

Mid-Term Evaluation of the Pacific Regional Ending Violence Against Women (EVAW) Facility Fund

Final Report

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About the International Consultant

Dr. Robin N. Haarr has been working for more than 15 years with UN organisations and government entities to conduct assessment, mapping, and evaluation research and develop data-driven policy and programme recommendations. She also has expertise in conducting capacity building trainings related to research and policy and program development. She has worked extensively on child protection and social welfare systems, alternative care institutions/shelters, violence against children and women, human trafficking and exploitation, victim support services and protections, access to justice and justice system responses, and women's and child rights. She has worked on these issues with UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, OSCE, USAID, SDC, and the US Department of State/US Embassies in countries throughout Asia and the Pacific, CIS/CEE countries and in Africa. Her dedication and leadership to address women and children's issues has led to important legislative and policy changes, program development, and resources allocation that benefits children, women, families, and communities. Contact: robinhaarr@yahoo.com

ACROYNMS

BPFA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFAT	Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EVAW	Elimination of Violence Against Women
FBO	Faith-based Organization
FDPF	Fiji Disabled Persons Federation
FPA	Family Protection Act
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgendered, Intersex and Queer
FWCC	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCO	Multi-Country Office
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIA	Tongan's Ministry of Internal Affairs
NSC	National Shortlisting Committee
PAC	Project Appraisal committee
PDF	Pacific Disability Forum
PMF	Project Management Framework
PNG	Papua New Guinea
ProDoc	Project Document
RPAC	Regional Project Appraisal Committee
RRRT	Regional Rights Resource Team
RTP	Regional Training Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SVSG	Samoa Victim's Support Group
TA	Travel Authorization
ToC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAW	Violence Against Women and Girls
VCC	Vanuatu Christian Council
WCC	Women's Crisis Centre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

In March 2009, UN Women Fiji MCO established the *Pacific Regional Ending Violence against Women Facility Fund* (herein referred to as the 'Pacific Fund'), which was designed specifically to meet the needs of Pacific countries and organisations that have submitted successful proposals in the EAW arena, reflecting both good project ideas and competency in implementing EAW interventions. Initially, the Pacific Fund was established as a grant and capacity development facility that provides funding to organisations working to prevent and eliminate EAW. The Pacific Fund is overseen by the UN Women Fiji MCO located in Suva, which covers 14 countries, including: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Since its launch in March 2009, until March 2015, the Pacific Fund has awarded 43 grants with a value of USD \$1,907,490 for projects in 7 countries. Nauru is the only country that has not been successful in receiving grant funding.

The Pacific Fund's goal is that, "civil society organisations and key government departments working to eliminate violence against women in Pacific countries are effectively implementing programmes, projects and actions for the response and prevention of violence against women in their communities and countries." The Theory of Change is that, "Through increased financial resources and capacity development, organisations in the Pacific will provide more effective, comprehensive and holistic services to survivors of violence, their families and their communities, and will support progressive development of primary prevention strategies to end intergenerational cycles of violence against women and girls."

Evaluation Purpose and Approach

The main objective of this mid-term evaluation was to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and inclusiveness of the Pacific Fund, as well as progress and implementation of accepted recommendations from the formative evaluation. The approach used was participatory, gender-sensitive and human rights-based approach. In keeping, the external evaluators set out to collaborate with all implementing partners, key stakeholders, and beneficiaries during the evaluation process, and data collection and analyses was carried out with due consideration as to how the Pacific Fund addresses the needs and priorities of women and girls, particularly survivors of VAWG, in Pacific Island countries. Triangulation was also an important part of the evaluation approach to ensure not only the credibility of information and data collected, but also to allow diverse perspectives and experiences to be captured. Data analyses and interpretation provided an opportunity to allow the diverse perspectives and experiences captured through triangulation to come to the forefront and reveal the full influence or impact, and range and reach of the Pacific Fund on target populations. The triangulation approach involved collecting, verifying, and analysing information through the process of desk review, field visits, and structured interviews with UN Women staff, key stakeholders, and beneficiaries (i.e., grantees and their target populations/beneficiaries) that allowed for the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data.

Sample of Pacific Fund Grantees

A total of 43 Pacific Fund grantees for the period of 2009 to 2015 were identified from 7 countries, including Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, PNG, Tonga, Samoa, and Kiribati. The sample included 27 (62.8%) of these 43 grantees, including 22 current and 9 past grantees from each of the 7 countries with grantees for the period of 2009 to 2015; in which case, 81.5% of the sample were current grantees and 33.3% were past grantees.¹ Effort was made to conduct site visits to 21 of the 27 selected grantees in Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Samoa, and PNG between 10 August and 18 September 2015. For Kiribati, the evaluation team identified times to carry telephone interviews during the field evaluation period. Site visits included interviews with grantees and focus groups with beneficiaries. In most grant organisations, more than one person was interviewed; therefore, the sample of grantees included at least 58 individual and/or group of respondents (See Annex D)

¹ The total does not equal 100.0% because 3 grantees had both a past and current grant.

Site Visits and Interviews with Pacific Fund Grantees

An important component of this evaluation approach was site visits and interviews with Pacific Fund grantees selected for sampling. Site visits to each of the grantees was important as it provided opportunities to conduct field observations and interviews with director/deputy directors, finance and budgeting staff, monitoring and evaluation staff, and managers and staff responsible for implementing grant-related activities and who participated in the capacity building opportunities offered through the Pacific Fund. Given more than one person was identified as a relevant contact in each of the different grantees, the evaluation approach involved conducting a combination of one-on-one and small group interviews. Small group interviews also allowed the external evaluators to maximize their contact and data collection with each of the 27 different grantee organisations in each of the 7 countries. A total of 59 interviews were conducted across each of the 27 different grantee organizations; thus, the percentages presented in the report are based upon the number of interviews conducted.²

The interview questionnaire included a combination of open- and close-ended questions that allowed for the collection of qualitative and quantitative data and specific perspective related to relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and inclusiveness as it relates to the Pacific Fund and specific project-related activities of grantees. The interview questionnaire also focused on capacity building of grantees in the areas of the grant application process, financing and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and lobbying and advocacy, and prevention and response to VAW in an effort to EAW and promote women's empowerment and human rights.

Focus Groups with Grantees' Target Groups/Beneficiaries

Among the sample of 27 grantees, 15 (55.6%) grantees organized focus groups with their target groups/beneficiaries, particularly those persons who benefited from the grantee's project activities. Depending upon the grantee's target groups/beneficiaries, grantees were asked to organize more than one focus group with different types of target groups/beneficiaries (e.g., separate girls and women, and boys and men's focus groups). A total of 19 different focus groups were conducted with beneficiaries, including approximately 46 females and 30 males, including youth and both young and senior adults. Beneficiaries included, but were not limited to: community leaders and organizers; religious/church leaders; community members; survivors of VAWG; members of LGTQ communities; volunteer trainers and group leaders; and offenders/prisoners.

Sample of and Interviews with Non-grantees

A total of 38 non-grantees were sampled, including 15 (39.5%) UN Women EAW team members, 9 (23.7%) Australian DFAT officers and gender focal points, 12 (31.6%) members of the National Short-Listing Committees (NSC) and Regional Projects Appraisal Committees (RPAC), and 2 other capacity builders (RRRT and FWCC).

One-on-one and small group interviews were conducted with non-grantees. The interview questionnaire included open- and closed-ended questions that allowed for the collection of qualitative and quantitative data and specific perspectives related to relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and inclusiveness as it relates to the Pacific Fund and the various activities of grantees, as well as management and administration of the Pacific Fund by UN Women, and training provided to Pacific Fund grantees. The interview questionnaire was focused on obtaining perspectives related to the defined goal, outcomes, and outputs of the Pacific Fund.³

² It is important to note the percentages in this report are valid percents, based upon the number of grantee respondent that were asked and/or able to answer the questions.

³ It is important to note the percentages in this report are valid percents, based upon the number of non-grantee respondents asked and/or able to answer the questions.

Evaluation Team

This mid-term evaluation was led by Dr. Robin Haarr, the evaluation team leader/senior consultant, with support from an evaluation team member and three data collectors hired in Fiji and PNG. The field evaluation was carried out in the field between 20th July and 18th September 2015.

KEY FINDINGS

Relevance

Pacific Fund Objectives

UN Women has taken steps to ensure the Pacific Fund's resources are linked to and aligned with national and regional priorities, particularly in the areas of advancing awareness and prevention initiatives, influencing national legislation and policies, coordination of responses, and improving access to quality services for women and girls who are survivors of VAW, especially in rural and remote areas. Non-grantees recognise the Pacific Fund has been flexible at supporting new and innovative partners, including CSOs and FBOs that have direct links to communities and provide services in communities, and governments responsible for advocating for and implementing EAW legislation.

Since 2012, UN Women has improved the Call for Proposals and strengthened efforts under the Pacific Fund to develop the capacities of grantees with: 1) enhanced in-country technical assistance with the hiring of UN Women Project Coordinators (PCs); 2) improved knowledge exchange and collaboration among grantees; and 3) strengthened capacity building in the areas of lobbying and advocacy, primary prevention, and organisational project management. In addition, in response to requests by stakeholders, user-friendly materials and resources have been developed to help them design and implement successful projects to EAW, i.e., *Toolkit on How to Design Projects to End Violence Against Women and Girls: A Step-by-Step Guide to Taking Action*.⁴

Promoting EAW and Women's Human Rights

UN Women has ensured the Pacific Fund has successfully promoted EAW and advanced women's human rights under CEDAW, and has clearly aligned itself with the MDG and SDG, and other international conventions and development commitments inclusive of EAW. UN Women has managed the Pacific Fund in a manner that has allowed it to make significant contributions to promote EAW and women's human rights, particularly the right of women and girls to live a life free from violence and for survivors of VAW to access services and justice.

There are several guiding principles of the Pacific Fund, but at the core have been gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches that place paramount priority on promoting, protecting, and fulfilling women's human rights, as well as strengthening institutional capacities at local, national, and regional levels to EAW. Grantees, to varying degrees, face challenges understanding, embracing, and applying gender-responsive and human-rights based approaches to EAW; at times, these concepts and approaches are not clearly or properly translated at the local context by grantees. Thus, ongoing capacity building and technical assistance is required for grantees to ensure they can apply gender-responsive and human-rights based approaches to EAW in their project activities and when interacting with beneficiaries.

Building Capacities to EAW

The Pacific Fund has played a crucial role in building the capacities of CSOs and FBOs with capacity building trainings, technical assistance, and knowledge and learning exchanges to respond to VAW and to promote

⁴ Toolkit on How to Design Projects to End Violence Against Women and Girls: A Step-by-Step Guide to Taking Action can be retrieved from the following link:

http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2015/evaw%20toolkit%20unw_finalcompressed.pdf

EVAW and women's human rights, as well as to lobby and advocate for the adoption and implementation of EVAW legislation and policies.

Pacific Fund's Continued Relevance

The majority of non-grantees and grantees recognised the Pacific Fund's goal is still very important to the Pacific as a regional facility fund that is tailored to and responsive specifically to needs of Pacific Island countries and is easily accessible to small, grassroots CSOs and FBOs, as well as key government departments that would not be able to access funding from sources outside of the Pacific. A lot of CSOs depend upon donor monies to support EVAW initiatives, and without the Pacific Fund CSOs would not be to sustain themselves or their activities. The capacity building and technical assistance provided with the Pacific Fund grant is unique (not something that other donors do) and much needed by the CSOs that are funded by the Pacific Fund.

Inclusiveness

Supporting Vulnerable and Marginalised Women and Girls

The Pacific Fund has provided grantees with the support needed to address the needs of a diverse group of women and girls in the Pacific. A review of grant applications and progress reports reveals this includes, but is not limited to: women and girls who are victims/survivors of violence by different types of perpetrators in different settings; sexually abused women and girls; sex workers; LGBTQ persons and groups; urban and rural women and girls; women and girls with disabilities; young girls/women and older women; women and girls in need of legal advocacy and support services; clergy and church leaders. The Pacific Fund has also supported EVAW initiatives to engage young men, street boys, perpetrators of gender-based violence, men in the LBGTQ communities, and men in positions of leaders, including community leaders and clergy/church leaders.

Involving Key Stakeholders

Since inception, the Pacific Fund has successfully involved key stakeholders, particularly as NSC and RPAC members (i.e., UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, CSOs) and to support capacity building (i.e., FWCC and SPC RRR). UN Women has also involved Australian DFAT, as the donor, in NSCs and RPAC.

Efficiency

Pacific Fund Management

Since the 1st Call for Proposals in 2009, UN Women has significantly strengthened the Pacific Fund's system of solicitation and review of proposals, including the processes for issuing Calls for Proposals and disseminating information about the Calls, as well as defining eligibility, application processes, short-listing processes, including the criteria for pre-selection and final section, and issuing grants. Over the years, the processes have been aligned with the UN Women Global EVAW Trust Fund Guidelines. The multi-stakeholder RPAC and NSC's have proven beneficial and played an important role in defining national and regional strategic priorities for the Pacific Fund, and has had provided oversight of UN Women's management and administration Pacific Fund.

The advantages and benefits of having UN Women manage and administer the Pacific Fund include UN Women's mandate and technical expertise in the areas of EVAW and promoting women's human rights. In addition, UN Women has knowledge and understanding of best practices globally for EVAW, as well as a regional and national focus and presence which is of significant benefit to the Pacific Fund and grantees. Finally, UN Women's reputation as a credible and neutral organisation was also very important to the administration of the Pacific Fund. Given UN Women's involvement in EVAW in the Pacific, as well as its national and international partnerships and expertise, UN Women has remained well positioned to administer the Pacific Fund.

Calls for Proposals

Revisions made to the grant application in 2012 to strengthen the quality of proposals made the application process more difficult for some grant applicants, particularly smaller, grassroots CSOs and FBOs that did not have experience writing grant applications. In 2013, UN Women took additional steps to simplify the grant application and conducted information sessions in each country for prospective grant applicants. UN Women also provided specific examples of successful applications and opportunities for questions and answers.

UN Women has focused on how best to ensure the Fund remains a flexible funding mechanisms in a changing environment; as a result, countries supported by the Pacific Fund have shifted over the years based upon priority. From 2008 to 2013, the Pacific Fund provided financial support through annual Calls for Proposals which generated 326 grant applications, of which 117 (35.9%) were short-listed, and 53 (16.3%) funded across 6 countries. The demand is far greater than the number of projects that the Pacific Fund can support.

Pacific Fund Operations

Meeting the Pacific Fund's financial requirements for grant financing is often a challenge small, grassroots CSOs that lack financial management systems and auditing processes. To assure grantees meet all of the financial requirements, UN Women often expends a significant amount of time requesting documents and reports from grant applicants. Non-grantees recognise that UN Women also works closely with grantees to develop their financial management systems. This has included additional technical assistance and capacity building to understand the budgeting and financing of their grants, as well as in the areas of project work plans and expected outcomes, project implementation and operations, and strengthening results-based monitoring and reporting.

Grantees prefer having a Project Coordinator in-country; 91.7% (44 out of 48 respondents) of grantees reported the Project Coordinator regularly communicates with them and provides needed support and guidance, and 70.8% (34 out of 48 respondents) of grantees reported they meet on a monthly basis with the Project Coordinator. Monthly meetings were used to provide training on the face forms and reporting templates, for grantees to share good practices and challenges and develop networks, and to encourage collaboration and coordination among grantees. The majority of grantees, 83.0% (39 out of 47 respondents), reported the support and guidance received from the Project Coordinators is "very helpful."⁵ In 2015, UN Women signed a two-year contract with a service contractor which will work with grantees to develop their organisation and management systems.

Cost-Effectiveness

Since 2012, UN Women has taken steps to improve the cost effectiveness of the Pacific Fund's operations. This includes improved proposal application and vetting processes that have led to a reduction in risk, and upfront and on-going technical assistance and capacity building to grantees which has led to improved project proposals, activities, and results. The strengthening of the grant application and vetting processes, which has improved cost effectiveness, does mean that the time between proposal solicitation and grant award can be considerable given the complexities of the proposal review process and need to confirm organisational capacity, as well as due to factors outside the Pacific Fund's control. In this respect, the efficiency of getting grant monies to grant recipients is challenged, but overall cost effectiveness has improved.

Effectiveness

Strengthening Grantees

Since 2012, UN Women has enhanced the Pacific Fund to include structured capacity development mechanisms that appropriately addresses the specific needs of local organisations in the Pacific. UN Women has focused on

⁵ Structured interviews were conducted using an interview questionnaire that allowed for the simultaneous collection of quantitative and qualitative data.

developing the Fund to include a real focus on enabling grantees to attend the high-quality theoretical and practical skills development programmes offered by the FWCC, and critical knowledge and skills training and mentoring on lobbying and advocacy offered by RRRT. Grantees have also had the opportunity to participate in South-South Exchanges, including the most recent one in Melbourne, Australia, and in primary prevention curriculum that is being delivered in-countries to grantees (and non-grantees). In this way, UN Women has supported key individuals to transfer new knowledge, skills, and practical learning experiences into the ERAW programmes implemented by their organisations, enhancing their capacity and increasing their effectiveness, and at the same time strengthening the already well established networks around FWCC and RRRT. In 2015, UN Women also signed a two-year contract with a service contractor that will work with grantees in 3 to 5 countries to develop their organisation and management systems that will benefit their operations, grant implementation, and improve the sustainability of the organisations.

Capacity building trainings and learning exchanges have exposed grantees to a range of techniques, tools, and resources that have enabled them to enhance their organisations work and activities in the areas of ERAW and promoting women’s human rights.

[Lobbying, Advocacy, and Awareness-Raising](#)

The Pacific Fund has provided grantees with capacity building and support, and financial resources to undertake lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising initiatives; these activities are crucial to promoting ERAW and women’s human rights. Effectiveness in lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising was recognised as a challenge early on by UN Women and key stakeholders, and led to some of the changes made in the grant application and vetting processes, capacity building of grantees, and results-based monitoring, evaluation, and reporting processes which have focused on shifting from ineffective initiatives to supporting the development of more effective lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising initiatives.

Since 2012, funding and technical support provided to grantees has improved understanding of their roles and responsibilities to ERAW. Grantees are often the main organisations addressing issues of VAW in local communities, and members of these organisations serve on national ERAW and CEDAW committees.

[Building a Community of Practice](#)

UN Women has been able to successfully use the Pacific Fund to build a “community of practice” both at national and regional levels that promotes ERAW and women’s human rights. This community of practice did not previously exist, but has emerged as a result of the Pacific Fund; of course, there are other communities of practice that exist throughout the Pacific, but the community of practice that has evolved out of the Pacific Fund is significant in that it has supported grantees – CSOs, FBOs, and key government departments – to build relationships that have enabled them to collaborate to promote better approaches to ERAW and the enactment and implementation of ERAW legislation and policies. In Tonga, grantees are also part of the community of practice that is at the forefront of advocating for and lobbying the government to ratify CEDAW.

The community of practice established has also created a forum of space where grantees can access capacity building and learning exchanges where resources are shared and information about lessons learned and good practices for addressing VAW and ERAW are disseminated.

[Results-Based Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting](#)

The Pacific Fund has taken steps to promote evidence-based programming and results-based monitoring and reporting to effectively document lessons learned and best practices in each of the countries to ensure optimal results and use of resources. The UN Women Pacific Fund team has also become more involved in working with grantees to improve their understanding of and abilities to carry out result-based monitoring and evaluation, and to properly complete the progress reports, including capturing activities, stories, quotes, and data. This has prompted some grantees to refine their own data collection systems and use of data.

Although results-based monitoring, evaluation, and reporting has improved over time, it was evident from this evaluation that grantees have accomplished much more than what was included in their progress reports, and while some grantees recognise the importance of managing and evaluating results, grantees are not always tracking results or evaluating the impact of their activities. Thus, Formative Evaluation of 2014 and this Mid-Term Evaluation serve as an important evaluation of grantees activities and results.

The inability of most grantees to design and conduct a baseline has been a challenge for UN Women; only 45.7% (21 out of 46 respondents) from 10 grant organizations reported they completed a baseline for their project. In 2015, UN Women supported 3 grantees - 2 in Fiji and 1 in Tonga - to establish baselines and develop data collection tools that could be used for result-based monitoring overtime. Efforts to improve baselines and results-based monitoring, evaluation, and reporting will mean a long process of skills building and technical assistance to grantees.

Some grantees recognise the progress reports and guidelines have helped to improve their monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, while other grantees maintain the progress report forms and guidelines are not user friendly. Numerous grantees complained the reporting forms are too long and complicated, a bit redundant, and time consuming.

[Addressing the Needs of Target Group Beneficiaries](#)

Target groups included a wide range of individuals, groups, and communities, including particularly vulnerable and marginalized women and girls, and laypersons (both men and women) which grantees have mobilized and trained to understand and assist survivors of VAW to access support services, and to advocate for EAW and women's human rights. Most grantees have a far greater reach than initially outlined in their project proposals, and their activities and impact are much greater than articulated in their progress reports. A significant proportion of grantees appeared to have a good understanding as to the role of target groups and other stakeholders in their projects, and were engaging them; however, some grantees did not.

Sustainability

[Grantees Ability to Secure Future Funding](#)

The issue of sustainability of funded projects has been raised by those concerned about the long-term viability of the Pacific Fund and how to ensure grantees think about exit strategies and ways of funding projects through their own means and other funding, instead of being perpetually dependent upon funding from the Pacific Fund. The majority of grantees and non-grantees recognise that because the Pacific Fund has strengthened the operational capacity of grantees, grantees are better positioned in the future to secure other funding. Some grantees reported the Pacific Fund built their capacities in a way that now they feel more confident to pursue funding from other donors, while others perceived that the Fund validated their work and they can use the UN Women Pacific Fund as a reference future funding.

[Sustainability of Operational Capacities of Grantees](#)

Interview data revealed the majority of grantees and non-grantees recognised the Pacific Fund has helped to build systems within grantee's organisations that were not there before and will remain in place even after the project ends. In particular, 79.3% of grantees (46 out of 58 respondents) reported they will be able to carry forward their knowledge and skills to promote women's rights after the grants end, 75.9% (44 out of 58 respondents) will be able to carry forward their knowledge and skills to prevent and end VAW, and 72.4% will be able to carry forward lobbying and advocacy skills after the grants. Also, 50.0% of grantees (29 out of 58 respondents) reported they have better financing systems, and 55.2% (32 out of 58 respondents) reported they have improved monitoring and reporting practices. In addition, 74.1% of grantees reported they would be able to carry forward 3-5 of the skills and capabilities identified above, 53.4% would be able to carry forward 4-5 of these skills and capabilities, and 43.1% would be able to carry forward all 5 of the skills and capabilities.

Conclusions

This external evaluation resulted in eleven key conclusions, each of which are briefly presented below:

1. A major strength of the Pacific Fund is the fact that its goal and ToC remains relevant, and provides an excellent opportunity for coordinated and predictable funding for EAW activities in the Pacific.
2. Since 2012, the Pacific Fund has supported projects that have addressed the needs of a diverse group of women and girls in the Pacific, including vulnerable and marginalised women and girls. Changes made to the Pacific Fund since 2012 has moved the Pacific Fund in the right direction and succeeded at putting in place systems for efficient and effective functioning, and a focus on innovative approaches to EAW.
3. The hiring of PCs in 2014 has resulted in improved technical assistance to grantees. PCs are contributing to the Fund's operations and efficiency by improving UN Women's organisational structure, managerial support, and coordination mechanisms to effectively support the delivery of the Pacific Fund.
4. Demand for EAW initiatives and protective measures for survivors of VAW is high in Pacific Island countries and has increased in recent years with greater understanding of VAW and the enactment of EAW legislation. This demand requires increased financing and capacity building; thus, the Pacific Fund is well positioned to achieve its goal and advance national and regional EAW priorities and agendas.
5. Since 2012, UN Women has enhanced the Pacific Fund to include structured capacity development mechanisms that address the needs of organisations in the Pacific. Grantees recognise the capacity building received has strengthened their abilities to understand and address issues of VAW and to promote EAW and women's human rights. Capacity building needs to be a continuous activity and not a "one-off."
6. Since 2012, the Pacific Fund has provided grantees with financial resources and capacity building and technical assistance to undertake lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising initiatives that are critical to promoting EAW. UN Women's contract with RRRT has contributed significantly to grantees involvement in advocating and lobbying for changes to national EAW legislation and policies and greater compliance with CEDAW. Joint capacity building trainings has also led to improved coordination among grantees.
7. Since 2012, improvements made in results-based monitoring and reporting will go a long way towards properly measuring the results of Pacific Fund activities and progress towards its goals and objectives. The challenge, however, is that the small CSOs and FBOs that are often grant recipients typically lack MRE skills.
8. Systems of effective knowledge management related to the Pacific Fund have improved since 2012, but it should be strengthened.
9. The Pacific Fund has focused on strengthening gender responsive and human rights-based approaches among grant recipient, including attention to the rights of target groups/beneficiaries; however, there is still room for improvement.
10. Grantees recognize UN Women and the Pacific Fund have contributed to their organisational development, including better financing systems, improved monitoring and reporting practices, and knowledge, skills, and abilities to address VAW and promote EAW and women's human rights. Grantees contend they will be able to sustain these capabilities and skills going forward, which will strengthen their abilities to secure donor funding.
11. Given UN Women's reliance upon only one donor, Australian DFAT, to support the Pacific Fund, sustainability is at risk; thus, UN Women needs to consider diversifying the donor base of the Pacific Fund to ensure sustainability, but also if additional resources are needed to expand/enhance the Pacific Fund.

Recommendations

The Pacific Fund has provided critical support to a number of projects and has started to show results; however, there continues to be a strong need and demand in the region for continued financing and capacity building of local CSOs and NGOs, and governments to respond to, and prevent VAWG. As such, it is strongly recommended that the EAW Pacific Fund continue to operate. Based upon this evaluation, the task at hand is to make strategic shifts in the Pacific Fund's focus and operations, in order to improve impact, value for money, and better outcomes for beneficiaries.

The recommendations that follow are guided by the aforementioned key conclusions which are grounded in the findings presented in the previous sections, and aims to provide concrete ideas and solutions for improving the Pacific Fund going forward.

Recommendation 1 – The Pacific Fund should develop strategic, thematic areas of focus, including funding evidence-based and/or evidence-generating interventions, in order to maximize impact and focus capacity building efforts.

Recommendation 2 – UN Women should provide more substantial grants to a smaller pool of grantees in order to improve value for money and to avoid duplication of funding for grantees that are also supported by DFAT.

Recommendation 3 – Increase investment in Project Coordinators as a key strategy for reducing costs, increasing efficiency, and ensuring sustainability.

Recommendation 4 – UN Women should strengthen the Pacific Fund’s knowledge management and communications systems.

Recommendation 5 – Capacity building of grantees requires moving away from “one-off” trainings and to a focus on individuals, and towards systematic approaches and institution strengthening

Recommendation 6 – UN Women invest in developing a robust monitoring and evaluation system to more effectively measure results and impacts

Recommendation 7 – UN Women should use the Pacific Fund to support grant recipients to implement their projects in a manner that strengthens the right of participation among target groups/beneficiaries

Recommendation 8 – UN Women should advocate for additional donors for the Pacific Fund to ensure its sustainability

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

1.1.1. Violence Against Women in the Pacific

Violence against women and girls (VAW) is a serious human rights violation and a public health problem of global proportions.^{6,7} The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 1993, defines VAW as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.”

Data on the nature and extent of VAW in Pacific countries has historically been lacking, but in recent years, the UN, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and funding from the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), has made progress with national prevalence studies on VAW in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu.^{8,9,10,11,12,13,14} VAW prevalence surveys have also been completed in the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, and the Republic of Marshall Islands. These VAW prevalence studies have focused on the nature and extent of VAW experienced by women, attitudes toward VAW, and help-seeking behaviours of survivors of VAW.

In general, VAW prevalence surveys have found that as many as 60% to 68% of women (or 2 in 3) reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in Kiribati, Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.^{15,16,17,18} In Samoa and Tonga, 40% to 46% of women reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner.^{19,20} The majority of women surveyed are at-risk of and endure decades of repeated acts of physical and sexual violence at the hands of their husbands/partners. Women are also at risk of physical and/or sexual violence by someone other than their intimate partner (non-partner). VAW prevalence surveys have found that as many as 61% to 69% of women (or 2 in 3) in Samoa and Tonga reported experiencing physical violence by a non-partner since 15 years.^{21,22} In Vanuatu, 33% of women (or 1 in 3) experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a non-partner since 15 years.²³ Nearly 20% of women in Solomon Islands and 10% in

⁶ *WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2005.

⁷ *WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2013.

⁸ *National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga*. Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga: Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili, 2009.

⁹ *The Samoa Family Health and Safety Study*. Noumea, New Caledonia: Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2006.

¹⁰ *Solomon Islands Family and Safety Study: A Study on Violence Against Women and Children*. Noumea, New Caledonia: Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2009.

¹¹ *Kiribati Family Health and Support Study: A Study on Violence Against Women and Children*. Noumea, New Caledonia: Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2010.

¹² *Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships*. Port Vila, Vanuatu: Vanuatu Women's Centre, 2011.

¹³ *Somebody's Life, Everybody's Business!* Suva, Fiji: Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, 2013.

¹⁴ *Ending Violence Against Women and Girls: Evidence, Data and Knowledge in Pacific Island Countries*. Suva, Fiji: UN Women Pacific Multi-Country Office, 2011.

¹⁵ Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, 2013.

¹⁶ SPC, 2009.

¹⁷ SPC, 2010.

¹⁸ Vanuatu Women's Centre, 2011.

¹⁹ Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili, 2009.

²⁰ SPC, 2006.

²¹ Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili, 2009.

²² SPC, 2006.

²³ Vanuatu Women's Centre, 2011.

Kiribati, Fiji, and Samoa also reported experiencing sexual violence by a non-partner since 15 years.^{24,25,26,27} Non-partner physical and sexual violence is most often a repeated form of abuse. Male family members, including fathers and stepfathers, are the most common perpetrators of physical non-partner VAW, whereas, boyfriends, strangers, and male acquaintances were identified as the most common perpetrators of sexual non-partner VAW.

Violence against girls before the age of 15 years is also a serious problem in Pacific Island countries. In Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, more than 30% of women (or 1 in 3) reported they were sexually abused before 15 years of age.^{28,29} In Kiribati and Fiji, nearly 20% of women experienced childhood sexual abuse.^{30,31} Many women are poly-victims of physical and sexual violence during their lifetimes.

Findings from the aforementioned studies reveal not only the high levels of VAW in Pacific countries and important differences across countries, but also the causes of VAW and characteristics of victims and perpetrators. These studies revealed men and women alike often perceive the use of violence in the context of intimate relationships, marriage, and family as an 'acceptable form' of discipline or punishment of women and girls, rather than violence per se, thus highlighting the need for attitudinal and behavioural changes among both men and women in Pacific societies. In some Pacific countries and communities where insecurity has been a recent problem, sexual violence against women and girls has been a significant problem. Throughout the Pacific, nationally representative data and statistically generalizable findings on VAW from these studies continue to guide multi-sectoral initiatives to eliminate VAW, including policy and programme development.

1.1.2. UN Women Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund Evolution

Over the course of three years (2006-2008) through a process of ongoing consultations and workshops with donors, civil society, and government sectors, UN Women Fiji Multi-Country Office (MCO, then UNIFEM), in close consultation with key stakeholders, identified the main constraints preventing Pacific organisations and government departments from successfully addressing violence against women (VAW). At that time, the three main issues identified were: 1) the prevalence of VAW in the Pacific, including legal, cultural and religious issues; 2) limited access to financial resources, and the need for skills building in financial management, project design, and monitoring and evaluation to the standard required by donors; and 3) knowledge and capacity needed to plan and implement projects more strategically and within a rights-based framework for concrete results and outcomes.

To address these gaps, in 2008, UN Women Fiji MCO issued a Project Document (ProDoc) requesting financing for the establishment of a Pacific Regional Facility Fund in Support of Organisations and Actions to EAW. In March 2009, UN Women Fiji MCO established the *Pacific Regional Ending Violence against Women Facility Fund* (herein referred to as the 'Pacific Fund'), which was designed specifically to meet the needs of Pacific countries and organisations that have submitted successful proposals in the EAW arena, reflecting both good project ideas and competency in implementing EAW interventions. Initially, the Pacific Fund was established as a grant and capacity development facility that provides funding to organisations working to prevent and eliminate EAW. The Pacific Fund was initially rolled out in five countries - Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands.

The Pacific Fund was first implemented for a three-year period from mid-2009 to mid-2012, and was subsequently extended to June 2013, and then again until December 2017. The Pacific Fund is overseen by the UN Women Fiji MCO located in Suva, which covers 14 countries, including: Cook Islands, Federated States of

²⁴ Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, 2013.

²⁵ SPC, 2006.

²⁶ SPC, 2009.

²⁷ SPC, 2010.

²⁸ Vanuatu Women's Centre, 2011.

²⁹ SPC, 2009.

³⁰ Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, 2013.

³¹ SPC, 2010.

Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. At the time the Pacific Fund was established, UN Women Fiji MCO included PNG as a country to be targeted by the Pacific Fund. Therefore, the Pacific Fund focuses on 8 out of 15 Pacific countries, including: Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

The total Pacific Fund budget for the period of 2009 to 2014 has been \$14,846,907, of which \$7,762,164 (52.3%) has come from donor funding. Since its launch in March 2009, until March 2015, the Pacific Fund has awarded 43 grants with a value of USD \$1,907,490 for projects in 7 countries. Nauru is the only country that has not been successful in receiving grant funding.

Since its inception, the aim of the Pacific Fund has been to ensure that innovative and committed organisations working to end VAW are able to access:

- Financial resources, through a grants scheme of an appropriate and manageable size (i.e., USD \$3,000 to \$25,000 from 2009 to 2011, and USD \$10,000 to \$100,000 in 2012 to date)
- Capacity development opportunities that are structured and operated to respond appropriately to the specific needs of local organisations in Pacific countries
- Knowledge building and sharing through strategic approaches, learning opportunities, South-South exchange and tools to end VAW from a women's human rights and gender perspective

Through the Pacific Fund, UN Women has prioritized the prevention of and response to VAW as part of its work under the Development Results Framework Goal 3, 'Women and girls live a life free from violence'. The Pacific Fund progresses towards this goal through the provision of grants, technical advisory services, and capacity development of governments and civil society organisations to enable them to create systemic approaches to prevent and respond to VAW cases, expand the availability of services for survivors, improve the policy environment to EVAW, including taking steps to prevent violence from occurring in the first place by working with schools, media establishments, faith-based organisations and community groups to promote community-based solutions. The Pacific Fund also creates learning spaces and exchanges among Pacific organisations that are working to EVAW, as well as supports the development of knowledge products and tools, and the implementation of evidence-based programmes.

Pacific Fund grantees include women's groups, community-based and faith-based organisations, as well as government departments. Grants are allocated through a competitive process that entails review and selection by national and regional level committees. The distribution of funds to grantees has also been accompanied by a capacity development program that includes a combination of opportunities to participate in in-country technical assistance, mentoring, and advisory services in EVAW, as well as in-country training on EVAW implemented by the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (FWCC) and other service providers. It also includes sponsorship to participate in Regional Training Programmes (RTPs) conducted by FWCC in Suva, Fiji, as well as national and regional learning and knowledge exchanges and attachments. Finally, the distribution of funds to grantees includes opportunities to receive training and mentoring support in the areas of advocacy and engagement, prevention, organisational and project management, and services provided by implementing partners.

In the early years, the Pacific Fund was designed as a small grants facility, offering grants from USD \$3,000 to \$25,000 to organisations, sometimes newly emerging organisations, for small scale projects and activities. Capacity building was offered widely to anyone funded by the Pacific Fund; however, it was not connected to the grants. In the early years, limited technical support was provided to grantees, as it was unclear what their main restraints were due to limitations in reporting. Results and financial reporting were significant challenges for grantees, limiting the understanding of the effects of the Pacific Fund.

In 2011, the Australian Government announced that it would contribute AUD \$5.2 million to the Pacific Fund. This prompted the expansion of the Pacific Fund to three more countries, including Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. It also prompted a revised strategy for the Pacific Fund and consolidation of capacity development, including results-based monitoring.

In 2011 and 2012, several major strategic shifts were made to correct the identified weak areas of the Pacific Fund. One change was to strengthen grant criteria to attract more qualified organisations that could meet the minimum requirements for programme implementation, reporting, and financial systems. This included expanded financing and offering larger grants to both civil society organisations (CSOs) and governments (both local and national), with an emphasis on applicants having sufficient capacities to implement and administer the grant. Other changes made to the Pacific Fund included strengthening the investment in grantees organisations by establishing stronger grant and capacity enhancement³² linkages through training and on-going support to grantees throughout the life of the grant, and greater involvement of national stakeholders in the review and nominations processes of grant applicants. UN Women also scaled up the technical support offered directly by the UN Women Pacific Fund management team, and strengthened the Help Desk functions with Project Co-ordinators and Country Programme Co-ordinators (overseeing the Project Co-ordinators in each country) who are able to provide greater technical assistance and support to grant applicants and recipients. In addition, the UN Women Pacific Fund management team implemented a strengthened monitoring and evaluation framework, and significantly bolstered its attention on results reporting. This included revising the Pacific Fund's application and documentation guidelines and processes to support a more results-oriented process among grant recipients. Additional attention was also given to lesson learning and expanded knowledge management and communications, including building a community of practice related to VAW and EAW.³³

By 2012, UN Women noted that since 2008 there has been a growing recognition among regional and national authorities as to the importance of developing EAW, and improvements in policy and legislation in Pacific countries.³⁴ Accordingly, the 2012 Logframe defined the Pacific Fund's goal/long-term result is that,

“Civil society organisations and key government departments working to eliminate violence against women in Pacific countries are effectively implementing programmes, projects and actions for the response and prevention of violence against women in their communities and countries.”³⁵

In 2013 and 2014, Pacific Fund PMF Activities and Results Matrices defined the outcomes and outputs as:

- Outcome 1: Organisations, advocates, and/or networks effectively demand the adoption and implementation of legislation, policies, and strategies addressing VAW
 - Output 1.1: Capacity of selection organisations strengthened to work in partnership between CSOS and government to advance policy development processes to prevent and respond to VAW
- Outcome 2: Community level initiatives generate models for preventing and responding to VAW
 - Output 2.1: Selected organisations strengthened to improve organisational and project management systems and access to financial resources to prevent and respond to VAW
 - Output 2.2: Selected organisations strengthened to provide services to survivors with expanded reach using gender and human rights-based approaches.
 - Output 2.3: Capacity of selected organisations strengthened to design and implement prevention strategies to EAW
 - Output 2.4: Knowledge products on promising practices to prevention and respond to VAW produced, disseminated, and used by a wide range of audiences, including civil society and government.

³² The Formative Evaluation reported capacity enhancement includes training, technical assistance, mentoring support, learning exchanges, and inclusion in a regional Community of Practice. This includes advocacy and lobbying provided by the Pacific Regional Rights Resources Team (RRRT) headquartered at the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) in Suva, Fiji. The Pacific Fund also supports grant recipients to attend the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre's (FWCC) month long training on gender-based and human rights approaches to EAW and quality service delivery for survivors of VAW.

³³ Community of practice is a mechanism that allows different actors to learn from one another and other organisations, and gain new knowledge and access to information specifically related to VAW and EAW.

³⁴ UN Women Project Document, 2012.

³⁵ UN Women Project Document, 2012, p. 16.

According to the 2012 ProDoc, the Theory of Change (ToC) underlining the Pacific Fund's approach is that,

“Through increased financial resources and capacity development, organisations in the Pacific will provide more effective, comprehensive and holistic services to survivors of violence, their families and their communities, and will support progressive development of primary prevention strategies to end intergenerational cycles of violence against women and girls.”³⁶

The ToC rests on a situation analysis that highlighted in Pacific countries there are under-resourced and weak civil society and state organisations in the VAW arena that were constrained in their ability to implement effective programmes and influence policy, the importance of focusing attention on both prevention and response to effectively counter VAW, and the central role of documenting learning to enhance the response.

In 2012, the roll-out phase of the Pacific Fund's grant project included attention to primary prevention and enhanced access to services. In a public health framework, *“primary prevention means reducing the number of instance of violence by intervening before any violence occurs . . . This approach contrasts with other prevention efforts that seek to reduce the harmful consequences of an act of violence after it has occurred, or to prevent further acts of violence from occurring once violence has been identified.”³⁷* The focus on primary prevention was aligned with UN Women's Global Priority Goal.

“The underlying aim of primary prevention is social transformation of gender values and norms since inequality is at the root of VAWG. Working on prevention of VAWG means addressing its underlying causes and promoting gender equality more broadly. Early prevention and intervention can help avert repeated cycles of violence, and all its avoidable social, economic and human rights costs.”³⁸

The 2012 UN Women Project Document (ProDoc) also recognised access to quality services for survivors of VAW should be a major priority of the Pacific Fund.

“A major priority of UN Women, and of this Project, is to work towards access to a ‘core package of critical services’ for survivors. The core package of services responds to immediate and practical needs that are relevant for all women and girls following an incident or threat of violence (such as hotlines, safe housing, police protection, legal aid or assistance measures, documentation of cases, health treatment, counselling, free transport).”³⁹

In 2014, the Pacific Fund underwent an independent audit of Fiji-based grantees which was managed by UN Women Headquarters. That same year, UN Women completed both an Evaluability Assessment⁴⁰ and a Formative Evaluation.⁴¹ The Evaluability Assessment served as an early review of the Pacific Fund to determine whether its objectives are adequately defined and its results verifiable, and whether it can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. In comparison, the formative evaluation was undertaken to provide some early insights into the Pacific Fund and inform management and staff about the components that are working and those that need to be changed in order to achieve the intended objectives.⁴² In July 2015, in anticipation of this mid-term evaluation, the Evaluability Assessment was updated.⁴³

In 2014, the Formative Evaluation found the Pacific Fund is contributing to progress in EAW in the Pacific and that the strategic and operational changes that were implemented beginning in 2012 allowed the project to

³⁶ UN Women Project Document, 2012, pp. 13-14.

³⁷ World Health Organization. *Primary prevent of intimate partner violence and sexual violence: Background paper for WHO expert meeting*, May 2-3, 2007, p. 5.

³⁸ UN Women Project Document, 2012, p. 22.

³⁹ UN Women Project Document, 2012, p. 20.

⁴⁰ *Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund: Evaluability Assessment Checklist*. July 2015.

⁴¹ Crowley, D. *Formative Evaluation of the Pacific Regional Ending Violence Against Women (EAW) Facility Fund*, 2014.

⁴² UN Women. *Guidance on Defining Evaluation Types and Modalities*. UN Women. NY: USA, 2009.

⁴³ The Evaluability Assessment was updated to reflect changes made based upon recommendation from the Formative Evaluation

make corrections bringing it into sharper focus on results and delivering support and grants to more qualified organisations.⁴⁴ The Pacific Fund is a highly sought after resource for a wide range of organisations addressing VAW, valued for the combination of personalized technical assistance with grant funding, and attention to supporting organisational capacity to better deliver on EVAW and gender equality programming. The Pacific Fund has been effective in supporting work that reaches a diverse audience and target groups, such as VAW survivors, women with disabilities, LGBTQ-identified persons, rural women, and sex workers. The Formative Evaluation generated several strategic recommendations to support UN Women Fiji MCO in the management response, and additional areas of need, including: additional technical assistance and financing to support for new Calls for Proposals and capacity enhancement of grantees organisations; need for improved communications within the Pacific Fund and with its partners; and more effective knowledge management.

The Pacific Fund is a “rolling” type of project, with successive Calls for Proposals that have changed in focus and design as needed. The Pacific Fund has received funding from the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the National Committees for UN Women in Australia and New Zealand.

1.2. Evaluation Purpose and Scope

Considering the strategic shifts instituted in the 2011-2012 in the implementation of the Pacific Regional EVAW Facility Fund (herein referred to as the Pacific Fund), and in particular the expansion of the grant scopes and expectations as explained above, this mid-term evaluation focuses largely on the 2012-2014 roll-out implementation period, with some attention to the lessons learned and any evidence of the use of outputs and/or intermediate outcomes from the early phase of the Pacific Fund. In keeping with the intention of the Pacific Fund, this mid-term evaluation will focus heavily on the target groups, particularly the grant recipients, with some attention on their target groups, including beneficiaries, rights holders and duty bearers.

1.3. Evaluation Objectives and Questions

The overall objective of this mid-term evaluation was to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and inclusiveness of the Pacific Fund, as well as progress and implementation of accepted recommendations from the formative evaluation (see Annex B for the Evaluation Matrix).

The focus on *relevance* is the extent to which the Pacific Fund’s objectives are consistent with beneficiaries’ requirements, country-needs, and partners’ and donors’ policies. Questions related to relevance that will be addressed, include: Are the Pacific Fund’s objectives addressing identified rights and needs of target groups in national and regional contexts? To what extent are the objectives of the Pacific Fund consistent with beneficiaries’ needs, country-needs and regional priorities; in other words, are the Pacific Fund’s goals still relevant in the Pacific? What rights does the Pacific Fund advance under CEDAW and other international development commitments related to women’s human rights and gender equality? To what extent is the Pacific Fund informed by substantive and tailored human rights and gender analyses that identify underlying causes and barriers to human rights and gender equality? To what extent is the Pacific Fund informed by needs and interests of diverse groups of stakeholders through consultation? To what extent have stakeholders, both primary and secondary, participated in the Pacific Fund?

In terms of *effectiveness*, the evaluation focuses on the extent to which the Pacific Fund’s objectives were achieved or are expected to be achieved. Questions related to effectiveness that this mid-term evaluation will address, including: What has been the progress made towards achievement of the expected outcomes and expected results? What results are achieved thus far in the Pacific Fund? Does the Pacific Fund have clear and realistic outcomes, supported by a robust logic and the extent that the theory of change is still valid? To what extent has a human rights based approach and a gender mainstreaming strategy been incorporated in the

⁴⁴ The Formative Evaluation Report was prepared by consultants from SIAPAC (LLC), a United States-based evaluation consultancy firm. There were two team members, Dr. David S. Cownie, the Team Leader and Senior Consultant, and Mr. Robin Weeks, the Junior Consultant, both with SIAPAC. The contract was awarded in January 2014, for evaluation start-up in late January 2014, and completion by May 2014.

design of the Pacific Fund, including the ToC and results framework as well as in the implementation of the Pacific Fund? What is the quality of the Pacific Fund's key outputs and activities? How well the Pacific Fund has addressed the needs of women with disabilities and other more vulnerable groups? What is UN Women's comparative advantage in designing and implementing the Pacific Fund? What are the benefits of linkages to UN Women's other programming areas, such as women's economic empowerment, leadership, and climate change? Does the Pacific Fund have effective monitoring mechanisms in place to measure progress towards results? To what extent have recommendations from the 2014 Formative Evaluation been followed?

This evaluation will also assess *efficiency*, particularly efficiency in terms of measuring how economically resources/inputs are converted into results. Efficiency questions include: What measures have been taken during planning and implementation to ensure that resources are efficiently used? Could the activities and outputs have been delivered with fewer resources or with a different mix/scope (e.g., SPC or UN Women EAW) of resources without reducing their quality and quantity? Have UN Women's organisational structure, managerial support, and coordination mechanisms effectively supported the delivery of the Pacific Fund? Does UN Women have the necessary systems and processes to implement the Pacific Fund in an efficient and timely manner? Is the Pacific Fund cost-effective, i.e. could the outcomes and expected results have been achieved at lower cost through adopting a different approach and/or using alternate delivery mechanisms?

In terms of *sustainability*, this mid-term evaluation will focus on the probability of continued long-term benefits from the Pacific Fund, including resilience to risk of the net benefit flows over time. As part of assessing sustainability, the progress and implementation of accepted recommendations from the formative evaluation will be considered. Sustainability questions include: What operational capacity of national partners, also known as capacity resources, such as finance and staffing, has been strengthened? What adaptive or management capacities of national partners, such as learning, leadership, programme and process management, networking and linkages have been supported? What technical capacity of national partners, such as those related to implementing stronger human rights-based approaches, development of policy advocacy skills, and monitoring and reporting capacities related to EAW have been supported and strengthened? What is the sustainability of results with grant target groups? Since 2009, the Pacific Fund has been operating in the Pacific and managed by UN Women Fiji MCO. The evaluation will also look into steps taken in transition planning.

Finally, this mid-term evaluation will examine the issue of *inclusiveness* as the extent to which diverse groups are included as stakeholders in the Pacific Fund. In other words, how inclusive is the Pacific Fund in supporting marginalised and vulnerable groups? How inclusive is the Pacific Fund in involving key stakeholders in governance and management of the Pacific Fund?

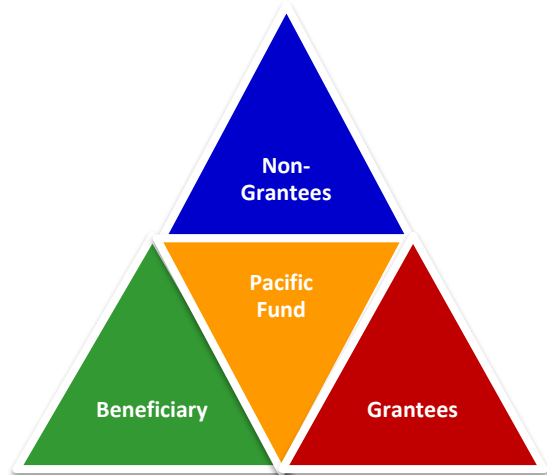
1.4. Evaluation Methods and Processes

To ensure the evaluation approach was as thorough and reliable as possible, different analytical and data collection methods were employed. The evaluation approach and process was in keeping with the TOR for this consultancy. These include (each of these are described in detail in the sections that follow):

- Desk review of UN Women and Pacific Fund documents
- Consultations with UN Women MCO EAW Team and Evaluation Reference Group
- Sample of Pacific Fund grantees
- Site visits and interviews with Pacific Fund grantees
- Focus Groups with Grantees' Target Groups/Beneficiaries
- Interviews with UN Women EAW Team
- Interviews with Other Capacity Building Stakeholders
- Interviews with Other Principal Stakeholders
- Consultation on preliminary findings, conclusions, and recommendations with UN Women MCO EAW Team and Evaluation Reference Groups

Separate structured interview questionnaires were developed to guide interviews with grantees and the UN Women EVAW team, Principal Stakeholders, and Capacity Building Stakeholders. The interview questionnaires were developed to collect both quantitative and qualitative data from each of the respondents (see Annex F).

Throughout the evaluation, the lead external evaluator and data collectors used a participatory approach that recognised principal stakeholders, including beneficiaries, as important and active participants that contribute to the production of knowledge and understanding. In keeping, the external evaluators set out to collaborate with all implementing partners, key stakeholders, and beneficiaries during the evaluation process. Triangulation was also an important part of the evaluation approach to ensure not only the credibility of information and data collected, but also to allow diverse perspectives and experiences to be captured. The lead external evaluator undertook analysis and interpretation of data collected in the field as an opportunity to allow the diverse perspectives and experiences captured through triangulation to come to the forefront and reveal the full influence or impact, and range and reach of the Pacific Fund on target populations.



The methodology also involved integrating human rights and gender equality approaches, as outlined in the UN Evaluation Group’s guidelines documented in “Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation.”⁴⁵

1.4.1. Desk Review

The evaluation began with a preliminary desk review of UN women and Pacific Fund documents, including operational documents, activities and results performance monitoring frameworks (see Annex C), grantee reports, profiles of closed grants, proposals for active grants, reporting packages for grantees, training beneficiaries, and monitoring, assessment and evaluation reports. Early consultations with the UN Women Pacific Fund Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Knowledge Management Officer and the Pacific Fund Grants Administrator helped to ensure all documents were properly understood, both in terms of their merit and use in the report. The desk review also included Australian DFAT Partner Performance Assessment and DFAT Monitoring and Evaluation Standards.⁴⁶ The preliminary desk review served to inform the design of the evaluation approach and data collection tools to ensure evaluation criteria and measures focus on issues of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and inclusiveness, as well as the defined goal, outcomes, and outputs of the Pacific Fund.

A more thorough and in-depth review and analysis of desk review materials and documents was carried out after field evaluation work is completed. Content analysis of desk review materials was used to compliment interview data collected during the field evaluation, such an approach ensured a summative evaluation of the activities, strategies and outcomes of the Pacific Fund and funded grants, as well as the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and inclusiveness of the Pacific Fund and funded grants. Desk review materials were used to inform the findings, drawing conclusions, and making recommendations.

This mid-term evaluation was also guided by the UN Women Global Evaluation Reports Assessment and Analysis System (GERAAS, 2013) and Australian DFAT’s Monitoring and Evaluation Standards.

⁴⁵ UNEG (2011). *Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation*.

⁴⁶ Australian DFAT. *Aid Program Monitoring and Evaluation Standards*, April 2014 – April 2015.

1.4.2. Consultations with UN Women MCO EVAW Team and Evaluation Reference Group

Evaluations are typically characterized by extensive team engagement throughout the evaluation period UN Women developed the TOR in consultation with the main donor, Australian DFAT in Suva, Fiji. It was agreed upon that the mid-term review should be an independent field evaluation by the evaluation team to ensure independence and open discussions.

The UN Women MCO EVAW Team was especially important as they manage the day-to-day aspects of the Pacific Fund and aspects of and provided the support needed for this mid-term evaluation. This included development of the Terms of Reference, in cooperation with Australian DFAT, for the mid-term evaluation, as well as managing the selection and recruitment of the evaluation team, managing the contractual arrangements, budget and personnel involved in the evaluation, providing the evaluators with administrative support and co-ordination where needed, providing the evaluators with required information and data, connecting the evaluation team with the country coordinators, grantees, senior management, and other relevant stakeholders, and reviewing all reports and final approval of the final report.

In July 2015, prior to beginning the field evaluation, a series of consultations with UN Women MCO EVAW Team occurred. These consultations were focused on the implementation of the Pacific Fund, which helped to inform the development of this inception report, including the evaluation approach and data collection tools. On 30 July 2015, a consultation meeting of the Evaluation Reference Group occurred where the evaluation approach, sampling framework, and data collection tools were presented and discussed.

1.4.3. Sample of Pacific Fund Grantees

The principles used to select the sample of projects/grantees included consideration of the size and scale of the project, location of the grantees and their project activities (including urban vs. rural), and other important characteristics such as government for nongovernmental organisations, and faith-based organisations, as well as the scope and focus of their project activities (e.g., advocacy, prevention, awareness-raising, and service delivery) and diverse target groups/beneficiaries e.g., women living with HIV, young women, sex worker, women with disability, domestic workers, displaced women).

Table 1. Sample by country and grant status (2009-2015)

Country	Total Grantees 2009-2015)	Sample Grantees	Grantee Status	
			Current	Past
Total	43	27 (62.8%)	22 (81.5%)	9 (33.3%)
Fiji	16	9	6	4 ^a
Vanuatu	2	2	2	0
Solomon Islands	6	4	4	0
Papua New Guinea	8	3	4	0
Samoa	1	1	1	0
Tonga	5	5	5	2 ^b
Kiribati	5	3	0	3

^a Note: 1 grantee had both a past and a current grant

^b Note: 2 grantees had both a past and a current grant

In the end, a total of 43 Pacific Fund grantees for the period of 2009 to 2015 were identified from 7 countries, including Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, PNG, Tonga, Samoa, and Kiribati. Table 1 shows the sample included 27 (62.8%) of these 43 grantees, including 22 current and 9 past grantees from each of the 7 countries with grantees for the period of 2009 to 2015 (see Annex D for the list of grantees sampled by country); in which case, 81.5% of the sample were current grantees and 33.3% were past grantees. Bear in mind, the total does not equal 100.0% because 3 grantees had both a past and current grant.

Several steps were taken to identify the proposed sample of countries and Pacific Fund grantees for consideration and approval by the Evaluation Reference Group. First, the list of 22 funded projects/grantees

from the 2012-2014 Calls for Proposals was obtained. During this first stage, each of the 6 countries – Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, PNG, Tonga, and Samoa – that had funded projects/grantees was identified for inclusion in the sample.

The list of funded projects/grantees was reviewed in consultation with the UN Women Pacific Fund Management Team, and 21 of the 22 of the funded projects/grantees were selected for inclusion in the sample. One funded project/grantee was eliminated from the sample (i.e., Medical Services Pacific in Fiji) because they were in the initial phases of the project and still seeking approval from the Ministry of Education to implement their project in schools. This grantee was later included in the sample when one of the past grantees refused to participate through their lack of response to request for participation in the evaluation.

Second, as per the TOR, some past projects/grantees from the 2009-2011 Calls for Proposals were sampled. The rationale for including past projects/grantees was to assess how the Pacific Fund contributed to their technical capacities to implement stronger human rights-based approaches beyond the timeframe of the grants, and the sustainability of their efforts to promote EVAW and/or provide services to survivors of VAW.

Given the fact that 5 currently funded grantees also had previously funded grants, they were naturally included in the sample of past grantees. Next, 6 past grantees, including 4 from Fiji and 2 from Kiribati, that did not have current funding were also included in the sample; they were selected based upon the focus and scope of their grants after consultations with the UN Women Pacific Fund Management Team. In the case of past grantees with current funding, steps will be taken to assess the impact of their initial grants and how past grants helped to shape current grants, as well as opportunities and results for past grantees, and lessons learned.

Effort was also made to conduct site visits to 21 of the 25 selected grantees in Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Samoa, and PNG between 10 August and 18 September 2015. For Kiribati, the evaluation team identified times to carry telephone interviews during the field evaluation period.

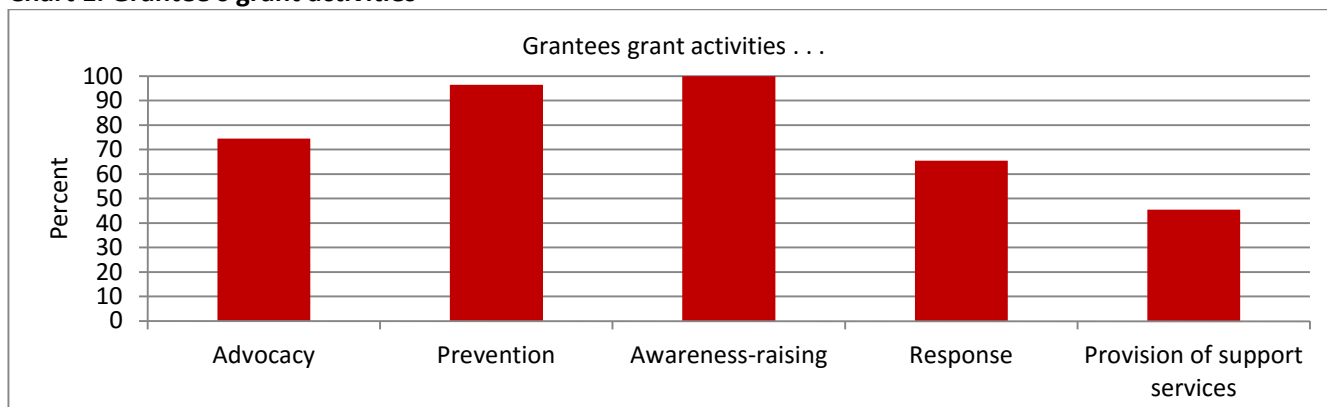
Site visits, including interviews and focus groups, were arranged in advance of mission trips to each country. The evaluation team leader/senior consultant conducted field evaluations with grantees and non-grantees in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga, and Samoa, and non-grantees in Fiji. The evaluation team member helped to conduct data collection in Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati. Local data collectors were also hired to help with data collection among grantees in Fiji and PNG.

Table 2. Sample of grantees		
<u>Organisation type</u>	Sample Grantees N=58	
	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>
Government	12	20.7
CSO	44	75.9
FBO	2	3.4
<u>Grantee status</u>		
Current grantee	42	72.4
Past grantee	9	15.5
Both past and current grantee	7	12.2
<u>Country</u>		
Fiji	18	31.0
Solomon Islands	12	20.7
Vanuatu	2	3.4
Tonga	10	17.2
Samoa	4	6.9
PNG	7	12.1
Kiribati	5	8.6

In most grant organisations, more than one person was interviewed; in most organisations, two to five persons were interviewed. Therefore, the sample of grantees included at least 58 individual and/or group of respondents. Table 2 reveals among the sample of 58 persons from the 27 grant organisations, 20.7% (n=12) of the persons interviewed were in government grantees, 75.9% (n=44) were in CSOs and 3.4% (n=2) were in faith-based organisations (FBOs). Among the respondents, 72.4% (n=42) were from organisations that were current grantees, 15.5% (n=9) were from past grantee organisations, and 12.2% (n=7) were from organisations that were both past and current grantees. In addition, Table 2 reveals 31.0% (n=18) of the grantee respondents were in Fiji, 20.7% (n=12) in Solomon Islands, 17.2% (n=10) in Tonga, 12.1% (n=7) in PNG, 8.6% (n=5) in Kiribati, 6.9% (n=4) in Samoa, and 3.4% (n=2) in Vanuatu. The differences relate to both the number of grantees and size of grantee organisations in each of these seven countries.

Grantees were specifically asked about the focus area of their grant activities as the desk review revealed this information was not captured in the grant applications or progress reports. Chart 1 reveals that among the grantees sampled, 100.0% reported they engaged in awareness-raising activities, 96.4% engaged in prevention, and 74.5% engaged in advocacy work related to VAW and EVAW. In addition, 65.5% of grantees sample engaged in response to VAW and only 45.5% reported they provide support services to victims and survivors of VAW.

Chart 1. Grantee’s grant activities



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

1.4.4. Site Visits and Interviews with Pacific Fund Grantees

An important component of this evaluation approach was to conduct site visits and interviews with Pacific Fund grantees selected for sampling. Site visits to each of the grantees was important as it provided the lead evaluator and data collectors with opportunities to conduct field observations at grant organisations and interviews with director/deputy directors, finance and budgeting staff, monitoring and evaluation staff, and managers and staff responsible for implementing grant-related activities and who participated in the capacity building opportunities offered through the Pacific Fund.

Given more than one person was identified as a relevant contact in each of the different grantees, the evaluation approach involved conducting a combination of one-on-one and small group interviews. One-on-one interviews were conducted in those situations where there was one person in the organisation that needed to be interviewed and/or in situations where a senior level representative (e.g., directly or deputy director) needed to be interviewed. One-on-one interviews were also used in situations where individuals have an area of specialisation or expertise that requires a one-on-one interview, such as a grant manager.

In comparison, small group interviews of two to four persons were utilized when interviews were conducted with staff and/or volunteers responsible for implementing grant-related activities. Small group interviews allowed for some degree of synergy and discussion on questions which allowed for more depth and perspective by groups from the same organisations. Small group interviews also allowed the external evaluators to maximize their contact and data collection with each of the 27 different grantee organisations in each of the 7 countries.

The interview questionnaire focused on obtaining specific perspective related to relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and inclusiveness as it relates to Pacific Fund and specific project-related activities of grantees. The interview questionnaire also focused on capacity building of grantees in the areas of the grant application process, financing and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and lobbying and advocacy, and prevention and response to VAW in an effort to EVAW and promote women’s empowerment and human rights. The interview questionnaire captured perspectives and experiences of each of the Pacific Fund grantees.

1.4.5. Focus Groups with Grantees’ Target Groups/Beneficiaries

Among the sample of 27 grantees, 15 (55.6%) grantees organized focus groups with their target groups/beneficiaries, particularly those persons who have benefited from the grantee’s project activities (see Annex D). The focus was on grantees that had a wide range of target groups/beneficiaries, including: clergy and faith-based communities, general community members, teachers and students in schools, VAW survivors, male prisoners, youth, and more.

Depending upon the grantee’s target groups/beneficiaries, grantees were asked to organize more than one focus group with different types of target groups/beneficiaries (e.g., separate girls and women, and boys and men’s focus groups). Grantees were asked to organize these focus groups with target groups/beneficiaries prior to our visit. A total of 19 different focus groups were conducted with beneficiaries, including approximately 46 females and 30 males, including youth, young adults, and senior adults. Beneficiaries included, but were not limited to: community leaders and organizers; religious/church leaders; community members; survivors of VAWG; members of LGTQ communities; volunteer trainers and group leaders; and offenders/prisoners.

Focus group discussions were guided by an instrument developed to guide target groups/beneficiaries in a discussion about their knowledge and perception of the grantees project-related activities, and the impact of those activities on their lives and in their communities.

1.4.6. Sample of Non-grantees

Table 3 shows the total sample of non-grantees, including UN Women, Australian DFAT, NSC and RPAC, and other capacity builders (FWCC and RRR). It is important to note that UN Women and DFAT had representatives who sat on the NSC and RPAC; however, they were coded as UN Women and DFAT as their organisational type for purposes of analysis.

Table 3. Sample of non-grantees		
<u>Organisation type</u>	Sample non-grantees N=38	
	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>
UN Women	15	39.5
DFAT	9	23.7
NSC & RPAC	12	31.6
Other Capacity Builders	2	5.3

Table 4 shows the number of interviews conducted with non-grantees by country and type of organisation. The lead evaluator conducted 76.3% (n=29) of the interviews with non-grantees; whereas, the team evaluator interviewed 18.4% (n=7) non-grantees and the Fiji local researcher interviewed 5.3% (n=2) of non-grantees.

Table 4. Sample of non-grantees by country and organisation type										
	Full Sample N=38		UN Women N=16		NSC & RPAC N=11		DFAT N=9		RRRT & FWCC N=2	
<u>Country</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>
Fiji	16	42.1	8	53.3	2	16.7	4	44.4	2	100.0
Solomon Islands	7	18.4	1	6.3	5	41.7	1	11.1	0	0.0
Vanuatu	5	13.2	2	12.5	2	16.7	1	11.1	0	0.0
Samoa	3	7.9	1	6.3	1	8.3	1	11.1	0	0.0
Tonga	5	13.2	2	12.5	2	16.7	1	11.1	0	0.0
PNG	2	5.3	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0

1.4.7. Interviews with UN Women EAW Team

One-on-one and group interviews were conducted with members of the UN Women EAW Team, including the MCO Fiji EAW Management Team and each of the Country Project Coordinators (PCs). One-on-one interviews were conducted in those situations where there was one person in the team that needed to be interviewed and where a manager needed to be interviewed, as well as in situation where one person has an area of specialisation or expertise that required a one-on-one interview.

The interview questionnaire focused on obtaining specific perspective related to relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and inclusiveness as it relates to the Pacific Fund and the various activities of grantees, as well as management and administration of the Pacific Fund by UN Women. The interview questionnaire was focused on obtaining perspectives related to the defined goal, outcomes, and outputs of the Pacific Fund.

1.4.8. Interviews with Other Principal Stakeholders

Steps were taken to interview other principal stakeholders, including but not limited to members of the RPAC, NSC, and bilateral donors, such as Australian DFAT, National Committee of UN Women Australia, and National Committee of UN Women New Zealand.

The interview questionnaire focused on obtaining specific perspective related to specific questions related to each of the focus areas of this mid-term evaluation, including relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and inclusiveness. The interview questionnaire was focused on obtaining perspectives related to the defined goal, outcomes, and outputs of the Pacific Fund.

1.4.9. Interviews with Other Capacity Building Stakeholders

Steps were taken to interview other capacity building stakeholders, particularly those from the FWCC RTP and SPC RRRT. A combination of one-on-one interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with members of the FWCC RTP and SPC RRRT. One-on-one interviews were conducted in those situations where there was a manager that needed to be interviewed; whereas, focus group discussions were conducted with RRRT trainers and country focal points as they were not available for one-on-one or small group interviews.

The interview questionnaire focused on obtaining specific perspective related to the training provided to UN Women Pacific Fund grantees and the impact of those trainings on grantees, as well as their experiences with the UN Women Pacific Fund. The interview questionnaire focus was placed on obtaining perspectives related to the defined goal, outcomes, and outputs of the Pacific Fund.

1.4.10. Consultations on Preliminary Findings and Conclusions

Following completion of fieldwork, the evaluation team leader/senior consultant presented some of the preliminary findings and conclusions jointly to UN Women MCO Fiji Management Team and the Evaluation

Reference Group. This consultation provided a forum to openly discuss some of the preliminary findings and conclusions, as well as recommendations that may be emerging at this early stage.

1.5. Evaluation Team

This mid-term evaluation was led by two field evaluators. Dr. Robin Haarr (United States) was the evaluation team leader/senior consultant, and Ms. Rosie Catherine (Fiji) was the evaluation team member (data collector). The field evaluation was developed by Dr. Robin Haarr and carried out by the two field evaluators between 20th July and 18th September 2015, with some support by one data collector in Fiji and two data collectors in PNG contracted to conduct interviews and focus groups. Annex A provides a schedule of tasks, activities, and deliverables, and designates a team member with the lead responsibility for each task or product.

The evaluation team leader/senior consultant conducted field evaluations with grantees and non-grantees in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga, and Samoa, and non-grantees in Fiji. The evaluation team member helped to conduct data collection in Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati. Three local data collectors (one in Fiji and two in PNG) were also hired to help with data collection among grantees.

1.6. Data Management and Analysis

All interviews with grantees and non-grantees were conducted in English; except in PNG where interviews were conducted by local data collectors in the local language. Nearly all focus group discussions with target groups/beneficiaries were conducted in English, except for in a few cases where the focus group discussions were conducted in the local language with assistance from a translator. Detailed interview notes were typed verbatim directly into Word on a laptop by the evaluation team during the interviews and focus group discussions and cleaned immediately thereafter. The evaluation team leader/senior consultant has significant experience and the skills needed to record detailed interview notes in this manner, which is much more time efficient and just as effective as audio recording interviews. The data collectors also took type written notes during interviews and focus group discussion.

All data was coded and analysed using grounded theory.⁴⁷ Grounded theory allowed data collection and analyses to occur simultaneously, strengthening both the quality of data and analysis. As data collection and analyses progresses, and preliminary findings begin to emerge, the evaluation team leader/senior consultant was able to identify and explore emerging themes, such as results achieved, lessons learned, challenges encountered, and adjustments made.

Standardized coding procedures were developed by the evaluation team leader/senior consultant, Dr. Robin Haarr, for use in SPSS. Close-ended questions from interviews were coded and input into two different SPSS data management system, one for grantees and one for non-grantees. Close-ended questions were then analysed in SPSS in terms of frequencies, as well as to make comparisons between non-grantees. The evaluation team leader/senior consultant was responsible for inputting and analysing all data into SPSS.

Data from open-ended questions were saved in Word files where qualitative data could be coded based upon themes and sub-themes, and then analysed for patterns. The evaluation team leader/senior consultant was responsible for coding and analysing all qualitative data. In an added effort to protect the identities of all respondents, identification numbers were assigned during the research process. Identification numbers were typically attached to individuals; however, when there was a small group interview, only one identification number was typically attached to the group. Identification numbers are attached to each quote in the findings of the report so that the reader can see when different respondents are speaking (e.g., 6, UN Women).

⁴⁷ Glaser, B.G. & A.L. Strauss (1967). *The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research*. Chicago, IL: Aldine Publishing Company.

1.7. Limitations

There were a couple of limitations to this external evaluation. For one, despite the significant sample size of grantees, UN Women EAW team members, and other key stakeholders, there were a limited number of NSC members that were available for interviews, due largely to turnover of staff in organizations/agencies represented on each of the NSCs (e.g., UN agencies and DFAT representatives). In addition, many DFAT officers and gender focal points that were interviewed did not complete the interview or answer all of the questions, restricting the number of quotes available from DFAT. Also, the evaluation team was not able to interview FWCC trainers and due to time restrictions of RRRT trainers and country focal points, only one 1.5-hour focus group was conducted with nine RRRT trainers and country focal points which limited the ability of the evaluation team to capture differences in opinions between trainers and country focal points, and among countries focal points.

Throughout the report there is a balanced presentation of quotes from different perspectives, including both positive and critical perspectives of the Pacific Fund. Yet, not all respondents were able to answer all of the questions included in the interview questionnaires, due to a lack of knowledge or background; thus, percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the questions. It is important to bear in mind that the proportion of quotes from different categories of respondents is reflective of the proportions of respondents in the total sample. The largest number of respondents were grantees and UN Women staff; thus reflective of the greatest number of quotes.

Another limitation is that this evaluation was unable to address all of the cost effectiveness questions, such as: Could the activities and outputs have been delivered with fewer resources or a different mix/scope of resources without reducing their quality and quantity? Is the Pacific Fund cost-effective, i.e., could the outcomes and expected results have been achieved at lower cost through adopting a different approach and/or using alternative delivery mechanisms? This evaluation could not address these questions because the evaluation team did not have cost analysis or comparison abilities, i.e., what it would cost for DFAT to run the Pacific Fund as a small grants programme or for Pacific Women Shaping the Pacific or SPC-RRRT to run this facility fund. Also, the evaluation team was not able to assess what it would cost if the Pacific Fund was modified or changed. A clear cost benefit analysis of different models that are being considered are required to accurately answer these questions.

2. EVALUATION FINDINGS

This mid-term evaluation focused on reviewing the Pacific Fund's focus and implementation processes, and considering whether changes are needed to enhance the likelihood of achieving desired outputs, outcomes, and contributions towards intended impacts. Fortunately, this evaluation was conducted at a point in time when lessons learned from earlier phases (2009-2014) of the Pacific Fund's implementation process had already been documented, and impacts from changes made in 2012 could be evaluated. Findings by evaluation criteria are presented, including relevance, inclusiveness, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability (with a focus on early signs of sustainability and challenges to sustainability) and related key issues that arose during the evaluation.

2.1. Relevance

Findings related to relevance are grouped into four sections, including: Pacific Fund objectives; promoting EAW and women's human rights; building capacities; and continued relevance of the Pacific Fund.

2.1.1. Pacific Fund Objectives

It is well documented that VAW is endemic in all spheres of public and private life in the Pacific. In fact, Pacific Island countries are considered to have some of the highest VAW prevalence rates in the world. The Pacific Fund was established in 2008 and officially launched in 2009 to apply the much needed resources to mobilize and strengthen CSOs and key government departments in the Pacific working to EAW to effectively implement programmes, projects, and actions focused on prevention and response to VAW in their countries. The ToC for the Pacific Fund is that through increased financial resources and capacity development, CSOs and key government departments in the Pacific will provide more effective, comprehensive, and holistic services to survivors of violence, their families, and their communities, and will support progressive development of primary prevention strategies to end intergenerational cycles of violence against women and girls.

Since inception, UN Women has taken steps to ensure the Pacific Fund's resources are linked to and aligned with needs in the national and regional contexts. In particular, the Pacific Fund is aligned with UN Women's Global Development Results Framework (GDRF) and Pacific Development Results Framework (PDFG), as well as with the UNDAFs in the respective Pacific countries. The Pacific Fund is also aligned with UN Women's Annual Work Plan (AWP) which is developed in a participatory manner, following existing guidelines, to manage UN Women's commitments and ensure projects, such as the Pacific Fund, are in line with Regional and Sub-Regional Strategies and DRFs. Finally, the Pacific Fund is also linked with Pacific regional and national policy documents and action plans to EAW, and address issues reported in country reports to the CEDAW Committee.⁴⁸

Both non-grantees and grantees recognise EAW is very important and clearly aligned with national and regional priorities, particularly in the areas of advancing awareness and prevention initiatives, influencing national legislation and policies, coordination of responses, and improving access to quality services for women and girls who are victims/survivors of violence, especially in rural and remote areas. The Pacific Fund's relevance is evident in the recognition that *"EAW is the most committed to by leaders, the most talked about, the most obligated to, but the least acted upon (6, UN Women)⁴⁹."* Similarly, another non-grantee recognised, *"EAW has been talked about, but not enough funds have been set aside . . . The funds set aside for VAW is not enough, so the work of the Pacific Fund is important for doing this work (7, UN Women)."*

Over the years, UN Women has attempted to ensure the Pacific Fund remains a flexible funding mechanism in a changing environment, while remaining focused on programmes, projects, and actions that improve EAW

⁴⁸ Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund: Evaluability Assessment Checklist. 2015.

⁴⁹ In an added effort to protect the identities of all respondents, identification numbers were assigned during the research process. Identification numbers were typically attached to individuals; however, when there was a small group interview, only one identification number was typically attached to the group. Identification numbers are attached to each quote in the findings of the report so that the reader can see when different respondents are speaking (e.g., 6, UN Women).

and promote women's human rights in the national and regional contexts. As demonstrated in the quotes below, non-grantees recognise the Pacific Fund has been flexible at supporting new and innovative partners, including small, grassroots CSOs and FBOs that have direct links to communities and provide services in communities, including rural and remote communities.

"Most of them [grantees] are small organisations and for some the Pacific Fund is the first funding received, and most also lack capacity in financial management and have zero or little gender experience. So, the fund has helped to build grassroots organisations. For some of them applying for the grant, they are just applying for the sake of looking for money; they don't have any experience at all doing gender and some have no interest in doing gender. But through the fund and the capacity building they are more interested and mainstreaming gender into what they do. That is a good thing; otherwise, for most of them there is no knowledge or some very little knowledge of gender." (5, UN Women)

"I think it [the Pacific Fund] is innovative and the grantees are representative of the marginalized and are working in areas of non-traditional and harder to access . . . the benefit of that is they [grantees] represent the voices of women from those groups, and their concerns and priorities, and that is reflected in their project proposals and what they do." (1 and 2, DFAT)

The Pacific Fund has also provided grant funding and capacity building to CSOs and governments to advocate for and implement EAW legislation and policies, including Family Protection Acts (FPAs). As one non-grantee explained, *"There are 3 big priorities when we put out a call – prevention, services, and advocacy and lobbying. So, if any of the applications are not addressing any of these things it is not considered (3, UN Women)."*

From 2009 to 2011, UN Women Pacific Fund grant awards were only a few thousand dollars. In 2012, UN Women improved the Call for Proposals and grant application forms, and encouraged grant applicants to apply for larger amounts of funding dollars. Grant applicants were also instructed to submit proposals for more innovative strategies and approaches that could effectively contribute to EAW, and to clearly communicate how their projects were aligned with country-level needs and were contributing to EAW national priorities and strategic plans. As one non-grantee explained, *"Some [grantees] don't realize that what they are doing is contributing to the national or regional goals . . . because the organisations we fund are smaller, they don't know what is happening at the regional or global level . . . Some are aware, but others are not aware. I think they are more aware of the community needs than the country needs" (5, UN Women).* Nevertheless, UN Women recognised changes made to the Call for Proposals were *"a good decision and attracted a higher quality of organisations (33, UN Women)."*

In 2012, UN Women also set up a two-stage process for screening grant applications, including a NSC made up of key stakeholders at the country level (e.g., UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP, Ministry/Department of Women, DFAT gender focal points), and a RPAC made up of key stakeholders at the regional level in Suva, Fiji (e.g., UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, DFAT, RRRT, and FWCC).⁵⁰ Both the NSC and RPAC have taken steps to ensure Pacific Fund resources are being used to support activities and initiatives that are aligned with national action plans and regional policy frameworks in the Pacific.

In 2013 and 2014, UN Women also took steps to strengthen its efforts under the Pacific Fund to support and develop the capacities of grantees with: 1) enhanced in-country technical assistance with the hiring of UN Women PCs; 2) improved knowledge exchange and collaboration among grantees (e.g., South-South Exchanges); and, 3) strengthened capacity building in the areas of lobbying and advocacy, primary prevention, and organisational project management. At the same time, in response to requests by stakeholders for practical, user-friendly materials and resources that would help them design and implement successful projects to EAW, the UN Women Pacific Fund developed the *Toolkit on How to Design Projects to End Violence Against Women and Girls: A Step-by-Step Guide to Taking Action*. The *Toolkit* was launched in July 2015.

⁵⁰ In the past, the shortlisting was done in Suva by UN Women Pacific Fund and a Regional Appraisal Committee.

2.1.2. Promoting EAW and Women's Human Rights

A desk review of grantees reports and donor reports revealed UN Women has ensured the Pacific Fund has successfully promoted EAW and advanced women's human rights under CEDAW. UN Women has also ensured the Pacific Fund is aligned with Regional and Sub-Regional Strategies and DRFs, and Pacific regional and national policy documents and action plans to EAW, as well as address issues reported in country reports to the CEDAW Committee.⁵¹ Non-grantees also maintain UN Women has managed the Pacific Fund in a manner that has allowed it to make significant contributions to EAW and promoting women's human rights, particularly the right of women and girls to live a life free from violence and for VAW survivors to be able to access services and justice. Some grantees have also been able to address the rights of women and girls with disabilities.

"What I have seen is that the Pacific Fund and grant support has really opened the doors for women to have a much deeper appreciation, and they have in many ways been introduced to their rights. That was a common feedback that I got when introduced to women in the field. This was what I heard in Kiribati and Solomon Islands, and working with churches and youth, and they were stunned to know they had these rights . . . We understand these issues are hard and new, and it is not a simple issue that will resolve with a workshop. It takes time and an ongoing conversation in the community. But, many of the organisations we have supported have done that ongoing communication and dialogue work around VAW and women rights." (33, UN Women)

There are several guiding principles of the Pacific Fund, but at the core have been gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches that place paramount priority on promoting, protecting, and fulfilling women's human rights, as well as strengthening institutional capacities at local, national, and regional levels to EAW. This includes addressing inequitable gender norms and power disparities as the root causes of VAW, and as a violation of human rights and an impediment to development. Another guiding principle has been to focus on excluded or disadvantaged groups of women living in rural and remote areas of the Pacific with few CSO activities, limited services, and few EAW activities, as well as marginalized groups of women and girls to ensure responsiveness to diversity and the tailoring of interventions to particular target groups/beneficiaries.

This mid-term evaluation found that Pacific Fund grants, inclusive of the technical assistance and capacity building offered under the guise of the Pacific Fund by UN Women and its implementing partners (e.g., RRRT, FWCC, and consultants) has encouraged and led grantees to better understand and apply gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches to EAW. As one grantee explained,

"All our activities are based on the human rights framework so we have considered all the aspects, including the root causes. Any issue in Tonga is the lack of understanding of women's human rights, so we take that into consideration when designing our activities. For instance, the National Women's Day events they had to compose a song that addresses EAW or women's human rights . . . it was up to them how they wanted to compose their song. It also broke the societal barriers for women; there is no social life for women after marriage. After marriage, men still get together; married women should not get to together and participate. Having this [National Women's Day Event] was a way to get women to come out and participate . . . Only virgins can perform the dance, so we had women over 50 perform the dance. We wanted to go through different ways of getting women to come and be seen." (37, Grantee)

This evaluation found that grantees, to varying degrees, face challenges understanding, embracing, and applying gender-responsive and human-rights based approaches to EAW; at times, these concepts and approaches are not clearly or properly translated at the local context by grantees. Some grantees reported they embraced and applied gender-responsive and human-rights based approaches to EAW; however, upon closer examination of their progress reports and discussions with staff and beneficiaries it was found these concepts had not been properly translated or applied. Thus, ongoing capacity building and technical assistance is required for grantees to ensure they properly understand and can apply gender-responsive and human-rights based concepts and

⁵¹ Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund: Evaluability Assessment Checklist. 2015.

approaches to EAW in their project activities and when interacting with beneficiaries. Clearly, many grantees would benefit from more than just a one-off capacity building training; refresher trainings are needed.

The Pacific Fund's focus on strengthening civil society is consistent with the expected role of CSOs in EAW as outlined in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. In addition, engagement with CSOs which are often weak and operate in difficult circumstances is especially important to development, including developing broader responses to VAW and mainstreaming EAW in the Pacific. While some CSOs are relatively important players in their areas of specialisation and in these respects can have a significant influence; many CSOs reach is often limited and their role has been constrained, although to varied extents, by resources, capacities, and geography. In recent years, the Pacific Fund has also come to recognise it is important to strengthen FBOs to understand VAW and to respond to EAW, and to encourage FBOs to adopt gender-responsive and human-rights based approaches to EAW. The benefits of the Pacific Fund supporting FBOs in this capacity were clearly demonstrated during this evaluation.

"In Tonga, the Pacific Fund can reach CEDAW, but at the moment it has not reached CEDAW; it may be a stepping stone toward CEDAW. I think about the FPA, if the general public does not understand the FPA, how would they accept CEDAW? Tongan people need to understand what are the current issues of women . . . women themselves don't know their own rights." (Non-grantee)

2.1.3. Building Capacities to EAW

UN Women has found that when you target support to CSOs and FBOs, you end up dealing with both their weaknesses and strengths. In countries where the role of CSOs in strengthening local responses to development needs is recognised and valued, this is an important competitive edge. From a strategic point of view, the focus on overcoming the weaknesses of CSOs and FBOs that receive grants would appear to be an effective option. Furthermore, linking grant recipients with a broader EAW response helps give them greater influence than might otherwise be the case. As one non-grantee explained, *"The dialogue is occurring . . . however, the voice is still not as strong as we want it to be . . . [the Pacific Fund] allows grantees to speak in this space . . . With the Pacific Fund it is Pacific people working in the Pacific; it is not an outsider coming in."* (6, UN Women)

Over the past six years, UN Women under the guise of the Pacific Fund has been able to provide not only financial support, but also technical assistance and capacity building to grantees that have been well positioned to push for the enactment and implementation of EAW legislation and policies, and to encourage greater compliance with CEDAW. Moreover, the Pacific Fund has played a crucial role in building the capacities of CSOs and FBOs to respond to VAW and to promote EAW and women's human rights, and to lobby and advocate for the adoption and implementation of EAW legislation and policies. In fact, Pacific Fund activities were ahead of the enactment of EAW legislation, such as the FPAs, in several Pacific Island countries. UN Women recognises the need to document how the Pacific Fund through its grants and capacity building has and is continuing to influence and shape EAW legislation and policies in Pacific Island countries, as well as to map what steps need to be taken to ensure the institutional development and sustainability of these initiatives.

UN Women recognizes that for some grantees *"there are no other organisations that want to fund them"* because they are small grassroots CSOs or FBOs that often lack capacities and have limited experience managing and implementing grant projects and/or they have not previously attempted to mainstream EAW into their project activities. Thus, *"the good thing is besides giving out grants UN Women provides capacity building, which is not what other organisations are interested in doing. Other organisations fund those organisations that have systems in place already. We fund grassroot organisations. The Pacific Fund bridges that gap."* (5, UN Women)

Since 2011, the Pacific Fund has awarded several grants to CSOs that have implemented projects focused on awareness-raising and advocacy to EAW, prevention and response to EAW, and provision of support services to survivors of VAW. These CSOs were also at the forefront lobbying and advocating for the enactment of the

FPA in 2013, and implementation of the FPA in 2014⁵². In 2014, the Pacific Fund provided a grant to the Tongan Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Women's Affairs Division to implement the FPA. Today, because of the Pacific Fund, these CSOS and the MIA are collaborating to lobby and advocate for ratification of CEDAW by the government, despite strong resistance from FBOs and segments of the public.

In Samoa, the grantee recognised the Pacific Fund grant, while not the only grant they had, has *“made us stronger in getting to where we are today. It builds us in our journey. I think to, what we have found lately by being a vocal human rights defender is that it is very challenging, it is a struggle and a life threatening situation at times. It is yourself and all your family involved, because you are involved.”* Today, the grantee is able to submit reports for the Child Rights Convention (CRC) and is involved in the second review of the UPR. As they explained, the Pacific Fund has *“built the momentum of the human rights issues being addressed through our work. We find that human rights are now talked about in Samoa. In 2005, no one told us what we are doing was human rights, and now we know what we were /are doing is human rights.”*

“I think the fund has been really responsive to the needs of grantees themselves, and the needs of women and girls. We [UN Women] have taken extensive pains to consult with the services presently available, what was not happening, what was lacking in terms of prevention, awareness, and knowledge. We have a strong field presence, including developing policies and new legislation, and how should that be connected to the Pacific Fund. The Fund has been really active to remain relevant and responsive.” (33, UN Women)

This mid-term evaluation found through a combination of desk review and data collection in the field that over the past six years (2009-2015). UN Women has ensured the Pacific Fund has successfully contributed to efforts to address VAW and to promote EVAW and women's human rights in keeping with national and regional priorities. Another relevant accomplishment is the degree to which the Pacific Fund has been able to foster and support cooperation and collaboration among CSOs, FBOs, and key government departments in many Pacific Island countries to support EVAW and to promote women's human rights.⁵³ In terms of relevance, this evaluation revealed the Pacific Fund has been able to:⁵⁴

- Promote and facilitate a flexible, predictable, coordinated, and participatory funding mechanism that can be accessed by local CSOs and FBOs, and key government departments involved in prevention of and response to EVAW, and promoting women's human rights
- Support the creation, expansion, and continuation of direct services to vulnerable and marginalised women and girls, and survivors of VAW (allowing for the predictability and continuation of awareness-raising, prevention, and response services)
- Develop, strengthen, and build much needed capacities of local CSOs and FBOs, and key governments departments to EVAW and to promote women's human rights
- Establish crucial networks and links among local CSOs and FBOs, and with key government departments that will further efforts to EVAW and to promote women's human rights
- Contribute to development of a national and multi-sector approach to EVAW in Pacific Island countries, and a regional approach to EVAW, through the establishment and promotion of networking and knowledge and learning exchanges among CSOs, FBOs, and with key government departments
- Provide training and promote public awareness, knowledge-sharing, and fostering collaborations

⁵² Tonga's FPA objectives are clearly defined as: 1) to ensure the safety and protection of all persons, including children, who experience or witness domestic violence; 2) to provide support and redress for all victims of domestic violence and economic abuse; 3) to implement programmes for victims of domestic violence to assist their recovery to lead a safe and healthy life; and 4) to facilitate the making and enforcement of court orders and Police Safety Orders issued to stop acts of domestic violence.

⁵³ Other organisations and partners that have also been working on EVAW in the Pacific include SPC and SPC-RRRT, PIFS, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, and other UN agencies and national human rights institutions.

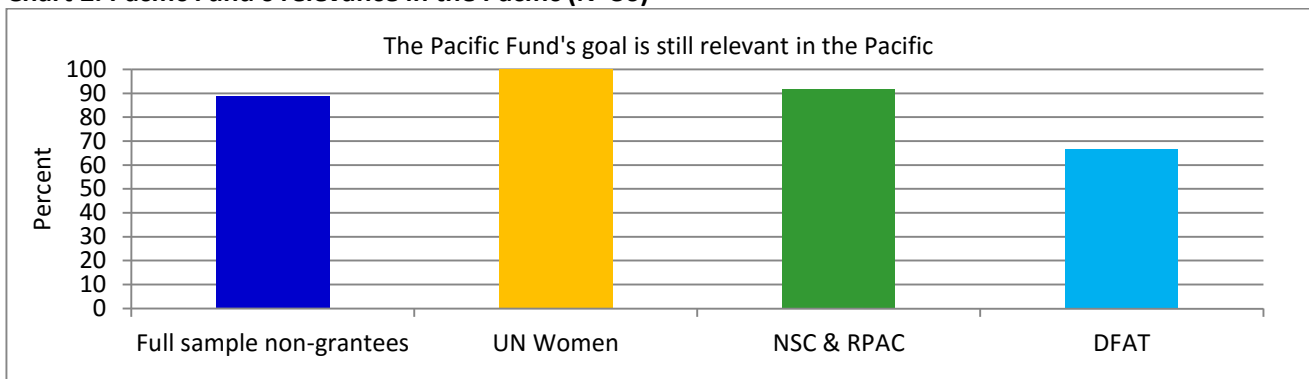
⁵⁴ More detailed examples and evidence of these findings will be revealed in analysis and quotes throughout the report.

2.1.4. Pacific Fund's Continued Relevance

Both grantees and non-grantees were asked if the Pacific Fund's goal is still relevant in the Pacific.⁵⁵ Chart 2 reveals as many as 88.9% of non-grantees recognise the Pacific Fund's goal is still relevant in the Pacific. There were some important differences between non-grantees. In particular, UN Women (100.0%) and NSC and RPAC members (90.9%) were more likely to recognise the Pacific Fund's goal is still relevant in the Pacific, compared to DFAT officers and gender focal points (66.7%).

In general, the majority of non-grantees recognised the UN Women Pacific Fund is still very important to the Pacific because it is "supporting small CSOs and building them up to a level where they can get global funding" (5, UN Women). Non-grantees also recognise the Pacific Fund is a regional facility fund that is tailored to and responsive specifically to needs of Pacific Island countries and is easily accessible to small, grassroots CSOs and FBOs, as well as key government departments that would not be able to access funding from sources outside of the Pacific; otherwise, these organisations would have to compete with organisations for the UN ERAW Trust Fund, and that is global facility fund.⁵⁶

Chart 2. Pacific Fund's relevance in the Pacific (N=36)



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

It is important to note that there was diversity among DFAT officers and gender focal points in their perceptions of the Pacific Fund's relevance. DFAT gender focal points who sat on the NSC and/or RPAC, as well as those who had regular communication with the UN Women PCs tended to hold more positive attitudes toward the Pacific Fund because they had a better understanding of the Pacific Fund and the Fund's relevance in the Pacific, both at the country- and regional-levels. Also, they were more likely to have knowledge of and be aware of the activities and accomplishments of grantees, as demonstrated in the quote below.

"From the types of grants given and the types of organisations supported, the benefits for grantees are having the seed monies to start addressing issues of VAW. . . It hasn't been grants that have been too overwhelming for the organisation; their grants are a size that they are able to work within their capacities. I think organisationally there has been some benefit in the support, from organisational strengthening in financing and through the network of grantees that the fund has supported; for the grantees to be exposed to other partners working in the area and use that to leverage new partnerships and networks. . . . It [the Pacific Fund] has been experimental, it allows us to try out alternative approaches and groups. The benefits are there, but we may not see the full investment now. There is a pool of people trained and more knowledgeable on the issue. And wherever they go you still have an advocate on VAW. And, even beyond the life of the project." (1 and 2, DFAT)⁵⁷

In comparison, DFAT officers and gender focal points that were not engaged with the Pacific Fund were more likely to report, "I find it difficult to find out what is happening with ERAW. . . . We want more connection. We

⁵⁵ Non-grantees were asked this question as a close-ended question which allowed the responses to be quantified.

⁵⁷ This quote is based upon an interview involving two non-grantees who spoke together and shared a similar perspective.

⁵⁷ This quote is based upon an interview involving two non-grantees who spoke together and shared a similar perspective.

want to know what is being funded, so we can make decisions about what we are funding. They [UN Women] need to more often send us information, so we can see what they are doing and achieving” (4, DFAT).

Interviews with DFAT officers and gender focal points revealed signs that internal communication regarding the Pacific Fund is not working ideally. This finding, coupled with the fact that there is no direct communication between UN Women PCs and DFAT gender focal points in most countries leaves DFAT officers and gender focal points often unaware of who the grantees are and what projects are being funded. Bear in mind, however, this was not the case in every country. In Tonga, UN Women and DFAT have monthly meetings to ensure knowledge and information about the Pacific Fund and grantees is regularly shared and discussed. This is an example of best practices that should be replicated in other countries to ensure improved communication between UN Women Pacific Fund and DFAT, the donor.

All grantees maintained the Pacific Fund is still relevant in the Pacific because *“it is addressing EVAW and we have a high prevalence of violence”* (24 and 25, Grantee). Another grantee added, *“the Pacific Fund has played an important role, it has allowed countries to experiment with how to address VAW and human rights; there is flexibility in it”* (41, Grantee). Other grantees recognized that the Pacific Fund is a fund for Pacific organisations, making it more grounded in the local context.

“The most important thing is that it [the Pacific Fund] is closer to home, it is for the Pacific people. We have gone through the UTNF, but it is so far away. With the Pacific Fund we get to share other experiences with the Pacific, specifically for the Pacific people. The regional thing is they understand the culture and the Pacific, and what we are trying to bring out.” (48, Grantee).

“I think it [the Pacific Fund] is very important. It is important to the Pacific people because having heard the stories, the impact of the violence, and how the funds have helped to support, facilitate, and to provide the assistance to the victims, and the ongoing preventive programmes. I would say the Pacific Fund is doing tremendous things for the Pacific people” (42, Grantee).

Grantees also recognised that a lot of CSOs depend upon donor monies to support EVAW initiatives and without the Pacific Fund, CSOs would not be able to sustain themselves or their activities. Grantees also recognised the capacity building and technical assistance provided by the Pacific Fund is unique (not something offered by other donors) and is very much needed by the small, grassroot CSOs that funded by the Pacific Fund. Grantees were asked what would happen if the Pacific Fund came to an end as a grant opportunity for organisations such as theirs? One grantee explained,

“The implications of something like that happening would be twofold. First, it would imply that the issues related to women could no longer be address specifically. For organisations, it would be daunting. Many of the organisations don’t have the money. We would not be able to do the work because we don’t have the money to do it; not only the money, but also the technical assistance. There is also the technical assistance in the building of the capacities of the organisations.” (40, Grantee)

In general, grantees recognized the Pacific Fund *“is important because having that fund available shows communities throughout the Pacific that it is a priority to EVAW”* (37, Grantee).

2.2. Inclusiveness

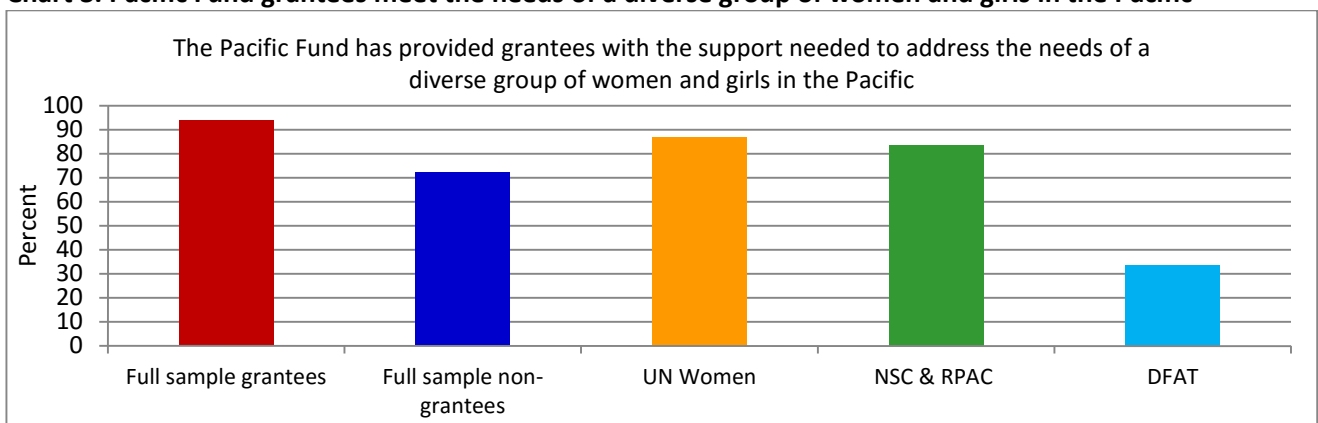
Findings related to inclusiveness are grouped into two categories – supporting vulnerable and marginalised women, and involving key stakeholders.

2.2.1. Supporting Vulnerable and Marginalised Women and Girls

Chart 3 reveals the majority of grantees (93.9%) and non-grantees (72.2%) recognised the Pacific Fund has provided grantees with the support needed to address the needs of a diverse group of women and girls in the Pacific. In fact, a review of grant applications and progress reports reveals this includes, but is not limited to: women and girls who are victims/survivors of violence by different types of perpetrators in different settings; sexually abused women and girls; sex workers; LBGTQ persons and groups; urban and rural women and girls; women and girls with disabilities; young girls/women and older women; women and girls in need of legal advocacy and support services; clergy and church leaders. The Pacific Fund has also supported EAW initiatives to engage young men, street boys, perpetrators of gender-based violence, men in the LBGTQ communities, and men in positions of leaders, including community leaders and clergy/church leaders.

Chart 3 reveals significant differences among non-grantees that should be noted. In particular, UN Women (86.7%) and NSC and RPAC members (83.3%) were significantly more likely to recognise the Pacific Fund has provided grantees with the support needed to address the needs of a diverse group of women and girls in the Pacific, compared to DFAT (33.3%). DFAT's perceptions clearly are not aligned with other non-grantees or grantees. This is because DFAT officers maintain *"it is not really clear"* that the Pacific Fund has addressed the needs of a diverse group of women and girls in the Pacific. As DFAT officers explained, *"One of the issues raised by us [DFAT] is that we really don't get a good sense to understand what is actually happening . . . that is what each organisation is producing, what their targets are and what their outputs are. That would enable us to see the value of the Fund. It is a bit of a vacuum; we are not able to see the results from the posts"* (24 and 25, DFAT).⁵⁸

Chart 3. Pacific Fund grantees meet the needs of a diverse group of women and girls in the Pacific⁵⁹



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

DFAT officers and gender focal points with more contact with the Pacific Fund through their membership on the NSC and/or RPAC, or through their interactions with UN Women PCs were more likely to recognise the Pacific Fund has provided grantees with the support needed to address the needs of a diverse group of women and girls in the Pacific. As one DFAT officer/gender focal point explained,

"I have been with this [the Pacific Fund] from the beginning, since 2009. At that time, there were few people in the EAW space and we recognized the gaps and saw the gaps in the existing service providers, and saw the Pacific Fund as a mechanism of upscaling and making accessible . . . and to look at other service providers in not so traditional spaces. One of the early grantees working with the LBGTQ communities, nobody was ever going to funding them so it enabled them to access funding."
(1, DFAT)

When asked whether the Pacific Fund is able to address the needs of vulnerable and marginalised women and girls, Chart 4 reveals 87.0% of grantees and 61.8% of non-grantees recognised the Pacific Fund has been able to

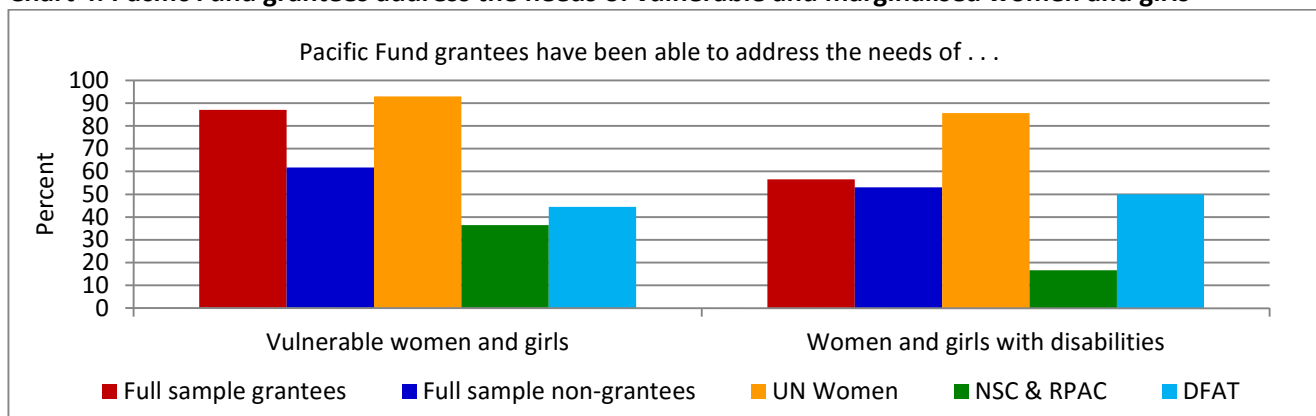
⁵⁸ This quote is based upon an interview involving two non-grantees who spoke together and shared a similar perspective.

⁵⁹ Grantees, N=49; Non-grantees, N=36

address the needs of vulnerable women and girls, and 56.6% of grantees and 53.1% of non-grantees recognised the Pacific Fund has been able to address the needs of women and girls with disabilities. Among non-grantees, UN Women was significantly more likely to report Pacific Fund grantees have been able to address the needs of vulnerable women and girls (86.7%), and women and girls with disabilities (86.7%), compared to members of the NSC and RPAC (44.4% and 9.1% respectively) and DFAT (40.4% and 50.0% respectively).

Chart 4 reveals mixed results among non-grantees as to whether the Pacific Fund has provided grantees with the support needed to address the vulnerable and marginalised women and girls in the Pacific. Several non-grantees reported one of the Pacific Funds strengths is its abilities to reach a diverse group of vulnerable and marginalised women and girls, including survivors of violence in both urban and rural areas, and women and girls with disabilities. As one non-grantee explained, *“If it was not for the Pacific Fund, I don’t think we would reach so many diverse groups of women in 7 countries”* (3, UN Women). At the same time, several non-grantees, including UN Women, recognised there is still room for improvement and that the Pacific Fund *“could do better.”* As one non-grantee explained, *“I think women with disabilities, we have done remarkably well. I think with lesbian women we could do better, rural women we have done well, minority ethnic women we have not done well”* (6, UN Women). At the same time, another non-grantee explained, *“I think we need be careful that we don’t make the Fund into everything and anything”* (1 and 2, DFAT).

Chart 4. Pacific Fund grantees address the needs of vulnerable and marginalised women and girls



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

Grantees and UN Women were more likely to recognise grantees are able to address the needs of vulnerable and marginalised women and girls, compared to DFAT and NSC and RPAC members. This is because while some grantees may have designed their projects to address the needs of a particular group of vulnerable and marginalised women and girls, other grantees did not; however, in the process of implementing their project’s activities found that they were reaching particular groups of vulnerable and marginalised women who were turning to them for support and assistance. This finding and the findings below were triangulated with a review of grantee’s progress reports.

Some grantees targeted women and girls with disabilities (e.g., Pacific Disability Forum and Te Tao Matao); whereas, other grantees found their activities were unintentionally reaching women and girls with disabilities. One grantee explained, *“This programme [although not specifically designed to reach young women with disabilities] includes young women with disabilities as well, and girls in the outer islands; most of these young women have intellectual disabilities”* (34, Grantee). Similarly, another grantee explained, “

“We conduct community outreach with women from the parishes . . . The Fund’s focus on service-oriented VAW fits well with our organisation’s objective. The main objective is to reach women from our parishes, but it is not restricted. Many women are domestic workers, but there have been some disabled women in our communities who have attended outreach” (6, Grantees).

Some grantees and non-grantees recognised projects that work with persons with disabilities can be more challenging and expensive, particularly if the organisation is not used to working with persons with disabilities.

One non-grantee explained, *“Anything you work on with disabilities, it becomes twice as costly because the transport, care givers, there are livelihoods to consider. You cannot just consider an intervention without looking at the things in their lives. And you can’t go into it for the short term.”* (1 and 2, DFAT)

Some grantees also reported engaging youth in their project activities, including young women and men from the LGBTQ community. As one grantee explained, *“In terms of LGBTQ, it is still an issue for women not feeling comfortable to come out; they are not as strong as the association for the men”* (37, Grantee). Other grantees, such as the Rainbow Women’s Network in Fiji had a project specifically designed for the LGBTQ community. The Rainbow Women’s Network was reportedly *“semi-organized”* when they applied for the Pacific Fund grant; however, with the support of the Pacific Fund they *“became really organized and were able to reach out to groups of women that would not have been seen at all, those women being lesbians and sex workers”* (3, UN Women). With the Pacific Fund grant, the Rainbow Women’s Network was able to *“provide a place where lesbians and sex workers could regularly come together in a safe place and talk about the violence they face, and a lot spoke about the violence within their families . . . brothers would rape them to prove a point or they would be beaten by their fathers”* (3, UN Women). The Rainbow Women’s Network also assisted sex workers and lesbians in finding housing, accessing education, and obtaining legitimate employment.

This evaluation revealed a large majority of the grantees are reaching a diverse group of women and girls, including a wide range of vulnerable and marginalised women and girls, whether intended or not. However, it is important to note, that one of the challenges in the Pacific is that many countries *“do not have strong organisations for women with special needs and getting them through the Pacific Fund selection process is another major set-back since most are not registered”* (38, UN Women).

2.2.2. Involving Key Stakeholders

Through desk review and data collection in the field, this evaluation found that over the past six years (2009-2015) of implementation, UN Women has successfully involved key stakeholders in the Pacific Fund, particularly in the grant selection process. NSC and RPAC members have included representatives from various UN agencies (i.e., UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO), capacity building organisations (i.e., FWCC and SPC RRRT), CSOs, key government departments (particularly representatives from the Ministries of Women), and Australian DFAT as the donor. Grantees have not only been key stakeholders as beneficiaries of the Pacific Fund, but some government grantees have also served on the NSCs and the RPAC. While UN Women’s engagement with DFAT at the country-level has not been sufficient, it should be strengthened with regular direct communication between UN Women PCs and DFAT gender focal points regarding Pacific Fund grantees and their activities.

2.3. Efficiency

Findings related to efficiency are grouped into three categories, including Pacific Fund management, Calls for Proposals, Pacific Fund operations, and cost-effectiveness.⁶⁰

2.3.1. Pacific Fund Management

Since the Pacific Fund’s inception in 2009, it was defined that UN Women Pacific MCO in Suva, Fiji would be the Administrator of the Pacific Fund, responsible for the management and administration of the Pacific Fund. Given UN Women’s involvement in EAW in the Pacific, as well as its national and international partnerships and expertise, UN Women has remained well positioned to administer the Pacific Fund and provide close technical support to a broad cross-section of grantees, with particular focus and support directed to CSOs, FBOs, and key government departments.⁶¹

⁶⁰ As pointed out in the limitations section, not all cost-effectiveness questions were addressed by this evaluation; however, those that were addressed are included in this section on efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

⁶¹ It is important to note there are organisations other than UN Women that provide technical assistance on EAW to CSOs, FBOs, and key government departments in the Pacific

Since the 1st Call for Proposals in 2009, UN Women has significantly strengthened the Pacific Fund’s system of solicitation and review of proposals, including the processes for issuing Calls for Proposals and disseminating information about the Calls, as well as defining eligibility, application processes, short-listing processes, including the criteria for pre-selection and final section, and issuing grants. Over the years, the processes have been developed and modified to align with the UN Women Global ERAW Trust Fund Guidelines.

Prior to 2012, grant applications were appraised by the Projects Appraisal Committee (PAC), which met in Suva, Fiji, with minimal input from country level. The PAC was comprised of regional civil society and UN experts in the fields of ERAW and Human Rights. In 2012, the PAC was renamed the RPAC. The RPAC is chaired by the UN Women ERAW Programme Specialist, with membership made up of representatives from the United Nations Population Fund, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, FWCC, RRRT, and DFAT.

In 2012, NSCs were created in response to requests from UN Women Country Offices in the Pacific. A Terms of Reference for the NSC details the rationale for the NSC and the responsibilities of its members. NSCs have been convened in each country, except Nauru.⁶² Each NSC is convened and chaired by UN Women (except in Tonga where it was chaired by UNDP) and consists of at least five members – representatives from the government, the NGO community, the donor community, and at least one UN agency. The NSC supports the RPAC by carrying out tasks at the country level, particularly to review submitted proposals at the country level to create a national shortlist of proposals to be recommended to the RPAC in Suva, Fiji for final review and selection.

“There is not only one person that makes the decision . . . We look at the amount of money available per country . . . During the screening process, we look at the five essential documents that an applicant is supposed to have: an audit report, constitution, registration, work plan, and budget.” (5, UN Women)

RPAC membership has included UN Women, UNFPA, DFAT, FWCC and RRRT. Having both NSC’s and the RPAC has helped to ensure both national and regional priorities are considered during the grant review and selection processes. It has also helped to ensure transparency, fairness, objectivity, and quality standards in the grant review process.

Involving key stakeholders in the grant selection process has proven beneficial; it has played an important role in defining national and regional strategic priorities for the Pacific Fund, and has had provided oversight of UN Women’s management and administration Pacific Fund. At the same time, there have been shortcomings that need to be addressed. For one, some NSC members contend it is a problem that *“grant selection is done in Fiji by individuals who do not know the CSOs in the countries, and do not have the ground knowledge or experience for each county context”* (38, UN Women). For some, NSC members this minimizes the transparency of the grant selection process. DFAT took a more critical perspective of the grant selection process maintaining, *“In our assessment of the proposal, we would be the really critical and low scoring one, looking at the approach, and when they refer to the legislation, are they the correct laws or dated laws. I found it challenging where we had committee members, what were they looking at when assessing the proposals.”* This same respondent went on to contend,

“The membership for the shortlisting committee could be more robust . . . They may have read the proposal in the last hour or they were called at the last minutes. We had someone from UNDP with a different lens; this is a gender framework and we need to look at the criteria. Criteria are clear if you have the gender lens, if you are working in the area of gender and VAW, if you have the background and knowledge, it is very clear. But, if you don’t have that lens or come from different thematic areas it is difficult for them.” (1 and 2, DFAT)

The majority of non-grantees also recognise that revisions made to the Pacific Fund grant application process has influenced the quality of grant applications and proposed projects. As UN Women explained, *“We had to*

⁶² No application was received from Nauru in 2012 and 2013.

develop new application forms with guidance notes and clear instructions. It has given us a lot of information about organisations, apart from the projects they want to implement” (3, UN Women). One of the revisions made to the grant application include a capacity assessment to ensure the organisations have the required knowledge to effectively carry out activities. The revised grant application forms, including the capacity assessment, have the benefit of providing the “NSCs and RPAC with better understanding of the organisations that have applied and what they do” (3, UN Women).

From time-to-time, UN Women and the NSCs and RPAC have been concerned about the quality of proposals and the role quality plays in the assessment and evaluation of proposals; thus, it was agreed the Pacific Fund should take into consideration not only the writing skills, but the initiative behind the proposal. Thus, the evaluation tools used by the NSCs and RPAC were revised to focus on funding grants based upon quality, innovative merit, partnerships, effective programming, and efficient resource utilisation, as well as grants that demonstrate potential for scaling up at the local and/or national levels. Before 2012, the shortlisting committees used a simple Excel spreadsheet which identified only what each applicant submitted and what was missing.

When asked about the advantages and benefits of having UN Women manage and administer the Pacific Fund, non-grantees identified UN Women’s mandate and technical expertise in the areas of VAW, EVAW, and promoting women’s human rights. In addition, non-grantees recognised that UN Women has knowledge and understanding of best practices globally for EVAW, as well as a regional and national focus and presence which is of significant benefit to the Pacific Fund and grantees.

Non-grantees also recognised UN Women’s reputation as a credible and neutral organisation was also very important to the management and administration of the Pacific Fund. As one non-grantee explained, “UN Women carries a lot of weight in terms of credibility and having UN Women support all these agencies can help to promote these agencies as well” (16, UN Women).

“When there is a fund that is trying to address a range of really complex factors, e.g. increasing the capacity of an organization and EVAW, having the fund remaining with the original administering organization (UN Women) that has institutional knowledge and understanding, and specialization on EVAW is important.” (15, UN Women)

The majority of grantees also maintained there are advantages and benefits to having UN Women manage and administer the Pacific Fund. Some of the main advantages and benefits that grantees identified is that UN Women is recognised as being “neutral, impartial, and independent,” not influenced and guided by politics when it comes to the grant selection processes or oversight of grantees and their project activities. Grantees also recognised that “UN Women is an organisation that deals with women’s issues and has a lot of experience and a good reputation for collaborating” (57, Grantee). At the same time grantees reported, “UN Women is based in the region, making it easier to complete for the grant; also easier to meet with the coordinators here face-to-face” (10, 11, and 12, Grantee).⁶³

Grantees also recognised UN Women was “capable of providing ongoing technical assistance and capacity building, and bringing in qualified consultants” (1-3, Grantee). Other grantees appreciated that UN Women has “strict guidelines for the delivery of activities” (1, Grantee) and is “following international standards” (15, Grantee). While some grantees complained about the guidelines for financing and monitoring and reporting are often strict and cumbersome, many grantees recognised also recognised these guidelines strengthened their organisations’ own financial and M&E systems over time (see Sections 2.4.1 and 2.5).

Grantees also reported the advantages and benefits of having UN Women manage and administer the Pacific Fund is that UN Women has a “huge network” (1, Grantee) and “keeps an eye on what needs to be done and where” (41, Grantee). Grantees also recognise “the UN name speaks for itself, the community is more open to the messages” (10-12, Grantee) and “for people to know that UN Women trusts us and in the area of EVAW . . . they [other donors] trust the UN Women Pacific Fund” (31, Grantee).

⁶³ This interview included 3 respondents from one grant organization that shared the same perspective.

2.3.2. Calls for Proposals

From 2009 to 2011, the grant application process was fairly easy for grant applicants. In 2012, revisions were made to the grant application, in an effort to strengthen the quality of proposals; this made the application process more difficult for some grant applicants, particularly the small, grassroots CSOs and FBOs that did not have experience writing grant applications. By 2012, the grant application was “*very criteria-oriented and not user-friendly*” (39, UN Women) for all applicants, especially organisations with less sophistication and staffing. In 2013, UN Women took additional steps to simplify the grant application and offered information sessions in each country for prospective grant applicants. UN Women also provided tangible examples of successful applications and offered opportunities for questions prior to the application deadline (often helping prospective grant applicants understand what they could apply for and include in their budgets). In this way, UN Women has tried “*to broaden the scope of applicants that apply*” (39, UN Women).

The desk review revealed that over the years, UN Women has focused on how best to ensure the Fund remains a flexible funding mechanisms in a changing environment.⁶⁴ Chart 5 shows that from 2008 to 2013, the Pacific Fund has provided financial support through annual Calls for Proposals. The Calls for Proposals have generated 326 grant applications, of which 117 (35.9%) were short-listed, and 53 (16.3%) funded. It is clear from the chart that interest and demand for Pacific Fund grants still exists and has continued to grow over the past four years. The demand is far greater than the number of projects that the Pacific Fund can support.

The desk review revealed many grant applicants submitted more than one grant application over the past six years (2009-20115), and some grant recipients received more than one grant. In addition, many grant applicants did not meet the eligibility criteria for funding, and in some cases, grant applications were not focused on EAW.

Chart 5. Number of grant proposals submitted, shortlisted and funded by year (2009 – 2013)

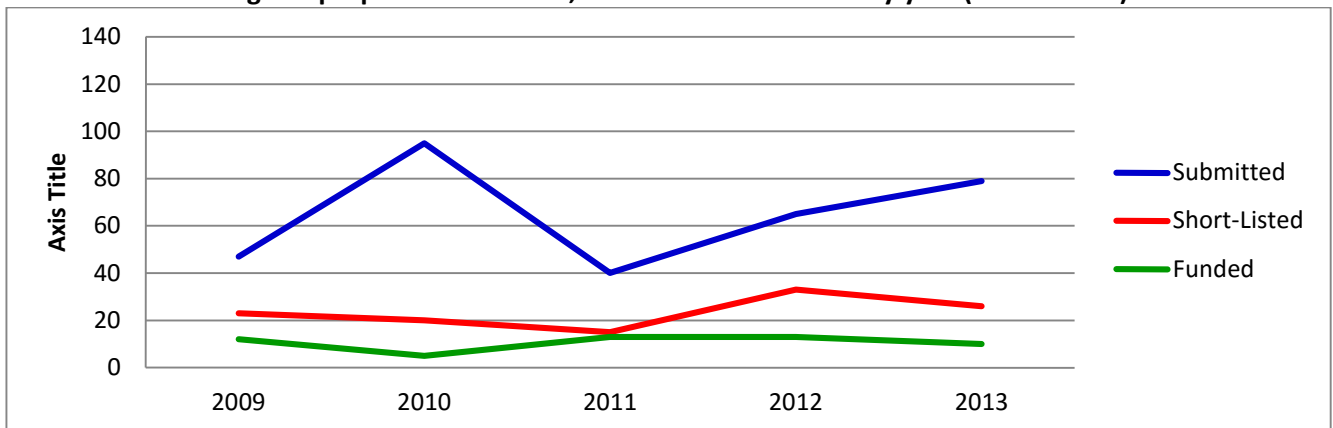
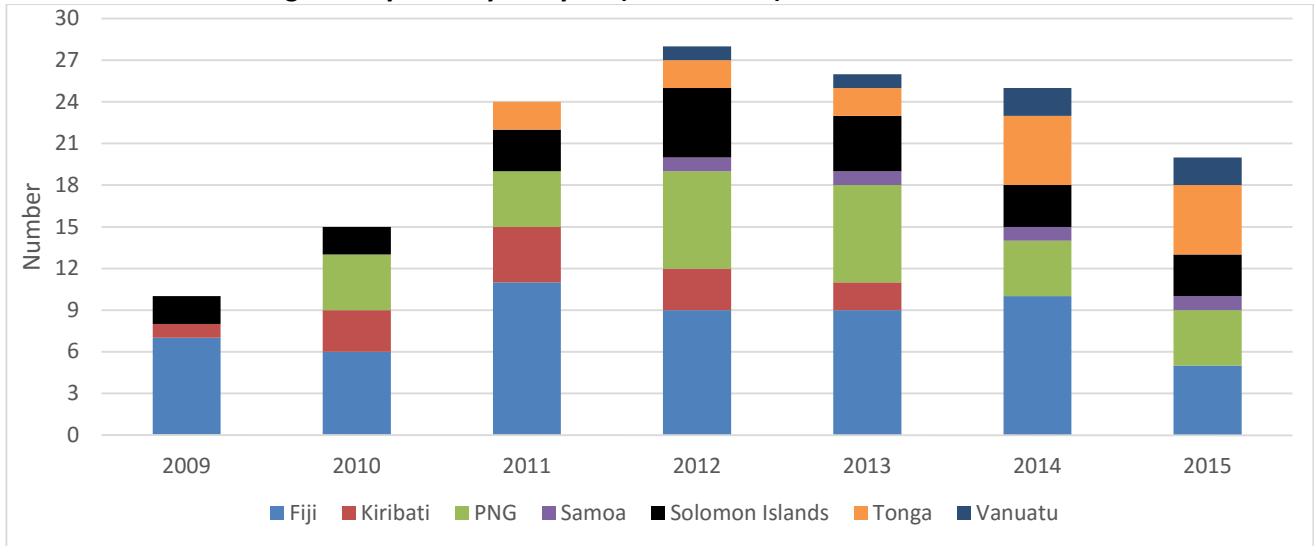


Chart 6 shows the number of active funded grants by country from 2009 to 2015. Among the 53 funded grants, a large majority of active grants have been in Fiji, PNG, and Solomon Islands. This is because there were a larger number of successful grant applicants in each of these countries and in some years Calls for Proposals only went out to select countries (e.g., PNG in 2010). In 2009, there were only 10 active grants in 3 countries; and by 2012, there were as many as 28 active grants across 6 countries. Before 2012, the grants were very small, only a few thousand USD. Since 2012, the grant awards have increased to 10,000 USD and more, so while the number of active grants as declined, the grants are larger and are still active in 6 countries.

⁶⁴ As a result, the Pacific Fund have shifted its focus to different countries over the years, based upon priority (see Chart 6).

Chart 6. Active funded grants by country and year (2009 – 2015)



In 2015, UN Women launched the *Toolkit on How to Design Projects to End Violence Against Women and Girls: A Step-by-Step Guide to Taking Action*⁶⁵ which many grantees reported is “very useful” and has helped to “demystify” not only how to design EAW projects, but also how to prepare and complete the Pacific Fund grant application. As several grantees stated, “I wish it had come before we applied, it is very useful” (30, Grantee). A review of the *Toolkit* revealed it is an important contribution to practice and will likely generate improved EAW project design and proposal development. The UN Women Pacific Fund team needs to ensure the *Toolkit* is properly referenced in the next Calls for Proposals and discussed during the pre-application information sessions that are conducted by UN Women. Prospective grant applicants should be required to use it as a resource and properly referenced in their grant applications.

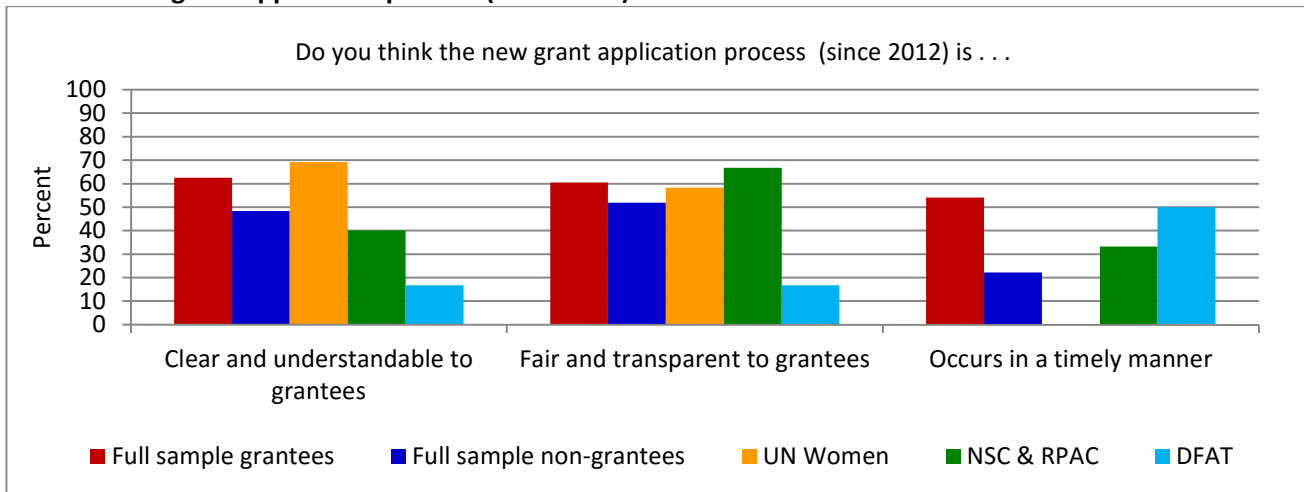
Both grantees and non-grantee were specifically asked if the new grant application process (since 2012) has made the process clear and understandable, and fair and transparent to grantees. Chart 7 reveals 62.5% of grantees and 48.3% of the full sample of non-grantees reported the new grant application process is clear and understandable,⁶⁶ and 60.5% of grantees and 51.9% of the full sample of non-grantees thought the grant application process was fair and transparent.⁶⁷ It is important to note there were significant differences among non-grantees. In particular, 69.2% of UN women and 40.0% of NSC and RPAC members thought the grant application process was clear and transparent, compared to only 16.7% of DFAT officers and gender focal points. In addition, 58.3% of UN Women and 66.7% of NSC and RPAC members thought the grant application process was fair and transparent, compared to only 16.7% of DFAT officers and gender focal points.

⁶⁵ Toolkit on How to Design Projects to End Violence Against Women and Girls: A Step-by-Step Guide to Taking Action can be retrieved from the following link: http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2015/evaw%20toolkit%20unw_finalcompressed.pdf

⁶⁶ Grantees, N=40; Non-grantees, N=29.

⁶⁷ Grantees, N=38; Non-grantees, N=27.

Chart 7. New grant application process (since 2012)



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

Non-grantees generally agree the new grant application is “comprehensive” and “detailed;” however, as one non-grantee explained, “I have heard in discussions with organisations it [the grant application] can be intimidating to fill out the forms, so it is quite a process to apply, but you have to do due diligence because there are questions around the audited account” (1 and 2, DFAT).

So, while the grant application is clear, as verified in the desk review, it is still described by some as “long and tedious” and “onerous,” particularly for the small CSOs that are targeted by the Pacific Fund. As one non-grantee pointed out, “I don’t think they [grantees] come with 100% understanding.” However, this same non-grantee felt that UN Women is responsive and takes prospective grant applicants through the grant application process. As they explained, “That is where it is fair . . . they [UN Women] tell them [grant applicants] up front if there is something missing” (1 and 2, DFAT). In the future, it would be beneficial if the grant application form is modified to include greater clarification as to the areas grantees intend to focus their activities, e.g., primary prevention, secondary prevention, awareness-raising, lobbying and advocacy, response, and/or provision of support services.

Non-grantees recognise that Calls for Proposals are widely publicized and have been coupled with capacity building to support organisations in their development of proposals; as a result, the quality of proposals has improved in recent years. Based upon feedback from grantees, these information sessions are beneficial because it clarifies the application forms and processes, and provides them a forum to ask questions and get answers. Non-grantees recognise UN Women does a lot of “quality assurance and hand-holding” during the grant application process. Some NSCs even established a process of giving feedback to unsuccessful grant applicants, as well as providing them with the opportunity to ask questions. As one NSC member explained, “The idea was they would reflect, think, and reapply” (36).

“The questions are simple, clear and understandable, and easier for a small to medium size organisation such as us can easily understand the application process and requirements. The application process was fair enough that we completed it on time and lodged it, but the transfer of the funds took longer than we anticipated.” (58, Grantee)

“It was the first time; it was a challenge for us to fill in the form. We knew what we wanted so we wrote that in the application form. Although then the plan came, some of the plans in the plan we needed to redo, and some of the areas we were asking for were not in the budget plan. Whatever it is we are grateful, it is a challenge because no one in the country has tried to do this. It is a difficult area. We also knew there were other people around to help us, so we would not do this on our own. We knew who would be involved if it were accepted because of the networks we have developed over the years in trying to reach urban and rural people.” (30, Grantee)

It is important to note that this mid-term evaluation did find that “some organisations, because they have the money, can engage a person to write a good proposal;” whereas, other “organisations have a good proposal, but cannot translate it into a good proposal” (8-12, NSC). Organisations that engaged an external person, often a foreigner, to write their proposal often did not have a full understanding of what was in the proposal, including their work plan and expected outcomes. Governments also struggled with writing their proposals, as one government grantee explained, “It was not clear in the sense that it was complicated; all the questions that were asked. It maybe was just me because I was new and didn’t understand VAW. I took RRRT and they helped me understand why it is important to address VAW . . . they were able to help me understand why it is important. RRRT helped to write the grant application, and the council of churches helped.” (41, Grantee)

Finally, Chart 8 reveals 54.1% of grantees and only 22.2% of non-grantees reported the grant application process occurs in a timely manner.⁶⁸ There were significant differences among non-grantees. In fact, no one from UN Women thought the grant application process occurs in a timely manner, while 33.3% of NSC and RPAC members and 50.0% of DFAT officers and gender focal points felt the grant application occurs in a timely manner. In general, UN Women Pacific Fund team members thought the time from when the Call for Proposals is publicized to the grants being awarded and funds dispersed is too long. Challenges have also occurred keeping grant applicants updated throughout during this time period which can take up to a year for some organisations.

Some grantees also reported the time between the grant application due date and funds being dispersed took a long time. The reasons for the delay often relate to the fact that UN Women must follow certain guidelines in the project appraisal and approval process, including verification that registration and financial requirements are met. One grantee spoke about the significant delay they faced in the grant application process.

“We put in our application and it took us two years. The office here was fine. Now and then they remind me it is still going through. I waited years and I actually went to Fiji during that period and went to the UN Women office . . . It took a long time; I think because they were assessing . . . We kept waiting and waiting. Later on, they asked for re-budgeting and redo the plan, so we redid the plan and the budget.”
(30, Grantee)

For many small CSOs this is a real challenge because as one small, grassroots CSO explained, “It was just very timely to us as an organisation because that was the time we were in need of support” (57, Grantee). Some grantees and non-grantees also maintained the time from when the Call for Proposals is publicized to the due date for completed proposals is too short, which some non-grantees maintains contributes to poor proposals and some organisations not meeting the requirements. In addition, some non-grantees felt the timeframe for the NSC and RPAC to review grant applications was too short. One short-listing committee member reported they received the proposals to review only hours before the review committee met.

2.3.3. Pacific Fund Operations

In order to qualify for and to obtain grant financing, grantees must meet registration and financial requirements which requires organisations to submit organisational audits, evidence of latest board meetings, and audited reports to name a few. These requirements are important in helping to assure those organisations that are awarded grants have the necessary capacities to manage and implement the grants and to work in the area of EVAW. Chart 8 reveals 69.3% of UN Women respondents reported grant applicants “often” face challenges meeting the requirements for grant financing.

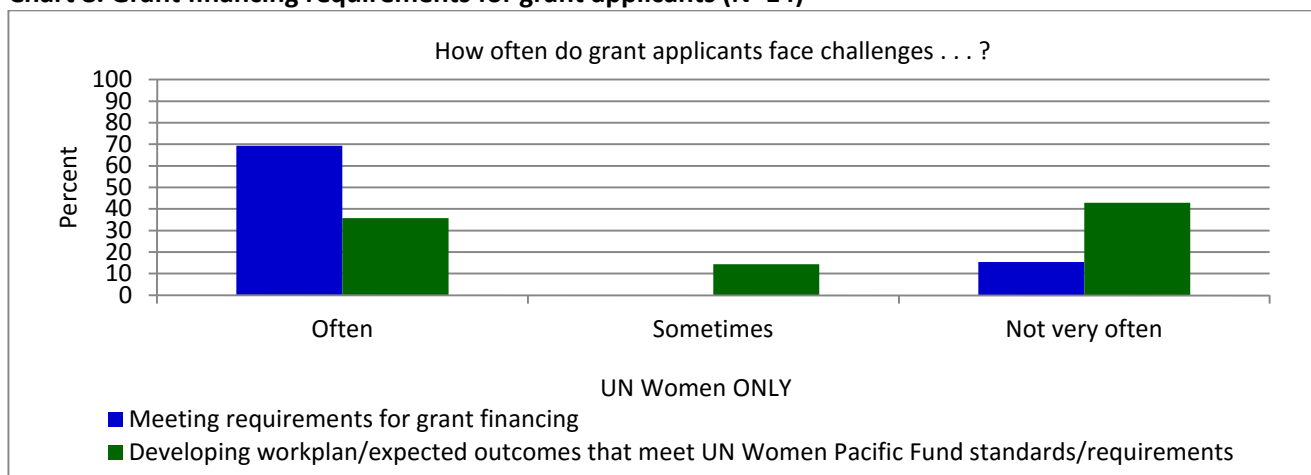
Meeting the Pacific Fund’s financial requirements for grant financing is often a challenge for small, grassroots CSOs that lack financial management systems and auditing processes, and do not have financing officers. The Pacific Fund’s grant financing requirements is a learning process for many grantees despite the fact that 68.4% of grantees (26 out of 38 respondents) reported the requirements they needed to meet before grant financing could be issued were clearly communicated to them. In order to address this challenge, UN Women recommended that when organisations “have been provisionally selected to become a grantee, that is when we

⁶⁸ Grantee, N=37; Non-grantee, N=27.

need to do training for them on expected outcomes and reporting procedures, and if they want to back out they can back out at that stage” (5, UN Women).

To assure grantees meet all of the financial requirements, UN Women often expends a significant amount of time requesting documents and reports from grant applicants. Non-grantees recognise that UN Women also works closely with grantees to develop their financial management systems. As one NSC member explained, “I am glad to say that the Pacific Fund team goes out of their way to brief grantees about financial systems and processes after they sign their contract, the team provides training for the grantees and invites the financial officer who manage the financial systems and processes in relation to the grantees (18, Non-grantee).”

Chart 8. Grant financing requirements for grant applicants (N=14)



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

In addition to strengthening the Calls for Proposals and vetting processes, UN Women has also focused on enhancing the technical assistance and capacity building provided to grantees to understand the budgeting and financing of their grants, project work plans and expected outcomes, project implementation and operations, and strengthening results-based monitoring and reporting. Chart 8 reveals 35.7% UN Women respondents reported grantees “often” face challenges developing a work plan and expected outcomes that meet UN Women Pacific Fund standards/requirements.

UN Women regularly works with grantees to revise their work plans and expected outcomes to ensure they meet UN Women Pacific Fund standards/requirements, and sometimes to incorporate recommendations from the RPAC. Before PCs were hired, the UN Women Pacific Fund team in Suva, Fiji was responsible for working with grantees; today, however, PCs are largely responsible for providing this technical assistance in-country, with a lot of oversight from the UN Women Pacific Fund team in Suva. Because some grantees have a difficult time developing work plans and expected outcomes, one UN Women respondent proposed that there would be value in helping grantees to “create short-term work plans and goals and long-term goals; sometimes they follow this long-term work plan and get lost, and it’s hard to figure how and what the actual work plan is” (16).

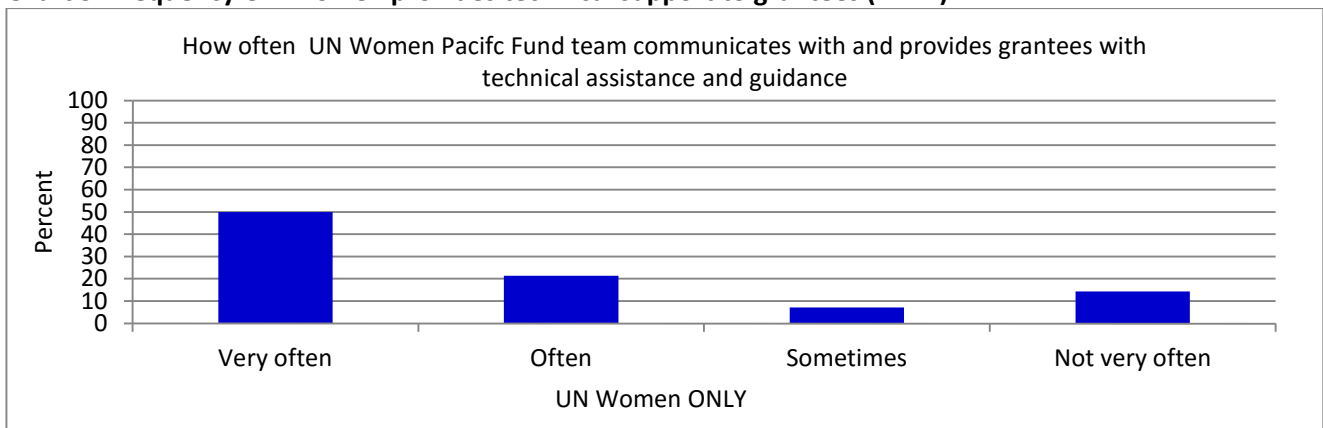
Grantees were also asked about their experiences working with UN Women to develop their work plans and expected outcomes. Table 5 reveals 93.3% of grantees reported since receiving the Pacific Fund grant, their organisation has been able to come to an agreement with UN Women about their work plan and the expected outcomes of their projects, and as many as 50.0% of grantees reported they had to renegotiate their work plan and outcomes often with UN Women. Nevertheless, 95.0% of grantees reported their agreed upon work plan and expected outcomes were clear and realistic.

Table 5. Grantees development of work plans and expected outcomes		
	Sample Grantees N=45	
	n	%
Since receiving the Pacific Fund grant, your organisation has been able to come to an agreement with UN women about your project work plan and expected outcomes	42	93.3
	N=42	
Had to renegotiate the work plan and outcomes often with UN Women	21	50.0
Agreed upon work plan and expected outcomes are clear and realistic	38	90.5

Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

The majority of UN Women Pacific Fund team members (80.0%) recognised the Pacific Fund team is “very important” to ensuring grantees actually make progress toward implementing their work plan and achieving expected outcomes. In fact, UN Women reported there is a lot of “hand-holding” of grantees. Chart 9 shows that among UN Women Pacific Fund team members 50.0% reported they “very often” and 21.4% “often” communicate with and provide grantees with technical assistance and guidance. PCs reported communicating with grantees on a daily basis, and holding monthly meetings with grantees to discuss challenges grantees are facing, monitoring and reporting requirements, financial reporting procedures and requirements, and plans for Orange Days and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign. UN Women maintains grantees are largely “very response” to their input and feedback; however, some grantees require quite more follow-up from the PCs and/or the UN Women Pacific Fund team in Suva, Fiji.

Chart 9. Frequency UN Women provides technical support to grantees (N=14)



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

There are a total of 4 PCs responsible for current grantees in 6 countries. The PC in Fiji is responsible for grantees in Fiji and Samoa, and the PC in Solomon Islands is responsible for grantees in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. This evaluation found that grantees prefer having a PC in-country, and PCs found it more challenging when they have to work with grantees in two countries.

Table 6 reveals PCs were responsible for managing 4 to 9 grantees; some PCs were responsible for many more grantees than other PCs and some had a large number of grantees spread across 2 countries. Thus, it is not surprising that only 2 PCs reported the number of grantees they are responsible for is manageable. PCs responsible for a larger number of grantees and/or grantees in 2 countries were more likely to report they face challenges working with and coordinating grantees. As one PC explained, “It gets challenging at times, especially when the report is due, and they all have different needs; so, getting them to come to a session they all have different knowledge” (7, UN Women). This same PC went on to explain, “The challenge is the capacity of the grantee with no knowledge of gender or VAW. It is a very important project, and if they don’t do it right the damage is done. The challenge is that we are overly monitoring them; that is the perception of some grantees. . . [we just want to make sure] that they are doing it properly.”

Table 6. UN Women PCs workload		
	UN Women PCs N=4	
	n	%
Number grantees you are responsible for managing	4-9 grantees	
Number of grantees you are responsible for is manageable for you	2	50.0
You regularly face challenges working with and coordinating grantees	2	66.7
<u>Need further assistance/training to support grantees in the areas of:</u>		
Financing and budgeting	3	75.0
Results-based monitoring and reporting	4	100.0
Work plans and outcomes	3	75.0

Table 6 further reveals although the 4 PCs maintain they have the capacities needed to provide support grantees, 3 PCs wanted further assistance/training in the areas of financing and budgeting, and work plans and outcomes. Each of the 4 PCs also needed further assistance/training with results-based monitoring. Some PCs also reported they need further assistance/training to understand the UN system, including all of the templates and reporting forms, and what is allowed financially. Some PCs reported they would like more capacity building on gender and EAW, and gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches to EAW so they can more effectively assess grantee’s activities and provide grantees with guidance/advice. One PC explained, “I am strong on the logistics side, but in terms of the subject matter I would appreciate if that [capacity building] is provided as well” (20, UN Women). PCs requested a 2 or 3-day professional development refresher training.

The PC in Suva, Fiji has the added benefit of working on a daily basis alongside the UN Women Pacific Fund team in the MCO in Suva. For PCs in PNG, Solomon Islands, and Tonga their contact the UN Women EAW Team is less frequent and limited to e-mails, phone calls, and Skype sessions. PCs in PNG, Solomon Islands, and Tonga often recognised, “I don’t make decisions from here on financial needs, I just refer it back to Suva” (20, UN Women). Another PC explained, “a lot gets weighted down on the Suva staff, it is hard to wait for things bottlenecked in Suva” (37, UN Women)

Grantees were asked about the technical assistance and guidance provided by UN Women, including by the PCs. Nearly all (91.9%) grantees reported the PCs regularly communicates with them and provide support and guidance, and 70.8% of grantees reported they meet on a monthly basis with the PC. It is important to note that 81.3% of grantees reported the support and guidance received from the PCs is “very helpful.”

Most grantees maintained it is more helpful to have a PC in-country because before the hiring of PCs grantees had a more difficult time always having to e-mail the UN Women team in Suva, Fiji, and then wait for a response. The majority of grantees recognise PCs provide a lot of support and guidance. As one grantee explained, “She [the PC] is very clear in her directives with reporting, programme and finances. She is very prompt with queries, and she has helped us out with our plan. She physically sat down with us and went through the plan, which made it easier. She also assisted us in getting us the extension to our timeline.” (13-14, Grantee). Similarly, a grantee in another country reported,

“Coordinating for financial and progress reports requires a lot of communication back and forth . . . it's the verifying of receipts with all organisations that takes a while and then reconciling all those receipts with the face forms. They submit on time, but finalising takes time in terms of verification of the 3 forms. We have weekly skype meetings [with UN Women Vanuatu], so progress reports from Vanuatu comes to me and back to her and then to me and then to MCO.” (UN Women)

“She [the PC] is really good, she is very helpful. Anything I need like information wise she will get back within hours. It is really good. She has the programme every month to bring the grantees together to share stories. At first, I thought it was a waste of time, but looking back it was good to share the stories of the grantees, and now we help each other . . . If it was not for that monthly capacity building activity,

I don't think we would be so close and help each other; we do not duplicate each other's work then."
(34, Grantee)

In another country, a grantee reported, *"The Project Coordinator has been very good and committed to supporting to us. She has good public relations, open and easy to work with. Her support or assistance ranges from one-to-one mentoring on various aspects of work to conducting trainings and workshops. She is consistent and prompt, and responds very quickly to our concerns and issues"* (58, Grantee). Grantees reported PCs regularly ask about the progress of their activities and gives grantees ideas as to *"how best we can do our work in regards to EVAW and achieving our outcomes."* (57, Grantee)

Across countries, most grantees appreciated and recognised the value of the PCs and the monthly meetings with PCs. Some said the monthly meetings were used to provide additional training on face forms and reporting templates, and others reported good practices and challenges are discussed. In general, grantees recognised they learned a lot from the monthly meetings and found them to be beneficial in terms of developing networks and encouraging collaboration and coordination among grantees. For grantees in a country without a PC, they felt they were missing out on the more regular interactions and opportunities for one-to-one technical assistance and capacity buildings. Some grantees participated in the monthly meetings via Skype or teleconference but did not find it to be as beneficial.

Grantees also reported having regular contact with PCs via e-mail and telephone. PCs regularly send grantees reminders about due dates for reports and face forms in an effort to keep them *"on track."* As one grantee recognised, *"[The PCs] follow-up, she would ask about the progress of the activities within the project . . . She is very encouraging on directing us when we are slow to implement activities, and in doing that she helps to achieve the outcomes and outputs"* (40, Grantee). Another one grantee explained, *"With our reporting she [the PC] reminds regularly and she goes through the report and comes back to us and lets us know if there are things we miss or need to add"* (35, Grantee). Grantees also recognise PCs' regularly act as an intermediary between the UN Women Pacific Fund team in Suva, Fiji and the grantees.

"We have a monthly grantees meeting and we can contact the Project Coordinator anytime; she is very helpful. Since the local Project Coordinator things are much easier . . . She gets the information from UN women [Fiji] and disseminates it to us if there is something. If there is a teleconference she communicates to us and makes sure we get there . . . Whenever we have a problem and cannot do it ourselves we call on her to see if it is possible. She also coordinates some of the activities . . . She also comes to some of our activities. She guides us through completing some of the forms we need to complete. It has strengthened our networking for all the grantees on EVAW; with her coordinating it strengthens our network." (35, Grantee)

When it comes to technical assistance with budgeting and financing requirements, grantees reported they really liked when the UN Women finance officer came and sat with them to help them understand the budgeting and financing requirements, along with the necessary forms that needed to be completed. The majority of grantees reported, *"It makes it more understandable for us when he comes here and does it one-on-one; if they keep that up that would be good"* (34, Grantee). This is because grantees generally reported they face challenges learning how to complete budgeting and financial forms via Skype or telephone. As numerous grantees stated, *"I am not very good learning from Skype"* (30, Grantee). Some grantees expressed frustration with the fact that when they first received their grant in 2012, there were a lot of changes made to the face forms and reporting forms; however, the frequency of revisions to forms seems to no longer be an issue for grantees.

Some grantees also discussed challenges they have faced over the years with the turnover of UN Women staff. For grantees, when there is a turnover in UN Women staff it seems *"abrupt"* and is sometimes *"undesirable"* as grantees do not know who to communicate with on matters or problems related to their grant.

PCs were also asked specifically about their role and work with grantees. One PC explained, *"Because the grantees are small organisations and not well established, the key role is to help them understand what the grant is about and help them to implement the project and to link the grantees with the bigger network of*

EVAW” (7, UN Women). Whereas, another PC explained, “My most important role is to make sure the money gets used to achieve the outcomes it is meant to, and to increase their [grantees] visibility. It is a layer of support to advocate, and a layer of protection. They know there are people out there that hear their problems” (20, UN Women).

PCs also recognised challenges they face working with grantees. While PCs don’t make the rules, they must implement and enforce UN Women Pacific Fund standards and guidelines, which grantees misinterpret at times as “policing.” For instance, sometimes PCs have to review receipts and explain why receipts are not acceptable, help grantees complete face forms and compile reports, and hold a check if grantees have not met the financial requirements. This is why some UN Women team members maintained it would be very beneficial if grantees were required to complete pre-funding training.

In 2015, UN Women signed a two-year contract with a service contractor which will work with grantees to develop their organisation and management systems. It is worth noting that UN Women faced several challenges finalizing a contract with a service contractor. In June 2013, UN Women advertised for a service contractor and selected the top scoring applicant, an Australian contractor team; however, following long budget negotiations UN Women was unable to come to an agreement with the applicant.⁶⁹ After this failed attempt to hire a service contractor and uncertainty as to continued funding for the Pacific Fund, UN Women put the tender on hold, particularly once the audits started in early 2014. In 2014, during the audits, UN Women’s finance officer traveled to several countries to do on-site assessments and provide support to grantees. At the same time, UN Women intensified the M&E support provided to grantees. In 2015, despite funding uncertainty, UN Women went ahead with the contract and the service contractor team conducted their initial capacity assessments of grantees. The service contractor will work with grantees in 2 to 3 countries to develop an implementation plan for supporting the grantees to set up organisational and management structures that will benefit their operations, grant implementation, and improve the sustainability of their organisations. Capacity building activities for grantees will also involve PCs.

2.3.4. Cost-Effectiveness

Since 2012, UN Women has taken steps to improve the cost effectiveness of the Pacific Fund’s operations. This includes improved proposal application and vetting processes that have led to a reduction in risk, and upfront and on-going technical assistance and capacity building to grantees which has led to improved grant applications and project proposals, as well as project implementation, activities, and results. However, the significant strengthening of the grant application and vetting processes, which has improved cost effectiveness, does mean that the time between proposal solicitation and grant award can be considerable given the complexities of the proposal review process and the need to confirm organisational capacity, as well as due to factors outside the Pacific Fund’s control. In this respect, the efficiency of getting grant monies to grant recipients is challenged, but overall cost effectiveness has improved.

“We give them a lot, sometimes the project proposals are so good and they have expertise to deliver but they lack on the financing. Now we have a service contractor to build the organization and management of the grantees. It is a two-year contract to work with the grantees on areas they have identified. The Project Coordinator works one-on-one with the grantees on the finance and budgeting, and the Grant Coordinator here [in Suva] provides support, and there is the operation team that provide support, and there is the Fund Manager.” (6, UN Women)

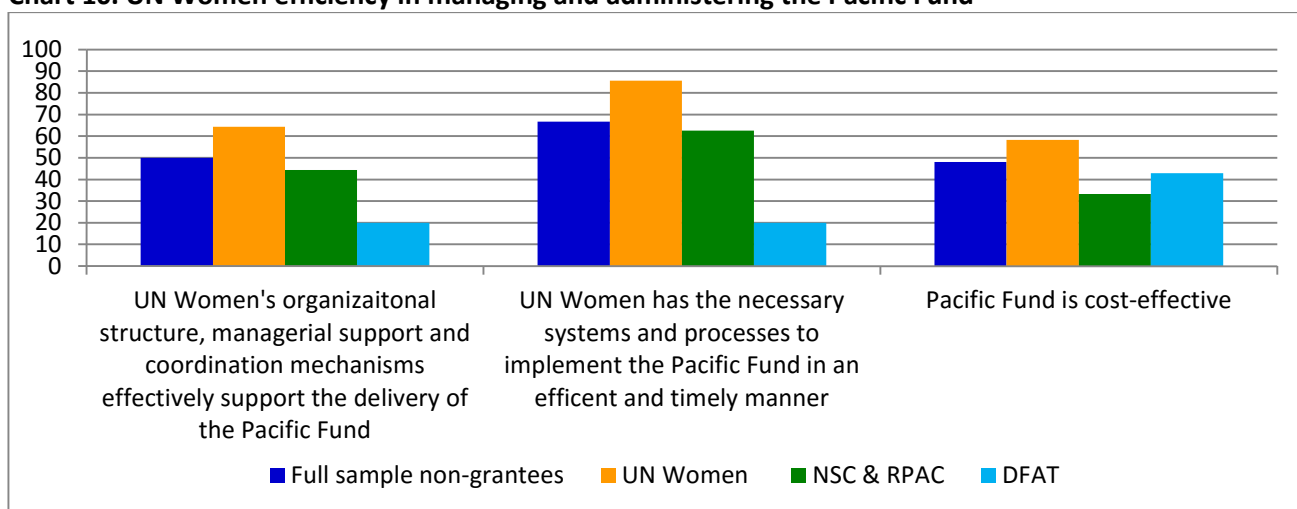
In addition, UN Women has taken steps to support and build the capacities of grantees with expectations that it will contribute to strengthened and improved EVAW responses in the Pacific. There is some evidence that the strengthening of the proposal application and vetting processes, and increased attention to strengthening organisations capacities has improved cost effectiveness and implementation of EVAW activities; however, at

⁶⁹ It is important to note that one of the challenges that UN Women regularly faces is that Australian consultants expect extremely high daily consultancy fees (up to \$800 USD in some cases) which are way above UN standard rates for consultants. UN Women has to negotiate for rates that are closer to UN standards and this creates both delays and sometimes, failed negotiations. This is particularly relevant as it related to cost effectiveness

the same, such efforts have not always translated into improving the capacities of grantees to effectively implement EAW activities, which is due to factors outside the Pacific Fund’s control, or as revealed in a review of grantee’s progress reports to effectively complete the reporting package for grantees which is crucial to UN Women’s efforts to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the grants and project activities by grantees.

Chart 10 reveals 50.0% of non-grantees (14 out of 28 respondents) perceived that UN Women’s organisational structure, managerial support, and coordination mechanisms effectively support the delivery of the Pacific Fund, and 66.7% of non-grantees (18 out of 27 respondents) maintained UN Women has the necessary systems and process to implement the Pacific Fund in an efficient and timely manner. There were some notable differences among non-grantees on these two measures; in particular, UN Women (64.3%) and NSC and RPAC members (44.4%) were significantly more likely to agree that UN Women’s organisational structure, managerial support, and coordination mechanisms effectively support the delivery of the Pacific Fund, compared to DFAT (20.0%). In addition, UN Women (85.7%) and NSC and RPAC members (62.5%) were significantly more likely to maintain UN Women has the necessary systems and processes to implement the Pacific Fund in an efficient and timely manner, compared to DFAT (20.0%).

Chart 10. UN Women efficiency in managing and administering the Pacific Fund



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

UN Women recognises there are often delays when it comes to dispersing funds once a grant is awarded. As one UN Women representative explained, “our grantees were expecting funds nearly a year before they actually received them.” For some grantees, delays in funding can be due to delays in meeting the initial requirements for financing. There are other challenges UN Women faces with grantees, including the fact that grantees often submit their financial reports late. Financial reports are submitted to PCs for an initial review for completeness and then forwarded to UN Women MCO for further processing and acquittal. One UN Women representative explained, “That means it is reflected in the financial system and contributes to the delivery for that particular quarter, and because it shows the delivery is low; it affects the timing of the trenches going out and it affects the work plan of the grantees” (5, UN Women). Some grantees and non-grantees maintained the system needs to be simpler. One non-grantee explained, “If there is a way to speed up the system a little bit and make it simpler; UN Women is quite complicated. If the objective is to support small organisations, it has to be simpler.” (31, NSC)

Chart 10 also reveals that 48.0% of the full sample of non-grantees reported the Pacific Fund is cost-effective. There was some variation among non-grantees, as UN Women (58.3%) was slightly more likely to report the Pacific Fund is cost effective, compared to NSC and RPAC members (33.3%) and DFAT (42.9%). DFAT explained,

“It takes human resource input to keep it [the Pacific Fund] running. We can’t just give the grantees a one-year grant and get them to deliver, there needs to be a lot of MRE that goes in. We have kept the cost down by having mostly local and regional staff. It sounded like a lot of time is spent doing the administrative side of the grant management. In terms of UN Women, whether that is the best

spending of their time and whether UN Women should be managing grants or whether they should be doing advocacy, policy, and strengthening.” (1 and 2, DFAT)

This evaluation revealed through a combination of desk review and data collection in the field that over the years, the results-based monitoring system for the Pacific Fund has improved, along with the reporting package for grantees (see Section 2.4.6); nevertheless, additional attention needs to be focused on MRE to improve the cost effectiveness of project implementation and actual response to VAW. Despite improvements to monitoring and reporting, UN Women faces difficulties conducting M&E because travel within the region is expensive and grantees are geographically dispersed across 7 to 8 countries and within countries (some grantees are located in the outer islands and/or have project activities in the outer islands). One non-grantee explained that given *“the geographical setting of the Pacific, it is not possible to operate at a lower cost . . . even if we consider internet and virtual technology; most of these countries do not have regular internet services”* (18, NSC). Another challenge UN Women faces is that a lot of grantees lack reliable or consistent access to the internet making communication via e-mail and Skype a real challenge, if not impossible at times.

“We can use the same resources to improve quality. I think we can produce more with what we have . . . I think this project’s biggest asset is staff and that can make an impact on the ground. We have the people but they are not being maximized. We don’t want to compromise quality, but want to improve service delivery as to what our Pacific Fund staff can do on the ground with/for grantees. I know the Project Coordinators have asked for more capacity building and I think they are frustrated, they see the need on the ground, but are not able to provide that support.” (3, UN Women)

So, while non-grantees largely recognise the Pacific Fund is cost-effective, some non-grantees maintain the Pacific Fund can be more cost-effective. Chart 11 shows the total Pacific Fund budget/expenditures and donor funding for 2009-2014. The data reveals that while the total Pacific Fund budget for 2009-2014 was USD 14,846,907, donor funding accounted for 52.3% (USD 7,762,164) of the total Pacific Fund budget. At the same time, the expenditures related to grants, capacity building, and personnel, management, and administrative costs was 36.6% (USD 5,434,320) of the total Pacific Fund budget for 2009-2014.

Chart 11. Pacific Fund budget and expenditures, and donor funding (2009-2014)

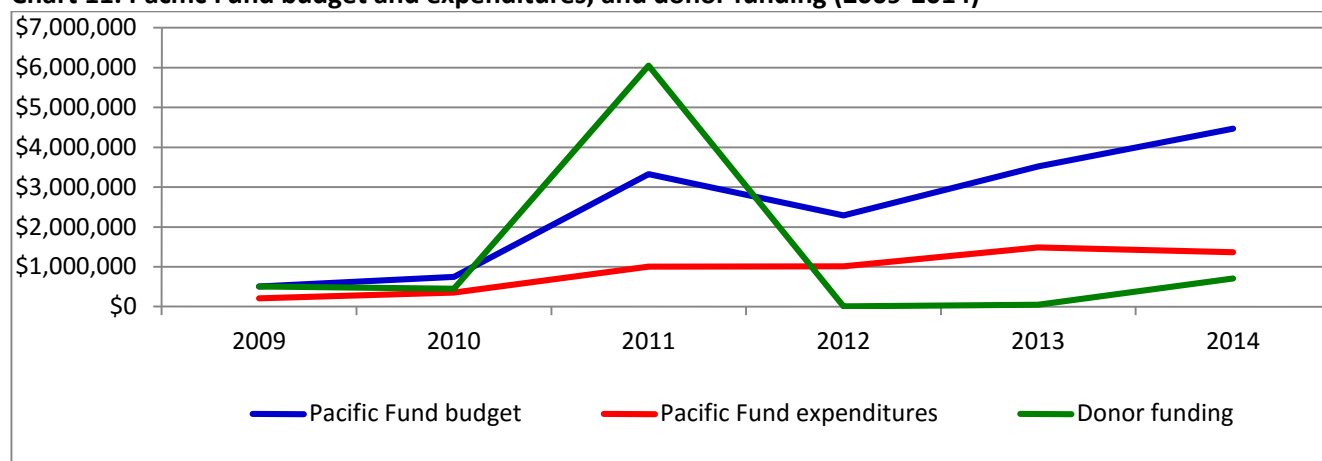
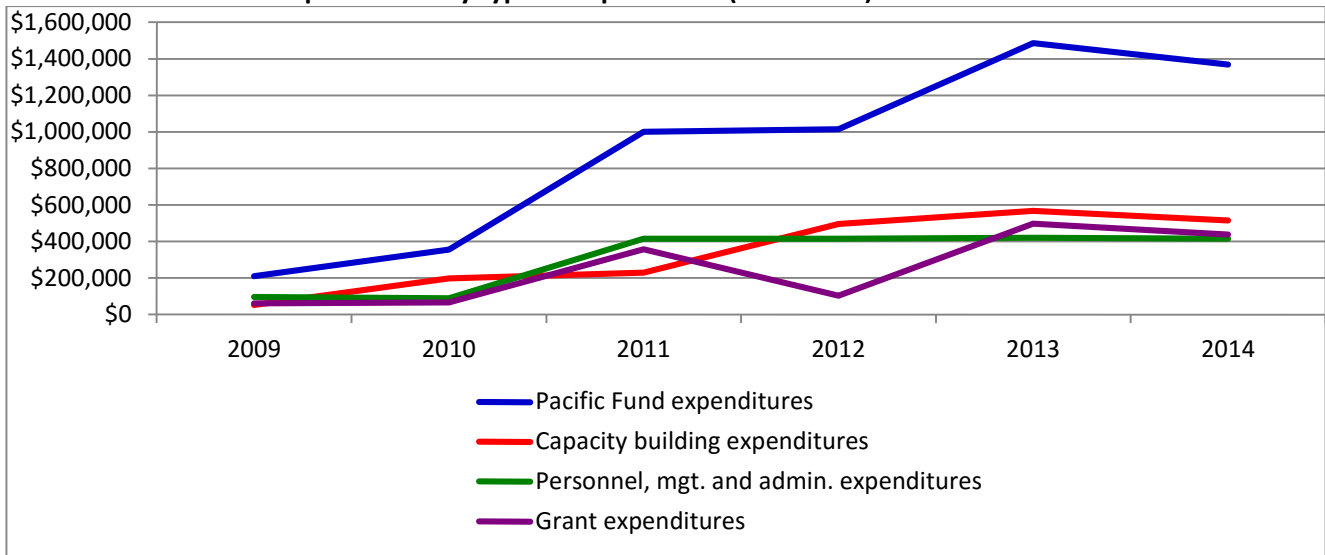


Chart 12 reveals Pacific Fund expenditures by type of expenditure for 2009-2014. In particular, capacity building expenditures represented 37.9% (USD 2,059,301) of total Pacific Fund expenditures from 2009-2014. Whereas, expenditures on grants represented 28.0% (USD 1,523,864) and on personnel, management, and administrative costs represented 34.1% (USD 1,851,152) of total Pacific Fund expenditures from 2009-2014. Capacity building expenditures have steadily increased since 2009, as have grant expenditures (except in 2012); whereas, the expenditures related to personnel, management, and administrative costs have remained steady since 2011.

Chart 12. Pacific Fund expenditures by type of expenditure (2009-2014)



2.4. Effectiveness

Findings related to effectiveness are grouped into six sections, including: strengthening grantees; lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising; access to protective measures; establishing a community of practice; links to UN Women’s other programming areas; and, results-based monitoring and reporting.

2.4.1. Strengthening Grantees

Since 2012, UN Women has enhanced the Pacific Fund to include structured capacity development mechanisms that appropriately addresses the specific needs of local organisations in Pacific Island countries. So, in addition to disbursing appropriately sized and targeted grants, the Pacific Fund offers grantees with strategic capacity building that focuses on the development of building strong and effective organisations. This includes development of grantees via regional training providers/partners, South-South Exchanges, and sponsorships and on the job training attachments for grantees. As non-grantee explained, *“The Fund now provides much greater individualized support than ever before to grantees, based on their level of capacity and support needed, and the Fund’s ability to respond to those needs”* (33, UN Women).

Over the years, UN Women has developed the Pacific Fund to include an emphasis on enabling grantees to attend high-quality theoretical and practical skills development programmes offered by the FWCC, and critical knowledge and skills trainings and mentoring on lobbying and advocacy offered by RRRT. Grantees have also had the opportunity to participate in South-South Exchanges, including the most recent one in Melbourne, Australia. In this way, UN Women has supported key individuals (those provided with the capacity building opportunities) to transfer new knowledge, skills, and practical learning experiences into the EAW programmes implemented by their organisations, enhancing their capacity and increasing their effectiveness. While strengthening already well established networks around FWCC and RRRT.

Based upon available data, 35 grantees and 77 non-grantees were supported by UN Women to participate in 11 different FWCC Regional Training Programme (RTP) from 2009 to 2015. Whereas, 20 grantees and 50 non-grantees were supported by UN Women to participate in 3 different SPC RRRTs Lobbying and Advocacy Trainings from 2009 to 2015. RRRT also provided 111 individuals (33 males and 78 females) with technical assistance/mentoring support in each of their respective countries in 2014 and 2015. In addition, 2 individuals participated in the 2011 South-South Exchange and 17 individuals participated in the 2014 South-South Exchange in Melbourne, Australia.

In 2012, UN Women also supported 28 grantees to participate in an EVAW prevention training. In 2015, UN Women developed a primary prevention curriculum that was being delivered to grantees in-country during a 3- to 5-day training.⁷⁰ UN Women's approach with the primary prevention trainings is on bringing the trainings to grantees versus bring a grantee to the training; this approach is proving more effective for UN Women as it provides opportunities for more grantees and more staff from each grant organisation, as well as non-grantees, to participate in the trainings and to obtain the knowledge and skills needed to develop and support primary prevention initiatives. These trainings included a total of 119 key individuals across 4 countries in a 3-month period in 2015 (18 individuals in Fiji, 46 in Solomon Islands, 24 in PNG, and 31 Tonga).

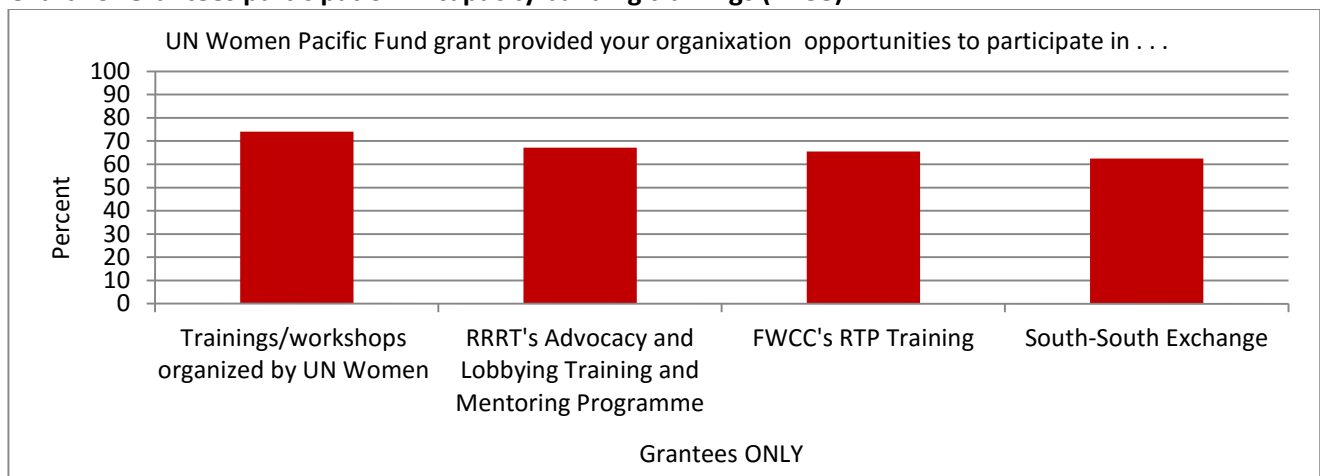
"I have been talking to grantees from Kiribati and Fiji on how support from the Pacific Fund has really strengthened their voices in two ways: 1) to advance their work through financial support; and 2) capacity building. They feel like they are helped by the Pacific Fund in more ways than just financially . . . The Pacific Fund has had several opportunities to get training from RRRT around human rights and how to advocate for them." (16, UN Women)

In addition, UN Women hosted 61 grantees and 102 non-grantees in 7 other trainings offered under the guise of the Pacific Fund from 2009 to 2012. In total, UN Women has supported 511 individuals.

In 2015, UN Women also signed a two-year contract with a service contractor that will work with grantees in 2 to 3 countries to develop their organisation and management systems that will benefit their operations, grant implementation, and improve the sustainability of the organisations. Both of the abovementioned activities were just beginning at the time of this mid-term evaluation; therefore, their impact could not be asessed.

Chart 13 reveals 74.1% of grantees reported the UN Women Pacific Fund grant has provided their organisation with opportunities to participate in trainings or workshops organized by UN Women that have helped to build their organisation's capacities, this includes trainings and workshops in the Pacific, in Bangkok, Thailand, and New Delhi, India. Chart 12 also shows that 67.2% of grantees reported the Pacific Fund grant provided their organisation with opportunities to participate in RRRT's Advocacy and Lobbying Training and Mentoring Programme, 65.5% reported their organisation was able to participate in FWCC's RTP, and 62.5% reported their organisation was able to participate in the South-South Exchange, particularly the most recent Exchange in Melbourne, Australia.

Chart 13. Grantees participation in capacity building trainings (N=58)



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

⁷⁰ As of September 2015, the primary prevention trainings had been conducted for grantees in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and PNG. The training is scheduled be conducted in Tonga before the end of the year.

The capacity building trainings have exposed grantees to a range of techniques, tools, and resources that have enabled them to enhance their organisations work and activities in the areas of EAW and promoting women’s human rights. In fact, 66.7% of grantees who participated in the South-South Exchange reported the knowledge and learning exchange influenced their existing initiatives and/or led them to develop new community-level initiatives to address VAW and promote women’s human rights.

“We took 17 grantees to Melbourne and they learned from each other and spent one day fully emerged in an organisation of their choice. There was a lot of exchange. For instance, there was an additional 3 days attachment and they [Australians] told us they also learned a lot from stuff our grantees were talking about. For me it was the first time to hear about the challenges faced. Bring together different people and different experiences, people learn from each other and appreciate the difficult situation women work in to save the lives of women. There are so many benefits. The Multi-Disciplinary Centre in Australia, it is the model one of our potential grantees in Kiribati is trying to emulate, offering that one stop shop.” (3, UN Women)

“It built a lot of confidence for the staff, that what they are doing is right. We don’t have that training here in-country and having that time away to concentrate and focus and get training was a big focus for our staff. The other bonus was that they were among different countries and they spent a lot of time together learning from each other and looking at all the challenges the Pacific Islands face and they realize that lobbying is not the same the way other countries do it. They have the fellowship and have the opportunity to talk about. I wish it happens more; it is a very good basic training for them. And, when they come back they don’t ask questions anymore.” (48, Grantee)

Both grantees and non-grantees recognise the benefits of the capacity building training, including both FWCC’s RTP and RRRT’s Advocacy and Lobbying and Training and Mentoring Programme. As one non-grantee explained, *“There are a lot of benefits, for the first time some grantees get to know about advocacy and really learn skills in lobbying” (3, UN Women)*. This same non-grantee went on to explain,

“In Solomon Islands, the Family Support Centre, one of their participants came to the training and then went back and developed an advocacy plan, and worked with SAFENET and worked to lobby parliamentarians for the passing of the FPA. In Tonga, it strengthened the advocacy work grantees were doing for passing the FPA as well. One of our participants in PNG he holds a key position on the Highlands Human Rights Committee and he was able to rally so many people and they organized for a march and they gathered a petition to give to the parliament, and called for tougher penalties and wanted to see greater gender equality. That same organisation has also developed a gender policy from the training.” (3, UN Women)

Despite the fact that some grantees were quite successful at developing lobbying and advocacy plans following their participation in RRRT’s Advocacy and Lobbying Training, other grantees were not and some resisted developing lobbying and advocacy plans. As one non-grantee explained,

“When we gave the grant, we didn’t tell grantees they would be doing advocacy and lobbying. They went to the workshop and then were told to go back and develop an advocacy plan, and some went back and said we don’t do this, we didn’t sign up to do advocacy. This was UN Women’s fault. At the time of signing, this communication was not there and there was no communication to add advocacy and lobbying in their work plans” (3 UN Women).

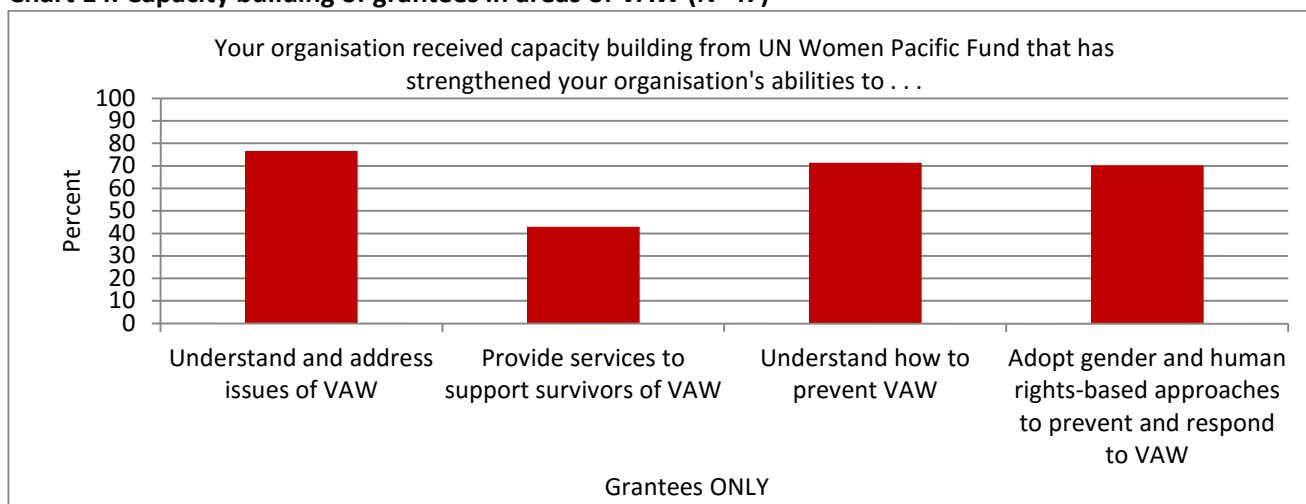
One UN Women EAW team member maintained, *“There should be more collaboration between FWCC, RRRT, and UN Women, and follow-up to see what the grantees are doing and how they are impacted” (5)*.

FWCC's RTP is strong in terms of developing grantees understanding of gender, VAW, EAW, and women's human rights. The critiques of FWCC's RTP is that FWCC does not mentor Pacific Fund grantees. FWCC only offers UN Women several slots in their RTP training for Pacific Fund grantees, and then some grantees are invited or accepted to be part of FWCC's Regional Network after completing the one-month RTP; however, not all Pacific Fund grantees that complete the FWCC's RTP is invited or accepted to be part of FWCC's Regional Network.

"As a result of that [FWCC RTP] we have developed a training manual on human rights, faith, and gender. We came up with the training manual that the leaders would be using in all of the church communities and they would be speaking the same language; trying to communicate in the terminology people are used to." (42, Grantee)

Chart 14 shows the majority of grantees recognise the capacity building provided to them under the guise of the Pacific Fund has strengthened their organisation's abilities to understand and address issues of VAW (76.7%), understand how to prevent VAW (71.4%), and adopt gender and human rights-based approaches to prevent and respond to VAW (70.2%). Only 42.9% of grantees reported they received capacity building under the guide of the Pacific Fund that has strengthened their organisation's abilities to provide services to support survivors of VAW.

Chart 14. Capacity building of grantees in areas of VAW (N=47)



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

For instance, Fiji Red Cross recognised they were not always looking at women and girls and their needs in times of disaster, but with the Pacific Fund grant they were able to do so. After the grant ended they hired a Disaster Project Officer who has mainstreamed gender into all aspects of the organisation. The Pacific Fund grant also helped build the capacities of Pacific Disability Forum (PDF), in partnership with the Fiji Disabled Persons Federation (FDPF), to develop a *Toolkit on Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls with Disabilities in Fiji*. The *Toolkit* supports EAW organisations and partners to work with disabled person's organisations to ensure women and girls with disabilities are included in their programmes and projects. This *Toolkit* received a global award as an example of best practices, as well as led to PDF partnering with FWCC's RTP and RRRT to conduct trainings on women with disabilities, and legislative lobbying and advocacy for persons with disabilities. The Pacific Fund also enabled PDF to identify disabled women survivors of VAW and to help them access services and justice. The Pacific Fund has also supports FBOs in Fiji and Vanuatu to develop training materials on human rights, faith, and gender. These are just a few examples.

This evaluation set out to quantify the capacity building of grantees in the areas of understanding and addressing issues of VAW, promoting women's human rights, grant writing, and M&E. To do so, grantees were asked to rank their confidence on a 10-point scale in their organisation's abilities to successfully complete the grant application process, develop an approach for M&E, address issues of VAW, to promote women's human rights, and to prevent and respond to VAW both before applying for the Pacific Fund grant and today, after receiving

the Pacific Fund grant. When interviews were conducted with more than one person in an organisation, they were each asked to separately rank the organisation's confidence on the 10-point scale.

Next, One-Sample T-Tests and Paired-Sample T-Tests were carried out using SPSS. The One-Sample T-Test allows a test of the difference between a sample mean (i.e., before applying for the Pacific Fund grant and after receiving the grant) and a known or hypothesized value. The One-Sample T-Test generates the lower mean, upper mean, and mean difference at a 95.0% confidence level. The Paired-Sample T-Test is used to test the hypothesis of no difference between two variables. The data consists of two measurements taken on the same subject (before applying for the Pacific Fund grant and after receiving the grant). The Paired Sample T-Test generates the mean difference and mean point change at a 95.0% confidence level. Table 7 reveals the minimum and maximum scores on the 10-point scale for each measure (before applying for the grant and after receiving the grant). Also reported in Table 7 are the lower and upper means, the mean differences, and the mean point changes from before applying for the Pacific Fund grant to after receiving the grant.

Table 7. Strengthening grantees					
	Ranking on 10-point scale				
	Minimum	Maximum	Lower mean	Mean Difference	Upper mean
<u>Confidence in your organisation's abilities to successfully complete the grant application process¹</u>					
Before applying for the grant	1	10	6.3	6.9	7.7
Today after receiving the grant	1	10	7.4	8.1	8.9
Change from before to today	.6 – 1.8 point change				
<u>Confidence in your organisation's abilities to successfully develop an M&E approach for project activities²</u>					
Before applying for the grant	1	10	5.6	6.1	7.0
Today after receiving the grant	2	10	6.8	7.5	8.1
Change from before to today	.6 – 2.1 point change				
<u>Confidence in your organisation's abilities to address issues of VAW and promote women's human rights³</u>					
Before applying for the grant	1	10	5.2	5.9	6.7
Today after receiving the grant	2	10	7.7	8.2	8.7
Change from before to today	1.7 – 2.7 point change				
<u>Confidence in your organisation's abilities to prevent and respond to VAW within the community⁴</u>					
Before applying for the grant	1	10	5.0	5.8	6.3
Today after receiving the grant	4	10	7.6	7.9	8.4
Change from before to today	1.6 – 2.8 point change				

¹ N=45; ² N=50; ³ N=56; ⁴ N=53

Data in Table 7 demonstrates the Pacific Fund has contributed to increased confidence in grantees' abilities to successfully complete a grant application process and to develop an approach for M&E of their project activities. In particular, grantees reported a .6 – 1.8 point change on a 10-point scale in their confidence to complete the grant application process from the point in time before applying for the grant to after receiving the grant. In addition, grantees' reported a .6 – 2.1 point change on a 10-point scale in their confidence to develop an M&E approach for their organisation's project activities. There was an even larger point change in grantees confidence in their abilities to address issues of VAW and to promote women's human rights, and in their abilities to prevent and respond to VAW within the community. In particular, there was a 1.7 - 2.7 point change on a 10-point scale in grantees' confidence in their organisation's to address issues of VAW and to promote women's human rights, and a 1.6 – 2.8 point change in grantees' confidence in their organisation's abilities to prevent and respond to VAW within the community.

Data in Table 7 coupled with the qualitative data presented throughout this report, clearly demonstrates that the Pacific Fund has strengthened the capacities of CSOs, FBOs, and governments to address VAW and to promote EVAW and women's human rights. At the same time, the Pacific Fund has effectively strengthened the organisational capacities of CSOs, FBOs, and governments to apply for funding and to develop M&E approaches for their project activities. These findings demonstrate that UN Women is effectively using the Pacific Fund to achieve its expected outputs.

Further analysis was conducted to compare the capacity building of CSO vs. government grantees on each of the measures included in Table 7. Table 8 shows that before applying for the Pacific Fund grant, government grantees (5.0 mean difference) had significantly less confidence in their abilities to successfully complete the grant application process, compared to CSO grantees (7.5 mean difference). Even after receiving the grant, government grantees (5.4 mean difference) have significantly less confidence in their abilities to successfully complete the grant application process, compared to CSO grantees (8.8 mean difference). This finding is likely due to the fact that CSOs are more reliant upon donor monies to support their organisations, so they have more experience applying for grants. Nevertheless, it is important to note that government grantees reported a larger point change (1.8 – 2.7 point change) compared to CSO grantees (.9 – 1.9 point change) in their confidence to complete the grant application process from before applying for the grant to after receiving the grant.

In terms of confidence in their organisation's abilities to successfully develop an M&E approach for their project activities, before applying for the Pacific Fund grant, government grantees (5.0 mean difference) had significantly less confidence in their abilities to successfully develop an M&E approach for their project activities, compared to CSO grantees (6.9 mean difference). Even today, after receiving the grant, government grantees (6.1 mean difference) have significantly less confidence in their abilities to successfully develop an M&E approach for their project activities, compared to CSO grantees (7.8 mean difference). Again, this finding is likely due to the fact that CSOs are more reliant upon donor monies to support their organisations, so they have more experience developing M&E approaches for the project activities, as most donors require some form of monitoring reporting. Nevertheless, it is important to note that government grantees reported a larger point change (.7 – 4.2 point change) compared to CSO grantees (.2 – 1.9 point change) in their confidence to successfully develop an M&E approach for their project activities from the point in time before applying for the grant to after receiving the grant.

In terms of confidence in their organisation's abilities to address issues of VAW and to promote women's human rights, Table 8 reveals that before applying for the Pacific Fund grant, government grantees (4.0 mean difference) had significantly less confidence in their abilities to address issues of VAW and to promote women's human rights, compared to CSO grantees (6.5 mean difference). Even today, after receiving the grant, government grantees (7.1 mean difference) have significantly less confidence in their organisation's abilities to address issues of VAW and to promote women's human rights, compared to CSO grantees (8.5 mean difference). Again, government grantees reported a larger point change (1.6 – 4.5 point change) compared to CSO grantees (1.4 – 2.4 point change) in their abilities to address issues of VAW and to promote women's human rights from the point in time before applying for the grant to after receiving the grant.

Finally, Table 8 reveals that before applying for the Pacific Fund grant, government grantees (4.9 mean difference) had significantly less confidence in their organisation's abilities to prevent and respond to VAW within the community, compared to CSO grantees (6.1 mean difference). After receiving the grant, government grantees (7.8 mean difference) had a fairly similar level of confidence in their organisation's abilities to prevent and respond to VAW within the community, compared to CSO grantees (8.1 mean difference). But again, government grantees reported a larger point change (1.3 – 3.9 point change) compared to CSO grantees (1.2 – 2.6 point change) in their abilities to prevent and respond to VAW within the community from the point in time before applying for the grant to after receiving the grant.

Table 8. Strengthening grantees by Organization Type					
	Ranking on 10-point scale				
	Minimum	Maximum	Lower mean	Mean Difference	Upper mean
<u>Confidence in your organisation's abilities to successfully complete the grant application process</u>					
Government grantees					
Before applying for the grant	1	9	2.3	5.0	7.7
Today after receiving the grant	1	10	2.9	5.4	8.0
Change from before to today	1.8 – 2.7 point change				
CSO grantees					
Before applying for the grant	1	10	6.8	7.5	8.1
Today after receiving the grant	1	10	8.2	8.8	9.4
Change from before to today	.9 – 1.9 point change				
<u>Confidence in your organisation's abilities to successfully develop an M&E approach for project activities</u>					
Government grantees					
Before applying for the grant	2	8	3.4	5.0	6.6
Today after receiving the grant	4	8	4.7	6.1	7.6
Change from before to today	.7 – 4.2 point change				
CSO grantees					
Before applying for the grant	1	10	6.1	6.9	7.7
Today after receiving the grant	2	10	7.1	7.8	8.5
Change from before to today	.2 – 1.9 point change				
<u>Confidence in your organisation's abilities to address issues of VAW and promote women's human rights</u>					
Government grantees					
Before applying for the grant	5	8	2.5	4.0	5.5
Today after receiving the grant	1	8	6.5	7.1	7.7
Change from before to today	1.6 – 4.5 point change				
CSO grantees					
Before applying for the grant	1	10	5.6	6.5	7.4
Today after receiving the grant	2	10	7.9	8.5	9.1
Change from before to today	1.4 – 2.4 point change				
<u>Confidence in your organisation's abilities to prevent and respond to VAW within the community</u>					
Government grantees					
Before applying for the grant	2	8	3.5	4.9	6.3
Today after receiving the grant	7	9	7.4	7.8	8.3
Change from before to today	1.3 – 3.9 point change				
CSO grantees					
Before applying for the grant	1	10	5.3	6.1	6.9
Today after receiving the grant	4	10	7.6	8.1	8.6
Change from before to today	1.2 – 2.6 point change				

The findings in Table 8 are important because they reveal that governments are generally much weaker in the areas of addressing VAW and promoting EVAW and women's human rights, compared to CSOs; however, CSOs remain weak in their own right. These findings also demonstrate that UN Women is able to manage and administer the Pacific Fund in a way that has strengthened both governments and CSOs in their organisational capacities to address VAW and to promote EVAW and women's human rights, as well as to strengthen the organisational capacities of governments and CSOs to apply for grants and develop M&E approaches for their

project activities. It is important to note that the learning curve for governments is much greater compared to the learning curve for CSOs, in large part because CSOs have more capacities and confidence before applying for the grant in each of these areas. Nevertheless, CSOs capacities are strengthened by the Pacific Fund to the degree that they remain greater than government's capacities even after receiving the grant. It was unfortunate that the number of FBO grantees was so small (n=2) and they could not be included in the analyses.

It is important to note that both the desk review and interview data revealed one of the challenges faced by some grantees is that they find the capacity building provided by the Pacific Fund has benefited *"an individual staff member, but as an organisation we really did not benefit"* (8-9, Grantee). In some cases, organisations have invested capacity building in only one person and some of these organisations find *"it was a waste of resources"* when that person either left the organisation or was transferred to another division/section of the organisation where they are no longer engaged in the Pacific Fund grant project.

Trained: "The training opened my mind and gives me more knowledge and understanding of the issue, and that is the main stepping stone for my knowledge. The recent RRRT training, the one in Nadi, it gave us the opportunity to explore doing campaigns and to campaign for legislation. I came back and drafted the campaign plan for the implementation of the FPA. Currently, I got small Oxfam funding for the awareness on the FPA, and the campaign for implementation I am still working on it. The first activity is to mobilize . . . That is a benefit from the RRRT . . . At the training we also go through the laws and because RRRT gives us more in-depth understanding of the law related to VAW and women's issues, so we see that . . . I think the FWCC training really prepared me to go to the community. For me it is the RRRT and FWCC training that has helped us understand basic counselling and how to support and intervene in crisis. UN Women has provided the funding for me to attend the training and how to help and respond to VAW; basic counselling." (24-26, Grantees)

Organisation: "He has been sensitized to the issues and when he came back we saw changes in his performance, running workshops and dealing with the youth. It [RRRT's training] was very helpful; we have some toolkits they sent to us, and the learning exchange. We have seen he is more effective in dealing with the media and answering questions, and running workshops. He is more confident and we trust him . . . He came back [from the South-South Exchange] and shared his experience and said there are things he has learned from that that can help him with his work. He spent like 2-3 days in that center [as part of the South-South Exchange]. I'm not sure of his approach." (24-26, Grantee)

Below is an example of one organisations that sent only one of their staff members to each of the Pacific Fund capacity building trainings, including RRRT's Lobbying and Advocacy Training and Mentoring Programme, FWCC's RTP, and the South-South Exchange. The data below represents the perception of the staff member that received the training compared to that of the organisation's management; both respondents are from the same CSO. This example demonstrates that organisations do not always do a good job ensuring that those employees who receive capacity building or participate in knowledge and learning exchanges come back to the organisation and share the knowledge gained and training materials with others in the organisation.

Another challenge is that grantees don't always send the right persons to capacity building trainings. Grantees sometimes have a hard time determining who they should send to participate in the trainings, and sometimes the decision is made solely based upon who has a passport, who has the means, and/or who is proficient in English. Surprisingly, one grantee reported they were *"unaware that the Fund had an agenda for capacity building [when they applied], I thought it was always about implementing the project. It is a drain on the organisation's human resources to release staff, sometimes weeks on end for this funding, which is so small . . . The grant does not provide for any financing for staff"* (8-9, Grantee).

The qualitative and quantitative data presented in this section reveals both the relevance and effectiveness of the Pacific Fund is reflected in its proven ability to strengthen country-owned processes and organisational capacities to EAW by enhancing the capacities of CSOs, FBOs and government structures to understand VAW and to address VAW with a focus on EAW. The effectiveness of the Pacific Fund also contributes to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals across the Pacific, and achievement of national, regional and global commitments (CEDAW, BPFA, UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 1820) of Pacific island countries to progress gender equality. Grantees need more capacity building to understand how their project activities contribute to national and regional EAW goals, and global commitments to EAW.

2.4.2. Lobbying, Advocacy, and Awareness-Raising

Over the years, the Pacific Fund has provided grantees with a great deal of capacity building and support, including financial resources, to undertake lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising initiatives; these activities are crucial to promoting EAW and women's human rights. The issue of effectiveness in lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising was recognised as a challenge early on by UN Women and the Pacific Fund, and led to some of the changes made in the grant application and vetting processes, capacity building of grantees, and results-based monitoring and reporting processes which have focused on shifting from ineffective initiatives to supporting the development of more effective lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising initiatives. Since 2012, efforts have also been made to strengthen EAW lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising by funding activities that involve awareness-raising and engagement of young men and male leaders to EAW.

“One of the things we have been able to do is get the grantees to develop gender policies and that is a change in organisations. I see changes be made in FBO, like House of Sarah and Vanuatu Christian Centre, they have a gender policy and women in the senate, and youth as well.” (3, UN Women)

In many respects, problems experienced in building strong lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising interventions have been related to the weak overall response to VAW in the Pacific, including weaknesses in CSOs and limited capacities of Governments. It is especially important when undertaking lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising initiatives to ensure that VAW protection and response services exist in the locations where these initiatives are taking place so that women who come forward can access protection and support services. This is a real challenge in Pacific Island countries where VAW response services are very limited (few and far between) and located mainly in the capitals, not in rural and remote areas or outer islands.

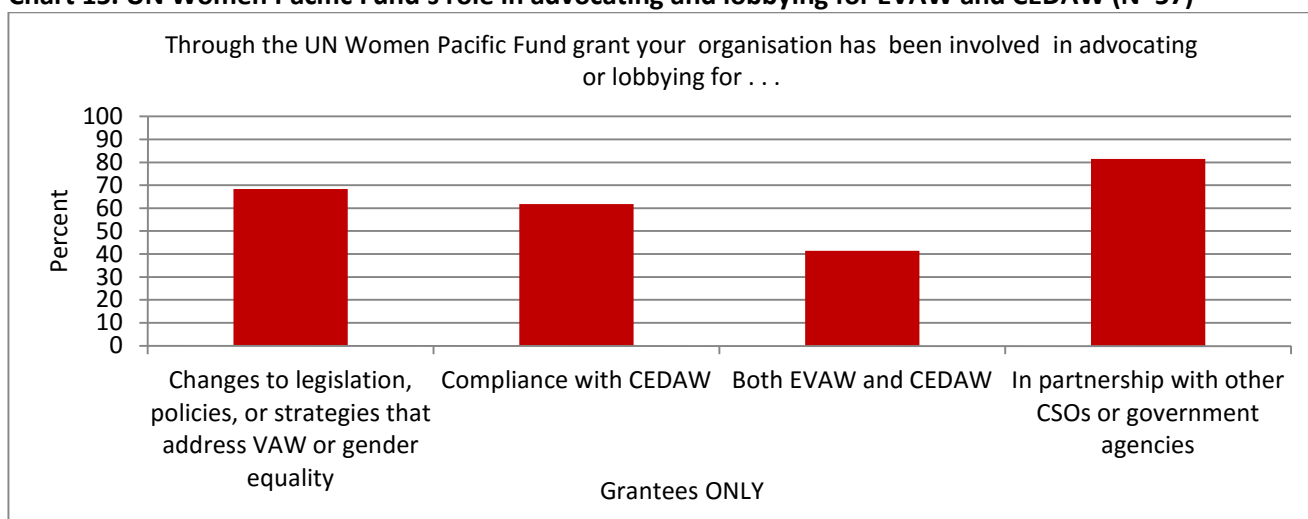
The desk review revealed there are examples of what appear to be effective lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising activities funded by the Pacific Fund, which CSOs, FBOs, and governments want to expand; however, there is little qualitative or quantitative evidence of the results of such initiatives. For instance, over the past 4 years, Pacific Fund funding and technical support provided to grantees has improved understanding of their roles and responsibilities to EAW. As one grantee explained, *“I have learned about engaging more men and when I think back I started to realize how important it is to engage more men in the programme. So, now we have a male advocate in the radio programme every week. And, we have another male that comes and helps out . . . He goes and drinks kava and advocates on CEDAW. When they go and be with their friends they advocate on VAW and CEDAW.” (34, Grantee)*

In each of the 7 countries included in this mid-term evaluation, grantees are seen as being among the lead organisations working in the areas of EAW and promoting women's human rights. Many members of these organisations are considered key players locally, serving on national EAW and CEDAW committees, including committees established to support the passing and implementation of EAW legislation. For instance, in the Eastern Highlands of PNG, Family Voice is currently the chair for the Eastern Highlands Human Rights Network which is the mouth piece for addressing and advocating against human rights abuses in the province. For examples, *“Eastern Highlands Family Voice has done submissions on the bill passed for hanging. They wrote submission for the government to ban hanging. They have even coordinated two tribes that were usually fighting tribal wars to come together and sign Peace Agreement.” (5, UN Women)*

In Fiji and Vanuatu, UN Women have funded FBOs that have been able to successfully “work with the church on VAW, changing ways in which religious leaders are viewing VAW” (6, Grantee). In Vanuatu, “the Vanuatu Christian Council Executive has strongly political alliances; and to some extent the Department of Women Affairs through the Family Protection Act, and the messages they are advocating for is change. They report to the Ministry of Justice and Community Services and take this discussion to cabinet level” (29, UN Women).

This evaluation repeatedly found across countries that UN Women and the Pacific Fund has “empowered and strengthened grantees and their capacity to knowledge share and lobby” (21, UN Women). However, beyond anecdotal reports, such as the abovementioned, documentation of results has been an issue for grantees and the Pacific Fund given the lack of qualitative and quantitative evidence of results. In recent years there have been some improvements to the reporting packages and results-based monitoring processes and documentation of results by grantees (see Section 2.4.6). Nevertheless, the desk review of grantee’s progress reports revealed they do not provide the same depth of understanding in terms of their project activities and reach or influence on target groups as was revealed through data collection in the field

Chart 15. UN Women Pacific Fund’s role in advocating and lobbying for EAW and CEDAW (N=57)



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

This evaluation set out to document the extent to which grantees are involved in lobbying and advocacy to promote legislative and policy reforms that address VAW and women’s human rights. Chart 15 reveals that through the UN Women Pacific Fund 68.4% of grantees were involved in advocating or lobbying for changes to legislation, policies, or strategies that address VAW or gender equality, and 61.8% of grantees were involved in lobbying or advocating for compliance with CEDAW in their countries. And, 41.4% of grantees were both advocating and lobbying for EAW legislation and compliance with CEDAW. Chart 14 also reveals that 81.5% of grantees advocating or lobbying for changes to legislation, policies, or strategies that address VAW or gender equality are doing so or did so in partnership with other CSOs or government agencies. Unfortunately, these activities were only partially captured in the grantee’s progress reports.

It will be important in the future to measure and monitor the results of lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising initiatives supported by the Pacific Fund; however, CSOs will likely need much more technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen their abilities to undertake such qualitative and quantitative data collection and analyses that would support such results-based monitoring and reporting. After all, CSOs engaged in programme implementation typically do not possess the skills needed to effectively conduct baselines and carry out systematic results-based monitoring and reporting.

Although significant progress has been made over the past six years to lobby, advocate, and raise-awareness to address VAW and develop EAW legislation, policies, and initiatives, there are still things that are *not* being done, that should be done (e.g., instituting systems to engage target groups in programme design and feedback systems to learn from target groups or beneficiaries about the impact of awareness-raising and prevention programmes). These areas are lacking, due in part to a lack of consideration of the right to participate by target

groups or beneficiaries, and a lack of understanding as to how they can help shape projects to ensure they are more relevant to local needs and will be more likely to have more of a lasting impact.

This mid-term evaluation further revealed there has been increased reporting of VAW over the past six years (2009-2014), which does not necessarily mean that incidences of VAW have increased, but that VAW is being reported and victims of VAW are reaching out for assistance. This could be understood to indicate an increased level of awareness about VAW and the need to EAVW, as well as hint at a slow, but evolving change of attitudes toward VAW among women and by authorities. For instance, in Pacific Island countries where *bride price* is still practiced, greater awareness exists about how *bride price* contributes to high rates of VAW and limits women’s abilities to leave a violent marriage.

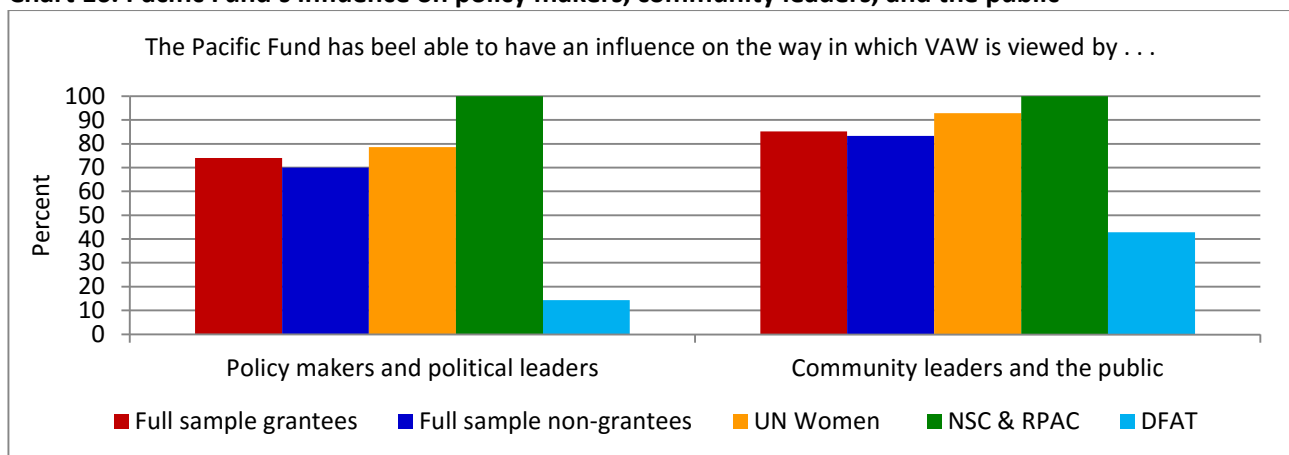
In recent years, the Pacific Fund has supported initiatives to increase awareness among government authorities and the media to issues of VAW and EAVW, particularly following the passing of the EAVW legislation (e.g., FPAs). The Pacific Fund has also supported initiatives to increase awareness and advocacy among government authorities to understand EAVW legislation and policies, and to provide legal advocacy to women.

In PNG, Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association (KUSWA) was established in 2001 by 8 women who experienced VAW and wanted to help other VAW survivors.

With a Pacific Fund grant, KUSWA was able to expand to include more than 1,000 members from many different ethnic groups around PNG. The organisation focuses on raising awareness of women’s and children’s rights and court processes, providing training and referrals, and advocating with service providers on survivors’ behalf.

KUSWA is often called upon to participate in community mediation in order to give women a voice in decision-making processes at community levels. In November 2013 KUSWA hosted a mass awareness campaign in Henganofi District, including a march calling for the protection of women and girls and the elimination of violence, which attracted more than 1500 people.

Chart 16. Pacific Fund’s influence on policy makers, community leaders, and the public



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

Chart 16 reveals the majority of grantees and non-grantees recognise the Pacific Fund has been able to influence the way in which VAW is viewed by policy makers and political leaders (74.1% and 70.0% respectively), as well as community leaders and the public (85.2% and 83.3% respectively). There are some important differences among non-grantees. In particular, UN Women (78.6%) and NSC and RPAC members (100.0%) were significantly more likely to recognise the Pacific Fund has had an influence on the way in which VAW is viewed by policy makers and political leaders, compared to DFAT (14.3%). UN Women (92.9%) and NSC and RPAC members (100.0%) were also significantly more likely to recognise the Pacific Fund has had an influence on the way in which VAW is viewed by policy makers and political leaders, compared to DFAT (42.9%).

In fact, UN Women and grantees were able to provide numerous examples of how the Pacific Fund has influenced policy makers, political leaders, and community leaders and the public. For instance, in Samoa, *“with the community alert system, the community knows that violence is not OK and in every village there is someone that is there to provide support to the survivors”* (7, UN Women). In Fiji, policy work with the House of Sarah in the Anglican Church has resulted in the church adopting a Zero Tolerance Policy to VAW. In addition, Medical Services for the Pacific in Fiji through their one-stop clinic has been able to improve their response to rape; in particular, *“the overall time taken to do the rape forensics is much less than if you go the public hospital. They are working with the police; it is working for the women because they have shared they don’t have to go through the waiting that they have to do at the public hospitals.”* (7, UN Women)

In Vanuatu, the Vanuatu Christian Council (VCC) recognises they have learned a lot of lobbying techniques that have enable them to lobby for change in the VCC. For instance, UN Women explained, *“before the Family Protection Act, violence against women was not recognised by national government it was not seen as illegal. Vanuatu Christian Council church leader, Ruth was ordained to preach has been an incredible advocate, and since there have been other women ordained to preach out of the 7 member churches. There are a lot of churches that have recognised that gender equality is beneficial for the communities”* (16 UN Women).

In Tonga, grantees reported they have drafted a petition to bring to parliament to ratify CEDAW and have done research on other issues and conventions that the government has ratified that address issues related to CEDAW. They have also used the media, including radio and TV to raise awareness among the public about issues of VAW and gender equality. Grantees have been involved in the Coalition for the Ratification of CEDAW; the Coalition is coordinated by CSOs and includes each of the 5 grantees.

In comparison, Australian DFAT was much more critical as to the influence of the Pacific Fund on perceptions toward VAW, arguing, *“It is not the facility fund per se, but through our [DFAT’s] support to these different grantees, it keeps the focus on the issue; keeping it visible and talked about in the community . . . But whether it has reached different audiences? We need to see how effective it has been.”* (1 and 2, DFAT)

2.4.3. Access to Protective Measures

The Pacific Fund has a competitive edge in supporting improvements in access to protective services for survivors of VAW. Protection services are a crucial response to VAW and important to EVAW; however, new to the Pacific. Ensuring the effectiveness of protective services for survivors of VAW has been a challenge for UN Women and the Pacific Fund which has focused on supporting the development and delivery of more effective protective services. Since 2012, the Pacific Fund has supported efforts to protect women and girls from violence by providing grants to CSOs and FBOs that are working to provide protective and support services to survivors of VAW, and to pursue cases of VAW in the judiciary. In 2013, 6 grantees in Fiji, PNG, and Solomon Islands were providing services to a total of 8,004 survivors of family and gender-based violence. In 2014, 8 grantees in Fiji, PNG, Samoa, and Solomon Islands provided services to a total of 8,144 survivors.⁷¹

SVSG received a grant from the Pacific Fund in 2013 to launch a 24-hour helpline giving VAWG survivors access to services and to establishing a community alert system in villages.

As of 2015, the grant has enabled SVSG to reach more than 74,000 people through its community awareness programmes and has supported more than 2,300 survivors of violence with shelter, helpline and counselling services.

The helpline is staff by a roster of 24 trained counsellors and the organisation has a network of more than 400 village representatives in 166 villages across Samoa’s islands.

The Pacific Fund has also supported efforts by key government departments to implement their EVAW legislation, typically referred to as Family Protection Acts. In many respects, problems experienced in building a system of protective services for survivors of VAW is related to the weak overall response to VAW in the Pacific,

⁷¹ Project Brief (2015). The Pacific Regional Ending Violence Against Women Facility Fund. UN Women MCO: Suva, Fiji.

including weaknesses in CSOs and limited resources and capacities of governments. In some cases, women and girls have no alternative, but to return to their family home, placing them at increased risk of VAW.

Although the concept of VAW protective services are still new in Pacific Island countries, they are now more accepted, even at the highest levels of the government. In most of the Pacific Island countries, EAW legislation includes provision of support services and access to protective measures when women cannot be safe in their homes. In addition, the general public's attitude toward VAW shelters is more positive today as a result of lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising by CSOs, FBOs and Ministries that address women's issues. This has also led to more and early referrals CSOs and FBOs that are offering support services to survivors of VAW. In the past women coming to a police station for security ran serious risks of being re-victimised; now authorities at police stations are more likely to refer women and girls who are victims of VAW to CSOs and FBOs that provide victim support services.

"I think UN Women is doing great, it helps the government organization and CSOs to work together and we all realized we are doing the same thing to help our community and our people to EAW. Grantees are happy with what we are doing, the government and organizations coming together, instead of working by ourselves and isolated from the community we work together as a group. UN Women has played an important role for these organizations to do it together.." (19-21, Grantee)

Efforts to expand access to justice and protective services, and to ensure quality services are delivered in a manner consistent with gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches is both challenging and time-consuming. Efforts to improve access to justice and protective services, for example means a long process of training and support to grant recipients.

2.4.4. Building a Community of Practice

Since 2012, the Pacific Fund's RMF has maintained the Pacific Fund would contribute to the development of a long-term strategy on EAW in the Pacific, and that there would be multiplier effects, including the replication of good practices through knowledge sharing among grantees. This evaluation found that UN Women has been able to use the Pacific Fund to build a "community of practice" that promotes EAW and women's human rights both in national contexts and at the regional level. This particular community of practice did not previously exist, but emerged as a result of the Pacific Fund; of course, there are other communities of practice that exist throughout the Pacific, but the community of practice that evolved out of the Pacific Fund is different and significant in that it has supported grantees – CSOs, FBOs, and key government departments – to build relationships that have enabled them to engage in joint activities on EAW, to share information, to learn from each other, and to help each other. The community of practice has resulted in grantees collaborating with each other to promote better approaches to EAW and the enactment and implementation of EAW legislation and policies. In Tonga, the community of practice is also at the forefront in advocating for and lobbying the government to ratify CEDAW.

"I think it [the Pacific Fund] is building a network of practitioners that are getting to know what each other are doing; it builds collaboration and prevents duplication of work. In Tonga, there were two grantees that were going to other islands and they were able to talk so they don't duplicate. Information sharing, it helps to build that network" (3, UN Women)

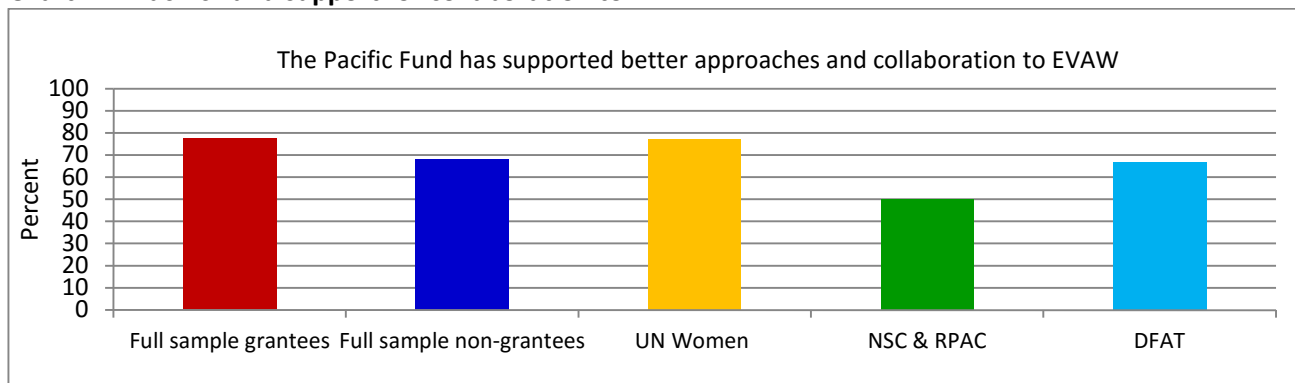
For instance, in the highlands of PNG, SEEDS Theatre Group and the Literacy Volunteers of Morobe worked together to identify and improve access to basic services for illiterate groups of women and girls. The two organisations reportedly continued to support each other after their grants were completed by providing an essential first response to battered women in their communities. In Tonga, Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili (MFF) and the Talitha Project have worked to transform the attitudes and behaviour in Tonga through a two-pronged approach on empowering women and girls to claim their rights, along with creating a

stronger media presence on EAW through radio shows. Both MFF and the Talitha Project are members of Tonga’s Taskforce on Sexual and Gender-based Violence chaired by the Justice Department.⁷²

The community of practice established by the Pacific Fund has created a space where grantees can share information and discuss lessons learned and good practices for addressing VAW and EAW. For instance, in Fiji, House of Sarah holds monthly sessions with FBOs to sharing resources and information on faith-based responses to EAW. This exchange is contributing to a significant change in the way FBOs are addressing VAW among their constituencies. Under House of Sarah’s leadership, these FBOs started the “Breaking the Silence” Sunday programme and discussions to mark the beginning of the 16 Days of Activism to End Gender Violence campaign. The sermon and resource materials have been used by many in the Presbyterian, Salvation Army and Anglican churches in Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.⁷³

Chart 17 show that 77.4% of grantees and 67.9% of non-grantees recognise the Pacific Fund has supported better approaches and collaboration to EAW. There was more significant recognition by UN Women (76.9%) and DFAT (66.7%) respondents that the Pacific Fund has support better approaches and collaborations to EAW, compared to NSC and RPAC members (50.0%). One NSC member recognized that, “without the Pacific Fund urging the grantees to collaborate, most of the NGOs would be doing work in their own little groups. The Pacific Fund enabled better collaboration” (26).

Chart 17. Pacific Fund support for collaboration to EAW



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

Grantees recognise the monthly meetings organized by PCs have been crucial in establishing a community of practice. One grantee explained, “Monthly meetings with grantees, trainings and capacity building activities has increased the space provided to collaborate with CSOs and state actors in working in the field of women with disabilities” (16, Grantee). Similarly, UN Women reported, “I have seen that they are more connected to each other, and when they share their updates of what is happening they begin to collaborate. The Fiji Girl Guides is going to work with the Ministry of Women when they go to the outside communities . . . Also, Fiji Girl Guides is having their national camp coming up and some of the organisations will have their booths there” (7, UN Women).

Finally, in Solomon Islands, UN women has helped the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs to work with grantees and other CSOs on the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign. As one grantee stated, “This is the first time we are part of the planning of the 16 Days, we will build a closer relationship with the Ministry” (22-23, Grantee).

2.4.5. Links to UN Women’s Other Programming Areas

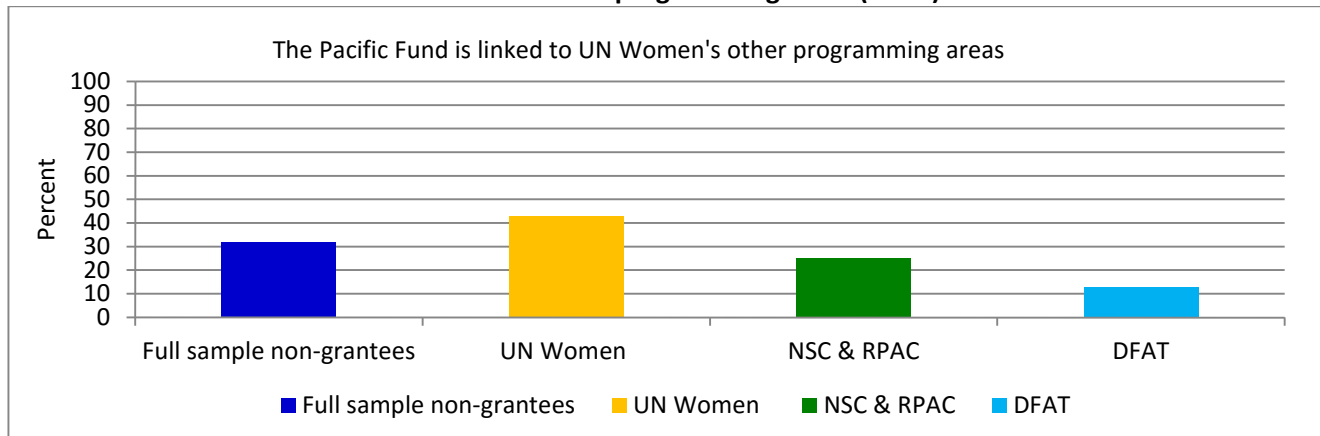
Chart 18 reveals only 32.0% of non-grantees maintain the Pacific Fund is linked to UN Women’s other programming areas. UN Women (42.9%) was significantly more likely to maintain the Pacific Fund is linked to UN Women’s other programming areas than NSC and RPAC members (25.0%) and DFAT (13.0%). The most

⁷² Project Brief (2015). The Pacific Regional Ending Violence Against Women Facility Fund. UN Women MCO: Suva, Fiji.

⁷³ Project Brief (2015). The Pacific Regional Ending Violence Against Women Facility Fund. UN Women MCO: Suva, Fiji.

obvious area for linkages is in the areas of access to justice. Some non-grantees thought the Pacific Fund could be strengthened by linking it to UN Women’s programming areas of climate change, women’s political participation, and markets for changes were two other areas where linkages could be strengthened.

Chart 18. Pacific Fund links to UN Women’s other programming areas (N=25)



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

2.4.6. Results-Based Monitoring and Reporting

Since 2012, the Pacific Fund has taken steps to encourage evidence-based programming and results-based monitoring and reporting to effectively document lessons learned and best practices in each country to ensure optimal results and use of resources.⁷⁴ To accomplish this UN Women has devoted considerable attention to improving the Pacific Fund’s monitoring and reporting system, including documenting numbers of beneficiaries reached, success stories, and lessons learned. The UN Women Pacific Fund team has also become more involved in working with grantees to improve their abilities to carry out result-based monitoring and to capture activities, stories, quotes, and data. This prompted some grantees to refine their own data collection systems and use of data. In addition, the UN Women Pacific Fund team has become more involved in reviewing grantees reports and giving feedback. In fact, some grantees recognise the PCs have been “*really helpful in going over the draft reports and suggesting changes*” (6, Grantee).

This evaluation found that 85.7% of UN Women respondents believe the Pacific Fund has effective monitoring mechanisms in place to measure progress toward results, and 75.0% reported they have seen improvements over time in the monitoring and reporting of grantees. These improvements are due in large part to improvements made to the progress report forms to ensure they are focused on results-based monitoring and reporting, coupled with capacity building of grantees to do better results-based monitoring and reporting. In 2012 and 2014, the regional knowledge and learning exchanges had M&E as a strong focus. Nevertheless, UN Women recognises quite a few grantees still struggle with result-based monitoring and reporting and do not understand the difference between activities, outputs, and outcomes when it comes to reporting.

Although results-based monitoring and reporting has improved, it was evident from this evaluation that grantees have accomplished much more than was included in their progress reports. While some grantees recognise the importance of managing results, grantees are not always tracking results. The consequence is reports that include broad descriptions of activities (sometimes with numbers and sometimes without), followed by leaps to outcomes arising from these activities. The details that would establish whether the leaps from activities to outcomes are reasonable are sometimes there; however, this information rarely makes it into the progress reports.

Another challenge UN Women has faced is getting grantees to establish effective baselines for their grant projects. In fact, only 45.7% of grantees reported their organisation completed a baseline related to their Pacific Fund project. The inability of most grantees to design and conduct a baseline has been a challenge for UN

⁷⁴ Prior to 2012, project monitoring and reporting by grantees was problematic and results-based monitoring was largely non-existent.

Women. In 2015, UN Women supported 3 grantees - 2 grantees in Fiji and 1 grantee in Tonga - to establish baselines and develop data collection tools that could be used for result-based monitoring and evaluation. Two of these baselines were quantitative and one was largely qualitative in nature.

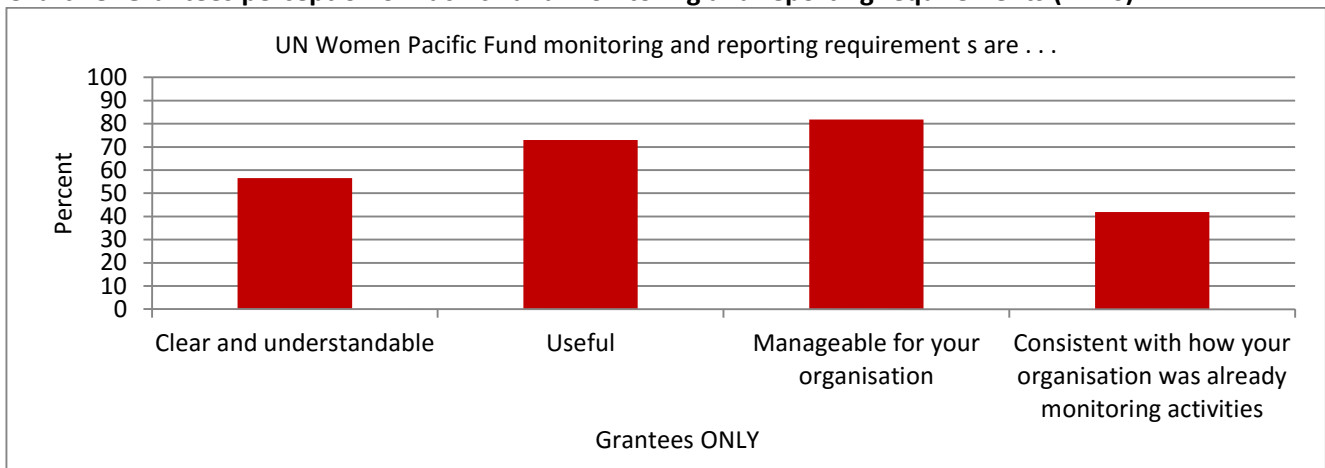
During this evaluation, discussions were held with UN Women about whether project baselines and impact assessments could be undertaken, and the recommendation was that there needs to be support for grantees to carry out baselines that would serve to inform project implementation and ongoing monitoring and evaluation. Efforts to improve baselines and results-based monitoring and reporting will mean a long process of skills building and technical assistance to grantees. This includes helping them to understand MRE as a participatory and supportive process, rather than an inspection.

Some grantees recognise the progress reports and guidelines have helped to improve their monitoring and reporting. For instance, one grantee explained, *“When we collect stuff for UN women it helps in our reporting too, so we don’t duplicate work. It lets us know where we are and what we have achieved, and our shortcoming, and what can be improved”* (31-33, Grantee). Whereas, other grantees maintain the progress report forms and guidelines are not clear or user friendly. One of the challenges for grantees is that *“every donor has different monitoring and evaluation requirements, but the whole principal is similar.”* This same grantee went on to explain, *“With UN Women because we have these visits and face-to-face it helps to guide us through these requirements of M&E”* (35-36, Grantee).

“I think it can be improved [the MRE processes], the system is in place but only as good as the people that use it. UN Women has worked with the grantees. Before 2012 we hardly had information and that was the big problem when we developed the monitoring system we had an explosion of information . . . They got good at it [monitoring and reporting] then the challenge because the huge amount of information to filter through. It is really hard to condense it into a 20-page report for the donor.” (3, UN Women)

UN Women also reported some grantee complain, *“[Monitoring and reporting] is time consuming and there is so much reporting for the little money we give them; we try to tell them we are trying to build their capacity and they shouldn’t think of it that way”* (5, UN Women). During this evaluation numerous grantees complained the reporting forms are too long, too complicated, a bit redundant, and time consuming. One grantee explained, *“Sometimes it is too much reporting. That is one thing we raised before, there are lot of requirements that we need to submit; it keeps us from doing our work”* (48, Grantee). Another grantee added, *“Some of the questions it seems like we just have to repeat the same thing. We expect to send it over to them and they will come back that there is a problem with it, but we get no communication back so we do not know if we are doing the right thing or not. It is not simple for us. We have other templates that are simpler for us to understand and finish quicker.”* (24 and 25, Grantee)

Chart 18. Grantees perception of Pacific Fund monitoring and reporting requirements (N=46)



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

Despite challenges faced by grantees, Chart 18 shows that 56.5% of grantees reported the Pacific Fund’s monitoring and reporting requirements are clear and understandable, and 73.0% found them useful. In addition, 81.8% of grantees reported the monitoring requirements were manageable for their organisation, although only 41.9% of grantees reported monitoring and reporting requirements were consistent with how their organisation was already monitoring their organisation’s activities. It is also important to note that 76.6% of grantees reported the UN Women Pacific Fund grant helped to improve the monitoring and reporting of your organisations activities. As one grantee reported, *“Now we are going to use the same thing to monitor and evaluate future programmes”* (34, Grantee).

UN Women recognises PCs need capacity building so that they can provide improved technical assistance to grantees in the areas of results-based monitoring and reporting because *“so much of what grantees are doing is not coming through in their reports, but when you talk to them you get these gems of stories”* (3, UN Women). UN Women also recognises grantees face challenges when it comes to writing, as many grantees do not necessarily like to write and they are writing in English as a second language. Sometimes UN Women finds *“no correlation between what they [grantees] are writing in their reports and what their expected outcomes are; so it is their [grantee’s] limited technical capacities.”* (3, UN Women)

In summary, this evaluation found that changes made to the results-based monitoring system has improved MRE; nevertheless, gaps still remain in terms of grantees ability to conduct a baseline and to carry out results-based monitoring and reporting. Also, a review of progress reporting forms did reveal there is room for improving them; streamlining the reporting forms so that they are not so challenging for grantees.

2.4.7. Addressing the Needs of Target Group Beneficiaries

The desk review revealed grant recipients target groups included a wide range of individuals, groups, and communities, including particularly vulnerable and marginalized women and girls, including survivors of VAWG, but also community and village leaders, church leaders, outreach workers, and laypersons (both men and women) which grantees have mobilized and trained to understand VAW, to assist victims/survivors of VAW to access support services and protection, and to advocate for EAW and women’s human rights. In 6 out of 7 countries (excluding Kiribati) included in this evaluation, focus group discussions were held with target groups as beneficiaries. Focus group discussions revealed most grantees have a far greater reach than initially outlined and included in their project proposals/applications, and their activities and impact are much greater than articulated in their progress reports.

“I think it is about how they articulate it. Usually when they tell stories they have great results, but when they put it on paper they have a hard time . . . When they talk they have great stories but they can’t articulate it in the reports.” (7, UN Women)

In Samoa, SVSG has trained and mobilized 400 village representatives from 166 villages across Samoa’s islands to understand VAW and have provided them with cell phones that has enable them to easily access the helpline established by the Pacific Fund grant. Focus group discussions with the village leaders, both male and female, revealed they are actively working in their communities to address VAW with their village councils, and they regularly use the cell phones and helpline to get information and assistance; they share the cell phone with women and girls in their villages so they can contact the helpline directly. Village leaders spoke up assisting both women and girls in their villages who are victims of violence, including domestic violence and rape/sexual assault to access support services using the cell phones and helpline. Given the fact that the village council is traditionally responsible for addressing and resolving village problems, including domestic violence and rape/sexual assault (often through mediation and administering fines as penalties) their involvement in SVSG’s project has empowered and enabled them to help women and girls to access victim support services, including protection and the justice system. Village leaders appreciated SVSG’s project because they found it gave them greater knowledge and skills, and resources to address the problems in their villages and within families.

SVSG also organized focus groups discussions with survivors of VAWG. Women and girls recalled how they saw the helpline billboards around their communities and took the time to remember the number, and when they decided they needed support and protection contacted the helpline for assistance. Girls were more likely to say that someone, including village leaders, helped them to contact the helpline. Some of the women contacted the helpline numerous times for assistance, and some decided to leave their violent marriage and to access justice because of the support received through the helpline. The girls who participated in the focus group discussions were all girls that had used the helpline to gain access to protection through SVSG, and had benefited from the village leaders being trained and mobilized by SVSG.

In addition to the example above, there are numerous other examples of how grantees are successfully and effectively engaging, mobilizing, and addressing the needs of target groups. For instance, in Tonga, the Women's Crisis Centre (WCC) established a healthy relationships project for youth. This project created a safe space where youth come together and receive trainings and discuss healthy relationships, including issues of drugs, sexuality and HIV/AIDS, and transformative leadership. This project has done much more than just train youth, it has empowered youth to mobilize and form a National Youth Coalition which is exploring ways to use technology and social networking to engage other youth in the project, and to advocate for EVAW and CEDAW. The youth involved in the healthy relationships project are diverse, including young women and men, and members of the LGBTQ community. The youth who participated in the focus group explained that the healthy relationships project was filling a gap and created a safe space for youth, male and female, to come together and discuss and share their views about healthy relationships and gender equality, and to learn what is VAW and to be able to identify early on risk factors for VAW in relationships. Some of these youth, both male and female, have started to advocate for ratification of CEDAW.

Another component of WCC's project was to host an International Women's Day, which is a night for women, particularly married and older women to come out of the home and enjoy themselves without the burdens of being a woman. Women came together from different villages to plan and organize the night of events and have since formed different groups that continue to organize activities, such as making handicrafts and gardening. Focus group participants recognized that International Women's Day provided women with a space to come together and socialize, and to wear the traditional dress and perform the traditional dance that is only done so by virgins. Women were also challenged to create songs around women's rights as part of a competition. The women who participated in the focus group discussion recognized the project had a long-term impact for women and some of the women are planning for next year's International Women's Day.

Another example is from the House of Sarah in Fiji. The House of Sarah developed training materials on gender, human rights, and biblical interpretations that have been used to train and mobilize clergy/church leaders to understand VAW as a human rights issue and how to address and respond to VAW in the church. House of Sarah also successfully lobbied the church to adopt a gender policy and a zero tolerance policy related to VAW. They also mobilized and trained a group of lay women in the church, referred to as Sarah Carers, who do outreach on behalf of the church to understand and identify VAW, know how to respond to VAW, and to counsel women to understand their options and to refer them to support services. As one target group beneficiary explained, *"It is marvellous how they use the clergy to bring VAW out in their sermons, making the church safer, physically, emotionally, and spiritually for women and girls. They [the grantee organisation] are directly enlightening the women on their rights and indirectly letting the men know what women's rights are."* Target group beneficiaries recognize that the House of Sarah is taking leadership roles in the church to EVAW.

Since beginning their projects, both clergy/church leaders and the lay women have identified and responded to numerous situations of VAWG, including girls who have been raped. They have successfully helped some of these victims, particularly the children, to report their cases to the police. Some of the Sarah Carers are also conducting gender talks with children in the schools. Finally, House of Sarah also brought the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign to the church.

Finally, in PNG, Eastern Highland Family Voice has used their Pacific Fund grant to run awareness-raising on VAW and EVAW in Eastern Highland communities, including in market places. They also run workshops to empower women and girls, and provide support and counselling services to survivors of VAW in communities,

often referring survivors to referral centres, the welfare office, and family and sexual violence units in the police department. One beneficiary explained, *“I think this organisation is taking the best approach to deliver most needed service to women and girls in the rural communities, right down to the levels where the government agencies could not reach.”* Beneficiaries recognized that having men and boys engage in the awareness-raising activities has had a really impact on men and incidence of VAW. One volunteer/advocate explained, *“What the organisation is doing is more or less breaking the cultural barriers and changing people’s perspectives and thoughts.”* Beneficiaries recognized the Eastern Highlands Family Voice is playing a very important role in rural and remote communities in PNG to raise awareness to issues of VAW and to support survivors of VAW.

The aforementioned examples of how grantees are effectively engaging, mobilizing, and addressing the needs of target groups/beneficiaries are just a few; there are many more that can be highlighted. At the same time, it is important to note that there were also some examples where target groups did not have any influence on project direction and messages, especially when it comes to awareness-raising activities where messages were developed and delivered by the grant recipients with little room for engagement or feedback on content from target groups. For instance, it was not clear that one of the grantees was effectively engaging the youth they were targeting with their awareness-raising theatre performances on VAWG in a manner that would ensure the messages were being effectively delivered and received by youth. It was also not clear that young women and men that were performers in the theatre performance had much input into the awareness-raising activities or even fully understood the project and the work of the organisation. They wanted more input and wanted to more youth recruited to participate in the theatre performances.

There were also a handful of examples where some of the focus group discussions with target groups/beneficiaries revealed the reach of the grant organisation was limited because of the limited way in which they engaged community mobilizers and women and girls that were their target groups. In a very few situations, there were target group beneficiaries who were unaware of the project activities and/or unable to explain how the project was benefiting them or their communities. In a few instances, community mobilizers reported they wanted trainings and capacity building so that they could better mobilize and work with the primary target groups. For instance, village leaders working with one grantee in Tonga wanted more engagement and input into the project and to be able to define how they wanted the project to benefit their community. They also wanted to know what were the next steps of engagement.

Findings from the field clearly revealed that a significant proportion of the grantees appeared to have a good understanding as to the role of target groups/beneficiaries in their projects, and were engaging them; however, some grantees did not have a good understanding as to the importance of engaging beneficiaries in project design and implementation.

2.5. Sustainability

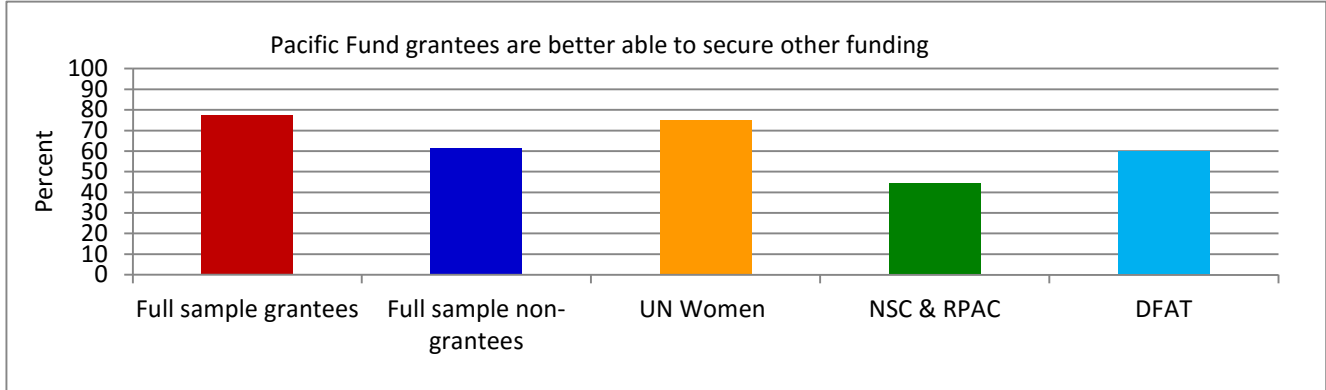
It remains too early to identify tangible results in terms of *sustainability* of the Pacific Fund; nevertheless, this evaluation focuses on on the probability of continued long-term benefits from the Pacific Fund. Findings related to sustainability are grouped into two sections, including grantees ability to secure future funding and sustainability of operational capacities of grantees

Based upon the number of proposals received by the Pacific Fund since 2009, and a review of funded grants, current grant recipient’s progress reports, and donor reports, as well as findings from the Evaluability Report and Formative Evaluation it is evident that the Pacific Fund remains a relevant and important initiative for addressing VAW and promoting EAW and women’s human rights in the Pacific. The Pacific Fund is well-established and has remained focused on its long-term goal of strengthening CSOs, FBOs, and key government departments with increased financial resources and capacity development to provide more effective, comprehensive and holistic services to survivors of VAW and to support EAW through the progressive development of primary prevention strategies.

2.5.1. Grantees Ability to Secure Future Funding

Over the years, the issue of sustainability of funded projects has been raised by those concerned about the long-term viability of the Pacific Fund, as well as how to ensure grantees think about exit strategies and ways of funding projects through their own means, instead of being perpetually dependent upon funding from the Pacific Fund. Chart 19 reveals the majority of grantees and non-grantees recognise that because of the Pacific Fund grantees are better able to secure funding in the future (77.4% and 61.5% respectively). There were some differences among non-grantees. UN Women (75.0%) and DFAT (60.0%) were more likely to report that Pacific Fund grantees are better able to secure other funding in the future because of the Pacific Fund, compared to NSC and RPAC members (44.4%)

Chart 19. Pacific Fund grantees improved ability to secure funding ⁷⁵



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

2.5.2. Sustainability of Operational Capacities of Grantees

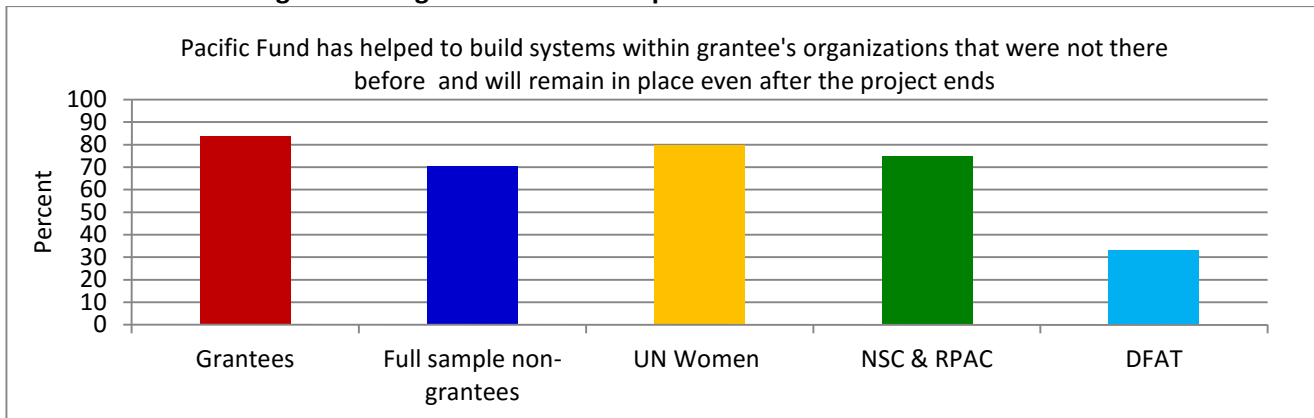
The majority of grantees and non-grantees recognise that the Pacific Fund has strengthened the operational capacities and resources of grantees. As a result, grantees are better positioned to secure other funding. One non-grantee explained, *“Once we support them in setting up their financial reporting they are able to access other donor funding; other donors want to see all this established before they give them the money. So, we have done that, we have developed their capacities, and with all the report writing they are able to develop concepts. And, the Pacific Fund has credibility, and that benefits them organisationally”* (6, UN Women).

Some grantees reported the Pacific Fund built their capacities in a way that now they feel more confident to pursue funding from other donors. Other grantees perceived that the Pacific Fund validated their work and they can use the UN Women Pacific Fund as a reference for future funding. Some grantees also recognised that the *Toolkit on How to Design Projects to End Violence Against Women and Girls: A Step-by-Step Guide to Taking Action* will help to guide them in the future to apply for and secure funding.

Chart 20 reveals 83.6% of grantees and 70.6% of non-grantees recognised the Pacific Fund has helped to build systems within grantee’s organisations that were not there before and will remain in place even after the project ends. There were significant differences among non-grantees; in particular, UN Women (80.0%) and NSC and RPAC members (75.0%) were more likely than DFAT (33.3%) to recognise the Pacific Fund has helped to build systems within grantee’s organisations that were not there before and will remain in place even after the project ends. UN Women recognizes the Pacific Fund *“builds organisations that can continue to do this work”* (3).

⁷⁵ Grantees, N=53; Non-grantees, N=26

Chart 20. Pacific Fund grantees organisational development⁷⁶



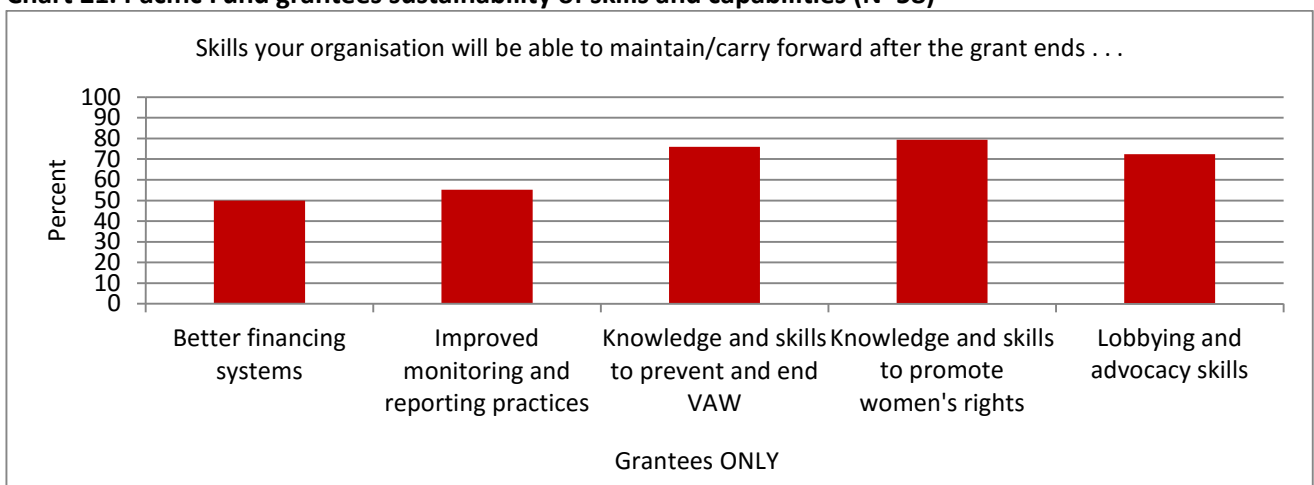
Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

Interview data reveals some Pacific Fund grantees recognized the Pacific Fund grant has helped them to “*build new partnerships with a cross-section of the society . . . and has raised interests within the government to our work . . . this has strengthened our resolve to continue this work*” (16, Grantee). Other grantees report the Pacific Fund has “*increased our capacity to do more campaigns in the communities, in awareness, and it keeps our organization running and continuing. Sometimes we are having a problem with other funding, but UN Women maintains so that some of our activities are not interrupted*” (26-28, Grantee). In general, several grantees also reported, “*The experience in carrying out gender work and meeting our targets has convinced us to continue out work.*” (13-14, Grantee)

From a project perspective, the Pacific Fund intends to achieve sustainable outcomes. The increased focus on influencing policy dialogue and legislation and strategic organisational development is central to the Pacific Fund’s sustainability, and warrants the attention it is receiving. There are also numerous examples of how grants have yielded results that would suggest sustained impacts (see the text box on the next page for a few examples); however, these examples are often anecdotal and are not always captured as knowledge products.

Grantees were asked what skills and capabilities their organization will be able to maintain and carry forward after the grant ends. Chart 21 reveals 79.3% of grantees reported they will be able to maintain and carry forward their knowledge and skills to promote women’s rights after the grants end, 75.9% will be able to maintain or carry forward their knowledge and skills to EAW, and 72.4% will be able to maintain and carry forward lobbying and advocacy skills after the grants. Chart 21 also reveals 50.0% of grantees reported they will have better financing systems, and 55.2% will have improved monitoring and reporting practices after the grant ends.

Chart 21. Pacific Fund grantees sustainability of skills and capabilities (N=58)



Note: Percentages are based upon valid percent of respondents that answered the question.

⁷⁶ Grantees, N= 58; Non-grantees, N=17

It is important to understand that grantees are often able to sustain more than one of the skills and capacities identified in Chart 21 after the grant ends. In fact, 74.1% of grantees reported they would be able to maintain and carry forward 3-5 of the skills and capabilities identified in Chart 21, 53.4% would be able to maintain and carry forward 4-5 of the skills and capabilities, and 43.1% would be able to maintain and carry forward all 5 of the skills and capabilities identified in Chart 21.

This evaluation found the Pacific Fund is central to the efficacy and sustainability of organisational development for grantees. The Pacific Fund grant is the tool that allows grantees to work in communities in a way they would not be able to without Pacific Fund grant monies. Some grant recipients reflected on what the grant meant for their own organisations. For instance, some of the smaller and weaker organisations used the capacity building trainings and technical assistance received to consider how to strengthen their own structures, including: developing policies on gender, violence, wellness, and conflict resolution; reconsidering hiring and promotion policies that would overcome past discrimination problems in their organization; and, rewriting constitutions including the incorporation of specific gender equality and human rights principles.

Another important area of sustainability is whether the project has encouraged innovation and testing of new ideas, including seeing what works and what does not work. This has been an important aspect of the Pacific Fund from the beginning, which was strengthened in recent years. In fact, innovation and testing of ideas have become central elements to consider when reviewing which proposals have merit. As a result, since 2012 there has been a stronger presence of organisations that engage in EVAW mainstreaming, while their focus is elsewhere (e.g., persons with disabilities or disaster management). This approach has demonstrated numerous examples of grant recipients that have been able to sustain and expand their focus on EVAW and to continue this work even after grant financing ends.

This evaluation provided quantitative and qualitative evidence that demonstrates that results could be sustained over time. Strengthening ties between the Pacific Fund and other UN Women programming is likely to enhance the sustainability of Pacific Fund interventions.

However, given UN Women's reliance upon only one donor, Australian DFAT, to support the Pacific Fund, sustainability is at risk. There is a need to consider diversifying the donor base of the Pacific Fund to ensure sustainability, but also if additional resources are needed to expand/enhance the Pacific Fund going forward.

Fiji: In the case of the House of Sarah, they are used as a referral organisation, and some of those who attended their faith-based training, they are able to respond to VAW in the home. They wouldn't have been able to do this without the grant; it is because of the grant . . . The first grant, we never heard about the term Sarah Carers, Sarah Carers started with the second grant.

Fiji: Fiji Red Cross when they go out during the disaster management training in the villages and communities, and when they go out they get referred cases of violence. They would not have been able to do these things without the grant because they are an organisation that deals with disaster management.

Vanuatu: Vanuatu Christian Care has a great network working with churches and are able to reach out to the more remote areas in Vanuatu . . . alot of areas that have not been touched . . . VCC addresses VAW within the churches, and is active in promoting gender equality and women's rights for church leaders, and they have really good strategies.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. Conclusions

This external evaluation resulted in eleven key conclusions, each of which are briefly presented below:

1. A major strength of the Pacific Fund is the fact that its goal and ToC remains relevant. The Pacific Fund provides not only an excellent opportunity for coordinated and predictable funding for EAW activities in the Pacific, but it enhances the ability to systematically document lessons learned, best practices, and to serve as a vital medium for contributing to national and regional priorities and strategies for EAW.
2. Since 2012, the Pacific Fund has supported projects that have addressed the needs of a diverse group of women and girls in the Pacific, including vulnerable and marginalised women and girls. Changes made to the Pacific Fund since 2012 has moved the Pacific Fund in the right direction and succeeded at putting in place systems for efficient and effective functioning. This includes improved Calls for Proposals and grant application and proposal vetting processes that make the process clear, fair, and transparent. The Fund also focuses on innovative strategies and approaches that could effectively contribute to EAW, and supporting CSOs and FBOs that have the ability to grow and improve their operations, capacities, and activities.
3. The hiring of PCs in 2014 has resulted in improved technical assistance to grantees. PCs are contributing to the Fund's operations and efficiency by improving UN Women's organisational structure, managerial support, and coordination mechanisms to effectively support the delivery of the Pacific Fund.
4. Demand for EAW initiatives and protective measures for survivors of VAW is high in Pacific Island countries and has increased in recent years with greater understanding of VAW and the enactment of EAW legislation (e.g., FPAs). This demand requires increased financing and capacity building; thus, the Pacific Fund is well positioned to achieve its goal and advance national and regional EAW priorities and agendas.
5. Since 2012, UN Women has enhanced the Pacific Fund to include structured capacity development mechanisms that addresses the needs of organisations in Pacific Island countries. Grantees recognise the capacity building received has strengthened their organisation's abilities to understand and address issues of VAW and to promote EAW and women's human rights. This evaluation found capacity building needs to be considered as a continuous activity in the Pacific and not a "one-off;" sustainability demands that UN Women be able to deliver capacity building on regular and ongoing basis over the long-term.
6. Since 2012, the Pacific Fund has provided grantees with financial resources and capacity building and technical assistance to undertake lobbying, advocacy, and awareness-raising initiatives that are critical to promoting EAW. UN Women's contract with RRRT has contributed significantly to grantees involvement in advocating and lobbying for changes to national EAW legislation and policies and greater compliance with CEDAW. Joint capacity building trainings has also led to improved coordination among grantees.
7. Since 2012, improvements made in results-based monitoring and reporting will go a long way towards properly measuring the results of Pacific Fund activities and progress towards its goals and objectives. The challenge, however, is that the small CSOs and FBOs that are often grant recipients typically lack MRE skills.
8. Systems of effective knowledge management related to the Pacific Fund have improved since 2012, but it should be strengthened. The Pacific Fund is in a unique position to ensure quality knowledge products⁷⁷ are produced and shared to a wide range of actors across the Pacific.
9. The Pacific Fund has focused on strengthening gender responsive and human rights-based approaches among grant recipient, including attention to the rights of target groups/beneficiaries; however, there is still room for improvement.
10. Grantees recognize that UN Women and the Pacific Fund have contributed to their organisational development, including better financing systems, improved monitoring and reporting practices, and knowledge, skills, and abilities to address VAW and promote EAW and women's human rights. Grantees contend they will be able to sustain these capabilities and skills going forward, which will strengthen their abilities to secure donor funding.

⁷⁷ Within UN Women, a knowledge document is defined as "a product which extracts information from prior knowledge and experience (knowledge base), and transforms it into a tangible artefact in order to present, communicate and teach new audiences."

11. Given UN Women's reliance upon only one donor, Australian DFAT, to support the Pacific Fund, sustainability is at risk; thus, UN Women needs to consider diversifying the donor base of the Pacific Fund to ensure sustainability, but also if additional resources are needed to expand/enhance the Pacific Fund.

3.2. Recommendations

The Pacific Fund has provided critical support to a number of projects and has started to show results; however, there continues to be a strong need and demand in the region for continued financing and capacity building of local CSOs and NGOs, and governments to respond to, and prevent VAWG. As such, it is strongly recommended that the EAW Pacific Fund continue to operate. Based upon this evaluation, the task at hand is to make strategic shifts in the Pacific Fund's focus and operations, in order to improve impact, value for money, and better outcomes for beneficiaries.

The recommendations that follow are guided by the aforementioned key conclusions which are grounded in the findings presented in the previous sections, and aims to provide concrete ideas and solutions for improving the Pacific Fund going forward.

Recommendation 1: The Pacific Fund should develop strategic, thematic areas of focus, including funding evidenced-based and/or evidenced-generating interventions, in order to maximise impact and focus capacity building efforts.

UN Women should consider evolving the Pacific Fund from being a project with the goal of 'general EAW capacity building of organisations' to being a more 'strategic, thematically focused entity' that directs financial resources, capacity building, and support to grantees that are able to identify, engage in, and address key gap areas (e.g., primary prevention, secondary prevention, expanding service delivery access in general, and particularly in rural areas, and implementation of EAW legislation) in response to VAW and to promote EAW at the national levels. In order to inform the strategic areas of focus, UN women should conduct a thorough needs and gaps analysis across the primary areas of VAWG programming, including primary and secondary prevention and service delivery in target countries. In addition, the Pacific Fund should invest in programming that uses an existing evidence base to inform intervention development. If the evidence base is weak, UN Women should work with grantees to develop more rigorous monitoring and evaluation plans to coincide with implementation. The sum of Pacific Fund grantee's work should actively contribute to the evidence base in the Pacific around what works to stop violence, reduce further harm, and access hard to reach populations with services. Strengthening evidenced-based approaches and evidence-generating interventions is key and important to the Pacific Fund.

Recommendation 2 – UN Women should provide more substantial grants to a smaller pool of grantees in order to improve value for money and to avoid duplication of funding to grantees that are also supported by DFAT.

UN Women can improve value for money by streamlining administration and support for a smaller pool of grantees who receive larger, more substantial grants. Not only will this improve value for money in terms of time spent on grant administration and support, as opposed to quality technical support, it can also maximise the impact of the Pacific Fund and grantee's work in countries by allowing for a more comprehensive, well-funded approach to EAW programming. Critical to the success of this recommendation is being able to support core funding of organisations, as well as activities. This includes funding staffing, operational, and monitoring and evaluation core costs.

This recommendation further advances that UN Women should carefully analyse funding already being provided to potential grantees in order to avoid duplication of funding grantee activities and/or core costs already being covered by DFAT. One important strategy to avoid duplication is ensuring that DFAT remains on the NSCs and RPAC to manage and reduce the risk of duplication of funding to grant applicants. There are also opportunities for UN Women to develop more strategic partnerships with Pacific Women Shaping Pacific

Development at the national level to not only avoid duplication of effort, but also to be much more strategic and targeted in terms of moving a comprehensive EAW strategy forward on the ground.

Recommendation 3 – Increase investment in Project Coordinators as a key strategy for reducing costs, increasing efficiency, and ensuring sustainability

The transition of having skilled staff at the country levels to support grantees is a strategic approach that if functioning well, can reduce costs and increase efficiency, and better ensure sustainability of the Pacific Fund. In order to be successful, UN Women must systematically build the capacity and professional development of PCs at the country level, ensuring they have the skills needed to provide both basic and advanced technical assistance and capacity building to grantees. Areas of expertise required include: grant financing/budgeting and reporting, development of work plans and expected outcomes, baselines and results-based monitoring and reporting, and gender responsive and human rights-based approaches to EAW. This can allow PCs to more effectively monitor and assess grantee's project activities and provide improved guidance and advice. PCs should also receive training to better understand the UN system, including all of the templates and reporting forms, and what is allowed financially.

If the Pacific Fund's focus is also revised to include primary and secondary prevention of VAWG, PCs need technical training to understand primary and secondary prevention concepts and approaches, as well as tertiary prevention concepts and approaches, including referral pathways for survivors of violence.

Recommendation 4 – UN Women should strengthen the Pacific Funds' knowledge management and communications systems.

This evaluation revealed systems of effective knowledge management have been strengthened since 2012; but, more can be done to strengthen and expand knowledge management and effective communication of results. The Pacific Fund is in a unique position to promote critical knowledge about EAW interventions and insights from a wide range of organisations and activities across Pacific Island countries. In recent years, UN Women has regularly used visits to grant recipient organisations and their target communities as an opportunity to hear and capture stories in a coherent manner to create insightful knowledge products. The importance of sharing these stories cannot be understated; in fact, donor agencies require evidence of impact and individual's stories are quite powerful. In addition, and perhaps even more critical, is the need for the Pacific Fund to improve knowledge management systems and products with the aim of offering new insights and learning in order to improve the overall knowledge base on EAW programming in the Pacific.

Furthermore, the evaluation revealed the UN Women Pacific Fund team needs to develop a more robust donor specific communication strategy to ensure better communication and partnership with DFAT around all aspects of the project. It is important that the communication plan and strategy focus on more direct and regular communication between the UN Women Pacific Fund team and DFAT officers and gender focal points in each of the countries about the Pacific Fund and the grantees. One of the best practices was found in Tonga where UN Women meets on a monthly basis with the DFAT gender focal point to update them on the Pacific Fund and grantee's activities and accomplishments; this approach should be replicated in other countries.

Recommendation 5 – Capacity building of grantees requires moving away from "one-off" trainings and to a focus on individuals, and towards systematic approaches and institution strengthening

To build capacities of organisations in the Pacific to EAW, the Pacific Fund should focus on building and retaining the capacity of organisations for the long-term by focusing on capacity building organisations, rather than training individuals. To accomplish this, UN Women needs to explore ways to bring trainings to the grantees (similar to what is being currently done with the model of delivering primary prevention and organisational and management trainings in-country, and the providing in-country mentoring by RRRT) versus sending individual members of grant recipient organisations to trainings. PCs should also be provided with advanced capacity building training so they can provide both basic and advanced technical assistance to grantees on a regular basis following trainings.

UN Women should also continue to invest in cost-effective and proven models of capacity building for grantees, such as FWCC's RTP and RRRT's Lobbying and Advocacy Training and Mentoring Programme. UN Women should engage with RRRT to expand their trainings for grantees to focus specifically on building their capacities to support, monitor, and advocate for the implementation of EAW legislation and policies. And, government grantees need trainings that focus specifically on building the capacities to facilitate, coordinate, and manage implementation plans of EAW legislation and policies.

Findings from this evaluation revealed capacity building needs to be considered as a continuous activity in the Pacific and should not be a "one-off." Capacity building should be tailored so that trainings are tiered; in other words, the capacities of grantees can be enhanced with consecutive and additional enhanced trainings (e.g., separate basic and advanced primary prevention training). Sustainability demands that UN Women be able to deliver capacity building to grantees on a regular and ongoing basis over the long-term.

Recommendation 6 – UN Women should invest in developing a robust monitoring and evaluation system to more effectively measure results and impacts.

Results-based monitoring and reporting functions are vital elements of Pacific Fund operations; however, mere recording of facts and figures will not suffice. In 2012, improvements made to progress reports have improved monitoring and reporting of grantees; however, there is still a need for capacity building of grant recipients to strengthen their abilities to conduct baselines and carry out results-based monitoring and reporting of their activities. Grant recipients also need capacity building to understand how to collect data related to indicators and project outputs, outcomes, and goals. Capacity building should also focus on improving grantee's recording-keeping and documentation systems that would serve to strengthen results-based monitoring and reporting. Improvement can also be made to the progress reports by simplifying them to make them more manageable for grantees; ensuring the information captured is more meaningful for the UN Women Pacific Fund team.

The UN Women Pacific Fund team should also explore ways to do more regular M&E of grantees. This requires more regular site visits to grantees by UN Women's Pacific Fund M&E Specialist and ensuring PCs have the capabilities to carry out M&E on a more regular basis. PCs should also be trained to provide grantees with technical assistance with results-based monitoring and reporting.

Recommendation 7 – UN Women should use the Pacific Fund to support grant recipients to implement their projects in a manner that strengthens the right of participation among target groups/beneficiaries

This evaluation revealed that since inception, the Pacific Fund has committed to strengthening grantee's abilities to understand and apply gender responsive and human rights-based approaches to EAW, and has given some attention to strengthening strategies that consider the rights of participation of target groups/beneficiaries. Still, however, target groups are often treated as relatively passive 'audiences' to reach and 'beneficiaries' that receive services. This is especially problematic in awareness-raising and/or protection projects, where project approaches are often fully pre-defined and extended to target groups, rather than engaging target groups in defining the content and direction of the projects. In addition, protective services for survivors of VAW are often established and offered with little input from the women that access these protective services, including their input into the type of and quality of services. This alignment with gender responsive and human rights-based approaches needs further attention.

Based upon these findings, it is recommended that the Pacific Fund consider how it can help grant recipients implement their projects in a manner that strengthens the right of participation of target groups as agents of change, informed participants, and valuable rights-holders. This recommendation is also based on the hypothesis that ownership is key to sustainability, and the right of participation of target groups is widely agreed upon and accepted as a "best practice." While it sounds straightforward to ensure that rights to participation be respected, it requires skills that are not common for most grantees. Grant recipients need training to improve their capabilities to engage with target groups in project design and to ensure proper ethical protocols are followed, especially when involving survivors of VAWG.

Recommendation 8 – UN Women should advocate for additional donors for the Pacific Fund to ensure its sustainability

In the Pacific, there is a high degree of commitment from a limited number of organisations/institutions to work on VAWG and to implement ERAW initiatives. Currently, UN Women’s Pacific Fund is reliant upon only one donor, Australian DFAT, leaving sustainability of the Pacific Fund at real risk. Given this reality, UN Women and the Pacific Fund would benefit from diversifying the donor base of the Pacific Fund by looking for other partners to invest in the Pacific Fund going forward. This recommendation is important if UN Women intends to sustain the Pacific Fund, as well as expand and strengthen the Pacific Fund and ERAW efforts based upon the findings and recommendations of this mid-term evaluation.

ANNEXES

Annex A

Evaluation Matrix

Proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables			
Dates	Country/Evaluation step	Focus	Responsibility
August 3 - 7	Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with Fiji-based non-grantees, including UN Women EVAW staff, capacity stakeholders, other principal stakeholders) • Logistical arrangements for mission trips 	Lead evaluator National evaluation team member
August 8-15	Solomon Islands August 8-13 in Honiara August 14-15 in Gizo	All selected grantees and stakeholders	Lead evaluator and national evaluation team member
August 15 – 21	Vanuatu	All selected grantees and stakeholders	Lead evaluator and national evaluation team member
August 24 – 28	Tonga	All selected grantees and stakeholders	Lead evaluator
August 30 – September 2	Samoa	All selected grantees and stakeholders	Lead evaluator
August 24 - 28	Fiji	Interviews with Fiji-based grantees and non-grantees, including capacity building stakeholders and other principal stakeholders	National evaluation team member and Fijian consultant
August 17 – September 3	Fiji	Interviews with Fiji-based grantees and non-grantees, including capacity building stakeholders and other principal stakeholders	National evaluation team member and Fijian consultant
August 25 – September 15	PNG	Interviews with PNG-based grantees	PNG consultants
September 17	Presentation of preliminary findings to the reference group		Lead evaluator
September 30	Draft report shared with the reference group		Lead evaluator
October 7	Reference group comments due back		Evaluation Reference Group members
October 15	Final report submitted		Lead evaluator

Annex B

Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Questions	Evaluation Approach	Data Collection Tools	Key Informants/Agencies	Data Analysis Methods
Objective 1: Relevance is the extent to which the Pacific Fund's objectives are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country-needs, and partners' and donors' policies.				
Are the Pacific Fund's objectives addressing identified rights and needs of target groups in national and regional contexts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review to align UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents, and regional and national EAW NAPs and GAD policies • Desk review of Evaluability Assessment and related documents • Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, and other principal stakeholders • Focus group discussions with target groups/beneficiaries • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • Target Groups/ Beneficiaries Focus Group Instrument • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fund Grantees • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • Pacific Fund Grantees • Pacific Fund Grantees' Target Groups/Beneficiaries • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees • Other relevant UN agencies • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
To what extent are the objectives of the Pacific Fund consistent with beneficiaries' needs, country needs and regional priorities; in other words, are the Pacific Fund's goals still relevant in the Pacific?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents, regional and national EAW NAPs and GAD policies, and Pacific Fund grant recipient proposals for alignment • Desk review of Evaluability Assessment and related documents • Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, and other principal stakeholders • Focus group discussions with target groups/beneficiaries • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • Target Groups/ Beneficiaries Focus Group Instrument • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fund Grantees • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • Pacific Fund Grantees • Pacific Fund Grantees' Target Groups/Beneficiaries • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees • Other relevant UN agencies • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
What rights does the Pacific Fund advance under CEDAW and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents for alignment with CEDAW and other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials

Evaluation Questions	Evaluation Approach	Data Collection Tools	Key Informants/Agencies	Data Analysis Methods
international development commitments related to women's human rights and gender equality?	<p>international development commitments related to women's human rights and gender equality, including MDGs as per ERAW, UN Women international documentation, and UN Women Trust Fund objectives to name a few</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of DFAT regional priorities and Pacific Fund. • Interviews with UN Women ERAW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPC RRRT manager and trainers • FWCC RTP manager and trainers • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees • Other relevant UN agencies • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
To what extent is the Pacific Fund informed by substantive and tailored human rights and gender analyses that identify underlying causes and barriers to human rights and gender equality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women ERAW and Pacific Fund documents and national prevalence studies of VAW and relevant SPC ERAW documents • Interviews with UN Women ERAW team and other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • UN Women ERAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women Management and ERAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
To what extent is the Pacific Fund informed by needs and interests of diverse groups of stakeholders through consultation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women ERAW and Pacific Fund documents • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders • Interviews with UN Women ERAW team and other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • UN Women ERAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women Management and ERAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees • Other relevant UN agencies • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
To what extent have stakeholders, both primary and secondary, participated in the Pacific Fund?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women ERAW and Pacific Fund documents • Interviews with UN Women ERAW team, other capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • UN Women ERAW Team Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women Management and ERAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from

Evaluation Questions	Evaluation Approach	Data Collection Tools	Key Informants/Agencies	Data Analysis Methods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPC RRRT manager and trainers FWCC RTP manager and trainers Regional Projects Appraisal Committee National Shortlisting Committees Other relevant UN agencies Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> close-ended interview questions Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
Objective 2: Effectiveness, the evaluation focuses on the extent to which the Pacific Fund's objectives were achieved or are expected to be achieved				
What has been the progress made towards achievement of the expected outcomes and expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, grantees' target groups/beneficiaries, UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire Target Groups/ Beneficiaries Focus Group Instrument UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Fund Grantees Grantees' Target Groups/Beneficiaries UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) SPC RRRT manager and trainers FWCC RTP manager and trainers Regional Projects Appraisal Committee National Shortlisting Committees Other relevant UN agencies Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content analysis of desk review materials SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
What results are achieved thus far in the Pacific Fund?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, grantees' target groups/beneficiaries, UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire Target Groups/ Beneficiaries Focus Group Instrument UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Fund Grantees Grantees' Target Groups/Beneficiaries UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) SPC RRRT manager and trainers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content analysis of desk review materials SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions

Evaluation Questions	Evaluation Approach	Data Collection Tools	Key Informants/Agencies	Data Analysis Methods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FWCC RTP manager and trainers Regional Projects Appraisal Committee National Shortlisting Committees Other relevant UN agencies Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
<p>Does the Pacific Fund have clear and realistic outcomes, supported by a robust logic and the extent that the theory of change is still valid?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review of UN Women Pacific Fund documents Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Fund Grantees UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) SPC RRRT manager and trainers FWCC RTP manager and trainers Regional Projects Appraisal Committee National Shortlisting Committees Other relevant UN agencies Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content analysis of desk review materials SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
<p>To what extent has a human rights based approach and a gender mainstreaming strategy been incorporated in the design of the Pacific Fund, including the Theory of Change and results framework as well as in the implementation of the Pacific Fund?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Fund Grantees UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) SPC RRRT manager and trainers FWCC RTP manager and trainers Regional Projects Appraisal Committee National Shortlisting Committees Other relevant UN agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content analysis of desk review materials SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data

Evaluation Questions	Evaluation Approach	Data Collection Tools	Key Informants/Agencies	Data Analysis Methods
<p>What is the quality of the Pacific Fund's key outputs and activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents • Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders • Focus group discussions with grantees' target groups/beneficiaries • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • Target Groups/Beneficiaries Focus Group Instrument • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs • Pacific Fund Grantees • Grantees' Target Groups/Beneficiaries • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • SPC RRRT manager and trainers • FWCC RTP manager and trainers • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees • Other relevant UN agencies • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
<p>How well the Pacific Fund has addressed the needs of women with disabilities and other more vulnerable groups?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents • Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders • Focus group discussions with grantees' target groups/beneficiaries • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • Target Groups/Beneficiaries Focus Group Instrument • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fund Grantees • Grantees' Target Groups/Beneficiaries • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • SPC RRRT manager and trainers • FWCC RTP manager and trainers • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
<p>What is UN Women's comparative advantage in designing and implementing the Pacific Fund?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents • Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • SPC RRRT manager and trainers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from

Evaluation Questions	Evaluation Approach	Data Collection Tools	Key Informants/Agencies	Data Analysis Methods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders Focus group discussions with grantees' target groups/beneficiaries Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FWCC RTP manager and trainers Regional Projects Appraisal Committee National Shortlisting Committees Other relevant UN agencies Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> close-ended interview questions Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
<p>What are the benefits of linkages to UN Women's other programming areas, such as women's economic empowerment, leadership, and climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents Interviews with UN Women EAW team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Women EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content analysis of desk review materials SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions Qualitative data analysis of interview
<p>Does the Pacific Fund have effective monitoring mechanisms in place to measure progress towards results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Fund Grantees UN Women EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) FWCC RTP manager and trainers Regional Projects Appraisal Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content analysis of desk review materials SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
<p>To what extent have recommendations from the 2014 Formative Evaluation been followed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire Other Principal Stakeholder Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Fund Grantees UN Women EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) Regional Projects Appraisal Committee National Shortlisting Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content analysis of desk review materials SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data

Objective 3: Efficiency in terms of measuring how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted into results.				
What measures have been taken during planning and implementation to ensure that resources are efficiently used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of extent to which various activities align from activity level to logframe, and consider cost effectiveness, and measures taken process from the point of view of the Pacific Fund from request for proposals to application to vetting to award, and look for areas where the process could have improved. • Interviews with UN Women EAW team and other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
Could the activities and outputs have been delivered with fewer resources or with a different mix/scope of resources without reducing their quality and quantity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • SPC RRRT manager and trainers • FWCC RTP manager and trainers • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • Contracted Specialist teams • National Shortlisting Committees • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
Have UN Women's organisational structure, managerial support, and coordination mechanisms effectively supported the delivery of the Pacific Fund?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents, including systems in place to ensure proper expenditures. Consider how these checks and balances have affected system efficiency because of shortage of personnel. • Establish where the system is dysfunctional from an administrative point of view. • Interviews with UN Women EAW team, other capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data

	stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders			
Does UN Women have the necessary systems and processes to implement the Pacific Fund in an efficient and timely manner?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review UN Women and Pacific Fund documents • Review measures taken process from the point of view of the Pacific Fund from request for proposals to application to vetting to award, and look for areas where the process could have improved. • Review this process from the point of view of the grant recipients from receipt of request for proposals, to preparation of proposals, to follow-on requests for information, to negotiations and award. • Interviews with UN Women EAVW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • UN Women EAVW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • UN Women Management and EAVW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
Is the Pacific Fund cost-effective, i.e. could the outcomes and expected results have been achieved at lower cost through adopting a different approach and/or using alternate delivery mechanisms?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider cost effectiveness of grant finance mechanism in comparison to direct interventions, contextualised within UN Women's approach to direct implementation. • Consider cost effectiveness of grant finance mechanism in comparison to alternative. • Interviews with UN Women EAVW Team and other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • UN Women EAVW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women Management and EAVW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
Objective 4: Sustainability in terms of the probability of continued long-term benefits from the Pacific Fund, including resilience to risk of the net benefit flows over time and the progress and implementation of accepted recommendations from the formative evaluation will be considered.				
What operational capacity of national partners, also known as capacity resources, such as finance and staffing, has been strengthened?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women EAVW and Pacific Fund documents • Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAVW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • UN Women EAVW Team Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fund Grantees • UN Women Management and EAVW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • SPC RRRT manager and trainers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FWCC RTP manager and trainers • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees • Other relevant UN agencies • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
What adaptive or management capacities of national partners, such as learning, leadership, programme and process management, networking and linkages have been supported?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents • Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fund Grantees • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • SPC RRRT manager and trainers • FWCC RTP manager and trainers • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees • Other relevant UN agencies • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
What technical capacity of national partners, such as those related to implementing stronger human rights-based approaches, development of policy advocacy skills, and monitoring and reporting capacities related to EAW have been supported and strengthened?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents • Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fund Grantees • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • SPC RRRT manager and trainers • FWCC RTP manager and trainers • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees • Other relevant UN agencies • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data

<p>What is the sustainability of results with grant target groups?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents • Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, • Focus group discussions with grantees' target groups/beneficiaries • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • Target Groups/Beneficiaries Focus Group Instrument • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fund Grantees • Grantees' Target Groups/Beneficiaries • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
<p>In 2015, the Pacific Fund will devote more attention to transition planning: Shall it be continued under UN Women management, handed over to another institution after 2017, or perhaps closed? If transitioned to another institution, to whom and under what conditions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of UN Women EAW and Pacific Fund documents • Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders, and other principal stakeholders • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fund Grantees • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • SPC RRRT manager and trainers • FWCC RTP manager and trainers • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees • Other relevant UN agencies • Bilateral donors, e.g., Australian DFAT and GFPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data
<p>Objective 5: Inclusiveness in terms of the extent to which diverse groups are included as stakeholders in the Pacific Fund.</p>				
<p>How inclusive is the Pacific Fund in supporting marginalised and vulnerable groups?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track targeting from the point of view of the call for proposals through grant awards. • Desk review UN Women Pacific Fund documents, including donor reports and monitoring systems and their ability to track reach by groups. • Interviews with Pacific Fund grantees, UN Women EAW team, other capacity building stakeholders • Focus group discussions with grantees' target groups/beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire • Target Groups/Beneficiaries Focus Group Instrument • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fund Grantees • Grantees' Target Groups/Beneficiaries • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • SPC RRRT manager and trainers • FWCC RTP manager and trainers • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 			
<p>How inclusive is the Pacific Fund in involving key stakeholders in governance and management of the Pacific Fund?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the implementation modalities and consider target group engagement. Levels of passive recipients versus actively engaged. If engaged, how and in what areas. Examples. • Review engagement activities and how well these are employed throughout the life of contact between the implementing partner and the target groups, focusing particular attention on marginalised groups. • Interviews with UN Women EAW team and other capacity building stakeholders • Focus group discussions with other principal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review • UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire • Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women Management and EAW Team (MCO and JP Coordinators) • Regional Projects Appraisal Committee • National Shortlisting Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of desk review materials • SPSS data analysis of quantitative data from close-ended interview questions • Qualitative data analysis of interview and focus group data

Annex C

Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund Performance Monitoring Framework

Expected results	Indicators	Sources/ Means of verification	Data collection / indicative timeframe	Collection methods (with indicative timeframe/frequency)	Responsibilities
<i>Goal/Long-term result the project will contribute to: "Civil society organisations and key government departments working to eliminate VAW in 15 Pacific countries are effectively implementing programmes, projects and actions for the response and prevention of VAW in their communities and countries."</i>					
Outcome 1: Organisations, advocates and/or networks effectively demand the adoption and implementation of legislation, policies and strategies addressing VAW.	Evidence of changes to legislation, policies and strategies to address VAW, captured in language, measures and budgets.	Project reports; actual measures reflecting changes	Number of changes to legislation, policies, budgets and strategies to address VAW at the end of the project.	6-monthly and terminal reports from Implementing Partner Trainee post-training reports and evaluation (3 months, 6 months, 12 months)	Project personnel with input from Implementing Partners and grantees
Output 1.1. Capacity of selected organisations strengthened to work in partnership between civil society organisations and government to advance policy development processes to prevent and respond to VAWG.	Number of selected organisations' staff trained in advocacy and policy development processes.	UN Women annual, programme and partner reports. Monitoring and evaluation reports of UN Women sponsored trainees	Measure number of staff/volunteers of grantees trained in advocacy and policy development at the end of project.	6-monthly and terminal reports from Implementing Partner Trainee post-training reports and evaluation (3 months, 6 months, 12 months)	Project personnel with input from Implementing Partners and grantees
	Number of selected organisations participating in advocacy and policy development activities involving government and civil society, by type of activity (community forums, media events, policy discussion groups, etc.)	Collected statistics, reports and interviews	Measure number of grantees participating in advocacy and policy development activities on VAWG involving government and civil society throughout the project.	Interviews (monthly) Tracking grantees' in advocating EAWG issues (monthly) Tracking grantees' participation in EAW policy processes (monthly)	
	Level of knowledge and skills of individuals or teams within organisations on advocacy and policy change related to EAW	Capacity assessment reports	Measure change in knowledge and skills of individuals within grantees to advocate and participate in policy development activities throughout the project,	Pre- and post-test surveys	

Expected results	Indicators	Sources/ Means of verification	Data collection / indicative timeframe	Collection methods (with indicative timeframe/frequency)	Responsibilities
			connected to learning events.		
Outcome 2: Community level initiatives generate models for preventing and responding to VAW.	Funded projects document their models for reaching communities and individuals through case studies, capturing what has worked.	Project reports, communication pieces, case studies	Measure number of models documented by the end of the project.	6-monthly and terminal reports from Implementing Partner Trainee post-training reports and evaluation (3 months, 6 months, 12 months)	Project personnel with input from grantees and from UN Women's national offices in the respective countries
	Percentage of funded projects which demonstrate multi-sectoral approaches to preventing and responding to VAW.	Project reports, communication pieces, case studies	Measure number of projects that demonstrate multi-sectoral approaches to preventing and responding to VAW by the end of project.	6-monthly and terminal reports from Implementing Partner Trainee post-training reports and evaluation (3 months, 6 months, 12 months)	
Output 2.1 Selected organisations strengthened to improve organisational and project management systems and access financial resources to prevent and respond to VAWG.	Amount of new/ additional resources organisations, networks and movements have secured following capacity building on organisational management.	UN Women statistics and reports.	Measure number of new resources secured by grantees at the end of project.	Tracking grantees' new resources (6 monthly)	Project personnel with input from grantees and from UN Women's national offices in the respective countries.
	Extent of selected organisations which demonstrate improved organisational management and project management systems following training.	Collected statistics and reports, interviews.	reports from grantees on demonstrated management systems improvements at the end of project.	Tracking grantees' organisational management and project management systems improvement	
	Number of grantees that submit narrative and financial reports on a timely basis	Grantees reports	Keep records of regularity of grantees' reporting throughout the project.	Reporting templates (6 monthly)	
Output 2.2 Selected organisations strengthened to provide services to survivors with expanded	Number of service providers trained to care for and refer VAW survivors.	Collected statistics and reports; capacity assessments.	Measure number of service providers who are trained to care for VAW survivors and make	Collect reports from grantees involved in service provision (3,6, 12 months)	Project personnel with input from grantees and from UN Women's national

Expected results	Indicators	Sources/ Means of verification	Data collection / indicative timeframe	Collection methods (with indicative timeframe/frequency)	Responsibilities
reach using gender and human rights based approaches.			referrals at the end of project, of those providing services.		offices in the respective countries
	Number of VAW survivors that have accessed services provided by selected organisations in urban and non-urban areas (per year).	Collected statistics and reports. Interviews	Measure number of VAW survivors that accessed grantees' services provided to survivors of VAW in urban and non-urban areas every 6 months.	Collect reports from grantees involved in service provision (every 6 months and terminal reports)	
	Number of South-South exchanges that lead to new or influence existing community level initiatives to promote women's human rights.	Project reports on South-South exchanges, including reports of identified results	Measure number of new and influenced community level initiatives that have emerged following South-South exchanges of grantees.	Collect reports from grantees involved in service provision (3, 6 and 12 months after South – South exchanges)	
	Number of selected organisations that have adopted gender and human rights based approaches in their work to prevent and respond to VAW.	Reports, site visits, interviews (One or more modifications of policies or activities to prevent and respond to VAW, which clearly represent a move towards gender and human rights approaches.)	Measure number of grantees that adopted gender and human rights based approaches in their VAW responses and prevention initiatives at the end of project.	Collect reports from grantees involved in VAW service provision and prevention activities (6 monthly reports and terminal reports).	
	Number of organisations that integrate the perspectives of survivors into their programme design.	Collected statistics and reports, interviews.	Measure number of grantees that integrate perspectives of survivors into design of VAW responses and prevention initiatives at the beginning of project and at the end.	Collect reports from grantees (6 monthly reports and terminal reports). Track survivors' responses and contributions.	
	Funded projects document their models for reaching communities and individuals through case studies, capturing what has worked.				
	Percentage of funded				

Expected results	Indicators	Sources/ Means of verification	Data collection / indicative timeframe	Collection methods (with indicative timeframe/frequency)	Responsibilities
	projects which demonstrate multi-sectoral approaches to preventing and responding to VAW				
Output 2.3. Capacity of selected organisations strengthened to design and implement prevention strategies to end all forms of VAWG.	Number and type of prevention strategies implemented by selected organisations.	Collected statistics and reports; capacity assessments.	Measure number of grantees undertaking prevention strategies and types of activities pursued at the throughout the project.	Collect reports from grantees involved in prevention strategies (every 6 months, terminal report)	Project personnel with input from grantees and from UN Women's national offices in the respective countries.
	Number of selected organisations' staff trained to implement prevention strategies to end VAW.	Collected statistics and reports; capacity assessments.	Measure number of grantees' staff and volunteers trained to implement prevention strategies to end VAW by the end of project.	Collect training reports from grantees that have undertaken training in prevention strategies (3, 6 and 12 months report)	
	Number of selected organisations, after 6 months of being trained, which have conducted at least one VAW prevention activity.	Collected statistics and reports; site visits, interviews.	Measure number of VAW prevention activities conducted by grantee, six months after attendance at a training event.	<i>Collect training reports from grantees six months after the training event and conduct interviews</i>	
	Funded projects document their models for reaching communities and individuals through case studies, capturing what has worked.				
	Percentage of funded projects which demonstrate multi-sectoral approaches to preventing and responding to VAW				
Output 2.4. Knowledge products on promising practices to prevent and respond to VAW produced, disseminated, and used by	Toolkit developed to assist organisations in the Pacific to design programmes to address VAW.	Collected statistics and reports; site visits, interviews	Production and distribution of Toolkit, verified at the end of project.	Collect reports from project personnel and grantees (6 monthly reports).	Project personnel with input from grantees and from UN Women's national offices in the respective countries.

Expected results	Indicators	Sources/ Means of verification	Data collection / indicative timeframe	Collection methods (with indicative timeframe/frequency)	Responsibilities
a wide range of audiences, including civil society and government.					

Annex D

List of and Sample of Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund Grantees (March 2009 - March 2015)

	Grantee	Project Name	Year Selected/ Year End	USD Amount	Status ⁷⁸	Sample for MTE	FGD with Target Groups
<u>Fiji</u>							
1	House of Sarah, Anglican Church, Diocese of Polynesia	Raising Awareness with the House of Sarah Counselling Ministry on the Issue of Gender Based violence	2011-2014	\$27,473	Completed	Yes	No
		Second phase of the Anglican Church Diocese of Polynesia's implementation strategy of the 'Zero Tolerance' motion	2014-2016	\$50,000	Active	Yes	Yes
2	Fiji Red Cross Society	Elimination of VAWG in Emergencies	2012-2015	\$99,900	Active	Yes	Yes
3	Pacific Disability Forum	Preventing VAW with Disabilities	2012-2014	\$50,000	Active	Yes	No
4	Fiji Girl Guides Association	Voices Against Violence Non-Formal Education Badge Curriculum Implemented Through School-attached Girl Guide Units	2014-2017	\$50,000	Active	Yes	No
5	Department of Women	Zero Tolerance Violence Free Communities	2009-2013	\$27,169	Completed	Yes	No
		Evaluation: Zero Tolerance Violence Free Communities	2015	\$13,605	Active	Yes	No
6	Ministry of Education (National Substance Abuse Advisory Council)	Addressing HIV/AIDS and VAW in Schools	2011-2014	\$27,473	Completed	Yes	Yes
7	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International	Promoting Ending VAW with street children in Suva	2011-2014	\$27,473	Completed	No	No
8	Rainbow Women's Network	Sound of Silence	2009-2013	\$27,472	Completed	Yes	Yes
9	Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons	Disability Caregiving	2009-2013	\$27,472	Completed	Yes	Yes
<u>Vanuatu</u>							
10	Department of Women	Implementation of the Family Protection act- Prevention programs to elimination of VAWG	2012-2015	\$50,000	Active	Yes	No
11	Vanuatu Christian Council	Strengthening the Prevention of Gender based Violence Advocacy within the churches in Vanuatu	2014-2016	\$95,000	Active	Yes	Yes

⁷⁸ Status definitions: Completed – projects going to completion; Closed – project closed due to an implementation barrier; Active – project still being implemented; Open but not active – project still open but not implementing (for various reasons).

	Grantee	Project Name	Year Selected/ Year End	USD Amount	Status ⁷⁸	Sample for MTE	FGD with Target Groups
Solomon Islands							
12	Correctional Services of the Solomon Islands	Training to End VAW for CSSI Prisoners and Staff	2012-2015	\$32,000	Active	Yes	Yes
13	Family Support Centre	Provide a Safe House for Survivors of Domestic Violence	2009-2012	\$10,008	Open but not active	Yes	No
		Engaging Youths to End all Forms of VAWG in Solomon Islands	2012-2015	\$49,987	Active	Yes	Yes
14	Family Support Organisation (Gizo)	Providing a Safe House for Victims of Domestic Violence.	2011-2012	\$8,000	Closed	Yes	No
		Towards Ending VAW in Western Province of the Solomon Islands	2012-2015	\$44,471	Active	Yes	Yes
15	Vois Blong Mere	Communicating VAW in Solomon Islands	2014-2017	\$83,000	Active	Yes	No
Papua New Guinea							
16	Eastern Highlands Family Voice	Empowering and Improving Access for Women Survivors in Unggai /Bena District in the Eastern Highlands Province of PNG	2012-2015	\$61,171	Active	Yes	Yes
17	Kafe Urban Settlers' Women's Association	KUSWA advocating against Violence Against Women	2012-2015	\$61,360	Active	Yes	Yes
18	Angau Memorial Hospital	Family Support Centre	2012-2015	\$77,280	Active	No	No
19	Buka General Hospital	Volunteer training and support project	2014-2016	\$13,611	Active	Yes	No
Samoa							
20	Samoa Victim Support Group	Communication, a tool for women survivors in rural Samoa to access quality support	2012-2015	\$50,000	Active	Yes	Yes
Tonga							
21	Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili	Putting an end to VAW through a Transformational Leadership Approach	2012-2015	\$97,064	Active	Yes	Yes
22	Talitha Project Incorporated	My Body, My Rights	2012-2015	\$89,150	Active	Yes	No
23	Tonga National Centre for Women and Children	Furtherance of Sustainable of Human development	2011	\$5,000	Completed	Yes	No
		Promoting Non-Violent Communities to Empower Women and Girls	2014-2016	\$70,000	Active	Yes	Yes
24	Women and Children Crisis Centre	Safe house	2011	\$45,000	Completed	Yes	No
		A Life Free from Violence Mass Media and Social Media Campaign	2014-2016	\$100,000	Active	Yes	Yes

	Grantee	Project Name	Year Selected/ Year End	USD Amount	Status ⁷⁸	Sample for MTE	FGD with Target Groups
25	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Implementation of the Family Protection Bill 2014	2014-2017	\$100,000	Active	Yes	No
	Kiribati						
26	Ala Maea Ainen Kirabit (AMAK)	White Ribbon Day and the 16 Days of Activism to end VAW	2011-2013	\$12,776	Completed	Yes	No
27	Te Tao Matoa	Peace and Human Rights is for Every Woman: Promoting the Rights of Women and Disabilities in Kiribati	2011-2013	\$12,540	Completed	Yes	No
28	Alcohol Anonymous Family Recovery	Improving – Facility	2010-2012	\$7,670	Completed	No	No

Annex E

List of Individuals Interviewed by Country and Organization

Organization	Interviewee's Name	Position/Affiliation
Fiji		
UN Women	Alisi Qaiqaica	Access to Justice/Fiji National Shortlisting Committee
	Roshika Deo	EVAW Pacific Fund Project Manager
	Melissa Alvarado	Former EVAW Programme Specialist
	Luisa	
	Elzira	
	Dominique	UN Volunteer
	Alia Rosie	New Zealand Volunteer
	Shabina	Programme Coordinator
	Taina Williams	Programme Assistant
Australian DFAT	Suzanne Bent	First Secretary of Gender Equality
	Nilesh Goundar	Evaluation Manager/EVAW Pacific Fund Regional Project Appraisal Committee
	Leaine Robinson	Gender Focal Point/EVAW Pacific Fund Fiji National Shortlisting Committee
Department of Women	Reijeli Mawa	Senior Women's Interest Officer
	Aashneel Devi	NEC Volunteer (Observer/Intern)
	Iowane Esala	Male Advocate, Gatekeeper, ZTFVC
Fiji Women's Crisis Centre	Shamima	Director/Founder/Regional Appraisal Committee
National Substance Abuse Advisory Council	Misiaeli DriuBalavu	Director
	Josua Raisale	Training Coordinator/Team Leader
	Pritesh Kumar	Senior Administrative Officer
RRRT	Romulo Nayacalevu	RTP Trainer and Country Focal Point
	Nicol Cave	RTP Trainer and Country Focal Point
	Neomai Maravuakula	RTP Trainer and Country Focal Point
	Amberoti Nikora	RTP Trainer and Country Focal Point
	Rose Martin	RTP Trainer and Country Focal Point
	Losa Bourne	RTP Trainer and Country Focal Point
House of Sarah	Nai Cokanisiga	Project Coordinator
	Melinda Raialala	Accounts Clerk
	Tupou Vere	Gender Specialist
	Vilisi Latianara	Sarah Carer, Holy Trinity Cathedral Suva
	Lanieta Tuuiwaiwai	Sarah Carer, St. John's Church, Wailoku
	Elizabeth Titifanua	Sarah Carer, St. Luke Anglican, Suva Point
	Esita Vuki	Sarah Carer, St. Matthews Church, Nabua
	Miliana Fong	Sarah Carer, St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church, Caubati
	Mea Asioli	Sarah Carer, Holy Trinity Cathedral, Suva
Pacific Disability Forum	Elizabeth Moceinacama	Sarah Carer, Holy Trinity Cathedral, Suva
	Naomi Navoce	Gender and Youth Officer
Fiji Girl Guides Association	Bimal Narayan	Finance and Administrative Manager
	Tainivanuvou Bolabasaga	Project Officer
	Salanieta Tawakivou	Treasurer
Fiji Disabled People's Federation	Gina Rigamoto	Administration Officer
	Lanieta Tuimabo	Office Manager
Medical Services Pacific	Luisa Mana	Project Officer, Phase 2 EVAW
	Jennifer Pole	Executive Director
	Darisha Dutt – M&E Officer	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
	Nileshni Prasad	Programme Manager
	Taina Gucake	Wellness Officer
	Lusiana Tabaiwalu	Legal Aid Officer
Sister-in-charge	Mokani Health Centre	

	Ilisapeci Kurumairo	Waikete Village Community
	Setaita Mawuwale	Waikete Village Community
	Sokoveti Baleilagi	Waikete Village Community
Fiji Red Cross Society	Marcia Kepa	Health and Care Coordinator
	Davnil Prasad	Finance Officer
Rainbow Women's Network	Lorraine Foster	Director
Solomon Islands		
Correctional Services of the Solomon Islands (CSSI)	David Sheman	Australian Advisor
	George Walahoula	Inspector
	Sergeant Glines Clay	Director of Programs and Industry
	Sergeant Bako	Deputy Director Finance
	Robert Nanam	Past Trainer
	Needy Topue	Gender Officer
	Francis Haisoma	CSSI Commissioner
	Pastor Jerry	Former Live & Learn External Trainer
	Charles Pai	Naf Nao (Stop Violence), External Trainer/Vic
Pastor Olie Pokana	Feeling Doing Program (TFD), External Trainer/TFD/President/Eagles Fellowship Incorporated	
National Shortlisting Committee	Pioni Boso	MWCFA, EVAW
	Andrew Nihopara	Former UNICEF
	Josiah Maesua	UNDP
	Nashley Vozoto	MHHS, SAFENET Coordinator
UN Women	Alvina	UN Women Country Coordinator/National Shortlisting Committee
	Atenasi Wasuka	UN Women Project Coordinator
Voix Blong Mere	Josephine Teakeni	Director
	Bere Usua	Budget/Finance Officer
	Stella Waioha	Regional correspondence for FEMLINK
	Joel Supple	AVI Volunteer Media & Organisational Strengthening Officer
	Lisa Horiwapu	Programs Officer
	Applini Bola Talo	Focal point for Guadalcanal province & Peace Network
	Alice Hou	Community Trainer/Vice President Guadalcanal Council of Women
DFAT	Ednah Ramoau	DFAT Gender Focal Point
	Rochelle White	Consular
	Snehal Sosale	First Secretary
Family Support Centre (FSC)	Lynffer Maltungtung	Interim Centre Manager
	Daisy Maigoa	Finance Officer
	Hendrick Barai	Community Educator
	Andella Maria	Counsellor
	Hilda Mungale	Administration and Communications Officer
	Sammy Tui	Volunteer
	Maddy Maeota	Volunteer
	Mary Amai	Volunteer
Family Support Organisation (FSO)	Jully Makini	Director
	Pat McMakin	Budget/Finance
	Joyce Atkin	Member/Volunteer
	Unity Store	Member/Volunteer
	Janet Hiyu	Member/Volunteer
	Kakoa Tioon	Member/Volunteer
	Janet Piole	Member/Volunteer
	Furner Arebonto	Member/Volunteer
	Fono Justin	Member/Volunteer
	Hazel Tanivete	Member/Volunteer
	Norma Sade	Member/Volunteer
Vanuatu		
UNICEF	Rebecca Olul	M&E Officer

	Betty Zinny-Toa	Country Programme Coordinator
Department of Women	Dorosday Kenneth	
DFAT	Helen Corrigan	Senior Program Manager, Law and Justice
Vanuatu Christian Council	Rebecca	Assistant Trainer/Finance Officer
	Pastor Shem	Chief Executive Officer
	Pastor Mansen Roy	Male Advocate from the EAW Training
	2 men	Males Advocates from the EAW Training
Tonga		
UN Women	Kepteen Veetutu	Project Coordinator
	Malikda	Country Programme Coordinator
DFAT		Gender Focal Point
Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili	Betty Black	Director
	Naite	Finance Officer
Tonga National Centre for Women and Children	Lepolo Taunisila	Director
		Project Implementer
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Tupou 'Ahou Fakakovi	
Women and Children Crisis Centre	Ofa	Director
		Staff team leader and Research
		Communication Advocate
		beneficiaires
Talitha Project	Vanessa Heleta	
Samoa		
UN Women	Mele Maualaivao	Country Programme Coordinator/Chair, National Shortlisting Committee
DFAT	Ronicera Fuimaono	Programme Manager, Gender, Civil Society
Samoa Victim Support Group	Lina Chang	Director
	Pepe Tevaga	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
	Samueal Fruean	Budget/Finance Officer
	Tumua Tofete	Project Officer, SVSG Village Representative Coordinator
National Short-listing Committee	Papalii Viopapa	President, PAN-Pacific & South-East Asia Women's Association/National Shortlisting Committee
Papua New Guinea		
UN Women	Bessie	Project Coordinator
DFAT	Susan	Consular
	Winifred	Gender Focal Point
Buka Family Support Centre	Sr. Virginia	
	Ms. Dolorita Lula	
	Charmaine McBearty	Social Work Mentor, Australian Volunteer International
Kafe-Urban Settlers Women's Association	Eriko Fufurefa	Executive Director
	Eyato Boronoi	Finance Officer
	Jocabeth	Project Officer
Eastern Highlands Family Voice	John Ericho	Executive Director
	Jean Jano	Programme Manager
	Joseph Gore	Finance & Administrative Officer
	Creve Agusave	Field Officer (Men's Programs)
	Debbie Elau	Field Officer (Women's Program)
	Agatha Omenefa	Women's Project Officer
Kiribati		
Te Toa Matoa	Tekamangu	Former President
	Teteti	Member/FWCC RTP Graduate
	Mekambwa	Finance Officer
Amak Women's Organisation	Moia Tetoa	President
Alcohol Anonymous and Family Reconvert	Sr Maritina Tawita	Coordinator of EAW Project
	Maetabu Temanene	Preident
	Rikaare Bonto	Vice President of AAFR

Australia		
DFAT	Tracey	Canberra

Annex F

Data Collection Tools

Mid-Term Evaluation of the Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund Pacific Fund Grantees Interview Questionnaire

Interview Information	
Interviewer's name(s)	
Date	
Country	
Organisation/Agency Name	
Number of interviewees	
Names and titles of interviewees	

My name is _____, and I'm with the team conducting a mid-term evaluation of the UN Women Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund. I am particularly focused on the Pacific Fund's approach, results achieved, lessons learned, and challenges encountered. I do not work for UN Women; I have been contracted as external consultants only to conduct this mid-term evaluation.

As part of the mid-term evaluation we will interview current and former grant recipients, such as you, as well as capacity building partners and other principal stakeholders. We will also work with many grantees to organize focus groups with their target groups and beneficiaries. In addition, we will interview representatives from UN Women.

I anticipate the interview will take approximately 1 to 1.5 hour. The purpose of the interview is to gather information about your organisation's experience and work related to your Pacific Fund grant and the capacity building and support that you have received from UN Women and other capacity building partners, such as RRRT and FWCC's RTP, as a result of the grant. I have attempted to frame the questions to be relevant to your organisation; however, there may be some questions that you are unable to answer, in which case we can simply skip those question.

Everyone we interview is guaranteed confidentiality, and no specific comments in the final report will be attributed to a particular person or agency. In the final report, quotes will be used, but will be anonymous. To maintain confidentiality, each organisation will be assigned an ID number and that ID number will be used in the report to differentiate between respondents and organisations. However, I will know the ID numbers attached to each organisation.

Evaluation findings, conclusions, and recommendations will be shared in a report with UN Women and donors and will be used inform decisions regarding future planning, design, and management of the Pacific Fund to address EAW. Do you have any questions before we proceed?

I want to begin by asking you some questions about the grant you received from the UN Women Pacific Regional ERAW Facility Fund, which I will refer to more simply as the UN Women Pacific Fund throughout the interview.

1	<p>Can you tell me about your grant(s) from the UN Women Pacific Fund? What activities does your project focus on? [Note: If the agency is administering a current grant, use the phrase 'current grant'. If the agency has completed the grant, use the phrase 'most recent grant', if both, have them talk about both]</p>
2	<p>Was this an area your organisation was originally working or did you feel you needed to redefine your organisation to fit with the needs of the UN women Pacific Fund?</p>
3	<p>For your organisation, what have been benefits of having a UN Women Pacific Fund grant?</p>

Programme: Relevance and Inclusiveness

Now, if I can ask you some questions about the relevance the UN Women Pacific Fund to addressing VAW and women's human rights in your community/country.

4	<p>When thinking about your Pacific Fund project, in what way has your project focused on the needs of women and girls and/or women's human rights?</p>
4.1	<p>In what way has your project focused on VAW and/or girls?</p>
5	<p>Do you feel like the UN Women Pacific Fund has provided your organisation with the support needed to address the needs of a diverse group of women and girls in your community? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Can you tell me about the type of women and girls your project is reaching? / If no, what has been the challenge?</p>
6	<p>With the support of the Pacific Fund, has your organisation been able to address the needs of vulnerable women and girls? (e.g., women living with HIV, young women, sex worker, women with disability, domestic workers, displaced women) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what have been the challenges?</p>
6.1	<p>Is your organisation able to address the needs of women and/or girls with disabilities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain?</p>

Programme: Effectiveness

Next, I want to you some questions about the grant application process.

7	<p>How did you or your organisation become familiar with the UN Women Pacific Fund?</p>
8	<p>Thinking back to when you/your organisation decided to apply for a UN Women Pacific Fund grant, how confident were you in your abilities to successfully complete the grant application process? Show them the scale of 1 to 10 and ask them to rank their confidence</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Not confident Somewhat confident Very confident </p>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	<p>I want to ask you some questions about the grant application process. From your perspective, was the grant application process clear and understandable?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, what made the process clear and understandable? / If no, what was not clear or understandable?</p>									
9.1	<p>Was the grant application process fair and transparent?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, can you tell me what made the process fair and transparent? / If no, why do you think it was not fair and/or transparent?</p>									
9.2	<p>Did the grant application process occur in a timely manner?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If no, what were the problems with the timing of the grant application process?</p>									
10	<p>From your perspective, were the requirements you needed to meet before grant financing could be issued clearly communicated to you/your organisation?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, what made the process clear and understandable? / If no, what was not clear or understandable?</p>									
11	<p>What capacity building has UN Women provided you/your organisation to help you understand the budgeting and financing of your grant?</p>									
11.1	<p>How helpful has this capacity building/technical support been?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very helpful</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat helpful</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not helpful</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If helpful, what was helpful? / If not helpful, why wasn't it helpful? Did you ask for further clarification?</p>									
12	<p>Today, if you/your organisation decided to apply for another grant (either another UN Women Pacific Fund grant or a grant from another organisation), how confident would you be in your abilities to successfully complete the grant application process, including to develop project budgets? Show them the scale of 1 to 10 and ask them to rank their confidence</p> <p>Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p>Somewhat confident</p> <p>Very confident</p>									
I would like to ask some questions about your workplan and expected outcomes.										
13	<p>Since receiving the Pacific Fund grant, has your organisation been able to come to an agreement with UN Women about your workplan and the expected outcomes of your project?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>									

<p>13.1</p> <p>13.2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>Do you feel the agreed upon workplan and expected outcomes are clear and realistic? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If no, what has been unclear or unrealistic?</p> <p>Have you had to renegotiate the workplan and outcomes often with UN Women? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, why?</p>
<p>14</p> <p>14.1</p>	<p>Since receiving your grant, has the UN Women Project Coordinator regularly communicated with you and provided you with the support and guidance you need? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, what type of support or guidance have you received from [name]? / If no, what has been the challenge?</p> <p>How helpful is the support and guidance you have received from [name]? <input type="checkbox"/> Very helpful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat helpful <input type="checkbox"/> Not helpful <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If helpful, what was helpful? / If not helpful, why wasn't it helpful? Did you ask for further clarification?</p>
<p>15</p> <p>15.1</p>	<p>Since receiving your grant, have you also received support or guidance from the UN Women Project Coordinator – Shabina - in Fiji? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, what type of support or guidance have you received from [name]? / If no, what has been the challenge?</p> <p>How helpful is the support and guidance you have received from [name]? <input type="checkbox"/> Very helpful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat helpful <input type="checkbox"/> Not helpful <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If helpful, what was helpful? / If not helpful, why wasn't it helpful? Did you ask for further clarification?</p>
<p>16</p> <p>16.1</p>	<p>How has the UN Women Project Coordinator helped your organisation make progress toward implementing your workplan and achieving expected outcomes?</p> <p>Are there any outcomes results you feel you have achieved thus far? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me what about those results?
Next, I want to you some questions about the capacity building and support you have received from UN Women Pacific Fund since receiving your Pacific Fund grant.	
17	Has the UN women Pacific Fund grant provided you or others in your organisation with opportunities to participate trainings, workshops, or meetings organized by UN Women that have helped to build your organisations capacities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me about the trainings, workshops, or meetings you or others in your organisation have participated in since 2012, and what have been the benefits of those for your organisation?
18	Has the UN Women Pacific Fund grant enabled you or others in your organisation to participate in RRRT's Advocacy and Lobbying for Legislative Change and Policy Development Training and Mentoring Programme? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me were the benefits of RRRT's training and mentoring on your organisation's work and project activities?
19	Has the UN Women Pacific Fund grant enabled you or others in your organisation to participate in the Fiji Women Crisis Centre's RTP on Strategies to End VAW? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me were the benefits of this training and mentoring on your organisation's work and project activities to end VAW?
20	How has the Pacific Fund grant and capacity building helped to build the capacities of your organisation to address VAW? To support survivors of VAW? To empower women and promote women's human rights?
21	Thinking of your organisation today, where would you rank your organisation's abilities to address issues of VAW and to promote women's human rights? Show them the scale of 1 to 10 and ask them to rank their confidence Not confident Somewhat confident Very confident 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
21.1	Now thinking back to before your organisation received the UN Women Pacific Fund grant, where would you rank your organisation's abilities to address issues of VAW and to promote women's human rights? Show them the scale of 1 to 10 and ask them to rank their confidence Not confident Somewhat confident Very confident 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

23	<p>Through the UN Women Pacific Fung grant, have you been involved in advocating or lobbying for changes to national legislation, policies, or strategies that address violence against women or gender equality?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, can you tell me what sort of advocating or lobbying you have done for EAW legislation, policies, or strategies?</p> <p>Was this done in partnership with other NGOs or government agencies?</p> <p>23.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, can you tell me who you partnered with?</p>																				
24	<p>Have you been involved in any advocating or lobbying to encourage greater compliance with CEDAW in your country?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, what sort of lobbying or advocacy work have you done related to CEDAW?</p>																				
<p>Next, I want to you some questions about the capacity building and support you have received from UN Women Pacific Fund to carrying out monitoring and reporting of your project activities.</p>																					
25	<p>Thinking back to when you/your organisation decided to apply for a UN Women Pacific Fund grant, how confident were you in your abilities to successfully develop an approach for monitoring and evaluating your project activities?</p> <p>Show them the scale of 1 to 10 and ask them to rank their confidence</p> <table data-bbox="233 1211 1222 1279"> <tr> <td colspan="3">Not confident</td> <td colspan="4">Somewhat confident</td> <td colspan="3">Very confident</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td> </tr> </table>	Not confident			Somewhat confident				Very confident			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not confident			Somewhat confident				Very confident														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10												
26	<p>What type of capacity building has UN Women provided your organisation to help you understand monitoring and reporting?</p> <p>26.1 How useful has this capacity building/technical support been?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not useful <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If useful, what was useful about this capacity building? If not useful, what do you not understand about monitoring and reporting?</p>																				
27	<p>What type of capacity building has UN Women provided your organisation to help you understand and/or conduct a baseline?</p> <p>27.1 How useful has this capacity building/technical support been?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not useful <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If useful, what was useful about this capacity building? If not useful, what do you not understand about baseline?</p>																				

28	<p>Did your organisation complete a baseline related to your Pacific Fund project?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, what baseline data collection activities, whether qualitative or quantitative, has your organisation undertaken as part of the Pacific Fund?</p>
28.1	How has the baseline helped to inform implementation of your project activities related to the Pacific Fund grant?
29	Can you describe how your organisation monitors activities related to your Pacific Fund grant? How are you tracking or have you tracked what you have accomplished or your results?
30	<p>Are the UN Women Pacific Fund monitoring and reporting requirements clear and understandable?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If no, what is unclear to you?</p>
31	<p>Are the UN Women Pacific Fund's monitoring and reporting requirements manageable for your organisation?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If no, what challenges are you facing?</p>
32	<p>Are UN Women Pacific Fund's monitoring and reporting requirements consistent with how you were already monitoring your organisations activities?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If no, how do UN Women's requirements differ?</p>
33	<p>Has the UN Women Pacific Fund grant helped to improve the monitoring and reporting of your organisations activities?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, can you explain how the grant has helped to improve the monitoring and reporting of your organisations activities?</p>
34	<p>How useful are the Pacific Fund's monitoring and reporting requirements to your organisation?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Useful</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not useful</p> <p>If useful, how has the monitoring and reporting been useful? / If a not useful, what has been the problem with the monitoring and reporting process?</p>
35	How have your monitoring activities helped to inform or shape your project activities?
35.1	Thinking of your organisation today, how confident are you in your abilities to successfully develop an approach for monitoring and evaluating your project activities?

I would like to ask you some questions about how the UN Women Pacific Fund has contributed to collaboration between NGOs and with government.	
41	From your perspective, how has the UN Women Pacific Fund supported collaboration between NGOs and government to promote women’s human rights and end VAW?
43	How has the UN Women Pacific Fund supported exchange between Pacific Fund grantees to further knowledge sharing, especially of lessons learned and best practices to end VAW?
44	<p>Do Pacific Fund grantees in your country regularly meet on a monthly basis?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p> <p>If yes, what are the benefits of those monthly meetings of grantees? / If no, why are grantees not meeting on monthly basis?</p>
45	<p>Has the UN Women Pacific Fund enabled you or others in your organisation to participate in South-South Exchange?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p> <p>If yes, can you tell me were the benefits of the South-South Exchange on your organisation’s work and project activities?</p>
45.1	<p>Has participation in the South-South Exchange led your organisation to develop new or influence existing community level initiatives to promote women’s human rights?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p> <p>If yes, can you explain?</p>
46	<p>Through your experiences with the UN Women Pacific Fund, do you feel your organisation is now better able to secure funding in the future?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p> <p>If yes, how has the PF enabled you to do this? / If no, why not?</p> <p>What are the ways you are now able to compete with other organisations?</p>
Programme: Sustainability	
47	<p>One goals of the UN Women Pacific Fund is to strengthen grantees to end VAW. Consider your own organisation, what activities do you think your organisation will be able to maintain or carry forward, even after the grant ends?</p>
47.1	<p>Better financing systems?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p>
47.2	<p>Improved monitoring, evaluation, and reporting practices?</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
47.3	Knowledge and skills to prevent and end VAW? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
47.4	Knowledge and skills to promote women's rights? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
47.5	Lobbying and advocacy skills? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
48	Do you think the UN Women Pacific Fund has been able to influence the way VAW is viewed among policymakers and political leaders in your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what has been the challenge?
49	Do you think the UN Women Pacific Fund has been able to have an influence on the way in which VAW is viewed by the public and community leaders, including both males and females, young and old, in the areas you have been working? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what has been the challenge?
49.1	In your community/country, has the UN Women Pacific Fund supported better approaches and collaboration across agencies to end VAWG? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain how the UN Women Pacific Fund has supported better approaches and collaboration across agencies to EAW? / If no, what have been the challenges to improve responses to VAW?
<i>I have just a few more questions</i>	
50	What do you think has been the most important benefits of the Pacific Fund grant to your organisation?
51	What do you think has been the most important accomplishment of your organisation as a result of the Pacific Fund grant?
52	[For those whose grants have ended] Since the grant financing ended, what EAW work have you been able to continue through other means? Which EAW activities have you had to discontinue?
53	How important is the UN Women Pacific Fund in the Pacific?

54	<p>What would happen if the Pacific Fund came to an end as a grant opportunity for organizations such as yourself? What would it mean?</p> <p>What are the advantages and benefits of having UN Women manage and administer the Pacific Fund?</p>
I just have one more question.	
55	<p>If you didn't have the Pacific Fund grant to do these activities/work, what other group or organisation would be providing similar services or activities to the community</p>
56	<p>To what degree did the Pacific Fund grant allow your organisation to fill a gap in the community?</p>
57	<p>Would you describe your grant activities as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Prevention <input type="checkbox"/> Awareness-raising <input type="checkbox"/> Response <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of support services

**Mid-Term Evaluation of the Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund
UN Women EAW Team Interview Questionnaire**

Interview Information	
Interviewer's name(s)	
Date	
Country	
Position(s)/Title(s)	
Number of interviewees	
Names and titles of interviewees	

My name is _____, and I'm with the team conducting a mid-term evaluation of the UN Women Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund. I am particularly focused on the Pacific Fund's approach, results achieved, lessons learned, and challenges encountered.

As part of the mid-term evaluation we will interview current and former grant recipients, such as you, as well as capacity building partners and other principal stakeholders. We will also work with many grantees to organize focus groups with their target groups and beneficiaries. In addition, we will interview representatives from UN Women.

I anticipate the interview will take approximately 1 to 1.5 hour. The purpose of the interview is to gather information about your experience and work related to your Pacific Fund grant and the capacity building and support you provide to grantees. I have attempted to frame the questions to be relevant to your organisation; however, there may be some questions that you are unable to answer, in which case we can simply skip those question.

Everyone we interview is guaranteed confidentiality, and no specific comments in the final report will be attributed to a particular person or agency. In the final report, quotes will be used, but will be anonymous. To maintain confidentiality, each organisation will be assigned an ID number and that ID number will be used in the report to differentiate between respondents and organisations. However, I will know the ID numbers attached to each organisation.

Evaluation findings, conclusions, and recommendations will be shared in a report with UN Women and donors and will be used inform decisions regarding future planning, design, and management of the Pacific Fund to address EAW. Do you have any questions before we proceed?

Programme: Relevance and Inclusiveness

Now, if I can ask you some questions about the relevance the UN Women Pacific Fund to addressing VAW and women's human rights in the Pacific.

1	When thinking about the Pacific Fund, in what way have the grantees been able to address the needs of women and girls, and women's human rights?
1.1	In what way have grantees been able to prevent and respond to VAW and/or girls?
2	Do you feel like the UN Women Pacific Fund has provided grantees with the support needed to address the needs of a diverse group of women and girls in the Pacific? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Can you tell me about the type of women and girls grantees are reaching? / If no, what challenges have grantees faced?
3	With the support of the Pacific Fund, have grantees been able to address the needs of vulnerable women and girls? (e.g., women living with HIV, young women, sex worker, women with disability, domestic workers, displaced women) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what have been the challenges?
3.1	Have grantees been able to address the needs of women and/or girls with disabilities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain?
4	To what extent do you think the objectives of the Pacific Fund are consistent with beneficiaries' needs? With country-needs and regional priorities?
5	Do you think the Pacific Fund's goals still are relevant in the Pacific? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
6	From your perspective, what rights does the Pacific Fund advance under CEDAW and other international development commitments?
7	To what extent do you think the Pacific Fund is informed by human rights and gender analyses that identify underlying causes and barriers to human rights and gender equality? What analyses has guided the Pacific Fund?
8	To what extent have stakeholders participated in the Pacific Fund? What stakeholders have been key players in the Pacific Fund?
Programme: Effectiveness	
Next, I want to you some questions about the grant application process.	
9	I want to ask you some questions about the grant application process. From your perspective, how has the grant application process been improved since 2012?
10	Do you feel the new grant application process (since 2012) is clear and understandable to grantees? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, what has made the process clear and understandable? / If no, what is not clear or understandable?
10.1	Do think the new grant application process is fair and transparent to grantees? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

10.2	<p>If yes, can you tell me what made the process fair and transparent? / If no, why do you think it was not fair and/or transparent?</p> <p>Do you think the new grant application process occurs in a timely manner?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If no, what were the problems with the timing of the grant application process?</p>
11	<p>From your perspective, how often do grant applicants face challenges meeting the requirements for grant financing?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very often</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Often</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not very often</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, what challenges do grantees face? What type of direction do they often need to understand these requirements?</p>
12	<p>What capacity building does UN Women provide to grantees to help them understand the budgeting and financing of their grants?</p>
<p>I would like to ask some questions about grantees workplan and expected outcomes.</p>	
13	<p>From your perspective, how often do grantees face problems developing a workplan and defining expected outcomes for their projects that meet UN Women Pacific Fund standards/requirements?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very often</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Often</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not very often</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
13.1	<p>What sort of direction/support does UN Women have to give grantees to ensure their workplan and expected outcomes for their projects meet UN Women Pacific Fund standards/requirements?</p>
13.2	<p>How can this process need to be improved?</p>
14	<p>How often do you communicate with grantees and provide grantees with support or guidance?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very often</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Often</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not very often</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
14.1	<p>What type of support or guidance do you provide to grantees?</p>
14.2	<p>How responsive are grantees to your support or guidance?</p>
14.3	<p>What sort of challenges, if any, do you face in getting grantees to apply your advice?</p>

15	<p>How important do you feel the UN Women EAW Team is to ensuring grantees actually make progress toward implementing their workplan and achieving expected outcomes?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very important <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat important <input type="checkbox"/> Not very important <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If important, can you explain?</p>
<p>Next, I want to you some questions about the capacity building and support UN Women provides to grantees.</p>	
16	<p>How often does the Pacific Fund provide grantees with opportunities to participate in trainings, workshops, or meetings organized by UN Women that have helped to build their organisations capacities (not those organized by RRRT or FWCC)?</p> <p>I can you tell me about the trainings, workshops, or meetings that UN Women has organized for grantees or made available to them, and the benefits of those to grantees?</p>
7	<p>How often does the Pacific Fund enable grantees to participate in RRRT's Advocacy and Lobbying for Legislative Change and Policy Development Training and Mentoring Programme?</p> <p>What are the benefits of RRRT's training and mentoring to grantees? Can you give examples of how the training has translated into action/activities by grantees?</p> <p>What are the shortcomings of RRRT's training and mentoring for grantees? What could they do better?</p>
18	<p>How often does the Pacific Fund enable grantees to participate in the Fiji Women Crisis Centre's RTP on Strategies to End VAW?</p> <p>What are the benefits of the FWCC's RTP for grantees? Can you give examples of how the training has translated into action/activities by grantees?</p> <p>What are the shortcomings of FWCC's RTP training and mentoring for grantees? What could they do better?</p>
19	<p>How has the Pacific Fund grant and capacity building helped to build the capacities of grantees to prevent and respond to VAW? To support survivors of VAW?</p> <p>To empower women and promote women's human rights?</p>
20	<p>Because of the Pacific Fund, including grant funding, capacity building, and support from the Pacific Fund, what role are grantees able in advocating or lobbying for national legislation, policies or strategic plans that promote women's human rights and gender equality?</p>
<p>Next, I want to you some questions about the grantees monitoring and reporting on project activities.</p>	
23	<p>Does the Pacific Fund have effective monitoring mechanisms in place to measure progress towards results?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, can you explain? / If no, can you tell me what are the problems with the monitoring mechanisms?</p>

24	What challenges do you see grantees have with monitoring, evaluation and reporting?
25	What type of capacity building has UN Women provided grantees to help them understand monitoring and reporting?
26	What type of capacity building has UN Women provided to grantees to help them understand and/or conduct a baseline?
27	What type of tools are you providing grantees to help them with conducting baselines and continued monitoring and reporting? How do you see grantees using and implementing those tools?
28	Have you seen improvements overtime in the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of grantees? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, what type of improvement have you seen? How can the monitoring, evaluation and reporting process be improved going forward?
I would like to ask you some questions about the Pacific Fund's impact on grantees.	
29	Since 2012, what sort of capacity building or support has UN Women provided to grantees to strengthen their abilities to prevent and address issues of VAW?
30	What impact do you think that capacity building and support has had/is having on their abilities to prevent and address VAW?
31	What type of support is needed going forward to better build the capacities of grantees to prevent and address issues of VAW? To advocated and lobby for VAW and women's human rights?
I would like to ask you some questions about how the UN Women Pacific Fund has contributed to collaboration between NGOs and with government.	
33	From your perspective, how has the Pacific Fund supported collaboration between NGOs and government to promote women's human rights and end VAW?
34	How has the Pacific Fund supported professional networks and exchanges among Pacific Fund grantees?
36	Do Pacific Fund grantees in your country regularly meet on a monthly basis? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, what are the benefits of those monthly meetings for grantees? / If no, why are grantees not meeting on monthly basis?
37	Since 2012, has the Pacific Fund enabled grantees to participate in the South-South Exchange? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

37.1	<p>If yes, what are the benefits of the South-South Exchange for grantees and their activities?</p> <p>Has participation in the South-South Exchange led grantees to develop new or influence existing community level initiatives to promote women’s human rights?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p> <p>If yes, can you explain?</p>
38	<p>As a result of their experiences with the Pacific Fund, do you think grantees are better able to secure other funding?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p>
<p>As a <u>PROJECT COORDINATOR</u>, I would like to ask you a few questions about your role as Project Coordinator.</p>	
39	<p>As a Project Coordinator, do you feel you have the capacity needed to provide support to grantees in areas they need support?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p> <p>Are there any areas where you feel you need more technical support and/or capacity building from the team in Fiji?</p>
40	<p>Do you need any assistance or further training to support grantees in the areas of financing and budgeting?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p> <p>If yes, what do you need?</p>
40.1	<p>Do you need any assistance or further training to support grantees in the areas of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p> <p>If yes, what do you need?</p>
40.2	<p>Do you need any assistance or further training to support grantees to develop workplans and outcomes?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p> <p>If yes, what do you need?</p>
41	<p>How many grantees are you responsible for managing?</p> <p>41.1 Is that manageable for you?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don’t know</p> <p>If no, what type of support or assistance do you need?</p>

42	<p>Are there any challenges you regularly face here in ____ working with and coordinating the grantees?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
43	<p>Are there different or similar challenges when working with government vs. nongovernmental grantees?</p>
44	<p>How do you handle noncompliant grantees?</p>
45	<p>I am curious, do you play any role in the selection process of grantees?</p>
46	<p>What do you think is your most important role as Project Coordinator?</p>
47	<p>What type of Help Desk support requests do you receive? How do you handle those?</p> <p>Are there any particular Help Desk Support requests that you find particularly challenging to deal with?</p>
Programme: Sustainability and Effectiveness	
48	<p>Do you think the Pacific Fund has been able to influence the way VAW is viewed among policymakers and political leaders in your country?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, can you explain? / If no, what has been the challenge?</p>
49	<p>Do you think the Pacific Fund has been able to have an influence on the way in which VAW is viewed by the public and community leaders, including both males and females, young and old, in the areas you have been working?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, can you explain? / If no, what has been the challenge?</p>
50	<p>Do you think the Pacific Fund supported better approaches and collaboration across agencies to end VAWG?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, can you explain how the Pacific Fund has supported better approaches and collaboration across agencies to EAWG? / If no, what have been the challenges to improving responses to VAW?</p>
51	<p>Do you think the Pacific Fund has help to build systems within grantee's organisations that were not there before, such as financial systems, that will remain in place even after the project has ended?</p>
<p>Next, I would like to ask you some questions about <i>effectiveness</i>, particularly the extent to which the Pacific Fund's objectives were achieved or are expected to be achieved.</p>	
52	<p>Is the Pacific Fund linked to any of UN Women's other programming areas (e.g., women's economic empowerment, leadership, climate change, etc)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me how they are linked? What are the benefits of linking them/ If no, why aren't they linked? What would be the benefits of linking them?
53	Do you know to what extent recommendations from the 2014 Formative Evaluation been followed?
I would like to ask you questions about <i>efficiency</i>, particularly efficiency in terms of measuring how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted into results.	
54	Do you know what measures have been taken during planning and implementation of the Pacific Fund to ensure that resources are efficiently used?
55	Do you think the activities and outputs of the Pacific Fund could be delivered with fewer resources or with a different mix/scope of resources without reducing their quality and quantity? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, why not?
56	Do you think UN Women's organisational structure, managerial support, and coordination mechanisms effectively support the delivery of the Pacific Fund? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what has been the problem?
57	Do you think UN Women has the necessary systems and processes to implement the Pacific Fund in an efficient and timely manner? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me what those are? / If no, what is the problem?
58	Is the Pacific Fund cost-effective, i.e. could the outcomes and expected results have been achieved at lower cost through adopting a different approach and/or using alternate delivery mechanisms? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<i>I have just a few more questions</i>	
59	What do you think has been the most important accomplishment of the Pacific Fund?
60	How important is the UN Women Pacific Fund to <u>[country name]</u> ? How about in the Pacific?
61	What do you think are the advantages and benefits of having UN Women manage and administer the Pacific Regional EVAW Facility Fund?

**Mid-Term Evaluation of the Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund
Other Principal Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire**

Interview Information	
Interviewer's name(s)	
Date	
Country	
Position(s)/Title(s)	
Number of interviewees	
Names and titles of interviewees	

My name is _____, and I'm with the team conducting a mid-term evaluation of the UN Women Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund. I am particularly focused on the Pacific Fund's approach, results achieved, lessons learned, and challenges encountered. I do not work for UN Women; I have been contracted as external consultants only to conduct this mid-term evaluation.

As part of the mid-term evaluation we will interview current and former grant recipients, as well as capacity building partners and other principal stakeholders, such as you. We will also work with many grantees to organize focus groups with their target groups/beneficiaries. In addition, we will interview representatives from UN Women.

I anticipate the interview will take approximately 1 hour. The purpose of the interview is to gather information about your organisation's experience and work related to the Pacific Fund. I have attempted to frame the questions to be relevant to your organisation; however, there may be some questions that you are unable to answer, in which case we can simply skip those question.

Everyone we interview is guaranteed confidentiality, and no specific comments in the final report will be attributed to a particular person or agency. In the final report, quotes will be used, but will be anonymous. To maintain confidentiality, each organisation will be assigned an ID number and that ID number will be used in the report to differentiate between respondents and organisations. However, I will know the ID numbers attached to each organisation.

Evaluation findings, conclusions, and recommendations will be shared in a report with UN Women and donors and will be used inform decisions regarding future planning, design, and management of the Pacific Fund to address EAW. Do you have any questions before we proceed?

	For your perspective what are the benefits of having a UN Women Pacific Fund grant for grantees?
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Programme: Relevance and Inclusiveness

Now, if I can ask you some questions about the relevance the UN Women Pacific Fund to addressing VAW and women's human rights in the Pacific.

1	When thinking about the Pacific Fund, in what way have the grantees been able to address the needs of women and girls, and women's human rights?
1.1	In what way have grantees been able to prevent and respond to VAW and/or girls?
2	Do you feel like the UN Women Pacific Fund has provided grantees with the support needed to address the needs of a diverse group of women and girls in the Pacific?

	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Can you tell me about the type of women and girls grantees are reaching? / If no, what challenges have grantees faced?
3	With the support of the Pacific Fund, have grantees been able to address the needs of vulnerable women and girls? (e.g., women living with HIV, young women, sex worker, women with disability, domestic workers, displaced women) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what have been the challenges?
3.1	Have grantees been able to address the needs of women and/or girls with disabilities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain?
4	To what extent do you think the objectives of the Pacific Fund are consistent with beneficiaries' needs? With country-needs and regional priorities?
5	Do you think the Pacific Fund's goals still relevant in the Pacific? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain / If no, why not?
6	From your perspective, what rights does the Pacific Fund advance under CEDAW and other international development commitments?
7	To what extent do you think the Pacific Fund is informed by substantive and tailored human rights and gender analyses that identify underlying causes and barriers to human rights and gender equality? What analyses has guided the Pacific Fund?
8	To what extent have stakeholders participated in the Pacific Fund? What stakeholders have been key players in the Pacific Fund?
Programme: Effectiveness	
SELECTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Next, I want to you some questions about the grant application process.	
9	I want to ask you some questions about the grant application process. From your perspective, how has the grant application process been improved since 2012?
10	Do you feel the new grant application process (since 2012) is clear and understandable to grantees? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, what has made the process clear and understandable? / If no, what is not clear or understandable?
10.1	Do think the new grant application process is process fair and transparent to grantees? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me what made the process fair and transparent? / If no, why do you think it was not fair and/or transparent?
10.2	Do you think the new grant application process occurs in a timely manner? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If no, what were the problems with the timing of the grant application process?
11	From your perspective, how often do grantees face challenges meeting the requirements for grant financing? <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Not very often <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, what challenges do grantees face? What type of direction do they often need to understand these requirements?
12	What capacity building does UN Women often provide to grantees to help them understand the budgeting and financing of their grants
Next, I want to ask you some questions about the capacity building and support UN Women provides to grantees.	
19	How has the Pacific Fund grant and capacity building helped to build the capacities of grantees to prevent and respond to VAW? To support survivors of VAW? To empower women and promote women's human rights?
20	Because of the Pacific Fund, including grant funding, capacity building, and support from the Pacific Fund, what role are grantees able to play in advocating or lobbying for national legislation, policies or strategic plans that promote women's human rights and gender equality?
21	Because of the Pacific Fund, what role are grantees able to play in advocating or lobbying for changes to EVAW legislation, policies, or strategies (such as Family Protection Act or Domestic Violence Decree)?
22	Because of the Pacific Fund, what role are grantees able to play in advocating or lobbying to encourage greater compliance with CEDAW in your country?
30	What impact do you think that capacity building and support has had/is having on their abilities to prevent and address VAW?
31	What impact do you think that capacity building has had/is having on their abilities to provide services women and girls who are VAW survivors?
32	In what way do you see that the Pacific Fund has enabled grantees to adopt gender and human rights based approaches in their work to prevent and respond to VAW?
I would like to ask you some questions about how the UN Women Pacific Fund has contributed to collaboration between NGOs and with government.	

33	From your perspective, how has the Pacific Fund supported collaboration between NGOs and government to promote women's human rights and end VAW?
34	How has the Pacific Fund supported professional networks between Pacific Fund grantees? What have been the benefits of these professional networks between Pacific Fund grantees?
35	How has the Pacific Fund supported exchange between Pacific Fund grantees to further knowledge sharing, especially of lessons learned and best practices to EVAW?
38	As a result of their experiences with the Pacific Fund, do you think grantees are better able to secure other funding? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Programme: Sustainability and Effectiveness	
48	Do you think the Pacific Fund has been able to influence the way VAW is viewed among policymakers and political leaders in your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what has been the challenge?
49	Do you think the Pacific Fund has been able to have an influence on the way in which VAW is viewed by the public and community leaders, including both males and females, young and old, in the areas you have been working? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what has been the challenge?
50	Do you think the Pacific Fund supported better approaches and collaboration across agencies to end VAWG? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain how the Pacific Fund has supported better approaches and collaboration across agencies to EVAW? / If no, what have been the challenges to improving responses to VAW?
51	Do you think the Pacific Fund has help to build systems within grantee's organisations that were not there before, such as financial systems, that will remain in place even after the project has ended?
SHORTLISTING COMMITTEES: Next, I would like to ask you some questions about <i>effectiveness</i> , particularly the extent to which the Pacific Fund's objectives were achieved or are expected to be achieved.	
52	Is the Pacific Fund linked to any of UN Women's other programming areas (e.g., women's economic empowerment, leadership, climate change, etc)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me how they are linked? What are the benefits of linking them/ If no, why aren't they linked? What would be the benefits of linking them?
53	Do you know to what extent recommendations from the 2014 Formative Evaluation been followed?

	I would like to ask you questions about <i>efficiency</i> , particularly efficiency in terms of measuring how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted into results.
54	Do you know what measures have been taken during planning and implementation of the Pacific Fund to ensure that resources are efficiently used?
55	Do you think the activities and outputs of the Pacific Fund could be delivered with fewer resources or with a different mix/scope of resources without reducing their quality and quantity? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, why not?
56	Do you think UN Women's organisational structure, managerial support, and coordination mechanisms effectively support the delivery of the Pacific Fund? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what has been the problem?
57	Do you think UN Women has the necessary systems and processes to implement the Pacific Fund in an efficient and timely manner? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me what those are? / If no, what is the problem?
58	Is the Pacific Fund cost-effective, i.e. could the outcomes and expected results have been achieved at lower cost through adopting a different approach and/or using alternate delivery mechanisms? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me what those are? / If no, what is the problem?
<i>I have just a few more questions</i>	
59	What do you think has been the most important accomplishment of the Pacific Fund?
60	How important is the UN Women Pacific Fund to <u>[country name]</u> ? How about in the Pacific?
61	What do you think are the advantages and benefits of having UN Women manage and administer the Pacific Regional EVAW Facility Fund?

**Mid-Term Evaluation of the Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund
Other Capacity Building Stakeholders Interview Questionnaire**

Interview Information	
Interviewer's name(s)	
Date	
Country	
Position(s)/Title(s)	
Number of interviewees	
Names and titles of interviewees	

My name is _____, and I'm with the team conducting a mid-term evaluation of the UN Women Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund. I am particularly focused on the Pacific Fund's approach, results achieved, lessons learned, and challenges encountered. I do not work for UN Women; I have been contracted as external consultants only to conduct this mid-term evaluation.

As part of the mid-term evaluation we will interview current and former grant recipients, as well as capacity building partners, such as you, and other principal stakeholders. We will also work with many grantees to organize focus groups with their target groups/beneficiaries. In addition, we will interview representatives from UN Women.

I anticipate the interview will take approximately 1 hour. The purpose of the interview is to gather information about your organisation's experience and work related to the Pacific Fund and the capacity building and support that you provide to grantees. I have attempted to frame the questions to be relevant to your organisation; however, there may be some questions that you are unable to answer, in which case we can simply skip those question.

Everyone we interview is guaranteed confidentiality, and no specific comments in the final report will be attributed to a particular person or agency. In the final report, quotes will be used, but will be anonymous. To maintain confidentiality, each organisation will be assigned an ID number and that ID number will be used in the report to differentiate between respondents and organisations. However, I will know the ID numbers attached to each organisation.

Evaluation findings, conclusions, and recommendations will be shared in a report with UN Women and donors and will be used inform decisions regarding future planning, design, and management of the Pacific Fund to address EAW. Do you have any questions before we proceed?

63	Can you tell me about the trainings you provide to grantees from the UN Women Pacific Fund? What is your focus and philosophy for capacity building grantees?
64	How often does your organization/your team provide these trainings for the Pacific Fund grantees?
65	Are these trainings just for grantees here in ____ or for grantees across the Pacific? <input type="checkbox"/> Only grantees in-country <input type="checkbox"/> Grantees from across the Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> Both
66	Since 2012, have you made any significant changes to these trainings? Do you think these changes have led to increased capacity building? In what way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me about those changes?

	<p>Do you think the changes have led to increased capacity building of grantees?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, in what way?</p>
67	<p>What impact do you think these trainings have on UN Women Pacific Fund grantees?</p> <p>Are grantees able to demonstrate use of the content and to apply concepts and lessons learned?</p>
68	<p>Do grantees coming to the training with much knowledge of VAW and women's human rights? How would you describe their pre-training knowledge of VAW and women's human rights?</p>
68	<p>Do you do any kind of monitoring of UN Women Pacific Fund grantees that attend the trainings? I am particularly interested to know if you do monitoring of learning during the training period</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, can you tell me what type of monitoring you do? What are the benefits of monitoring learning during the training period?</p>
68.1	<p>Do you also do follow-up monitoring to assess the impact of the training on grantees work after the training has ended?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, can you tell me about type of follow-up and monitoring you do? What are the benefits of follow-up and monitoring after the training has been completed?</p>
69	<p>Do you feel like the training you provide to grantees is effective?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>If yes, what is particularly effective? / If no, what is not working so well? Have you made any changes to improve effectiveness?</p>
70	<p>What sort of growth and development have you seen in grantees that you work with, particularly as it relates to knowledge, attitudes, and skills related to VAW and women's human rights?</p> <p>How do you identify and measure that growth and development?</p> <p>Do you have any data that you can share with me?</p>
71	<p>Are there any challenges you face with the training of grantees? Can you explain?</p>
<p>I would like to ask you some questions about your relationships with UN Women.</p>	
72	<p>What is your relationship like with the UN Women Pacific Fund in-country? In Suva?</p>
73	<p>Do you regularly communicate with the UN Women Pacific Fund team to discuss training needs of grantees?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>

	If yes, what sort of things do you often discuss? / If no, why don't you communicate with each other? What type of things would you like to communicate about?
74	When you do communicate with a member of the UN Women Pacific Fund team is the communication clear? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If no, what sort of communication problems do you face?
75	From your perspective, how would you describe the relationship between grantees and the UN Women Pacific Fund?
Programme: Effectiveness	
Next, I want to you some questions about the capacity building and support UN Women provides to grantees.	
16	Do you know how often the Pacific Fund provides grantees with other opportunities to participate in trainings, workshops, or meetings organized that have helped to build their organisations capacities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Can you tell me about the trainings, workshops, or meetings that UN Women has organized for grantees or made available to them, and the benefits of those to grantees?
19	How has the Pacific Fund grant and capacity building helped to build the capacities of grantees to prevent and respond to VAW? To support survivors of VAW? To empower women and promote women's human rights?
20	Because of the Pacific Fund, including grant funding and capacity building, what role are grantees able in advocating or lobbying for national legislation, policies or strategic plans that promote ending violence against women or women's human rights and gender equality?
22	Because of the Pacific Fund, what role are grantees able to ply in advocating or lobbying to encourage greater compliance with CEDAW in your in your country?
I would like to ask you some questions about the Pacific Fund's impact on grantees.	
29	Since 2012, what sort of capacity building or support has UN Women provided to grantees to strengthen their abilities to prevent and address issues of VAW?
30	What impact do you think that capacity building and support has had/is having on grantees abilities to prevent and address VAW?
31	What impact do you think that capacity building has had/is having on their abilities to provide services women and girls who are VAW survivors?
32	In what way do you see that the Pacific Fund has enabled grantees to adopt gender and human rights based approaches in their work to prevent and respond to VAW?
I would like to ask you some questions about how the UN Women Pacific Fund has contributed to collaboration between NGOs and with government.	

33	From your perspective, how has the Pacific Fund supported collaboration between NGOs and government to promote women's human rights and end VAW?
35	How has the Pacific Fund supported professional networks and exchanges between Pacific Fund grantees to further knowledge sharing, especially of lessons learned and best practices to EVAW?
38	As a result of their experiences with the Pacific Fund, do you think grantees are better able to secure other funding? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Programme: Relevance and Inclusiveness	
Now, if I can ask you some questions about the relevance the UN Women Pacific Fund to addressing VAW and women's human rights in the Pacific.	
1	When thinking about the Pacific Fund, in what way have the grantees been able to address the needs of women and girls, and women's human rights? In what way have grantees been able to prevent and respond to VAW and/or girls?
3	With the support of the Pacific Fund, have grantees been able to address the needs of vulnerable women and girls? (e.g., women living with HIV, young women, sex worker, women with disability, domestic workers, displaced women) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what have been the challenges?
3.1	Have grantees been able to address the needs of women and/or girls with disabilities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain?
4	To what extent do you think the objectives of the Pacific Fund are consistent with beneficiaries' needs? With country-needs and regional priorities?
5	Do you think the Pacific Fund's goals still relevant in the Pacific?
6	From your perspective, what rights does the Pacific Fund advance under CEDAW and other international development commitments?
7	To what extent do you think the Pacific Fund is informed by human rights and gender analyses, such as the prevalence studies on VAW that identify underlying causes and barriers to human rights and gender equality?
8	To what extent have stakeholders participated in the Pacific Fund? What stakeholders have been key players in the Pacific Fund?
Programme: Sustainability and Effectiveness	
48	Do you think the Pacific Fund has been able to influence the way VAW is viewed among policymakers and political leaders in your country?

	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what has been the challenge?
49	Do you think the Pacific Fund has been able to have an influence on the way in which VAW is viewed by the public and community leaders, including both males and females, young and old, in the areas you have been working? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what has been the challenge?
50	Do you think the Pacific Fund supported better approaches and collaboration across agencies to end VAWG? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain how the Pacific Fund has supported better approaches and collaboration across agencies to EVAW? / If no, what have been the challenges to improving responses to VAW?
51	Do you think the Pacific Fund has help to build systems within grantee's organisations that were not there before, such as financial systems, that will remain in place even after the project has ended?
I would like to ask you some questions about the relevance of the Pacific Fund, particularly the extent to which the Pacific Fund's objectives are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country-needs, and partners' and donors' policies.	
76	Are the Pacific Fund's objectives addressing identified rights and needs of target groups in national and regional contexts? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what is the problem?
77	To what extent are the objectives of the Pacific Fund consistent with beneficiaries' needs, country-needs and regional priorities; in other words, are the Pacific Fund's goals still relevant in the Pacific?
78	What rights does the Pacific Fund advance under CEDAW and other international development commitments related to women's human rights and gender equality?
79	To what extent is the Pacific Fund informed by substantive and tailored human rights and gender analyses that identify underlying causes and barriers to human rights and gender equality?
81	What is UN Women's comparative advantage in designing and implementing the Pacific Fund?
83	How inclusive is the Pacific Fund in involving key stakeholders in governance and management of the Pacific Fund?
I would like to ask you questions about <i>efficiency</i> , particularly efficiency in terms of measuring how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted into results.	
55	Do you think the activities and outputs of the Pacific Fund could be delivered with fewer resources or with a different mix/scope of resources without reducing their quality and quantity? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, why not?
56	Do you think UN Women's organisational structure, managerial support, and coordination mechanisms effectively support the delivery of the Pacific Fund? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you explain? / If no, what has been the problem?
57	Do you think UN Women has the necessary systems and processes to implement the Pacific Fund in an efficient and timely manner? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me what those are? / If no, what is the problem?
58	Is the Pacific Fund cost-effective, i.e. could the outcomes and expected results have been achieved at lower cost through adopting a different approach and/or using alternate delivery mechanisms? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know If yes, can you tell me what those are? / If no, what is the problem?
<i>I have just a few more questions</i>	
59	What do you think has been the most important accomplishment of the Pacific Fund?
60	How important is the UN Women Pacific Fund to the Pacific?
61	What do you think are the advantages and benefits of having UN Women manage and administer the Pacific Regional EVAW Facility Fund?

**Mid-Term Evaluation of the Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund
Target Groups/Beneficiaries Focus Group Discussion Instrument**

Focus Group Information	
FGD Facilitator(s)	
FGD Note Taker	
Date	
Country	
Location (village/district)	
Organisation/Agency Name	
Number of FGD participants	_____ # females _____ # male
Age range of FGD participants	
Nature of Intervention	<input type="checkbox"/> VAW survivor protection and/or support services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness-raising activities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevention activities

Our names are ____ and ____, and we are conducting a mid-term evaluation of the UN Women Pacific Regional EAW Facility Fund. This Pacific Fund has been working with _____, the organisation that suggested we meet with you today.

We asked to meet with you today to discuss your opinions about the work that ____ has been doing. We are particularly interested in your opinions about the impact of ____'s work and what it means for women/men like yourselves in the community, and the benefits of ____'s work for women and girls who have been subjected to violence.

We will NOT ask you to tell us about your particular situations in terms of violence, unless you want to do so. But you may want to consider your own situation when speaking more broadly about your community and other women and girls or community member. We are not with _____, and we have made sure that they are not present today.

We will not be asking your names so that we can protect your identities. We have a tape recorder which we would like to use to ensure that we capture all information, and this will be erased when we are done taking notes. For reporting, no comments will be linked to any person, so please feel at ease in commenting. Do we have your permission to turn on the recorder? Do you have any questions before we begin?

1	We would like to begin by having you briefly tell us a bit about yourselves; whatever you would like to share as brief introduction.
2	Can you tell me what you know about the work or activities of _____?
3	How did you first learn about the work or activities of _____?

Project Implementation

4	What type of support or services does ____ offer to women and/or girls in the community?
5	What have been the benefits of this support/these services to women and girls in your community?
6	Did ____ fill a gap that existed in services for women and/or girls in the community?
7	How do women and girls in need of support or services learn about what is available from _____?
8	Are there other services available to women and girls, besides those from _____?

9	What type of activities or work does ____ do with men and/or boys in the community?
10	What have been the benefits of this support/these services for men and boys in your community?
11	Are the services or activities carried out by _____ regularly provided over a period of time or did ____ come only one or two times?
12	How well publicized is the work of _____ and the support or services they provide to women and girls in the community?
13	Can you tell me about the quality of ____'s services or activities?
14	If you think about problems of VAWG in your community, what is ____ doing to prevent and/or respond to VAWG?
15	In your opinion, what impact have these activities actually had on prevention or responding to VAWG in your community?
16	What is ____ doing to promote women's rights?
17	In your opinion, what impact have these activities actually had on promoting women's rights in your community?
18	What can ____ do better or differently to improve their efforts to end VAWG in the community? What can they do better to promote women's human rights?
19	What would be the most important things that organisations, such as _____, could do in this community to prevent and respond to VAWG? And to protect women and girls who experience violence?
Programme Impacts	
20	What do you think are the successes of ____ work in this community?
21	Has ____'s work led to any changes in behaviours among men and boys who might have used violence in the past against their wives or family members?
22	Has _____'s work led to increased awareness or changes in behaviours among community leaders, church leaders, or others in the community that could make VAW less acceptable?
23	Has _____'s work led to increased awareness or changes in behaviours among the police or justice officials that has helped to make VAWG less acceptable?
24	What do you think are the main limitations of _____'s work? For instance, maybe activities that ____ tried did not work well?
25	Given the work of ____ to date, do you think there will be any lasting impact of ____'s work in your community?
26	If ____ was not doing this work in the community, are there any other groups or organisations that are doing similar or the same work? To what degree do you think ____ is feeling a gap in support or services that your community needs?

27	Sometimes people don't think they are treated with respect by an organisation or officers of an agency. In addition, sometimes organisations come to the community and simply tell people what to do. In other cases, organisations work to show respect to people and listen to them, and they engage people in discussions to determine what should happen in a project. Think about ____ and their project activities, how would you describe their approach in this community?
28	Do you have any closing comments?

