

PPDVP Activity Progress Report: PPDVP 2012 - 2013

Summary

Activity information

Activity Title	Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme: Phase 2
Goal	A Safer Pacific Free from Domestic Violence
Intended outcomes	<p>Long Term –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community has confidence and trust in PPS to prevent and respond to domestic violence, and• PPS effective at preventing and responding to Domestic Violence <p>Medium term –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DV data used for reporting and decision making, and• Systematically collected DV data (nationally and across the pacific) and data quality aligns with protocols and standards• Domestic violence prevention and response mainstreamed throughout PPS• PPS provide strong leadership for DV prevention and response <p>Short term –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PPS and partners have a good understanding of protocols and tools and commitment to national and regional implementation• PPS (operations and management) have increased knowledge and skills about DV prevention and response• Comprehensive multi agency approach to DV prevention and response interventions

Contract or grant information

Start and end dates	1 July 2012 to 30 June 2016
Total cost	4,020,000
Reporting period	2012 to 2013

Progress report preparation

Prepared by	PPDVP Programme Manager – Cam Ronald
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Others involved or consulted	
Date of report	27 January 2014

Key Conclusions and Necessary Actions

PPDVP has passed some significant milestones in the last 12 months.

The Sexual and Gender Based Violence (S&GBV) research has been completed. This research was in a response to some initial findings that Pacific police members may hold personal attitudes which are inhibiting their response to reported cases of sexual and gender based violence. 850 police staff from the Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati and Vanuatu responded to a survey in late 2011. The analysis confirmed that many staff members – both male and female – and with a wide range of experience or service, held attitudes around gender that were not desirable in a police service. The survey results were accepted by the five Commissioners, who allowed these results to be shared with their colleagues in the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP). The 42nd PICP meeting adopted the overall findings and agreed that the results could be considered as likely to be representative of all the PICP members. PPDVP will finalise an overall response plan, and individual country plans, in early 2014. These plans will be implemented in each country in the future, using both police and NGO expertise, and supported by PPDVP. There has been considerable interest in these innovative surveys and the results, which have not been released or circulated, as they are confidential to the police services and the people who participated.

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) analysis – PPDVP commissioned in country analysis in four countries to test how well the training and mentoring was being provided was being adopted in to police practice, and how this was being interpreted by police staff. Police members responded to a series of scenarios on domestic violence and recorded their understanding (Knowledge) of the requirements to deal with these cases, and noted what the desired practice or response should be (Practice.) They further described what they would actually do when faced with a case, which determined the gap between Knowledge and Practice. In some countries and in some facets the two matched closely, but in other cases a considerable gap was found. These gaps are being further tested in 2013 and 2014 by interviews with selected staff to establish why the gap exists. The KAP analysis is a new technique. International research found that it has not been previously undertaken for domestic violence case management in the police. The results will allow specific remedies (such as training and mentoring) to be applied by PPDVP with local police, to close the gaps. Testing ODA delivery and the outcomes that result from that delivery, in this KAP analysis, offers an insight into how effective the delivery is.

The results of both research programmes will inform a planned symposium in April 2014 which will examine religion and culture as barriers to change.

Working with the Australian Federal Police in Micronesia - The agreement in 2013 with AFP PPDPR to support activities in Micronesia and to a lesser degree in some other countries has taken effect and is proving to be a very positive process. It offers the chance for allied police services (NZ Police and AFP) to share knowledge and resources in a combined programme (PPDVP). This ensures all areas of policing in the Pacific are assisted in a complimentary manner, to the same agreed standards. This level of cooperation in a regional law enforcement development programme in the Pacific is truly unique.

Working with sporting codes on a "non violence message." – PPDVP has worked with NZ Rugby for five years to deliver a key message to young men and boys in the Pacific that violence is not acceptable. The use of sporting professionals in this way opens doors and provides access to the media. Players are carefully screened and taken through an awareness programme before they work with the local police and NGO's, supported by PPDVP. In turn, this assists the player's overall development and their approach to "life after sport" which is a key requirement by the NZ Rugby Union personal development programme. NZ Rugby has identified definite benefits in some of the players and visible changes in attitudes and behaviour following these activities. PPDVP has linked with NZ Netball on one occasion, alongside the rugby participation. This process has been a very successful one. However, to avoid it becoming stale, it will be reviewed in the coming year to identify the best features and to determine how it might be further enhanced.

Review of Progress to Date

Progress against agreed workplan (and budget, if workplan is not costed)

Progress against Workplan - Progress against each of the workplan items is described below.

Output One – Country specific KAP data established and action plans developed, and standard reporting protocols and tools developed.

Progress against the activities in this output are related to research and baseline development around domestic violence in the Pacific. The major work areas are the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) research which has completed the required first as scoped; and Research on DV incidence which has commenced the design phase, with the main activities set for 2013-14 period. Both of these activities are "leading edge" and they offer a true insight into domestic violence in the region when they come to fruition, in the next year.

Item 1.1 Standardised reporting tools – Following a presentation to the 2012 PICP meeting Honiara, agreement was given that the standard PPDVP Domestic Violence Report template would be followed, wherever possible, to gather offence reports and data. PPDVP mentors and management have deployed to each country and this process has been verified, and modifications made where these were required.

The template and standardised reporting framework is in place in each country at Participating and Linked country levels. (Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati and Vanuatu; and Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Nauru, and Niue.) The Micronesian countries have commenced this process.

The Jade Investigator (CMIS) database is in use in all countries except Nauru who have a similar system in place. The Micronesian countries will install the database once their own processes are confirmed during 2013 – 14 period.

Item 1.2 Baseline Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) framework developed and workplace assessment carried out in Tonga, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Samoa. The Cook Islands Police Commissioner deferred their assessment until late 2012 because of other commitments. The surveys have been completed and draft reports have been provided to PPDVP prior to the end of the FY. These assessments have identified areas in each country, but in different areas in most cases, where remedial work is required.

The KAP work in the reporting period focussed on a survey of staff and this established the quantitative data for each country.

In 2013/14 this will be extended by qualitative research and interviews with selected staff. This will allow country specific remedies and further training or skills development to occur.

The need for separate qualitative assessments were not foreseen in the original ADD or when the quantitative research was undertaken. The cost will be about \$85,000 in the next FY, which is an additional \$45,000. Funds are available within the output allocation to allow this work to be undertaken because of the opportunity to merge the planned Baseline Partner KAP (item 1.5) with the overall KAP work.

The Follow Up KAP in 2015/16 (item 1.3) has been increased to \$80,000 to allow for both qualitative and quantitative updates.

The KAP research is unheralded in this context, and there is a viable option of this research, the process and background being presented to MFAT IDG, as a completely new approach to assessing the impact and uptake of training.

Item 1.6 – Research on DV incidence – A research proposal has been developed by Kaitiaki Research Ltd proposing a model for out years where data on DV can be collated and analysed to identify data which will form both an M&E product, as well as providing insights into domestic violence in the region. This will be published as a baseline and then updated annually. Analysis will include case and file analysis; interviews with victims and with NGO's; and means of identifying the levels of cases brought to police attention but not actually reported as a crime or event. This research is ongoing, with field work and reporting set for 3rd and 4th quarters of the next FY. The initial work indicates that this is leading edge research and it therefore offers great potential to the PPDVP activities.

It is proposed that item 1.4 and 1.5 are merged with the overall KAP work in 1.3.

Output Two – Domestic violence mentoring and training delivered

This is the main "delivery output" for PPDVP. The links with the in country police services are managed within this, as well as training and other support to countries and across the region. The important work on Sexual and gender Based Violence implementation flowing from the 2011 surveys and other development work in 2012 – including the crucial agreement by PICP to work with PPDVP on a solution to the findings, are detailed below. The PPDVP and AFP-PPDPR agreement on Micronesia has come into effect this year and this is both strategic partnership between the AFP and NZP, as well as providing overdue support to the police in Micronesia.

It is proposed that the planned PEACE interview training is no longer pursued as this is better delivered – if required – at a country level through NZ Police 3P. The initial "need" for this, following a trial in the Cook Islands in 2009 – 2010, has not evolved as expected.

Item 2.1 Police DV Training – The delivery in 2.1 and 2.2 (capacity development) are very closely aligned and reported collectively.

This work is the core activity of the work of the Mentors and other staff when they are deployed. Successful deployments have occurred in Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati, and Vanuatu. The changeover of mentors has been achieved in a seamless way, and has "refreshed the relationships" with new

staff deployed. This has been reflected with new Officers in Charge of DV units in Tonga and Kiribati.

However, the Cook Islands Police Commissioner has “pushed back” on further activity in country because of a new staff member appointed to the DV coordinator role and his desire to see her work without outside assistance, and a heavy workload on this small police service. Two visits were completed before this “hold” occurred. It is anticipated that the Cook Islands Police work will begin again in the next FY. While this has been an unanticipated interruption, it is positive that the local police are managing their own activities.

Mentors have deployed to Nauru and Tuvalu, as well as a management visit to the Solomon Islands for a regional workshop and training.

The interaction with both Tuvalu and Nauru had languished in the past. The new mentor has brought this to life again. However, the work with Tuvalu has been intensive and the high level of interaction will have to be reduced from the current four weeks a year, to two weeks to allow for other work to be undertaken with other countries.

Tuvalu - In Tuvalu this has led to a refreshed commitment from the Executive with a new Sponsor appointed. The DV coordinator has undertaken study and training with both the PPDVP (FWCC RTP Training) and the PICP WAN (Professional Development). A schedule for community awareness and workshops has been put in place, and is drawing significant local interest. Because this is a small community with only a limited number of local people active in these facets, this delivery has joined with the work of the 3P Community Police Advisers where this is practicable. This has been of benefit to both programmes, as well as the local community. It is planned to join the local advisory committees for Domestic Violence and Community Policing and Youth into one cohesive group in the next FY.

Nauru - The Nauru Police and Community have become very active in their work on family and domestic violence and have welcomed the refreshed commitment from PPDVP. This reflects the high level of input from groups such as RRRT and UN Women, as well as the overall GBV work sponsored by Ausaid. PPDVP has been successful in refreshing the advisory committee on domestic violence and ensuring that the police are more visible and committed in this work. This will be evident during the planned White Ribbon Day activities later in 2013 where the police will play a key role alongside the women’s groups.

Niue – The newly appointed Commissioner for Niue Police has asked for greater support from PPDVP. This will be described in September 2013. It is anticipated that PPDVP will refresh the work with Niue Police in early 2014.

Tokelau – Planned work with Tokelau has not progressed. While some headway is being made with the support of the 3P Advisor – who is skilled and quite suitable for this role – it is less than optimal. Requests from the Tokelauan community for great participation have been received, and have not been actioned. Within the current level of NZ Police resources available for deployment with only one mentor covering Tuvalu, Nauru, Niue and Tokelau, it is unlikely that this will be able to be accommodated. Consideration is being given to having one of the other mentors take time from a participating country and apply this to Tokelau.

Items 2.2 – DV unit capacity development and SOPs’ and 2.3 – Police DV Training are delivered within the overall item 2.1.

Additional activity under Item 2.1 – Micronesia extension – Agreement was reached with AFP PPDPR for them to work within PPDVP in Micronesia from 1 January 2013. A needs assessment

was completed and followed by an awareness workshop in June 2013 with Palau, Chuuk, Pohnpei and Majuro in June, which Guam also joined.

A Training of Training workshop and subsequent training delivery are planned for early in the new reporting year.

This agreement is proving to be both effective and efficient and there is a strong will from AFP PPDPR for this to be a successful venture.

The agreement with AFP PPDPR also allowed funds to be made available for work in Micronesia within the agreement as well as some additional funds for support other PPDVP members who are covered by the PPDPR agreement. A vehicle was provided for the Kiribati Police Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences unit to allow them to interact with police staff in Tarawa and to perform their community functions. Staff from Tuvalu and Kiribati were funded to attend the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre Regional Training Programme in Suva. This funding will extend over future years.

Item 2.4 Curriculum Development SGBV – This work followed the successful surveys completed in the previous period. Gray Matter Research Ltd was contracted to review the findings and propose a solution. They had worked with NZ Corrections and in a number of community based programmes with male offenders for domestic and family violence. They have particular experience working with the New Zealand Polynesian community.

Their initial proposal was received at the end of the fiscal period, and this will be considered by the 42nd PICP Conference, and the Commissioners of the five participating countries, in August 2013. If agreement is reached this will progress to the development and delivery of the full curriculum.

The costs for this work have been extended out into the first and second year of delivery. Some additional costs for a workshop of police and NGO representatives with PPDVP mentors to develop individual country response plans has been identified. Reallocation of funds within the Output Class (from item 2.14 Media and Awareness) will be required. This is somewhat offset by funds made available under 2.14 through the AFP PPDPR Micronesian agreement.

The range of members surveys, sex and age disaggregated, for each country which participated in the Survey, is at Appendix G

Item 2.5 Police DV Committees – This is closely integrated with the work in 2.1. While there is the framework for the Police DV management committees, the process itself has still to evolve.

The Tonga Police have reinstated their Committee and progress is occurring there, but still more work is required.

Vanuatu has committed to the concept and has the basic framework in place and is working towards this. The Deputy Commissioner has been appointed to lead this.

Kiribati is considering how this might best evolve within the mechanisms which will emerge under the new Family Peace Bill due for hearing in their Parliament in late 2013. This requires such a framework to be in place.

Progress in Samoa has been slow because of changes in senior police management which are unfortunately still occurring. Establishing this process in Samoa will occur, but later in the contract period.

The Cook Islands Police consider DV case management every week as a part of their overall reporting process. This ensures that the items are "aired" but there is scope for this to be a better process with follow up and monitoring yet to be properly established. This will be achieved in the next FY.

In other countries this occurs at varying levels with strong reporting and management in the Solomon Islands; an improving process in Tuvalu and Nauru; and a new Chief of Police in Niue has made DV one of his key work areas.

The Micronesia countries will adopt this model as they progress. Palau is especially keen to put this process in place.

Item 2.6 – CMIS – The workshop, training and changeover to the new version of the database was completed. Training and support visits have been made to countries where this is required, with training of new staff delivered in Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga and the Solomon Islands. The CMIS / Jade Investigator system continues to provide strong and reliable data, which is a key to the outcomes sought in Output 1.

PPDVP has agreed to work with NZ Police 3P in meeting their activity around case management. The Tuvalu, Palau, and Niue police have expressed their interest in extending their existing PPDVP systems.

Item 2.7 – Jade Analyst occurred within 2.6. Some further work will be undertaken in FY 2 to allow for the management of Police Safety Orders which are included in new legislation in many countries. This will require a further release of the PPDVP CMIS software and a software upgrade at each site. This "may" be possible alongside the planned 3P CMIS work.

Item 2.8 – Manual reporting system – PPDVP is endeavouring to reduce the number of manual reporting systems and to bring them to the database model where this is practical. The standardised PPDVP DV Report has been put in place for the manual system, which means that data can be mined manually when required.

PPDVP Police notebook covers with a checklist for DV case management, modelled on the successful Cook Islands template, is being trialled in Micronesia. If successful this will be extended across the other Participating Countries and Linked Countries. Funds can be applied from item 2.3 Police Training.

Item 2.9 – Court files – The delays in Court management of DV cases continues to concern the in country police prosecution process, and PPDVP. It is an impediment to proper access to justice by victims.

PPDVP worked with PJDP for a country workshop on domestic violence case management in Vanuatu. Further workshops are planned for the next reporting period (Tonga, Samoa, Cook Islands and Niue).

Support to PJDP Train the Trainer workshops have been provided on two occasions.

The relationship with PJDP is a valuable one that is working well for PPDVP, and we are informed is also valued by PJDP. Judge Peter Boshier who leads this work has provided very positive feedback on the value which he gets from this partnership.

PPDVP have participated with RRRT at both a regional level in the sub regional workshop, as well as having particular work with them in countries where legislation is being developed. PPDVP has worked with RRRT in Tonga and Kiribati especially and provided advice or support such as CMIS data extracts to RRRT, UNDP and UN Women, in Palau, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, and Vanuatu.

This interaction has assisted in the development of costs of crime models and the costs of implementation of domestic and family protection legislation in these jurisdictions.

Item, 2.10 Victim Support for Court is aligned with his activity, and also with 2.2. Excellent progress is being made by the Tonga Police under the TPDP and PPDVP is supporting that work. Examples from this will be carried to other countries in due course, once the process is sufficiently robust.

Item 2.11 – Regional Workshop – A workshop with the theme of Building Bridges and Facilitating Change was held in September 2012. The presentations, such as the NZ victim Jude Simpson, and the Fiji Police Chief from Namaka on making positive change in his life and the behaviours of his police staff “my business” were powerful sessions which drove the conference.

Two issues were evident in all of the case studies and workshops at the conference – the pressure that both Religion and Culture bring to the management of domestic violence. This is also strongly evident in the SGBV Research and in the emerging KAP analysis results.

In conjunction with AFP PPDPR an additional activity – a symposium – is planned for April 2014 to examine these two themes. This will bring together the findings of the research activities as well as draw on experience of our regional partners. Funding is available within the Output Class to allow this to occur.

Item 2.12 TAF – Funds from the TAF have been applied to attendance at FWCC RTP for Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tuvalu and Tonga and to support local initiatives such as advertising or publicity campaigns. Raising awareness of the source of the contributions from PPDVP to allow police staff to attend this training will be enhanced in the next period. An office computer system in Tonga was repaired and a system in Savaii, Samoa was replaced as a second hand device had been initially supplied and it came to the end of its workable life. Requests in this work area are demand driven by country needs and they vary from period to period. 47.4 (thous) was expended in the period with the balance being moved to the out years.

Item 2.13 PEACE Interview process – This work item has not progressed and the requirement for it has been reviewed by PPDVP staff. It is proposed that this work item is deleted. There is no budget allocated to this line item.

Interview training is delivered within the overall PPDVP curriculum. If specialist Interview Training is a requirement by any country then this would be managed with NZ Police 3P, not PPDVP, as it is a specialist skill and not specific to DV.

Item 2.14 Media campaigns – Community engagement and awareness continues to be a major work area with the program. This will increase in out years as the delivery of a response to the findings of the SGBV surveys, which will include community engagement and support, occurs.

The major activities were around the annual White Ribbon Day and related activities in many countries. Some of the local police and the community led their own activities, and requests for assistance from other countries were significantly reduced from earlier years. This is partly because of some countries using existing material and resources provided in earlier years. Of particular note is the move for countries to now participate in this activity, but drawing more on local resources and sponsorship. The Cook Islands example clearly demonstrates this where they arranged both sponsorship and funds from Red Cross from an Ausaid funding stream. 15.01 thous was expended in the period on WR Day activities.

PPDVP continues to work with sporting codes to promote a non violence message. The focus in the reporting period was the Cook Islands. Reports from the Police, the community, and the NZ

High Commissioner, were very positive on the scope of the engagement. Funds of 41.53 thous were expended.

It was intended that costs for the 2013 White Ribbon day activities would be incurred before the end of the period and the budget reflected this. However through a misunderstanding in how the orders were developed, this was not met. Funds have therefore been rolled out to the next year. The budget was therefore under spent by 37.3 thous.

The planned advertising campaign in Tonga did not eventuate but with a recent surge in violence amongst the target group of young males in Tonga, this has been reset for the next reporting period. The funds have been moved to that period (25.0 thous).

The expansion of activities with Micronesia has led to an extension of the original agreement with AFP PPDPR to share a proportion of the 2013/14 costs. This has allowed a reallocation of funds to support S&GBV development (line item 2.4) and a reduction of 50.0 thou in this media line item.

Items 2.15 to 2.32 – Each of these, other than for those three listed below are “business as usual” for PPDVP mentors when in country. They do not have any particular resources attached to them, as they are met within 2.1 to 2.3. The response to them has been met as described above.

Item 2.21 Tonga No Drop Policy Review – this is listed within 2.14.

Item 2.30 Solomon Islands CMIS support – completed and listed in item 2.6

Output Three – PPS and partners information exchange protocols developed, and engagement activities with partners and community delivered.

This smaller Output group covers direct support to NGO’s and other agencies in the region, and in each country. The TAF has been well used and applied to good effect especially with the excellent training provided by the Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre.

Item 3.1 Small Grant to NGO’s – This is similar to the functions in 2.12 above. 36.685 thous was expended with NGO’s. NGO staff from Chuuk and Tuvalu were sponsored to attend the FWCC RTP. Grants were made to RRRT in Vanuatu for a workshop promotional gender and human rights, and to Samoa for support to a workshop with the Samoa Victim Support Group.

Item 3.2 RAC – The Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) met in February 2013. An earlier meeting had been postponed while the interim review period between phases of PPDVP progressed.

The RAC continues to provide a very worthwhile role as an advisory group to the PPDVP. This occurs formally at the meetings but it also occurs regularly by e mail and telephone where ideas, strategies and coordination are managed. The relationship with the RAC members has expanded in the last year with greater participation by the Pacific Islands Forum Law Enforcement Unit and their Gender Adviser, and with the AFP PPDPR taking a position at a regionally level as well as specifically with Micronesia. The fact that regional organisations see value in the RAC and want to join is an indicator of the value and success of this concept. The “tour d’ table” of activities ensures that efforts are in harmony and also helps to widen the focus of programmes such as PPDVP. It is often noted that the RAC members see this one day each six months as a chance to advance other discussions with their counterparts, when it is often difficult to find specific times because of busy schedules.

The RAC is a great barometer, and conscience, for the PPDVP Implementation Team as it guides much of our regional activities.

Progress against Budget – The budget for the workplan is described in the spreadsheet PPDVP Phase 2 Costed Workplan. However, while details costs against each line item, the actual budget as managed by New Zealand Police is an activity based budget against NZ Police codes. As discussed previously NZ Police is therefore unable to report specifically against the line item, unless there is a specific cost which can be singled out and reported on, such as the TAF and SGF funds – Item 2.12 and 3.1.

The NZ Police based financial reporting template has been used through the period and in the prior phase of PPDVP, and the annual version is attached as Appendix A.

A variation in the personnel costs (in addition to an agreed variation in phasing between years) was identified with an overspend in this area. In discussion with MFAT IDG it has been identified that the Management Costs can be better described by identifying those costs which are strictly Management Overhead, against those costs for the Implementation Team that are part of service delivery under the Output Classes. This has been addressed and the budget and reporting for Year Two will incorporate these. It reduces the Management Overhead significantly, from about 34% down to 9%. This does not affect the overall Programme budget.

The discussions have also identified a way that Police expenditure may still be managed within the overall NZ Police accounting systems (by activity) but reported across the full Output Specific Costs. This process will commence from 1 July 2013.

These changes will be proposed to the Management Team. A Letter of Variation will be required to reflect the changes between Output Classes.

AFP PPDPR – A new budget item is the funds provided by AFP PPDPR under their agreement with PPDVP for Micronesia. AFP has also provided specific funds to assist in Tuvalu and Kiribati. These funds are fiscally neutral as far as PPDVP and MFAT are concerned as the costs paid by PPDVP are fully recovered from AFP by NZ Police, and they do not impact on the PPDVP budget. In the current period these AFP PPDPR costs were

Micronesia	NZ \$145,492
Tuvalu and Kiribati	NZ \$48,901

Progress against Results Measurement Table

Progress against the RMT is adequate, at this early stage of the four year programme.

However, some of the targets were not well defined and these have been discussed and updated (as inserted below)

The Results Measurement Table at Appendix A is the original RMT, not the proposed and amended one below.

The major milestone of the completed Sexual and Gender Based Violence Research has moved to an implementation model to suit each of the five countries, and will be finalised in the third quarter of the next year.

The Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) analysis has completed the quantitative (surveys) phase. A further phase of qualitative analysis including interviews and workgroups will be undertaken in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the next period.

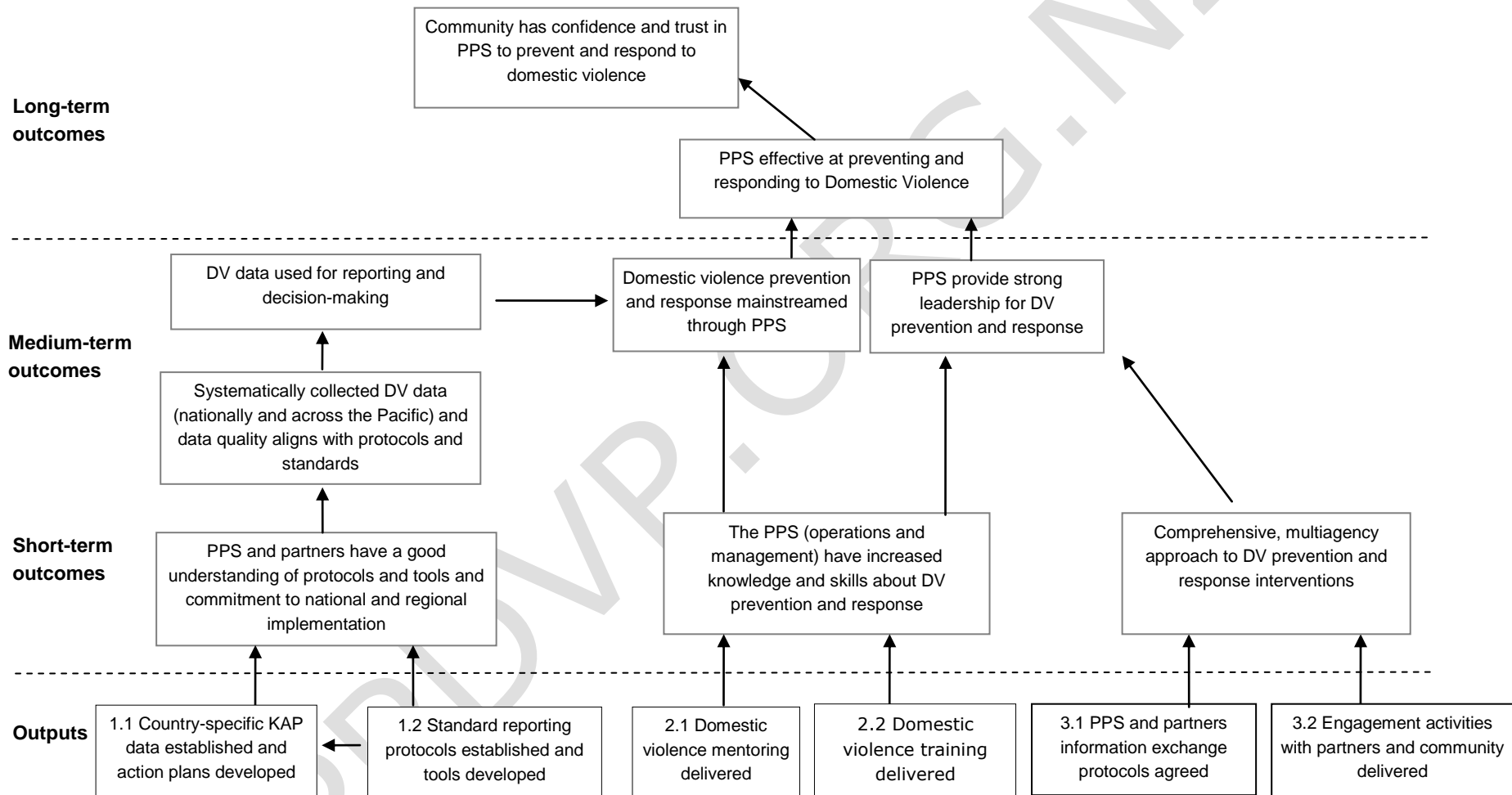
The Research on DV incidence has been scoped and the research and analysis will commence in the next fiscal period with the baseline data being gathered, analysed and reported. This will be updated annually with a trends and issues paper. This Research will significantly enhance the Monitoring and Evaluation framework, as well as forming the basis of new research in the Pacific.

The RMT has a strong reliance on the data accumulated in each participating country using the Jade Investigator / CMIS database. The database has been updated and where necessary, an audit and update of country data has been undertaken. This will ensure that valid data, to meet annual reporting and analysis at a sex disaggregated level, is available.

The results framework includes a results diagram, a results measurement table, and a monitoring and evaluation workplan.

Results Diagram

Goal of the Activity: A safer Pacific free from Domestic Violence



Outputs/Inputs Table

Outputs from the Results Diagram	Activities to Deliver Outputs	Inputs to Resource Activities
Component 1 Outputs		
<p>1.1 Country-specific KAP data established and action plans developed</p> <p>1.2 Standard reporting protocols and tools developed.</p>	<p>Mentors and PPDVP Implementation Unit provides training, mentoring, monitoring (accompaniment), technical assistance support to PPS and partners in five participating PICs and to second tier PICP member PPS in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge and learning; - M&E; - CMIS database IT support; - M&E of DV case management processes (database and manual files); - National and regional analysis of CMIS data; - Surveys and research (baseline and specific surveys/research). 	<p>PPDVP staff: Programme Implementation Unit, Mentors and external contractors.</p> <p>Programmed financial resources.</p> <p>NZ Police contribution.</p>
Component 2 Outputs		
<p>2.1 DV mentoring delivered</p> <p>2.2 DV training delivered</p>	<p>Mentors and PPDVP Implementation Unit¹ provide training, mentoring, monitoring (accompaniment)², and technical assistance support to PPS in five participating PICs and to second tier PICP member PPS in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Core DV curriculum delivered to all police (new recruits, supervisors' training + elsewhere); - Serious crime investigation training (serious crime case); - Preparation of court files; - Prosecutors' training; - SGBV training targeting resistant core group; - DVU staff CD (capital and outer island), including ad hoc mentor follow-up training; - PEACE training (cognitive interviewing); - Train the trainer (delivered regionally); 	<p>PPDVP staff: Programme Implementation Unit, Mentors and external contractors.</p> <p>Technical Assistance Fund.</p> <p>Programmed financial resources.</p> <p>NZ Police contribution.</p>

¹ See Appendix E for a description of the PPDVP Implementation Unit's programme administration responsibilities.

² Mentors will provide mentoring and progress monitoring and support (collectively referred to as "accompaniment") to PPS. It is felt that this approach has most traction with PPS (rather than partner/stakeholders) due to the nature of the police-police relationship established between NZ Police members and PPS members.

Outputs from the Results Diagram	Activities to Deliver Outputs	Inputs to Resource Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case management and reporting (manual and CMIS) training; - Victim management model; - Family safety plan; - Business and strategic planning DVP implementation and evidence-based budget development for DVUs (link to data); - Study tours; - SOP development and implementation; - PPS input into national DV policy development; - Advice on business and strategic planning, evidence-based budget development for DV(U)s; - Police DV Management Committee's work. 	
Component 3 Outputs		
<p>3.1 PPS and partners information exchange protocols agreed</p> <p>3.2 Engagement activities with partners and community delivered</p>	<p>Mentors and PPDVP Implementation Unit provides training, technical assistance and support to PPS-stakeholder partnerships in five participating PICs and to second tier PICP member PICs in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and case management sharing between police, NGOs and agencies; - Development of information sharing and reporting protocols; - Family safety plans; - DV community awareness and outreach; - Media campaigns; - Relationships with regional NGOs; - Judicial (criminal justice stakeholder) awareness; - Male counselling (perpetrators programme – e.g. in partnership with FWCC); - National DV Advisory Committee; - Police and NGO MOUs; - FWCC police staff training; - Victims' support. 	<p>PPDVP staff: Programme Implementation Unit, Mentors and external contractors.</p> <p>Small Grants Fund.</p> <p>Programmed financial resources.</p> <p>NZ Police contribution.</p>

Results Measurement Table

Results	Indicator(s)	Baseline Information and Targets	Methodology/Data Sources
Long-Term Outcomes (4 years on)			
<p><u>Long-Term Outcome 1</u></p> <p>Community has confidence and trust in PPS to prevent and respond to DV</p>	<p>Proportion of citizens in PICs who report confidence and trust in PPS in their response to DV-related crime</p> <p>Level of media reporting on PPS and DV which supports or reinforces positive role of police</p> <p>Perceptions of experience from survivors of DV</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> PPDVP Baselines Surveys (2007) and Survey Updates (2010-11) of the Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Kiribati, and 2008 Review of Vanuatu, indicated gaps in knowledge, practice and attitudes by police to DV, and misconceptions and misunderstandings and expectations by the community of the role of the police. Survey Updates identified improved knowledge and practice by police and wider understanding of police, and by the police, of the community needs.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> PPS and partners maintain the levels of trust established in 2010-11 Survey Updates</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Levels of DV case reporting are maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV committee minutes/reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. • Pacific Regional Meeting on Violence Against Women (FWCC) outcomes and findings every four years • Pacific Islands Forum Regional Advisory Committee on VAW Reference Group – country and regional assessments and reports

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<p><u>Long-Term Outcome 2</u></p> <p>PPS effective at preventing and responding to DV</p>	<p># DV victims assisted, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Incidence of DV reported, disaggregated by sex of offender and victim</p> <p># DV-related convictions</p> <p># High risk families supported</p> <p>Evidence that effective risk management plans are developed and implemented in appropriate cases by PPS and community</p> <p>Community perception</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Data about the number of victims assisted and the number of offenders participating in offender management programmes is poor and inconsistent. PPS and partners have limited capacity to develop coherent family safety plans for high risk families. Responses are often ad hoc and inconsistent.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> PPS and partners assist 25% more victims (both male and female) by Year 2; and another 10% by Year 4</p> <p><i>Target:</i> DV reporting (2011) is maintained in Years 2 - 4</p> <p><i>Target:</i> DV-related convictions increase by 10% in Year 2; and by another 10% in Year 4</p> <p><i>Target:</i> PPS and partners actively investigate changes of greater than 10% in drop off DV case reporting, and apply remedies</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Community reports an increased awareness of DV prevention mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare data in baseline KAP surveys of PPS and partners on DV prevention and response, DV incidence data and data contained in Mentors' reports • Review PPDVP progress reports • Review family safety plans and other prevention strategies developed • Review PPS-Community consultative meeting minutes
Medium-Term Outcomes (3-4 years)			
<p><u>Medium-Term Outcome 1</u></p> <p>DV data used for reporting and decision-making</p>	<p># DV-related policies implemented which reference DV data</p> <p>Evidence that DV data is used to allocate staffing resources for</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> No participating PPS have DV prevention and response specifically mainstreamed in budgeting and planning processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV committee minutes/reports. • PPS annual budgets, business and strategic plans, annual

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	<p>DV interventions</p>	<p><i>Target:</i> At least three participating countries develop and implement evidence-based DV-related policies by Year 3</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least two participating countries use DV incidence or KAP data to allocate DV-specific staffing resources by Year 3</p>	<p>reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports.
<p><u>Medium-Term Outcome 2</u></p> <p>DV prevention and response mainstreamed through PPS</p>	<p># DV response strategies which reference DV data in each participating country</p> <p># DV prevention strategies which reference DV data in each participating country</p> <p># PPS budgets which reflect resources required to implement DV prevention and response strategies</p>	<p>Baseline: No participating PPS have DV prevention and response specifically mainstreamed in budgeting and planning processes.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least one DV response strategy (meeting the differing needs of men, women, girls and boys) developed in each participating country by Year 2 referencing DV incidence data</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least one DV prevention strategy (meeting the differing needs of men, women, girls and boys) developed in each participating country by Year 3 referencing DV incidence data.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Five participating PPS use sex disaggregated DV-related data (DV incidence and PPS and partners' KAP on DV) for budgeting and planning by Year 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV committee minutes/reports. • PPS annual budgets, business and strategic plans, annual reports. • Review Mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports.

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<p><u>Medium-Term Outcome 3</u></p> <p>PPS provide strong leadership for DV prevention and response</p>	<p># PPS and community DV advisory committees operating effectively</p> <p>Police Commissioners, or Delegated Executive Sponsor, chairing DV Committee in each participating country</p> <p>Increased profile of DV work and achievements within PPS</p> <p>PPS DV staff perception of PPS leadership</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> DV community advisory committees established in PPS</p> <p><i>Target:</i> DV advisory committees operating in five PPS by Year 2</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Improved community engagement in police role in DV through Police Commissioners actively facilitating and supporting community engagement mechanisms with existing or new community groups on DV</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Improved perception of DV Unit staff (and others involved in DV crime) who feel supported in their work by senior management and by community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV committee minutes/reports. • PPS annual budgets, business and strategic plans, annual reports. • Review Mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. • KAP survey reports.
<p><u>Medium-Term Outcome 4</u></p> <p>Systematically collected DV data (nationally and across the Pacific), and data quality aligns with protocols and standards</p>	<p># PICs with standardised sex-disaggregated DV data available across the Region.</p> <p>Data quality</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Poor quality and low amounts of DV incidence data available across the Region, including disaggregated data re sex. No standardised sex-differentiated DV reporting protocols and tools exist which are endorsed by individual PPS.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> All participating PPS have standardised sex-disaggregated DV data available by Year 3</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Data adheres to protocols in all participating PPS by Year 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research reports on DV incidence in each PIC. • Review PPS-Community consultative meeting minutes. • Review DV Committee meeting minutes. • Review mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports.

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Results	Indicator(s)	Baseline Information and Targets	Methodology/Data Sources
Short-Term Outcomes (1-3 years)			
<p><u>Short-Term Outcome 1</u></p> <p>PPS and partners have a good understanding of protocols and tools, and commitment to national and regional implementation</p>	<p># PPS-led M&E training sessions</p> <p># PPS undertaking DV intervention-related monitoring</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> No PPS or partner led DV-related M&E training courses</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least one M&E training session taught by and for PPS and partners in each participating country by end of Year 2, and annually thereafter</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least three participating countries are involved in regular DV-related monitoring activities by Year 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV committee reports. • Review mentors' reports • PICP annual conference report • Review PPDVP progress reports • Review DV ToT curriculum
<p><u>Short-Term Outcome 2</u></p> <p>The PPS (operations and management) have increased knowledge and skills about DV prevention and response</p>	<p>% PPS who demonstrate skills and knowledge gained, disaggregated by sex (at operational level and at management level), 12 months after training programme</p> <p># PPS with SOPs on DV prevention</p> <p># PPS with SOPs on DV response</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Various levels of KAP exist within PPS on DV operations, prevention and response, with some at very low levels. Not all PPS have DV SOPs.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 10% increase in number of PPS demonstrating improvement in DV skills and knowledge in each PPS by end of Year 2, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least 3 participating PPS have SOPs on DV in place by end of Year 3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV committee reports • Review mentors' reports • PPS DV SOPs • Review PPDVP progress reports • Review DV ToT curriculum

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<p><u>Short-Term Outcome 3</u></p> <p>Comprehensive, multi-agency approach to DV prevention and response interventions</p>	<p># PPS-partner (including government agency) MoUs</p> <p># PPS-partner (including government agency) SOPs</p> <p># Offenders participating in offender management programmes</p> <p># Joint interventions for at risk families</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> PPS and partners have limited capacity to develop coherent multi-agency family safety plans for high risk families. Responses are often <i>ad hoc</i> and inconsistent.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> PPS-partner (including government agency) MoUs and SOPs in place in at least three participating countries, including for family safety plans and offender management programmes targeting the differing needs of men, women, boys and girls by end of Year 2</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least two joint interventions (as a result of the MoUs) for DV prevention in three participating countries by end of Year 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review PPS-Community consultative meeting minutes • Review DV Committee meeting minutes • Review mentors' reports • Review PPDVP progress reports • Review data on victim and offender management from partners (CSOs and government agencies)
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Results	Indicator(s)	Baseline Information and Targets	Methodology/Data Sources
Outputs			

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<p><u>Component 1 Outputs</u></p> <p>1.1 Country-specific KAP data established and action plans developed</p> <p>1.2 Standard reporting protocols established and tools developed</p>	<p># Participating countries which have baseline DV incidence data</p> <p># PICs which have sex-disaggregated baseline data of PPS KAP on DV</p> <p># KAP action plans</p> <p>Standard sex-differentiated DV data collection protocols and tools across the Region</p> <p>PICP-endorsed standard reporting protocols and tools</p> <p># Participating PICs with endorsed reporting protocols</p> <p># Participating countries with context-specific monitoring tools</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Some PPS DV KAP across the Pacific, updated in 2010. S&GBV Police Behavioural Surveys completed in five PPS in 2012.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Consistent baseline, sex-differentiated DV incidence data and PPS KAP on DV exists for the five participating PICs by end of Year 2</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Country-specific KAP action plans exist for each of the five participating PICs by Year 2</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Collection and availability of data about DV across the Region is sporadic and not standardised. Available data does not form significant part of policy dialogue in participating PICs. PPS operational planning does not often respond to reality of DV incidence; where data are available they may not be of high quality and/or referred to in PPS planning. Partners are equally challenged due to availability and quality of DV data. No regionally agreed standards or reporting protocols for DV</p> <p><i>Target:</i> PICP members endorse standardised, sex-differentiated DV reporting protocols and tools at 2013 Annual Conference</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Standardised sex-differentiated DV reporting protocols and tools established in at least five participating countries by end of Year 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review PPS baseline KAP reports. • Review DV incidence baseline report. • Review DV Committee meeting minutes. • Review mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. • Review PICP annual conference reports • Review mentors' reports • Review PPDVP progress reports
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<u>Component 2 Outputs</u>			
2.1 DV mentoring delivered	<p># PPS members who have received DV-related training, disaggregated by sex, at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leadership level - operational/technical level <p># KAP-related training sessions</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Various levels of KAP on DV exist within PPS, with some at very low levels. Although levels of knowledge about victims' rights have improved in some PPS, attitudes and practices for prevention and response to DV are often low and vary widely across the Region. PPS often do not focus sufficiently on offender management/behaviour change. SOPs on response to DV incidents, as well as offender management are inconsistent across the Region, if they exist at all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review DV Committee meeting minutes. • Review mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports.
2.2 DV training delivered	<p># PPS members who have received DV-related mentoring, disaggregated by sex, at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leadership level - operational/technical level <p># KAP-related mentoring sessions</p>	<p><i>Target:</i> 10% increase annually in number of PPS trained on DV in each participating country, disaggregated by sex</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 10% increase annually in number of PPS mentored on DV in each participating country, disaggregated by sex</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 25% increase in those attending training or mentoring related to identified KAP needs by Year 2</p>	

<p><u>Component 3 Outputs</u></p> <p>3.1 PPS and partners information exchange protocols agreed</p> <p>3.2 Engagement activities with partners and community delivered</p>	<p># [sex-differentiated] Information exchange protocols in place</p> <p># PPS-community DV activities conducted, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p># Requests from partners initiating PPS-partner/community activities</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Information exchange between PPS and partners on victim and offender management is often lacking; where information exchange exists it is often provided on an information basis. Standardised information exchange protocols do not exist between PPS and its partners in the five PICs.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Information exchange protocols developed in five participating PICs by end of Year 2.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> PPS and partners engage sporadically and without a consistent framework.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least three PPS-community DV activities targeting the differing needs of men, women, boys and girls, conducted annually in each of the five participating PICs by end of Year 2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review PPS-Community consultative meeting minutes. • Review mentors’ reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review PPS-Community consultative meeting minutes. • Review mentors’ reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports.
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PPDVP

Monitoring and Evaluation Workplan

Monitoring & Evaluation Tasks	Approach	Timeline	Roles and responsibilities	Deliverables and Reporting	Indicative Costs
Monitoring					
Progress financial and activity reporting	PPDVP Implementation Unit will provide regular financial and administrative progress reporting to the MT and the RAC.	Quarterly reports to MT. 6 monthly reports to the RAC.	Programme Manager supported by PPDVP Implementation Unit to prepare narrative summaries.	Narrative report, evidencing progress against Results Framework Indicators.	Covered by program med staff costs.
Reports to MFAT	MFAT may require progress reports in a particular format. Information will be collated, analysed and presented to MFAT, with a particular emphasis on reporting on results	Six monthly and as required.	ISG Head to prepare cover summary. Programme Manager supported by Programme Implementation Unit.	Narrative and financial report, evidencing progress against Results Framework Indicators.	Covered by program med staff costs.
Mentors' field reports	As part of its new approach to capacity development, NZ Police ISG will require mentors' reports to include activities as well as progress towards outcomes. As PPDVP targets KAP, mentors' reports will specifically address these three issues.	As required.	Mentor to prepare draft report. Programme Manager reviews draft report. ISG Head signs off. Report retained for inclusion in narrative outcome reports to MFAT and RAC.	Narrative report evidencing progress in KAP for specific activities.	Covered by program med staff costs.

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Evaluation					
Baseline PPS KAP	Design of KAP framework and tools Baseline established for Output 2.	Year 1	Programme Manager – oversees contracting and design of baseline KAP survey. Programme Officer participates in implementation of KAP survey.	Narrative and statistical report which establishes baseline for each participating PPS (5) and comments on regional context.	\$100,000
Follow up PPS KAP	Evaluation of impact of PPDVP for Outputs 1-3.	Year 3	As above	Narrative and statistical report which provides comparative analysis for each participating PPS (5) and comments on regional context.	\$60,000
Baseline Partners' KAP	Baseline established for Output 3.	Year 2	As above	Narrative and statistical report which establishes baseline for partners.	\$60,000
Follow-up Partners' KAP	Evaluation of impact of PPDVP for Outputs 1-3.	Year 4	As above	Narrative and statistical report which provides comparative analysis for partners and comments on regional context.	\$60,000
Development of standard reporting protocols for DV incidence data	Working with national and regional partners, and with TA support, develop a standardise set of reporting tools.	Year 1-4	As above	Reporting tools and information exchange protocols. PICP endorsement of approach and tools (by Year 2).	177,520
Research on DV incidence.	Establish PPDVP DV incidence data which complements KAP survey data. Data may be collected in all PICP countries, subject to an agreed protocol being established.	Years 1-4	Programme Manager oversees design of studies/research. Research conducted by external contractors.	Narrative and statistical reports on DV incidence data. Reports present data in standardised formats.	\$110,000
				TOTAL INDICATIVE COSTS	\$567,520

Overall Monitoring and Evaluation Budget		
	MFAT ³	\$567,520
	TOTAL BUDGETED	\$567,520

Changes to Activity Context in the Reporting Period

CSI amendment for Programme Manager and Programme Officer – a change in the phasing of the salaries for the Programme Manager and Programme Officer – both of whom are covered by an employment agreement for band One and Two staff – was notified to New Zealand Aid Programme and agreed on 22 April. The change, in essence, was a payment that would have been spread over four out years was accumulated and paid in the current year. As the change did not impact on the overall budget or line item, as it was a phasing issue, no variation is required.

Interaction with Fiji Police – PPDVP has some peripheral contact with members of the Fiji Police, as many members are advocates for Women’s Rights with the Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre (FWCC). Senior Fiji Police staff have interacted with PPDVP regional workshops held at Nadi in the company of the FWCC. The original design of PPDVP in 2005 considered Fiji Police as a potential partner because of the high levels of training and skills. This was precluded by the coup in 2006 and the suspension of contact with Fiji Police by the PICP. The PPDVP RAC has supported the benefits in commencing limited contact with Fiji Police in a similar way as the workshops have offered, but allowing them to attend as participants. The NZ Police Liaison officer has broached the topic with the Fiji Police Commissioner who has encouraged this limited engagement. PPDVP will continue to advance this in the next period, with a view to inviting limited participation at a PPDVP Regional Symposium in April 2014. NZ Police ISG have included this as an option in a wider briefing paper around engagement with Fiji Police, in conjunction with MFAT.

Samoa Police – The Assistant Commissioner responsible for domestic violence oversight (Afamasaga) had been a positive and constructive approach, especially in contact with the Samoa Victim Support Group (SVSG).

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (S&GBV) Research and activities – The S&GBV Surveys in 2011-2012 have been considered by the five Commissioners (Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati and Vanuatu) and in turn they have allowed the results to be shared and considered by the full PICP membership. PICP have agreed to adopt the findings in a wider sense and agreed they are applicable to all member countries. PPDVP is developing a response plan which will lead to the development of individual country action plans in early 2014. The adoption of these plans, and the flow on of work from them, will potentially open a new stage

³ NZ Police’s in-kind contribution to administration costs also applies here.

for PPDVP activities. The focus will extend to working with local police and their communities to commence attitudinal change in police members to sexual and gender based violence. This will be a long term commitment and process to achieve this change

PPDVP will seek participation by the MFAT-IDG gender adviser in the development, and potentially, the delivery of these response plans.

Relationship between Partners, Beneficiaries and Other Stakeholders

Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP) – PPDVP has a long standing relationship with PICP that originated in the programme design phase in 2005. In 2007 the Chiefs of Police signed a Declaration of Partnership⁴ with PPDVP to work together on domestic violence. This powerful document is refreshed each year at the PICP Annual Meeting. The Declaration serves as a commitment as well as proving the crucial a mandate for the work of the PPDVP with each police force in the region.

In the reporting period the PICP considered the initial findings to the Sexual and Gender Based Violence research and sought further information on those (provided at the 42nd meeting in Rarotonga in September 2013). The outcomes are described in the S&GBV portion of this paper. PICP gave their agreement to a standard method of offence reporting for domestic violence cases.

PICP considered their representation on the RAC and resolved that they would be represented by the Secretariat Executive Director. An invitation is made at each RAC meeting for a Commissioner to attend and to present details of their in country activity to the RAC. This is a valuable session with benefits to the country and to the RAC members who get to hear first hand of the activities and local issues.

Pacific Judicial Development Programme (PJDP) – As outlined earlier, PPDVP is participating in a series of workshops with the Judiciary, Courts and society on the management of domestic and family violence court cases. This is a valuable interaction and one which is mutually beneficial. The standard PPDVP curriculum and case study is used as the basis for a mock court process in the exercises. PPDVP has contributed to two Train the Trainer courses for Court staff with PJDP, and it is intended that this will continue.

Australian Federal Police Pacific Police Development Programme Regional (AFP PPDPR) – An agreement to work with PPDPR was completed in December 2012 and came in to effect on 1 January 2013. It provides for PPDPR to provide a staff member to work with PPDVP in Micronesia as a mentor. The agreement also provides additional support to countries where PPDPR is active in other areas of the Pacific, such as Tuvalu and Kiribati. AFP provides at least AUD \$120,000 per annum for delivery costs. This does not include salary or travel or related costs by the PPDPR officer. AFP has also made additional funds available under the

⁴ PICP Declaration available at www.ppdvp.org.nz/resources

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agreement for other agreed activities such as White Ribbon Day and an annual regional workshop. AFP PPDPR and PPDVP “co-badge” where this is possible.

RAC members – PPDVP enjoys an open and respectful relationship with the RAC members – UN Women, FWCC, RRRT, and the PIF LEU.

3P – PPDVP joins with the overall NZ Police 3P activities when the opportunity is available, and both activities provide continual feedback to each other from the reports of deployed staff and their feedback.

3P Ethics and Human Rights Training (EHRT) – This is a new work area for 3P. PPDVP recognised the benefits and links between this work stream and the overall work of PPDVP. Visits with the RAC members for the assigned 3P adviser were facilitated in Fiji and this was instrumental in extending the concept of the EHRT. PPDVP continues to have direct contact with the EHRT adviser to ensure that paths are parallel and complimentary, and provide best value for money. This also ensures that country recipients are not confused in any way because of the potential for crossover in messages. The 3P EHRT adviser is also drawing on the linkages created by the RAC members and the familiarisation work referred to earlier, as many of these organisations have in country staff who are delivering Human Rights awareness and training with the police services.

Pacific Islands Law Officers Network (PILON) – PPDVP has regular contact with PILON as they have work streams which are building capacity around the enhancement of family violence case management.

PIF Gender Based Violence Reference Group – This group invited PPDVP to present on their behalf to the Pacific Islands Forum Regional Security Committee (FRSC) in June. The session gave a general overview of PPDVP with particular reference to the analysis of sexual and gender based violence research with police staff. The FRSC was briefed on the partnership for Micronesia with AFP PPDPR, which meshed closely with their own strategies.

PPDVP is engaged with the Gender Based Violence Reference Group facilitated by PIF. This includes input and advice on their Costs of Gender Based Violence research commencing in Kiribati and which is planned for other countries.

Updates to Key Activity Management Documents

Activity Results Framework

Proposed revision on a section of the Results Measurement Table - Component Output 2.1 and 2.2 includes targets related to specific percentage increases in training and mentoring. These activities are delivered at a country level by local police and the target is therefore beyond the direct control of PPDVP. The purpose of the target – to increase training and awareness on DV and how to manage it - is appropriate. However these are better managed within the overall Outcomes of

PPDVP, rather than being specific and individual targets. It is proposed that discussions on how to better reflect these is undertaken between the contract parties at an early date.

An updated and annotated ARF is attached as an Appendix.

Costed workplan

The MOU Costed Workplan has been updated and is attached. Some changes have occurred in phasing of costs between years.

It is proposed that line item 1.4 Baseline Partner KAP is merged with the work in 1.6 Research on DV incidence. It is proposed that line item 2.13 PEACE interview training is withdrawn as this would be a 3P activity, if it is required, as it has a much wider brief than PPDVP.

These will be presented to the Management Team.

Risk management matrix

Two new risk areas have been identified.

- The restructuring and review of expenditure in the NZ public service has highlighted areas of expenditure in overseas travel which are not always well managed or audited. While there are already strong processes in place with PPDVP, this will be actively monitored.
- The 2014 Symposium which will focus on religion and culture as both barriers and agents of change, may raise media awareness of these issues and how they are perceived and managed. It may also cause strong opinions and views to be expressed or put forward. This will be managed in the development of the agenda; the skills and reputations of speakers; and by the facilitator who is a NZ Chief Judge of the Family Court.

These will be included in the Business Plan for 2013 – 2014.

Governance and management arrangements

No changes of planned

Transition or Exit Planning

A Transition Plan for 2016 was developed in early 2013. It was presented to the RAC and then submitted to New Zealand Aid Programme on 20 February 2013.

The proposed plan is still valid and no changes have occurred to it. Internal planning within NZ Police for the performance criteria for the Programme Manager reflects the process defined in the Transition document.

An emerging work area, and one which will be a significant part of PPDVP activities until June 2016, is the work that has arisen from the Sexual and Gender Based Violence Surveys, which is further informed by the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice analysis around changing attitudes of police staff to sexual and gender based violence. The solution to these is a long term cultural and personal change for police staff. While the parameters will be established and processes will begin to change these attitudes during the current phase of PPDVP, this is a very long

term activity. The work will involve police staff as individuals; police working together in teams and groups; the overall police services; and their interactions, networks and relationships with their communities.

Authorisation

I declare that the information contained in this report is true and correct and confirm:

- MFAT Funds were received and used only for the agreed purpose(s); and
- All conditions attached to MFAT's Funding have been met; and
- MFAT Funds have been fully utilised for the intended purpose, OR
- There are unspent Funds and I understand that MFAT may deduct this amount from the next tranche payment of Funds OR a cheque is attached returning these Funds to MFAT.

Full Name (in block capitals)

Title / Position (e.g. CEO)

Signature

Date

Appendices

This report includes the following appendices:

- Appendix A: Progress Against Agreed Workplan and Budget (table)
- Appendix B: Progress against Results Framework (table)
- Appendix C: Costed workplan for subsequent period (*not included in this RAC report*)
- Appendix D: PPDVP RAC six monthly report April 2013, and PPDVP RAC six monthly report September 2013 (*not included in this RAC report*)
- Appendix E: PPDVP Budget 2012 – 2013 (*not included in this RAC report*)
- Appendix F: PPDVP Workplan – Gantt chart 2012 – 2013
- Appendix G: Participants gender & role disaggregated data for S&GBV country surveys

Appendix A: Progress Against the Agreed Workplan and Budget

Note – The Budget process agreed by NZ Police ISG and the New Zealand Aid Programme in 2012 was for it to be a Line Item process in accordance with all NZ Police accounting systems.

In discussion with the New Zealand Aid Programme following the end of this current reporting period, and reflecting a change developed by the 3P activities, this will be modified to an Output Based process from 1 July 2013. It is noted that the Output Based reporting will be a subjective process where the NZ Police system is broken down by an overall percentage, especially where this relates to the costs of the Programme Implementation Team, as opposed to an actual Cost Based Approach. Direct costs, such as fees and expenses paid to third parties and travel costs, can be detailed to a greater level within the Output Class.

The Progress Report below is NZ Police Line Item Based, and is not Output Based.

NZPol code	Item	Budget	Line Item	Category Sub Total	Total
	Personnel				
30040	Salary and related employments costs for Programme Officer (Malaulau)		152,094		
30025	Salary and related employments costs for Programme Manager (Ronald), and Support Officer (Bloomfield)		209,761		
	Personnel Costs	344,828		361,855	361,855
	Operating costs				
32050	R & M Equipment	6,000	0		
	<i>Category - Equipment</i>	6,000		0	
32080	Computer network expenses	2,000	592		
32085	Computer software expenses	20,000	518		
	<i>Category - Computing</i>	22,000		1,110	
32100	Uniform	3,500	5,796		
32111	Equipment Purchases		0		
	<i>Category - Non capital purchases</i>	3,500		5,796	
32115	Books and Periodicals	1,000	0		
32125	Stationary	5,000	0		
32130	Printing Expenses	5,000	11,689		
	<i>Category - Printing Expenses</i>	11,000		11,689	
32135	Internal travel	5,000	0		
32140	External travel	419,530	567,185		
	<i>Category - Travel</i>	424,530		567,185	
32150	Telephone & Tolls	1,000	0		
32154	Cell Phone Charges	10,000	5,105		
	<i>Category - Communications</i>	11,000		5,105	
32165	Medical Charges - staff	7,500	11,617		
32170	Professional Services	155,000	87,036		
32175	Publicity & Public Relations	118,850	56,543		
	<i>Category - Professional Services</i>	281,350		155,196	

32200	Freight		0		
	<i>Category - Other Services Expenses</i>	0		0	
32250	General Expenses	105,000	84,258		
32252	Messing	10,000	931		
	<i>Category - Other Operating</i>	115,000		85,189	
	Total Operating	874,380		831,270	831,270
	Total including Salaries	1,219,208		1,193,125	1,193,125

Appendix B: Progress Against Results Framework

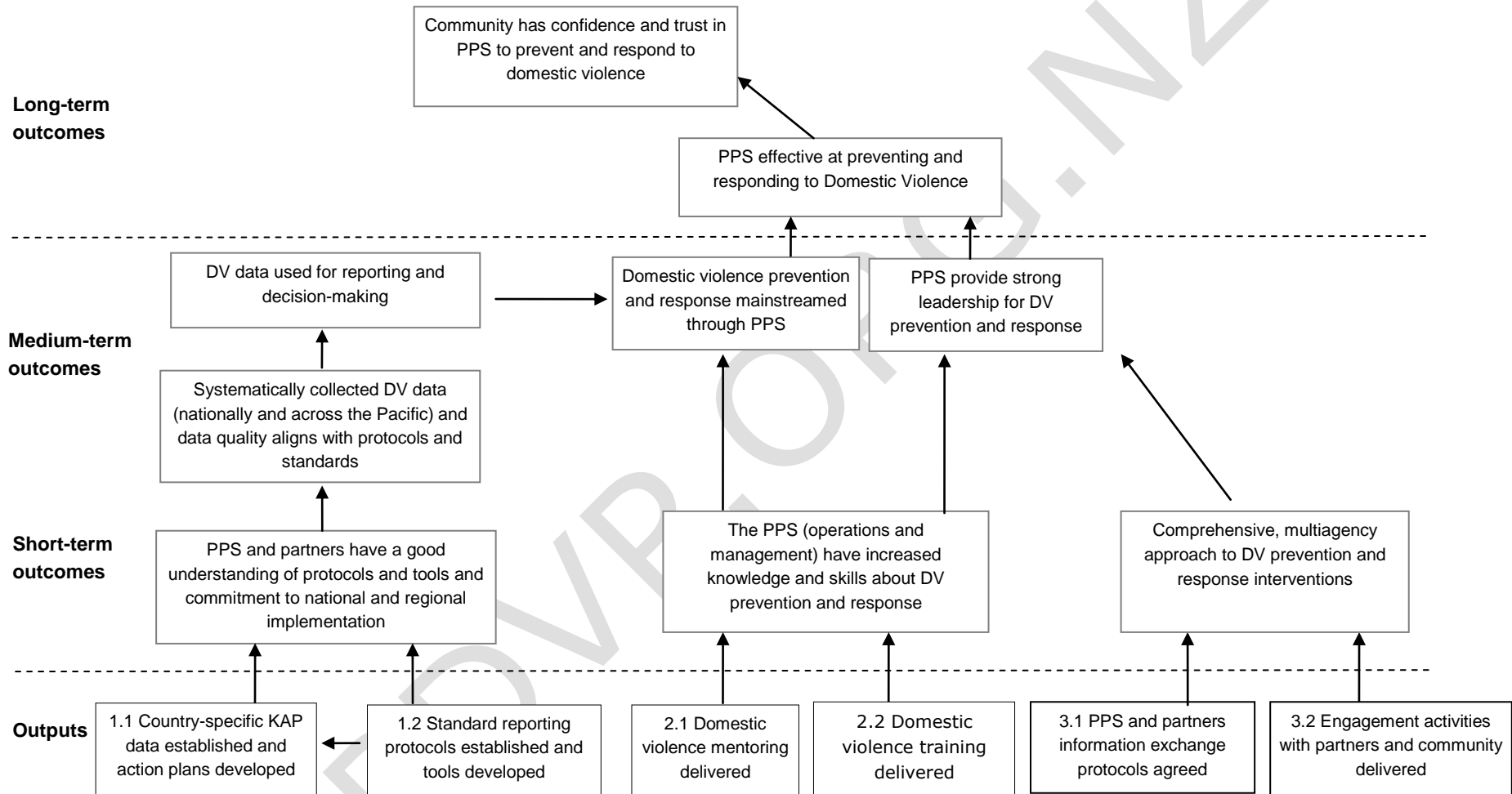
This table shows progress of the Activity against the intended outcomes and outputs defined in the Results Framework.

Note: Planned and actual indicators and targets should be sex-disaggregated where possible.

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Results Diagram

Goal of the Activity: A safer Pacific free from Domestic Violence



Outputs/Inputs Table

Outputs from the Results Diagram	Activities to Deliver Outputs	Inputs to Resource Activities
Component 1 Outputs		
1.1 Country-specific KAP data established and action plans developed	Mentors and PPDVP Implementation Unit provides training, mentoring, monitoring (accompaniment), technical assistance support to PPS and partners in five participating PICs and to second tier PICP member PPS in the following areas:	PPDVP staff: Programme Implementation Unit, Mentors and external contractors.
1.2 Standard reporting protocols and tools developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge and learning; - M&E; - CMIS database IT support; - M&E of DV case management processes (database and manual files); - National and regional analysis of CMIS data; - Surveys and research (baseline and specific surveys/research). 	<p>Programmed financial resources.</p> <p>NZ Police contribution.</p>
Component 2 Outputs		
2.1 DV mentoring delivered	Mentors and PPDVP Implementation Unit ⁵ provide training, mentoring, monitoring (accompaniment) ⁶ , and technical assistance support to PPS in five participating PICs and to second tier PICP member PPS in the following areas:	PPDVP staff: Programme Implementation Unit, Mentors and external contractors.
2.2 DV training delivered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Core DV curriculum delivered to all police (new recruits, supervisors' training + elsewhere); - Serious crime investigation training (serious crime case); - Preparation of court files; - Prosecutors' training; - SGBV training targeting resistant core group; - DVU staff CD (capital and outer island), including ad hoc mentor follow-up training; - PEACE training (cognitive interviewing); - Train the trainer (delivered regionally); 	<p>Technical Assistance Fund.</p> <p>Programmed financial resources.</p> <p>NZ Police contribution.</p>

⁵ See Appendix E for a description of the PPDVP Implementation Unit's programme administration responsibilities.

⁶ Mentors will provide mentoring and progress monitoring and support (collectively referred to as "accompaniment") to PPS. It is felt that this approach has most traction with PPS (rather than partner/stakeholders) due to the nature of the police-police relationship established between NZ Police members and PPS members.

Outputs from the Results Diagram	Activities to Deliver Outputs	Inputs to Resource Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case management and reporting (manual and CMIS) training; - Victim management model; - Family safety plan; - Business and strategic planning DVP implementation and evidence-based budget development for DVUs (link to data); - Study tours; - SOP development and implementation; - PPS input into national DV policy development; - Advice on business and strategic planning, evidence-based budget development for DV(U)s; - Police DV Management Committee's work. 	
Component 3 Outputs		
<p>3.1 PPS and partners information exchange protocols agreed</p> <p>3.2 Engagement activities with partners and community delivered</p>	<p>Mentors and PPDVP Implementation Unit provides training, technical assistance and support to PPS-stakeholder partnerships in five participating PICs and to second tier PICP member PICs in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and case management sharing between police, NGOs and agencies; - Development of information sharing and reporting protocols; - Family safety plans; - DV community awareness and outreach; - Media campaigns; - Relationships with regional NGOs; - Judicial (criminal justice stakeholder) awareness; - Male counselling (perpetrators programme – e.g. in partnership with FWCC); - National DV Advisory Committee; - Police and NGO MOUs; - FWCC police staff training; - Victims' support. 	<p>PPDVP staff: Programme Implementation Unit, Mentors and external contractors.</p> <p>Small Grants Fund.</p> <p>Programmed financial resources.</p> <p>NZ Police contribution.</p>

Results Measurement Table

From agreed Results Measurement Table in the Activity Design Document				Data up to and including this reporting period	
Results	Indicator(s)	Methodology/Data Sources	Baseline Information and Targets	Actual measurement against targets (using indicators)	Actual methodology and data sources
Long-Term Outcomes (4 years on)					
<p><u>Long-Term Outcome 1</u></p> <p>Community has confidence and trust in PPS to prevent and respond to DV</p>	<p>Proportion of citizens in PICs who report confidence and trust in PPS in their response to DV-related crime</p> <p>Level of media reporting on PPS and DV which supports or reinforces positive role of police</p> <p>Perceptions of experience from survivors of DV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV committee minutes/reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. • Pacific Regional Meeting on Violence Against Women (FWCC) outcomes and findings every four years • Pacific Islands Forum Regional Advisory Committee on VAW Reference Group – country and regional assessments and reports 	<p><i>Baseline:</i> PPDVP Baselines Surveys (2007) and Survey Updates (2010-11) of the Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Kiribati, and 2008 Review of Vanuatu, indicated gaps in knowledge, practice and attitudes by police to DV, and misconceptions and misunderstandings and expectations by the community of the role of the police. Survey Updates identified improved knowledge and practice by police and wider understanding of police, and by the police, of the community needs.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> PPS and partners maintain the levels of trust established in 2010-11 Survey Updates</p>	<p>The PIF reports are serving a very useful purpose and providing solid data.</p>	<p>CMIS data has been validated (2012)</p> <p>PIF SGBV Working group reports (available from countries, not via PIF)</p> <p>PIF SGBV Reports are submitted to FRSC annually</p>

SENSITIVE

			<p><i>Target:</i> Levels of DV case reporting are maintained</p>		
<p><u>Long-Term Outcome 2</u></p> <p>PPS effective at preventing and responding to DV</p>	<p># DV victims assisted, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Incidence of DV reported, disaggregated by sex of offender and victim</p> <p># DV-related convictions</p> <p># High risk families supported</p> <p>Evidence that effective risk management plans are developed and implemented in appropriate cases by PPS and community</p> <p>Community perception</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare data in baseline KAP surveys of PPS and partners on DV prevention and response, DV incidence data and data contained in Mentors' reports • Review PPDVP progress reports • Review family safety plans and other prevention strategies developed • Review PPS-Community consultative meeting minutes 	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Data about the number of victims assisted and the number of offenders participating in offender management programmes is poor and inconsistent. PPS and partners have limited capacity to develop coherent family safety plans for high risk families. Responses are often ad hoc and inconsistent.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> PPS and partners assist 25% more victims (both male and female) by Year 2; and another 10% by Year 4</p> <p><i>Target:</i> DV reporting (2011) is maintained in Years 2 - 4</p> <p><i>Target:</i> DV-related convictions increase by 10% in Year 2; and by another 10% in Year 4</p> <p><i>Target:</i> PPS and partners actively investigate</p>	<p>KAP analysis has provided solid quantitative data from police staff. Further qualitative KAP work commissioned.</p>	

SENSITIVE

			<p>changes of greater than 10% in drop off DV case reporting, and apply remedies</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Community reports an increased awareness of DV prevention mechanisms</p>		
Medium-Term Outcomes (3-4 years)					
<p><u>Medium-Term Outcome 2</u></p> <p>DV prevention and response mainstreamed through PPS</p>	<p># DV response strategies which reference DV data in each participating country</p> <p># DV prevention strategies which reference DV data in each participating country</p> <p># PPS budgets which reflect resources required to implement DV prevention and response strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV committee minutes/reports. • PPS annual budgets, business and strategic plans, annual reports. • Review Mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. 	<p>Baseline: No participating PPS have DV prevention and response specifically mainstreamed in budgeting and planning processes.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least one DV response strategy (meeting the differing needs of men, women, girls and boys) developed in each participating country by Year 2 referencing DV incidence data</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least one DV prevention strategy (meeting the differing needs of men, women, girls and boys) developed in each participating country by Year 3 referencing DV incidence data.</p>		

SENSITIVE

			<p><i>Target:</i> Five participating PPS use sex disaggregated DV-related data (DV incidence and PPS and partners' KAP on DV) for budgeting and planning by Year 4</p>		
<p><u>Medium-Term Outcome 3</u></p> <p>PPS provide strong leadership for DV prevention and response</p>	<p># PPS and community DV advisory committees operating effectively</p> <p>Police Commissioners, or Delegated Executive Sponsor, chairing DV Committee in each participating country</p> <p>Increased profile of DV work and achievements within PPS</p> <p>PPS DV staff perception of PPS leadership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV committee minutes/reports. • PPS annual budgets, business and strategic plans, annual reports. • Review Mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. • KAP survey reports. 	<p><i>Baseline:</i> DV community advisory committees established in PPS</p> <p><i>Target:</i> DV advisory committees operating in five PPS by Year 2</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Improved community engagement in police role in DV through Police Commissioners actively facilitating and supporting community engagement mechanisms with existing or new community groups on DV</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Improved perception of DV Unit staff (and others involved in DV crime) who feel supported in their work by senior management and by community</p>	<p>KAP analysis has provided solid quantitative data from police staff. Further qualitative KAP work commissioned.</p>	

SENSITIVE

<p><u>Medium-Term Outcome 4</u></p> <p>Systematically collected DV data (nationally and across the Pacific), and data quality aligns with protocols and standards</p>	<p># PICs with standardised sex-disaggregated DV data available across the Region.</p> <p>Data quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research reports on DV incidence in each PIC. • Review PPS-Community consultative meeting minutes. • Review DV Committee meeting minutes. • Review mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. 	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Poor quality and low amounts of DV incidence data available across the Region, including disaggregated data re sex. No standardised sex-differentiated DV reporting protocols and tools exist which are endorsed by individual PPS.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> All participating PPS have standardised sex-disaggregated DV data available by Year 3</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Data adheres to protocols in all participating PPS by Year 3</p>	<p>Baseline available by end of FY2 – 2013-14</p> <p>Updated annually for trends and patterns</p>	
<p>Short-Term Outcomes (1-3 years)</p>					
<p><u>Short-Term Outcome 1</u></p> <p>PPS and partners have a good understanding of protocols and tools, and commitment to national and regional implementation</p>	<p># PPS-led M&E training sessions</p> <p># PPS undertaking DV intervention-related monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV committee reports. • Review mentors' reports • PICP annual conference report • Review PPDVP progress reports • Review DV ToT curriculum 	<p><i>Baseline:</i> No PPS or partner led DV-related M&E training courses</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least one M&E training session taught by and for PPS and partners in each participating country by end of Year 2, and annually thereafter</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least three</p>	<p>41st PICP meeting endorses plan for action on Sexual and Gender Based Violence research, for aggregated data to be made available to all PICP members</p> <p>41st PICP meeting renews 2007 Declaration of Partnership with PPDVP</p>	

SENSITIVE

			participating countries are involved in regular DV-related monitoring activities by Year 2		
<p><u>Short-Term Outcome 2</u></p> <p>The PPS (operations and management) have increased knowledge and skills about DV prevention and response</p>	<p>% PPS who demonstrate skills and knowledge gained, disaggregated by sex (at operational level and at management level), 12 months after training programme</p> <p># PPS with SOPs on DV prevention</p> <p># PPS with SOPs on DV response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV committee reports • Review mentors' reports • PPS DV SOPs • Review PPDVP progress reports • Review DV ToT curriculum 	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Various levels of KAP exist within PPS on DV operations, prevention and response, with some at very low levels. Not all PPS have DV SOPs.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 10% increase in number of PPS demonstrating improvement in DV skills and knowledge in each PPS by end of Year 2, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least 3 participating PPS have SOPs on DV in place by end of Year 3.</p>	<p>KAP analysis completed in four countries (Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati and Vanuatu)</p> <p>KAP for Cook Islands deferred until 2014 at Commissioners request</p> <p>Reports due by end of August 2013 and ongoing work accrued</p>	
<p><u>Short-Term Outcome 3</u></p> <p>Comprehensive, multi-agency approach to DV prevention and response interventions</p>	<p># PPS-partner (including government agency) MoUs</p> <p># PPS-partner (including government agency) SOPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review PPS-Community consultative meeting minutes • Review DV Committee meeting minutes • Review mentors' reports 	<p><i>Baseline:</i> PPS and partners have limited capacity to develop coherent multi-agency family safety plans for high risk families. Responses are often <i>ad hoc</i> and inconsistent.</p>	<p>S & GBV Analysis completed, S & GBV country response plans scheduled for 3rd QTR 2013-14</p> <p>RAC briefed on aggregated data</p>	

SENSITIVE

	<p># Offenders participating in offender management programmes</p> <p># Joint interventions for at risk families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review PPDVP progress reports • Review data on victim and offender management from partners (CSOs and government agencies) 	<p><i>Target:</i> PPS-partner (including government agency) MoUs and SOPs in place in at least three participating countries, including for family safety plans and offender management programmes targeting the differing needs of men, women, boys and girls by end of Year 2</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least two joint interventions (as a result of the MoUs) for DV prevention in three participating countries by end of Year 2</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 10% increase annually in number of PPS trained on DV in each participating country, disaggregated by sex ⁷</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 10% increase annually in number of PPS mentored on DV in each participating country, disaggregated by sex</p>		
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⁷ Proposed that these targets are considered for possible modification = see [Revision Targets](#)

SENSITIVE

Outputs					
<i>From agreed Results Measurement Table in the Activity Design Document</i>				<i>Data up to and including this reporting period</i>	
Results	Indicator(s)	Methodology/Data Sources	Baseline Information and Targets	Actual measurement against targets (using indicators)	Actual methodology and data sources

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<p><u>Component 1 Outputs</u></p> <p>1.1 Country-specific KAP data established and action plans developed</p> <p>1.2 Standard reporting protocols established and tools developed</p>	<p># Participating countries which have baseline DV incidence data</p> <p># PICs which have sex-disaggregated baseline data of PPS KAP on DV</p> <p># KAP action plans</p> <p>Standard sex-differentiated DV data collection protocols and tools across the Region</p> <p>PICP-endorsed standard reporting protocols and tools</p> <p># Participating PICs with endorsed reporting protocols</p> <p># Participating countries with context-specific monitoring tools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review PPS baseline KAP reports. • Review DV incidence baseline report. • Review DV Committee meeting minutes. • Review mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review PICP annual conference reports • Review mentors' reports • Review PPDVP progress reports 	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Some PPS DV KAP across the Pacific, updated in 2010. S&GBV Police Behavioural Surveys completed in five PPS in 2012.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Consistent baseline, sex-differentiated DV incidence data and PPS KAP on DV exists for the five participating PICs by end of Year 2</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Country-specific KAP action plans exist for each of the five participating PICs by Year 2</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Collection and availability of data about DV across the Region is sporadic and not standardised. Available data does not form significant part of policy dialogue in participating PICs. PPS operational planning does not often respond to reality of DV incidence; where data are available they may not be of high quality and/or referred to in PPS planning. Partners are equally challenged due to availability and quality of DV data. No regionally agreed standards or reporting protocols for DV</p> <p><i>Target:</i> PICP members endorse standardised, sex-differentiated DV reporting protocols and tools at 2013 Annual Conference</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Standardised sex-differentiated DV reporting protocols and tools established in at least five participating countries by end of Year 1</p>	<p>S&GBV data collected and reported on. Analysis of S&GBV process for implementation planning agreed to by 42nd PICP Meeting</p> <p>KAP planning commenced with contractor, for delivery in March 2014. Country implementation plans in place 3rd qtr 2013/14 FY</p> <p>Agreed at 2012 PICP Conference.</p> <p>All participating countries have data at required level, using CMIS database. Data analysed by PPDVP</p>	<p>Development of overall template commenced on 1 July 2013, for delivery and interpretation to local response plans in March 2014. Target for development of KAP plans and response will be achieved. In country implementation will be spread over subsequent years.</p> <p>Standards were agreed in principle at 41st PICP 2012, and reinforced at PICP in 2013.</p> <p>Potential links with 3P data management poses both a strength and a risk (added to risk register for 2013-14 FY)</p> <p>Achieved in year one in all five countries. However, sustained data entry requires constant oversight and on the job training by PPDVP Support Officer. See Risk above.</p>
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SENSITIVE

<p><u>Component 2</u> <u>Outputs</u></p>	<p># PPS members who have received DV-related training, disaggregated by sex, at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leadership level - operational /technical level <p># KAP-related training sessions</p> <p># PPS members who have received DV-related mentoring, disaggregated by sex, at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leadership level - operational/technical level <p># KAP-related mentoring sessions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review DV Committee meeting minutes. • Review mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. 	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Various levels of KAP on DV exist within PPS, with some at very low levels. Although levels of knowledge about victims' rights have improved in some PPS, attitudes and practices for prevention and response to DV are often low and vary widely across the Region. PPS often do not focus sufficiently on offender management/behaviour change. SOPs on response to DV incidents, as well as offender management are inconsistent across the Region, if they exist at all.</p> <p>Target: Mentoring is effectively delivered to key personnel in country</p> <p>Target: Trained Trainers apply local training for all levels of staff in overall training curriculum, and specialist one off courses.</p> <p>Target: 25% increase in those attending training or mentoring related to identified KAP needs by Year 2</p>	<p>Target is led by local Police within training plans</p> <p>Mentoring provided to key staff – egs: Samoa OC DVU and Assist Comm covering DV. Kiribati – OC DVSO who leads local interaction with stations, BGOs and other section within KPS</p> <p>KAP analysis due end of March 2014. Local training plans due by end of March 2014. Target likely to be partially met by end of year 2 and continuing into FY3.</p>	<p>Details are not specifically recorded in the current period. From FY2 these figures will be drawn from mentors reports and sex disaggregated.</p> <p>Family Protection (and similar) legislative changes process is driving refreshed police training for all staff in Tonga, Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Vanuatu. Increased emphasis planned for Yr2 and Yr 3 periods</p>
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<p><u>Component 3 Outputs</u></p> <p>3.1 PPS and partners information exchange protocols agreed</p>	<p># [sex-differentiated] Information exchange protocols in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review PPS-Community consultative meeting minutes. • Review mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. 	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Information exchange between PPS and partners on victim and offender management is often lacking; where information exchange exists it is often provided on an information basis. Standardised information exchange protocols do not exist between PPS and its partners in the five PICs.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Information exchange protocols developed in five participating PICs by end of Year 2.</p>	<p>In place in Tonga and Cook Islands. Agreed under multi agency agreement Safenet in Kiribati. Other countries at varying stages but on plan to complete time frame</p>	<p>Where protocols are in place, evidence of information exchange is available. However, the quality of the exchange, and targeting of high risk subjects, requires ongoing development.</p>
<p>3.2 Engagement activities with partners and community delivered</p>	<p># PPS-community DV activities conducted, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p># Requests from partners initiating PPS-partner/community activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review PPS-Community consultative meeting minutes. • Review mentors' reports. • Review PPDVP progress reports. 	<p><i>Baseline:</i> PPS and partners engage sporadically and without a consistent framework.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> At least three PPS-community DV activities targeting the differing needs of men, women, boys and girls, conducted annually in each of the five participating PICs by end of Year 2.</p>	<p>Systems in place in Vanuatu, Kiribati and Cook Islands; exceeded in Tuvalu, Nauru and Solomon Islands; and progressing in other participating countries.</p>	<p>Kiribati - Strong and sustained examples of Police and NGO interaction, and community engagement, occurring in Kiribati. Driven by a key staff member in the DVSO.</p> <p>Vanuatu – RRRT CFO is using PPDVP SGF funds annually to deliver targeting awareness with key groups.</p> <p>Nauru – strong community led interaction especially under 16 days of activism.</p> <p>Tuvalu – Community and DV awareness combined (includes 3P advisers) in community engagement.</p> <p>WR Day plays a key role in this annually, with clear results in PPDVP Newsletter and reports.</p>

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Appendix C - Costed workplan for subsequent period

Additional documents submitted.

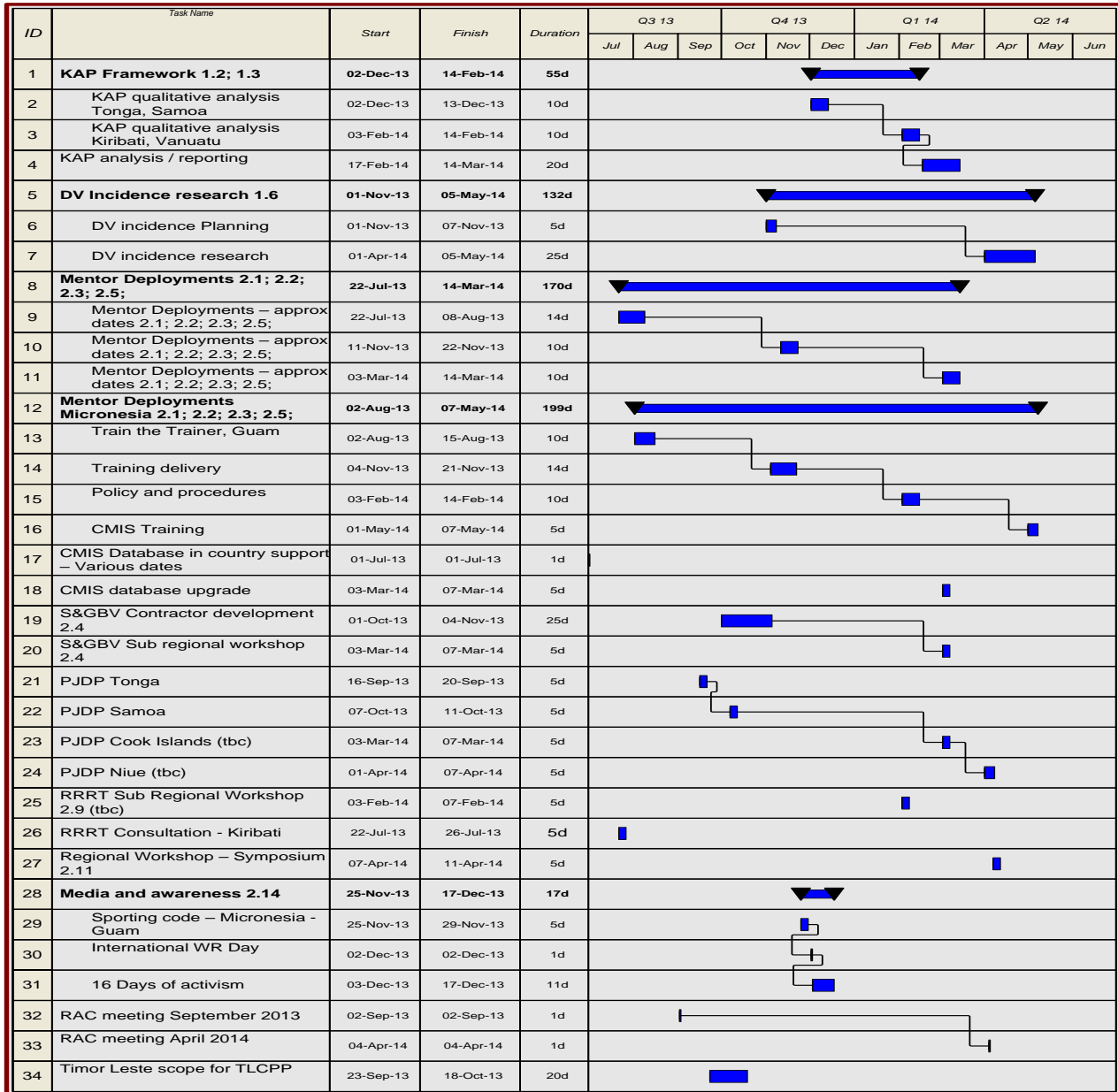
1. The Costed Workplan – Summary by Outputs with outputs / tasks

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SENSITIVE

APPENDIX F - PPDVP WORKPLAN – GANTT CHART – 2013 - 2014

Note that some dates are approximate, such as dates of mentor deployments to each country, as these vary according to staff availability and in country requirements.



SENSITIVE

Appendix G: Survey data for S&GBV country surveys

This disaggregated data showing gender, age, and roles is drawn from the individual country assessments on S&GBV. It describes the staff members who participated in the surveys.

Tonga

	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	143	81%
Female	34	19%
Age		
18-24	29	16%
25-29	57	32%
30-39	53	30%
40-49	28	16%
Over 50	10	6%
Marital Status		
Married	133	75%
Single (never married)	43	24%
Living in a defacto relationship	0	0%
Divorced	0	0%
Separated	1	1%
Supervisory role		
Yes	28	16%
No	148	84%
No response	1	1%
Attended Domestic Violence Training		
No	91	51%
Yes	86	49%
Total	177	100%

Samoa

	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	220	77%
Female	66	23%
Age		
18-24	59	21%
25-29	85	30%
30-39	81	28%
40-49	50	17%
Over 50	11	4%
Marital Status		
Married	190	66%
Single (never married)	74	26%

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Living in a defacto relationship	13	5%
Divorced	3	1%
Separated	5	2%
No response	1	0%
Supervisory role		
Yes	86	30%
No	200	70%
Attended Domestic Violence Training		
No	144	50%
Yes	142	50%
Total	286	100%

Cook Islands

	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	36	69%
Female	16	31%
Age		
18-24	6	12%
25-29	5	10%
30-39	13	25%
40-49	17	33%
Over 50	11	21%
Marital Status		
Married	28	54%
Single (never married)	9	17%
Living in a defacto relationship	11	21%
Divorced	2	4%
Separated	2	4%
Supervisory role		
Yes	26	50%
No	26	50%
Attended Domestic Violence Training		
No	14	27%
Yes	38	73%
Total	52	100%

Kiribati

	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	152	90%
Female	16	10%
Age		
18-24	25	15%

SENSITIVE

25-29	42	25%
30-39	63	38%
40-49	38	23%
Over 50	0	0%
Marital Status		
Married	124	74%
Single (never married)	13	8%
Living in a defacto relationship	27	16%
Divorced	2	1%
Separated	2	1%
NR	0	0%
Supervisory role		
Yes	43	26%
No	124	74%
NR	1	1%
Attended Domestic Violence Training		
No	82	49%
Yes	86	51%
Total	168	100%

Vanuatu

	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	146	82%
Female	31	18%
Age		
18-24	23	13%
25-29	38	21%
30-39	47	27%
40-49	48	27%
Over 50	21	12%
Marital Status		
Married	99	56%
Single (never married)	33	19%
Living in a defacto relationship	35	20%
Divorced	5	3%
Separated	4	2%
	1	1%
Supervisory role		
Yes	89	50%
No	88	50%
Attended Domestic Violence Training		
No	85	48%
Yes	92	52%
Total	177	100%