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SHAPING PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT



Bougainville Performance Report 2017–2018

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<i>Pacific Women</i>	Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Program
PGK	Papua New Guinea Kina
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Executive Summary

This report presents the performance of the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*) program in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (Bougainville) during 2017–2018. It covers the activities undertaken 1 July–31 December 2017 as well as those planned for the first six months of 2018 that focus solely or primarily on Bougainville.

In 2015, the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan (2014–2019) was agreed between the Governments of Bougainville, Australia and Papua New Guinea. Under the plan, Australia committed \$14 million over five years, with \$4 million provided through *Pacific Women*.¹

The Bougainville Gender Investment Plan prioritised the following objectives:

1. Reducing family and sexual violence and assist survivors of violence.
2. Strengthen women’s leadership.
3. Improve women’s economic opportunities.

The total commitment for *Pacific Women* activities that operate exclusively in Bougainville is \$10.56 million. This exceeds the *Pacific Women* commitment made under the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan.

In financial year 2017–2018, *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea contributed \$2 million of Australian Government funding towards four *Pacific Women* activities that operate only in Bougainville. Three activities focus on strengthening women’s leadership in Bougainville and the fourth aims to reduce family and sexual violence and assist survivors. In addition, 10 other *Pacific Women*-funded activities operate both in Bougainville and in other locations in Papua New Guinea.

Progress toward objectives

1. Reducing family and sexual violence and assist survivors of violence

Seven activities in Bougainville are contributing to an increase in women receiving family and sexual violence services, improved quality of those services and an increased number of referrals between services.

The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation provided 863 counselling, safe house, and crisis support services to clients to between April and September 2017. Safe houses in Chabai, Buin and Arawa provided counselling and support to 192 people (107 women including 4 women with a disability, 43 girls, 11 men and 27 boys).

To prevent violence and shift community attitudes, the project trained 247 women’s human rights defenders (239 women and eight girls) and 123 male advocates (103 men including five with a disability and 11 boys) on gender-based violence, human rights, women’s rights, and conflict resolution.

The schools-based program on gender equality and gender-based violence prevention was run in four Central Bougainville schools in 2017. Teachers reported improvements in students’ behaviour after the program.

Evaluation of the Haku Women’s Collective’s End Violence against Children Campaign activities reviewed the effectiveness of the project’s use of community engagement. The evaluation found that it is possible to influence thinking and behaviour, start dialogue in families and communities on traditions, customs and beliefs, talk about issues of violence, be listened to by government officials and influence decision making.

¹ All references are to the Australian dollar unless otherwise stated.

Two research projects are supporting the implementation of the Papua New Guinea Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan 2015 (referred to as the Sorcery National Action Plan). Researchers including from the National Research Institute, the Divine Word University and led by the Australian National University, are documenting cases of sorcery accusation related violence. To stimulate community discussion, the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation and the Queensland University of Technology launched six digital stories documenting sorcery accusation related violence at the Women’s Human Rights Defenders’ Forum in Siwai and at the Men’s Forum in Chabai in November 2017.

2. Strengthen women’s leadership

Four activities in Bougainville focus on building women’s confidence, skills and knowledge, as well as increasing acceptance of women in leadership roles.

Through the Young Women’s Leadership Project, four Young Women’s Associations were established in Torokina, Wakunai, Buin and Kieta. Each has approximately 30 members and at least four leadership roles. Some of the young women involved in the project have started community-run enterprises due to their involvement in the project.

The Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville project built the skills of 390 women who then went on to plan and manage 126 village-level development projects in all 43 constituencies across Bougainville.

The Voter Education in Bougainville Project reached 43,760 people (22,558 women and female youth including 260 women with a disability and 21,202 men and male youth including 407 men with a disability) in 506 communities. This equates to 12.5 per cent of the estimated Bougainville population. Community training sessions were conducted by 41 community trainers (19 women and 22 men) from each of the 43 Council of Elders areas. The training was provided to remote, difficult-to-access and under-served communities. Community participants reported better understanding of the election process and increased commitment to voting. The project was completed during the reporting period.

Sixteen Bougainvillean women participated in the Women in Leadership Support project. They gained skills necessary to contest national and community government elections. Successful women candidates in the community government elections included 46 women’s human rights defenders from the From Gender-Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing project and 23 executives from the Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville project.

3. Improve women’s economic empowerment

Three activities are contributing to economic empowerment for Bougainville women.

In 2017, the Increasing Economic Opportunities for Women Smallholders and their Families (‘Family Teams’) project expanded to Bougainville. The project enhances the economic development of women smallholders by building their agricultural and business knowledge and skills. The Bougainville Women’s Federation partners with the University of Canberra to deliver the project. New income generating projects, such as poultry and piggery activities, have commenced. In 2018 a savings club will be trialed with a group of widows in Buka. Agricultural training will be developed and delivered in Buka in partnership with the Department of Primary Industry.

The Do No Harm research conducted in Kieta, Panguna and Tinputz Districts looked at how to improve women’s economic agency and the security of their incomes without compromising their safety. The research found that increasing women’s command over financial resources can expose women to domestic conflict and violence when it is perceived to threaten ideas of masculinity and established gender roles. Therefore, to achieve real change, women’s economic empowerment programs must work with men to challenge the gender norms and practices for women. Programming must consider available support services or referral mechanisms for women who have experienced violence. It is vital to work with community organisations and networks to improve the access,

affordability and quality of support services for women survivors of violence. Women's economic programs need to adopt a 'do no harm' approach that accounts for local culture and norms so that the risk of violence and other adversities is not actually increased due to women's increased income.

The Agricultural Time-Use research conducted in Bougainville shows that women carry a substantial burden of domestic work. This leaves them little time to substantively engage in more value-added agricultural activities.

Lessons learned, challenges and risks for the program

Supporting people in rural and remote communities to provide services and develop leadership is highly effective. The village-based rollout model of voter education increased the participation of women and people with disabilities and engaged motivated community members in opportunities not previously available. Working with local authorities was key in achieving good levels of attendance at events and voter education sessions. The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation's work with and through women's human rights defenders has increased support for women and children in rural and remote communities in situations of violence and other crises.

Bougainville activities showed that when male advocates work alongside women's human rights defenders it contributes to changing traditional norms that perpetuate gender inequality and enhance gender-based violence. It also gives women an opportunity to work closely with male traditional leaders.

Lack of family support or active hindrance by partners prevented some young women from taking advantage of training and leadership opportunities. Bougainville Women's Federation plans to increase its integration of men in project activities over the next 12 months as a strategy to increase the safe participation of young women.

Increased community awareness of available family support and crisis services has resulted in increased demand for these services. Similarly, the better they network with other service providers such as police and hospitals, the more referrals safe houses and counsellors receive. This has stretched limited safe house and counselling capacity.

Figure 1 Location of Pacific Women activities in Bougainville



1 Overview

This *Pacific Women* in Bougainville Performance Report draws together the activity-level reports submitted by implementing partners to provide aggregate *Pacific Women* reporting. It draws on reports covering activities undertaken from 1 July to 31 December 2017 and planned for January to June 2018. It is dedicated to the activities that operate in Bougainville.

The Australian Government established *Pacific Women* in 2012. It commits up to \$320 million over 10 years in 14 Pacific Island Forum member countries. The program aims to improve opportunities for the political, economic and social advancement of Pacific women.²

In 2015, the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan (2014–2019) was agreed between the Autonomous Bougainville Government, the Government of Australia and the Government of Papua New Guinea. It was launched by the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the President of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. Under the Plan, Australia committed \$14 million in funding over five years, including \$4 million committed by *Pacific Women*.

The total commitment for *Pacific Women* activities that operate exclusively in Bougainville is \$10.56 million. This exceeds the *Pacific Women* commitment made under the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan.

The Bougainville Gender Investment Plan prioritised the following objectives:

1. Reducing family and sexual violence and assist survivors of violence.
2. Strengthen women's leadership.
3. Improve women's economic opportunities.

In financial year 2017–2018, *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea contributed \$2 million of Australian Government funding towards four *Pacific Women* activities that operate only in Bougainville. Three activities focus on strengthening women's leadership in Bougainville and the fourth aims to reduce family and sexual violence and assist survivors. In addition, 10 other *Pacific Women*-funded activities operate in both Bougainville and in other locations in Papua New Guinea. Figure 1 shows the location of *Pacific Women* activities in Bougainville on a map.

2 Purpose and Structure

This performance report is a key method for monitoring progress against the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan. It provides the Autonomous Bougainville Government, the Government of Australia and the Government of Papua New Guinea with an overview of the contribution of the *Pacific Women* program to the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan. While this information about Bougainville activities is presented here as a separate report, the information is also integrated into the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2017–2018.³

Section 3 of this performance report provides a summary of activities and funding. Section 4 identifies key achievements and discusses progress towards the intended outcomes of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan. This section also includes relevant regional *Pacific Women* research and evaluation activities. Section 5 outlines the lessons learned. Section 6 identifies challenges and risks faced by multiple partners, together with approaches to mitigate these risks.

² All references to \$ are to Australian Dollars.

³ *Pacific Women* Support Unit, (2018), Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2017-2018, Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Section seven provides a summary report on *Pacific Women* regional activities relevant to Bougainville.

Sections 8 through 10 provide details on each implementing activity operating in Bougainville, funded through *Pacific Women*. These activity summaries are drawn primarily from implementing partner activity reports for the period July to December 2017. These show progress updates against the activity objectives. The activity summaries also include key activities anticipated by partners for the period January to June 2018.

This performance report contributes to meeting the internal quality and accountability reporting requirements of the Australian High Commission in Papua New Guinea. It will be shared with implementing partners and will be published on the pacificwomen.org website.

3 Summary Data

3.1 Activities

Pacific Women funds four activities that operate only in Bougainville. Three activities focus on strengthening women's leadership and the fourth contributes to reducing family and sexual violence and assisting survivors.

In addition, 10 activities funded through *Pacific Women* work in Bougainville as well as other locations in Papua New Guinea. Of these, three finished this year and one activity started after 1 July 2017. One has been extended into a second phase. Five are identified as research activities. A full list of all *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea implementing activities is available in Annex 1 of the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2017–2018. Those involving Bougainville are shaded for ease of reference.

3.2 Funding

In financial year 2017–2018, *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea contributed \$2 million of Australian Government funding towards four *Pacific Women* activities that operate only in Bougainville. Since 2014, *Pacific Women* has committed \$10.56 million to activities specific to Bougainville, exceeding the Australian Government's commitment under the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan.

4 Progress towards the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan objectives

This section reports progress that has been made against the objectives identified in the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan 2014–2019.

Activity-level reporting available to the *Pacific Women* Support Unit and findings from the independent second country plan mid-term review,⁴ show that the *Pacific Women* Bougainville exclusive activities are all closely aligned with the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan. They are achieving, or on track to achieve, the objectives.

The mid-term review found that projects funded by *Pacific Women* are contributing to all objectives of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan, with the strongest contribution to building women's confidence in leadership roles. There is evidence of influencing government to promote women's

⁴ Braun A. and Yuave, K., (2017), Mid-term Review of the Papua New Guinea Country Plan – Bougainville Report, Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

leadership, increasing the number of women contesting elections, and to building women's and girls' skills to fulfil leadership roles.

Family and sexual violence-focused projects are contributing to an increase in women receiving family and sexual violence services, improved quality of those services and an increased number of referrals between services. The Bougainville project portfolio demonstrates strength in working with men and has initiated efforts to include persons with disabilities. Three out of four projects in the overall country portfolio that work with persons with disabilities are in Bougainville.

The mid-term review reported that the Autonomous Bougainville Government strongly supports work on women's empowerment and equality. A policy supports this, but resources to roll it out are lacking. The Department for Community Development intends to play an increasingly strong role in leading and coordinating efforts in the area and wants deeper engagement with the program and the *Pacific Women* Support Unit.

4.1 Reducing family and sexual violence and assist survivors of violence

The intended results for the objective 'reducing family and sexual violence and assisting survivors of violence' of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan are:

Intended results: Reducing family and sexual violence and assist survivors of violence

- Children completing programs have improved knowledge of and attitudes towards family and sexual violence.
- Increased number of women receiving family and sexual violence services through Australian High Commission funding.
- Improved quality of services and increased number of referrals between services.
- Post-program improvements in attitudes to family and sexual violence.

Seven *Pacific Women* activities are working to reduce family and sexual violence and assist survivors of violence in Bougainville. Five activities are in progress. The From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing project was extended due to its demonstrated effectiveness. Family and sexual violence-focused projects are contributing to an increase in women receiving family and sexual violence services, improved quality of those services and an increased number of referrals between services.

The From Gender Violence to Gender Justice and Healing project is a partnership between International Women's Development Agency and the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation. The project provides crisis and safe-haven support and counselling to survivors of violence. It is one of only two Papua New Guinea *Pacific Women* projects with a specific focus on addressing issues faced by men and boys arising from sexual and other violence.

Between April and September 2017, the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation provided 863 services to clients. Safe houses in Chabai, Buin and Arawa provided counselling and support to 192 people (107 women including 4 women with a disability, 43 girls, 11 men and 27 boys).

Safe house study tours hosted by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation for Caritas and other Catholic providers supported good practice in running safe houses. The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation and its partners are advocating for an Autonomous Bougainville Government safe house policy and funding for safe houses.

Women's human rights defenders report that Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation initiatives and the work of women's human rights defenders and male advocates brings positive change to their

communities. They report changes in attitudes about gender-based violence, increased non-acceptance of violence and more respect for women. Reported changes include reduced alcohol and drug sales and consumption, which often link to violent behaviours in families and communities. Women report feeling safer in their communities. Women's human rights defenders and police have collaborated successfully to respond to cases of gender-based violence.

Male advocates are supporting women's human rights defenders' work with communities and undertaking prevention activities in schools. The schools' program on gender equality and gender-based violence prevention was conducted in four local schools in 2017. Teachers reported improvements in students' behaviour after participating in the program. For example, students behaved better during classes, showed respect to fellow students and teachers, stopped smoking and respected girls and young women. The Autonomous Bougainville Government Department of Education has supported and endorsed this work.

In Selau in North Bougainville, women's human rights defenders initiated a pre-Christmas march to promote a safe Christmas. They attribute reduced alcohol intake and violence over Christmas period to the march.

The Haku Women's Collective ran the End Violence against Children Campaign in Buka. The campaign sought to increase awareness and encourage families, communities and children to take individual and collective action to respond to and prevent violence against children. An evaluation of the Haku Women's Collective campaign activities was conducted by the University of Sydney. The evaluation found that through community engagement, it is possible to influence thinking and behaviour, start dialogue in families and communities on traditions, customs and beliefs, talk about issues of violence, be listened to by government officials and influence decision making.

Haku Women's Collective developed parent resource kits to support training on gender roles and responsibilities, women's rights, family and sexual violence and the rights of children following early engagement with the Parenting for Child Development program.

Collaboration between the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation and the Haku Collective has increased the effectiveness of both groups. Haku Collective shared their training resources on positive parenting with the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation. Haku women's human rights defenders and male advocates have been trained in gender human rights, family and sexual violence, community counselling skills and peace building tools by Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation.

Two projects are working to increase understanding of and develop local solutions to address sorcery accusation related violence in Bougainville. Queensland University of Technology, in partnership with the University of Goroka's Centre for Social and Creative Media, are working with the women's human rights defenders to develop materials to support their advocacy and legal education work. Six digital stories were launched at the Women's Human Rights Defenders' Forum in Siwai as part of the 20 Days of Activism and at the Men's Forum in Chabai. The story launches were accompanied by discussions about the impact of sorcery accusation related violence in Bougainville.

The Australian National University-led research program has developed a team of Bougainville based researchers to document cases of sorcery accusation related violence. Fieldwork was conducted in November 2017. The research supports the implementation of the Sorcery National Action Plan.

The Last Taboo research project conducted in Bougainville was part of a larger formative research in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Fiji. The research contributed to understanding the impact of menstrual management practices on women's and girls' participation in education and income generation. It helped identify opportunities to improve women's and girls' ability to manage their menstruation safely and with dignity.

Case Study 1: Male counsellors work with men to address the causes of gender-based violence

A young girl (under 18 years of age) came to the safe house after she ran away from home. She was being forced by her family to marry a man twice her age. It has been arranged by her cousin brothers and relatives as a customary arranged marriage.

The girl did not agree with the arrangements and she ran away from home with the understanding that her relatives had violated her human rights. While the girl stayed in the care of the safe house, a Men's Hub counsellor took initiative to intervene and work with the girl's family. He met with all involved family members for discussions and provided counselling for some.

The focus of the meetings and counselling sessions were to ensure that these family members understood the issue of forced and child marriage, how it violates the girl's human rights and what it means for the girl's future and safety. After a number of such sessions, the family members came to realise that what they were doing is illegal and that they were trying to marry the girl against her will.

This work took approximately one month. After a month, the arranged marriage was called off and the girl felt safe to return home.

4.2 Strengthen women's leadership

The intended results for the objective 'strengthening women's leadership' of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan are set out below:

Intended results: Strengthen women's leadership

- Autonomous Bougainville Government workplace conditions and Autonomous Bougainville Government employees' behaviour encourage and support women's careers.
- Women report feeling more confident in seeking leadership roles.
- Women are better represented and are better able to influence policy in local government.
- Bougainville Women's Federation advocating for policies and reforms at both Bougainville and local levels and having a greater influence on Autonomous Bougainville Government policy making.

Four *Pacific Women*-funded activities contribute to strengthening women's leadership in Bougainville. The Voter Education in Bougainville project was completed during the period.

Through the Young Women's Leadership Project, four Young Women's Associations were established in Torokina, Wakunai, Buin and Kieta in Bougainville. Each has approximately 30 members and at least four leadership roles. Sixteen young women (four from each Young Women's Association) attended the Bougainville Women's Federation annual general meeting. Three young women were given the opportunity to co-facilitate at the meeting and displayed confidence and good crowd facilitation skills.

Some of the young women involved in the Young Women's Leadership Project have started community-run enterprises due to their involvement in the project. The Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville project built the skills and experience of 390 women who then went on to

plan and manage 126 village-level development projects. The project facilitates affiliation of women with the Bougainville Women's Federation.

Voter education, the young women's leadership training and support provided by the Bougainville Women's Federation and International Women's Development Agency and leadership training provided by the Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville project all supported the reforms to parity in the Autonomous Bougainville Government introduced by the *Community Government Representation Act* (2016).

The Voter Education in Bougainville project reached 43,760 people (22,558 women and female youth including 260 women with a disability and 21,202 men and male youth, including 407 men with a disability) in 506 communities. This equates to 12.5 per cent of the estimated Bougainville population. Community training sessions were conducted by 41 community trainers (19 women and 22 men) from each of the 43 Council of Elders areas. The training was provided to remote, difficult-to-access, and under-served communities. Community participants reported better understanding of the election process and increased commitment to voting. The project far exceeded its target to reach 6,400 people in 320 communities.

The Voter Education in Bougainville project strengthened partnerships and increased networking between the Bougainville Women's Federation and the Office of the Bougainville Electoral Commission. This enabled both Bougainville Women's Federation and the Office of the Bougainville Electoral Commission to have broader reach in the community and supported consistent messaging.

Sixteen Bougainvillean women participated in the Women in Leadership Support project. They gained skills necessary to contest national and community government elections.

Successful women candidates in the community government elections included 46 women's human rights defenders from the From Gender-Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing project and 23 executives from the Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville project. Two are community government chairpersons. These women attribute their confidence, demonstrated capability to deliver for their communities and good community perception of them as leaders to their involvement in these two projects.

Case Study 2: Young Women's Leadership Forum inspires participants to action

Young women leaders were inspired by the successes reported at the Bougainville Young Women's Leadership Forum to create their own economic and leadership opportunities.

Participants in the Young Women's Leadership Project from South and Central Bougainville are receiving training and mentoring. They used their newly acquired public speaking, budgeting and networking skills to organise and participate in the inaugural Bougainville Young Women's Leadership Forum from 21–23 November 2017.

The 120 Project participants shared their ideas with each other and 50 observers from local communities and development partners. The young women left ready to initiate new projects in their communities.

A Forum participant from Buka, inspired by the Kieta Young Women's Association's poultry project, organised the young women in her community to fundraise for their own piggery project. They have also connected with older women in their community to teach them sewing skills, so they can raise money for their own young women's association. Funds raised will be used as small grants to support more young women start their own income generating initiatives.

Young women in Haku raised funds and built a resource centre for young women. The young women leaders have run awareness sessions to bring more young women from the area to the centre.

In Nova, a project participant has led regular meetings for young women in her community. Following the forum, the young women decided to start a food security project. They have arranged for the Department of Primary Industry and CARE to deliver food security training for young women. Working with community leaders, they have allocated each young woman a plot of land to grow crops using the knowledge from the training. Nova community leaders have become very supportive of the young women leaders after seeing their growing confidence and initiative following their participation in the project.

The Project has also fostered networks between young women in different districts, which they are now using to their advantage. For example, young women from Kieta and Wakunai are using their new networks in Buka to help them market produce at a higher price than they would receive in their own communities. There will be lots to report on at next year's Forum!

4.3 Improve women's economic opportunities

The intended results for the objective 'improve women's economic opportunities' of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan are set out below:

Intended Results: Improving women's economic empowerment

- Increased use of financial services by women.
- Agricultural investments include demonstrable participation and benefits for women.
- Women obtaining greater share of income from produce.
- More women engaging in non-traditional economic activities.

Three *Pacific Women*-funded research activities are contributing to improving women's economic empowerment opportunities.

In 2017, the Family Teams project expanded to Bougainville. The project enhances the economic development of women smallholders by building their agricultural and business knowledge and skills. The Bougainville Women's Federation partners with the University of Canberra to deliver the project. New income generating projects, such as poultry and piggery activities, have commenced. In 2018 a savings club will be trialed with a group of widows in Buka. Agricultural training will be developed and delivered in Buka in partnership with the Department of Primary Industry.

The Do No Harm research conducted in Kieta, Panguna and Tinputz Districts looked at how to improve women's economic agency and the security of their incomes without compromising their safety. The research was undertaken in other areas of Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands as well as Bougainville. Researchers examined informal and formal economies, including community-based microfinance and savings initiatives, women's business enterprises, cash-cropping (coffee and cocoa), and women's formal employment.

The Bougainville research found that increasing women's command over financial resources can expose women to domestic conflict and violence when it is perceived to threaten ideas of masculinity and established gender roles. In Bougainville, women report that alcohol consumption is a major resource depleting activity and is central to marital violence and discord. Triggers for violence include not doing what their male partner or family member wanted, conflict over how income is spent, arriving home late from work and work-related travel.

The research concluded that women's economic empowerment programs must challenge the gender norms and practices in the context of marital relationships and the power imbalances in the other dimensions of women's lives, to achieve real change for women. It highlighted the importance of

working with men to challenge gender inequitable behaviour and norms both within the household and the workplace.

The research also highlighted the importance of considering linking women to support services or referral mechanisms if they experience violence, as part of any economic empowerment project. It is vital to work with community organisations and networks to improve the access, affordability and quality of support services for women survivors of violence. The research identified the churches as a starting point for developing community-based gender transformative programs in Bougainville. The development of community laws, which has been done by many communities in Papua New Guinea, also holds promise as a starting point for the changing of community norms.

The research highlighted that women's economic programs need to adopt a 'do no harm' approach. A sound 'do no harm' approach accounts for local culture and norms so that the risk of violence and other adversities is not inadvertently increased due to women's increased income.

Research reports and discussion papers have been finalised. Reports and discussion papers have been produced on professional women, coffee smallholders, Bougainville research, household decision making, and gender challenges to financial inclusion. Workshops to discuss the findings of the Papua New Guinea research and to develop program guidance notes were delivered in Buka in early 2018.

Results from the Agricultural Time-Use research project conducted in Bougainville show that women carry a substantial burden of domestic work and are generally primarily responsible for cooking, washing, cleaning and caring for other household members. This leaves them little time to substantively engage in more value-added agricultural activities. The results also show that household welfare outcomes are higher when women have more control over the sale of cocoa and coffee and the resulting income.

It recommends that projects that seek to engage women directly in more profitable agricultural activities may need to reduce the domestic burden for women at the same time. Without such efforts, there will be a greater overall workload for women, as they continue their usual tasks while taking on additional tasks. The family-based approaches being used by both CARE and the University of Canberra have resulted in more equitable workloads within families.

5 Lessons Learned

Based on the activity level reporting and reviews available to the *Pacific Women* Support Unit, there are several lessons from this reporting period.

5.1 Supporting people in rural and remote communities to provide services and leadership is highly effective

The village-based rollout model of voter education increased the participation of women and people with disabilities and engaged motivated community members in opportunities not previously available. Working with local authorities was key in achieving good levels of attendance at events and voter education sessions.

Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation's work with and through women's human rights defenders has increased support for women and children in rural and remote communities in situations of violence and other crises. After training women's human rights defenders' return to their communities with action plans to address priorities identified in their communities. They act as educators, advocates, counsellors, change makers and leaders.

The Bougainville Women's Human Rights Defenders' Forum has emerged as a successful mechanism for building networks, sharing experiences and launching community action. It motivated

women's human rights defenders across Bougainville and connected them to national, regional and international women's movements. It improved understanding of gender inequalities and increased recognition of women's human rights defenders as important agents of change and as women leaders. Information shared during the forum provided a catalyst for several young women leaders to develop enterprises in their communities. The Young Women's Leadership Forum has similarly strengthened networks and inspired new economic activities and taking up leadership opportunities by young women and their communities in more locations in Bougainville.

5.2 Male advocacy groups collaborating women increased impact

The men's hub and male advocacy program provide spaces for men to work with men, young men and boys. The men's groups and work with boys in schools have increased recognition by men and boys that they must take responsibility for perpetrating violence and provide the support for ending the violence.

The Bougainville activities showed that when male advocates work alongside women's human rights defenders it contributes to changing traditional norms that perpetuate gender inequality and enhance gender-based violence. It also gives women an opportunity to work closely with male traditional leaders.

6 Ongoing Challenges and Risks

6.1 Young women's leadership is limited by family expectations

Lack of family support or active hindrance by partners prevented some young women from taking advantage of the training and leadership opportunities offered by project partners. Examples of suspicious partners and families that actively hinder young women's leadership activities are common.

To mitigate this risk, young women recommended that leadership projects include their partners and male family members in the training or provide parallel training to reduce disagreements around decision making. Bougainville Women's Federation plans to increase its integration of men in project activities over the next 12 months as a strategy to increase the safe participation of young women.

6.2 Increased awareness leads to increased demand for services

Increased community awareness of available family support and crisis services has resulted in increased demand for these services. Similarly, the better they network with other service providers such as police and hospitals, the more referrals they receive. This has stretched limited safe house and counselling capacity.

Informants to the *Pacific Women* mid-term review raised concerns about the capacity of the Bougainville Women's Federation and the Nazareth Centre as 'go to' local organisations to continue to take on more projects. They suggested extending linkages with churches and other faith-based organisations.

6.3 Low literacy and financial literacy

Concerns identified by stakeholders included low literacy and financial literacy hampering work in all areas. There is little support to address psychosocial needs and risks faced by women's human rights defenders and safe house counsellors and limited options or support for addressing livelihood

needs of volunteer women’s human rights defenders. Low inclusion of persons with disabilities was also identified as a concern.

7 Regional Activities

In addition to the activities mentioned above, the following *Pacific Women* regional activities are relevant to Bougainville.

Implementation of the *Pacific Women* Research Strategy 2017–2022 is well underway. Under the guidance of the Advisory Group on Research, priority areas for research under *Pacific Women* have been established. A scoping study has been commissioned to create an on-line research portal to facilitate access to current, high-quality, evidence-based information on gender equality issues in the Pacific. The portal will also aim to increase recognition and value of Pacific research and researchers and increase use of research to address gender inequality in the Pacific, including by regional and national-level decision makers. Consultations will take place in a number of countries, including Papua New Guinea, to define the portal parameters and functions, identify potential funders, partners and locations, recommend architecture and design and develop a business plan for the establishment, pilot and launch of the portal.

Pacific Girl is envisaged as a plan to guide *Pacific Women*’s investments that focus on adolescent girls. *Pacific Girl* will include proposed funding for country-specific activities to support the empowerment of adolescent girls, as well as a program for regional learning. Initially, activities will be supported in three countries, with Papua New Guinea being considered for implementation. *Pacific Girl* has an overall budget for regional learning and country-specific activities of approximately \$3 million over four years, from July 2018 to June 2022. *Pacific Girl* will primarily focus on adolescent girls aged 10 to 19 years. Associated interventions will also include boys, parents and carers and communities, to promote gender equality and better development outcomes.

To focus on girls is a strategic investment choice, based on evidence showing that ‘educated, healthy and skilled adolescent girls will help build a better future, advance social justice, support economic development, and combat poverty.’⁵ While some other Pacific development programs also focus on girls, especially access to basic services and inclusive health and education initiatives, *Pacific Women* can add value through implementation of transformative approaches that support generational change of the social norms that underpin gender inequality. By working with girls, boys and their families, *Pacific Women* can accelerate progress towards its goal of gender equality in the region.

The regional review of how gender has been mainstreamed and how women’s economic empowerment has been enhanced through 11 regional economic growth programs in the Pacific funded by DFAT has been completed. The recommendations are being considered and will guide the *Pacific Women* program strategy moving forward.

A revised *Pacific Women* Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework was launched in December 2017. It provides guidance for the program, countries and implementing partners to carry out assessments of progress towards outcomes. It also informs program decision making and ensures learning leads to program improvement. The program’s revised monitoring and evaluation system includes a knowledge management system database, *Pacific Women* program reporting, a *Pacific Women* value for money rubric, a country reflection and planning workshop methodology and a toolkit for monitoring and evaluation data collection. These are available on the *Pacific Women* website for access by program partners.

⁵ ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO (2010), ‘Accelerating efforts to advance the rights of adolescent girls: A joint UN statement,’ United Nations.

8 Objective 1: Reducing Family and Sexual Violence and Assist Survivors of Violence

Sections eight through 10 provide a summary of each of *Pacific Women's* implementing activities in Bougainville under each of the three objectives of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan. The summaries provide an overview and list the aims and objectives of each project.

Progress reported in the program partner's last activity report against each of the activity objectives is provided in a table. The period covered by the activity level reports is indicated in the left-hand column.

Where activity-level reports have not yet been provided by partners for the July–December 2017 period, the summaries include details of activities that the partner has planned to undertake. Key lessons identified by implementing partners and the main barriers encountered are also included.

8.1 From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville

Project Partner:	International Women's Development Agency in partnership with the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation
Total Funding:	\$8,756,485 (2 phases)
Funding Timeframe:	April 2015 – September 2022
Funding Source:	\$6,605,124 <i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea \$1,435,623.51 Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation \$715,737.52 International Women's Development Agency

Overview

The From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing project builds on work funded under the Government of the Netherlands' Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women program from 2013–2015. That work promoted women's human rights defenders and prevention activities with communities. Some of the safe houses were constructed with funds from other Australian Government programs, but are linked through the agreed Bougainville Gender Investment Plan 2014–2019.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to reduce family and sexual violence in Bougainville by addressing the root causes of gender inequality. It does this through supporting Bougainville women's human rights defenders to lead responses to, and prevention of, family and sexual violence with government and communities; and by enabling men and women to prevent family and sexual violence at community level by promoting shared power and decision making between women and men.

The objectives of this project are to:

- Provide crisis services to survivors of family and sexual violence (counselling, accommodation, access to justice, repatriation, case management and referrals).
- Provide ongoing capacity building for trauma counsellors.
- Continue to strengthen women's human rights defenders and their work with communities on preventing and addressing gender-based violence.
- Work with male advocates and men.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to achieve its objectives. It has provided greater safety and support for individual survivors of violence and communities, especially in rural and remote locations.

A baseline study of 143 people (77 women and 66 men) on community attitudes, perceptions and behaviour of women and men towards gender equality and family and sexual violence was conducted in six communities in Bougainville in 2016. Respondents across the six communities identified violence against women (33 per cent) and violence against children (20 per cent) as key safety issues in their communities.

By September 2017 the project had directly reached 16,940 people (8,217 women including 17 with a disability, 1,718 girls including one with a disability, 5,468 men and 1,527 boys including three with a disability). Women and children represented 65 per cent of beneficiaries. This work included provision of 3,685 counselling and accommodation services and escorting clients to police and health centres. It included counselling and support for 2,549 clients (1,436 women and girls, 1,113 men and boys) through four safe houses and one men's hub.

Seven training programs were provided for 166 trauma counsellors and 30 training programs were provided for 1,065 women's human rights defenders and male advocates. The 144 public awareness events and community engagement activities were attended by 12,292 people (6,156 women and girls, 5,516 men and boys and 620 unspecified). These were opportunities to share messages on prevention of gender-based violence, human rights, women's rights, peace building, community development and empowerment.

The schools' program on gender equality and gender-based violence prevention was piloted in 10 local schools in 2017. Teachers reported improvements in students' behaviour after participating in the program. For example, students behaved better during classes, showed respect to fellow students and teachers, stopped smoking and respected girls and young women. The Autonomous Bougainville Government Department of Education has supported and endorsed this work.

As a result of participating in the project, 46 women's human rights defenders took up new leadership roles as community facilitators and Ward members. The project successfully engaged local women and men in response and prevention activities.

Women's human rights defenders report changes in attitudes about gender-based violence and more respect of women and non-acceptance of violence. Changes include reduced alcohol and drug sales and consumption, which often link to violent behaviours in families and communities. Women report feeling safer in their communities and women's human rights defenders and police have collaborated successfully when responding to cases of gender-based violence.

A Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation team member stated that 'the From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing project contributes to safety and peace in Bougainville.' It contributes to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea violence response and services outcomes of an increased number of safe houses, services effectively supporting survivors of violence in priority provinces and coalitions successfully advocating for effective solutions.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 1 Key project deliverables: from gender based violence to gender justice and healing

Objective	Progress
Objective 1	Crisis services are provided to survivors of family and sexual violence (counselling, accommodation, access to justice, repatriation, case management and referrals)
April–September 2017	Safe houses in Chabai, Buin and Arawa, provided counselling and support to 192 people (111 women including four women with a disability, 43 girls, 11 men and 27 boys). A total of

Objective	Progress
	863 services were provided to the clients, which included accommodation at safe houses, counselling, escorting to police and justice services, hospitals and other referral services, case management, repatriation, and life skills training. During this reporting period, the Buka safe house was closed due to the condition of the building. All clients were referred to Chabai for support and accommodation. Women and girls comprised 80 per cent of clients who received support from the Nazareth Centre during this period.
Objective 2	Ongoing capacity building for trauma counsellors
April–September 2017	The Nazareth Centre ran a week-long training on professional supervision for counsellors working at the safe houses and the men's hub, as well as community counsellors from South and North Bougainville. The training was held at Mabiri Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre during August 2017 for 35 people (21 women including 1 woman with a disability and 14 men), including 2 women counsellors from a partner organisation, Voice for Change (Jiwaka Province). Participants refreshed their knowledge and skills on key trauma counselling principles and learnt about counselling supervision, its process, requirements and standards.
Objective 3	Strengthening the work of women's human rights defenders and working with communities on preventing and addressing gender-based violence
April–September 2017	<p>The Nazareth Centre organised three district meetings with women's human rights defenders from South Bougainville. Meetings were held in Bana (September 2017), at Arawa Safe House (April 2017) and in Siwai District (August 2017) for 109 people (73 women and 36 men).</p> <p>A further 24 women's human rights defenders met in Chabai in July 2017 for a five-day workshop on leadership. Topics included: leadership skills, creating and designing women's human rights defenders mandates for District Committees, women, peace and security, the Global Goals for Sustainable Development, and discussion of the roles of women's human rights defenders in addressing family and sexual violence and gender based violence prevention.</p> <p>The Nazareth Centre organised six trainings for 251 women's human rights defenders and male advocates from all regions of Bougainville (239 women, 8 girls and 4 men). Of the total participants, 158 participants were new women's human rights defenders and male advocates and 93 women's human rights defenders were already involved in the network. Young women comprised 42 per cent of total participants. Increasing the involvement of young women was a recommendation from the 2015 and 2017 women's human rights defenders' forums.</p> <p>Gender and human rights trainings were held in Haisi Village, Siwai and Paruparu and Chabai for new women's human rights defenders and four male advocates. For most participants, it was the first training they have ever attended, learning about human rights, roles and responsibilities of parents towards children, gender equality and rights of women and men.</p> <p>Follow-up training on gender human rights and family and sexual violence for existing women's human rights defenders was conducted in Buin, Siwai and Bana. Participants shared strategies on how women's human rights defenders and male advocates can work together to address domestic violence, discussed the need to challenge traditional culture and beliefs, and that wife beating is a criminal offence and should be reported to police. Participants learned about practical tools and skills to address family and sexual violence in their communities.</p> <p>In Bana, the Nazareth Centre trialled a new model of delivering the training. Training for male advocates took place at the same time in a different venue, to ensure that men and women felt comfortable to share openly their ideas and experiences.</p> <p>Training was provided for 106 new women's human rights defenders (98 young women and 8 girls) in Chabai in September 2017. The workshop developed the knowledge, confidence and skills of young women to make change in their communities. Participants identified issues affecting them and their peers, and learned about gender, human rights, and sexual and reproductive health.</p> <p>Staff from the Nazareth Centre attended the first Pacific regional meeting on 'Women, Peace and Security' convened by FemLINKpacific as the Global Partnership for Prevention of Armed Conflict Pacific Secretariat, in Fiji in July 2017. This brought together nongovernmental organisations from the region who are implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in their work. The meeting resulted in the Outcome Statement 'Strengthening Gender Inclusive Conflict Prevention and Human Security in the Pacific'.</p> <p>As an expert in running safe houses and working to address family and sexual violence, the Nazareth Centre hosts organisations and mentors a number of congregations of sisters planning or in the early stages of opening safe houses. In August a week learning visit was organised by</p>

Objective	Progress
	<p>Caritas through the Papua New Guinea Churches Partnership program. It included a group of seven nuns from The Daughters of Mary Immaculate from East New Britain Province, St Therese Sisters from Madang and the Franciscans Sisters from Vanimo, plus a Volunteer Services Abroad volunteer. They learned from the Nazareth Centre about safe house operations, processes and procedures and basic training on working with gender-based violence survivors.</p> <p>The Nazareth Centre continued advocacy for the importance of the Bougainville Safe Houses Policy, including as part of the review of the Department of Community Development's Strategic Plan 2017–2019 and as a member of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee.</p> <p>The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee's Strategic Plan 2017–2019 and 2018 Annual Plan were put before the Autonomous Bougainville Government's cabinet seeking an increase in funding of programs. The Nazareth Centre shared data from its safe houses and the men's hub, highlighting the issue of family and sexual violence, demand for services and the need to address it at different levels, including at the government level through policies, programs and funding for implementation.</p> <p>The Nazareth Centre is a member of the Technical Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, convened by the Bougainville Department of Community Development. The Working Group is considering how to ensure that women participate in the preparation for the upcoming referendum.</p>
Objective 4	Working with male advocates and men
April–September 2017	<p>Four week-long trainings were conducted for male advocates from South and Central Bougainville, reaching 119 people (108 men including five men with disability and 11 boys). Topics included sex and gender, gender equality, theological pillars on gender equality, women's human rights, family and sexual violence, men's violence against women, and understanding male advocacy and working with women human rights defenders. Trainings included dialogues with women's human rights defenders and discussion of how to work together.</p> <p>After the trainings in the Buin male advocates formed a working committee alongside the Buin Women Human Rights Defenders Committee in Siwai. Four young men formed the Siwai Male Advocacy Committee to work with Siwai women's human rights defenders.</p> <p>Chabai Men's Hub conducted two awareness raising events and a community conversation in two communities in North Bougainville, reaching a total of 126 people (65 women, 55 men and six boys). Awareness raising focused on issues of community safety, responsible parenthood, gender-based violence an overview of services available and current development projects in the area.</p> <p>A total of 87 men and boys received counselling support from the men's hub, which represents 65 per cent of all clients of the men's hub during the reporting period. The data for this period shows that the project has achieved 87 per cent of its annual target, indicating more men and boys, as well as women and families, are becoming aware of services available and approach men's hub for help.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

Phase 1 ended at the end of 2017. Phase 2 begins in early 2018. The Phase 1 final evaluation will inform improvements and effective strategies for Phase 2 implementation. The Nazareth Centre will continue to provide crisis support services and women's human rights defenders will undertake community-based education activities.

Lessons learned

The Nazareth Centre team has identified that information focussed on laws and human rights or gender-based violence as separate matters does not resonate effectively with indigenous groups and individuals who have a strong spiritual worldview. Sister Lorraine Garasu developed the Human Rights and Gender Justice Toolkit to translate women's human rights defenders and male advocates education through the lens of cultural, theological and legal approaches.

Safe house staff identified that raising awareness of available services in communities leads to increased demand for services. Similarly, the better they network with key service providers, the

more clients are referred by referral partners, such as police, Family Support Centres and hospitals. An effective network of referral partners and awareness about services that the safe houses provide is essential.

Working with and through women's human rights defenders increases opportunities for women and children (especially in rural and remote communities) to receive help and support in situations of violence and other crises. After the Nazareth Centre trains women's human rights defenders, they go back to their communities with action plans to address priorities identified in their communities. They act as educators, advocates, counsellors, change makers and leaders.

The Bougainville Women's Human Rights Defenders' Forum is a successful mechanism for sharing experiences and lessons. It brings together women activists from different communities and pathways, creating stronger networking relationships and referral pathways. It motivates women's human rights defenders across Bougainville and connects them to national, regional and international women's movements. This is an important factor in understanding gender inequalities and feeling recognised and valued as important agents of change and as women leaders.

The men's hub and male advocacy program provide spaces for men to work with men, young men and boys. This is contributing to improving women and children's safety as men perpetrating violence are supported to take responsibility for and in ending their violence.

When male advocates work alongside women's human rights defenders it also gives women an opportunity to work closely with male traditional leaders. This contributes to changing traditional norms that perpetuate gender inequality and enhance gender-based violence. The Nazareth Centre works with male advocates as an entry point to challenge gender inequality. Changes can already be seen in Bougainville, where women's human rights defenders and male advocates work collaboratively together.

Main barriers

It is a challenge to retain the volunteer women's human rights defenders trained by the project. The training by the Nazareth Centre increases the women's confidence and abilities. In some cases, this allows them to be employed in paid positions by other international nongovernmental organisations in Bougainville (for example, as facilitators). Whilst this is a positive outcome of the project, alternative employment can lead to disengagement with Nazareth Centre and the project.

Advocacy for policy change takes time and the coordinated efforts of multiple stakeholders, as shown by the advocacy efforts of the Nazareth Centre in relation to the Bougainville Safe Houses Policy. The Nazareth Centre began advocacy with the Autonomous Bougainville Government in 2015 to support the development of policies for government funded safe houses. Efforts are ongoing to encourage the government to value the work and importance of safe houses and services for survivors of violence and provides funding for such services.

8.2 End Violence against Children Campaign

Project Partner:	UNICEF
Total Funding:	\$1,995,000
Funding timeframe:	April 2015 – December 2018
Funding Sources:	<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea

Overview

The End Violence against Children Campaign seeks to increase awareness and commitments by families, communities and children to take individual and collective action to respond to and prevent violence against children. The Campaign calls on all sectors of society (governments, religious and

community leaders, parents, community members and the media) to highlight violence against children, wherever it occurs. It encourages 'Talking Out and Taking Action' and 'Making Violence against Children VISIBLE', by integrating child protection in national strategies and budgets and by challenging social norms that perpetuate violence.

Aims and objectives

The aim of the project is to increase public awareness and understanding of the impact of violence against children. It seeks to galvanise national commitment to end violence against children and improve access to support services.

The specific objective of the project is to reach at least 50 per cent of the adult population, young people in targeted provinces, and all law makers in Papua New Guinea with awareness messages on violence against children, through sustained and multifaceted media and community-based events.

Cumulative outcomes to date

Project activities include stakeholder awareness-raising, sensitisation workshops and training courses for child protection officers, community development advisers, nongovernmental, community-based, and faith-based organisations. The End Violence against Children Campaign targets Simbu, Jiwaka, Madang, Eastern and Western Highlands, Bougainville and the National Capital District. Each region chose the campaign methods they thought would work best from an array of different models. A mobile phone survey was used to assess the effectiveness of the campaign. The baseline survey made calls to 2,000 people in each area.

End Violence against Children awareness was integrated in a five-day training on the *Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015* for 57 Child Protection Officers from 15 of Papua New Guinea's 22 provinces in 2016 and another 174 Child Protection and Welfare Officers and civil society organisations in 2017. The campaign was incorporated into the 2016 FIFA Under-20 Women's World Cup legacy program. Awareness was incorporated into existing platforms such as Walk for Life, the Papua New Guinea Football Association and Just Play.

Communication materials, including End Violence against Children flip charts, brochures for religious leaders and campaign advertisements were printed and disseminated. Support was provided to UNICEF partners to implement their provincial End Violence against Children Campaign plans.

An evaluation by the University of Sydney of the End Violence against Children Campaign activities conducted by Hako Women's Collective in Buka identified the importance of the End Violence against Children education program for child protection. The evaluation found that through community engagement, it is possible to influence thinking and behaviour, start dialogue in families and communities on traditions, customs and belief, talk about issues of violence and be listened to by government officials and influence decision making.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 2 Key project deliverables: End Violence against Children Campaign

Objective	Progress
Objective	At least 50 per cent of the adult population, young people in targeted provinces, and all law makers in Papua New Guinea with awareness messages on violence against children, through sustained and multifaceted media and community-based events
January–December 2017	To support the mobilisation of communities to take action, training was provided in 2017 to 93 health workers 64 religious leaders and priests and from Jiwaka; Western Highlands, Simbu, Madang & Bougainville and 85 teachers (42 women and 43 men) and

Objective	Progress
	<p>148 community volunteers (57 women and 91 men) from Madang and Bougainville (one day training).</p> <p>These messages were also integrated into the training of 174 child protection & welfare officers from the Papua New Guinea Government and civil society organisations.</p> <p>In Bougainville, 40 staff and volunteers from Haku Women's Collective in Bougainville participated in three days training on child development, child protection and end violence against children campaign messages.</p> <p>Working in collaboration with the provincial offices of community development and Catholic Archdiocese of Hagen and Kundiawa and Madang reached a total of 30,260 adults in 2017 through community, church, school and health facility based campaigning.</p> <p>Separately, the Haku Women's Collective conducted EVAC campaign in 20 villages in Autonomous Region of Bougainville reaching 1,440 men and women following the training.</p> <p>The project promoted violence prevention and positive and respectful relationships in 50 schools and 60 communities reaching 8,745 children (5,684 boys and 3,061 girls).</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

In 2018, the project will focus on bringing together faith leaders from different denominations in target provinces to organise days of prayer and action to end violence against children. The project will continue to support the Haku Women's Collective campaign. UNICEF also plans to partner with Just Play to reach more young people with to promote positive and respectful interactions among children. There will also be a strong focus on strengthening monitoring mechanisms to document progress towards the objective including the number and type of campaign sessions and the number of participants disaggregated by sex and age.

Lessons learned

The limited capacity of government partners to lead the implementation of provincial campaigns and delays in acquitting funds delayed further fund disbursement and project implementation. UNICEF is exploring alternative strategies to facilitate implementation of project activities.

8.3 Establishment of Family Support Centres at Arawa Hospital, Bougainville and Daru Hospital, Western Province

Project Partner:	Health and Education Procurement Facility; Health and HIV Implementing Services Provider
Total Funding:	\$1,200,000
Funding Timeframe:	January 2016 – April 2018
Funding Sources:	\$1,200,000 (Australian Government's Gender Equality Fund)

Overview

The establishment of Family Support Centres in Arawa in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and Daru in Western Province complements infrastructure upgrades funded by under the Papua New Guinea-Australia partnership at each of these hospitals. The additional funding to establish Family Support Centres supports the National Department of Health's commitment to improve the response to family and sexual violence.

Family Support Centres provide a place for safe and confidential client-centred care to meet the medical and psycho-social needs of survivors of family or sexual violence. They also assist in preventing further family violence through advocacy, community education and increased access to justice for survivors. The project includes training for the Family Support Centre staff.

Aims and objectives

To increase access and availability of safe and appropriate health services for survivors of family and sexual violence in Arawa and Daru.

Cumulative outcomes to date

Two new Family Support Centres have been constructed on the Arawa and Daru hospital sites. Staff have been recruited and trained to respond to the psycho-social and medical needs of survivors of family and sexual violence using a quality and client-centred approach. The Family Support Centres are expected to be opened in 2018.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 3 Key project deliverables: Establishment of Family Support Centres at Arawa Hospital, Bougainville and Daru Hospital, Western Province

Objective	Progress
Objective	To increase access and availability of safe and appropriate health services for survivors of family and sexual violence in Arawa and Daru.
January 2016–June 2018	<p>Building designs for each of the Family Support Centres were developed in close consultation with the Department of Health and respective provincial health authorities, hospital management staff and local communities. The Family Support Centres meet both the national standards and the identified (different) needs of each local community. The facilities include an office space, meeting rooms, consultation and examination rooms, child-friendly room and one or two safe house rooms in case emergency accommodation is required.</p> <p>The project has supported the development of training manuals covering gender concepts, gender-based violence and the five essential services for survivors of family and sexual violence. The manual has been piloted with 31 health workers including clinical staff, community health workers, nurses, health education officers and hospital management (13 in Arawa and 18 in Daru). The training manual and an associated facilitator manual were submitted in October 2017 and are now awaiting endorsement as core training by the National Department of Health. Once endorsed, the training can be rolled out to Family Support Centre staff across Papua New Guinea to improve health worker identification of and response to sexual and gender-based violence.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

Equipment will be installed in the Family Support Centres in early 2018. The Centres will be opened in 2018.

Lessons learned

The need for clear and well communicated coordination between key sectors providing services to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (such as health, the police and judicial services) was evident during the construction consultations. The inclusion of other service providers in the consultations provided an opportunity to strengthen understanding of each service provider's role and relationship to other service providers.

Some work had been invested into establishing a standardised training package for upskilling Family Support Centre staff. However, there were several gaps in key documents that contributed to a fragmented approach to training. The training and awareness were very well received by participants and highlighted the need to sensitise more of the health workforce with gender concepts and issues.

Main barriers

The constrained government funding environment impacts effective implementation of key gender activities. This is accentuated when communication channels with provincial partners are difficult and there are strong cultural norms and practices that reinforce gender relations with negative impacts on women and children.

8.4 Developing Communication Strategies for Social Change against Sorcery-Accusation Related Violence

Project Partner:	Queensland University of Technology in partnership with the Centre for Social and Creative Media at the University of Goroka
Total Funding:	\$903,610.42
Funding Timeframe:	August 2016 – June 2019
Funding Sources:	\$727,246.02 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$176,364.40 (Queensland University of Technology)

Overview

This research project targets the need to develop communication strategies as an integral part of the Papua New Guinea Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan 2015 (referred to as the Sorcery National Action Plan) to ensure a holistic approach to reducing sorcery-related violence. It investigates the development of appropriate communication strategies that are informed by local knowledge and contexts and involve those affected by sorcery accusation-related violence. It uses arts-based approaches to research (photography, digital storytelling and film) to facilitate a participatory design process to develop communication strategies that meet communities' needs.

This project works to implement the Sorcery National Action Plan. It builds on successful models of arts-based advocacy developed by the Centre for Social and Creative Media at the University of Goroka.⁶ The Queensland University of Technology team collaborates closely with the sorcery research project managed by the Australian National University, also funded by *Pacific Women*.⁷ The project supports, and is overseen by, the Sorcery National Action Plan Research Committee.

Aims and objectives

The aim of this research project is to address violence related to accusations of sorcery in Papua New Guinea and specifically to:

- Develop audio-visual education, advocacy and awareness materials that capture initiatives that break the link between sorcery and violence and demonstrate best practice examples of tackling sorcery accusation-related violence.
- Develop and implement a strategy to ensure communication of the materials and messages to key stakeholders and the public.
- Identify and network with organisations and individuals to provide mutual support and assistance in creating educational resources and advocacy strategies.
- Establish the Centre for Social and Creative Media and the University of Goroka as a key hub for audio-visual educational resource material on social issues and strengthen networking and

⁶ Examples include through the *Yumi Kirapim Senis* series (see Activity Summary 11.3: Support for strengthening national coordination, implementation and monitoring mechanisms to prevent and respond to family and sexual violence) included in the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Annual Performance Report 2017-2018.

⁷ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 8.5: Improving the impact of state and non-state interventions in overcoming sorcery accusations related violence in Papua New Guinea.

collaboration with other partners to provide a holistic response to sorcery accusation-related violence in Papua New Guinea.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to achieve its objectives to develop effective and locally relevant research and communication strategies for social change against sorcery. With Oxfam, researchers developed materials to support the advocacy and legal education work of the human rights defenders' networks. The project completed four digital storytelling workshops in Simbu, Goroka, Alotau and Bougainville for its community partners Kup Women for Peace, Kafe Urban Settler's Women Association, Kedu Seif Haus and the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation. It ran a process drama workshop for the SEEDS Theatre Group in Lae. The project has completed 43 digital stories (41 publicly released) to date. A discussion guide to be used with the digital stories is being finalised, along with other participatory communication tools. Engagement with the public and media through launch activities and the continued building of networks for ongoing implementation and monitoring of community engagement. The project undertakes activities under the initiative *Yumi Sanap Strong – Laif Em Bikpela Samting* to promote strength and the value of human life as key components when seeking to address sorcery accusation related violence.

Queensland University of Technology and *Pacific Women* brought together key institutions, organisations and local research partners engaged in research around sorcery-related accusations and violence. The meeting was, in part, an audit of research findings to date.

The research and digital stories were disseminated through the national broadcaster and other media partners. Facebook and Vimeo publication have gained 886 followers and over 5,000 video clicks. Public launches and discussion fora were held in Port Moresby, the Highlands and Bougainville.

The project contributes to *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea's intermediate-term outcomes of coalitions successfully advocating for effective solutions to reduce violence and women's lives being saved.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 4 Key project deliverables: Developing Communication Strategies for Social Change against Sorcery-Accusation Related Violence

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Develop audio-visual education, advocacy and awareness materials
August 2017–January 2018	<p>Digital storytelling workshops were conducted in Simbu, Goroka, Alotau and Bougainville. Additional research was conducted Alotau in October–November 2017 to help understand the specific and complex regional components of witchcraft and sorcery. Kedu Seif Haus integrated research capacity building into the process of data collection and analysis.</p> <p>The project completed 43 digital stories (41 were publicly released). The project is finalising the discussion guide to be used together with the digital stories. Linked under the initiative <i>Yumi Sanap Strong – Laif Em Bikpela Samting</i> to promote strength and the value of human life as key components when seeking to address sorcery accusation related violence.</p> <p>A participatory communication toolkit was produced for Oxfam.</p>
Objective 2	Develop and implement a strategy to ensure communication of the materials and messages to key stakeholders and the public
August 2017–January 2018	<p>The development of materials was undertaken in consultation with key stakeholders to ensure alignment with national plans and to establish distribution networks. The project worked closely with four partner organisations and supported them to integrate the materials into their existing advocacy programs.</p>

Objectives	Progress
	<p>The materials were distributed with National Broadcasting Commission television and radio and on social media (Facebook and Vimeo). They have received 886 followers and over 5,000 video clicks to date. Digital stories and photo exhibition launch events were held in the Highlands and Port Moresby. Approximately 60 people in Simbu and 80 in Goroka attended the launches.</p> <p>A public forum was held in Port Moresby on 17 November 2017 at the National Museum and Art Gallery. Over 70 people attended from the media, government and DFAT partners and organisations interested in using art-based research to represent community stories.</p> <p>Six digital stories were launched at the Women Humans Rights Defenders Forum in Siwai as part of the 20 Days of Activism, with discussions about the impact of sorcery-related violence in Bougainville. The stories were later shown and discussed at the men's forum in Chabai in December 2017.</p>
Objective 3	Identify and network with organisations and individuals to provide mutual support and assistance in creating educational resources and advocacy strategies
August 2017–January 2018	<p>The project continued to strengthen networks to ensure that research activities fit within stakeholders' existing programs and organisational capacities, including Oxfam, the Highlands Women Human Rights Defenders Movement members (Kup Women for Peace, Kafe Urban Settler's Women Association, Kedu Seif Haus), the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation, the SEEDS Theatre Group, the Department of Justice and Attorney General, UN Women and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.</p> <p>The project strengthened these organisations' capacity for research and advocacy by conducting training, exchanging information and running joint programs.</p>
Objective 4	Establish the Centre for Social and Creative Media and the University of Goroka as a key hub for audio-visual educational resource material on social issues
August 2017–January 2018	<p>The project built the capacity of Centre for Social and Creative Media staff through participation in digital storytelling workshop and research and supported the University of Goroka with information on research policies. It supported the development of a PhD program within the School of Humanities.</p> <p>The Queensland University of Technology is supporting PhD studies by University of Goroka staff to contribute to the project.</p> <p>Mary Kini (Highlands Women's Human Rights Defenders Movement team leader) and Jackie Kauli and Verena Thomas (Queensland University of Technology) presented at the James Cook University / University of Papua New Guinea conference showing how research is being used to create change.</p> <p>Bomai Witne from the University of Goroka has begun his PhD studies at Queensland University of Technology, researching sorcery-related violence in Papua New Guinea.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

The digital story launch in Alotau, Milne Bay is scheduled for February 2018. The project will begin film production of the digital stories in May or June 2018. The initial impact of the stories will be gauged before moving forward into film production.

The project team will focus on conducting targeted work with Papua New Guinea and international media organisations and journalists in 2018.

Lessons learned

Locally designed solutions best address human rights defenders' communication challenges and requirements when working in communities. The Human Rights Defenders Workshop highlighted strategies they are already integrating into the development of materials.

There is often a disconnect between policy and the implementation of that policy at the community level. This needs to be addressed by improving understanding of how policies impact on lived experiences within communities. Bringing human rights defenders and Department of Justice and Attorney General staff together increased knowledge sharing about each other's work.

Main barriers

The sensitivity of the research topic required rigorous ethics protocols from ethics review boards. Long timeframes for ethics approvals caused delays. Representation and confidentiality were explored in the ethics review. There are risks relating to representation of people's stories and the release of digital stories to the public. Access to stories needs to be managed carefully and protection of storytellers and advocates prioritised. Researchers need to ensure that participants understand sorcery accusations and the law, before they advocate to address the issue in the communities. Two of the 12 digital stories from Simbu Province have been put on hold due to a pending court case related to the stories explored.

Regional differences in Papua New Guinea impact on the implementation of advocacy strategies. The sharing of stories and the reactions to the stories needs to be closely monitored. The project works closely work with the partner organisations at their proposed pace to mitigate these risks.

8.5 Improving the Impact of State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusations-Related Violence in Papua New Guinea

Project Partner:	School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet) of the Australian National University ⁸
Total Funding:	\$1,867,198.48
Funding Timeframe:	September 2016 – June 2020
Funding Sources:	\$1,059,239.23 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$807,959.48 (Australian National University)

Overview

Violence related to accusations of sorcery is a growing problem in Papua New Guinea. It can lead to economic disempowerment, poor health, insecurity, persecution and violence, including torture and murder. It disproportionately impacts women.

The Government of Papua New Guinea, led by the Department of Justice and Attorney General and a broad range of civil society, faith-based and international organisations have introduced legislative reforms, projects and programs. These include a Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan 2015 (referred to as the Sorcery National Action Plan) that sets out a comprehensive response to the problem.

This project seeks to identify what is currently being done to address the problem of sorcery accusation related violence in Papua New Guinea and how responses can be improved.

RegNet draws together the efforts of Papua New Guinean research partners, primarily the National Research Institute and Divine Word University. The project works closely with the Department of Justice and Attorney General and the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee. It also works alongside a Queensland University of Technology project to develop communication strategies for social change against sorcery-related violence.⁹ These two sorcery research projects work together to bridge the gap between policies and action at community level by understanding the triggers for violence and ways of overcoming it. They do this using creative media materials and processes.

This project also complements other ongoing research on this issue by the Department of Pacific Affairs. This includes Dr Richard Eve's work on perpetrators of sorcery accusation violence and Dr Nicole Haley's work on violence against women and elections.

⁸ The lead researcher has changed schools within the Australian National University.

⁹ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 8.4: Developing communication strategies for social change against sorcery related violence.

Aims and objectives

The objectives of this project are to:

- Identify the regulatory levers that exist to overcome sorcery accusation related violence and the context or conditions necessary for them to work effectively.
- Document the Sorcery National Action Plan as a coalition for change network through identifying its development, impacts, failures and challenges.

Cumulative outcomes to date

Important linkages have been forged through this project that strengthen outcomes. The research team has developed close professional ties with key members of the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council, the National Research Institute, the Department of Justice and Attorney General, Divine Word University and the Constitutional Law Reform Commission.

The literature review and policy briefing setting out events related to the Sorcery National Action Plan have been published. The research team has briefed a wide range of audiences, including at a UN meeting in New York. Lead researcher, Dr Miranda Forsyth was asked to lead an international action group on witchcraft and human rights.

Papua New Guinea-based research assistants from Enga and Bougainville were recruited and trained to work with the National Research Institute. A National Capital District recorder network was established. They complete case note forms and monitor Port Moresby village courts' involvement in sorcery-related cases.

The project has documented 161 cases of sorcery accusation related violence and sorcery accusations not leading to violence in Enga and Bougainville. These cases involved 246 accused people, with a mean number of 1.53 accused per incident.

The research contributes to *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea's enhance knowledge and understanding outcomes of having increased evidence and understanding of gender inequalities and discrimination, testing and supporting innovative approaches to empowering women and developing evidence and understandings to inform policies and practices.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 5 Key project deliverables: Improving the Impact of State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence in Papua New Guinea

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Identify the regulatory levers that exist to overcome sorcery accusation related violence and the context or conditions necessary for them to work effectively
August–December 2017	<p>Presentations of preliminary research findings were provided in the Papua New Guinea Update, a seminar at the Attorney General's Department in Canberra and at the Overcoming Sorcery Accusation Related Violence in Papua New Guinea public forum at the National Museum in Port Moresby, organised by the Centre for Creative and Social Media.</p> <p>Sorcery accusations and responses were documented through personal networks and media.</p> <p>The research team presented at the village court workshop in Port Moresby in August 2017 about research and to sensitise magistrates to sorcery accusation related violence. A workshop was organised by the Ayele Valley Sorcery Working Committee in Pina on 16 October 2017 for approximately 200 people, including village court magistrates and men from the Catholic Papa Group from Wabag Diocese.</p> <p>Case study recorder networks were established in Bougainville and Enga. Cases of sorcery accusation-related violence and sorcery accusations not leading to violence were recorded. Since 1 January 2016, 161 incidents have been recorded. In Bougainville, this includes 124 incidents that involved 180 accused people with a mean number of 1.45 accused per</p>

Objectives	Progress
	<p>incident. In Enga, this includes 37 incidents that involved 66 accused people with a mean number of 1.78 accused per incident.</p> <p>A National Capital District recorder network was established with National Research Institute as the lead. Fieldwork was conducted in November 2017.</p>
Objective 2	Document the Sorcery National Action Plan as a coalition for change network through identifying its development, impacts, failures and challenges
July–December 2017	The research team project participated in Sorcery National Action Plan meetings and planning in August and December 2017. It provided reports of Sorcery National Action Plan research activities to the Sorcery National Action Plan committee.

Plans for January to June 2018

The project will continue building databases to integrate its fieldwork data, participant observations at Sorcery National Action Plan trainings and events, data from newspaper and social media monitoring and census data. It will continue to locate relevant datasets to incorporate information into the master incident data base. The project will seek authorisation from the Police Commissioner to work with selected provinces to collect records of sorcery related cases for a six-month period.

The project will contribute to and participate in Sorcery National Action Plan police training workshops. The first are scheduled for February 2018 in Mt Hagen and Mendi.

Two discussion papers will be written on sorcery accusation related violence in Enga and Bougainville, based on the case study forms, newspaper articles, social media, interviews and ethnographic material. A paper will be submitted to a criminology journal. A methodology paper and a paper on the repeal of the Sorcery Act in Papua New Guinea and lessons for the rule of law and development will be submitted. A presentation will be made at 2018 Australasian Aid Conference. A technical paper on newspaper and case law database analysis will be published.

Fieldwork will be conducted in Lae in April 2018. Work will start on village courts in Port Moresby, including establishing a new recorder network.

Lessons learned

A major finding from the fieldwork research in Bougainville is that most of the people accused of sorcery (or *poisen* as it is called) are men.

The project has documented some successful ways to deal with concerns about sorcery in a non-violent manner. These are largely through dialogue (including ongoing reconciliation from the Bougainville conflict) and customary processes. However, these processes are sometimes challenged and undermined by (young) men who act violently.

Because of the capacity development provided to researchers and their research roles, several Bougainville researchers have taken on more active roles within their communities. For example, one researcher has started a small business and another has been asked to sit on a village court.

Main barriers

The Sorcery National Action Plan continues to suffer from a lack of funding. This has resulted in less activities than expected being implemented. The Sorcery National Action Plan researchers have highlighted this problem of lack of funding consistently in media statements.

The research team generates its own data through fieldwork and the recorder network. There are always risks to personal safety in working in this manner. The team aims to mitigate risks by

travelling together and being very careful about who they interview and where. Violence in Enga related to the national election hindered case study collection.

Members of the research team have been criticised as being outsiders speaking on these very sensitive issues. The team has tried to counter this by speaking as a team at public events, and not adopting a judgmental tone.

Communication with policy makers is an ongoing process. It is complicated by the numbers of cases of sorcery accusation related violence that emerge and the way in which they are linked to so many events in Papua New Guinea. Examples include an ambush and ransom attempt on the Chief Justice and accusations of sorcery around the death of a young footballer. The project is slowly building a robust evidence base that can be used to counter several of the misunderstandings surrounding sorcery accusation related violence in Papua New Guinea, such as who the victims are, whether this is a recent phenomenon, and the impact of different types of interventions.

8.6 The Last Taboo: Research on Managing Menstruation in the Pacific

Project Partner:	Burnet Institute, Water Aid and International Women's Development Agency
Total Funding:	\$540,000
Funding Timeframe:	2016–2017
Funding Source:	<i>Pacific Women</i> regional

Overview

The Last Taboo research project provides formative research in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Fiji on barriers to women's and girls' effective menstrual hygiene management and the potential impacts on their participation in education and income generation. In Papua New Guinea, the research was conducted in Bougainville and the National Capital District.

Aims and objectives

The study explored the challenges experienced by women and girls in managing their menstruation and whether these challenges make it hard for them to equally participate in school and work and engage with their communities.

Specifically, the study aimed to:

- Understand how women and girls in the Pacific currently manage menstruation.
- Explore the barriers and challenges experienced by these women and girls with regard to their management of menstruation.
- Determine the impact of menstrual management practices on women's and girls' participation in education and income generation.
- Identify opportunities to improve women's and girls' ability to manage their menstruation safely and with dignity.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The research was conducted in Bougainville and the National Capital District in March 2017, with support from Susu Mamas and Plan International. It focused on menstruation and how it is managed by women and adolescent girls. A final report and detailed reports on each of Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Solomon Islands were published in July and August 2017. The reports are available on the *Pacific Women* website.¹⁰

¹⁰ <https://pacificwomen.org/research/the-last-taboo-research-on-managing-menstruation-in-the-pacific/>

A workshop with key government agencies, multilateral partners, nongovernmental organisations and the Australian High Commission staff confirmed key research findings and refined the recommendations in August 2017. The identified priority action areas include:

- Focus on the education sector.
- Support organisations currently developing re-usable pads to scale up production.
- Explore public–private partnerships as a mechanism to extend the reach of quality commercial sanitary products to remote areas.
- Support organisations with expertise in menstrual hygiene management to share communication materials and develop uniform messaging to support communication efforts throughout Papua New Guinea.

The research contributed to the *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea* intermediate-term Enhance Knowledge and understanding outcome of research being undertaken to better understand gender inequality and discrimination.

Lessons learned

Adolescent girls and women in Papua New Guinea face challenges that impact on their ability to manage menstruation effectively and with dignity. These challenges have the potential to negatively influence physical and emotional health and participation at school, work and in the community. They also impact on the environment.

Many adolescent girls lack comprehensive knowledge around menstruation and are unprepared for menarche. This often results in feelings of shame and embarrassment. Mothers, other female relatives, friends and female teachers often lack an accurate and thorough understanding of menstruation and menstrual hygiene management.

Menstruation is taught in mixed girls and boys classes, limiting the depth of knowledge that can be provided and increasing girls' vulnerability to teasing. This approach can also limit girls' opportunities to ask questions about menstruation and hygiene due to shyness.

Common beliefs and discriminatory attitudes around menstruation being 'dirty' and 'unhealthy' can make it difficult for women and girls to manage their menstruation and can negatively impact on their emotional well-being. The high level of secrecy that surrounds menstruation can also be challenging. It is an additional barrier to effective menstrual hygiene management.

Commercial sanitary products available in Papua New Guinea are unaffordable for many women and girls. Some adolescent girls and women rely on homemade solutions (of variable efficacy) to manage their menstruation, often resulting in a fear of staining and leakage. Women and girls report preoccupation with this fear and distraction from school and work. Some young women report missing classes due to the unaffordability of commercial products. Others disengage from community life altogether while they are menstruating.

Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools and workplaces rarely meet the needs of menstruating women and girls. Inadequate facilities in schools and workplaces are likely to contribute to absenteeism among women and girls.

8.7 Mamayo

Project Partner:	CARE International in Papua New Guinea
Total Funding:	\$4,120,000
Funding Timeframe:	April 2018 – June 2022
Funding Sources:	\$3,105,000 (Australian Government's Gender Equality Fund) \$1,015,000 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i>)

Overview

The *Mamayo* project commenced in April 2018. It draws on experiences and lessons from health and economic empowerment projects in Papua New Guinea to enhance family and community support for women's access to reproductive and maternal health and greater participation in economic opportunities and benefits. It uses an innovative, effective, rights-based approach that merges family business management tools that have improved gender relations, especially in decision making and distribution of workloads within the family, with proven community leadership methodologies that have reduced the social and cultural barriers to women's access to health services. The project takes an integrated approach and strengthens relationships between communities and health service providers to improve the quality and availability of services in the health facilities including supporting Integrated maternal child health patrols and staff capacity building.

This project works with families and communities based in the health centre catchment sites of Kunua District, Bougainville, Lufa District, Eastern Highlands and Karimiu Nomane District, Simbu Province. These remote local-level government areas and wards have some of the lowest health indicators in the country.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to improve the reproductive and maternal health of women and their families in disadvantaged rural areas of Papua New Guinea by promoting gender equality in decision making and participation in economic opportunities and benefits.

Specific project objectives are:

- Community and Family Support: Increase community and family support for women's participation in economic opportunities and benefits and access to reproductive and maternal health services.
- Community and Family Care: Women and their families have the knowledge and skill to access reproductive and maternal health services and create safer healthier homes and families.
- Health system support: Health systems are supported to provide high quality reproductive and maternal health services that are acceptable to the communities.
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning.

Plans for January to June 2018

The project begins in April 2018 and will initially focus on mobilisation of project staff, visiting proposed sites in all three provinces, adapting CARE's Community Workshops Series and Family Business Management Training manuals and preparing the baseline data collection.

9 Objective 2: Strengthen Women’s Leadership

9.1 Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville

Project Partner:	World Bank
Total Funding:	US\$4,920,000
Funding Timeframe:	March 2011 – December 2018 (2 phases)
Funding Sources:	US\$2,500,000 (World Bank, Phase 1: March 2011–March 2015) \$2,500,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea, Phase 2: April 2015–December 2018) PGK 2 million (Autonomous Bougainville Government, pending)

Overview

Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville is a community-driven development project that aims to increase women’s decision making and influence at community level and improve social development. The World Bank, in partnership with the Autonomous Bougainville Government’s Department of Community Development, manages the project. *Pacific Women* funded an evaluation of Phase 1 and is funding Phase 2.

Phase 2 of the project provided 85 block grants to remote and rural women’s groups for community infrastructure at the village level, such as water supply systems, local markets and resource centres. Decisions about funding are made through Councils of Elders (community-level government), which include women’s representatives to ensure women not only benefit directly from grants, but are involved in decision making with traditional local leaders. The project also supports women’s advocacy on local needs and issues.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to increase women’s decision making and influence at the community level.

Project objectives include:

- More women in decision making at the local level, leading to changes in social norms concerning women’s leadership.
- Better targeted local economic infrastructure through women’s participation.
- Training for local women’s groups to enable them to manage their own affairs and advocate issues to government effectively.

Cumulative outcomes to date

Women’s groups are trained in participatory planning and management and then prepare proposals for community projects, which require a 10 per cent in-kind contribution. Successful projects are funded through a grants scheme. In total, the project has funded 167 projects across all 43 community government areas in Bougainville. This includes 41 funded under Phase 1, of which, 37 have been completed and funds acquitted. Under Phase 2, 126 projects have been approved and most are underway.

Grants have been used to build water supply and sanitation systems, community resource centres, classrooms, aid posts and feeder roads. Grants have also supported awareness and literacy on village birth attendance, tailoring, and arts and crafts skills training.

Since 2015, the project has conducted 32 training activities for 1,100 participants (758 women and 342 men). Most of the men were community government representatives including chairpersons, village chiefs and young men.

Leadership of these community projects has provided pathways to political leadership. In 2017, community-level elections were held. Under new legislation, each ward is now represented by one woman and one man. Successful women candidates included 23 Inclusive Development project executives. Two are community government chairpersons.

Local communities have benefited significantly from the projects. The Phase 1 water supply projects have led to a reduction of waterborne diseases and improved health for community members. Travelling time in search of clean, safe drinking and cooking water has been greatly reduced. There are numerous examples of the resource centres built through the project being used by the women's groups to generate income or acting as a hub for collective activities.

The Hatokaweesel Resource Centre for example is used as a place for meetings, training and accommodation as well as an information hub for the Buka District. The women's cocoa nurseries continue to benefit those interested in cacao farming. The centre's micro-bank savings account is still operational and has over PGK10,000 in savings, greatly assisting women to pay school fees.

The Korikunu Women's Resource Centre in Siwai District continues to implement eco-tourism projects. The women have ventured into peanut farming and have entered a lease-back agreement with investors to turn part of the traditional land into commercial agricultural farmland.

The Wasinobous group in the Tinputz District in North Bougainville has established a successful handicrafts project. They have saved money from the sale of handicrafts and built a resource centre which is being used for meetings and capacity building programs. It provides a storage area for women's handicrafts while awaiting transport to go to market.

The project has contributed strongly to *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea's* short-term women's leadership and influence outcome of women in elected, appointed and administrative positions having the skills to fulfil roles and represent women's interests. It also contributes to the long-term outcome of increased women's leadership and influence in decision making.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 6 Key project deliverables: Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	More women in decision making at local level, leading to changes in social norms
July–December 2017	<p>After some delays to the rollout of Phase 2, 126 community-driven projects commenced throughout rural Bougainville. The estimated number of beneficiaries is 68,000. All but four of the 41 Phase 1 projects have been completed.</p> <p>From July to December 2017, 91 women received monitoring and evaluation training. Training during 2017 was lower than anticipated due to delays in disbursement of funds. Cumulatively, from 2016 to 2017, the project has trained 1,099 participants (758 women and 342 men).</p> <p>Council of Elders chairpersons, executive officers and village chiefs in each community were involved in project appraisals. Through participatory consultations, their support and approval were requested both for the training of women and for women's groups' leadership in delivering community projects that were identified through participatory processes. These 51 men are also involved in monitoring the progress of projects.</p>
Objective 2	Better targeted local economic infrastructure through women's participation
July–December 2017	<p>The program built the skills and confidence of women and women's groups to undertake project planning through participatory processes that are explicitly inclusive of women's priorities. Women have taken on leadership roles in delivering priority community infrastructure.</p> <p>Projects include: 54 water supply systems, the construction of 30 resources centres, 14 classrooms, seven aid posts, five market houses, one aid post staff house, 10 targeted capacity building programs, three sanitation projects and two road access projects.</p>

Objectives	Progress
Objective 3	Training for local women’s groups to manage their own affairs and advocate issues to government effectively
July–December 2017	Each of the 85 women’s groups funded to deliver community projects received training in participatory planning, project design, monitoring and evaluation, managing a community-based organisation, organisational management, financial management and strategic planning. The project worked collaboratively with the Autonomous Bougainville Government’s Department of Community Development to raise awareness at workshops on issues such as violence against women and girls, including the services available and where to get help.

Plans for January to June 2018

The project has been extended until 31 December 2018. The Autonomous Bougainville Government and the World Bank Program Management Unit will use the additional time to work with communities to help facilitate completion of community projects and training. Training and site monitoring visits are high priorities for the Program Management Unit in the first quarter of 2018.

Lessons learned

The traditional leadership roles of elders and village chiefs must be respected. Their involvement in project appraisal and monitoring has improved their understanding of the project overall. It has improved support for women’s leadership roles in planning and implementing these community projects.

Participation of women’s groups in training, especially financial management, prior to the disbursement of funds, has significantly improved compliance with procurement processes, correct financial acquittal and implementation timeframes.

Main barriers

Due to a shortfall in funding received from the national government, the counterpart Autonomous Bougainville Government commitment of PGK 2 million has yet to be received.

To date, the project has distributed 79 per cent of the approved funds as small grants. Disbursements to Phase 2 round 2 have been very slow.

Some groups have not yet opened bank accounts as required. The project has received an extension to provide time for projects to compete and acquit funds.

9.2 Young Women’s Leadership Project

Project Partner:	International Women’s Development Agency in partnership with the Bougainville Women’s Federation
Total Funding:	\$1,402,906
Funding Timeframe:	January 2016 – December 2018
Funding Sources:	\$1,004,938.50 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$397,967.50 (Australian Government’s Bougainville Program)

Overview

The Young Women’s Leadership Project builds on the findings of a 2014 study conducted by the Bougainville Women’s Federation and International Women’s Development Agency with support from the Australian National University. The study looked at the barriers, issues, and needs

impacting young women's leadership in Bougainville. The project also draws on lessons from a 2015 North Bougainville pilot project.

The project identified young women from South and Central Bougainville for training and mentoring. Participants use their public speaking, budgeting, and networking skills by organising and participating in a Young Women Leaders' Forum. The project also works with men and the broader community, raising awareness to support an enabling environment for women taking on leadership roles.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to increase young women's leadership effectiveness and provide a safe space in which they can engage and support each other. It works towards two mutually reinforcing objectives:

- Young women have stronger leadership skills and confidence and a greater voice in local and regional government affairs and policy development.
- Bougainville Women's Federation is strengthened as a sustainable, inclusive, representative body for women across Bougainville.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to achieve its objectives. The Bougainville Women's Federation has formed Young Women's Associations in the Buin, Kieta, Wakunai and Torokina Districts. It has supported the development and growth of the Young Women's Associations and conducted a mid-term review of the project in 2017. Recommendations will guide improvements in 2018.

Outcomes of the Young Women's Associations include the establishment of Association run enterprises, including a poultry farm and piggery, marketing collaborations and individual enterprises. Association members have participated in advocacy events and radio interviews.

By developing these skills in young women with potential, the project is building a cadre of women ready to take on leadership roles in Bougainville. It is contributing to *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea's* short term outcome of women in elected, appointed or administrative positions having the skills to fulfil roles and represent women's interests.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 7 Key project deliverables: Young Women's Leadership Project

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Young women have stronger leadership skills and confidence, and a greater voice in government affairs and policy development
July–December 2017	<p>Financial literacy training was provided by the Bank of South Pacific and Milbank to 30 young women from Keita and 26 young women from Torokina. The training introduced basic financial literacy, including a simple budgeting tool aimed at empowering women to save. The Kieta Young Women's Association set up a MiBank account, conducted fundraising activities and began a poultry project as result of the training. The poultry project has raised over PGK 3,000, which will be used to support young women to start businesses and support additional networking and community-based training activities.</p> <p>A three-day workshop designed to help women leaders manage their community-based organisations was attended by 11 Bougainville Women's Federation district presidents from three districts (Buka, Wakunai and Torokina), four Young Women's Association presidents and five Bougainville Women's Federation staff members (four women and one man).</p> <p>Plan International provided two sexual reproductive health trainings in Wakunai and Kieta for 66 young women. The training aimed to increase young women's confidence in their decision making as young women leaders and to understand the various issues that may affect their</p>

Objectives	Progress
	<p>sexual and reproductive health. One participant reported it was the first time she received such sensitive training providing in-depth explanations. She stated that she is now confident to explain the functions of female and male reproductive body parts to others.</p> <p>Bougainville Women's Federation ran two mentoring sessions in Kieta and Torokina for 56 young women and five women leaders. The mentoring included information sharing, confidence building, public speaking and relationship and partnership building. The mentoring resulted in the young women leaders and Bougainville Women's Federation district executives agreeing to work more closely together and the inclusion of the Young Women's Association in district executive meetings and activities.</p> <p>Monitoring activities were undertaken in Buin, Wakunai and Kieta Districts. Interviews were conducted with young women participants, male champions and women leaders in each district. Findings were that the three districts are well organised, supportive and looking forward to continued collaboration on the project.</p> <p>National Broadcasting Commission Radio Bougainville interviewed 19 young women, two male champions and five women leaders about the project. Women spoke of the importance of mature women leaders recognising the value of mentoring young women leaders and providing space to practice their leadership skills in the community.</p> <p>During a women's unification conference and advocacy on environmental campaign, 12 young women engaged in advocacy networking opportunities</p> <p>The inaugural Young Women's Leadership Forum was held from 21–23 November 2017 for 170 young women (120 project participants and 50 observers from communities surrounding Buka), 14 male advocates, and development partners from UNDP, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Autonomous Bougainville Government Ministry of Primary Industries, the law and justice sector and CARE. The forum aimed to create a conducive environment for women to learn and lead, build effective networks, develop new skills and learn from the experiences of others. The 14 men also attended male advocates training facilitated by CARE.</p> <p>One Bougainville Women's Federation young women's leadership project officer attended the Young Women's Leadership Conference in Melbourne co-hosted by Young Women's Christian Association and International Women's Development Agency.</p>
Objective 2	The Bougainville Women's Federation is strengthened as a sustainable, inclusive representative body for women across Bougainville
July–December 2017	<p>Bougainville Women's Federation held two board meetings (August and October 2017) and one special meeting (September 2017). They discussed the organisational assessment, the audit management letter and response, constitution review and amendments, and the International Women's Development Agency–Bougainville Women's Federation partnership arrangement.</p> <p>The Bougainville Women's Federation Annual General Meeting was held on 9–13 October 2017. It was co-funded by DFAT and the Autonomous Bougainville Government and it was attended by 74 women, including 16 young women.</p> <p>Bougainville Women's Federation's program coordinator attended the first Jiwaka Women's Forum hosted by Voice for Change in October 2017.</p> <p>Bougainville Women's Federation held a mid-term review workshop for the Young Women's Leadership project in November 2017. The workshop was attended by approximately 180 young women and 10 young men who provided feedback on their experiences of project outcomes for individuals, families and communities. The feedback was very supportive of continuing the training and experience to young women. It identified that many young women have extended the reach and the scope of the project by beginning livelihood and savings focused activities.</p> <p>Bougainville Women's Federation held a project reflection and 2018 planning session, attended by six staff and three board members (eight women and one man).</p> <p>Bougainville Women's Federation trained approximately 50 young people from Caritas and provided three trainings for Voice for Change (a local nongovernmental organisation based in Jiwaka) for 28 young women from across the province.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

In response to the mid-term review findings, the project will increase its focus on economic empowerment, particularly supporting the women (groups and individuals) to start their own businesses. A family model will be used to engage male advocates and male family members to

support women in their leadership journeys. The project will continue to strengthen the existing Young Women’s Associations and deliver leadership training to an additional two districts, if funds and time allow.

Lessons learned

The mid-term review found that partners and family members questioned young women’s participation in the program as it does not result in immediate tangible or financial benefit to the family. Lack of family support or active hindrance by partners prevents some young women from taking advantage of project trainings and events. Participants also reported that this lack of support and suspicion can result in conflict and sometimes violence. To mitigate this risk of harm, young women recommended that the project include their partners and male family members in the training or provide parallel training to reduce disagreements around decision making. The Bougainville Women’s Federation plans to increase its integration of men in project activities over the final 12 months as a strategy to increase the safe participation of young women.

The mid-term review identified a desire from the young women for a greater focus on financial literacy, business development and networking skills. Inspired by the success of the poultry and piggery projects, young women leaders are keen to do further work to strengthen their ability to generate an income. A greater focus on economic empowerment is being integrated into the project during the six-month extension period.

Main barriers

Poor physical and communications infrastructure and exorbitant transport costs delayed project implementation. Daily power outages on Bougainville between October and December 2017 hindered project communication and planning.

The project relies on other development agencies to provide technical training on subjects other than leadership. Limited availability of trainers and training venues further caused delays in implementation.

The rollout of new programs for young women by other development partners is targeting the some of the same women. Bougainville Women’s Federation and International Women’s Development Agency will work together with such organisations to reduce overlap and ensure other districts are being serviced.

9.3 Voter Education in Bougainville

Project Partner:	International Women’s Development Agency in partnership with the Bougainville Women’s Federation
Total Funding:	\$451,888.25
Funding Timeframe:	May 2016 – December 2017
Funding Source:	<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea

Overview

This is a voter education project for the ‘lost generation’ of Bougainville (people aged 35 to 45). The project prepared voters for the community government elections (deferred from 2016 to April 2017), the 2017 Papua New Guinea national elections and subsequent elections.

The training was delivered throughout Bougainville by community trainers using certified Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) modules. The project was linked to, and harmonised with, other Bougainville Women’s Federation projects. These include candidate training, young women’s leadership initiatives, referendum awareness raising efforts and a

'Leadership Forum for Women in Community Government' in 2017, funded through the partnership between International Women's Development Agency and the Government of the Netherlands under the WAVE program.

Aims and objectives

The aim of this project was to provide education on voting rights and responsibilities to people across Bougainville. It focused on the historically disenfranchised cohort of people who grew up during the Crisis, referred to as the 'lost generation'.

The project's objectives were to:

- Provide education on voting, elections and making informed decisions as a voter to 6,400 people in 320 communities across all 43 Council of Elders areas in Bougainville, focusing on the 'lost generation'.
- Contribute to knowledge about how to ensure inclusivity and engagement in learning about democracy and elections in Bougainville communities.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The Voter Education Project exceeded its targets with community training sessions provided to 506 communities, reaching a total of 43,760 people (22,558 women and female youth and 21,202 men and male youth, including 260 women and 407 men with a disability). This is equivalent to approximately 12.5 per cent of the estimated Bougainville population (Census 2011). The village-based training was provided to remote, difficult-to-access, and under-served communities by trainers from each of the 43 Council of Elders areas (21 women and 22 men). The trainers rolled out five-day training workshops using accredited BRIDGE modules in their communities which included a mock election. Community participants reported better understanding of the election process and increased confidence in and commitment to voting.

The project built a body of knowledge about how to ensure inclusivity in elections in Bougainville. The final project evaluation report is due in May 2018 and will be shared with the Autonomous Government of Bougainville and other development partners to ensure that this knowledge will inform their planning for the 2019 referendum. This knowledge will also inform the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea leadership and influence outcomes of gender equality being incorporated into government planning and budgeting and policies and programs promoting women's interests.

Bougainville Women's Federation implemented awareness workshops with the Office of the Bougainville Electoral Commission, providing materials and training for Bougainville Women's Federation staff and the community trainers on limited preferential voting (national elections) and first past the post voting systems (community government).

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 8 Key project deliverables: Voter Education in Bougainville

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Provide education on voting, elections and making informed decisions as a voter, to 6,400 people in 320 communities across all 43 Council of Elders areas in Bougainville, focusing on the 'lost generation'
July–December 2017	Community training was completed in June 2017 ahead of the national election. In this period, community trainers were supported to submit narrative and financial reports. For many, this was the first time to be engaged in this sort of activity and this support provided new skills and experiences including in report writing and budgeting.

Objectives	Progress
	To extend the reach of the key messages, the project used the radio regularly. During this period, the Bougainville Women's Federation presented on New Dawn FM, which has an estimated audience of 60,000 people across Bougainville, on the importance of women's leadership, most specifically for young women. The project team also developed a voter education jingle which was played regularly on the radio in the lead up to the national election.
Objective 2	Contribute to knowledge about how to ensure inclusivity and engagement in learning about democracy and elections in Bougainville communities
July–December 2017	<p>Bougainville Women's Federation staff and eight community trainers conducted election observation and monitoring. Teams were dispatched to all three regions, North, Central and South. The observers kept track of the number of voters attending polling booths and casting votes. They interviewed key people about their views and experiences of voting and about their participation in the Bougainville Women's Federation voter education awareness workshops. Some observers were involved in conducting quality checks of the ballots.</p> <p>On 31 October 2017, 30 out of 43 community trainers (14 women and 16 men) attended the final evaluation workshop facilitated by an external evaluator. Community trainers were divided into their regions (North, Central and South) for group discussions based on the key evaluation assessment areas of relevance, impact or effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, gender and social equality. The participating community trainers used a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats (SWOT) analysis approach to identify positive outcomes, challenges and additional issues.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

The project ended in December 2017. The project evaluation report will be submitted in April 2018.

Lessons learned

Initial findings from the project evaluation indicate a correlation between those that participated in the community training, especially the mock elections, and lower informal votes in the 2017 national elections. Project staff and election observers report an increased confidence in voters' understanding of the ballot paper and how to cast their vote correctly; and their ability to vote for their preferred candidate confidentially and as an individual. Election observers reported good representation of women voters.

The project strengthened partnerships and increased networking between the Bougainville Women's Federation and the Office of the Bougainville Electoral Commission. This enabled both Bougainville Women's Federation and the Office of the Bougainville Electoral Commission to have broader reach in the community and supported consistent messaging.

Networking and engaging with local authorities, including facilitating information and organising activities through them, was key in achieving good levels of attendance at events and community ownership over the sessions. This was particularly critical in areas where transport and communications infrastructure is limited.

Effective participatory project review with community trainers strengthened project implementation and outcomes.

The village-based rollout model of voter education increased the participation of women and people with disabilities. It engaged motivated community members in opportunities not previously available. The project provided opportunities to learn and develop new skills in training, facilitation and leadership, as well as providing a platform to other opportunities.

Main barriers

Communication was a problem as most areas, especially in the South and Central Regions of Bougainville, which have no or very limited telephone network coverage. The weather often delayed community awareness sessions in some areas, especially for those areas that have large river systems and mountains. The difficult terrain of Bougainville made transport difficult and required project staff, trainers and community members to spend long periods walking to their destinations. Women community trainers were escorted to mitigate safety concerns and risks.

Varying capacities of community trainers to write and deliver cohesive reports, long distances to travel and lack of communication facilities led to delays in data collection and receiving acquittals.

9.4 Women in Leadership Support Program

Project Partner:	Department of Pacific Affairs, ¹¹ Australian National University
Total Funding:	\$3,434,860.71
Funding Timeframe:	December 2016 – June 2021
Funding Sources:	\$1,937,592.01 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i>) \$1,497,268.70 (Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University)

Overview

This five-year, inter-electoral cycle program focuses on building the capacity of prospective women candidates to develop and implement credible and effective election campaigns. A key objective of this project is to provide support for women candidates that is evidence-driven, sustained, and locally responsive. Project support is strongly grounded in available evidence and takes account of the realities of contesting elections in Papua New Guinea.

Aims and objectives

The goal of the Women in Leadership Support Program is to improve women's leadership and political participation by enhancing the competitiveness of women candidates contesting Papua New Guinea's 2017 and 2022 national elections and the 2018 local level government elections.

Specifically, the project:

- Helps prospective women candidates mount competitive election campaigns.
- Undertakes detailed analysis of the performance of women candidates in the 2017 elections, and will provide evidence-based support to selected candidates during the 2017 to 2022 electoral cycle.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to achieve its objectives. In 2017 the project trained 127 potential women candidates for the 2017 and 2022 national elections. Training was conducted in Port Moresby, Wewak, Kavieng, Madang, Buka, Mt Hagen and Goroka.

More than a quarter of all women who contested the 2017 national election (47 out of 179) completed the Women in Leadership Support Program training.¹² Although no women were elected to the national parliament in 2017, those women who undertook the training consistently placed higher and, on average obtained a greater overall vote share, than those women who did not attend

¹¹ The Department of Pacific Affairs was formerly called the State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program at the Australian National University.

¹² Official figures state 167 women contested the election. Preliminary project analysis identified that some women and men were incorrectly registered.

the training. Preliminary analysis indicates women who undertook the Women in Leadership Support Program training were four times more likely to have finished in the top five and twice as likely to have finished in the top 10 places in their respective electorates.

Feedback from participants indicates that the training heightened their understanding of the complexities of contesting elections in Papua New Guinea and the degree of preparedness that is required for performing well. Many women reported incorporating what they had learnt from the training into their campaign and credited this with their good performance. Several who had contested for the first time indicated that their performance had exceeded expectations and they attributed this success to the training.

The project is designed to contribute to *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea's* intermediate term women's leadership and influence outcome of more women successfully contesting elections. It also contributes to the short-term outcome of women in elected, appointed and administrative positions having the skills to fulfil roles and represent women's interests.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 9 Key project deliverables: Women in Leadership Support Program

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Help prospective women candidates mount competitive election campaigns
July–December 2017	<p>Of the 127 women who undertook the Women in Leadership Support Program module one training, 47 went on to contest the 2017 elections. This is approximately one in four of the women candidates. A total 179 women contested the 2017 elections, accounting for 5.4 per cent of all candidates (3,340 total candidates).</p> <p>Preliminary analysis indicates women who undertook the Women in Leadership Support Program training were four times more likely to have finished in the top five and twice as likely to have finished in the top 10 places in their respective electorates.</p>
Objective 2	Undertake detailed analysis of women candidates' performance in the 2017 elections, and provide evidence-based support to selected candidates during the 2017 to 2022 electoral cycle
July–December 2017	<p>A post-election debrief workshop was held on 19–20 September 2017 in Port Moresby. The workshop was held in partnership with the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission. The workshop discussed participants' campaign experiences, the effectiveness of the strategies they employed and the relevance of the training content in relation to their experiences.</p> <p>Of the 26 workshop participants, 25 had attended Women in Leadership Support Program training and 23 had contested the 2017 election. Three participants plan to contest the 2018 local-level government election and 2022 national election and participated in the 2017 national election as campaign managers or election observers.</p> <p>A comprehensive analysis of the 2017 national election has been conducted, drawing on data from the team's separate domestic election observation and the publicly available results. The analysis revealed that 179 women contested the elections rather than the officially cited 167 women. This is because more than a dozen women were registered as men, while a couple of men were registered as women.</p> <p>The findings from the post-election analysis and feedback from the Women in Leadership Support Program debrief workshop have informed the development of targeted training activities to be delivered ahead of the 2018 local-level government elections and the design of bespoke profile building activities and mentoring to be delivered to selected women intending to contest the 2022 national election.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

A second Women in Leadership Support Program Reference Group meeting was convened in February 2018. The Reference Group discussed how its members can work collectively in the

interests of supporting coordination of efforts to promote women's political engagement and leadership.

An expression of interest call to identify prospective women candidates for the 2018 local-level government election was issued in February 2018. Targeted training will be conducted in April and May 2018 at multiple locations around the country for women intending to contest the 2018 local-level government elections. Training locations will be finalised once applications have been received. They are tentatively planned for Madang, Mt Hagen, Port Moresby, Goroka, Wewak and Kavieng to maximise participation.

The training will include sessions on the local-level government electoral framework, running effective local-level campaigns and identifying opportunities for political engagement at the sub-national level.

Issues-based training activities for women intending to contest the 2022 national election will be developed.

Continued analysis of the 2017 national election results will be undertaken, when the results are available, to identify any other key implications for women candidates.

Lessons learned

The experience of women candidates in the 2017 national election and feedback on the Women in Leadership Support Program training confirms the research evidence on successful campaigning. For support to be effective, it must commence early in the electoral cycle and be sequential, so that training activities and broader support build on each other over time. Training and support must be calibrated to the electoral cycle and responsive to the distinct political economies of the electorates in which women are contesting.

Women candidates who began to visit voters after the official campaign period had started were told they were 'late' and that many of their male counterparts had been campaigning for a long period before. A longer preparation time and visibility throughout the election cycle was the potential difference between winning and losing.

Money politics was a common theme in the debrief discussions. Money politics disadvantaged women candidates who experienced difficulties raising funds. Some of the women candidates joined forces to pool resources with other candidates.

Women candidates reported feeling disadvantaged by issues with electoral administration. The most cited were serious problems with the electoral roll, as reported in the media and by international observers. There are structural issues such as money politics and electoral administration that need to be addressed and corrected if the aim of increasing women's political representation is to be achieved.

Despite the challenges for women candidates, most participants in the project agreed they would consider running again in future elections. This is important as evidence shows that many Papua New Guinean politicians were not successful the first time they contested. Most politicians who entered parliament for the first time in 2017 had contested at least once before. Thus, encouraging unsuccessful female candidates to recontest – especially those who achieved highly credible placings in their electorates – is a crucial part of the strategy to increase women's representation in future.

Main barriers

Because of the short lead time between signing the contract and delivering the first training in January 2017 (necessitated by the timing of the elections) insufficient time was spent clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the implementing partners. In the past six months, partners have worked

to establish strong working relationships. The Department of Pacific Affairs and the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission signed a memorandum of understanding in November 2017.

The project is waiting on detailed results for each electorate from the Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission to complete its analysis of election outcomes for women candidates.

10 Objective 3: Improve Women’s Economic Opportunities

10.1 Increasing Economic Opportunities for Women Smallholders and their Families (‘Family Teams’)

Project Partner:	University of Canberra
Total Funding:	\$3,646,560
Funding Timeframe:	July 2015 – December 2018
Funding Sources:	\$3,049,569 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$596,991 (University of Canberra)

Overview

The Family Teams project (also referred to as Family Farm Teams) adopts an action research and development approach to enhance the economic development of women farmers by building their agricultural and business skills and knowledge. The University of Canberra works with local partners Pacific Adventist University, the National Agricultural Research Institute and University of Technology, CARE and Voice for Change, the Department of Primary Industry and Bougainville Women’s Federation.

Teams of local village educators are trained as peer educators in their own communities. They support families to plan their farming as a small business, with both women and men making decisions about the business and the impact on the family. Farming families explore issues of gender and culture in their family.

This project builds on an earlier ACIAR-funded project. It is one of five projects commissioned by ACIAR under the Transformative Agriculture and Enterprise Development Program. *Pacific Women* funds the Family Teams project, which is wholly managed by ACIAR under that Program.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to increase income through better farm business practices in which women have a significant role as decision makers. The project objectives are to:

- Examine the capacity development of women as community-based agricultural leaders.
- Explore ways in which communities can develop partnerships with the private sector, schools and training providers that are relevant to the local context and culture.
- Further develop the peer education model of agricultural extension.
- Examine the uptake and impact of a family team approach to farming for women and girls.
- Explore the capacity development of Papua New Guinea agricultural focused agencies in gender inclusive and gender sensitive extension delivery.¹³

¹³ This new objective was added following the mid-term review.

Cumulative outcomes to date

In six communities in three Highlands sites, 92 village community educators (69 women and 23 men) have been trained as peer educators, with a women’s leadership team in each community. Each leader supports six village community educators to deliver peer education. The 19 women leaders were trained in project planning and management skills, communication, monitoring and evaluation and ‘building your leadership from the inside out’.

The village community educators have delivered four Family Teams training modules to 896 other farmers. Results to date show that significant change has begun:

- There was a 22 per cent increase in monthly budgeting and 46 per cent increase in weekly budgeting, with 90 per cent of village community educators reporting that they now budget.
- Households increased the amount of crops they grew for sale as a result of the training (Eastern Highlands 100 per cent, Jiwaka 96 per cent and Western Highlands 100 per cent).
- Over 80 per cent of households indicated that they now ‘always’ have enough food for the family.
- A number of households had changed where they sold their crops and most households in Jiwaka and Western Highlands reported that they now sold more often as a result of the training. The end-line survey showed that income across all sites was higher than income at baseline.

The project trained 27 field staff from the Fresh Produce Development Agency (eight women and 19 men), and 40 Oxfam partners in the Eastern Highlands and Simbu Provinces (17 women and 23 men). Sixty trainers (22 women and 38 men) rolled out the modules in October and November 2017, reaching families in 41 villages and 851 farmers (355 women and 496 men) in just one month.

In 2017, the project expanded to the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and New Ireland Province. Project partners are the Bougainville Women’s Federation and the Department of Primary Industry. Training was provided to 126 village community educators (38 women and 33 men in New Ireland and 27 women and 28 men in Bougainville).

In New Ireland the project began a new initiative to train an advanced trainers group of village community educators in farmer-to-farmer learning and to build their capacity to lead the teams of village community educators. Women’s leadership training was expanded to include community women and Department of Primary Industry staff.

The University of Canberra and CARE have conducted a joint research project to identify the key factors required for the Family Teams model to become a sustainable and scalable approach to development in Papua New Guinea. Data collection is complete and data analysis is underway.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea women’s economic empowerment outcomes of increased productivity and incomes, increased number of women making decisions at household level on use of income and assets and women having improved livelihoods.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 10 Key project deliverables: Family Teams project

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Examine the capacity development of women as community-based agricultural leaders
July–December 2017	A report documenting lessons from the Highlands will inform improved capacity development in the Islands, including new ways of supporting village community educators, leaders and staff, extending the women’s leadership training and tailoring monitoring and reporting methods. The Pacific Adventist University trialed a combination of Family Teams’ activities and a financial literacy course for farmers with little or no education at Sogeri in Central Province.

Objectives	Progress
	<p>An advanced village community educators' trainers group has received extra training in farmer-to-farmer learning to build their capacity to lead the teams of village community educators.</p> <p>Women's leadership training was conducted in Kavieng for community women leaders and Department of Primary Industry staff and in Buka for young women leaders, village community educators' women leaders and seven women elected as Community Government Members.</p> <p>A group from the University of Canberra, the National Agricultural Research Institute and the Cocoa Coconut Institute delivered the village community educator training Module 2 in Tikana, New Ireland.</p> <p>The Bougainville Women's Federation project team were trained to deliver Module 2 activities. New income generating projects, such as poultry and piggeries activities, have commenced.</p>
Objective 2	Explore ways in which communities can develop partnerships with the private sector, schools and training providers that are relevant to the local context and culture
July–December 2017	<p>The University of Technology in Lae began evaluating the impact of their poultry training with the village community educator group in Jiwaka.</p> <p>The Fresh Produce Development Agency has secured markets for the bulb onions produced in the Western and Eastern Highlands sites.</p> <p>The training of teachers in supporting the agricultural learning of primary students is developing a set of resources which will be available on a secure digital card.</p>
Objective 3	Further develop the peer education model of agricultural extension
July–December 2017	<p>The project is preparing the Baptist Union to deliver training for farmers in Kwinkya, Western Highlands in the village community educator team model. Training will be provided with only remote support from the University of Canberra.</p> <p>With Voice for Change, the project recorded four case studies of advanced village community educators in Jiwaka. The studies documented ways of capacity building with farmers.</p> <p>Advanced trainers (17 women and 9 men) were trained in farmer-to-farmer learning and building their capacity to lead teams of village community educators.</p> <p>At the Buka Women's Expo, farmers from the ACIAR Galip project showcased hygienic ways of solar drying nuts and fruit, making <i>galip</i> bread and producing jam and cordials.</p>
Objective 4	Examine the uptake and impact of a family team approach to farming for women and girls
July–December 2017	<p>An end-of-project study for all three Highlands sites involved stakeholder interviews with village community educators (65 women and 50 men) and participatory group work with village community educators and participating farmers (103 women and 74 men).</p> <p>An independent evaluation of the Family Teams project was conducted in the Eastern Highlands and Jiwaka sites. The initial data is being analysed for change stories.</p> <p>The CARE Research Officer spent three weeks in Canberra to analyse data and present her ripple effect mapping at the Australasian Evaluation Society conference. The research identifies factors required for the model to be sustainable and scalable in Papua New Guinea.</p> <p>The linguistic quality of training materials has been analysed, to develop principles for the effective use of English and <i>Tok Pisin</i> in materials for people with low literacy.</p>
Objective 5	Explore the capacity development of Papua New Guinea agricultural focused agencies in gender inclusive and gender sensitive extension delivery
July–December 2017	<p>A training of trainers' program introduced the Family Teams approach to agricultural agencies, nongovernmental organisations, government departments and church-based organisations.</p> <p>In Port Moresby, the 27 trainees (21 women and 6 men) were from nongovernmental organisations and women from the ward development projects supported through the Decentralisation and Citizen Participation partnership. In Goroka, 27 Fresh Produce Development Agency staff (8 women and 19 men) were trained to use the model as part of their Village Extension Workers program. Oxfam partners in Eastern Highlands and Simbu Provinces received Family Teams training. All 60 trainers (22 women and 38 men) rolled out the modules in October and November 2017, reaching families in 41 villages and 851 farmers (355 women and 496 men). Most trainers worked in groups; however, two women successfully delivered training by themselves.</p>

Objectives	Progress
	A follow up workshop was held in November 2017 to share learnings and receive further training support. Trainers who completed the week's training, rolled out the training and provided a written report were awarded a University of Canberra Certificate of Completion.

Plans for January to June 2018

The Pacific Adventist University School of Business has developed games-based financial and business skills modules and a training manual for farmers with low literacy. The module has been piloted with several partners and communities. The manual will be finalised in the next six months.

A research report due by June 2018 into Family Teams conducted in partnership with CARE will be used to improve the training activities of the CARE Coffee Family Business training and the Family Teams training.

A savings club will be trialed with a group of widows at the Buka site. Agricultural training will be developed and delivered at the New Ireland and Buka sites in partnership with the relevant Departments of Primary Industry. The Family Teams training will be trialed in an intensive model in New Ireland. This will enable recommendations for further scale-up models. A fourth book in the 'Maria' series, 'Maria's Family Team,' will be piloted and produced by June 2018.

Lessons learned

Different approaches have been trialed for the women's leadership teams: women only, women and men, and women with support from influential men in different communities. Researchers have assessed the issues to be considered in the development of women as village leaders. A report on transferable lessons for the development of women as agricultural leaders was released in July 2017.

The extension of the training of trainers to the Fresh Produce Development Agency staff and Oxfam partners meant 60 trainers (22 women and 38 men) reached 851 farmers (355 women and 496 men) in the first month. The advanced trainers group has shown promise as a strategy for developing village community educators.

The Family Teams modules, now called Family Farm Teams, have been published and are available online: <http://aci-ar.gov.au/publication/mn199>. The project website (<http://pngwomen.estem-uc.edu.au/>) has several research and other resources available, including testimonials.

Main barriers

Project activities in the Highlands were delayed due to national election unrest. Unreliable internet and electricity in the Island sites has hampered timely communication between project partners.

10.2 Do No Harm: Understanding the Relationship between Women’s Economic Empowerment and Violence against Women in Melanesia

Project Partner:	Department of Pacific Affairs of the Australian National University and International Women’s Development Agency
Total Funding:	\$532,814
Funding Timeframe:	February 2014 – April 2018
Funding Sources:	\$362,318.44 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i>) \$170,495.56 (<i>Pacific Women Solomon Islands</i>)

Overview

This research in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands examines both informal and formal economies, including community-based microfinance and savings initiatives, women’s business enterprises, cash-cropping (coffee and cocoa) and female formal employment. While the research is primarily a collaboration between the Department of Pacific Affairs and International Women’s Development Agency, a second research collaboration with CARE in the CARE Coffee project¹⁴ was developed as a sub-project under the broad umbrella of the Do No Harm research.

Case studies cover both the informal and formal economies and address three groups:

- Women in the community: including examples from micro-finance, micro-banking, and women’s savings groups.
- Women in the workforce: including examples of women in the public service, women in the mining industry, women who work for the Australian aid program in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands, and women who have received Australian Government scholarships to study in Australia.
- Women in business: including examples of women entrepreneurs and women’s market initiatives.

An important component of the Do No Harm research project has been the training of local researchers. This has included CARE staff who researched coffee smallholders and Bougainvillean researchers involved in research in Papua New Guinea (including Bougainville).

Aims and objectives

The aim of the research is to enhance the knowledge and evidence base that informs policy and practice, particularly in addressing women’s economic disadvantage and facilitating greater economic inclusion in contexts where violence against women is high.

Cumulative outcomes to date

Research fieldwork was conducted in 2015–2016. Bougainvillean researchers and CARE staff were trained in research skills. They worked closely with the lead researcher, Dr Richard Eves, to collect and analyse data and to write up the field research.

Research reports and discussion papers have been finalised and briefings and presentations made at conferences, seminars and workshops in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Australia. Reports and discussion papers have been produced on professional women, coffee smallholders, Bougainville research, household decision making, and gender challenges to financial inclusion.

Women’s economic advancement can come with unanticipated costs to women, including violence as an unintended by-product. This project asked how to improve women’s economic agency and

¹⁴ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 10.1: Coffee Industry Support Project, included in the *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Annual Performance Report 2017-2018*.

security of livelihoods without compromising safety. Primary qualitative research in three districts (Kieta, Panguna and Tinputz) of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville explored connections between women's income generating activities and increased violence against women and other problems that arise due to this change in their economic status. Research with coffee growers in Goroka explored the impact of family teams on decision making and women's economic empowerment.

The Do No Harm survey of professional women working in full or part-time employment in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands was undertaken as part of the larger research project. It was undertaken to understand whether and in what ways economic inclusion and empowerment initiatives affect women's experience of violence.

The Do No Harm research makes an important distinction between women's economic advancement and women's economic empowerment. Economic advancement refers to 'women gaining increased income, access to employment and other activities that see their resources increased.' For women's economic empowerment, the Do No Harm research adopts the definition given in a recent Overseas Development Institute report:

'Women's economic empowerment is the process of achieving women's equal access to and control over economic resources, and ensuring they can use them to exert increased control over other areas of their lives.'¹⁵

Women's economic empowerment requires economic advancement (women's access to resources) but it also requires an increase in women's power and agency.

The research contributes to *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea's* enhance knowledge and understanding intermediate outcomes of increasing evidence and understanding of gender inequalities and discrimination and developing evidence and understanding that informs policies and practice.

Plans for January to June 2018

Workshops to discuss the findings of the Papua New Guinea research and to develop program guidance notes will be held in Buka, Goroka and Port Moresby in February and March 2018.

Lessons learned

The research found that while many women are achieving forms of economic advancement, this does not necessarily translate into economic empowerment. It found that intra-household inequality seldom changes, even when women bring money into the household. On top of their income-earning work, most women continue to bear the responsibility for the agricultural labour that ensures that there is enough food to eat in the household. They bear the burden of responsibility for unpaid house and care work (such as carrying water and firewood to the house, cooking, cleaning and childcare).

Powerful norms play an influential role in determining whether women's greater earning capacity translates into more power for them in the household. Even when women are bringing money into the household, they are rarely able to negotiate a reduction in other responsibilities such as unpaid domestic and caring responsibilities. The research clearly shows that women's ability to negotiate a more equitable sharing of housework depends largely on gender norms in relation to the division of labour. This demonstrates the importance of addressing discriminatory gender norms, such as responsibility for unpaid care work, as part of economic empowerment initiatives.

The research found that women's increased financial resources often enable men to lessen their own contributions to the household, or in some cases, to contribute nothing at all. This allows

¹⁵ Hunt, A. and Samman, E. (2016) 'Women's Economic Empowerment: Navigating Enablers and Constraints', Overseas Development Institute, London.

husbands to use their money for their own discretionary consumption (while continuing to enjoy the benefits of family life, including the food provided by his wife). In such circumstances, when men contribute little either financially or by helping in the home, women's economic advancement means a large increase in women's work burden.

The research also found that women's decision making in the household varies and often does not correlate with their experience of violence in the household. Even in relationships where women make decisions jointly, violence is experienced.

Research among coffee smallholders indicates that while women often have access to their own resources, this does not equate to empowerment. There are many reported instances of women earning money through coffee growing being forced to have sex with their husbands against their will. Often both men and women subscribe to the view that it is acceptable for a man to beat his wife or partner. This suggests that empowerment in one domain does not stop disempowerment in another.

The Bougainville research and formal economy research found that increasing women's command over financial resources can expose women to domestic conflict and violence when it is perceived to threaten ideas of masculinity and established gender roles. In Bougainville, women report that alcohol consumption is a major resource depleting activity and is central to marital violence and discord. Triggers for violence include not doing what their male partner or family member wanted, conflict over how income is spent, arriving home late from work and work-related travel.

Thus, women's economic empowerment programs must challenge the gender norms and practices in the context of marital relationships and the power imbalances in the other dimensions of women's lives, to achieve real change for women. The research highlights the importance of working with men to challenge gender inequitable behaviour and norms both within the household and the workplace.

The research also highlights the importance of considering, as part of any economic empowerment programs, support services or referral mechanisms which are available for women who have experienced violence. It is vital to work with community organisations and networks to improve the access, affordability and quality of support services for women survivors of violence.

The research identifies a range of strategies to strengthen economic empowerment. Savings clubs are a vehicle for improving women's business acumen, financial management and administrative skills. In places like Bougainville, where churches are a pervasive influence in people's daily lives, the churches are an obvious starting point for developing community-based gender transformative programs. The development of community laws which has been done by many communities in Papua New Guinea also hold promise as a starting point for the changing of community norms.

Employers can increase women's safety in the workplace by adopting gender-based violence workplace policies and investing in workplace training to raise awareness of workplace procedures and support for women to access justice. Businesses can assist survivors of violence to access support services during workhours. Provision of safe transport can decrease the risk for women on their journey home and minimise the risk of violence arising because of jealousy from male partners.

Main barriers

Low levels of educational attainment among women coffee smallholders contributes to their financial exclusion. They generally do not speak English, the language of banking, and have poor numeracy skills. The Papua New Guinea government, donors and non-government organisations are increasingly focusing on financial literacy. The research suggests that there needs to be focus on education, particularly literacy, for adult women and girls more generally.

10.3 Gender-differentiated Labour Allocation in Agriculture in Papua New Guinea: Time-Use Survey

Project Partner:	World Bank Group
Total Funding:	\$210,100
Funding Timeframe:	May 2016 – June 2018
Funding Sources:	<i>Pacific Women</i> regional

Overview

The Agricultural Time-Use research project is one of a number conducted by the Australian Government and the World Bank Group that contribute to learning about how to address key gender inequalities in the Pacific region effectively. The partnership uses findings from the World Bank Group's regional gender innovation labs and gender-informed interventions from around the world to inform, compare, and test results in the Pacific context.

This project adds a time-use module into the impact evaluation survey of the Productive Partnerships in Agricultural Project. The Productive Partnerships in Agricultural Project is co-financed by the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the European Union. It supports cocoa and coffee producers to improve productivity, business operations and market opportunities.

This research seeks to expand knowledge of barriers to, and opportunities for, optimising women farmers' productivity in these sectors. It will inform the Productive Partnerships in Agricultural Project's programs and strategies, including the implementation of its gender action plan. A key conclusion of an earlier World Bank study titled, 'The Fruit of her Labor'¹⁶ was that the competing demand on family labour within the household affects the quality of coffee and cocoa produced in Papua New Guinea. This, in turn, affects the value that households derive from these commodities.

The analysis of the survey data will improve understanding of:

- the balance between economic and social/other activities for both men and women;
- gender differences in labour use and availability in the two sectors;
- gender differences in the nature and extent of labour constraints and shortages (whether seasonal or task-specific) in these sectors; and
- the implications of these different uses of time by men and women and differences in the availability of time by men and women for sector strategies and expansion of economic activity in these sectors.

Aims and objectives

The study aims to generate insights to improve the value households derive from coffee and cocoa, which will in turn maximise the overall value to the industry and the country. Specific objectives are:

- To generate new and up-to-date data on the allocation of time by men and women in farming communities in Papua New Guinea engaged in the coffee and cocoa sectors.
- To increase in number of pilot interventions tested to help women release time and allocate time more efficiently, particularly to economic activities.
- That research findings inform national and/or sector policies and development assistance frameworks.

¹⁶ (2015), The Fruit of her Labor: Toward Gender Equitable Agribusiness in Papua New Guinea, World Bank Group, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/docsearch/report/ACS10004>

Cumulative outcomes to date

The activity is on track to meet its objectives. The final report will be presented before the end of June 2018. The research has been conducted with around 800 cocoa farming households in East New Britain and Bougainville and 680 coffee farming households in the Highlands.

The time-use and gender study sought to better understand labour dynamics in the agricultural sector in Papua New Guinea. It looked at the impact of gender-differentiated domestic work burdens on the ability of women to allocate their labour to the time-critical tasks of cultivation, harvesting and processing of coffee and cocoa. The report contributes to identifying gender-disaggregated trends in time allocation and links these patterns to household welfare outcomes. It tests how different variables (such as education, age and women's empowerment) influence allocation of labour to agriculture, versus to other tasks, within households. It examined whether this influences household income generation and welfare.

This research project expands knowledge of barriers and opportunities for optimising women farmers' productivity in these sectors. It informs the Productive Partnerships in Agricultural Project's programs and strategies, including the implementation of its recently developed gender action plan. It can also inform future agriculture projects, whether supported by the World Bank or by other development partners.

The research contributes to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Enhance Knowledge and understanding intermediate-term outcomes of creating increased evidence and understanding of gender inequalities and discrimination and using evidence and understandings to inform policies and practices.

Plans for January to June 2018

The report is being finalised and will be completed by June 2018.

Lessons learned

The research results show that women in Papua New Guinea carry a substantial burden of domestic work and are generally primarily responsible for cooking, washing, cleaning and caring for other household members. This leaves them little time to substantively engage in more value-added agricultural activities. The domestic workload may be reduced by technological interventions to reduce labour inputs, or by a more equal sharing of domestic tasks between household members through awareness raising.

The results also show that household welfare outcomes are higher when women have more control over the sale of cocoa and coffee and the resulting income. Women can have more control and bargaining power when they have access to a mobile phone or the internet and when they have an equal relationship with their male partner, with whom they are not afraid to disagree over household decision making. Therefore, gender norms and practices in marriages and household dynamics greatly influence household welfare and women's control and bargaining power over household decision making.

The research has identified important policy and program implications in the space of women's economic empowerment. Given the entrenched nature of gender dynamics and attitudes in households in Papua New Guinea, it is important to conduct awareness raising and training on gender dynamics. This includes placing a significant focus on improving gender relations within marital relationships, so women have increased decision making in their marriages and households. This enables women's economic empowerment programs to be more effective.

Projects that seek to engage women directly in more profitable agricultural activities may need to reduce the domestic burden for women at the same time. Without such efforts, there will be a greater overall workload for women, as they continue their usual tasks while taking on additional tasks.

Annex 1 Bougainville Mid-term Review Report (August 2017)

The Mid-term has been excerpted below. The full Report, with Appendices, and the Management Response to the recommendations are available on the *Pacific Women* and DFAT websites.

Introduction

Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development

Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*) was announced by the Australian Government in August 2012. It commits up to \$320 million¹⁷ over 10 years in 14 Pacific Islands Forum member countries. The program aims to improve opportunities for the political, economic, and social advancement of Pacific women. During its first phase (2012–2014), Australia invested \$8.4 million in the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea program and \$58 million is budgeted for the second phase (2014–2019). There are 37 investments in Papua New Guinea, including 10 with on-going activities in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (Bougainville). Four projects are implemented exclusively in Bougainville. Appendix 1 lists projects currently implemented in Bougainville.¹⁸

The *Pacific Women* second Country Plan for Papua New Guinea (Country Plan) outlines *Pacific Women's* contribution to improving gender equality from 2014–2019 in Papua New Guinea, including Bougainville. The Country Plan's objectives, principles and intended outcomes are in Appendix 2.

Bougainville Gender Investment Plan

In 2015 the Governments of Australia and Papua New Guinea, and the Autonomous Bougainville Government agreed on a Bougainville Gender Investment Plan for 2014–2019. The Australian Government has committed \$14 million over five years, including \$4 million through *Pacific Women*. The Bougainville Gender Investment Plan is a targeted investment plan for Bougainville, but it is not the sum total of the Australian Government's support to women in Bougainville. The Government of Australia also provides support to gender equality in Bougainville through large mainstream investments. The Bougainville Gender Investment Plan identifies nine outcomes (Appendix 3). All but one of these are relevant to activities funded by *Pacific Women*.

About this report

This report summarises the Bougainville findings from a review of the Country Plan and assesses progress towards the intended results of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan.¹⁹ The objectives of the review are:

- Identify significant contextual developments with potential significance for programming and implementation.
- Identify and assess progress towards the Country Plan objectives.
- Contribute to discourse on the focus and design of the Country Plan.
- Identify ways to streamline and improve the efficiency of program management and governance.

The main methods used in the review were context analysis, document analysis, observation during the *Pacific Women* Annual Learning Workshop (2–4 May 2017), and field visits to eight projects,

¹⁷ All references are to Australian dollars.

¹⁸ The list in Appendix 1 includes the full names of the projects, plus the shorthand names used to refer to them in this report.

¹⁹ The evaluation questions are in Appendix 4. By agreement with DFAT and the *Pacific Women* Support Unit, the evaluation objectives were streamlined from six to four. Details of the streamlining are given in Appendix 4.

including four in Bougainville.²⁰ During the field visits²¹, the review team engaged with key Autonomous Bougainville Government and Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) staff, implementing partners, and beneficiaries, through semi-structured interviews with individuals and/or groups. Preliminary findings were validated by implementing partners and stakeholders at a briefing on 12 May 2017.

The Bougainville context

Inequalities between women and men take many forms in Bougainville's social, cultural, economic, and political life. Cultural norms and attitudes that privilege men as decision-makers mean that girls grow up to face a life of early marriage, large family size, limited mobility, and large domestic burdens. These are often made even more difficult by on-going family and sexual violence. Extreme forms of violence related to sorcery accusations also affect the region, exacerbated by the post-conflict situation.

In 2016, the *Community Government Act* took effect and replaced the *Council of Elders Act of 1996*. Each ward is now represented by both a woman and a man. The Policy for Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, Peace and Security was also launched. The Department for Community Development intends to play a stronger leadership and coordination role in relation to women's empowerment activities. A synopsis of Bougainville's political, social, cultural, and economic context and recent developments is in Appendix 6.

Findings

Progress towards Bougainville Gender Investment Plan outcomes

Figure 1 illustrates *Pacific Women's* contributions towards achieving the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan outcomes.²² Projects are contributing to all intended outcomes, with the strongest contribution to building women's confidence in leadership roles.

Figure 1 Bougainville Gender Investment Plan outcomes scorecard

- The outcome is not applicable ● Too early to assess or insufficient evidence to permit assessment ● Clear evidence of progress towards the outcome

Project	Children's family and sexual violence knowledge	Women receiving family and sexual violence services	Improved quality of family and sexual violence Services	Women more confident in leadership roles	Bougainville Women's Federation advocacy	Increased use of financial services	Agricultural benefits	Income from produce
Inclusive Development in Bougainville	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Young Women's Leadership Project	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Voter Education	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Women's Leadership Support Project	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

²⁰ The projects visited in Bougainville were: Inclusive Development (World Bank and the Autonomous Bougainville Government); Young Women's Leadership Project and Voter Education (International Women's Development Agency and the Bougainville Women's Federation); Gender Justice and Healing (International Women's Development Agency and the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation).

²¹ The schedule of field visits is in Appendix 5.

²² For a full description of Bougainville Gender Investment Plan outcomes, see Appendix 3.

Project	Children's family and sexual violence knowledge	Women receiving family and sexual violence services	Improved quality of family and sexual violence Services	Women more confident in leadership roles	Bougainville Women's Federation advocacy	Increased use of financial services	Agricultural benefits	Income from produce
Family Teams	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gender Justice and Healing	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
End Violence Against Children Campaign	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Do No Harm	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Developing Communication Strategies	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Improving Impact of Interventions	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Progress towards country plan objectives

Of the ten projects in Bougainville, four are in early implementation. The more mature projects demonstrate evidence of progress towards each of the Country Plan objectives.²³ Examples of implementing partners acting together, working with government, and coordinating with other DFAT sectoral programs include the following:

- The Inclusive Development project is based in the Department for Community Development and is coordinating with the Bougainville Peace-Building Program, which also has a community grants program. The Inclusive Development project facilitates affiliation of women with the Bougainville Women's Federation.
- The Department for Community Development coordinates and chairs the Bougainville Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee, which is funded by the Australian Government's Justice Services and Stability for Development Program. The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (Nazareth Centre) has assisted organisational development of the Buka Family Support Centre, strengthened police response to family and sexual violence, and provided other family and sexual violence-related support to the Department for Community Development.

Examples of projects in Bougainville using evidence include:

- In the Young Women's Leadership Project, the Bougainville Women's Federation empowers, promotes and coordinates women's groups, works in partnership with communities in peace building, and advocates for women's economic empowerment and development. The Federation carried out research to understand the barriers that were preventing young women from joining the Federation and church groups in Bougainville. The design of the Young Women's Leadership Project was based on the results.
- As part of the End Violence Against Children Campaign partners from each province participating in the campaign chose the methods they thought would work best from an array of different models. A mobile phone survey approach is being tested to assess the effectiveness of

²³ The Country Plan objectives are listed in Appendix 2. The objectives of improving service delivery and acting together for change are less relevant for research projects and rather than demonstrating use of evidence, their main function is to provide evidence. For example, the research carried out by the Do No Harm project, demonstrates that economic empowerment does not necessarily equate with broader empowerment or lead to reduced family and sexual violence. A key lesson from the Bougainville case study is that taking account of gender norms and practices in the context of marital relationships is important when designing activities intended to foster women's economic empowerment, and that efforts to address excessive consumption of alcohol are needed in the context of efforts to prevent family and sexual violence.

the campaign. The baseline survey made calls to 2000 people in Bougainville. The survey will be repeated after the roll out of the campaign.

The Inclusive Development, Young Women’s Leadership, Voter Education, and Gender Justice and Healing projects are contributing to improved services in Bougainville. Examples include:

- The Nazareth Centre operates four safe houses and a Men’s Hub. It has increased the level of support for family and sexual violence survivors. There is evidence of improved collaboration with police, although challenges remain. It is working to improve psychosocial counselling services for survivors of violence and other target populations.
- Community infrastructure developed through the Inclusive Development project is improving access to water, sanitation, meeting spaces and other community amenities.

Progress towards country plan outcomes

Bougainville has projects in all four of *Pacific Women’s* intended outcomes in Papua New Guinea. Scorecards and explanatory information for projects in Bougainville in relation to the overall Country Plan objectives, principles, and outcomes are in Appendix 2.

The Inclusive Development and Young Women’s Leadership projects have influenced government policies and programs promoting women’s leadership, contributed to increasing the number of women contesting community government elections, and built women’s and girl’s skills to fulfil leadership roles. The Nazareth Centre is building skills for roles in community government. Sixteen Bougainville women participated in the Women in Leadership Support Project. They gained skills for contesting national and community government elections. The project will target women intending to contest the 2022 national elections for mentoring. It is premature to assess the contribution towards outcomes in women’s economic empowerment in Bougainville, due to the early implementation of the *Pacific Women* funded project.

Projects focused on violence response and services in Bougainville are contributing to overall program progress towards this outcome. The strongest performance appears to be in the outcomes of testing of prevention programs and supporting advocacy coalitions; however, this finding is influenced by the better availability of evidence in Gender Justice and Healing, which has been implemented for longer and is Bougainville-focused.

Projects focused on learning and understanding have potential to contribute to informing policy and programming in Bougainville. The Do No Harm research explored how conflicts related to household finances are related to family and sexual violence. Improving the Impact of Interventions highlighted the link between sorcery accusations and displacement of people. The Communication Strategies project will partner with the Nazareth Centre in Bougainville in 2017.

In upholding the *Pacific Women* principles²⁴, the majority of projects implemented in Bougainville demonstrate evidence of an integrated approach, innovation, supporting indigenous organisations, and supporting government policy and coordination. There is less evidence for upholding the flexibility principle. A scorecard showing evidence of adhering to principles is in Figure 2 of Appendix 2.

The scorecard in Figure 5 of Appendix 2 illustrates how extensively the projects implemented in Bougainville are working with key stakeholder groups. Four projects demonstrate evidence of working with youth. Five work with men. Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville is the only

²⁴ Assessment question: Which principles are demonstrated by the project? Assessment criterion for each principle: The investment addresses more than one of the *Pacific Women* intended outcomes; The investment is developing or testing a new model or approach, innovating with an established model or carrying out research to support innovation; The investment works with and contributes to strengthening local groups or organisations; The investment demonstrates alignment with or support for local, municipal, provincial or national government policies, strategies, and/or programs; The investment has adjusted implementation to respond to opportunities or barriers.

project in Papua New Guinea with a specific focus on addressing issues faced by men and boys arising from sexual and other violence. Three Bougainville projects demonstrate evidence of working with churches and with persons with disabilities.²⁵ Two projects demonstrate evidence of working with the private sector. Two projects target couples or families and four use community-based models.

Examples of benefits

Four case reports of projects in Bougainville illustrate how women and others are benefitting under the Country Plan.²⁶ They highlight a range of benefits, including reduced domestic burden and income generation for women, and reduced family and sexual violence and sorcery accusation-related violence. There are improved services for young men and boys who were raised in abusive homes and are now expressing negative behaviour, and more open discussions about sexually transmitted infections and teenage pregnancy. Both girls and boys are now helping with cooking, laundry, carrying water, and chopping firewood at home, and more girls are in leadership roles at school. There is evidence of projects having impact beyond immediate beneficiaries, such as in the case of the Women's Resource Centre in Malasang 1, illustrated in Figure 6 in Appendix 7.

Focus and design of the country plan

Bougainville stakeholders were unfamiliar with the details of the Country Plan. However, they view the 10-year lifespan of the program as being too short, particularly given the complexity and challenges of working in Bougainville. They identified an urgent need for livelihoods options for survivors of family and sexual violence and for more work to develop economic opportunities for women.

Local implementing partners expressed their preference to continue to receive funds via an international non-governmental organisation partner. Strong, long-term relationships confer many advantages and support that goes beyond financial and results reporting, to developing capacities such as networking and influencing, conducting research, and accessing opportunities for engaging and sharing knowledge with other key players.

Implementation challenges

Concerns identified by stakeholders included low literacy, and financial literacy hampering work in all areas. There is little support to address psychosocial needs and risks faced by human rights defenders and safe house counsellors, and limited options or support for addressing livelihood needs of volunteer human rights defenders. Low inclusion of persons with disabilities was also identified. Stakeholders said there is insufficient understanding of the effects of trauma, and lack of resources to meet demand for safe houses and counselling services for people suffering from trauma related to family and sexual and other forms of violence.

Stakeholders raised concerns about the capacity of the Bougainville Women's Federation and the Nazareth Centre as 'go to' local organisations to continue to take on more projects. They suggested extending linkages with churches and other faith-based organisations. Appendix 8 summarises the main big picture issues, implementation challenges, and opportunities raised.

Management and governance

Some Bougainville stakeholders perceive *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea* as a grants program geared around requests for proposals and expressions of interest. Related to the lack of familiarity

²⁵ Only one other project in the country program has demonstrated evidence of working with persons with disabilities. For details see the main Mid-term Review of the *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea* Country Plan report.

²⁶ To respect confidentiality this report includes quotes from individuals without attribution.

with the Country Plan, stakeholders lack understanding of the rather subtle point of difference, which is that the portfolio of projects aims to fulfil specific design guidance.

The Autonomous Bougainville Government and the DFAT-funded Bougainville Peace-Building Program²⁷ raised concerns about continued coordination to avoid duplication. Examples include:

- Young women’s leadership training delivered by five international non-governmental organisations²⁸ with district youth associations.
- The Community Grants program provides funding for community projects, including infrastructure, applying an approach similar to that used in the Inclusive Development project. Many women are leading and organising the projects.

In response to this concern, the Department for Community Development outlined its stance on coordination and aid effectiveness. It notes that donors engaging with local organisations in Bougainville should seek recommendations from the Department on suitable partners, to maximise alignment and avoid overburdening organisations in high demand. Both the Department and implementing partners in Bougainville indicated expectations of more contact with the *Pacific Women* Support Unit. The Department indicated a desire for more direct engagement with *Pacific Women* Support Unit staff should be assigned to work directly with the Autonomous Bougainville Government.

Conclusions

Projects funded by *Pacific Women* are contributing to all outcome areas of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan, with the strongest contribution to building women’s confidence in leadership roles.

The *Pacific Women* Bougainville projects demonstrate acting together for change and are contributing to the coordinated approach sought by the Country Plan. A track record is emerging on using evidence. All projects exclusively operating in Bougainville are contributing to service improvements.

There is evidence of influencing government to promote women’s leadership, increasing the number of women contesting elections, and to building women’s and girls’ skills to fulfil leadership roles.

Family and sexual violence-focused projects are contributing to an increase in women receiving family and sexual violence services, improved quality of those services, and an increased number of referrals between services.

Results achieved in Bougainville are significant and can be used to test the program theory, which posits simultaneous and linked-up efforts in the intended outcomes as the pathway to change.

The program principles of integration, innovation, supporting indigenous organisations, and supporting government policy and coordination are strongly upheld across the Bougainville portfolio.

There is evidence of important benefits to women at the individual level, and of benefits extending to the family, community and/or institutional levels, including examples of transformative cases.

Bougainville projects contribute strongly to the performance of the overall *Pacific Women* program in working with stakeholder groups.²⁹ The portfolio demonstrates a particular strength in working with men and has initiated efforts to include persons with disabilities. Three out of four projects in the overall country portfolio that work with persons with disabilities are in Bougainville. A weak area for the Bougainville portfolio is in linkages with the private sector.

²⁷ The Bougainville Peace-Building Program has investments that integrate gender equality and women’s empowerment objectives within its pillars of Autonomy, Economic Development, and Peace and Security, as well as targeted interventions.

²⁸ Caritas, World Vision, Credit Union Foundation of Australia, Plan International and Adventist Development Relief Agency.

²⁹ Youth, men, persons with disabilities, churches and faith-based organisations, and the private sector.

Gender Justice and Healing is the only project in the overall country program with a specific focus on addressing trauma and other mental health issues faced by men and boys arising from sexual and other violence. This work is however, a relatively small component of the larger project, and is limited by resource constraints.

Local implementing partners appreciate a model which routes funds through an international implementing partner who provides support and is committed to their empowerment.

The Autonomous Bougainville Government strongly supports work on women's empowerment and equality. A policy supports this, but resources to roll it out are lacking. The Department for Community Development intends to play an increasingly strong role in leading and coordinating efforts in the area and wants deeper engagement with the program and the *Pacific Women* Support Unit.

While stakeholders are not familiar with the details of the Country Plan, they are concerned about ensuring a sufficient timeframe to support sustained effort, and about the possibility of duplication of effort, especially with the DFAT-funded Bougainville Peace-Building Program.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered to make the Country Plan more relevant, effective and sustainable in Bougainville and to take advantage of the Bougainville experience in the wider *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea program. The review team recommends staying the course by maintaining funding for current programs to enable them to reach their potential, and maximise their synergy and impact by continuing to integrate themes and connect partners. Ensure continuation beyond 2019.

1. Ensure that stakeholders understand the role of the *Pacific Women* Support Unit and that *Pacific Women* is not a grants program.
2. Continue to build relationships with the Bougainville Department of Community Development. This could include providing Program reporting that clearly identifies *Pacific Women* contributions to the Government's strategic and policy commitments.
3. Leverage support for the rollout of Autonomous Bougainville Government's Policy for Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, Peace and Security.
4. Continue to facilitate networking and coalition building among implementing partners and between existing and potential partners by providing formal and informal opportunities and safe spaces. Use these to strategies and prioritise together, taking advantage of learning from within the program and international experience.
5. Encourage and support projects in the Bougainville portfolio to create and/or strengthen links with the private sector.
6. Engage with the Department for Community Development, and the Bougainville Peace-Building Program (and other donors) to identify strategies for addressing the urgent need for livelihoods options for family and sexual violence survivors and, in general, more economic opportunities for women. Look for opportunities to build on the community infrastructure work carried out by the Inclusive Development project and the Community Grants program.
7. Similarly, work with the Bougainville Women's Federation, and the appropriate Autonomous Bougainville Government agencies and the Bougainville Peace-Building Program to develop a strategy for continuation of the voter education program.
8. Leverage more support for mental health and counselling services for men with trauma.
9. Use *Pacific Women* networking and coalition-building opportunities to disseminate approaches used successfully by international partners to support local partners.

