, the DHS DV module was run as part of joint MICS/DHS methodology with data due for public release before the end of 2019.

The DHS DV module and the MICS will be conducted in a further five countries in 2019 (FSM, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu) and three (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Vanuatu) in 2020 as part of the Multi Indicator Cluster Survey to provide a baseline of comparable data.<sup>45</sup>

There are significant gaps in evidence related to reproductive coercion as a form of DV/IPV across the Pacific. Reproductive coercion is behaviour that interferes with the autonomy of a person to make decisions about their reproductive health. It includes any behaviour that has the intention of controlling or constraining another person's reproductive health decision-making.<sup>46</sup> In the Pacific there is no data collection on the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care as a proxy indicator to support an understanding of the extent of reproductive coercion in the interpersonal domain. Nor is there data or an analysis of government policy, legislation, workplace practices, healthcare or social and cultural norms that underlie the structural drivers for reproductive coercion in the Pacific. Coercion in SRH is also linked to harmful traditional practices like polygamy.

## **Pillar 6: Movement Building**

Pacific women's rights organizations and EAWWG response organizations have led the work on advocating for and addressing VAWG in the region. Pacific women's led organizations have established critical services for women and girls who have experienced intimate partner violence. Across the Pacific, civil society lobbied successfully for the development of domestic violence legislation in 13 Pacific Island countries. In PNG, it was the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee who successfully lobbied the Department of Health to establish Family Support Centres in most Provincial hospitals and Family and Sexual Violence Units within over 18 police stations across the country; providing at least a modicum of health and justice services in the country and domestic violence. The Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (FWCC) has been critical in establishing services and support not only in Fiji, but across the Pacific. As detailed in the services pillar above, the organizations that provide services are part of a regional network of CSOs known as the Pacific Women's Network Against Violence Against Women. This network facilitates peer learning and capacity development around common approaches and standards among these organizations.

In most Pacific countries, there are women's groups such as National Councils of Women or umbrella groups for women's organizations that engage closely with government and women's machineries and many have networks from rural through to the national level. Many of these groups receive funding from their governments. These groups are also closely aligned to women's church groups that are organized at the community level for every church in each district and some are active in CEDAW shadow reporting, policy influence, and promoting issues of VAWG and gender equality. However, the groups do not necessarily identify as a 'women's movement' in many countries and some women's groups do not have feminist and rights-based approaches as they are seen as being at odds with church teachings. For example, there are some anti-CEDAW women's groups in Tonga and many women's groups are focused on supporting small scale income generation activities for women rather than

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<sup>45</sup> Tuvalu, Tonga, Nauru and Samoa. Kiribati DHS DV survey has recently been completed as part of this same methodology.

<sup>46</sup> <https://www.mariestopes.org.au/advocacy-policy/reproductive-coercion/>



advocating for gender equality. While there is a growing number of feminist groups in the region, with many groups representing diverse and intersectional groups, the majority of women active in CSOs are with the traditional councils of women. However, women's groups do collaborate and work together on some issues including violence against women and girls. Several CSOs have convening capacities in the Pacific including the Fiji Women's Rights Movement which has demonstrated capacity to bring diverse partners through forums such as the Pacific Feminist Forum.

**There is a strong enabling environment for CSOs and women's rights organisations generally in the Pacific.** Many CSOs receive funding or other support by government and increasingly CSO leaders are consulted on policy development. Government ministries and departments for women are increasingly working very closely with women's rights organisations at the national level in a range of actions including policy monitoring, service delivery and joint advocacy. PIFS and SPC provide both training and fora for CSOs on advocacy and government influencing. SPC is the secretariat for the Pacific Women's Ministerial Triennial Conference which brings together Ministers for Women and Women's CSOs every three years.

**Most women's CSOs have low and varied capacity.** 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*'<sup>47</sup>. Pacific Women has had success with funding national and regional Women's Forums in PNG, Solomon Islands and Fiji to encourage movement building and joint advocacy and collaboration between organisations. CSOs are not set up, nor used to working remotely and using digital and online platforms for movement building. There has been one virtual women's conference held in the Pacific, which was the "Inaugural Pacific Women Leader's Coalition (PWLC) Conference which took place in March 2019. This conference was the very first in the region to engage women around the Pacific virtually. While some Pacific feminists and largely Suva based organizations are accustomed to working virtually, this remains a key gap area for movement building in the region.

A significant issue for regional movement building includes sustainable financing for CSOs. Few CSOs have funding for ongoing positions and administrative costs. This includes upgrading equipment which would allow CSOs to participate and engage in virtual feminist movement building spaces. In some countries, there are a large number of donors, UN agencies and INGOs that are working with a limited number of CSOs which has led to an over burden on CSOs, lack of coordination and some duplication. This is the case in Kiribati, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Tonga. There are fewer donors that are focused on the North Pacific countries including FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru and Palau. PNG and Timor-Leste are large countries that have the absorption capacity for further funding.

**In addition to women's groups and CSOs there are a number of groups that work to support marginalized groups.** There are disabled people's organisations in each country that are part of a network led by the Pacific Disability Forum. There have been some efforts for disabled people's organisations and women's organisations to work together, collaboration has increased in the regional Pacific feminist space, but collaboration at the national level varies between countries. There are also active young women's groups throughout the region, partly led by the YWCA in Fiji, Solomon Islands and PNG but also independent young women's organisations such as Talitha in Tonga and the Fiji Women's Rights Movement Girl program in Fiji.. Finally, there are a small number of groups that work to support sexual and gender minorities, but homosexuality is illegal in many Pacific countries, so these



groups are particularly marginalized. LGBTQI groups tend to work closely with feminist CSOs and in particular at the regional level are very active and engaged with regional feminist movement work.

There is currently no indigenous Pacific feminist fund operating in the Pacific. The Fiji Women's Fund, supported by *Pacific Women* began in 2018, and is now expanding to develop a regional Pacific Feminist Fund which is currently being financed by global feminist funds. It is hoped that this will be launched in August 2020. This fund would like to retain full independence as a feminist run and lead mechanism and as such does not wish to be bound by donor branding or funding restrictions at this point. In addition, there is limited virtual networking in the Pacific. This is due to two main reasons one of which is infrastructural and the other is cultural. Due to internet technology still being expensive in the region, many CSOs do not have the capacity to engage in online and virtual spaces. In addition, culturally, the Pacific prefer face to face meetings which are more comfortable spaces for "real" discussion. The opportunities to meet in person in the Pacific are expensive and not sustainable. The Spotlight regional programme has the opportunity to open up digital and online platforms which can provide opportunities and space for a range of CSO regional movement building actions in the Pacific.

## II. Programme Strategy

The Regional Programme will also work closely with, and partner with the Pacific Community (SPC). SPC co-convenes the CROP<sup>48</sup> Gender Working Group with PIFS, is the co-chair of the Gender Coordination Group with UN Women, leads on gender statistics in the Pacific, and also is the Secretariat for the Pacific Women's Ministerial Triennial meetings. The Regional Programme will also work closely with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) as the key organisation that implements the Gender Declaration for Pacific Island Leaders as well as with the the Pacific Community (SPC) as the key technical intergovernmental body in the Pacific. PIFS is the coordinating body for regional leadership and organises and prepares input into a range of inter-governmental processes including the Finance and Economic Ministers Meeting and the annual Pacific Leaders Meeting. PIFS gender and violence against women related programmes include the monitoring and reporting of the PLGED; monitoring the implementation of Forum Economic Ministers implementation plans on women's economic empowerment; and PIFS plays a key role as secretariat of the CROP Gender Working Group.

The Regional Programme aims to add value, maximise investment, and contribute to the scale, sustainability, visibility and lessons learnt and replication of programming. It aims to address aspects of DV/IPV that extent beyond borders and require regional engagement. The Spotlight Initiative Regional Programme in the Pacific will focus on partnerships with SPC's Regional Rights Resource Team and working very closely with PIFS in order to leverage the influence and expertise of these institutions in support transformative change in addressing DV/IPV in the regional. In addition, the regional programme will support multi-country interventions in Solomon Islands, Fiji and the Solomon Islands.<sup>49</sup> The Pacific Regional Programme Strategy aims to operationalise the Regional Pacific Investment Plan and should be read in conjunction with that document.

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<sup>48</sup> CROP is the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific and includes SPC, PIFS, South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) and the University of the South Pacific.

<sup>49</sup> EU and UN, Spotlight Initiative: Regional Investment Plan Pacific 2019-2023, May 2019



Through a comprehensive approach, the Spotlight Initiative in the Pacific will focus its work on Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence through five of the six key pillars and associated outcomes of the Spotlight Initiative by: strengthening, developing and implementing relevant legislation and policies; strengthening national and sub-national institutions; preventing violence through evidence-based programmes and campaigns and ensuring the collection and use of prevalence and incidence data. **Movement building** is included as Pillar 6 of the Regional Pacific Programme. **The Regional Pacific Programme builds on and complements the Regional strategies of the EU-funded Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls (Pacific Partnership)** to improve, address the gaps and maximise its impact in EVAWG across the Pacific region.

## **Pillar 1: Laws and Policies**

### **Theory of Change**

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

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

The Spotlight Initiative will leverage this outcome by supporting the Regional Working Group (RWG) through Pacific Community (SPC) RRT to convene on Domestic Violence Legislation which aims to identify good practices for the region and take collective action on priorities to improve domestic violence law implementation.

### **Scope and scale of support**

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

### **Target groups and geographical scope**

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

### **Multi-country component**

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

**Table 2: Pillar 1 Beneficiary Table**

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

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

### **Focus of support and signature interventions**

Regional Working Group priorities include, the need for member countries<sup>50</sup> to strengthen mechanisms to guide, inform, coordinate and improve the implementation of family protection / domestic violence legislation. Specifically, issues with implementation include police training, standards for counselling, improving referral networks and data which are related to all pillars of the Spotlight Initiative. A small amount of support will be provided to collaborate with the ILO on the roll-out of DV policies in the workplace which will engage government and the private sector in the multi-country programme. Finally, CSOs, such as front-line services and women's rights advocacy groups will receive funding for activities related to FPA implementation. SI will collaborate with PIFS to ensure that there is no duplication with PIFS support to CSO EVAWG advocacy.

### **Multi-country component**

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

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

**Activity 1.1.1: Support to SPC, Regional Working Group on Family Protection Act (FPA) Implementation.** This activity will support the convening of the Regional Working Group with a focus on FPA implementation, which is the first of its kind in the Pacific and represents an opportunity to address DV/IPV in a more coherent and effective way. The Regional Working Group will share best practices, support exchanges and collaboration, and foster partnerships between initiatives working on DV.

<sup>50</sup> Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu



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

### **Multi-country Interventions**

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

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

### **Output 1.2**

No regional activities from Spotlight are proposed under this output.

### **Output 1.3**

No regional activities from Spotlight are proposed under this output.

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

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

### **Key lessons learned from past programming**

A key lesson is that having DV/FPA legislation is not enough to ensure implementation. The existence of legislation and policy can only serve to provide a framework for response to VAWG and requires strong service delivery and procedural systems to support it, as well as information sharing with the



community on their rights and responsibilities under DV/FPA legislation. Whilst there have been a number of regional and bilateral programs to strengthen the implementation of IPV and DV legislation, including the capacity of key state actors, there have been a number of challenges that continue to exist. This includes allocation of specific budgets to support the new or strengthened provision and public service capacity to prioritize and deliver on implementation plans. Particularly, police and justice officials are not trained specifically on gender and intimate partner violence /domestic violence; they lack protocols and accountability and are under-resourced<sup>51</sup>. Special attention also needs to be paid to ensure inclusion of women and girls with disabilities, women and girls in institutions and LBT women in programming and legislative reform processes as they are often excluded<sup>52</sup>.

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

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

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

### **Sustainability**

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

## **Pillar 2: Institutions**

### **Theory of Change**

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

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<sup>51</sup> Australian Aid 2017, *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022*, March 2017, Australian Aid.

<sup>52</sup> Australian Aid 2017, *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017–2022*, March 2017, Australian Aid.



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

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

### **Scope and scale of support**

In 2017, the Forum Economic Ministers tasked PIFS to develop a methodology to adequately capture and track budgetary allocations towards women's economic empowerment, as well as conducting some analysis around benchmarks for gender responsive budget (GRB). The Regional Programme will recommend using the SDG indicator 5.c.1 which is an international standard on GRB and provides a clear framework for gender budget tracking systems. The Spotlight Initiative will work with regional VAWG stakeholders to progress gender mainstreaming across central planning and finance processes to ensure there are budgets and plans in key ministries responsible for enacting responses to domestic violence, specifically with the Ministries of Finance, but also including Ministries of Justice, Education and Health<sup>53</sup>.

Actions from the regional component will be undertaken in close partnership with PIFS existing programme (the EU funded NSA programme, which is part of the Pacific Partnership) and with regional CSOs through two regional convenings. In year one, a convening on the cost of violence to a nation's economy, and in year two to discuss adequate costing and budgeting to ensure the full implementation of domestic violence legislation.

### **Multi-country component**

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

### **Target groups and geographical scope**

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

The focus is both government partners including national Economic Ministers and staff from women's machineries and finance ministries throughout the region as well as key Ministries including the ministries of women, health, education and justice. Key stakeholders are relevant actors from civil

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<sup>53</sup> PIFS(19)FEOM.5.Info(iii)



society, and academia. Parliamentarians are a key target group for advocacy and gender responsive budgeting training.

### **Focus of support and signature interventions**

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

### **Multi-country component**

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

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

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

**Activity 2.1.1: Support to actions in partnership with PIFS gender budgeting coalition and advocacy.** Supporting actions aligned with PIFS through two regional convenings to strengthen advocacy capability on gender responsive budgeting and costing of violence against women and girls in national and regional policies. The first regional convening will bring together select government\* and CSO stakeholders through the PIFS NSA network to discuss the results of studies in Fiji, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands on the cost of violence to those nation's economies. The Fiji study will start in 2020, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands in 2021. Both government and civil society will utilize this information to lobby for improved gender responsive budgeting to address VAWG, including the need to cost and budget for the full implementation of domestic violence legislation. Spotlight will collaborate with PIFS to supporting its existing networks of EVAWG CSO and PIF champions and mentors though funding more CSOs to attend regional capacity building and coalition building activities already planned through the Pacific Partnerships PIFS NSA programme. These actions can effectively advocate at regional and global forums on EVAWG. Governments selected would include Spotlight participating countries, (**Samoa, Vanuatu, Fiji, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands**, plus other PICs that may wish to self-sponsor).

**Activity 2.1.2: Technical support to regional and country level GRB cost of Violence.** Support countries to initially research the cost of violence, and then to identify good practices on gender responsive budgeting and useful methodologies to track allocation of resources for gender equality,



empowerment of women and girls in all their diversities. These exercises will specifically look at resource allocation and planning around IPV/DV. This includes developing and refining tools for gender budget monitoring and the provision of GRB capacity building to national governments and CSOs.

### **Multi-country interventions**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Output 2.2:**

No regional activities from Spotlight are proposed under this output.

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



### **Multi-country Intervention**

#### **Activity 2.3.1: Conduct budget analysis from a gender perspective for MPs in Fiji and Solomon Islands.**

Through its regional parliamentary development programme in the Pacific, UNDP is currently supporting the Parliaments of Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands and Vanuatu. With the contribution of Spotlight, UNDP will participate in raising awareness among policymakers, through the inclusion of VAWG, including DV/IPV, within induction and training programmes targeted at Members and staff of Parliaments. There will be a specific focus on women parliamentarians.

**Activity 2.3.2: Support to Parliamentary committees to effectively mainstream gender through the oversight and legislative role (i.e., accountability role and review of existing legislation and the implementation of legislation and international treaties and conventions).** UNDP will be providing high-level technical expertise to parliamentary committees to strengthen their parliamentary oversight activities on gender-related issues and strengthen their work on mainstreaming gender into their legislative work. Throughout the Pacific region, the UNDP Pacific Office is currently implementing the “Pacific parliamentary floating budget office” (FBO) initiative, supporting parliamentary researchers to draft independent budget briefings for MPs before the budget debate and vote in Parliament. An additional budget brief on GRB will be systematically provided to parliamentarians in the countries which will be hosting the FBO during the 24 months of Spotlight implementation.

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

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

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

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

### **Lessons Learned from previous programmes**

Increased commitment to addressing VAWG through regional and national policy and legislative reform of the Pacific do not always lead to effective implementation of commitments, policies and legislation.<sup>54</sup> Commitments, policies and legislation needs to be properly resourced, human and financial, to ensure effective implementation, which requires gender responsive budgeting. Whilst VAWG is foremost a human rights issue; there has been recent evidence that measuring the economic costs of VAWG can reinforce the impact of the issue by demonstrating the economic and social costs to the country. For example, a recent study for the UN Women in Fiji which showed VAW-related costs

<sup>54</sup> PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS.



account for an estimated seven per cent of the GDP<sup>55</sup>. Measuring the economic costs of VAWG and developing and practicing GRB can ensure DV/IPV policies and legislation are implemented more effectively.<sup>56</sup>

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

**Table 3: Pillar 2 Beneficiary Table**

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

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

### **Sustainability**

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

## **Pillar 3: Prevention**

### **Theory of Change**

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

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

<sup>55</sup> UN Women 2013. *The Cost of Violence Against Women: the cost of understanding violence against women and girls and it's response. Selected findings and lessons learned from Asia and the Pacific. P7. Thailand*

<sup>56</sup> *ibid*



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

### **The scope and scale of support**

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

#### **Multi-country component**

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

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

#### **Multi-country component**

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

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

### ***Target groups and geographical scope***



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

**Table 5: Pillar 3 Beneficiary Table**

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

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

#### **Focus of support and signature interventions**

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

**Activity 3.1.1 Engagement of Faith-Based Organisations in community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family, at regional level.** Building on current work of Pacific Council of Churches, and existing communities of practice to support exchanges, learning and evidence building at the Regional level:

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

#### **Multi-country Intervention (3.1.1)**

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

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

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

Activities for the Regional Programme include:



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

### **Multi-country intervention (3.1.2)**

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

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

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

### **Multi-country interventions**

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

### ***Activity 3.2.2 SRH sharing and learning space in Marshall Islands***

IOM will support a working group called The Cookhouse Confidential, which is comprised of NGOs, government, and informal education institutions that meet regularly to discuss the impact of menstrual, sexual, and reproductive health on the lives of Marshallese women and girls. The Cookhouse Confidential provide a safe space and the anonymity needed for women and girls to share experiences and recommend appropriate interventions. The IOM support includes grants accessible to





the working group designed to identify and refer cases, increase understanding of reporting and legal mechanisms in place or that are needed, and to shape policy.

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

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

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

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

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

***Key lessons learned from past programmes***

A recent summary of evidence through the '*What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls Global Programme*', shows that while there is insufficient evidence on school-based interventions mainly because they have not sufficiently measured VAWG as an outcome, they show promise in reducing risk factors for violence<sup>57</sup>. Leading women's organizations in the region have developed awareness and training programs, and male advocate programs contextualized to the Pacific to challenge these norms and to respond to the specific challenges of religion and customs. In 2016, UN Women convened a group of 42 participants from 7 countries from organizations focused on prevention and they agreed on a set of six principles for prevention in the region: be accountable to women and girls; do no harm; be grounded in a rights-based approach; be inclusive; be gender transformative; and be informed by context.<sup>58</sup>

Under the EU-funded Pacific Partnership, UN Women is advancing a rigorous programme to contribute to existing Pacific data and evidence on 'what works' to prevent violence and transform harmful social norms that perpetuate violence. Through the Pacific Partnership, UN Women is focused on a large body of work that engages faith and sports partners (e.g. Pacific Council of Churches, Anglican Church of Polynesia, Oceania Rugby) and focuses its efforts on community based, social norms change programme, bringing together a wide range of actors against a common framework. Spotlight will contribute to the Pacific Prevention Learning Hub through strategic convenings, engaging practitioners, researchers, activists and policy makers to examine progress and evidence towards

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<sup>57</sup> Fulu, E, Kerr-Wilson, A and J Lang, '*Effectiveness of Interventions to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls: A summary of the evidence*' *What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls*: UK AID, May 2017 <https://www.whatworks.co.za/resources/evidence-reviews>

<sup>58</sup> UN Women 2016, *The Road to Change: A Pacific Regional Consultation on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls*, Suva.



stopping violence against women and girls. Also, as part of the Pacific Partnership SPC-RRRT is implementing a whole of school approach to preventing violence against women and girls.

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

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

### **Sustainability**

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

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

## **Pillar 4: Data**

### **Theory of Change**

If (1) measurement and methodologies for VAWG, including DV/IPV and data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators) (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG, including DV/IPV, data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society.

### **Outcome 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG, including DV/IPV, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes**

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



### ***Scope and scale of support***

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

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

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

The collection of data can potentially impact the physical safety and psychological well-being of both respondents and interviewers. In order to ensure a do no harm approach there are a range of ethical principles for data collection, storage, sharing and reporting which form the foundations for work under this pillar of the Spotlight Initiative. The "Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women" (2001)<sup>59</sup> developed by WHO, provide details on actions needed during the planning, implementation and dissemination of research (particularly surveys) involving women experiencing intimate partner violence. This is to ensure that the research does not harm respondents or put them at increased risk of violence. Compliance with the ethical and safety recommendations is essential, not only for the ethical conduct of research, but also for the quality and utility of the data generated. The following principles will need to be respected:

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

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<sup>59</sup> World Health Organization (WHO), Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women, WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1, 2001



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

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

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

### **Multi-country component**

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

Under the Spotlight Initiative, VAW prevalence and administrative data collection and reporting will seek to ensure disaggregation of data by age and sex as well as by other intersections including disability and other contextually relevant criteria.

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

### ***Target groups and geographical scope***

The target group for improving incidence data are women's machineries, statistics, crisis centres, health, Police and Courts. The target groups for training in prevalence research are staff of women's machineries, statistics offices and enumerators. The target group for data literacy and advocacy is



women's CSOs, policy makers and decision makers as well as those stakeholders and organisations working to end violence against women. The Pacific region, including the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu will be supported through remote regional support in data collection, management and sharing at regional convenings.

### **Multi-country component**

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

**Table 6: Pillar 5 Beneficiary Table**

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

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

### **Focus of support and signature interventions**

**Output 5.1** Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government<sup>60</sup> and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

**Activity 5.1.1** In country, sub regional and regional learning events, training workshops to design, modify and update multi sectoral administrative data frameworks and systems.

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

### **Multi-country interventions**

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

<sup>60</sup> Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector





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

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

**Multi-country intervention**

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

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

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

**Multi-country intervention**

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

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

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

**Multi-country intervention**

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

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

**Activity 5.2.1 Development of standards for DV/IPV frameworks: collection and compilation of data, statistics and information (prevalence and administrative data sources).**

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

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

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

**Multi-country intervention**



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

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

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

**Multi-county intervention**

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

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

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

**Multi-country component**

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

**Lessons learned from past programming**

Data from the Pacific on the prevalence of DV/IPV needs to inform government policy and planning.<sup>61</sup> There is a need for on-going capacity development at national level to support governments to collect and use gender, age-disaggregated data and data on specific populations, settings and locations. There is literacy gap around prevalence data and in some cases administrative data which would support analysis of trends in the types of violence and referrals across service providers.

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

**Sustainability**

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

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<sup>61</sup> PIFS 2016. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration: trend assessment report 2012-2016*. Suva, Fiji: PIFS.

## Pillar 6: Women's Movement Building

### 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 (2) the space for women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work,  
and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination,  
then (4) women's rights 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.

**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.**

The Spotlight Initiative allocates 10 percent of the overall regional financial envelopes to women's rights groups and progressive CSOs focused on strengthening the women's movement in the region to end violence against women and girls. This allows Spotlight to directly fund women's rights and grassroots organizations to reach the most marginalized groups of women and girls. For the Regional Programme in the Pacific the Spotlight Initiative Pillar 6 will be focused on two sets of actions. One component will be to provide grants to women's rights groups to better enable movement building at the national level. The second component seeks to strengthen the capacity of CSOs to participate in and build national and regional feminist movements and to support participation in global movement building.

### Scope and scale of support

The Outcome will aim to support women's rights organizations and CSOs to participate in sub-regional, regional and global platforms to consolidate the achievements made at the national level, especially with regards to anti-domestic violence legislation. This includes addressing the gaps that organizations have in terms of funding, capacity for advocacy and access to technology that will better position them to develop a cohesive message to governments further support efforts to address domestic violence in communities. Spotlight will build partnerships with actors that have expertise in sub-granting and building capacity for civil society partners in addition to directly supporting civil society partners. Potential partners with expertise in sub-granting in the region includes the Regional Rights Resource Team of the Pacific Community (RRRT SPC) who already works with UN Women under the EU funded 11<sup>th</sup> EDF Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women's programme. In addition, this outcome supports key feminist movement structures in the Pacific through support to civil society participation in key regional and global events such as the Pacific Leaders Meeting, the Pacific Islands Forum



Secretariat's Finance and Economic Minister's Meeting, the Pacific Women's Ministerial Triennial and Generation Equality<sup>62</sup> global forums. Spotlight funding can support national advocacy with Pacific leaders, regional advocacy through SPC regional mechanisms and support civil society participation in both regional and international forums, which contributes to ensuring Pacific feminist voices are included in regional and global processes. Support to building civil society networks, advocacy and influence will be achieved through small grants mechanisms and linking civil society partners, specifically feminist movement partners who face intersectional discrimination. In addition, through all actions under this pillar, funding will contribute towards the development of movement building through digital spaces in the Pacific. This pillar supports all other Spotlight pillars through civil society advocacy efforts at the national and regional level towards the full implementation of domestic violence legislation and the inclusion of a standing agenda item in regional forums.

Actions will be adapted as required in response to COVID 19. This includes the trialling of remote conferencing, on-line tools and training for CSO movement building.

### Multi-country component

The actions under Pillar 6 will be undertaken in all three countries included in the Regional Programme: **Fiji, Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands.**

**Table 1: Pillar 6 Beneficiary Table**

Outcome 6 CSO Movement Building on EVAWG		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	460	659,265
Girls	0	420,000
Men	70	122,500
Boys	0	420,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>1,621,765</b>

*Note: The beneficiary numbers were calculated on the basis of estimated numbers of participants in national, regional and global networking actions and workshops. Indirect beneficiaries include regional and country level populations who are likely to benefit from the Programmes activities in some way (e.g advocacy or communication efforts).*

### Target groups and geographical scope

The scope of the support is 14 PICTs who are members of The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), namely Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Nauru, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Niue, Nauru, Tokelau, Timor-Leste and Tonga. Granting will be available for CSOs from all countries with the exception of PNG as their country programme provides separate granting arrangements. Efforts will be made to ensure that organizations that work with marginalised groups such as rural and LGBTQI+ communities are included, in line with the principle of leaving no one behind.

### Focus of support and signature interventions:

<sup>62</sup> Generation Equality Forums include planned forums in Mexico and Paris on six main areas of gender equality including climate justice and violence against women and girls. Pacific CSOs have been involved and instrumental in supporting policy statements and actions for State leaders which will be presented at the UNGA, now slated for 2021.



In the Pacific, due to the current absence of an indigenous women's fund or equivalent, UN Women will build partnerships with existing granting mechanisms which may include the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's Regional Rights Resource Team (SPC – RRRT) and directly grant to civil society through Spotlight. Granting mechanisms will consider the Spotlight principles<sup>63</sup> in line with existing regional operations, partnerships and networks<sup>64</sup>. Grants will consider the longer-term sustainable needs of CSOs by encouraging CSOs to include the equipment needed to engage in digital networking platforms. This is critical for sustainable movement building in the region given the cost of travel, and the need to move to digital platforms globally. At the end of the Spotlight programme, we will see more CSOs with greater capacity for networking and advocacy, including using virtual platforms and digital networks, alongside increased capacity to manage projects that address GBV. These grants aim to better position CSOs to apply for regional grants through the new Pacific Feminist Fund, or existing international funds such as Mama Cash, IWDA, AWID etc.

To ensure that grants received in country contribute to regional movement building, activities will also include capacity building for CSOs and women's rights organizations to better participate in regional dialogue. Therefore, it is envisaged that there will be two streams of granting: (1) one to national and local CSOs for national advocacy actions and (2) one to national and regional CSOs to enable broader regional movement building and advocacy work. These activities will focus on building and strengthening region-wide women's movement building and ensuring coherence of the movements across countries in the region. This includes strengthening existing regional advocacy mechanisms for CSO to participate in and use events such as the Pacific Women's Ministerial Triennial to advocate at a Ministerial level, as well as the Pacific Feminist Forum to build alliances and agree on advocacy strategies. Spotlight will also support representation of the Pacific at the global level such as #Generation Equality mechanisms. These efforts will be reinforced by the supporting regional advocacy training carried out by partners such as SPC and other regional EVAWG actions through the Pacific Partnership, to ensure results are sustainable, which will include enhancing participation in digital movement platforms.

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

- Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination
- Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

**Activity 6.1.1- Support to Civil Society participation and engagement in Pacific regional policy dialogues**

This action will support and prepare civil society actors of Pacific feminist organisations to engage with, and advocate for improved national and regional policy outcomes. The action would include the provision of grants to Pacific Feminist Forum members through partners, such as the Fiji Women's Rights Movement (FWRM) Secretariat, to enable Pacific Feminists to actively participate in and

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<sup>63</sup> Regional Spotlight Pillar 6 Guidance. Principles for grants include geographical reach, existing partnerships, ability to report to the UN, programme coherence, strong track record of supporting women's rights organisations, its indigeness.

<sup>64</sup> Feminist networks in the Pacific range from climate action groups, women's rights, sexual diversity networks, disability rights networks, women's human rights defenders, amongst others including the Pacific Women's Network Against Violence Against Women (PWNAVAW).



influence the policy outcomes at the 14<sup>th</sup> Women’s Ministerial Triennial for the Pacific (December 2020). During the 2017 13<sup>th</sup> Women’s Ministerial meeting, the CSO network supported holding a CSO “village” which held side events for CSOs, as well as constructive dialogues. The CSO “village” held talanoa sessions with key Ministers, and lobbied government counterparts to raise civil society issues in the Ministerial meeting. Funding may be used by stakeholders to hold side events on building a digital regional feminist network. This is one of two regional forums where the diversity and intersectionality of civil society is present; bringing together issues such as disability rights, LGBTQI rights, vulnerable populations including rural women, amongst others.

***Activity 6.1.2 Support to civil society participation in regional CSO networking and advocacy***

This action will support the participation of a diverse range of feminist and progressive CSOs to engage with and participate in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Pacific Feminist Forum. Support will be provided to the Pacific Feminist Forum Secretariat to enable participation, workshop development including capacity building<sup>65</sup>. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Pacific Feminist Forum is slated to take place in the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2021. Funding will include support to sessions on building a digital regional feminist network, and to hold discussions on where that network could be housed and managed. This forum consists of diverse, intersectional feminist organisations including disability rights advocates, LGBTQI groups and represents all Pacific sub-regions.

***Activity 6.1.3 Support to civil society participation; from regional to global processes***

This action will support the activities of the regional partners such as SPC, DIVA for equality, the Pacific Women’s Network Against Violence Against Women (PWNAVAW) and the Fiji Women’s Rights Movement (FWRM) to identify and support diverse CSO and women’s rights members to advocate and participate in the global feminist and gender equality processes such as Generation Equality Forums (GEF)<sup>66</sup> which has a specific action coalition on gender based violence. The GEF action coalitions will deliver key negotiated statements to the UN General Assembly demanding state commitments to addressing gender-based violence. Members belonging to groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination will be prioritised. Given the recent cancellation of events, there is a need for CSO and government to dialogue on clear actions forward following the Beijing +25 reports and to build more digital dialogue capacities. This activity will support CSOs and women’s rights organizations to work collectively with governments in planning for “generation equality” to close the gap on gender equality with clear plans for the 2020-2030 period and may be attached to the Pacific Women’s Ministerial Triennial. This action contributes both to regional movement building and feminist action planning, building the foundation for digital engagement.

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

- Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women’s right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy

***Activity 6.2.1 Support to national advocacy on the response to EVAWG and GEWE – national activity support to advocacy. Improved use of national accountability and influence.***

This action will provide support to new and existing small grant schemes for CSOs and women’s rights organizations to increase capacity and scope of national level advocacy on prevention and response to EVAWG. A potential partner is SPC RRRT which provides small grants to grassroots organisations in the

<sup>65</sup> Please refer to Table A for estimated numbers of participating CSOs

<sup>66</sup> See - <https://forum.generationequality.org/>



Pacific through their Pacific People Advancing Change (PPAC)<sup>67</sup> grants programme. SPC RRRT ensures that capacity and mentoring support is provided in remote locations, and to a diverse group of national civil society actors. Capacity building interventions may also include technological capacity building including the provision of equipment, training on how to use online platforms to deliver services and the development of advocacy messaging through radio, tv and social media.

***Activity 6.2.2 Support to national, sub-regional and regional CSO capacity building in advocacy***

This action will bring together smaller CSOs and women's rights organizations through existing programmes such as the SPC RRRT PPAC to jointly undergo training in advocacy and share national advocacy planning. Sub-regional and regional convenings will assist in building networks, linking smaller CSOs to more established regional networks, sharing lessons learned and providing training and capacity building opportunities through SPC RRRT's networks, with a focus on regional movement building.

***Activity 6.2.3 Support to national and regional CSO organisations to improve their ability to influence policy at the national and regional level – improved use of regional accountability and influence.***

This action will provide support to national and regional CSOs, in close collaboration with regional initiatives such as the Pacific Partnership and influential regional bodies such as PIFS, to provide regional mentoring and support shaping policy at the regional and national levels and how to engage and lobby with government officials. Collaborating with organizations such as PIFS and programmes such as Pacific Partnership will ensure increased access and influence for CSOs and women's rights organizations to government officials providing CSOs with opportunities to influence high level event such as the Economic Forum Ministers Meeting. This action contributes to both capacity building of CSOs at the national level and regional movement building as grants will allow CSOs to develop and implement advocacy actions. The grants will also provide an opportunity for CSOs to invest in their own capacity for regional digital movement building based on the findings of the digital capacity assessment planned under activity 6.3.2.

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

- 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

***Activity 6.3.1 Support to CSO partners to participate in regional and sub-regional CSO training opportunities including program design, implementation and monitoring VAWG including DV/IPV – building capacity to advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG.***

This action would provide direct support to CSO partners, based on competitive processes, to enable participation in global, regional and sub-regional training provided by feminist organisations including DAWN, APWLD, Arrow and others to provide skill development in EAWG programming<sup>68</sup>.

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<sup>67</sup> The Pacific Community's Regional Rights Resource Team began the Pacific People Advancing Change (PPAC) programme in 2017. The programme currently works in five countries: FSM, RMI, Sol Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. Under Spotlight, the PPAC could be expanded to additional countries.

<sup>68</sup> Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN), Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), Arrow (full name as is).



### **Activity 6.3.2 Knowledge products to support CSO advocacy and work on ending VAWG – support to digital movement building and digital safety**

This action will support a consultant to develop knowledge products on how to establish digital platforms for regional feminist movement building. The consultant would have to engage with Pacific CSOs through participation at regional events, and to provide training to key CSOs at key national and regional events, on the development of digital network platforms. The consultancy would develop a regional digital toolkit and make recommendations on where a Pacific feminist digital platform could be housed and managed. The consultancy will also make recommendations on how CSOs in the Pacific can build their own capacity to network digitally and include recommendations on equipment needed for this purpose. This action will also include budget to allow UNW to assist CSOs by procuring recommended equipment to enable digital and remote networking for CSOs.

#### **Key lessons learned**

Previous engagement with CSOs and women's rights organizations demonstrated the importance of providing organizations with funding to support their institutional capacity especially in the Pacific which has high operating costs. This has resulted in the achievements made in projects not extending beyond the end date.

Furthermore, in countries where there is limited funding, competition between CSOs has prevented effective coordination and cooperation on joint advocacy messages. Developing alliances between national and regional CSOs will engender cooperation and joint advocacy work leading to enhanced movement building.

Working with existing partners such as intergovernmental organisations that have access to regional platforms and government officials is key to ensuring that CSOs can affect change. CSOs need strengthened capacity and understanding of governmental processes, which often appear to be heavily bureaucratic and inaccessible. Supporting CSOs through skill building in governmental processes, negotiation and presentation skills will ensure that CSOs are better placed to participate in, and advocate through these governmental spaces.

#### **Sustainability**

The key sustainability strategy is to work through **existing regional and national EAWG networks** such as those facilitated by PIFS, SPC RRRT, the Pacific Partnership to end VAWG as well as to supporting existing feminist networks. The Pacific Feminist Fund<sup>69</sup> will also be starting up during this period, and the Spotlight experience can assist that process of the establishment of a new indigenous feminist fund in the region by a) sharing lessons learned, b) supporting participants to engage with the new fund through the Women's Ministerial Triennial Conference and the Pacific Feminist Forum and c) linking supported CSOs and SPC RRRT network members to the new Pacific Feminist Fund networks.

An additional sustainability strategy is the inclusion of support to digital and virtual movement building through training and provision of information technology (IT) support. CSOs in the Pacific rely on donor funds to convene meetings; often traveling at a great expense to attend regional forums. This is neither sustainable nor environmentally desirable. Increasing CSO capacity in remote and virtual advocacy and movement building spaces is a key sustainability strategy under Pillar 6.

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<sup>69</sup> The Pacific Feminist Fund is being supported by Sweden and other donors. The PFF Secretariat did not want to receive funding from Spotlight due to the restrictive time frames and branding requirements.

**Pillar 6 Table A: summary table of outputs and activities relevant to supporting CSOs and women's organisations**

Activity	Technical focus	Geographic level	Proposed support mechanism for CSOs	Type of support for CSOs	Anticipated number of CSOs supported
<b>Output 6.1 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.</b>					
6.1.1 Support to civil society participation and engagement in Pacific regional policy dialogues	Advocacy and engagement of CSOs in policy/political fora	Regional	Direct technical and logistical support from UN Women	Capacity-building for advocacy, preparation for participation and support for follow up actions;  Facilitate travel for participation and involvement in key events	In 2017, over 60 CSO participants representing approximately 40 CSO groups attended the Pacific Women's Ministerial Triennial.
6.1.2 Support to civil society participation in regional CSO networking and advocacy	Network and movement building of CSOs for the Pacific region	Regional	Direct technical and logistical support from UN Women	Convening virtual and in-person space for smaller and more grassroots CSOs to engage in regional CSO networks;  Facilitate travel for participation and involvement in key CSO fora	Over 150 participants from 14 Pacific countries attended the Pacific Feminist Forum in 2019.
6.1.3 Support to civil society participation from regional to global processes	Advancing regional women's movement efforts and advocacy to the global level to ensure the voice of the Pacific is heard in global processes	Global	Direct technical and logistical support from UN Women  and/or  Proposed partnerships with indigenous granting mechanisms in the Pacific to amplify existing efforts and networks (such as SPC RRRT PPAC grants mechanism; Fiji	Link smaller women's organisations and regionally active CSOs/CSO networks to global processes such as Beijing + 25 and Generation Equality;  Capacity-building for advocacy, preparation for participation and support for follow up actions;	Support to an estimated 10 CSO reps to participate in regional and international processes

			Women's Rights Movement among other potential partners)	Facilitate travel for participation and involvement in key events and consultations	
<b>Output 6.2 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including DV/IPV, and GEWE more broadly</b>					
6.2.1 Support to national advocacy on the response to EVAWG and GEWE to improve national accountability and influence	Advance national prevention and response efforts, awareness and services to end VAWG	National	Proposed partnerships with indigenous granting mechanisms in the Pacific to amplify existing efforts and networks (such as SPC RRRT among other potential partners)	Funds for advocacy and programmatic work to advance national EVAWG efforts, including advocacy efforts to increase service provision, ensure a human rights approach, utilizing technology etc.	10 grantees across 5 PICs (FSM, RMI, SI, Tonga and Vanuatu) for 2020. For 2021, additional 3 countries – adding 6 additional CSOs.
6.2.2 Support to national, sub-regional and regional CSO capacity building in advocacy	Advocacy capacity-building and training	National, sub-regional and regional	Proposed partnerships with Pacific granting mechanisms that bundle in-depth capacity-building and institutional support to CSOs (such as SPC RRRT among other potential partners)	Funds for training and capacity-building on advocacy strategies especially when working with government partners and key stakeholders	Estimated capacity building for 15 – 20 CSOs
6.2.3 Support to national and regional CSO organisations to improve their ability to influence policy at the national and regional level	Advance national prevention and response policy and legislation to end VAWG	National	Direct technical and logistical support from UN Women	Funds for advocacy and policy work to strengthen political commitments, shape policy and craft legislation to end VAWG	Estimated capacity building for 15-20 CSOs.
<b>Output 6.3 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV</b>					
6.3.1 Support to CSO partners to participate in regional and sub-regional CSO training opportunities	Facilitate external, specialized training opportunities for CSOs, especially smaller	Regional or sub-regional	Direct technical and logistical support from UN Women	Facilitate travel for participation in external trainings	Support to approximately 7-8 CSOs to have their members participate in regional / international





including program design, implementation and monitoring VAWG	women's organisations and those facing intersecting discrimination and marginalisation				training opportunities.
6.3.2 Knowledge products to support CSO advocacy and work on ending VAWG for digital movement building and digital safety	Increase digital organizing and virtual engagement capacities of women's organisations and EVAWG CSOs	National, sub-national and regional	Direct engagement from UN Women through digital organizing workshops, consultations through digital organizing mapping/research	Technical assistance on digital organizing;  Provision of IT equipment for digital organizing and virtual engagement	Potential to support a large number of women's rights organisations through training and IT support. Estimated support to at least 12-15 CSOs.



## Coherence and comprehensiveness of Programme Strategy

The proposed Regional Programme strategy is based on global evidence of effective EAWG programme strategies<sup>70</sup> and builds on previous learning from the Pacific. The Regional Programme value adds and complements existing and ongoing regional and country programmes in the Pacific ensuring there is a coherent and comprehensive approach not only within the Programme but also among those already working towards ending violence against women and girls in the region (see section IX Coherence with Existing Programmes).

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

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

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

## III. Alignment with SDGs and National Development Frameworks

At the regional level in the Pacific, there is a strong landscape of binding agreements, numerous measures as well as recommendations and reports, addressing the human rights of women. Pacific Islands Country leaders reconfirmed their commitment to gender equality and the elimination of VAWG in the 2012 Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration.<sup>71</sup> The Declaration specifically commits to: implement a package of essential services for women and girls who are victims and survivors of violence and enact and implement legislation regarding VAWG to protect women and impose appropriate penalties for perpetrators. The Pacific Platform for Action on Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights 2018-2030<sup>72</sup> also includes advancing women's legal and human rights, including addressing VAWG, as a priority area. In 2009, the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders established the Reference Group on SGBV to foster multi-sectoral

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<sup>70</sup> UN Women 2013. *The Cost of Violence Against Women: the cost of understanding violence against women and girls and its response. Selected findings and lessons learned from Asia and the Pacific. Thailand.*

<sup>71</sup> Pacific Islands Forum Leaders 2012. *Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration 30 August 2012, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.* [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.forumsec.org/pacific-leaders-gender-equality-declaration/>. [Accessed 12 January 2019]. Timor-Leste is not part of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

<sup>72</sup> SPC 2018. *Pacific Platform for Action on Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights 2018-2030.* Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.



coordination between Pacific regional organizations, governments and non-state actors to highlight SGBV on political agendas.<sup>73</sup> Currently there is a UN-CROP Regional Gender Working Group, a civil society led network, the Pacific Women's Network Against Violence Against Women, and more recently, in the launching of a regional government led working group that focuses on the progress and challenges of implementing the national family protection/domestic violence law. In most PICTs, this political will has not translated into significant, long-term, transformative action due to insufficient attention, resources and capacity.<sup>74</sup>

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

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

## IV. Governance Arrangements

### Accountability

The regional component will be overseen and guided by the multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee and will include civil society representatives who have been nominated by the Regional Civil Society Reference Group. An interim civil society reference group was nominated by Civil Society representatives at the Virtual Dialogue. Members of the interim civil society reference group reviewed

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<sup>73</sup> Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development 2017. *Ending Violence against Women Roadmap Synthesis Report: Informing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Roadmap 2017 – 2022*. Suva, Fiji: Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development.

<sup>74</sup> SPC 2015. *Beijing +20: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.



the Zero Draft of this CPD on 17 July 2019 and V1 in September 2019. Initial meetings were held in November 2019 and a draft TOR was circulated.

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

The multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee will be closely aligned to existing regional structures. The Resident Coordinator's Office is engaging in consultations with Pacific intergovernmental agencies prior to determining the final composition of the group. This takes considerable time and negotiation to ensure coherence with existing governance mechanisms for EVAWG in the Pacific. The Regional Steering Committee will be chaired by the Resident Coordinator. There are ongoing consultations to identify a representative co-chair from an intergovernmental agency. At least 20% of the composition of multi-stakeholder Regional Programme Steering Committees will be from civil society as full voting members, nominated by the Civil Society Regional Reference Group.

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

The Heads of RUNOs are accountable to the RC, and are mutually accountable to each other, for the programmatic and financial outputs of the Country Programme. The RC will regularly convene meetings of RUNOs and the EU to periodically review progress of the Regional Spotlight Initiative implementation, provide feedback and discuss and agree on issues that require strategic decision-making. These meetings will enable continuous improvement of the Regional Programme Spotlight Initiative.

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

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

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

## **RUNOs and Implementing Partners**

### **Technical Coherence Agency**



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

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

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

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

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





launched in partnership with the governments of Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu.

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

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

The aim of the **IOM** Republic of the Marshall Islands Country Strategy 2017–2020 is to provide a framework for addressing migration challenges and identifying priorities for action to guide IOM's responses to the needs of the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as well as migrants, migration-affected communities and other relevant stakeholders. This country strategy aligns with the IOM Pacific Strategy. IOM's three strategic priorities identified in the Republic of the Marshall Islands strategy are as follows: 1) Migrants and communities in the Republic of the Marshall Islands benefit from migration as a sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategy; 2) Displaced persons



and affected communities in the Republic of the Marshall Islands are protected from and resilient to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change; 3) Migrants in the Republic of the Marshall Islands enjoy protection from human rights abuses and are able to migrate in a safe, orderly, and dignified manner.

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

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

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

## Partnerships

### European Union and other donors

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

## Government

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

## Regional organisations

PIFS was consulted during the drafting of the Pacific Investment Plan and was present at the Investment Plan Technical meeting. PIFS was consulted during the drafting of the Regional Investment Plan and attended the Virtual Consultation. PIFS are key partners to collaborate with throughout the implementation of the Regional Programme.



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

### Civil society

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

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

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

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

## V. Programme's Results Matrix

See Annex 1: Results Matrix

## VI. Intersectional approach

The Regional Programme will use an intersectional approach and apply the principle of 'Leave No One Behind' of the 2030 Agenda. An intersectional approach recognises that ethnicity, race, class, gender, sexuality, age, ability, HIV status, location, socio-economic background and other aspects of identity are experienced simultaneously and influence how power is experienced and negotiated through these identities<sup>75</sup>. The Regional Programme will apply an intersectional approach by understanding and providing evidence on the differential impact of VAWG for women and girls belonging to marginalized and excluded groups. This includes: how violence is manifested in an overall context of inequality and where access to safety, services and resources are highly dependent on socioeconomic status, class, place of residence, ethnicity, race, and disabilities, etc and are not responsive or inclusive of LGBTQI or disabled people's needs and interests. This requires working to provide the evidence and data needed to increase knowledge of differential experiences and impact of women and girls as detailed in Pillar 5. Pillar 1 will work to ensure that the adoption and implementation of legislative frameworks and policies are tailored to differential needs, while ensuring the active voice and participation of groups of women of traditionally marginalized and excluded groups in these processes (Pillar 2). This approach is also vital in any

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<sup>75</sup> Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA) for Equality, 'UNJUST, UNEQUAL, UNSTOPPABLE: Fiji Lesbians, Bisexual women, Transmen and Gender non binary people tipping the scales toward justice', May 2019, SUVA.



sustainable and effective prevention strategy and has been included in the cross-cutting strategy of Pillar 3. The Programme will work with LGBTQI groups and DPOs as part of Pillar 6, to ensure movement building that advance issues of gender equality and addresses VAWG incorporates the voices and experience of a diverse range of women and girls.

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

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

## VII. Risk Management

See Annex 2: Risk Matrix.

## VIII. Coherence with existing programmes

**The Spotlight Initiative will build on and complement existing programmes with relevant components in selected countries in the Pacific.** Coherence will be ensured through the governance arrangements outlined in section V Governance Arrangements, which includes the establishment of a multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee, which will include civil society representatives. The multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee will be closely aligned with existing regional structures. The Regional Steering Committee will be chaired by the Resident Coordinator together with a co-chair from a intergovernmental agency. These governance arrangements and the regular regional convening activities planned for under Regional Programme will provide the mechanism to continually identify opportunities to add value, discuss gaps, lessons learnt and potential areas for replication and scaling up of existing regional EVAWG programming.

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

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



list<sup>76</sup> of major donors/partners the Programme will coordinate with to amplify the impact of the outcomes under the Regional Programme.

### **Pillar 1: Policy and Legislation**

- The **Pacific Women's Shaping Pacific Development** programme funded by the Australia Government, which has been in implementation for the past 10 years in 14 Pacific Islands Countries (Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) aims at meeting the commitments made in the 2012 Pacific Island Forum Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration. One of the outcomes of this Programme is to ensure laws and comprehensive measures that criminalise violence against women and girls are adopted, reviewed and effectively implemented.<sup>12</sup> The Regional Programme will leverage work under Pacific Women to achieve Pillar 1 outcome.
- **SPC/ RRRT has been supporting FPA/DV legislation** in the Pacific since 2007 and continues to do so through various judicial strengthening and access to justice projects, funded through various donors/governments. SPC provides TA to Pacific Island governments guided by project expertise and deep understanding of Pacific Island context and a strong mandate to work with governments on domestic violence legislation, devising implementation plans and mainstreaming gender and policy analysis. The Regional Programme will partner with SPC RRRT to implement Pillar 1 to ensure the activities under this Pillar build on their existing work to overcome the challenges of implementing FPA/DV legislation.

### **Pillar 2: Institutions**

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

### **Pillar 3: Prevention**

- Through the Pacific Partnership, **UN Women** are working at a regional and national *level to promote positive* social norms, attitudes and behaviours at the individual and community levels to prevent VAWG. In coordination with ongoing programmes, including those implemented by SPC-RRRT, it will do this through evidence generation and dissemination and ensuring high quality technical support across the region for both prevention and response activities. UN Women's

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<sup>76</sup> It was not possible to conduct a complete list of donors, CSOs and other partners and associated programmes during the design phase.



activities will leverage and contextualise the best global evidence on prevention of VAWG with the best local evidence to help transform the social norms that perpetuate gender inequality and VAWG at the community level, leading to a reduction in violence across intervention sites. UN Women will support the development of and/or ongoing implementation of Pacific “home-grown” prevention interventions to be evaluated across diverse contexts to inform exactly what can and should be taken to scale in different Pacific sub regions. In line with ongoing efforts promoted by regional institutions, UN Women’s country and regional violence prevention approach will include specific strategies to integrate faith and sports actors, as these institutions are of great importance in the Pacific and can be a powerful force in re-shaping attitudes, beliefs and behaviours about gender equality and the acceptability of VAWG at the individual and community levels. Community-based programming will deliberately target all community members, with an emphasis on traditional leaders given their influence in community life. In addition, UN Women is supporting national governments as well as regional institutions to develop National Strategies to Prevent VAWG bring a ‘whole of’ approach together at a national level. Related activities under Spotlight will be coordinated with SPC-RRRT under Outcome 1 (Prevention) in particular with regard to RMI. The UN will ensure that intervention build upon existing work, focusing on addressing gaps, complementing and scaling up promising activities.

- **The UNFPA Transformative Agenda** activities focused on Comprehensive Sexuality Education is a key component of UNFPA’s new Strategic plan and an essential pillar of the revised UNFPA Adolescent and Youth Strategy and the Transformative Agenda for Adolescents and Youth Programme (2018-2022). The Regional Programme (Pillar 3) focuses on strengthening in- and out-of-school FLE (Family Life Education is the Pacific reference to Comprehensive Sexuality Education). UNFPA through the Transformative Agenda is currently working in partnership with MoEs, MoYS, MoH, CSOs, NYCs, etc. to achieve this outcome and therefore having them as a key partner in the Regional Program will enable greater synergistic effort in achieving Pillar 3 of the Regional Programme.
- **DFAT and New Zealand (MFAT) currently fund UNFPA** to strengthen and integrate prevention of DP/IPV and SRH services for adolescents and youth. UNFPA is implementing a school-based and community-based Family Life Education program in partnership with the Ministries of Education, Youth, Sports and Culture, and CSOs. Current work includes revision of curricula, teachers’ training resources development and training, strengthened M&E system for FLE through EMIS, improved policy environment for FLE delivery (i.e. safe school policies), as well as out-of-school FLE. This work is highly relevant to the activities proposed under Pillar 3.
- **UNICEF is developing a partnership with the Pacific Council of Churches (PCC)** to include VAC and child protection in the curriculum for priest/pastor training as well as in regular, existing Church activities with men’s groups, women’s groups, youth’s groups and children and adolescents attending Sunday school. These activities have been included in the resolutions of the October 2018 PCC General Assembly and in its five-year strategic plan 2019-2023. The contents of the materials will focus on VAC and child protection and will take into account linkages with IPV and gender inequality, with a view to addressing family violence in a holistic manner. UNICEF and UN Women is also developing a similar partnership with PCC to include EVAW and gender equality in existing Church activities, collaboration modalities will be explored based on the results of the mapping mentioned above. Spotlight Initiative will also build on current partnerships with the PCC, and existing communities of practice to support south-south learning and evidence building.

#### **Pillar 5: Data**

- The **UNFPA Transformative agenda** has a focus on increased availability, analysis and use of high quality, disaggregated, nationally prioritized population and SRH data. Over the next three years,



**UNFPA in partnership with UNICEF and SPC** will be working to run the combined Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and DHS DV module (hybrid survey) across the PICTs to support standardised prevalence data. The Regional Programme will work with the SPC to develop tools, guidance and training on DV/IPV prevalence data and provide regional opportunities to report on and discuss lessons learned from conducting these surveys.

- The **kNOwVAWdata initiative** which is led by UNFPA from the Asia Pacific Regional Office in partnership with the University of Melbourne and ARROWS supports technical leadership in VAWG and multi sectoral administrative data standards, technical assistance and support as well as capacity building. the kNOwVAWdata initiative aims to build the capacity of CSO and Government from across the Pacific in managing collection, analysis and dissemination of VAWG prevalence and multi sectoral administrative data systems and therefore will support Pillar 5.

#### **Pillar 6: Movement Building**

- Globally, **UN Women** is the key agency which supports CSO feminist movement building. In the Pacific, the UN Women Fiji Multi Country Office (MCO) supports regional feminist movement building through support to the participation of diverse feminist organisations in global and regional processes, creates spaces and forums for discussions including the Pacific Beijing +25 dialogue, and is an active member of the regional working group that supports Pacific participation in CSW and global processes. UNW supports the Pacific Feminist Forum and the Pacific Women's Ministerial Triennial Conferences. UNW Fiji MCO also has significant experience supporting small grants schemes in the Pacific. The Fiji MCO ran the *Pacific Regional Facility Fund in Support of Organisations and Actions to Eliminate Violence Against Women (called the **Pacific Fund**)* from 2009-2019 – one full decade. The **Pacific Fund** supported 44 diverse CSOs and governments across the Pacific reaching out to an estimated 600,000 people in the region with over 2 million dollars in grants.

Donor / Agency	Amount (if specified)	Timeframe (if specified)	Program	Implementer	Focus
Pacific Partners (EU DFAT, MFAT)	22 million Euro	2018-2022	Pacific Partnership to End Violence against Women – EU funded with targeted funding from DFAT – funding for Vanuatu programme from NZ MFAT and bilateral funding for Kiribati and Solomon Islands from DFAT	UN Women, SPC, PIFS	Prevention, Services, Data
EU			Tackling root causes of gender inequality and violence against women and girls in the Pacific	PIFS	Movement building
Australian Federal Police (AFP)			Pacific Police Development Program Regional (PPDPR)	AFP	Services (justice)
Pacific Women	\$2,250,000 AUD	2016-2019	Regional Training Program	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre	Institutional capacity
UNICEF	\$2,300,000 USD (2018)	2018-2022	Pacific Child Protection Programme	Ministries in charge of social welfare, Judiciary, Police, Health, Education	Data, Legislation, Services
UNICEF	\$2,300,000 USD (2018)	2018-2022	Pacific Child Protection Programme	Ministries in charge of social welfare, Judiciary, Police, Health, Education	Prevention
UNFPA	\$6,000,000 NZD (2018) \$3,957,165 USD (2018)	2015-2019	Pacific Regional SRH Program	Ministries of Health	Services (health)
WHO/UN FPA/ UNICEF			UN Joint Programme on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH)	Ministries of Health	Services (health)
UN Women		Ongoing	Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster	Ministries of Women, NDMOs, Ministries of Health, Police, Justice and Child Protection, CSOs	Institutional capacity
UN Women, UNFPA			Pacific Humanitarian Gender-Based Violence Subcluster	Ministries of Women, NDMOs, Ministries of Health, Police, Justice and	Institutional capacity



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

## IX. Monitoring & Evaluation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## X. Innovation

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

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

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



## XI. Knowledge management

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

Among the main actions to be developed are:

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

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

- Protection of women victims/survivors of violence.
- Generation of consistent administrative data on DV/IPV.
- Evidence about promising VAWG prevention in the region.
- Evidence about promising work practices in segments of women facing multiple discriminations.
- Good practices across the areas of the comprehensive approach to DV/IPV, peer learning, stemming from civil society and women's organizations.
- Analysis of capacity of civil society in the Pacific to engage with digital and online movement building

## XII. Communication and visibility

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

It will complement the Spotlight Initiative to address DV/IPV in the Region by raising awareness of the profound harm to women and girls. The strategy will aim to influence behavior and attitude change so that people become committed to and engage in action making transformative changes. The Resident Coordinator will develop the Communications strategy in close collaboration with existing EU funded EVAWG programs in the region such as the Pacific Partnership to ensure that they both have clear strategies and identities.

The Communications Strategy has four objectives;

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

Key indicators:

- Output indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting



- Percentage of audience with accurate knowledge of the prevalence of violence against women and girls in the Region
- 2. Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions by funding, sharing and promoting the stories of women and girls whose lives have been positively transformed by Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions  
Key indicators:
  - Percentage of identified audiences with accurate knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative
  - Percentage of identified audiences with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative
- 3. Provide communications for development support to strengthen Spotlight Initiative's programme design and implementation By influencing the creation and delivery of behaviour-change and culture-shift activities, campaigns and initiatives.  
Key indicators:
  - Output Indicator 3.2.2: Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping
  - Output Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated
- 4. Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners By coordinating consistent and coherent branding, high-profile endorsements from social influencers, top-tier media placements, organizing publicity events and campaigns.  
Key indicators:
  - Percentage growth of Spotlight Initiative audiences (segmented)
  - Percentage increase in Spotlight Initiative brand recognition

## Messages

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

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

## Audiences

Audience segments will be decided in the development of the Communications and visibility strategy. Potential audiences include Spotlight Initiative programme beneficiaries (women, girls, boys, men), traditional and religious leaders, regional organizations including PIFS and SPC, civil society organizations, government entities, academic institutions, youth groups and networks, UN agencies, EU delegations and development partners.

Non-traditional audiences may include the private sector, groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and non-health/gender government ministries, such as finance ministries.

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

## Content

Raising awareness, understanding and engaging people to commit to act against DV/IPV will come through impactful stories of survivors and agents of change; short films in the national language with powerful life



changing lessons; detail and captivating images captured in high quality photographs and through creative infographics presenting DV/IPV data in a simple and compelling way. In acknowledging the Spotlight Initiative it is important that visibility materials such as banners and other memorabilia will be produced with strict adherence to the branding guidelines.

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

### **Branding**

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

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

The Spotlight Initiative brand identity was jointly developed by the United Nations and the European Union. The Spotlight Initiative brand conforms with UN and EU branding and visibility policies.

The Spotlight Initiative brand should not be combined with any other logos or branding elements, including logos of UN agencies or EU delegations.

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

### **Partnerships**

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

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

Communications staff will also seek opportunities to partner with regional organizations including PIFS and SPC and other non-UN actors to increase messaging reach.

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

### **Resources**

Communications and visibility under the Regional Programme will be managed by the Fiji Resident Coordinator's Office and more specifically by the Communication focal point with technical support and training provided by the Secretariat. Communications activities and campaigns will be cost-shared with UN agencies, and other partners to reduce costs.



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

## ANNEX 1 – RESULTS MATRIX

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

### **Impact**

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

### **Impact Indicators**

#### ***Direct***

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

#### ***Indirect***

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



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

### **Outcome 1 Theory of Change (ToC)**

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

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><b>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</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 1.1 Proportion of target countries with laws and policies on VAWG, including DV/IPV, that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls are evidence-based and in line with international human rights standards and treaty bodies' recommendations</li> <li>Indicator 1.3 Proportion of target countries that have laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 1.1 National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>



## 2. National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG and harmful practices, including in other sectors

### Outcome 2 ToC

If (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address VAWG, including DV/IPV

if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV

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

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><b>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</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 2.1 Proportion of countries that have functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG, including DV/IPV, that include representation from marginalized groups</li> <li>Indicator 2.2 Proportion of countries that allocate x% or more of national budgets to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG, including DV/IPV</li> </ul>	<p><b>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</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Indicator 2.1.2 Proportion of countries with internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) and VAWG, including DV/IPV</li> <li>Indicator 2.1.3 Number of strategies, plans and programmes of other relevant sectors that integrate efforts to end VAWG, including DV/IPV, developed in line with international HR standards</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 2.1.4 Proportion of other sectors' programmes and/or development plans developed with significant inputs on VAWG, including DV/IPV, from women's rights advocates</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Output 2.3 Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including DV/IPV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 2.3.1 Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, including DV/IPV</li> </ul>

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

#### Outcome 3 ToC

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

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators
Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG, including DV/IPV	<b>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</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicator 3.3 Proportion of countries with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Indicator 3.1.1 Proportion of countries with draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education programmes in line with international standards</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Output 3.2 Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicator 3.2.3 Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men's violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces</i></li> </ul>
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	<p><b>Output 3.3</b> Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions<sup>77</sup> and key informal decision makers<sup>78</sup> are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting</li> </ul> <p>Indicator 3.3.2 Number of relevant non-state institutions that have developed and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, including those groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with international HR standards</p>
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#### 4. Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG, including DV/IPV, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

##### Outcome 5 ToC

If (1) Measurement and methodologies for VAWG, including DV/IPV, data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators) (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG, including DV/IPV, data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society (4) then laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and

<sup>77</sup> Including the media, sports, workplaces, etc.

<sup>78</sup> Will differ from region to region and includes decision makers from informal institutions, e.g. traditional, religious and community leaders





better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized (5) because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

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



5. **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.**

#### **Outcome 6 ToC**

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSO, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and (2) the space for women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, then (4) women's rights 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	Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<b>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.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Indicator 6.1 Proportion of countries where women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and</i></li> </ul>	<b>Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</li> <li>Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women's rights groups and relevant</li> </ul>

<p><i>relevant CSOs,<sup>79</sup> increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Indicator 6.2 Proportion of countries where there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage efforts to end VAWG</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicator 6.3 Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing</i></li> </ul>	<p>CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</p> <p><b>Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including DV/IPV, and GEWE more broadly</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
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<sup>79</sup> Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization

## ANNEX 2 - PROGRAMME RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood : Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme-5 Major-4 Moderate3 Minor-2 Insignificant – 1	Mitigating measures
<b>Contextual risks</b>				
<i>Limited regional and national ownership</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Possible (3)</i>	<i>Major (4)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Continue to consult during the finalization of the program documents</i></li> <li>• <i>For the ownership and commitment of governments in this initiative, there should be a clear understanding of what this programme wants to achieve in complementarity to other actions and its added value.</i></li> <li>• <i>Strong consultation and engagement with Government to ensure ownership, motivation and sustainability.</i></li> <li>• <i>Provide support to existing regional and national networks and mechanisms.</i></li> <li>• <i>Target high level public servants with behavior change programming</i></li> </ul>

<i>Cyclones and other natural disasters</i>	<i>Very High</i>	<i>Almost Certain (5)</i>	<i>Moderate (3)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Provide contingency funding to contribute to VAWG emergency response on an annual basis</i></li> <li>• <i>Support flexibility in programming given the disruption of emergency programming to regular activities</i></li> </ul>
<b>Programmatic risks</b>				
<i>National partners have limited capacities to apply knowledge and weak coordination mechanisms</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Likely (4)</i>	<i>Moderate (3)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Develop accompanying capacity development strategies through dialogue and advocacy and include the direct participation of civil society and all national partners including joint capacity building of partners where relevant, particularly in relation to social services</i></li> <li>• <i>Conduct capacity assessments and develop capacity building plans for all program partners</i></li> <li>• <i>Provide funding for CSOs and support organizational development and institutional strength.</i></li> <li>• <i>Target behavior change programmes to national partners</i></li> </ul>
<i>Funds are not expended at optimal level due to limitations and bottlenecks in absorption capacity at regional level</i>	<i>Very High</i>	<i>Likely (4)</i>	<i>Major (3)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Engage with partners frequently to monitor implementation</i></li> <li>• <i>Adjust programmatic approach as needed</i></li> <li>• <i>Have a balance of high and lower capacity partners</i></li> <li>• <i>Consider granting through existing grant mechanisms</i></li> </ul>
<i>Country Programmes are not fully funded to achieve all deliverables due to the lack of required resources (resources additional to the EU envelopes)</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Unlikely (2)</i>	<i>Moderate (3)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Resource mobilization strategies to attract resources for the Spotlight Initiative Country Programmes at the country level are developed and implemented</i></li> <li>• <i>The UN Resident Coordinators work with the Development Partners in country to mobilize additional resources, including government cost-sharing</i></li> </ul>

<i>Acquired capacity and knowledge by various stakeholders through the Initiative (government, civil society, etc.) not translated in transformative action</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Unlikely (2)</i>	<i>Major (4)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Undertake assessment to understand why knowledge is not translated into action and work closely with national stakeholders to address issues</i></li> </ul>
<i>General lack of access to modern technologies reduce the scope for information sharing, incl. data availability and use</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Unlikely (2)</i>	<i>Major (4)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Discuss all possible options with government authorities from the programme outset to ensure alternative data collection and dissemination in case technologies are unavailable, and forecast these needs from the start to try to acquire needed technologies from the outset</i></li> <li>• <i>Provide budget allocation for upgrading data collection technology</i></li> <li>• <i>Provide direct support to stakeholders to increase technological capacity in order to continue delivering services and conduct activities, shifting to online forums where possible.</i></li> </ul>
<i>Lack of technical and financial resources including to improve service delivery</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Unlikely (2)</i>	<i>Major (4)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Diversify funding sources to fill cost gaps; ensure financing and sustainability strategy from outset</i></li> </ul>
<i>Continuation of the global pandemic Covid-19 with the conditions of physical isolation and travel bans which will have impact on domestic violence rates and the ability to implement activities that are based on face to face meetings, events and gathering</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Likely (3)</i>	<i>Major (4)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Building the capacity of service providers and women's rights organization to utilise online service delivery mechanisms and meeting platforms</i></li> <li>• <i>Re-direct some funding to deliver messages through radio and tv for populations that are unable to access the internet</i></li> <li>• <i>Support women's organizations to participate in policy discussions or at least have their voices heard when integration VAWG as part of governments responses to CV-19.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Institutional risks</b>				



<i>Lack of donor commitment to funding DV/IPV</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Possible (3)</i>	<i>Moderate (3)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Apply methodologies for financing gender equality and gender budgeting</i></li> <li>• <i>Support strong costing methodologies for DV/IPV work, including to make the case for investment on gender equality and addressing DV/IPV</i></li> <li>• <i>Develop exit plan to sustain the program</i></li> </ul>
<i>Weak, fragmented, and low capacity of institutions</i>	<i>Very high</i>	<i>Likely (3)</i>	<i>Major (4)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Develop capacity enhancement strategies and ad hoc and more agile and effective coordination mechanisms to prioritize actions</i></li> <li>• <i>Continue policy dialogue and advocacy with key institutions in government</i></li> <li>• <i>Strengthen institutions' capacities to ensure law enforcement and fight against impunity</i></li> <li>• <i>Enhance dialogue and cooperation between the legal system and duty bearers at the community level</i></li> <li>• <i>Ensure behavior change programmes target institutions and frontline service providers</i></li> </ul>
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>				
<i>Disbursements of resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) and regional implementing partners have the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities.</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Possible (3)</i>	<i>Minor (2)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Funding to the grass-roots level CSOs under pillar six can be operationalized through existing mechanism in the region, which can channel the resources to grass-root level CSOs, based on an open and transparent process</i></li> <li>• <i>Channel funding to national institutions will be done using UN agency systems for partnerships and capacity building</i></li> </ul>

**Assumptions:**

- *No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative*
- *The Spotlight Initiative has significant political and administrative support, which facilitates the involvement and commitment of Pacific government and civil society organisations*
- *Spotlight will effectively collaborate with and add value to existing Regional and Country VAWG programs such as the Pacific Partnership*

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



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

Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency
Very Likely	The event is <b>expected</b> to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently
Likely	The event <b>will</b> probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently
Possibly	The event <b>might</b> occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently
Unlikely	The event <b>could</b> occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently
Rare	The event <b>may</b> occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently

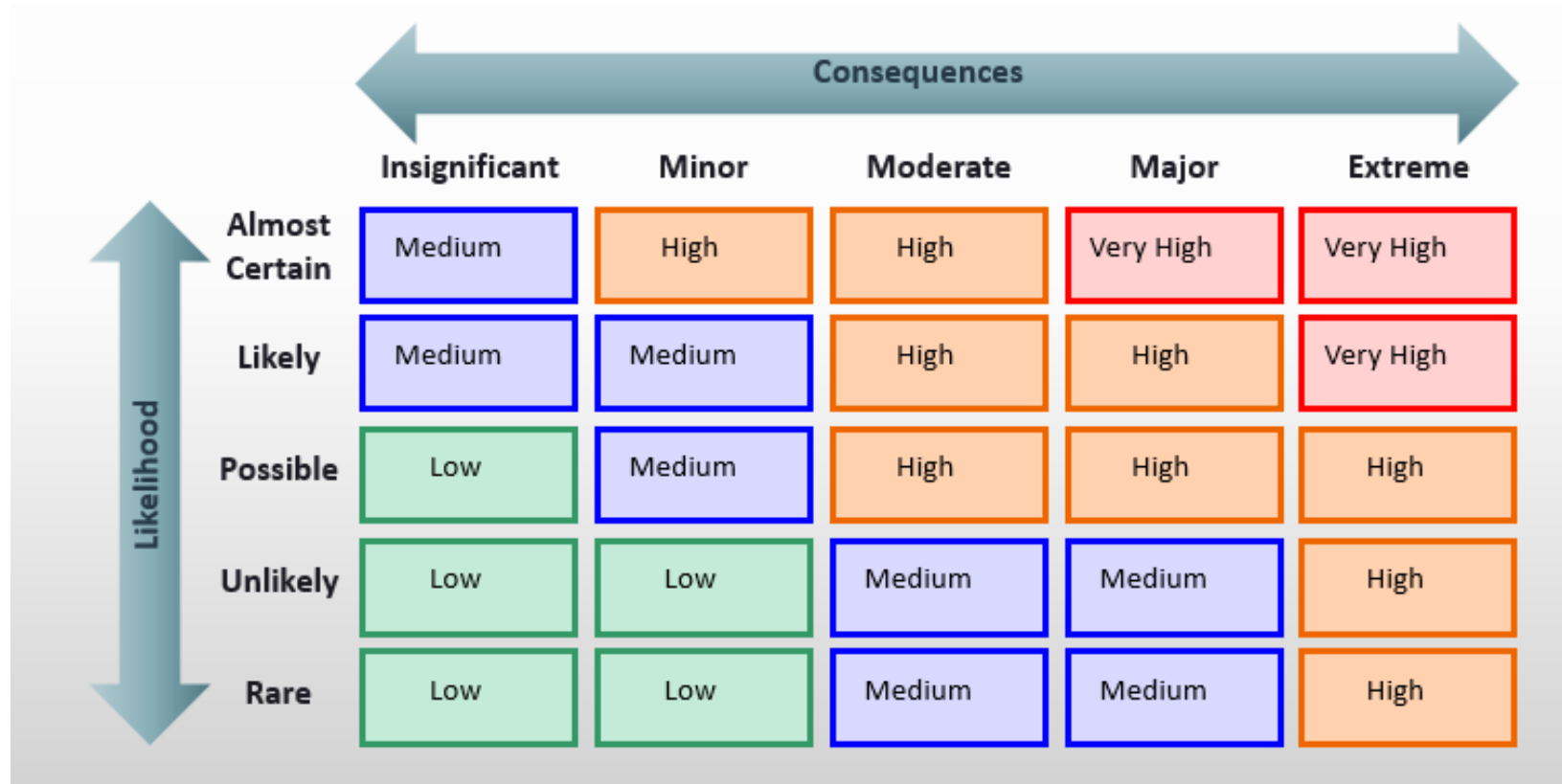
Consequence	Result
Extreme	An event leading to <b>massive or irreparable</b> damage or disruption
Major	An event leading to <b>critical</b> damage or disruption
Moderate	An event leading to <b>serious</b> damage or disruption
Minor	An event leading to <b>some</b> degree of damage or disruption
Insignificant	An event leading to <b>limited</b> damage or disruption

	Consequences				
Likelihood	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
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)

Level of risk	Result
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Low	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.



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





## ANNEX 3: BUDGETS and COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

See Excel sheet attached.

## ANNEX 4: MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

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

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

#### Key recommendations:

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

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



Fiji Women's Rights Movement	Nalini Singh Executive Director	Civil Society Organisation	26 June 2019
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### Consultation 2: Interagency meeting with UNFPA, UNDP and UN Women, 21st and 26th June

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

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

### Consultation 3: Multi-stakeholder meeting

4 July 2019

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

### Consultation 4: Virtual Dialogue

10 July 2019

#### Key recommendations

Secretariat recommendations:

- Positive feedback about GRB and requested a stronger link between GRB and EVAW
- Reduced focus on convening, research and capacity building



- Work in close consultation with Pacific Regional Organisations such as PIFS and SPC
- Increase focus on prevention
- Positive to see a focus on administrative data
- Allowed one extra week to submit the RPD.

**Consultation 5: CSO Review**

**15 July 2019**

**Consultation 6: Version 1 Regional Programme Document Review**

**5 September 2019**

## ANNEX 5: COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY PLAN

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

### **Objectives:**

#### **General communication objectives:**

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

#### **Key audience:**

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

#### **Specific objectives for key audiences:**

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

### **Communication activities:**

#### **Main activities that will take place during the communication plan duration**

1. *Virtual launch of the initiative, with visibility of the European Union and the UN.* It will include a press release, social media strategy and dissemination documents with key messages (see below). This high impact and strategic event will be the opportunity to present the regional partnership of the Spotlight Initiative. The communication strategy for the event will take into consideration the need to cover the entire region and have a high impact on networks and media, in line with the activities below.
2. *Elaboration of a strategy for the dissemination of key events, for which the following editorial products will be prepared including where possible and applicable with complementarity and supplementing joint activities between the Spotlight Initiative and those of the PIFS Non State Actors Programme and the Pacific Partnership to EVAWG.*
  - formal notes on key report releases / publications
  - News of events
  - Good practices news
  - News of networking initiatives

- News from key people (champions of the Spotlight Initiative)
3. *Strategy for the creation of the visual image of Spotlight Regional:* Based on the communication guide of the global Spotlight Initiative and lessons learnt from PIFS Non State Actors Programme and the Pacific Partnership to EVAWG, and with the aim of having coherence in information and communication, an image proposal for Spotlight that uses the logo and communication formats in social networks - and other formats or existing guides - in the design of printed and electronic products, notices in social networks, images for meeting activities, consultation meetings, etc., adapted to the Regional Programme.
  4. *Differentiated strategy for key actors:* To ensure the arrival of key strategy audiences, a work plan will be developed that includes a differentiated strategy for the most relevant audiences: decision makers in regional institutions; parliament; academia; social and women's organizations and organizations representing marginalized groups: women with disabilities, young women, LGBTQI, general public including men, women, girls and boys. For each segment, key messages linked to the products and results of the programme will be developed. The most relevant means of communication and social networks will be defined, and a calendar of activities linked to the implementation of Spotlight and the production of specific products. This will be informed further with the communication and visibility strategies, especially output 3 of this programme on how it works in complementarity to the already existing actors (including non-state) under the PIFS Non State Actors Programme and the Pacific Partnership for EVAWG Programme.
  5. *Communication platforms:* In order to concentrate all the information of the Spotlight Regional Programme, a web page / platform for Spotlight will be created in the region, where information and news, activities and events will be grouped along with knowledge products generated during the proposal, virtual courses, tools, good practices etc. The platform will be managed in conjunction with existing institutions and programmes that are operating similar information platforms on EVAWG in order to ensure its continuity once the project ends. The initiative will prefer the creation of electronic documents that are easy to access, disseminate at a lower monetary cost and are more sustainable for the environment. Where possible the programme will also carry out joint communication activities with the two other programmes mentioned under 2, 3 and 4 above.

Resources:

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## **Resources**

### **Human Resources**

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

### **Financial resources**

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

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-3)

SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME: PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME

Outcome	Output	Outcome/Output Description	TIME FRAME			PLANNED BUDGET					Recipient UN organization	Implementing Partners (only with transfer of funds) (clearly label Gov't and Civil Society)	
			Y1	Y2	Y3	PHASE I (Year 1-2)			PHASE II (Year 3)	TOTAL			
						Spotlight Phase I USD	Agency Contributions (CORE only) Phase I USD	Total Funded Cost Phase I USD	ESTIMATED UNFUNDED GAP, USD (Year 3) Spotlight EU funding, donors and Agency contributions	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, USD (year 1-3)			
A. PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS													
1	OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans												
1	1.1	Output 1.1 National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations	x	x	x	298,500	-	298,500	89,550	388,050	UN WOMEN	SPC	
	Sub-total Outcome 1:					298,500	-	298,500	89,550	388,050			
2	OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors												
2	2.1	Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including DV/IPV, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors	x	x	x	534,254	-	534,254	160,276	694,530	UNWOMEN	PIFS	
	2.3	Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including DV/IPV	x	x	x	87,500	-	87,500	26,250	113,750	UNWOMEN/IOM	PIFS/CSOS	
Sub-total Outcome 2:					621,754	-	621,754	186,526	808,280				
3	OUTCOME 3: Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices												
3	3.1	Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings	x	x	x	648,300	26,500	674,800	202,440	877,240	UNICEF	PCC	
	3.2	Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and	x	x	x	350,000	-	350,000	105,000	455,000	UNFPA	OTHER	
3	3.3	Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights	x	x	x	114,500	-	114,500	34,350	148,850	UNWOMEN	OTHER	
Sub-total Outcome 3:					1,112,800	26,500	1,139,300	341,790	1,481,090				
5	OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes												
5	5.1	Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes	x	x	x	531,100	-	531,100	159,330	690,430	UNFPA	SPC	
	5.2	Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including DV/IPV, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making	x	x	x	182,000	-	182,000	54,600	236,600	UNFPA	SPC/PDF	
Sub-total Outcome 5:					713,100	-	713,100	213,930	927,030				
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												
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 at sub-national, national, regional and global levels	x	x		491,000	-	491,000		491,000			
	6.2	Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including DV/IPV, and GEWE more broadly	x	x		1,355,000	-	1,355,000		1,355,000			
6	6.3	Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV	x	x		306,529	-	306,529		306,529			
Sub-total Outcome 6:					2,152,529	-	2,152,529	-	2,152,529				
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS					4,898,683	26,500	4,925,183	831,796	5,756,979				
B. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (Project Office Costs)													
UNDP													
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	27,466	27,133	54,599	27,299	81,898	UNDP	N/A	
UN Women													
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	649,156	183,126	832,282	268,934	1,101,216	UN WOMEN	N/A	
UNFPA													
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	34,747	139,012	173,759	86,880	260,639	UNFPA	N/A	
UNICEF													
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	32,000	73,500	105,500	52,750	158,250	UNICEF	N/A	
IOM													
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	28,144	-	28,144	14,072	42,216	IOM	N/A	
RCO													
N/A	N/A	RCO	x	x		423,012	139,529	562,542	-	562,542		N/A	
DIRECT COST													
N/A	N/A	Direct Cost	x	x		158,556	9,840	168,396	-	168,396		N/A	
EVALUATION													
N/A	N/A	Evaluation	x	x		132,296	-	132,296	-	132,296	UN WOMEN	N/A	
COMMUNICATIONS													
N/A	N/A	Communications	x	x		174,009	159,462	333,471	-	333,471		N/A	
PREFUNDING													
N/A	N/A	Pre-funding	x	x		56,726	-	56,726	-	56,726	UNDP	N/A	
TOTAL PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS					1,716,112	731,602	2,447,714	449,935	2,507,452				
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS*					6,614,795	758,102	7,372,897	1,281,731	8,264,431				
Total Indirect Support Cost (7%)*					463,036		463,036		463,036				
TOTAL COSTS					7,077,830	758,102	7,835,933	1,281,731	8,727,467				

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



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

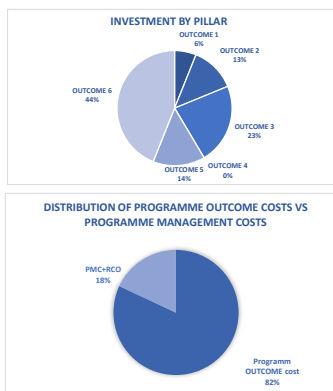
SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME: PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNFPA		UN WOMEN		UNICEF		IOM		TOTAL USD		TOTAL % by UNDG category
	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	
1. Staff and other personnel	573,992	27,133	-	135,576	686,850	449,421	32,000	35,500	37,504	9,840	1,330,346	657,470	20%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	-	-	36,919	1,200	-	-	45,000	-	81,919	1,200	1%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	6,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	6,000	3,000	0%
4. Contractual services	85,593	-	34,747	-	879,725	5,000	220,000	-	50,000	-	1,270,065	5,000	19%
5.Travel	34,800	-	-	-	244,454	-	-	18,000	9,600	-	288,854	18,000	4%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	37,500	-	1,033,100	-	2,110,500	-	378,500	26,500	30,000	-	3,589,600	26,500	54%
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	7,633	-	-	3,436	34,378	23,496	-	20,000	6,000	-	48,011	46,932	1%
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>739,517</b>	<b>27,133</b>	<b>1,067,847</b>	<b>139,012</b>	<b>3,998,826</b>	<b>482,117</b>	<b>630,500</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>178,104</b>	<b>9,840</b>	<b>6,614,795</b>	<b>758,102</b>	<b>93%</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	51,766	-	74,749	-	279,918	-	44,135	-	12,467	-	463,036	-	7%
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>791,284</b>	<b>27,133</b>	<b>1,142,597</b>	<b>139,012</b>	<b>4,278,744</b>	<b>482,117</b>	<b>674,635</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>190,571</b>	<b>9,840</b>	<b>7,077,830</b>	<b>758,102</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### SUMMARY BY OUTCOME

OUTCOME/PILLAR	UNDP Spotlight (USD)	UNFPA Spotlight (USD)	UN Women Spotlight (USD)	UNICEF Spotlight (USD)	IOM Spotlight (USD)	TOTAL USD Spotlight (USD)
OUTCOME 1	-	-	298,500	-	-	298,500
OUTCOME 2	87,500	-	479,454	-	54,800	621,754
OUTCOME 3	-	320,000	114,500	598,500	79,800	1,112,800
OUTCOME 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTCOME 5	-	713,100	-	-	-	713,100
OUTCOME 6	-	-	2,152,529	-	-	2,152,529
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS</b>	<b>87,500</b>	<b>1,033,100</b>	<b>3,044,983</b>	<b>598,500</b>	<b>134,600</b>	<b>4,899,683</b>
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	27,466	34,747	649,156	32,000	28,144	771,512
PMO (without COMMs)	363,214	-	59,798	-	-	423,012
DIRECT COSTS	85,796	-	57,400	-	-	155,556
EVALUATION and COMMs	118,816	-	187,489	-	-	306,305
PREFUNDING	56,726	-	-	-	-	56,726
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>739,517</b>	<b>1,067,847</b>	<b>3,998,826</b>	<b>630,500</b>	<b>178,104</b>	<b>6,614,795</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	51,766	74,749	279,918	44,135	12,467	463,036
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>791,284</b>	<b>1,142,597</b>	<b>4,278,744</b>	<b>674,635</b>	<b>190,571</b>	<b>7,077,830</b>

Program OUTCOME cost	5,420,270
PMO+RCO	1,194,525
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,614,795</b>



#### REGIONAL COMPONENT: BUDGET by UNDG Categories

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNFPA		UN WOMEN		UNICEF		IOM		TOTAL USD		TOTAL % by UNDG category
	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	
1. Staff and other personnel	573,992	27,133	-	135,576	212,216	150,430	-	35,500	-	-	786,207	348,639	12%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	0%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	0%
4. Contractual services	55,593	-	34,747	-	137,002	5,000	90,000	-	-	-	317,342	5,000	5%
5.Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	-	594,600	-	415,500	-	180,000	-	-	-	1,190,100	-	18%
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	7,633	-	-	3,436	-	17,496	-	-	-	-	7,633	20,932	0%
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>637,217</b>	<b>27,133</b>	<b>629,347</b>	<b>139,012</b>	<b>764,718</b>	<b>177,126</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>35,500</b>	-	-	<b>2,301,282</b>	<b>378,771</b>	<b>33%</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	44,605	-	44,054	-	53,530	-	18,900	-	-	-	161,090	-	2%
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>681,823</b>	<b>27,133</b>	<b>673,402</b>	<b>139,012</b>	<b>818,248</b>	<b>177,126</b>	<b>288,900</b>	<b>35,500</b>	-	-	<b>2,462,372</b>	<b>378,771</b>	<b>35%</b>

#### REGIONAL COMPONENT: SUMMARY BY OUTCOME

OUTCOME/PILLAR	UNDP Spotlight (USD)	UNFPA Spotlight (USD)	UN Women Spotlight (USD)	UNICEF Spotlight (USD)	IOM Spotlight (USD)	TOTAL USD Spotlight (USD)
OUTCOME 1	-	-	151,500	-	-	151,500
OUTCOME 2	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000
OUTCOME 3	-	110,000	114,500	270,000	-	494,500
OUTCOME 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTCOME 5	-	484,600	-	-	-	484,600
OUTCOME 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>594,600</b>	<b>418,000</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,282,600</b>
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	637,217	34,747	346,718	-	-	1,018,682
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>637,217</b>	<b>629,347</b>	<b>764,718</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,301,282</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	44,605	44,054	53,530	18,900	-	161,090
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>681,823</b>	<b>673,402</b>	<b>818,248</b>	<b>288,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,462,372</b>

#### MULTI-COUNTRY COMPONENT: BUDGET by UNDG Categories

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNFPA		UN WOMEN		UNICEF		IOM		TOTAL USD		TOTAL % by UNDG category
	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	
1. Staff and other personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	37,504	9,840	69,504	9,840	1%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	45,000	-	1%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4. Contractual services	30,000	-	-	-	180,000	-	130,000	-	50,000	-	390,000	-	6%
5.Travel	34,800	-	-	-	54,454	-	-	18,000	9,600	-	98,854	18,000	1%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	37,500	-	438,500	-	240,000	-	198,500	26,500	30,000	-	944,500	26,500	14%
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	20,000	6,000	-	-	6,000	26,000	0%
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>102,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>438,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>474,454</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>360,500</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>178,104</b>	<b>9,840</b>	<b>1,553,858</b>	<b>80,340</b>	<b>22%</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	7,161	-	30,695	-	33,212	-	25,235	-	12,467	-	108,770	-	2%
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>109,461</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>469,195</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>507,666</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>385,735</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>190,571</b>	<b>9,840</b>	<b>1,662,628</b>	<b>80,340</b>	<b>23%</b>

#### MULTI-COUNTRY COMPONENT: SUMMARY BY OUTCOME

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

TABLE C - BUDGET BY OUTCOME

## SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME: PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME

Outcome	Activity	Budget Lines	RUNO (drop down menu)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Agencies Contributions Phase I (USD)	Regional or Multi-country Programme (drop down menu)	Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality (select from drop down menu)
A. PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS														
OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans														
Output 1.1 National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations														
Activity 1.1.1: Support to SPC, Regional Working Group on FPA Implementation														
1	1.1	1.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$121,000	1 lumpsum	6	121,000	121,000		Regional	Grants to intergovernmental institutions to support regional working group on FPA implementation	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 1.1.1:									121,000	121,000	0			
Activity 1.1.2: Support to ILO on DV workplace policies														
1	1.1	1.1.2	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$2,500	1 lumpsum	4	2,500	2,500		Regional	Technical support on DV workplace policies	Other
Sub-Total Activity 1.1.2:									2,500	2,500	0			
Activity 1.1.3 FPA implementation, Sols, Fiji, RMI- Costing exercises														
1	1.1	1.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$50,000	1 Lump sum	6	50,000	50,000		Multi-country	Support to Government officials to participate in country level training	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
1	1.1	1.1.3	Travel	UNWOMEN	7.0	\$2,500	2 lumpsum	5	35,000	35,000		Multi-country	Technical assistance missions to RMI, SOI, including Fiji	Other
1	1.1	1.1.3	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$60,000	1 lumpsum	4	60,000	60,000		Multi-country	Consultancy to support and pilot costing exercise in one country	Payment to an Individual Consultant
1	1.1	1.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$30,000	1 Lump Sum	6	30,000	30,000		Regional	Grants to CSOs to support lobbying on FPA	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 1.1.3:									175,000	175,000	0			
Sub-Total Output 1.1:									298,500	298,500	0			
Sub-Total OUTCOME 1:									298,500	298,500	0			
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors														
Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including DV/IPV, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors														
Activity 2.1.1: Support to PIFS gender budgeting coalition and advocacy														
2	2.1	2.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$50,000	1 lumpsum	6	50,000	50,000		Regional	Y1 Regional convening government	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2	2.1	2.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$50,000	1 Lump sum	6	50,000	50,000		Multi-country	Y2 regional convening government	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.1:									100,000	100,000	0			
Activity 2.1.2: Technical support to PIFS GRB cost of Violence														
2	2.1	2.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$50,000	1 lumpsum	6	50,000	50,000		Regional	Technical support to GRB cost of violence	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.2:									50,000	50,000	0			
Activity 2.1.3: North Pacific (RMI) support to referral pathways; and sub-regional/multi-country learning exchanges														
2	2.1	2.1.3	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$50,000	1 lumpsum	4	50,000	50,000		Multi-country	PNCC or KCWSC to support WUTMI	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2	2.1	2.1.3	Contractual Services	IOM	1.0	\$50,000	1 Lumpsum	4	50,000	50,000		Multi-country	Capacity building of NGOs, women's groups, informal education	Payment to an Individual Consultant
2	2.1	2.1.3	Travel	IOM	1.0	\$200	24 Months	5	4,800	4,800		Multi-country	MONITORING travel field visits	Other
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.3:									104,800	104,800	0			
Activity 2.1.4: Support multi-country costing of violence GRB in Sols, Fiji, RMI														
2	2.1	2.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$30,000	1 Lump Sum	6	30,000	30,000		Multi-country	Contribution toward the cost of a consultant for costing of violence data for Fiji, RMI and Sols	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
2	2.1	2.1.4	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$20,000	1 Lump Sum	4	20,000	20,000		Multi-country	Contribution toward travel cost of consultant.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
2	2.1	2.1.4	Travel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$2,500	8 Lump Sum	5	19,454	19,454		Multi-country	Travel monitoring costs for programme staff.	Other
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.4:									69,454	69,454	0			
Activity 2.1.5: Support for CSOs advocacy on the need for GRB and participating in PIFS regional convenings on GRB														
2	2.1	2.1.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$50,000	1 lumpsum	6	50,000	50,000		Regional	Grants to Regional CSOs to support gender budgeting and participation in regional convening	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2	2.1	2.1.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$35,000	1 lumpsum	6	35,000	35,000		Multi-country	RMI: Strengthen existing approaches to of CSOs such as the PIFS NSA programme to monitor gender equality budget commitments	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2	2.1	2.1.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$30,000	1 Lump Sum	6	30,000	30,000		Multi-country	Solomons: Strengthen existing approaches to of CSOs such as the PIFS NSA programme to monitor gender equality budget commitments	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2	2.1	2.1.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$25,000	1 Lump Sum	6	25,000	25,000		Multi-country	Fiji: Strengthen existing approaches to of CSOs such as the PIFS NSA programme to monitor gender equality budget commitments	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2	2.1	2.1.5	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$20,000	1 Lump Sum	6	20,000	20,000		Multi-country	Grants to CSOs to support travel and participate in PIFS meetings and regional forums	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
2	2.1	2.1.5	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$50,000	1 Lump Sum	4	50,000	50,000		Multi-country	Consultant TA for capacity building on GRB	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.5:									210,000	210,000	0			
Sub-Total Output 2.1:									534,254	534,254	0			
Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including DV/IPV														
Activity 2.3.1: Conduct budget analysis from a gender perspective for MPs in Fiji and Solomon Islands														
2	2.3	2.3.1	Contractual Services	UNDP	4.0	\$2,500	1 Lump sum	4	10,000	10,000		Multi-country	Consultant to support budget analysis training	Payment to an Individual Consultant
2	2.3	2.3.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	3.0	\$12,500	1 Lump sum	6	37,500	37,500		Multi-country	Funding for training of officials in RMI, Solomon Islands and Fiji - in-country workshops.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 2.3.1:									47,500	47,500	0			
Activity 2.3.2 Support to Parliamentary committees to effectively mainstream gender through the oversight and legislative role (i.e., accountability role and review of existing legislation and the implementation of legislation and international treaties and conventions).														
2	2.3	2.3.2	Contractual Services	UNDP	2.0	\$10,000	1 Lump sum	4	20,000	20,000		Multi-country	Consultant TA for Parliamentary training in SI, RMI and Fiji	Payment to an Individual Consultant
2	2.3	2.3.2	Travel	UNDP	2.0	\$10,000	1 Lump sum	5	20,000	20,000		Multi-country	Activity travel for UN staff and consultants	Other
Sub-Total Activity 2.3.2:									40,000	40,000	0			
Sub-Total Output 2.3:									87,500	87,500	0			
Sub-Total OUTCOME 2:									621,754	621,754	0			
OUTCOME 3: Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices														
Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings														
Activity 3.1.1: Engagement of Faith-Based Organisations in community dialogue to promote gender-equitable, child-friendly and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially within the family at the regional level, in Fiji, RMI and Solomon Islands.														
3	3.1	3.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNICEF	1.0	\$110,000	1 Lump Sum	6	110,000	110,000		Regional	Capacity building of PCC. Testing and reproduction of materials. Training of master trainers. Monitoring of activities in-country. Training of trainers.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.1	3.1.1	Contractual Services	UNICEF	1.0	\$500	120 Day	4	60,000	60,000		Regional	Technical assistance for the development of materials for the various Church target groups: priests/pastors; women; men; youth; children and adolescents. Training of trainers.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
3	3.1	3.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNICEF	1.0	\$135,000	1 Lump sum	6	135,000	108,500	26,500	Multi-country	Training of national trainers. Reproduction of materials. Monitoring of activities.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.1	3.1.1	Contractual Services	UNICEF	1.0	\$500	70 Day	4	35,000	35,000		Multi-country	Technical assistance for the development of materials for priests/pastors and child safeguarding policy for churches. Training of trainers.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
3	3.1	3.1.1	Contractual Services	UNICEF	1.0	\$500	130 Day	4	65,000	65,000		Multi-country	Technical assistance for the development of materials for the various Church target groups: women; men; youth; children and adolescents. Training of trainers.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 3.1.1:									405,000	378,500	26,500			
Activity 3.1.2: Engagement of adolescents to promote gender-equitable, respectful and violence-free norms, attitudes and behaviours, especially through social media (regional and multi-country).														
3	3.1	3.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNICEF	1.0	\$70,000	1 Lump Sum	6	70,000	70,000		Regional	Development and implementation of social media information and interactive activities. Development and production of Pacific cyber-safety materials. Training of master trainers on the use of materials. Monitoring. Training of trainers.	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.1	3.1.2	Contractual Services	UNICEF	1.0	\$500	60 Day	4	30,000	30,000		Regional	Technical assistance for the development of materials and training of trainers.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
3	3.1	3.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNICEF	3.0	\$30,000	1 Lump sum	6	90,000	90,000		Multi-country	Implementation of U-report survey and social media information and activities. Production of materials on cyber safety to be included in existing programmes. Training of trainers on use of materials. Monitoring.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.1	3.1.2	Contractual Services	UNICEF	1.0	\$500	60 day	4	30,000	30,000		Multi-country	Technical assistance for the adaptation of materials to Fiji, RMI and Solomon Islands. Training of national trainers and monitoring.	Payment to an Individual Consultant
3	3.1	3.1.2	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	IOM	1.0	\$45,000	1 Lum sum	2	45,000	45,000		Multi-country	Discuss, design and deliver agreed supplies and materials to Ministry and Schools in RMI, Solomons and Fiji	Other
3	3.1	3.1.2	Travel	IOM	1.0	\$200	24 Months	5	4,800	4,800		Multi-country	MONITORING travel field visits	Other
Sub-Total Activity 3.1.2:									269,800	269,800	0			
Sub-Total Output 3.1:									624,800	648,300	75,500			

Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities															
Activity 3.2.1: CSE/ Lifeskills learning events UNFPA (including for multi-country initiatives on the same with focus in Fiji, RMI and Sols)															
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$30,000	1	Lump sum	6	30,000	30,000		Regional	Regional roll-out of global out-of-school CSE guidelines	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$25,000	1	Lump sum	6	25,000	25,000		Regional	Technical consultation meeting on CSE	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$35,000	1	Lump sum	6	35,000	35,000		Multi-country	RMI FLE situation analysis (SOK 2020); Implementation of FLE SiSan action plan (SOK 2021)	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$35,000	1	Lump sum	6	35,000	35,000		Multi-country	Fiji in service trainings of FLE teachers (SOK per year for both 2020 and 2021)	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$35,000	1	Lump sum	6	35,000	35,000		Multi-country	SO: in service trainings of FLE teachers (SOK per year for both 2020 and 2021)	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$55,000	1	Lump sum	6	55,000	55,000		Regional	Grants to CSOs to attend consultation meeting on CSE - IPPF	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$105,000	1	Lump Sum	6	105,000	105,000		Multi-country	Grants to CSOs to attend FLE training - IPPF	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.1:										320,000	320,000	0			
Activity 3.2.2 SRH sharing space for young women in Marshall Islands															
3	3.2	3.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	IOM	1.0	\$30,000	1	Lump sum	6	30,000	30,000		Multi-country	Grants to women CSO/ cookbook confidential model	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.1:										30,000	30,000	0			
Sub-Total Output 3.2:										350,000	350,000	0			
Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights															
Activity 3.3.1: Regional learning exchanges as part of the Pacific Regional What Works/Prevention Hub programme developed under the Pacific Partnership.															
3	3.3	3.3.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$28,625	2	Lump Sum	6	57,250	57,250		Regional	Annual regional learning events with Spotlight, Pacific Partnership and global partners	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
3	3.3	3.3.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$28,625	2	Lump Sum	6	57,250	57,250		Regional	Grants to NGOs to attend learning events	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.3.1:										114,500	114,500	0			
Sub-Total Output 3.3:										114,500	114,500	0			
Sub-Total Outcome 3:										1,139,300	1,112,800	26,500			
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes															
Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes															
Activity 5.1.1: In-country, sub regional and regional learning events, training workshops to design, modify and update multi sectoral administrative data systems															
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$66,800	1	Lump sum	6	66,800	66,800		Regional	1 regional learning events to collate current practices upon which to base standardised systems and approaches	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Transfers and Grant to Counterparts															
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$35,000	1	Lump sum	6	35,000	35,000		Multi-country	In country trainings (RMI) and mission to Solomon Is and Fiji (to assess current systems) to support design of administrative data systems	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$66,800	1	Lump Sum	6	66,800	66,800		Regional	Grants to CSOs to attend regional training	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.1:										168,600	168,600	0			
Activity 5.1.2: Develop and roll out training tools for DV/IPV and 'do no harm' for other development sectors (e.g. Climate change, productive and private sectors)															
5	5.1	5.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$40,000	1	Lump sum	6	40,000	40,000		Regional	1 regional learning event to collate current practices upon which to base standardised systems and approaches	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$23,150	1	Lump sum	6	23,150	23,150		Multi-country	Training for other sectors in RMI, Fiji and SOI on data systems and "do no harm" approaches (including in disasters)	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$14,850	1	Lump sum	6	14,850	14,850		Regional	Grants to CSOs to attend learning event	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.2:										78,000	78,000	0			
Activity 5.1.3: Develop standardised training tools to support multi sectoral administrative data collection, including on information sharing protocol															
5	5.1	5.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$30,000	1	Lump sum	6	30,000	30,000		Regional	Regional Workshop to support standardised ISP for adaptation in country	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		Multi-country	Missions in RMI to support adaptation (SOI and Fiji technical assistance only)	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$14,850	1	Lump sum	6	14,850	14,850		Regional	Grants to CSOs to attend ISP adaptation training	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.3:										69,850	69,850	0			
Activity 5.1.4: Develop and roll out standardised training tools to support safe and ethical prevalence data collection															
5	5.1	5.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$20,000	1	Lump sum	6	20,000	20,000		Regional	1 regional workshop to support collation of training tools	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$50,000	1	Lump sum	6	50,000	50,000		Multi-country	remote technical hub and provision of training in RMI	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$43,000	1	Lump sum	6	43,000	43,000		Regional	Supporting Pacific Disability Forum and associated Disabled People's Organisations to advocate to National Statistic's	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
5	5.1	5.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$41,650	1	Lump sum	6	41,650	41,650		Multi-country	In country support for RMI, SOI and Fiji	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.1	5.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$60,000	1	Lump sum	6	60,000	60,000		Regional	Grants to CSOs to attend regional and in-country training workshops	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.4:										214,650	214,650	0			
Sub-Total Output 5.1										531,100	531,100	0			
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including DV/IPV, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making															
Activity 5.2.1: Standards for DV/IPV frameworks: collection and compilation of data, statistics and information (prevalence and administrative data sources)															
5	5.2	5.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$12,150	1	Lump sum	6	12,150	12,150		Regional	1 regional workshop	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$17,850	1	Lump sum	6	17,850	17,850		Multi-country	Remote country support (RMI, SOI and Fiji)	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$12,000	1	Lump sum	6	12,000	12,000		Regional	Grants to CSOs to attend regional workshop	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.1:										42,000	42,000	0			
Activity 5.2.2: In-country, sub-regional and regional learning events, training workshops to support reporting and dissemination of administrative and prevalence data															
5	5.2	5.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$12,150	1	Lump sum	6	12,150	12,150		Regional	1 regional workshop	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
5	5.2	5.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$17,850	1	Lump sum	6	17,850	17,850		Multi-country	RMI mission to support in country	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$12,000	1	Lump sum	6	12,000	12,000		Regional	Grants to CSOs to attend regional workshop	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.2:										42,000	42,000	0			
Activity 5.2.3: Funding to crisis centres in target countries to provide support plans and psycho-social supervision of enumerators															
5	5.2	5.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$80,000	1	Lump sum	6	80,000	80,000		Regional	Regional support for any countries undertaking VAWG prevalence survey	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
5	5.2	5.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1.0	\$18,000	1	Lump sum	6	18,000	18,000		Multi-country	in country support for RMI, Fiji and SOI	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.3:										98,000	98,000	0			
Sub-Total Output 5.2										182,000	182,000	0			
Sub-Total Outcome 5:										713,100	713,100	0			
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG															
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels															
Activity 6.1.1: Support to Civil Society participation and engagement in Pacific regional policy dialogues															
6	6.1	6.1.1	Travel	UNWOMEN	14.0	\$7,143	1	lumpsum	5	100,000	100,000			Support to the women's network to engage on regional and	Other
6	6.1	6.1.1	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	4.0	\$17,500	1	lumpsum	4	70,000	70,000			Workshop costs including cost of venue and catering.	Other
Sub-Total Activity 6.1.1:										170,000	170,000	0			
Activity 6.1.2: Support to civil society participation in regional CSO networking and advocacy															
6	6.1	6.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	28.6	\$3,500	1	lumpsum	6	100,000	100,000			Support to the Pacific Feminist Forum Secretariat - towards	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
6	6.1	6.1.2	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	4.0	\$18,750	1	lumpsum	4	75,000	75,000			Workshop costs, including cost of venue and catering.	Other
Sub-Total Activity 6.1.2:										175,000	175,000	0			
Activity 6.1.3: Support to civil society participation in regional CSO networking and advocacy															
6	6.1	6.1.3	Travel	UNWOMEN	14.3	\$3,500	1	lumpsum	5	50,000	50,000			Costs to facilitate the participation of CSOs in regional and	Other
6	6.1	6.1.3	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	5.0	\$19,200	1	lumpsum	4	96,000	96,000			Workshop costs, including cost of venue and catering.	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.1.3:										146,000	146,000	0			
Sub-Total Output 6.1:										491,000	491,000	0			
Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including DV/IPV, and GEWE more broadly															
Activity 6.2.1: Support to national advocacy on the response to EFAVWG and GEWE – national activity support to advocacy. Improved use of national accountability and influence.															
6	6.2	6.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$300,000	1	lumpsum	6	300,000	300,000			Sub-granting to CSOs through regional / intergovernmental	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
6	6.2	6.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$165,000	1	lumpsum	6	165,000	165,000			Costs to bring together CSOs to participate in national	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
6	6.2	6.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	7.0	\$10,000	1	lumpsum	6	70,000	70,000			Monitoring and travel costs, including the Rights,	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
6	6.2	6.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	5.0	\$26,000	1	lumpsum	6	130,000	130,000			Support to grantees to strengthen national actions, in	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
6	6.2	6.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$3,333	30	months	6	100,000	100,000			Management costs for grantmaking partner. This includes	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
6	6.2	6.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$100,000	1	lumpsum	6	100,000	100,000			Rapid support for CSOs to meet immediate institutional	Payment/Transfer to a CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.2.1:										865,000	865,000	0			
Activity 6.2.2 – Support to national, sub-regional and regional CSO capacity building in advocacy															
6	6.2	6.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$250,000	1	lumpsum	6	250,000	250,000			Sub-granting to CSOs through Regional Intergovernmental	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
6	6.2	6.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	5.0	\$10,000	1	lumpsum	6	50,000	50,000			Monitoring and travel costs, including the Rights,	Transfer to Government/Regional Body
6	6.2	6.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$3,000	30	months	6	90,000	90,000			Management costs for grantmaking partner. This includes	Transfer to Government/Regional Body

Sub-Total Activity 6.2.2:						390,000		390,000		0					
Activity 6.2.3: Support to national and regional CSO organisations to improve their ability to influence policy at the national and regional level – improved use of regional accountability and influence.															
6	6.2	6.2.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	5.0	\$20,000	1	lumpsum	6	100,000	100,000	0		Support for CSOs to develop and implement advocacy	Transfer to Government/Regional
Sub-Total Activity 6.2.3:						100,000		100,000		0					
Sub-Total Output 6.2:						1,355,000		1,355,000		0					
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV															
Activity 6.3.1: Support to CSO partners to participate in regional and sub-regional CSO training opportunities including program design, implementation and monitoring VAWG including DV/IPV – building capacity to advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG.															
6	6.3	6.3.1	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	14.7	\$3,400	1	lumpsum	4	50,000	50,000	0		Costs for bringing together stakeholders for capacity	Other
Sub-Total Activity 6.3.1:						50,000		50,000		0					
Activity 6.3.2: Knowledge produces to support CSO advocacy and work on ending VAWG – support to digital movement building and digital safety															
6	6.3	6.3.2	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	4.0	\$15,000	1	lumpsum	4	60,000	60,000	0		Consultancy to support digital movement building in the	Payment to a Consultancy
6	6.3	6.3.2	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$60,000	1	lumpsum	4	60,000	60,000	0		Workshop and training costs for digital regional movement	Other
6	6.3	6.3.2	Travel	UNWOMEN	10.0	\$4,000	1	lumpsum	5	40,000	40,000	0		Travel costs for Consultant	Payment to an Individual
6	6.3	6.3.2	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$96,529	1	lumpsum	4	96,529	96,529	0		Procurement of IT equipment for COS as part of digital	Other
Sub-Total Activity 6.3.2:						256,529		256,529		0					
Sub -Total Output 6.3:						306,529		306,529		0					
Sub-Total Outcome 6:						2,152,529		2,152,529		0					
Total PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS:						4,925,183		4,898,683		26,500					
B. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (Project Office cost) Cost for all outcomes combined. Should not exceed 18% of total Programme Outcome Costs															
UNDP															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.09	\$83,269	2	years	1	14,988	0	14,988	Regional	9% of procurement/IRMU/Finance support @ NOB level	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.05	\$242,913	2	years	1	24,291	12,146	12,145	Regional	5% of one P4 Parliament Specialist	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.05	\$103,189	2	years	1	10,319	10,319		Regional	5% of one NOC Parliament Specialist	
N/A	C	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	1.0	\$59,408	2	Years	1	118,816	118,816		Regional	Based in RCO: Communications UNV serving all RUNOs and Regional, Multi-Country and Vanuatu	
N/A	DC	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	1.0	\$34,748	2	Years	1	69,496	69,496		Regional	DIRECT COST: Based in RCO: M&E Officer (TA - NOB) serving all RUNOs and Regional, Multi-Country and Vanuatu	
N/A	DC	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.0	\$1,500	1	Lump Sum	7	1,500	1,500		Regional	DIRECT COST - RCO equipment for staff	
N/A	RCO	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	1.0	\$181,607	2	Years	1	363,214	363,214		Regional	Based in RCO: Spotlight Coordinator (TA - P4) serving all RUNOs and Regional, Multi-Country and Vanuatu	
N/A	P	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.0	\$55,593	1	Lump Sum	4	55,593	55,593		Regional	PRE-FINANCING Consultants: CPD design support (RCO)	
N/A	DC	N/A	Travel	UNDP	1.0	\$3,700	4	Lump Sum	5	14,800	14,800		Multi-country	DIRECT COST: Monitoring Travel RCO staffs	
N/A	P	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.0	\$1,133	1	Lump Sum	7	1,133	1,133		Regional	PRE-FINANCING Venue Hire - Regional Consultations	
N/A	P	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.0	\$5,000	1	Lump Sum	7	5,000	5,000		Regional	COMMUNICATIONS: IEC & events	
Sub-Total UNDP						679,150		652,017		27,133					
UN WOMEN															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	0.7	\$151,583	2	years	1	212,216	212,216		Regional	70% REGIONAL P3 Technical Coherence Specialist	
N/A	DC	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$28,700	2	Years	4	57,400	57,400		Regional	DIRECT COST: 100% SBA / Service Contract (Finance)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furnitures	UNWOMEN	2.0	\$1,500	1	lumpsum	3	3,000	0	3,000	Regional	Equipment for 2 project personnel	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$729	24	months	7	17,496	0	17,496	Regional	Office rent and utilities for 2 project personnel	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$250	24	months	7	6,000	0	6,000	Multi-country	Telecommunication (including internet services)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$50	24	months	2	1,200	0	1,200	Regional	Office stationeries and supplies	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	0.2	\$174,024	2	lumpsum	1	69,610	0	69,610	Regional	Operations Management and Oversight function (5 Key positions - 20% time dedication over 3 years)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$2,500	2	months	4	5,000	0	5,000	Regional	Security mainstreaming into programme work	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	0.4	\$6,939	24	months	1	66,614	0	66,614	Regional	NOB M&E Officer 40%	
N/A	E	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$38,551	1	Lump Sum	4	38,551	38,551		Regional	Mid term review	
N/A	E	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$38,551	1	Lump Sum	4	38,551	38,551		Regional	Periodic/Thematic Review	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	0.1	\$11,838	24	months	1	14,206	0	14,206	Regional	5% P4 EVAWG Technical Specialist	
N/A	RCO	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$8,305	24	months	1	199,328	59,798	139,529		NOC M&E Officer, 30% (1JAN2021-31DEC2022)	
N/A	C	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$8,305	24	months	1	199,328	39,866	159,462		NOC Communications 20% (1JAN2021-31DEC2022)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$8,305	12	months	1	99,660	99,660			NOC Programme Officer/Manager (1JAN2022 - 31	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$3,791	12	months	1	45,490	45,490			G6 Programme Associate (1JAN2022-31DEC2022)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$3,791	7	months	1	26,536	26,536			G6 Programme Associate (1JUN2020-31DEC2020)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$3,791	12	months	1	45,490	45,490			G6 Programme Associate (1JAN2021-31DEC2021)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$8,305	7	months	1	58,135	58,135			NOC Programme Officer/Manager (1JUN2020 - 31	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$8,305	12	months	1	99,660	99,660			NOC Programme Officer/Manager (1JAN2021 - 31	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furnitures	UNWOMEN	2.0	\$3,000	1	lumpsum	3	6,000	6,000			IT equipment & Furniture for NOC Program Officer & G6	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$635	30	months	7	19,050	19,050			Office rent & Utilities, common services	
N/A	C	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$511	30	months	7	15,328	15,328			Communications (including visibility)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$1,231	30	months	2	36,918	36,918			Office supplies (including stationery, IT equipment of	
N/A	E	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	1.0	\$27,597	1	lumpsum	4	27,597	27,597			Mid-Term Evaluation	
N/A	E	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	5.0	\$5,519	1	lumpsum	4	27,597	27,597			Thematic/Periodic Evaluation	
Sub-Total UNWOMEN						1,435,960		953,843		482,117					
UNFPA															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.1	\$19,800	24	Months	1	47,520	0	47,520	Regional	Programme Advisor, P5 10% (Gender Technical Advisor)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.1	\$19,800	24	Months	1	47,520	0	47,520	Regional	Programme Advisor, P5 10% (Population and Development Technical Advisor)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.1	\$16,890	24	Months	1	40,536	0	40,536	Regional	Programme Advisor, P4 10%	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNFPA	0.6	\$28,956	2	Years	4	34,747	34,747		Regional	60% SBA / Service Contract (Programme Associate) based in Fiji to support programme implementation across all Spotlight programmes (Samoa, Vanuatu and regional programmes).	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	1.0	\$2,000	1	Lump Sum	7	2,000	0	2,000	Regional	Laptop	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	0.1	\$14,360	12	Lump Sum	7	1,436	0	1,436	Regional	Office space	
Sub-Total UNFPA:						173,759		34,747		139,012					
UNICEF															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNICEF	0.1	\$180,000	2	Years	1	18,000	0	18,000	Regional	Suva-based UNICEF staff managing the programme: P4 (Chief) 10%.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNICEF	0.1	\$145,000	2	Years	1	14,500	0	14,500	Regional	Suva -based UNICEF staff management and providing technical assistance P3 Child Protection 10%	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNICEF	0.1	\$30,000	2	Years	1	3,000	0	3,000	Regional	Suva based UNICEF staff providing administrative support G56 Program Associate 10%.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNICEF	0.2	\$80,000	2	Years	1	32,000	32,000		Multi-country	NOB Suva supporting Fiji (pro-rata 20% for 2 years)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Travel	UNICEF	9.0	\$2,000	1	Lump Sum	5	18,000	0	18,000	Multi-country	Programme monitoring by Suva-based P4 and P3 staff mentioned above	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNICEF	1.0	\$20,000	1	Lump Sum	7	20,000	0	20,000	Multi-country	Suva and Honiara office running costs (prorata).	
Sub-Total UNICEF:						105,500		32,000		73,500					
IOM															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	IOM	1.0	\$14,072	2	years	1	28,144	28,144		Multi-country	G7 Project Associate	
N/A	DC	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	IOM	1.0	\$250	24	Months	7	6,000	6,000		Multi-country	DIRECT COST: Office rent, utilities	
N/A	DC	N/A	Staff and Personnel	IOM	0.1	\$8,000	24	months	1	19,200	9,360	9,840	Multi-country	DIRECT COST: 10% P2 Programme Manager	
Sub-Total IOM:						\$3,344		43,504		9,840					
TOTAL PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS:						2,447,714		1,716,112		731,602					
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS						7,372,897		6,614,795		758,102					
Indirect Programme Support Costs (7%)						463,036		463,036							
TOTAL COSTS						7,835,933		7,077,830		758,102					