



PACIFIC WOMEN
SHAPING PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT



Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2017–2018

April 2018

#PNGAusPartnership

This program is part of the Papua New Guinea-Australia Partnership

Preferred citation: *Pacific Women* Support Unit, (2018) *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2017–2018, Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

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April 2018

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This publication has been funded by the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The views expressed in this publication are the author's alone and are not necessarily the views of the Australian Government.

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Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Project names

Projects, which can have explanatory and detailed descriptions, naturally attract shorthand names that are used by project partners and stakeholders. The table below lists the shorthand names used in this report. References to the full Activity Summaries are also listed for reference.

Activity Summary Reference	Project partner(s)	Full project name	Shorthand project name
9.1	World Bank	Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville	Inclusive Development
9.2	United States Embassy in Papua New Guinea with the Department for Community Development and Religion	Women's Forum	Women's Forum
9.3	International Women's Development Agency in partnership with the Bougainville Women's Federation	Young Women's Leadership Project	Young Women's Leadership
9.4	International Women's Development Agency in partnership with the Bougainville Women's Federation	Voter Education in Bougainville	Voter Education
9.5	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Women in Leadership Support Program	Women in Leadership Support
9.6	<i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit with Freida River Limited	Papua New Guinea Women in Mining	Women in Mining
10.1	CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Coffee Industry Support Project	CARE Coffee
10.2	International Finance Corporation	Strengthening Business Coalitions for Women and Economic Empowerment Partnership with the Private Sector	Business Coalition for Women
10.3	University of Canberra	Increasing Economic Opportunities for Women Smallholders and their Families	Family Teams
10.4	Center for International Private Enterprise and The Difference Incubator	Creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem for women in Papua New Guinea	Creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem for women
10.5	Community Development Workers Association Inc.	<i>Kirapim Kaikai na Maket</i> , Tsak Valley	<i>Kirapim Kaikai na Maket</i>
10.6	Asian Development Bank managed Microfinance Expansion Project	Financial literacy training for women and men in Yangoru–Saussia District	Financial literacy training in Yangoru–Saussia District
11.1	UN Women	Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program	Safe Markets
11.2	Oxfam Papua New Guinea	Responding to Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands	Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands
11.3	UNDP	Support for Strengthening National Coordination, Implementation and Monitoring Mechanisms to Prevent and Respond to Family and Sexual Violence	Strengthening National Coordination
11.4	Femili PNG	Family and Sexual Violence Case Management: Building on Success for National Impact	Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre
11.5	Institute of National Affairs on behalf of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	Building the Capacity of Papua New Guinea's Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee National Secretariat
11.6	UN Women	Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children	Safe Public Transport

Activity Summary Reference	Project partner(s)	Full project name	Shorthand project name
11.7	Family Health International 360 (known as 'FHI 360')	<i>Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri</i>	<i>Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri</i>
11.8	International Women's Development Agency in partnership with the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation	From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville	Gender Justice and Healing
11.9	UNICEF	Parenting for Child Development (Formally referred to as Partnership for Positive Parenting)	Parenting for Child Development
11.10	UNICEF	End Violence against Children Campaign	End Violence against Children Campaign
11.11	CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Highlands Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health	Highlands Sexual and Reproductive and Maternal Health
11.12	Population Services International Papua New Guinea	Creating a movement to end violence against women in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and Family Support Centre Assistance Project	SASA! Pilot Family Support Centre Assistance Project
11.13	Health and Education Procurement Facility (HEPF); Health and HIV Implementing Services Provider (HHISP)	Establishment of Family Support Centres at Arawa Hospital, Bougainville and Daru Hospital, Western Province	Family Support Centres in Daru and Arawa
11.14	UN Women in partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA	<i>Gutpela Sindaun bilong oi Meri na Pikinini</i>	<i>Gutpela Sindaun</i>
11.15	CARE International in Papua New Guinea	<i>Mamayo</i>	<i>Mamayo</i>
11.16	Family Health International 360 (known as 'FHI 360')	<i>Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Komuniti</i>	<i>Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Komuniti</i>
11.17	Oil Search Foundation,	Improving services and inspiring leadership to address family and sexual violence in Port Moresby through and innovative public private partnership	Addressing family and sexual violence in Port Moresby
12.1	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University and International Women's Development Agency	Do No Harm: Understanding the Relationship between Women's Economic Empowerment and Violence against Women in Melanesia	Do No Harm
12.2	World Bank Group	Gender-differentiated Labour Allocation in Agriculture in Papua New Guinea: Time-Use Survey	Time-Use Survey
12.3	Queensland University of Technology in partnership with the Centre for Social and Creative Media at the University of Goroka	Developing Communication Strategies for Social Change against Sorcery Accusation Related Violence	Communication Strategies for Social Change
12.4	School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), Australian National University	Improving the Impact of State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation Related Violence in Papua New Guinea	State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation Related Violence
12.5	Burnet Institute, Water Aid, and International Women's Development Agency	The Last Taboo: Research on Managing Menstruation in the Pacific	The Last Taboo
12.6	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Research Training Program	Research Training Program

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
AUD	Australian Dollar
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
FSVAC	Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee
FY	Financial Year
<i>Pacific Women</i>	Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Program
PGK	Papua New Guinea Kina
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Executive Summary

This report is largely based on reports covering activities undertaken by the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*) program in Papua New Guinea from 1 July to 31 December 2017. It also presents activities planned for January to June 2018.

The Australian Government established *Pacific Women* in 2012. It commits \$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.¹

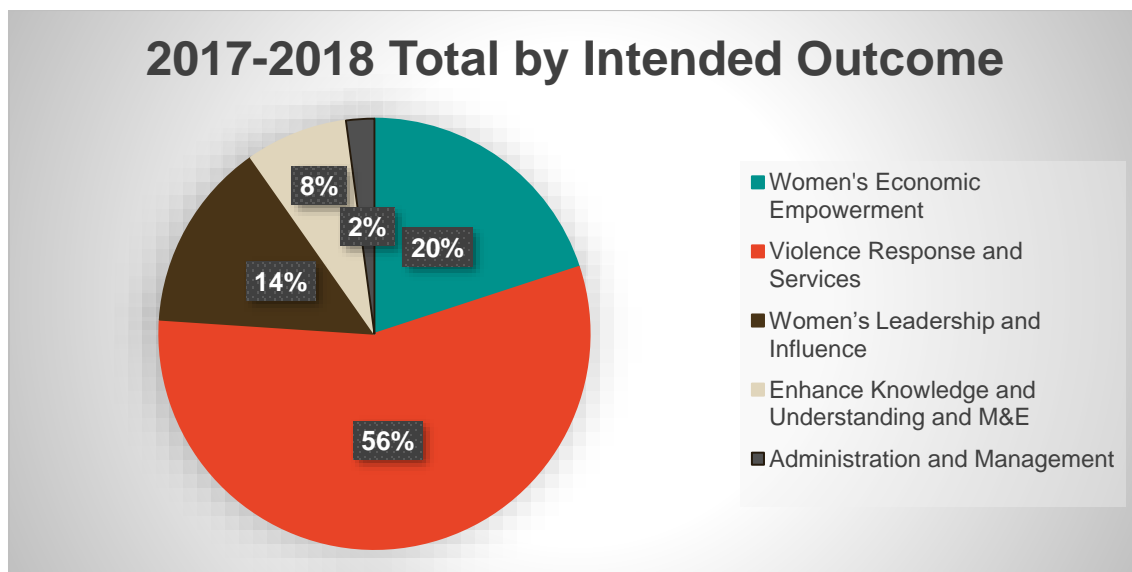
Papua New Guinea is implementing its Second *Pacific Women* Country Plan (2014–2019). The plan focuses on four intended outcomes:

- Increase women’s leadership and influence in decision making, including at local government level (Women’s Leadership and Influence).
- Increase economic opportunities for women (Women’s Economic Empowerment).
- Strengthen the national response to violence against women and provide expanded support services (Violence Response and Services).
- Enhance knowledge and evidence to inform policy and practice (Enhance Knowledge and Understanding).

The Australian Government’s total contracted commitment to *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea until 2022 is \$87.71 million. This includes \$75.55 million bilateral funding and \$12.16 million from other Australian Government sources.

There are 29 ongoing activities in Papua New Guinea and 18 directly funded partners. Reflecting the urgency of the need, the largest proportion of funding goes towards activities that address family and sexual violence. There are 15 ongoing activities under this intended outcome. This proportion has increased from 52 per cent (2016–2017) to 56 per cent (2017–2018) as two activities that had demonstrated good practice and effectiveness were extended into new phases and four new projects were funded. This includes a project to support women and children in response to the earthquakes in the Highlands.

Figure 1 Allocation (per cent) of projected total financial year 2017–2018 expenditure by intended outcome



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

Progress towards objectives

Partners act together for change

All *Pacific Women* implementing partners are acting together for change. Partners have established links with district, provincial and national government agencies and are supporting the implementation of the National Gender-Based Violence Strategy, including with provincial administrations, to improve the referral pathways.

Implementing partners are sharing expertise. For example, Population Services International's Family Support Centre community outreach team² have provided gender sensitisation training for UN Women Safe Markets³ and Safe Public Transport⁴ projects' service providers and duty bearers and trained them on making referrals through the family and sexual violence referral pathway through Port Moresby.

Pacific Adventist University developed financial and business literacy modules for low literacy contexts for the Family Teams projects.⁵ These were tested by the CARE Coffee project⁶ and incorporated into the Model Farming Families training modules, as well as being used in the Women in Mining project⁷ and with Western Highlands partners of the *Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* project.⁸

Partners use evidence

Fourteen *Pacific Women* partners include research as part of their projects. At least 18 *Pacific Women* projects, in addition to the six dedicated research projects, have undertaken baseline studies. Most partners use high quality data collection systems and/or have undertaken project evaluations.

The Parenting for Child Development project⁹ conducted a baseline study of parenting strategies to support its pilot project design and evaluated the pilot prior to implementation, as did the Young Women's Leadership Project.¹⁰ Similarly, the Bougainville Women's Federation Voter Education project¹¹ carried out a pilot in six constituencies, two in each of Bougainville's three regions. The scale-up to all 43 community government constituencies with a focus on the lost generation (people aged 35 to 45) was based on a review of the pilot.

Improved services

At least 17 projects are contributing to service improvements. The Femili PNG Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre in Lae¹² provides integrated case management services for survivors of family and sexual violence. It has become the best practice model in Papua New Guinea. It is providing training to other service providers, including other *Pacific Women* partners, to improve confidentiality and case management services for survivors in other provinces.

The CARE Coffee project has worked with coffee industry partners to increase the numbers of women extension workers and the quality of extension services. In doing so, it has significantly increased women farmers' access to training.

² See Activity Summary 11.2: Creating a movement to end violence against women in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and Family Support Centre Assistance Project.

³ See Activity Summary 11.1: Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program.

⁴ See Activity Summary 11.6: Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children.

⁵ See Activity Summary 10.3: Increasing economic opportunities for women smallholders and their families.

⁶ See Activity Summary 10.1: Coffee Industry Support Project.

⁷ See Activity Summary 9.6: Women in Mining project

⁸ See Activity Summary 11.7: *Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri*.

⁹ See Activity Summary 11.9: Parenting for Child Development (formerly referred to as Partnership for Positive Parenting).

¹⁰ See Activity Summary 9.3: Young Women's Leadership Project.

¹¹ See Activity Summary 9.4: Voter Education in Bougainville.

¹² See Activity Summary 11.4: Family and Sexual Violence Case Management: Building on Success for National Impact.

Progress towards intended outcomes

Increase women's leadership and influence in decision making, including at local government level

Pacific Women funds six projects that contribute to achieving this leadership and influence outcome. Three of these operate only in Bougainville. *Pacific Women* partners are working in communities and with the private sector. Some progress has been made towards attaining three of the six intermediate outcomes. Several projects classified under other intended outcomes also support this intended outcome.

Across the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea program, 19 projects support government and agencies. They work primarily at provincial and district levels to improve policy and coordination and to implement relevant laws and strategies.¹³

In the 2017 national elections, the number of women elected to the national parliament fell from three to none. However, there was an increase in the proportion of women contesting seats, from three per cent in 2012 to 5.4 per cent in 2017. Women who completed the Women in Leadership Support Program¹⁴ were four times more likely to finish in the top five candidates and twice as likely to finish in the top 10, than women who had not participated in the training.

In Bougainville, at least 69 of the 424 women ward councillors elected in 2017 are women's human rights defenders (46) from the Gender Justice and Healing project¹⁵ and executives (23) from the Inclusive Development project,¹⁶ including two chairpersons.

Increased economic opportunities for women

Pacific Women funds six projects that contribute to achieving this women's economic empowerment outcome. The program is demonstrating evidence of progress on all three intermediate outcomes.

The Women's Business Resource Centre¹⁷ provided technical and vocational business skills training to 368 women in 2017. The Creating an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem for Women project¹⁸ worked with Divine Word University, the Pacific Adventist University School of Business and the University of Papua New Guinea to develop entrepreneurship curriculums.

The Family Teams project¹⁹ and the CARE Coffee project²⁰ have contributed to positive changes in farmers' livelihoods. Participants in the Family Teams Highlands evaluation report increased rates of weekly and monthly budgeting, increased crop productivity, increased income from selling food crops and increased frequency of sales as result of training. CARE Coffee project farmers achieved their financial goals set during Family Business Management training. The training and extension support contributed to improvements in the quality and yield of their coffee, enabling them to sell to the specialty market. A cooperatives desk has been created within the Coffee Industry Corporation, which has increased the focus on women in cooperatives.

Business Coalition for Women²¹ members are implementing policies and practices that support women's greater participation, retention and leadership. Twenty companies have invested in

¹³ Laws and policies that promote women's interests include the *Family Protection Act* 2013, the *Lukautim Pikinini Act* 2015, laws relating to violence against those accused of sorcery, the Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence 2016–2025, the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan 2015 and the Autonomous Bougainville Government *Parity in Community Government Representation Act*.

¹⁴ See Activity Summary 9.5: Women in Leadership Support Program.

¹⁵ See Activity Summary 11.8: From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville.

¹⁶ See Activity Summary 9.1: Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville.

¹⁷ See Activity Summary 10.4: Creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem for women in Papua New Guinea to enable women's economic empowerment.

¹⁸ See Activity Summary 10.4: Creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem for women in Papua New Guinea to enable women's economic empowerment.

¹⁹ See Activity Summary 10.3: Increasing economic opportunities for women smallholders and their families.

²⁰ See Activity Summary 10.1: Coffee Industry Support Project.

²¹ See Activity Summary 10.2: Strengthening business coalitions for women and economic empowerment partnership with the private sector.

Certificate IV training to further develop women employees' skills to become supervisors and managers. New safety tools have been developed with members that take a more gender sensitive approach to workplace health and safety.

Strengthened national response to violence against women and children and expanded support services

Pacific Women funds 15 projects that contribute to achieving the intended outcome relating to the response to family and sexual violence. Projects are on track to achieve four of the seven intended intermediate outcomes by 2019. There is some progress towards the three remaining intermediate outcomes. An area for improvement is engagement with national-level government agencies.

Projects have increased the availability and quality of medical, legal, accommodation, case management and justice services for survivors of violence. FHI 360 provides services in West Sepik, Western Highlands, Western Province and Bougainville.²² Population Services International supports the Port Moresby General Hospital and Family Support Centre in the National Capital District.²³ The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation provides services in Bougainville.²⁴ Oxfam Human Rights Defender partners provide counselling, justice services, repatriation and reintegration in the Eastern Highlands, Simbu, and West Sepik.²⁵ Femili PNG provides services in Morobe and capacity building support to providers in other provinces.²⁶ The national Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee engagement with, and support for, provincial Family and Sexual Violence Action Committees in East New Britain, Mendi, Tari, and Madang is improving coordination.²⁷ The Family Support Centres in Daru and Arawa will be opened 2018.²⁸

Coalitions have successfully advocated for effective solutions. Partners in Bougainville are advocating jointly for an Autonomous Bougainville Government safe house policy and funding for safe houses. Male advocates are supporting women's human rights defenders' work with communities and prevention in schools. *Pacific Women* partners developed the *Yumi Sanap Strong* campaign and are sharing stories to help advocate for effective non-violence solutions to sorcery accusation related violence.²⁹ Youth engagement through UN Women's *Sanap Wantaim* campaign³⁰ has led to young men advocating for women's rights to safe public spaces.

Enhance knowledge and evidence to inform policy and practice

Fourteen *Pacific Women* partners include research as part of their projects. Oxfam released the Understanding Gender-Based and Sorcery Related Violence in Papua New Guinea report in November 2017.³¹ It analyses data from over 6,000 violence cases in five provinces. Improved understanding of the nature of gender-based and sorcery accusation related violence provides opportunities for Oxfam, its partners and others to influence the ongoing debate on these issues and inform the design and implementation of effective programs.

²² See Activity Summary 11.7: *Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri*.

²³ See Activity Summary 11.2: Creating a movement to end violence against women in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and Family Support Centre Assistance Project.

²⁴ See Activity Summary 11.8: From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville.

²⁵ Simbu province is sometimes written as Chimbu. West Sepik province is also known as Sandaun province. See Activity Summary 11.2: Responding to Gender Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands.

²⁶ See Activity Summary 11.4: Family and Sexual Violence Case Management: Building on Success for National Impact.

²⁷ See Activity Summary 11.5: Building the capacity of Papua New Guinea's Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee.

²⁸ See Activity Summary 11.13: Establishment of Family Support Centres at Arawa Hospital, Bougainville and Daru Hospital, Western Province.

²⁹ See Activity Summary 12.3: Developing communication strategies for social change against sorcery related violence

³⁰ See Activity Summary 11.1 Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program; and Activity Summary 11.6: Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children.

³¹ See Activity Summary 11.2: Responding to Gender Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands.

Learnings from the Highlands Sexual and Reproductive and Maternal Health³² and the family business management approaches³³ have been merged in the design of the new *Mamayo* project.³⁴ The new project will use tools that have improved gender relations, especially in decision making and distribution of workloads within the family with community leadership methodologies that have reduced the social and cultural barriers to women's access to health services. Further, the project will implement the recommendations from the Do No Harm research³⁵ to link with community-based organisations capable of referring survivors of violence to support services.

Lessons learned

There is clear evidence that the sum of the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea program is greater than its component parts. More than half of the Papua New Guinea projects address more than one intended outcome and there is substantial evidence of partners acting together for change. The use of evidence by partners has led to service improvements. This mitigates the risk reported in the 2016–2017 Performance Report that uncoordinated individual activities could fail to add up a comprehensive approach.

Project evaluations show that men and women are willing to change their behaviour if they see that there is a clear benefit for doing so. Communities who are assisted to explore how local customs and gender norms can be harmful to women's health can identify and decide to change those practices.

The Do No Harm research³⁶ found that economic advancement (access to resources), does not necessarily translate into economic empowerment (control over those resources). The research highlights the importance of working with men to challenge inequitable behaviour and norms both within the household and in the workplace. It also highlights the importance of considering linking women to support services or referral mechanisms if they experience violence, as part of any economic empowerment project.

The CARE Coffee mid-term review, using a value for money approach, demonstrated the benefit of assessing the social and economic value of changes resulting from the project. A *Pacific Women* value for money strategy will help to assess social and economic value in relation to the costs of the services provided and help identify which project strategies are most effective for the Papua New Guinea context, particularly for marginalised and disadvantaged communities. A research process to track the implementation and use of successful strategies introduced through *Pacific Women* support would further enhance program learnings.

Challenges and risks for the program

There is a risk that gender equality is not effectively incorporated by many other Australian Government funded programs and investments in Papua New Guinea. To influence other programs to take to scale approaches that have been successful in *Pacific Women* projects, the program needs to continue efforts already underway to raise the profile of *Pacific Women* initiatives and good practices and learning with Australian High Commission staff, sector programs and other development partners. There is, for example, untapped potential to engage with education, health and agricultural programs to influence curriculum developments, in-service and extension worker training and toolkits.

³² See Activity Summary 11.11: Highlands Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health.

³³ See Activity Summary 10.1: Coffee Industry Support Project.

³⁴ See Activity Summary 11.15: *Mamayo*.

³⁵ See Activity Summary 12.1: Do No Harm: Research on the relationships between women's economic empowerment and violence against women in Melanesia.

³⁶ See Activity Summary 12.1: Do No Harm: Research on the relationships between women's economic empowerment and violence against women in Melanesia.

Figure 2 Location of Pacific Women activities in Papua New Guinea

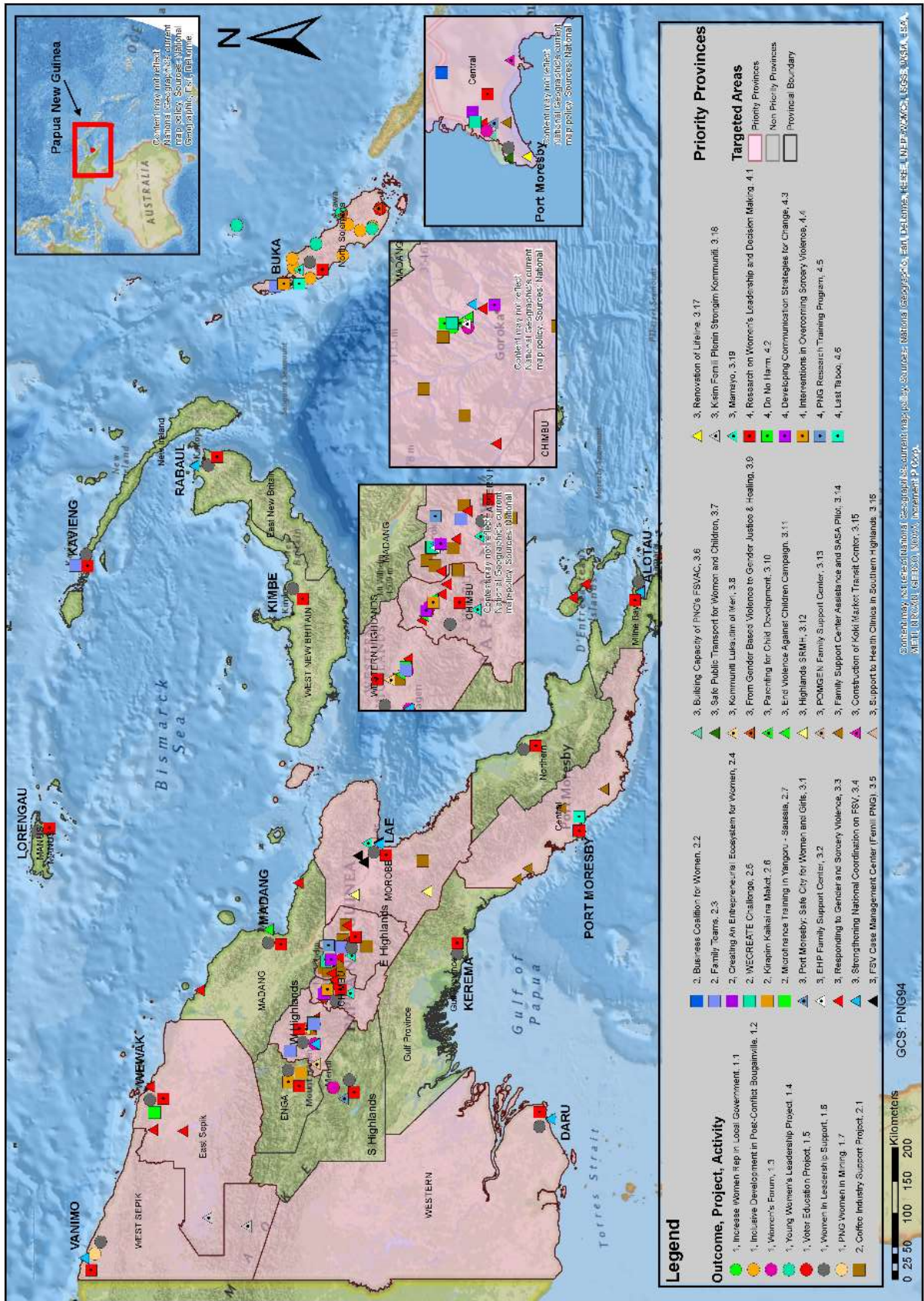
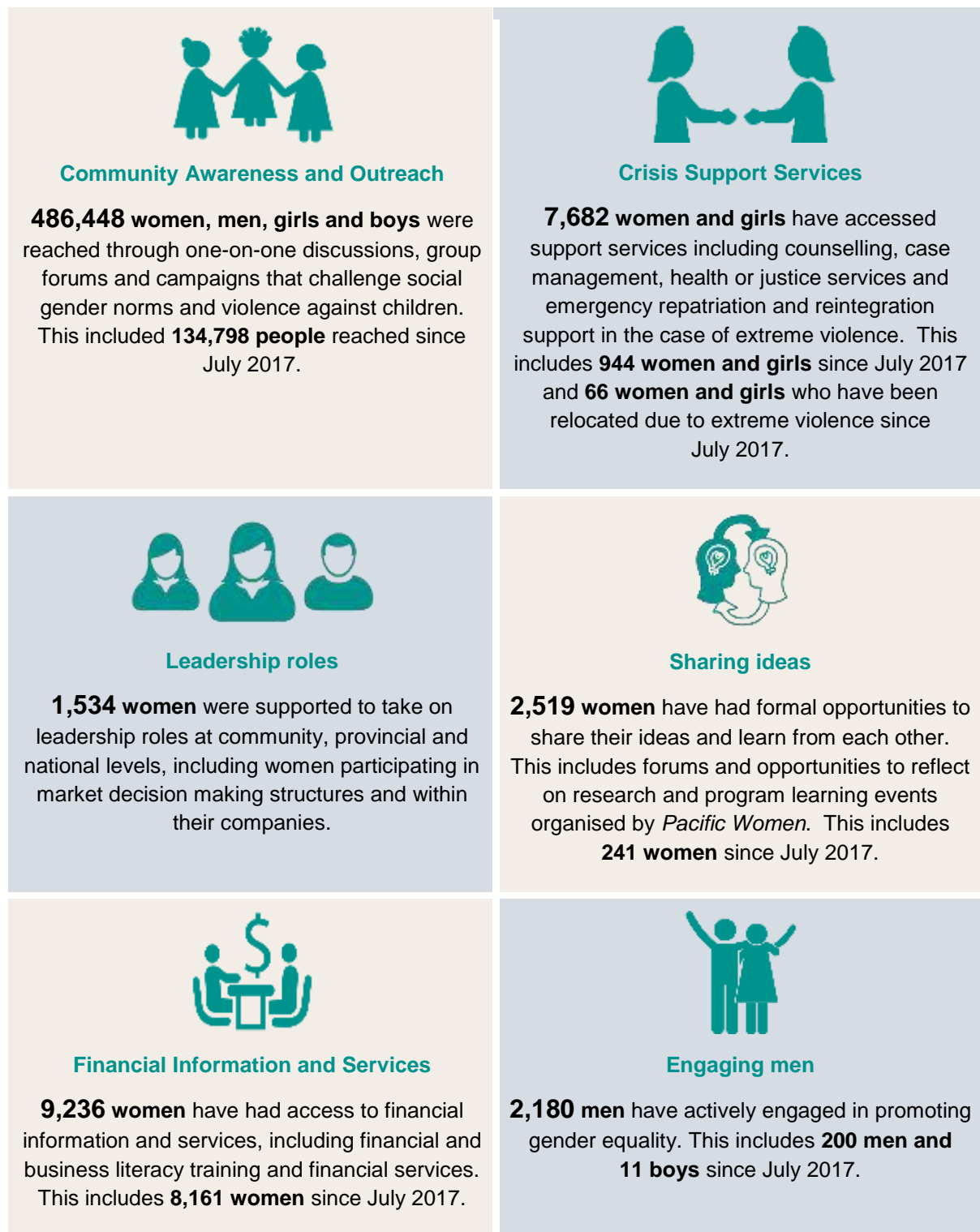


Figure 3 Cumulative facts and figures for *Pacific Women* funded activities in Papua New Guinea since commencement in August 2012 to December 2017



1 Overview

The *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2017–2018 draws together activity level reports from implementing partners to provide aggregate country-level *Pacific Women* reporting. It draws on reports covering activities from 1 July to 31 December 2017 and those planned for January to June 2018. Activity level reporting produced by partners has been supplemented by project evaluation reports, other updates provided by partners and the mid-term review of the program.

Papua New Guinea is implementing its second *Pacific Women* Country Plan (2014–2019), which commits \$58 million of Australian Government support to four intended outcomes:

- Increase women’s leadership and influence in decision making, including at local government level (Women’s Leadership and Influence).
- Increase economic opportunities for women (Women’s Economic Empowerment).
- Strengthen the national response to violence against women and provide expanded support services (Violence Response and Services).
- Enhance knowledge and evidence to inform policy and practice (Enhance Knowledge and Understanding).

The Second Country Plan targets the following geographic areas:

- Eastern Highlands, Simbu and Morobe. These three areas were identified in the planning process. This has expanded to the Highlands corridor because the provinces are closely linked and not easily separated.
- Central and National Capital Districts.
- Autonomous Region of Bougainville.
- Sepik (East Sepik and West Sepik³⁷).
- Western Province.

Pacific Women funds activities, individually and jointly, that contribute to changing social norms, attitudes, policies and laws to promote and uphold gender equality.

2 Purpose and Structure

This report gives the Government of Papua New Guinea, the Government of Australia and *Pacific Women* implementing partners an overview of the performance of the *Pacific Women* program in Papua New Guinea from July 2017 to June 2018. The report is a key method of monitoring program progress against the design intentions and Second Country Plan monitoring indicators. The third section of this report provides summary data on each of *Pacific Women’s* activities in Papua New Guinea during 2017–2018, as well as cumulatively since its launch in August 2012.

The fourth section of this report describes the program’s progress towards meeting the objectives set out in the Second Country Plan. This section draws on the findings from the Papua New Guinea Second Country Plan Mid-Term Review undertaken in mid-2017. The fifth section then presents an assessment of progress against the intended intermediate outcomes (2017–2019) included in the Second Country Plan. Project case stories are included in this section to illustrate the range and impact of program activities during the reporting period.

Sections six and seven document lessons learned from the program and identify the ongoing challenges and risks faced by multiple partners. The program’s approaches to mitigate these risks are explained. Section eight summarises relevant regional *Pacific Women* research and evaluation activities for the Papua New Guinea program.

³⁷ West Sepik province is also known as Sandaun Province.

Sections nine through 12 provide details on each implementing activity. These activity summaries are drawn from implementing partner activity reports and reviews of projects, primarily reporting on activities completed between July and December 2017. They show progress against project objectives on a cumulative basis as well as specifically during the latest reporting period. Some activities contribute to more than one intended outcome. Activity summaries appear under the intended outcome with which they primarily align. Research activities are listed under the enhance knowledge and understanding intended outcome (section 12). Activity summaries include key activities planned by partners during the January to June 2018 period.

Annexes to this report will contribute to shared learning and coordination:

- Annex 1 provides details of each of the *Pacific Women* activities, including their location and contact details, to assist partners to identify others working in similar areas.
- Annex 2 lists recently published research relevant to, though not necessarily funded by, the program, as well as research work underway or planned, mostly by *Pacific Women* partners.
- Annex 3 maps *Pacific Women* activities against the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence 2016–2025.
- Annex 4 demonstrates the range of Papua New Guinean partners involved through *Pacific Women* beyond the directly funded partners.
- Annex 5 provides a summary of the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Mid-Term Review conducted in mid-2017.
- Annex 6 provides a summary of the assessment of progress against each of short, intermediate and long-term intended outcomes from the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2015.
- Annex 7 provides details of gender commitments made by the Government of Papua New Guinea.

This report is shared with implementing partners and published on the program website (pacificwomen.org).

3 Summary Data

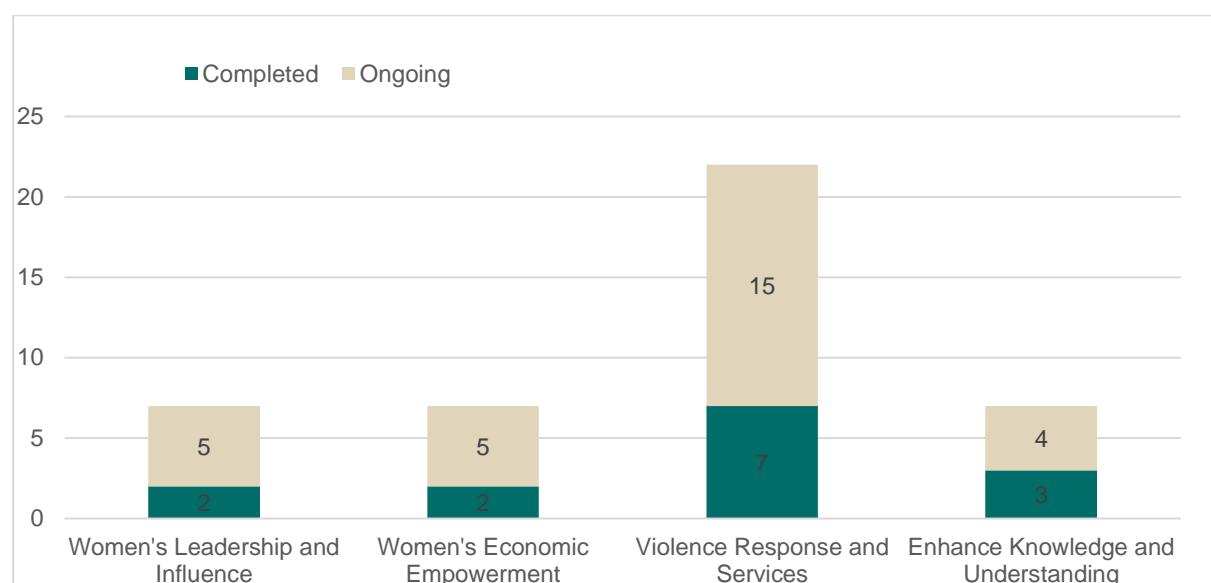
3.1 Activities

There are 29 ongoing *Pacific Women* implementing activities with 18 directly funded partners in Papua New Guinea. Four new activities started and nine activities were completed during the reporting period. Figure 4 shows the number of implementing activities for each intended outcome. It includes three multi-country research activities that are managed and funded by the *Pacific Women* regional program that involve Papua New Guinea, two of which finished during the reporting period.

Four activities operated exclusively in Bougainville, one of which finished this period. In addition, there were 10 other activities that worked in both Bougainville as well as in other locations. Of these 10 activities, 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.

0 lists all implementing activities, including partners, location and the areas that activities work in that operate in Papua New Guinea. Examples of areas of work include community or national level women's leadership, formal or informal economic sector, financial literacy, crisis support services, primary violence prevention, working with men and youth, school-based programs, or research.

Figure 4 Number and status of activities in Papua New Guinea, per intended outcome, since the program commenced.



3.2 Funding

Table 1 summarises *Pacific Women* contracted commitments in Papua New Guinea since it was launched in August 2012. The table includes all activities included in Annex 1, including the three multi-country research activities entirely funded and managed through the *Pacific Women* regional program.

Table 1 *Pacific Women* contracted commitments through the first (2012–2014) and second Papua New Guinea Country Plans (2014-2019)

Outcome Areas	Number of activities [^]	Bilateral funding (AUD million)	Additional funding (AUD million)	Value (AUD million)	% Total Commitment
Women's Leadership and Influence	7	5.25	2.63	7.88	9%
Women's Economic Empowerment	7	13.45	.3	13.75	16%
Violence Response and Services	22	51.53	8.17	59.7	68%
Enhance Knowledge and Understanding	7	4.52	1.06	5.58	6%
Administration and Management		.8	.	.8	1%
Total	43	75.55	12.16	87.71	100%
		86.14%	13.86%	\$87,707,577.19	
[^] Total includes Bougainville specific activities (Violence Response and Services (1) and Women's Leadership and Influence (3))	4	10.56	.4	10.96	12%

As at the end of June 2018, the total commitment for *Pacific Women* activities engaged in Papua New Guinea over the life of the program is projected to be \$87.7 million. Bilateral funding accounts for \$75.55 million. The remaining \$12.16 million (just less than 14 per cent) has been secured from other Australian Government funding sources. These sources include \$3.56 million from the *Pacific Women* regional program (including \$1.06 million for the three multi-country research activities managed by the DFAT *Pacific Women* program management team in Canberra), \$7.33 million from the Gender Equality Fund and \$1.26 million from other bilateral Papua New Guinea programs.

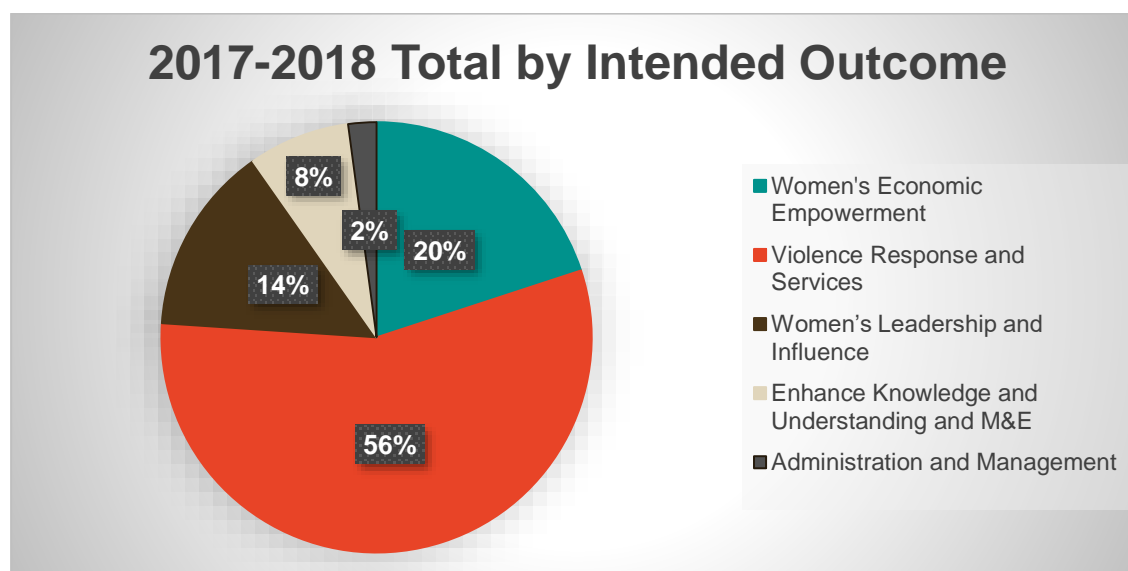
Over \$10.5 million of bilateral funding is committed to activities that operate exclusively in Bougainville. This exceeds the *Pacific Women* commitment of \$4 million over five years expressed in the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan.³⁸

During this reporting period, the Australian Government contributed \$12.94 million to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea program. Of this, \$2.23 million was provided by the Australian Government's Gender Equality Fund and \$0.05 million from other Australian Government bilateral aid programs. The remainder came from *Pacific Women*'s bilateral funds.

The bulk of funding (81 per cent) this year is managed by the *Pacific Women* Support Unit. The remainder (19 per cent), mostly funds multilateral or Australian Government agencies through agreements held by the Australian High Commission in Papua New Guinea. The *Pacific Women* Support Unit assists with day-to-day management and consolidated reporting to ensure coherent, consistent and strategic implementation of the program.

Figure 5 shows the proportion of expenditure of *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea for financial year 2017–2018 for each intended outcome.

Figure 5 Allocation (per cent) of projected total financial year 2017–2018 expenditure by intended outcome



Activities focused on violence response and services will receive 56 per cent of this financial year's \$12.94 million funding. This percentage reflects both the higher number of ongoing activities, the urgent need in this area and the fact that there are fewer activities supporting this work in other Australian Government sector programs. As a proportion of funding, it has increased slightly from 52 per cent last year. This year, two new activities were successful in attracting funding to increase the effectiveness of sexual reproductive and maternal health services funded through the Gender Equality Fund. In addition, two *Pacific Women* activities which had demonstrated effectively contributing to positive changes were extended into new phases. New activities were approved to provide support to protect women and children in response to the Highlands earthquakes and to participate in a public private partnership initiative to establish a case management centre and safe house in Port Moresby.

The percentage of funding allocated to enhance knowledge and understanding also covers research activities. Monitoring and evaluation accounts for three per cent of costs. While this is below the

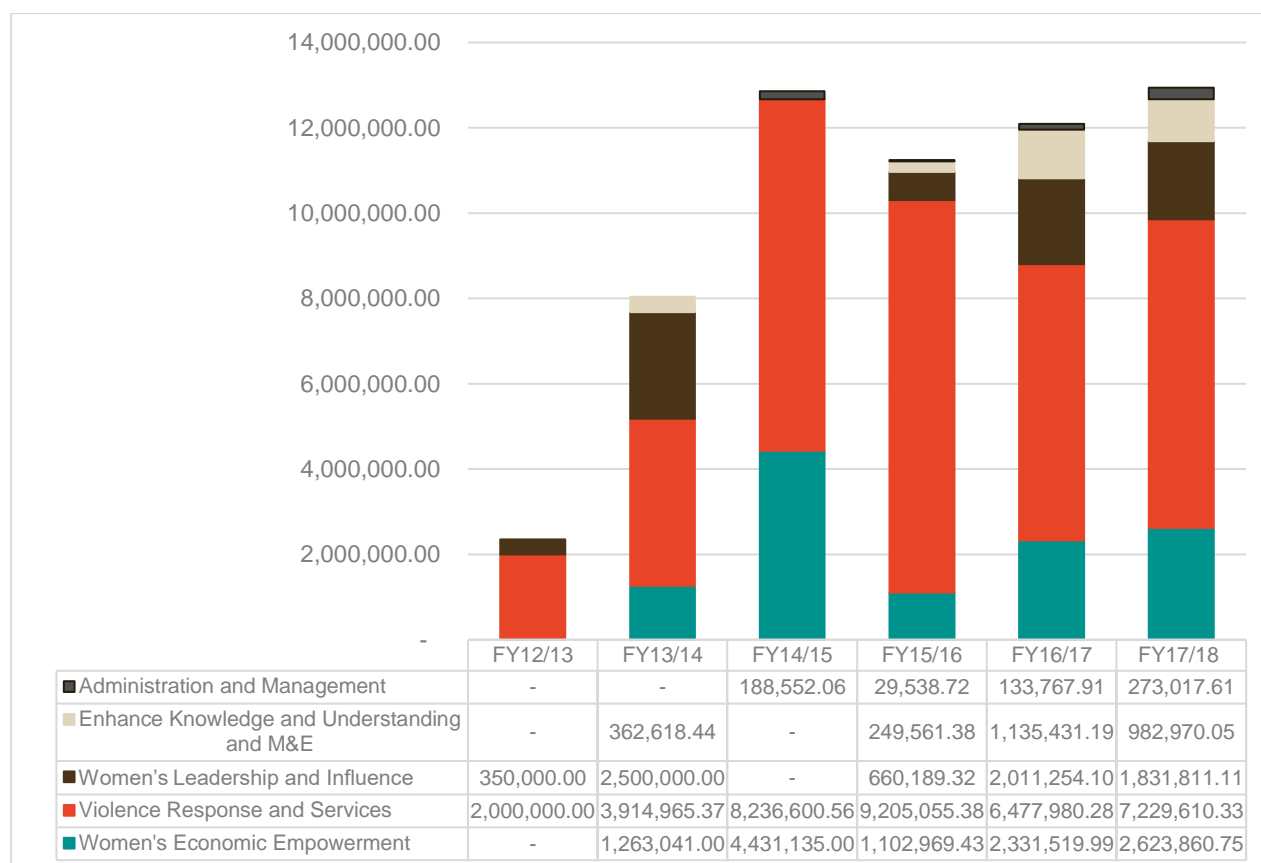
³⁸ In 2015, the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan (2014–2019) was agreed between the Autonomous Bougainville Government, the Government of Australia, and the Government of Papua New Guinea. It was launched by the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the President of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. Under the Plan, Australia committed \$14 million in funding over five years, including \$4 million committed by *Pacific Women*.

Country Plan target of seven per cent for monitoring and evaluation support, it only includes the *Pacific Women* Support Unit monitoring and evaluation including the Annual Learning Workshop. It does not include monitoring and evaluation costs within each activity.

By the end of financial year 2017–2018, the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea program will have spent \$59.5 million since it began in 2012. This includes funding from other Australian Government sources of \$6.78 million. Most of the administrative operations of the *Pacific Women* Support Unit are funded from the *Pacific Women* regional program and are therefore not included within these figures.

Figure 6 shows total expenditure by *Pacific Women* against each intended outcome in Papua New Guinea since the program began in 2012.

Figure 6 Total expenditure by *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea between FY 2013 and FY 2018

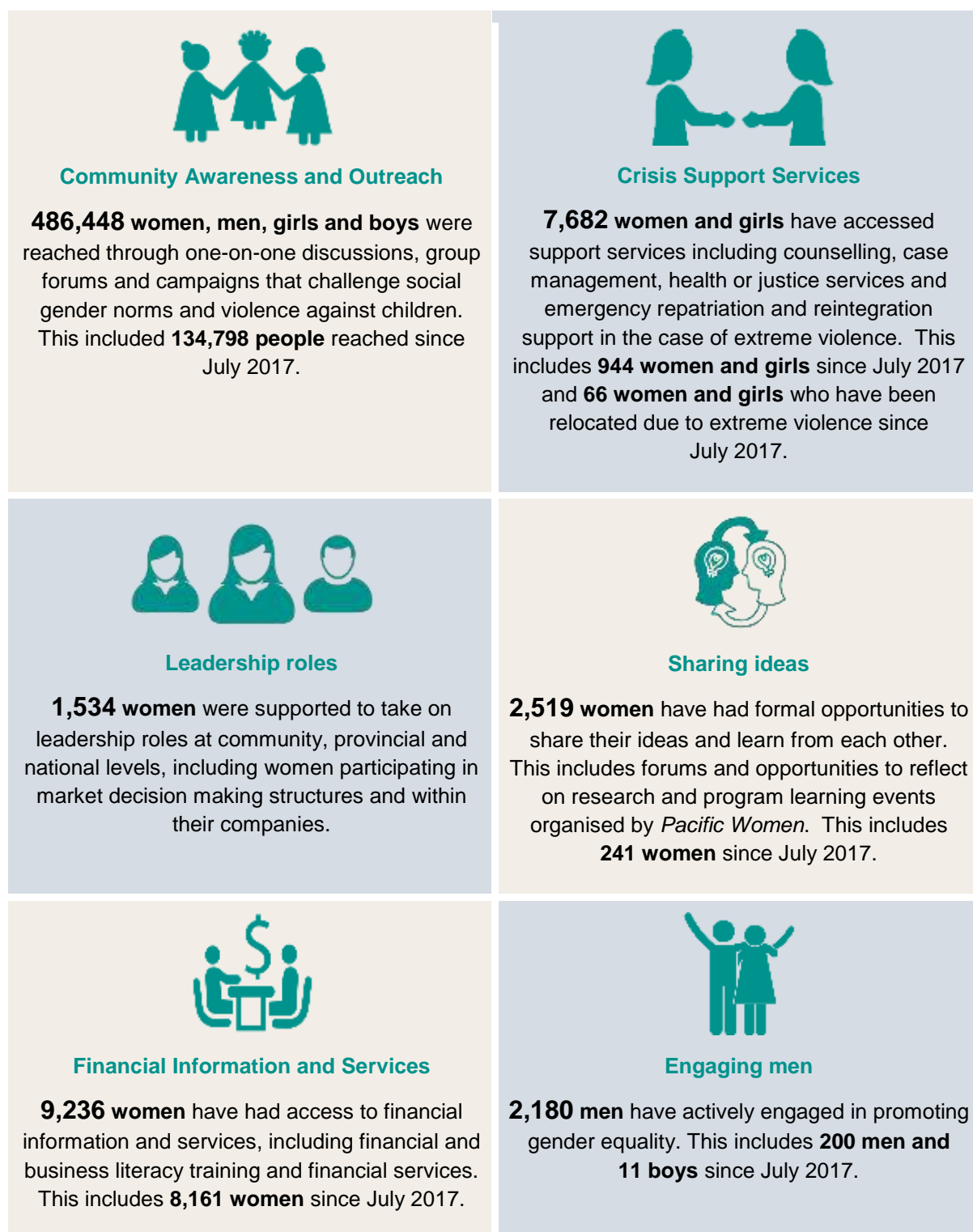


3.3 Facts and figures

Figure 7 presents a snap shot of facts and figures collated from *Pacific Women*-funded activity reports in Papua New Guinea since the program began in August 2012 through to December 2017.³⁹

³⁹ The cumulative reach numbers may include people that have been reached through more than one activity and that person would then be counted more than once. Most partners that offer violence response services count both first time and repeat clients and those clients are only counted once.

Figure 7 Cumulative facts and figures for *Pacific Women* funded activities in Papua New Guinea since commencement in August 2012 to December 2017



4 Progress towards objectives

At the end of the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Second Country Plan (2014–2019) it is expected that partners supported through the program will act together for change and use evidence from research, monitoring and evaluation. Services delivered, supported or influenced through the program will improve in terms of visibility, availability, reach or quality.⁴⁰

The Papua New Guinea Second Country Plan Mid-Term Review undertaken in mid-2017 included an assessment of progress against each of these objectives. The following section draws on and updates the mid-term review assessment.⁴¹

4.1 Partners act together for change

All ongoing *Pacific Women* implementing partners are acting together for change. This is significant progress on the mid-term review findings that more than half of the projects demonstrate evidence of acting together for change. The mid-term review found considerable linkages between violence response and services and women's economic empowerment; and some linkages between violence response and services and women's leadership and influence; and between women's leadership and influence and women's economic empowerment.

There are many linkages with district, provincial and national government agencies. The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee works with government departments such as the National Department of Health and provincial administrations to implement government policy and legislation. All partners supporting violence response and services contribute to the implementation of the National Gender-Based Violence Strategy and work with relevant provincial and district administrations to improve understanding and coordination between service providers and the referral pathway.⁴² Population Services International, FHI 360 and UNICEF work with the National Department of Health to develop curriculum to support intra-hospital referral pathway training.

Implementing partners are accessing expertise from each other. This is illustrated by the Safe Markets, Safe Public Transport and the Family Support Centre Assistance projects. Safe Markets has worked in three markets, initially focusing on increasing safety for vendors and buyers. Vendors associations then became a channel for improvements to market policies, hygiene, food handling and safety. They facilitated access to financial services and advocacy for family and sexual violence services. The Family Support Centre Assistance project has provided gender sensitisation training for all the Safe Markets and Safe Public Transport service providers and duty bearers. They have trained them on the family and sexual violence referral pathway in Port Moresby and how to make a referral.

The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee worked with the Papua New Guinea Counselling Association, Oil Search Foundation, and ChildFund. They developed a 10-year framework to create a fully functioning local professional counselling association, and a curriculum to strengthen tertiary

How *Pacific Women* contributes to partners acting together for change

'*Pacific Women* has joined up the actors in the Papua New Guinea gender research space.'

'*Pacific Women* [Support Unit] encouraged integration by calling a meeting and reminding us we needed to align our program and services with the Gender-Based Violence policy and ensure we don't duplicate what others are doing.'

'*Pacific Women* have a good understanding of the policy environment, are responsive to it, and have built a strong network of implementing partners.'

From the Mid-Term Review 2017, p.8

⁴⁰ This restatement of the Second Country Plan end of term objectives (page 9) was used in the Mid-Term Review 2017.

⁴¹ See Annex 5 for the Executive Summary of the Mid-Term Review report.

⁴² See Annex 3 for a map of *Pacific Women* partner contributions to the implementation of the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence 2016–2025.

education and address the lack of qualified counsellors.⁴³

The Pacific Adventist University developed financial and business literacy modules for low literacy contexts for the Family Teams project. These have been used by the CARE Coffee project and incorporated into the Model Farming Families training modules. Several women who participated in the pilot have established micro-businesses.

This points to a coordinated approach characterised by collaboration between implementing partners and with government agencies. The implementing partners interviewed for the mid-term review attributed these linkages primarily to their own networking efforts, but also recognised the important contribution of the *Pacific Women* program in catalysing and supporting collaboration through networking meetings and events as well as informal people-to-people channels. Partners and stakeholders also recognised several other important roles played by *Pacific Women*:

‘The benefit of having a specialist program like *Pacific Women* is the specialist knowledge. We need access to those gender specialist skills.’

‘Through *Pacific Women*, local non-government organisations have received international exposure and recognition.’

‘*Pacific Women* links partners to important issues such as disability inclusion.’

From the Mid-Term Review 2017, p.8

4.2 Partners use evidence

Fourteen *Pacific Women* partners include research as part of their projects. Partners also consistently collect and analyse data to inform decision making and programming. The mid-term review found there has been good progress in assembling evidence on causes of violence and drivers of change. At least 18 *Pacific Women* projects, in addition to the six dedicated research projects, have undertaken baseline studies. Seventeen implementing activities (11 partners), plus the research projects use high quality data collection and analysis systems and/or have undertaken project evaluations.

The Business Coalition for Women supports Papua New Guinea’s private sector to recruit, retain and promote women as employees, leaders, customers, entrepreneurs and suppliers. It provides member organisations with model policies, good practices, case studies, and practical tools for nurturing talent and promoting economic empowerment. Three member companies participated in a study to identify the financial costs of gender based violence to business. The research monetised staff time lost to gender based violence, the costs of dealing with it and indirect costs, such as staff turnover. It found that family and sexual violence resulted in the loss of 11.1 days on average for every staff member every year, costing those businesses between two and nine per cent of their salary bills. The Coalition uses the findings as part of a business case for investing in gender with the private sector.⁴⁴

The Parenting for Child Development project is working with the Catholic dioceses and communities in four provinces to implement an adapted approach that proved successful in Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The project conducted a baseline study of parenting strategies to support the project design and evaluated the pilot prior to implementation. Following the pilot training, there were statistically significant reductions in parent reports of harsh parenting, including verbal abuse, corporal punishment, psychological control or abuse and of neglect. There were improvements in family wellbeing, including improvements in parent confidence and self-efficacy and improved reports of children being well cared for. There were also reductions in reports of violence by a spouse.

The End Violence against Children Campaign targeted Simbu, Jiwaka, Madang, Eastern and Western Highlands and Bougainville. Each region chose the campaign methods they thought would work best

⁴³ The implementation of the 10-year framework is supported through the Global Fund at the time managed by Oil Search Foundation.

⁴⁴ Overseas Development Institute, (2015) Gender violence in Papua New Guinea, The cost to business.

from an array of different models. Haku Women's Collective in Bougainville developed its own parent resource kits after involvement with the End Violence against Children Campaign and early engagement with the Parenting for Child Development project.

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. Bougainville Women's Federation carried out research to understand the barriers that were preventing young women from joining it and church groups in Bougainville. The design of the Young Women's Leadership Project was based on these findings. Reflecting on the experience of participants expressed during the mid-term review has led to a re-orientation of the project toward financial and business skills development and inclusion of male family members.

The Voter Education project carried out an initial pilot in six constituencies, two in each of Bougainville's three regions, to test the appropriateness of the five-day training delivered in villages. The scale-up to all 43 community government constituencies focused on engaging the 'lost generation' (people aged 35 to 45). The training provided to community trainers was updated following the review of the pilot. Initial findings indicate reduced informal voting from participating villages and increased confidence in participants of voting for their chosen candidate.

4.3 Improved services

The mid-term review found that most projects are contributing to service improvements. The Famili PNG Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre in Lae provides integrated case management services for survivors of family and sexual violence. It has become the best practice model in Papua New Guinea. Case management can include referrals for medical treatment, safe accommodation and legal advice. For clients with challenging or complex cases, case conferences bring together a range of stakeholders to work for the best outcomes. For those who want to leave a situation of violence, relocation or family reunification options are given. Finally, if a client has not been able to achieve desired outcomes from the police or the justice system, case workers can advocate on their behalf.

The CARE Coffee project supports training services for coffee farming families on Model Farming Family, Family Business Management, Financial and Business Literacy, Women in Agribusiness, Coffee Husbandry and Management and Fish Farming. The Coffee Project is helping families who have coffee to work together and to think of their coffee and farms as businesses that the whole family is involved in and should benefit from. The project has worked with industry partners to increase the numbers of women extension workers and the quality of the extension services. In doing so, it has significantly increased women farmers' access to training and the training and extension support has contributed to improvements in quality and yield of coffee. Farmers from three networks interviewed for the mid-term review reported that improvements in the quality of coffee produced had opened opportunities for them to sell to specialty markets.⁴⁵

FHI 360's *Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri* project has adapted an internationally recognised socio-ecological model of violence prevention for the Papua New Guinea Highlands. It reaches 17 wards in remote areas. Teachers and action group members from five schools attended training sessions on the safe school curriculum, 'Doorways'. The training increased teachers' knowledge and shifted attitudes and behaviours to prevent school-related gender based violence and respond to students experiencing it.

Population Services International's Family Support Centre Assistance project has increased the visibility of services for survivors of family and sexual violence through Family Support Centre outreach work in Port Moresby's settlements and other communities including police, private sector

⁴⁵ CARE International in Papua New Guinea Coffee Industry Support Project Mid-term Evaluation Report, September 2017.

and public sector departments. Departmental staff (Paediatrics, Obstetrics, Surgical and Emergency departments) at the Port Moresby General Hospital now understand the whole referral pathway and can make referrals more effectively. Consequently, the National Department of Health decided that nurses can make referrals once they complete training in the five essential services.

5 Progress towards intermediate-term intended outcomes 2017–2019

The *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Second Country Plan (2014–2019) identified short, intermediate and long-term intended outcomes.⁴⁶ Activity level reporting available to the *Pacific Women* Support Unit and the findings from the independent mid-term review show that the program made good progress toward achieving the short-term outcomes (2015–2017) and is largely on track to achieve the long-term intended outcomes (2020–2022).

Partner consultations in February 2018 to review of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework identified the need to re-frame several the intermediate-term outcomes to more accurately reflect the body of work undertaken by *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea. The long-term outcomes will largely remain the same.

This section outlines progress made towards the current 21 intermediate-term outcomes, under the program's four intended long-term outcomes. In the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, intermediate-term outcomes are expected to be achieved by 2019. The section draws primarily from activity level reports for July to December 2017. It also reflects project evaluations, end of project reports and contributions provided by partners during a performance reporting workshop held in Port Moresby in February 2018.

Projects focussing on violence response and services and work to enhance knowledge and understanding are showing strong results. There is some progress at the provincial and local government levels towards increasing women's leadership and influence. The program is on track to achieve developing women's skills to access economic empowerment opportunities.

5.1 Long-term outcome: Increase women's leadership and influence in decision making, including at local government level

Pacific Women funded six projects during this year that primarily contribute to achieving the leadership and influence outcome.⁴⁷ Three of these operate only in Bougainville. One began implementation during this reporting period. The Voter Education project was completed during this reporting period. There is some progress in three of the six intermediate outcomes mostly at the provincial and local government level. This outcome is also supported by achievements in several projects reported under women's economic empowerment and violence response and services intended outcomes including with communities and the private sector.

Noteworthy in contributing to the long-term outcome is the work by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation with women human rights defenders in Bougainville and the Inclusive Development project with women's groups in building women's confidence and knowledge. This has contributed significantly to them nominating for and being selected as representatives in local government.

⁴⁶ Program Logic, Papua New Guinea *Pacific Women* Second Country Plan, p.21 was slightly revised in the Papua New Guinea *Pacific Women* Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (2015), p.8 following partner consultations. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework version is used.

⁴⁷ Annex 1 provides a list of all implementing activities, including those that have been completed or are in advanced planning in each of the four intended outcomes. Each of the activities that were underway this year are included in the activity summaries in sections nine through 12.

Table 2 summarises the progress to date toward achieving the intermediate-term outcomes. Annex 6 includes an outline of progress against short, intermediate and long-term outcomes. Figure 8 provides a map of locations of activities that primarily contribute to this outcome. The rest of the section provides a summary of progress toward each of the intermediate-term outcomes.

Table 2 Increase women’s leadership and influence in decision making, including at local government level

Key ● On track to achieve outcome ● Some progress made ● Not on track to achieve outcome

Increase women’s leadership and influence in decision making, including at local government level	
Government of Papua New Guinea policies and programs promote women’s interests	●
Gender equality incorporated into government planning and budgeting	●
More women successfully contest elections	●
Greater numbers of women in appointed and administrative positions	●
Changes to laws and policies promote equality and empowerment through effective advocacy	●
Mining agreements developed in consultation with women and represent women’s interests	●

Government of Papua New Guinea policies and programs promote women’s interests

Some progress has been made towards achieving this intermediate-term outcome. Nineteen *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea projects support government and agencies. They work primarily at provincial and district levels to improve policy and coordination and to implement relevant laws and strategies.⁴⁸

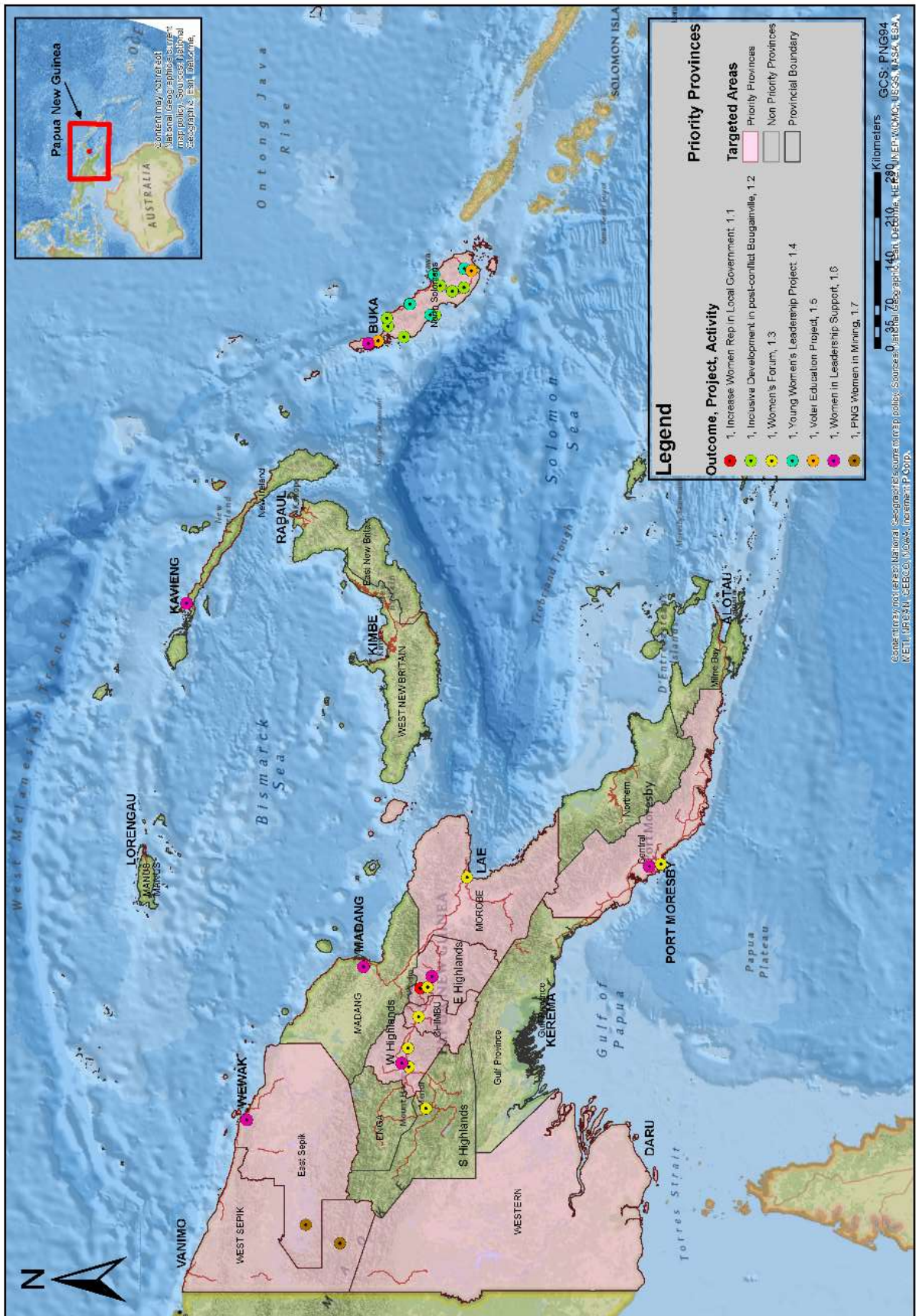
In Bougainville, partners support the reforms to the *Bougainville Community Government Act 2016*. The Act requires equal participation of women and men in community government. Projects active on this issue include the work with women human rights defenders, the voter education and young women’s leadership training projects and support provided by the Bougainville Women’s Federation. Leadership training provided by the Inclusive Development project has increased women’s confidence and demonstrated their ability to delivery development benefits to their communities.

FHI 360’s work in West Sepik Province has strengthened women’s leadership as a by-product of engagement with provincial authorities. UN Women’s Safe Markets and Safe Public Transport projects have improved National Capital District market and transport policies. The Safe Markets project has inspired and is informing the development of a national strategy to provide informal economy actors a voice with Government in the development and implementation of policies and laws.

The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee has been instrumental in developing national safe house guidelines. The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation continues to advocate with the Autonomous Bougainville Government to establish safe house guidelines and to fund the provision of safe house services.

⁴⁸ Laws and policies that promote women’s interests include the *Family Protection Act 2013*, the *Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015*, laws relating to violence against those accused of sorcery, the Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence 2016–2025, the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan 2015, and the Autonomous Bougainville Government *Parity in Community Government Representation Act*.

Figure 8 Location of activities under Intended Outcome 1 – Women’s Leadership and Influence



Gender equality incorporated into government planning and budgeting

Some progress has been made towards achieving this intermediate-term outcome. Most *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea projects focus on supporting provincial and district level authorities and agencies. This includes encouraging authorities to consider implementing laws and developing services for survivors of violence as part of their planning and budgeting.

The National Capital District Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee is fully staffed and funded through the provincial administration budget. Planning by the East New Britain Provincial Administration includes establishing safe houses.

Pacific Women programming has increased government understanding of the need to provide budget to progress gender equality. Consequently, for the first time, the Department for Community Development and Religion was allocated development funds in the 2018 budget to implement the Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence 2016–2025 and the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan 2015.

FHI 360 has supported the West Sepik and Western Highland provincial governments to better prevent and respond to violence against women. The West Sepik provincial administration has committed to taking over funding of project positions (although this has not yet happened, due to lack of overall government funding at the provincial level).

More women successfully contest elections

The program is not yet on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome. In the 2017 elections, the number of women elected to the national parliament fell from three to none. However, there was an increase in the proportion of women contesting seats, from three per cent in 2012 to 5.4 per cent in 2017. Women trained through the Women in Leadership Support Program were four times more likely to finish in the top five candidates, and twice as likely to finish in the top 10, than women who had not participated in the training. First-time candidates reported that they performed better than they had expected and attributed this success to the training.

In Bougainville, there are equal numbers of women (424) and men (424) at community government level. At least 69 of the elected women ward councillors are women human rights defenders (46) involved in the Gender Justice and Healing project, and executives (23) from the Inclusive Development project, including two chairpersons. The women attribute their confidence, demonstrated capability to deliver for their communities and good community perception of them as leaders to their involvement in these projects.

Pacific Women is supporting women candidates to conduct strong election campaigns at the sub-national level as well ahead of the local level government elections in 2018. Training is being provided to 150 intending candidates in April and May 2018. Mentoring and training will continue over the next several years ahead of the next national election in 2022.

Greater numbers of women in appointed and administrative positions

The program is not yet on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome. *Pacific Women* partners' work on influencing administrative appointments with government agencies is limited, so there has been minimal progress towards this intended outcome. Other Australian investments support implementation of Papua New Guinea's Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy with the Department of Personnel Management and with sectoral agencies. These are the main Australian-funded mechanisms to increase the number of women in administrative leadership roles.

Nonetheless, *Pacific Women* partners are working to increase the visibility and influence of women and girls, especially at community and local levels and with the private sector. At the invitation of the Coffee Industry Corporation, the CARE Coffee project led organisational strengthening trainings for the Association of Local Coffee Cooperatives in the Eastern Highlands. An outcome of the training

was immediate action to appoint two women cooperative members to the Board. One of the two women assumed the position of Deputy Chair. All three cooperatives which have participated in the organisational strengthening training have moved to include women in senior decision making roles within the cooperative.

Business members of the Business Coalition for Women, as well as public sector agencies are investing in women employees through the Certificate IV Leadership and Management in support of women's participation and promotion within their agencies and companies.

Family-based and community engagement approaches are adopted through the Family Teams, CARE Coffee, Parenting for Child Development, the Highlands Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health and *Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* projects. These have resulted in community members beginning to challenge the norms around what roles women and men play in their communities and within their families. This is ground work towards opening up attitudes towards women taking on administrative and appointed positions.

Changes to laws and policies promote equality and empowerment through effective advocacy

Some progress has been made towards achieving this intermediate-term outcome. The Constitutional and Law Reform Commission consults with *Pacific Women* partners regarding changes to laws to align Papua New Guinea with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, because they are strong advocates for legal reform to promote gender equality. Although the consultations are not funded through *Pacific Women*, the Commission presented at the 2017 *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Annual Learning Workshop to support awareness of proposed legislative changes.

The UN Women Safe Markets and Safe Public Transport projects advocate with the National Capital District Market Division, Public Motor Vehicles Association and taxi owners on issues of safety. This has contributed to policies and practices being introduced in markets and on public transport.

CARE's engagement with private sector partners has contributed to the implementation of policies and practices that promote women in the workplace in the coffee industry.

Business Coalition for Women member companies are beginning to implement policies and practices within their workplaces that support increases to women's participation, retention and leadership. The Coalition's advocacy has resulted in briefings for 17 companies on family and sexual violence policies in the workplace and four companies purchasing support to implement these policies.

Mining agreements developed in consultation with women and represent women's interest

The program is not yet on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome. The Papua New Guinea Women in Mining project is a small pilot at one extractive site which only began implementation in September 2017. It will build community support for, and women's capacity to engage effectively in, mine agreements.

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 receive 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 project 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 program 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 program,

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!

5.2 Long-term outcome: Increased economic opportunities for women

Pacific Women funded seven projects during this year that contributed to achieving this women's economic empowerment outcome. The Microfinance Expansion Project completed during the reporting period. A new mentoring relationship has begun with The Difference Incubator to further build the capacity of the Women's Business Resource Centre. There is some evidence of progress in each of the three current intermediate-term outcomes, particularly in relation to business skills and livelihoods. However, no project is targeting the creation of jobs for women in formal employment.

The *Pacific Women* funded Do No Harm research⁴⁹ defines women's economic empowerment as 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. 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 from Bougainville, the Highlands and professional women's experiences in Papua New Guinea concludes that to achieve women's economic empowerment, programs must challenge 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 *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Monitoring and Evaluation Framework review in February 2018 identified that the current women's economic empowerment intermediate-term outcomes focus on economic advancement and are difficult to differentiate. They do not monitor women's power and agency and do not capture the breadth of outcomes resulting from *Pacific Women* partners' work. The monitoring, evaluation and learning framework is being revised to reflect increases in women's power and agency in the outcome statements.

⁴⁹ See Activity Summary 12.1: Do No Harm: Research on the relationships between women's economic empowerment and violence against women in Melanesia.

In anticipation of these changes, improvements in household decision making, sharing of household workloads and improved family communication as precursors to economic empowerment, are recorded in this report.

Table 3 includes a summary of the assessment of the progress to date toward achievement of the women's economic empowerment intermediate-term outcomes. Annex 6 includes an outline of progress against short, intermediate and long-term outcomes. Figure 9 provides a map of locations of activities that primarily contribute to this outcome. The rest of the section provides a summary of progress toward each of the intermediate-term outcomes.

Table 3 Increased economic opportunities for women

Key ● On track to achieve outcome ● Some progress made ● Not on track to achieve outcome

Increase economic opportunities for women	
Women have skills to access formal employment and business opportunities	●
More jobs for women in public and private, formal and informal sectors	●
Women have improved livelihoods	●

Women have skills to access formal employment and business opportunities

Some progress has been made towards achieving this intermediate-term outcome. Eleven *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea projects provide women with new or improved communication skills, business knowledge and financial literacy. These projects help improve livelihoods and economic activities. However, upskilling women to access formal employment is not a priority goal of any project. This is not an indicator being measured or systematically reported.

The training support for Business Coalition members is targeted at existing women employees, some of whom have subsequently been promoted. Skills, exposure and experience from participation in the Young Women's Leadership Project and as women human rights defenders in Bougainville are known to have led to women taking up formal employment. Involvement in these projects has led to the creation of or taking up of business opportunities for women. However, numbers are not systematically collected as it is not an objective of these projects.

The CARE Coffee project has strengthened the capacity of community-based organisation partners to operate as businesses. Working with Model Farming Families and directly employing community-based service providers has strengthened the capacity of local farmers to guide improvements in farming practices. Relationships developed with local partners allow farmer stories to be promoted to companies and coffee buyers. They provide an opportunity for women to better access markets. Engagement with the Coffee Industry Corporation and the Lower Unggai Community Development Foundation has led government to support the community groups in packaging their coffee and selling it to Brian Bell. This has provided consistent access to markets and reliable income for members of the group. Sustainable Management Services and PNG Coffee Exports report that their primary coffee buyers are buying coffee from more women than ever before.

The Women's Business Resource Centre provides a range of activities that allow women to develop skills to help them in business. In 2017, 368 women participated in technical and vocational business relevant skills training. Members receive support from the Investment Promotion Authority to set up businesses. ANZ Bank runs weekly 'Finance Friday' sessions. Two women have reported 100 per cent improvement in their businesses because of their engagement with the Centre.

More broadly, the Creating an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem for Women project responded to an identified gap in formal education to support women entrepreneurs. It has worked with Divine Word

University, the Pacific Adventist University School of Business and the University of Papua New Guinea to develop entrepreneurship curriculum.

More jobs for women in public and private, formal and informal sectors

Some progress has been made towards achieving this intermediate-term outcome, although, as noted above, creating more jobs for women is not a primary objective of any *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea project. It is not being measured or systematically reported. However, more jobs for women is a flow-on result from the work of some *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea projects.

The CARE Coffee project increased the number of women working as extension officers. The project's five graduates from the Agricultural Graduate Program (four women and one man) remain employed within the coffee industry. A new woman agricultural graduate is planned for 2018. The three coffee exporter partners have recruited female extension officers and developed extension service protocols for engaging and supporting female farmers.

The UN Women Safe Public Transport project have provided a small number of women with access to formal employment. Six are being trained to become bus drivers through a partnership with the Melbourne-based Ventura Bus Company, which also donated four buses to Ginigoada to expand the *Meri Seif Bus* routes.

The policies and practices that member companies of the Business Coalition for Women put in place enable and encourage women to be employed in jobs that have traditionally held by men. The Coalition's Gender Smart Safety Resources mitigate safety risks for women in particular in jobs that have previously been a barrier to women's employment or promotion.

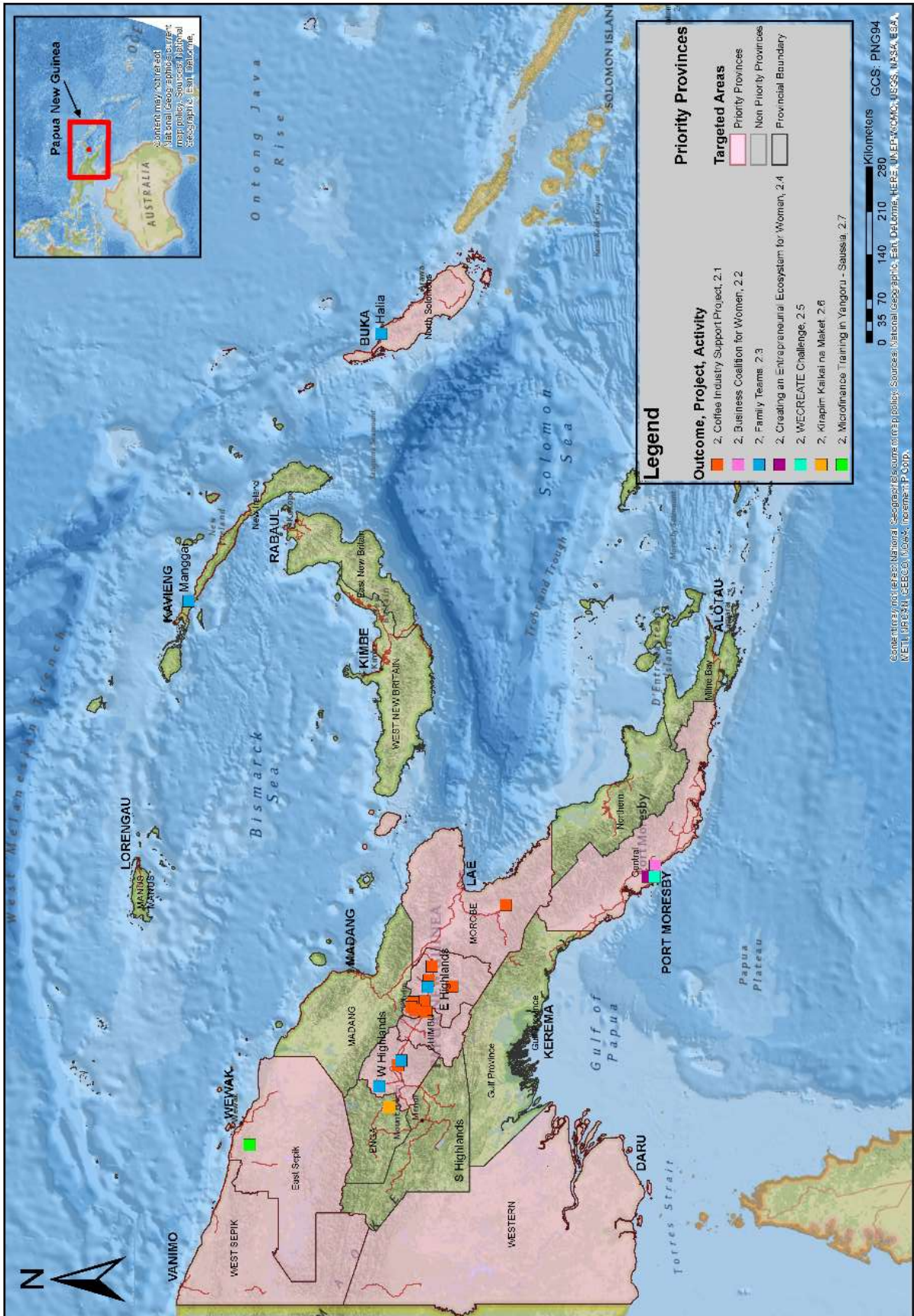
Women have improved livelihoods

Some progress has been made towards achieving this intermediate-term outcome. Family Teams project participants indicated significant changes to their livelihoods. Reported changes include increased rates of weekly and monthly budgeting, increased crop productivity, increased income from selling food crops and increased frequency of sales as result of training. Most households say they now 'always' have enough food for the family because of the training.

The CARE Coffee mid-term review found that some farmers have achieved their financial goals set during the Family Business Management training.⁵⁰ They saved money and diversified their income. One farmer used her income from coffee to buy and re-sell small goods in the village. Several farmers built houses. Improvements in the quality and yield of coffee opened opportunities for them to sell to the specialty market.

⁵⁰ *Pacific Women* conducted a Value for Money Mid-Term Review of the Coffee Industry Support Project, published in September 2017.

Figure 9 Location of activities under Intended Outcome 2 – Women’s Economic Empowerment



Private and public sector have developed policies, practices and programs that support and enable women's economic empowerment

The program is on track to meet this outcome. Following a review of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, this additional intermediate-term outcome of the *Pacific Women* program was developed. It is reported on here to capture *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea partners' contributions to the development of policies and practices that enable women's economic empowerment not already reported above.

Business Coalition for Women members are implementing policies and practices that support women's greater participation, retention and leadership. Twenty companies have invested in Certificate IV training to develop women employees' skills to become supervisors and managers.

The CARE Coffee project has influenced its private sector and farmers' cooperative partners to increase their focus on women's empowerment. One partner has implemented a gender equitable salary scale. Four coffee cooperatives have included women in key decision making roles on their boards. A cooperatives desk has been created within the Coffee Industry Corporation, which has increased the focus on women in cooperatives.

To help disseminate the Family Team approach more broadly, a new objective was added to the project and a one-week training of trainers' program was developed. Staff of agricultural agencies, non-government organisations, government departments and church-based organisations have been trained. The 27 staff (eight women and 19 men) from the Fresh Produce Development Agency will implement Family Teams approaches as part of their Village Extension Workers program. The 60 people (22 women and 38 men) from Oxfam's Sustainable Livelihood program partners in Eastern Highlands and Simbu Provinces have rolled out the Family Teams modules to 851 farming families (355 women and 496 men) in 41 villages.

Expanding opportunities for women in the coffee industry

Coffee production is an essential cash crop in Papua New Guinea. Since 2015, CARE's Coffee Industry Support Project has worked to increase women's access to extension services in the industry and to encourage joint decision making in coffee farming families. By working with private sector coffee industry partners and smallholder families, the project is ensuring that both women and men are benefiting from coffee production and income.

The project places women graduates with private sector partners to increase the number of women working in extension positions. Extension officers are important intermediaries between businesses, research and farmers, promoting better results and better profits for all stakeholders in the coffee value chain.

Mr Joeri Kalwij, Director of SMS, says he was motivated to participate in the graduate program as it gives his company an opportunity not only to support young professionals to gain valuable work experience, but also actively to recruit young women into a male-dominated industry.

Mr Kalwij says that the program has had a positive impact on his business. 'It is more than a strategic choice to have female extension officers on our staff: it is simple common sense,' he says. 'The feedback and active engagement of farmers with our entire team during field visits is fantastic. I like to think this is partly due to the fact we have women in our team. We certainly have seen an increased appreciation of, and a strengthened relationship with, the supply chains we engage with. I certainly think the focus on gender issues has contributed to that fact.'

The project has also opened new speciality markets for farmers through its certification process. New Guinea Highlands Coffee Exports undertakes coffee marketing for 957 farmers, including 207 certified organic women and men farmers from the Timuza Coffee Group Co-operative. And it's

good coffee – the Timuza farmers won the National Coffee Cupping competition organised by the Coffee Industry Corporation Ltd! Over 200 coffee farmer groups from 12 provinces competed.

Production and sale earnings from the certified organic market continues to grow. Money earned increased by 100 per cent from 2014 to 2016⁵¹ and thanks to the project, both women and men are jointly involved in decisions about how that money is being spent in families.

5.3 Long-term outcome: Strengthened national response to violence against women and children and expanded support services

Pacific Women funds 15 projects that contribute to achieving the intended outcome relating to the response to family and sexual violence. Five projects were completed, two projects were extended into a new phase after demonstrating good progress and four projects have begun this year. Projects are on track to achieve four of the seven intermediate-term outcomes by 2019. There is some progress towards the three remaining intermediate-term outcomes.

An area for improvement is engagement with national-level government agencies. Partners suggested that *Pacific Women* increase its engagement with the Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs to help obtain funding for provincial-level family and sexual violence prevention services and embedding funding responsibilities with Provincial Administrations. This engagement would help partners engage better at district and ward levels.

Table 4 summaries the progress to date toward achieving the intermediate-term outcomes. Annex 6 includes an outline of progress against short, intermediate and long-term outcomes. Figure 10 provides a map with the locations of activities that primarily contribute to this outcome. The rest of the section provides a summary of progress toward each of the intermediate-term outcomes.

Table 4 Strengthened national response to violence against women and children and expanded support services

Key ● On track to achieve outcome ● Some progress made ● Not on track to achieve outcome

Strengthen the national response to violence against women and provide expanded support services	
Increased availability of coordinated, quality services for survivors of violence	●
Services effectively support survivors of violence in priority provinces	●
Coalitions have successfully advocated for effective solutions	●
Papua New Guinea government have effectively coordinated and funded service provision for survivors of violence	●
Increased reporting of violence	●
Women's lives saved	●
Evidence base regarding causes of violence and drivers of change utilised	●

Increased availability of coordinated, quality services for survivors of violence

The program is on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome by 2019. *Pacific Women* projects have increased the availability and quality of medical, legal, accommodation, case management and access to justice services for survivors of violence. At least 12 projects include community mobilisation initiatives to shift attitudes towards violence against women and children and to improve support for services for survivors.

⁵¹ New Guinea Highlands Coffee Exports Sustainable Department (2016), Partnerships in Coffee Project Report: New Guinea Highlands Coffee Exports and CARE International in Papua New Guinea, included in the *Pacific Women* Support Unit (2017) CARE International in Papua New Guinea Coffee Industry Support Project Mid-term Evaluation Report, p.23.

Two new Family Support Centres in Daru and Arawa will be opened in 2018. FHI 360 provides support to the Family Support Centres in West Sepik and Western Highlands to provide quality medical assistance and supports provincial coordination. Through multiple projects, FHI 360 is building health worker skills in West Sepik, Western Highlands, Western Province and Bougainville. Population Services International supports the Family Support Centre in the National Capital District to increase awareness of the referral pathway to services for survivors of violence within communities. This includes working with the Human Rights Defenders established through the Safe Markets project.

The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation provides safe houses, counselling, access to justice services and medical referrals in each of the three regions of Bougainville. The safe house study tours hosted by the Nazareth Centre for Caritas and other Catholic providers is promoting good practice in running safe houses and providing counselling services in other parts of Papua New Guinea. The Nazareth Centre is also active with other partners in Bougainville to advocate with the Autonomous Government of Bougainville to adopt a policy and provide funding for safe houses and other support services for survivors of violence.

Oxfam's Human Rights Defender partners provide counselling, access to justice services, repatriation and reintegration in the Eastern Highlands, Simbu, and West Sepik Provinces. Femili PNG provides case management, referral and access to justice services in Morobe. It also offers capacity building support to providers in other provinces (including Oxfam partners) and in Tari, Hela Province through its relationship with Oil Search Foundation.

The national Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee engages with, and supports, provincial Family and Sexual Violence Action Committees in East New Britain, Mendi, Tari, and Madang. It supports Provincial Health Authorities and provides gender sensitisation of hospital management. This is contributing to improved coordination of service providers and commitment to provide quality services within these provinces.

The *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea program mid-term review found that, despite government budget constraints, projects have made progress in influencing government funding and coordination of services.

Services effectively support survivors of violence in priority provinces

The program is on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome by 2019. *Pacific Women* partners are helping to improve the quality and effectiveness of services available. An example is the Family Support Centres, which provide the five essential services for survivors of violence (medical first aid, psychological first aid, prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted infections, vaccination against hepatitis B and tetanus, and emergency contraception to prevent unwanted pregnancies from rape).

Ten *Pacific Women* projects conduct contextually relevant prevention outreach and behaviour change activities and support improved and expanded support services for survivors of violence. Services delivered by *Pacific Women* partners in priority areas include counselling, paralegal support, access to interim protection orders and referrals to other services such as police, health and accommodation.⁵² Transportation to services is provided where necessary. Repatriation and reintegration services are provided where violence or the threat of violence endangers life. These services include business start-up kits, safe house and emergency accommodation and life skills development to support women and girls in extreme situations.

For services to be effective, strong referral networks between service providers need to be in place, so that each survivor receives relevant services to her or his situation. There is increasing evidence of referrals between service providers, particularly between police and Family Support Centres. Gradual

⁵² Services are provided in the Highlands corridor, Sepik, National Capital District and Central and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

improvements in data collection and documentation are making referral services more effective and providing evidence of increased referrals.

FHI 360 and Femili PNG have improved the case management systems in West Sepik and Morobe Provinces. Femili PNG collected satisfaction feedback from clients about services provided in Morobe Province. The feedback showed high levels of satisfaction with Femili PNG services.

Partners report increased use of services because of improved and consistent outreach. The Western Highlands Family Support Centre and Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation safe houses receive referrals from other provinces.

However, in all areas demand for services outweighs supply. There are limited services and staff. Facilities and buildings are insufficient to support the large number of women and girls affected by violence. Partners report that very few survivors living with disabilities are referred to services. This is an area that continues to require attention.

Coalitions have successfully advocated for effective solutions

The program is on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome by 2019. All partners were involved individually and collectively in the 20 Days of Activism in November 2017. FHI 360 reported that communities in West Sepik proactively organised their own 20 Days of Activism activities, increasing the campaign's reach.

Partners in Bougainville are advocating jointly for an Autonomous Bougainville Government safe house policy and funding for safe houses. Male advocates are supporting women's human rights defenders' work with communities and prevention in schools. 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 the Christmas period to the march.

Pacific Women partners developed the *Yumi Sanap Strong – Laif Em Bikpela Samting* campaign and are sharing stories to promote strength and the value of human life as key components when seeking to address sorcery accusation related violence.

Oxfam has been engaging with the Member for Madang to influence his financial contribution towards ending violence against women initiatives. The Department for Community Development and Religion received a funding allocation to improve services for the first time in the 2018 Papua New Guinea budget. The commitment was made after an influential Minister attended the launch of the *Inap Nau* campaign and launch of the gender based violence and sorcery data report in November 2017 and consistent lobbying by the Department for Community Development and Religion and partners.

UN Women and Population Services International are working with public motor vehicle and private taxi companies to promote and provide safe transport options for women and girls.

Youth engagement through UN Women's *Sanap Wantaim* campaign has led to young men advocating for women's rights to safe public spaces in the National Capital District. At De La Salle Boys' Secondary school, school fights reduced from one per term to zero after being exposed to the *Sanap Wantaim* campaign.

Papua New Guinea Government has effectively coordinated and funded service provision for survivors of violence

Some progress has been made towards achieving this intermediate-term outcome. *Pacific Women* intended outcomes align with the Papua New Guinea and Autonomous Bougainville Governments priorities and reports contributions to achieving annual and strategic plans to the Department for Community Development and Religion and the Department for Community Development in Bougainville. For the first time, the Department for Community Development and Religion and has been allocated funds in the 2018 Papua New Guinea budget to improve services. The allocation is for

PGK 3 million for sorcery programs, PGK 3 million for gender based violence programs, PGK 2 million for disability and elderly people's programs and PGK 2 million to create a gender based violence information management system.

Pacific Women partners support improvements to family and sexual violence services provided by magistrates, health workers and police that are funded by the Papua New Guinea government. There is other evidence of funding and government engagement at the provincial and district levels. The Member of Parliament for has committed PGK 1 million to initiatives to end violence against women. The National Capital District administration has committed PGK 600,000 per year for five years to the SASA! project and PGK1.5 million in 2018 toward the National Capital District Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee Secretariat.

The National Department of Health has changed its policies to empower more health staff to refer victims to family support centres. It is institutionalising the Family Support Centres in the public health authorities of Western Highlands and Bougainville. The Department is implementing clinical guidelines to help identify cases of family and sexual violence. These changes result from the work with FHI 360, the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee, Population Services International and UNICEF.

Pacific Women partners have worked with government agencies implement the *Lukautim Pikinini Act* 2015 and the *Family Protection Act* 2013 within very limited government resources. Oxfam and the Queensland University of Technology, with the Department of Justice and Attorney General, have increased the knowledge of magistrates and police on the *Criminal Code (Amendment) Act* 2012 and the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan 2015.

Coordination of services and understanding of the referral network by duty bearers in the National Capital District has improved through the work of UN Women and Population Services International.

Increased reporting of violence

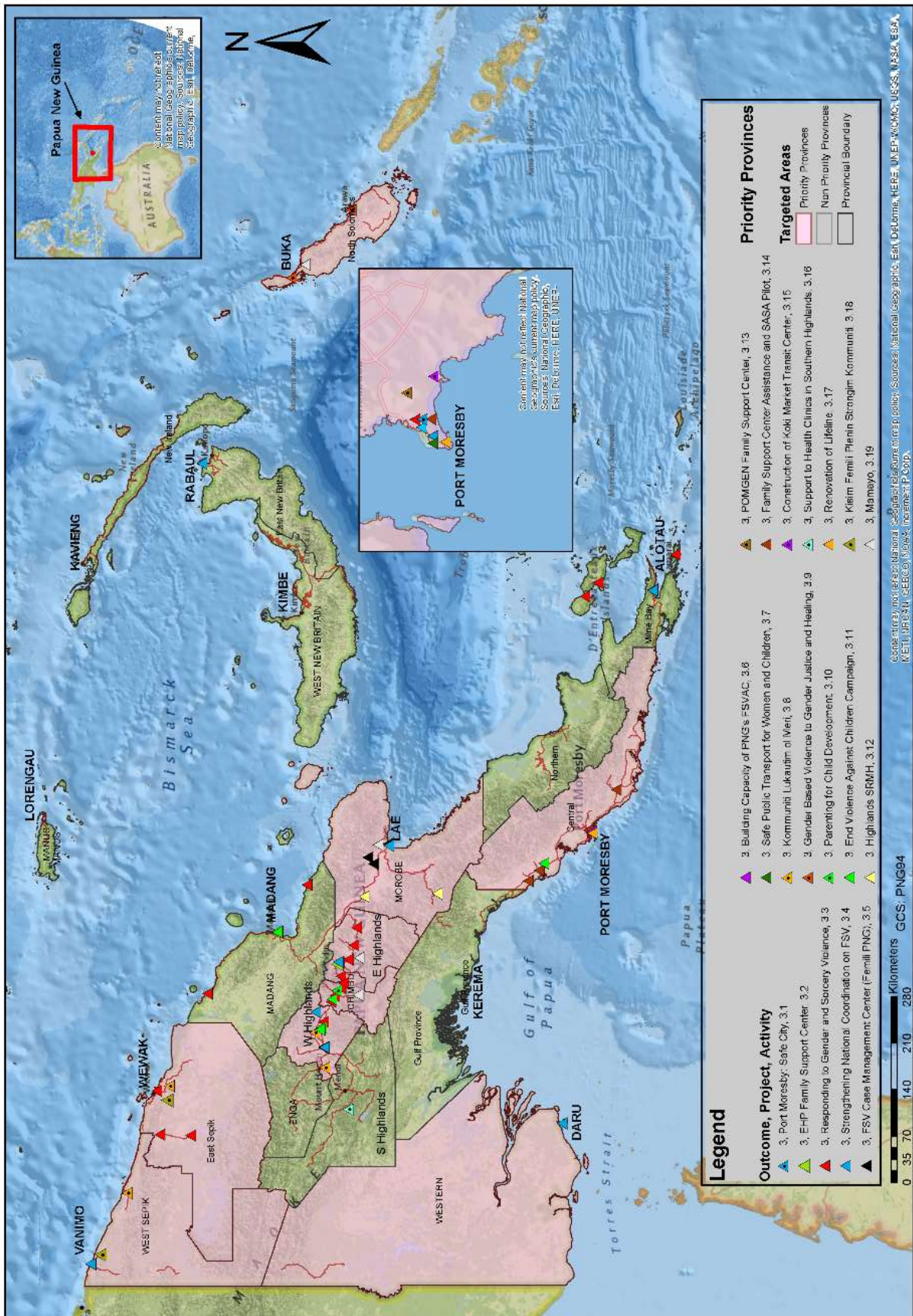
Some progress has been made towards achieving this intermediate-term outcome. *Pacific Women* partners have identified consistent or increased levels of survivors seeking support and services following violence, predominantly of safe houses, Family Support Centres and case management services.

However, *Pacific Women's* data is limited to that provided by partners. Data provided by services is still of variable quality and is not consistent. No national-level study on the prevalence of violence against women and girls has been conducted since 1992 and there is no shared national-level reporting system in place. The National Gender Based Violence database set up through the Strengthening National Coordination project is currently unsupported. FHI 360, Oxfam, Population Services International and Femili PNG are all building improved databases or supporting government partners to improve the consistency of data collection and analysis.

Women's lives saved

Some progress has been made towards achieving this intermediate-term outcome. There is increased evidence of women accessing different options for safety. With support from police, *Pacific Women* partners are helping rescue survivors of sorcery accusation-related violence from extreme danger and assisting them to access medical, legal, financial and other support services. Oxfam's project addressing sorcery accusation-related violence has evidence of contributions by the project to saving the lives of women and children. Femili PNG and the Human Rights Defenders help survivors access emergency accommodation, as does the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation in Bougainville.

Figure 10 Location of activities under Intended Outcome 3 – Violence Response and Services



Evidence and understanding of causes of violence and drivers of change available

The program is on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome by 2019. Fourteen *Pacific Women* partners include research as part of their projects. Partners also consistently collect and analyse data to inform strategies and programs. The program's mid-term review found there has been good progress in assembling evidence on causes of violence and drivers of change.

Analysis of the data collected, with the support of FHI 360, by the West Sepik Family Support Centre led them to implement strategies to make their services more inclusive for boys and men. Following support to identify practices harmful to women and family health, communities participating in the Highlands Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health project decided to change those practices, including agreeing that women should give birth at the local health facility and to make use of modern family planning methods. Women also report having increased decision making roles within families.

Partners used multiple strategies to share evidence with target communities, service providers, decision makers and schools. Community-based human rights mobilisers, male advocates, project staff and volunteers use evidence when they talk to communities about laws and penalties, mediate and work with men and boys. Data is also used when raising awareness with businesses about the causes of family and sexual violence and where to get help.

Oxfam released the Understanding Gender-Based and Sorcery Related Violence in Papua New Guinea report in November 2017. It analyses data from over 6,000 violence cases collected by Oxfam and its partners in five provinces. Improved understanding of the nature of gender-based and sorcery accusation related violence provides opportunities for Oxfam, its partners and others to influence the ongoing debate on these issues and inform the design and implementation of effective programs.

Population Services International conducted an extensive consultation and design process for the SASA! pilot which has begun. The SASA! Adaptation Task Team which includes multiple organisations is adapting the SASA! Toolkit for the local Papua New Guinean contexts and identifying community activists and implementing partners.

Reclaiming the streets for women and girls

A city-wide, multimedia campaign is making Port Moresby's streets safer for women and girls – and it is being led by the city's youth.

In October 2016, UN Women collaborated with the National Capital District Commission to undertake a city-wide, multimedia campaign called *Sanap Wantaim* (meaning 'Stand Together'). The campaign promotes alternative, non-violent constructs of masculinity and influences change in the cultural norms around violence against and harassment of women and girls in public places. It is led by a group of volunteer youth who mobilise support from men and boys throughout Port Moresby to stand with the women and girls as partners and allies in promoting a safer city for all.

Sanap Wantaim's core message is that we are all responsible for making this city safe, and a safe city for women and girls is a great city for everyone. The campaign uses public displays of visual imagery, information and interviews on radio and television, social media and live events, along with the amplification of local level leaders and ordinary citizens, to influence change in the specific targeted audiences of youth and duty bearers.

In 2017 the campaign has reached over 50,000 people. School awareness programs, public awareness activities, including on the *Meri Seif* (women only) buses, behaviour change sessions with youth in Koki and Bomana, capacity building for Youth Advocates, advocacy through TV and radio and leading and participating in international events during the 20 Days of Activism in Port Moresby have all been part of the campaign.

Sanap Wantaim's impact has been to create a movement of change, led by young people. Importantly, this includes young men who are advocating for women's rights to safe public spaces.

Engaging with men and boys has been shown to be an effective approach in influencing other young men to support the cause.

This year over 30 youth advocates have been engaged in the campaign to lead the activities. These youth advocates have reported feeling empowered, have increased confidence and are taking on leadership roles in their schools and communities because of the training received from UN Women and through their engagement with the campaign.

The personal growth amongst the young people engaged in the campaign has been tremendous. The changes have also extended into these young people's schools and communities. One such story occurred at De La Salle Boys Secondary, where two student leaders successfully reduced inter-school fights by introducing the *Sanap Wantaim* campaign into their school. The school went from having one school fight per term, to having none since being exposed to the messages and activities of the *Sanap Wantaim* campaign.

5.4 Long-term outcome: Enhance knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice

Pacific Women funded six projects this year that are identified as research projects. Along with these, other implementing projects contribute to achieving this learning and understanding outcome. The Last Taboo and Do No Harm research projects were completed during the reporting period. The program is on track to achieve the intended intermediate-term outcomes.

The program's mid-term review identified strong use of evidence to inform policy and practice by implementing partners. The review found that the program has tapped into international knowledge and experience. It has introduced, adapted, and tested innovative approaches for addressing the root causes of family and sexual violence and inequality.

Table 5 summarises the progress to date toward achieving the intermediate-term outcomes. Annex 6 includes an outline of progress against short, intermediate and long-term outcomes. Figure 11 provides a map with the locations of activities that primarily contribute to this outcome. The rest of the section provides a summary of progress toward each of the intermediate-term outcomes.

Table 5 Enhance knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice

Key ● On track to achieve outcome ● Some progress made ● Not on track to achieve outcome

Enhance learning and understanding, knowledge and evidence to inform policy and practice	
Increased availability of learning modules, scholarships and products	●
Curricula and training for addressing gaps and building skills delivered and accredited	●
Knowledge gaps addressed and skills and strategies built	●
Increased evidence and understandings of gender inequalities and discrimination	●
Evidence and understandings developed inform policies and practices	●

Increased availability of learning modules, scholarships and products

The program is on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome by 2019. Many projects are contributing to the development of learning modules and products. At least half of the projects are contributing to learning by stakeholders about more effective ways to strengthen women's empowerment and influence.⁵³ Partners are sharing research, toolkits and other resources, including at the *Pacific Women* Annual Learning Workshop.

Five of the violence response and services projects are contributing to the availability of information and training to support recovery from trauma. The Papua New Guinea Counselling Association, supported by the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee is developing community-based psycho-social helper training. This training will support the capacity of community-based and frontline counsellors across Papua New Guinea. Expert trainers and counsellors from all over Papua New Guinea are developing a specific foundational counselling short-course.

Learnings from the Family Teams project have been published by the University of Canberra in a range of journal publications as well as training manuals and other products such as stories of change. These are available online.⁵⁴ *Pacific Women* supported a training of trainers for 27 participants from 14 nongovernmental and local community based organisations in November 2017. All participants identified opportunities to use the concepts and techniques in existing training or support programs.

The Pacific Adventist University financial and business literacy skills modules have been incorporated into the CARE Coffee Model Farming Families training modules, the Women in Mining project and phase two of the *Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* project in the Western Highlands. *Pacific Women* is supporting a training of trainers for up to 60 participants in May 2018 to extend the reach of these skills and teaching techniques.

Population Services International produced Family Support Centre outreach resources, including wallet cards with referral pathway information. These are being used widely, including by taxi companies. *SASA!* adaptation materials are being developed in a consultative manner with multiple organisations so that they may be widely used. Haku Women's Collective in Bougainville developed its own parent resource kits after involvement with the End Violence against Children Campaign and early involvement in the Parenting for Child Development project. The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation has developed a human rights and gender justice toolkit designed to equip women human rights defenders and male advocates with a handbook that they can use to facilitate gender equality and human rights based learning initiatives at the community level. This toolkit incorporates human rights conventions, Melanesian perspectives on needs, rights and responsibilities and the theology of gender equality.

Information about scholarships offered through the Australia Awards for short courses in agribusiness, entrepreneurship and value creation and leadership and management are distributed annually through *Pacific Women* networks. Several successful applicants have come from these networks.

Partners shared resources at *Pacific Women* 'lunch and learning' events, the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Workshop and at the Annual Learning Workshop. Resources have been posted on partners' websites as well as the *Pacific Women* website.

Curricula and training for addressing gaps and building skills delivered and accredited

The program is on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome by 2019. FHI 360, UNICEF and Population Services International supported the development, testing and updating of National Department of Health Clinical Guidelines and gender sensitisation training for Hospital and Family Support Centre staff. The training materials are accredited by the National Department of Health.

⁵³ Ann Braun, 'Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development in Papua New Guinea, Mid-term Review of the Papua New Guinea Country Plan,' Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, July 2017, p 12.

⁵⁴ See Annex 2 for a list of publications and online resources.

The Center for International Private Enterprise is working with three Papua New Guinean universities to support the development of bachelor and master degree programs in entrepreneurship to meet a gap in formal education.

Pacific Women partners have also developed non-accredited curricula and training where gaps have been identified in existing materials and approaches. The Highlands Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health project developed the community workshop series to build community demand and use of modern contraceptives and health services. The CARE Coffee project developed the Model Family Farms modules to reach farmers that were not receiving extension services. The new *Mamayo* project draws on experiences and lessons from both these projects.⁵⁵ It merges family business management tools that have improved decision making and fair distribution of workloads within the family, with community leadership methodologies that have reduced the social and cultural barriers to women's access to health services.

Knowledge gaps addressed and skills and strategies built

The program is on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome by 2019. Partners collect and use data to identify gaps. There is evidence of partners adapting programming and developing strategies to then address those gaps. When Western Highlands Province service providers, supported by FHI 360, anticipated increased violence during and around the national election, they agreed on key messages for violence prevention. They communicated the messages widely during the election campaign. They are currently investigating why they did not see the increase in reporting of violence that they expected during that period.

FHI 360 worked with the Family Support Centre in Western Highlands to develop communication materials for children's safety in response to the large number of child clients coming to the Women's Wellbeing Clinic. The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation listened to the needs of women's human rights defenders and male advocates and has developed a toolkit to help them facilitate gender equality and human rights-based learning initiatives at the community level. They have also listened to their needs and included an economic empowerment component for women human rights defenders into the next phase.

The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee identified the need to promote greater consistency in working with male advocates and is developing a curriculum and associated community/male advocacy guidelines. The guidelines will provide a framework for the management, monitoring mechanisms, support and supervision of its male advocate program.

Increased evidence and understanding of gender inequalities and discrimination

The program is on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome by 2019. Research and evaluation play significant roles in *Pacific Women* activities. At least 18 *Pacific Women* projects, in addition to the six research projects, have undertaken baseline studies. Most partners use quality data collection systems and/or have undertaken project evaluations.

The Parenting for Child Development project conducted a baseline study of parenting strategies to support the pilot project design. At baseline, parents identified financial stress as a cause of violence by a spouse. Post-pilot evaluation indicated that participants no longer identified stress as a cause of violence. During the project, participants had developed the tools and strategies to manage emotions. This had improved family communication.

The CARE Coffee project has developed a business case for women's economic empowerment. This is used to influence and guide industry partners' planning and investments in women as suppliers and employees.

⁵⁵ See Activity Summary 11.15: *Mamayo*

Evidence and understandings developed inform policies and practices

The program is on track to achieve this intermediate-term outcome by 2019. FHI 360 has found that that using data to provide good reports to provincial departments results in increased requests for good data to inform the development of policies and practice. FHI 360 is working with Family Support Centres to continue to improve the accuracy and usefulness of its database recording client and service data.

Using its strong data collection and monitoring system, Femili PNG demonstrated improvements in police responsiveness and identified an increase in community intervention in cases of family violence. On receiving a report on Interim Protection Order delays, the Femili PNG Board influenced the relevant agencies to reduce delays.

Pacific Women reporting and learning initiatives have increased knowledge of what other partners and stakeholders are doing. This has led to less fragmentation and less duplication. Partners report an increased representation of rural and district voices up to national-level agencies, in part through *Pacific Women's* reporting and learning initiative.

A story of hope: From violent sorcery accuser to Human Rights Defender

Mr Umba Peter's story is one of the digital stories developed through a joint project of the Queensland University of Technology and the Centre for Creative Social Media at the University of Goroka. It is a powerful personal testimony of a man who has changed from being a perpetrator of sorcery accusation related violence, to becoming a Human Rights Defender in his community.

At the launch of the digital story-telling project in in the Highlands, Mr Peter's story as a former perpetrator who changed was the story most commented on by the audience. People said that it demonstrated that change is possible and that his story gave people hope.

Mr Peter is from Kundiawa-Gembogl, in Simbu. He is and married with four children and for many years, he used to accuse people of practising sorcery. The digital story lets Mr Peter tell what happened in his own words.

'In 2013, I witnessed my mother's sister dragged out of the house and beaten with her arms tied and about to be burnt,' he said. 'She cried out – Umba! I looked to her, our eyes met and that very instant, I literally felt my heart aching because I knew she was innocent and also, I couldn't bear seeing her tortured like that.

'That was the turning point of my life.'

Determined to take action, Mr Peter joined the Kafe Women's Association in Goroka, Eastern Highlands, as a male advocate in 2015.

He wants to change the mindset of young people who are perpetrators of sorcery accusations. 'I am a living testimony in my community. The mindset of people has changed,' he said. 'People knew that I was once a perpetrator and have changed and testified of being misled into believing and accusing innocent lives. Some of the youths reckon I'm mad to say it is wrong. However, many have changed and joined me in advocating against sorcery-accusation related violence.'

From article 'Torture of aunt turns Umba into human rights defender' by Phoebe Gwandilo, in *The National* 18 December 2017.

6 Lessons Learned

The sum of the program is greater than its component parts

The mid-term review found that *Pacific Women's* efforts to share learnings and strengthen linkages between activities and stakeholders has facilitated a coordinated program of work that is greater than its component parts. More than half of the Papua New Guinea projects address more than one intended outcome and there is substantial evidence of partners acting together for change.

The review found strong linkages between violence response and services and women's economic empowerment; and some linkages between violence response and services and women's leadership and influence and between women's leadership and influence and women's economic empowerment. There are many linkages with district, provincial and national government agencies.

Acceptance of high levels of violence limits women's participation in the formal economy and leadership roles. Therefore, prevention of violence is integral to the achievement of women's economic empowerment and women's leadership.

The use of evidence contributes to service improvements

The focus on high quality research and the routine collection and use of robust data has strengthened the effectiveness of *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea partners' work. *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea activities have increased understanding about drivers of change in men's and boys' behaviour change, parenting practices, effective referral pathways, effective family and sexual violence response services, family decision making and women's economic empowerment.

Changing attitudes and beliefs is effective

Project evaluations show that men and women are willing to change their behaviour if they see that there is a clear benefit for doing so. Communities who are assisted to explore how local customs and gender norms can be harmful to women's health can identify and decide to change those practices. Blood customs that prevented women giving birth in available health centres can be removed. The sorts of changes reported include sharing household workloads more equitably, families discussing family planning and increasing rates of use of modern contraceptives. A quarter of respondents indicated that instances of forced sex were declining.

Parenting for Child Development pilot work in four provinces found that helping families to understand the development needs of children resulted in statistically significant reductions in parent reports of harsh parenting. Parents also reported improvements in family wellbeing, including improved reports of children being well cared for. There were also statistically significant reductions in reports of violence by a spouse. These improvements were across all demographic groups (men, women and caregivers of different ages and educational backgrounds).

Pacific Women Papua New Guinea activities complement structural changes, but cannot bring about change on their own

Pacific Women recognises that to bring about sustained change for women it needs to work in all four quadrants of the Rao Kelleher model.⁵⁶ Sixteen *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea partners work across all four quadrants of the Rao Kelleher model. The rest work across three of the four.

⁵⁶ The four quadrants include individual beliefs, attitudes and opportunities; access to resources such as land, income, education and health; social norms and attitudes; and policies and laws. See Rao and Kelleher (2010) 'Is there Life After Mainstreaming?', *Gender and Development* Vol 13:2, 57-69.

To extend *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea program's impact and enhance local ownership, the program seeks to influence the work undertaken and supported by the whole of Australia's aid program in Papua New Guinea. *Pacific Women* needs to work actively with the whole of the Australian aid program in the Pacific on design, analysis and implementation strategies that will increase women's access to services and will contribute to the required enabling environment for women's empowerment.

Working with men enhances effectiveness

The Do No Harm research found that while many women are achieving forms of economic advancement (access to resources), this does not necessarily translate into economic empowerment (control over those resources). The research highlights the importance of working with men to challenge inequitable behaviour and norms both within the household and in the workplace. It also highlights the importance of being able to link women to support services or referral mechanisms if they experience violence, as part of any economic empowerment program. It is vital to work with community organisations and networks to improve the access to, affordability and quality of, support services for women survivors of violence.

Revision of the evaluation framework is needed to reflect interconnectedness of outcomes

As the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea program has developed, it has become evident that the outcomes sought by the 2015 monitoring and evaluation framework do not adequately reflect the interconnectedness of outcomes and linkages being achieved through the program. To address this, the program monitoring and evaluation framework is being reviewed. The revised framework will guide future evaluation, learning and reporting.

A program value for money strategy would be beneficial

Undertaking the CARE Coffee project mid-term review using a value for money approach demonstrated the benefit of assessing the social and economic value of changes resulting from the project. Value for money approaches can provide a business case to other programs and government for investing in women's empowerment. The more *Pacific Women* can communicate the value of interventions to empower women, the more likely it is to influence other programs to incorporate women's empowerment.

A *Pacific Women* value for money strategy will help to assess social and economic value in relation to the costs in bringing about these services. It will help identify which project strategies are most effective for the Papua New Guinea context and particularly for marginalised and disadvantaged communities.

The impact of *Pacific Women's* influence should be tracked

While there are examples of promising *Pacific Women* project approaches being taken up by others, it is not easy to track the uptake or adaptation of these. This makes tracking the program's impact difficult. A research process to track the implementation and use of successful strategies introduced through *Pacific Women* support would further enhance program learnings.

7 Ongoing Challenges and Risks

Influencing other programs to take successful approaches to scale

There is a danger that *Pacific Women* is perceived by some to represent the entirety of the Australian Government response to gender equality. The challenge is to increase coordination and collaboration across sectors to enable proven responses to be taken to scale.

To influence other programs to take successful approaches to scale, the program needs to raise the profile of *Pacific Women* initiatives, good practices and learning with Australian High Commission staff and other development partners. There is, for example, untapped potential to engage with education and health programs to influence curriculum developments, in-service training and toolkits.

Demand for quality services continues to exceed supply

Considerable progress has been made in achieving a basic level of response to the needs of survivors of family and sexual violence. However, demand for quality services continues to outstrip supply. More services and programs are needed to address the high levels of violence against children and to more consciously ensure outreach to and accessibility of, services for women and girls with disabilities.

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.

Costs of and strategies for delivering services to rural, remote and disadvantaged communities

Delivering services and programs to rural, remote and disadvantaged communities is expensive and time consuming. It involves mountainous terrain, poor roads, poor internet coverage and high levels of violence especially against women and girls. Programming needs to take the costs and logistics of program delivery and security into account. Delivery methods need to be suitable to local context, literacy and numeracy abilities and available support services. Delivery methods need to support the inclusion of people living with disabilities.

8 Regional Activities

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

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 online 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 several 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'.⁵⁷ 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.

Pacific Women has engaged **monitoring and evaluation advisers** in Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Tonga. Specialists from the *Pacific Women* monitoring and evaluation panel also provide advice to the *Pacific Women* Support Unit on an as-needed basis. They provide an additional resource to the program to ensure rigorous and systematic implementation of program monitoring and evaluation.

DFAT is currently involved in **evaluations of some key regional gender programs**. An evaluation of the UNICEF Child Protection Program has been conducted, with a joint management response now in its final stages. A mid-term evaluation of UN Women's Markets for Change program is also underway. The international Planned Parenthood Federation's Partnerships for Reproductive Health and Rights mid-term review was partner-led and completed in October 2017.

The Office of Development Effectiveness is undertaking a **strategic evaluation of Australia's development assistance towards ending violence against women and girls**. This is a ten-year follow up from the 2008 strategic evaluation *Violence against Women in Melanesia and East Timor: Building on global and regional approaches*. The evaluation will provide evidence to improve future policy, strategy and aid investments intended to address violence against women and girls and it will assess the effectiveness of Australian policy engagement and development assistance to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. The evaluation team is expected to visit Papua New Guinea in May-June 2018.

⁵⁷ ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO (2010), 'Accelerating efforts to advance the rights of adolescent girls: A joint UN statement,' United Nations.

9 Intended Outcome 1 – Women’s Leadership and Influence

Structure of activity reporting

Sections nine through 12 provide a summary of each of *Pacific Women’s* implementing activities in Papua New Guinea, categorised under each of the four intended outcomes. Activities are listed in the order they began in Papua New Guinea. The summaries provide an overview and list the aims and objectives of each project, as well as the cumulative outcomes to date.

Progress reported in the last activity report provided by project partners against each of the activity objectives is provided in a table. In most cases, the activity level reports cover the period July to December 2017. January to June 2018 plans summarise key activities reported by partners in December 2017 that they plan to undertake.

Key lessons identified by implementing partners and the main barriers they encountered are also included.

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	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.

Objectives	Progress
	<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 1,100 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>
Objective 3	Training for local women's groups to manage their own affairs and advocate issues to government effectively
July–December 2017	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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 acquire funds.

9.2 Women’s Forum

Project Partner:	United States Embassy in Papua New Guinea with the Department for Community Development and Religion
Total Funding:	\$137,115
Funding Timeframe:	Annual Event, funding reported for 2016 and 2017
Funding Sources:	\$99,921 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea 2016 and 2017) \$37,194 (United States Embassy in Papua New Guinea 2017)

Overview

The Women’s Forum brings together women in leadership roles in government, the public service, the private sector, community and churches, together with men supportive of gender equality. Participants meet, network and learn from each other. It was held in Port Moresby in 2014, 2015 and 2016. In February 2017 the first Regional Highland Women’s Forum was held in Goroka.

The Women’s Forum has been managed and organised by the United States Embassy in Papua New Guinea working with the Department for Community Development and Religion. *Pacific Women* has contributed funding or logistical support to the event in 2016 and 2017. Other key sponsors in 2017 were ExxonMobil and Oil Search Limited.

Discussions on a 2018 Women’s Forum are underway with the Department for Community Development and Religion, the United States Embassy in Papua New Guinea, UN Women and other sponsors. We expect the 2018 Women’s Forum will be linked to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Papua New Guinea’s host year.

The project has an advocacy dimension and has contributed to *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea’s short-term women’s leadership and influence outcome of advocacy for legal reform and policy for change for women’s empowerment getting underway. By bringing such a diverse range of participants together, the Forum also contributes to the long term outcome of increased women’s leadership and influence in decision making.

9.3 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 MiBank to 30 young women from Kieta 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 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.</p>

Objectives	Progress
	<p>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 YWCA 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.

9.4 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. 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	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

Objectives	Progress
	<p>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. The report is due in April 2018.</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.

9.5 Women in Leadership Support Program

Project Partner:	Department of Pacific Affairs, ⁵⁸ Australian National University
Total Funding:	\$3,434,860.71
Funding Timeframe:	December 2016 – June 2021
Funding Sources:	\$1,937,592.01 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$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.⁵⁹ 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 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.

⁵⁸ The Department of Pacific Affairs was formerly called the State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program at the Australian National University.

⁵⁹ Official figures state 167 women contested the election. Preliminary project analysis identified that some women and men were incorrectly registered.

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 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.

9.6 Papua New Guinea Women in Mining

Project Partner:	<i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit with Frieda River Limited
Total Funding:	\$1,000,000
Funding Timeframe:	April 2017 – June 2020
Funding Sources:	\$1,000,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) Frieda River Limited is providing in-kind logistic and welfare support

Overview

This project is a public-private partnership with Frieda River Limited to improve the representation and participation of women in negotiating mining development agreements. The project intends to achieve better economic and broader empowerment outcomes for women. It uses family and community development tools developed and tested through other *Pacific Women* funded projects.

The project primarily works with the seven mine-affected communities in Telefomin and Abunti-Dreikir Districts, West and East Sepik Provinces, to build women's leadership skills and competencies. It also generates family and community support for women's inclusion and influence in negotiations about how benefits will flow to communities.

The project uses the four Family Teams modules and the games-based financial literacy and business training developed by Pacific Adventist University as the foundation for community development activities.⁶⁰ The project works closely with the World Bank-funded Addressing Family and Sexual Violence in Extractive Industries project in Frieda River sites. It supports policy, regulatory and program developments at the national and industry level.

Aims and objectives

The overarching project aim is to strengthen women's participation in negotiation and agreement processes for major extractive projects in Papua New Guinea and to ensure women are better represented in resource development agreements.

Project objectives include:

- Supporting policy, regulatory and program developments at the national and industry level.
- Establishing a public-private partnership with an industry partner.
- Co-funding a public-private partnership pilot in one location.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project only begun activities in the mine-affected communities in September 2017. A memorandum of understanding was signed with Frieda River Limited in November 2017 for the public-private partnership. Since October 2017, the project has trained 36 community leaders in the first module of the Family Teams training. Frieda River Limited have committed significant resources toward sustaining its partnership in the project through extensive on-site and logistic support. Two Frieda River Limited community development staff have also participated in the Family Teams training and will be participating in financial literacy training of trainers in May.

Through the training conducted so far, the project has identified several young and emerging women leaders. These young leaders are interested in being involved in the Community Leaders Forum that is scheduled for March 2018 and in leading development activities in their respective villages.

⁶⁰ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 10.3: Increasing economic opportunities for women smallholders and their families.

The project is working specifically towards the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea intermediate-term women's leadership and influence outcome of ensuring mining agreements are developed in consultation with women and represent women's interests.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 10 Key project deliverables: Papua New Guinea Women in Mining project

Objective	Progress
Objective 1	Supporting policy, regulatory and program developments at the national and industry level
July–December 2017	The project is still in its early stages. No activities are yet reported against this objective.
Objective 2	Establishing public-private partnership with an industry partner
July–December 2017	Negotiations with Frieda River Limited to engage in a public-private partnership pilot led to the formalisation of a memorandum of understanding between PanAust (the major stakeholder) and the Australian High Commission in Papua New Guinea on 8 November 2017. Frieda River Limited has committed significant resources toward sustaining its partnership in the project with extensive on-site and logistic support and a commitment to cost-share an additional project officer.
Objective 3	Co-funding a public-private partnership pilot in one location
July–December 2017	A baseline survey of seven communities was conducted in October–November 2017. The survey captures elements of the project to show progress against project priorities. It included questions about leadership roles in the household and in the community, how the family functions, decision making in the household and budgeting and planning within the family. The survey also asked questions about access to finance and banking services and understanding about mining and development. The Family Teams Module 1 training has been delivered to women leaders from all seven villages. Village community educators from existing women's groups were identified for delivery of key community rollout packages. A training of trainers' session was completed by 36 women (seven leaders, eight emerging young leaders and 21 village community educators). A scoping mission to Telefomin District headquarters was undertaken in December 2017. The purpose of the mission was to identify potential opportunities to undertake women's empowerment activities within the district.

Plans for January to June 2018

The remaining training of trainer Family Team modules for the village community educators will be completed and rolled out by June 2018. Additional adult literacy training for the village community educators will be provided and games-based financial and business skills training will be conducted by Pacific Adventist University and rolled out by the village community educators.

The project will conduct water sanitation and hygiene awareness and education for the seven villages. In collaboration with the Telefomin District Hospital, the project will also train village health volunteers in response to community-identified needs impacting on the health and opportunities for women and their families.

A Community Leaders' Forum is planned for March 2018. Women leaders will be supported to play an active role in the Forum. It is anticipated that a Women in Mining conference, co-funded by this project and the Addressing Family and Sexual Violence in Extractive Industries project, will be held in the latter half of 2018.

Lessons learned

Strategic coordination with Freida River Limited, is important in relation to forming a landowner association and representative landowner company organisation.

Presently there is a consistent level of representation and attendance by women across the seven affected villages, but a low level of participation in meeting discussions. There is a need for additional support for women both before and after the Community Leaders' Forum, to increase their participation in these leadership activities.

Opportunities to build the awareness of men and men leaders around issues affecting women and to develop whole-of-community strategies for addressing these issues, such as reproductive health and sanitation, are required.

There is a need to connect the early stage capacity of women and women leaders to longer term strategic objectives relating to women's participation in resource development benefits.

Main barriers

This is the only implementing activity directly managed by the *Pacific Women* Support Unit. There were no obvious managing partners willing, able and acceptable to key stakeholders. The project operates in a specialised and politicised sphere and is being implemented primarily through individuals supported by advisers.

Although Freida River Limited provides significant logistic support for the project there are many challenges to working in remote communities. Provision of consistent training and follow up support in very remote communities with limited communication is difficult.

10 Intended Outcome 2 – Women's Economic Empowerment

10.1 Coffee Industry Support Project

Project Partner:	CARE International in Papua New Guinea
Total Funding:	\$4,507,131 (2 phases)
Funding Timeframe:	July 2013 – June 2019
Funding Source:	<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea

Overview

CARE implements the Coffee Industry Support Project with coffee industry stakeholders in the Eastern Highlands Provinces and in Simbu, Morobe, Jiwaka and Western Highlands Provinces. The project supports coffee industry stakeholders to mainstream gender equity in their policies, practices and approaches. It increases women's access to extension services and improves farming families' business management, with women and men benefiting from coffee production and income.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to improve the economic and social wellbeing of women coffee farmers in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea. The project objectives are:

- Key industry stakeholders have improved capacity to enable women's meaningful participation in the coffee industry.
- Women have increased access to, and control over, income from coffee farming.
- Learning about women's empowerment in the coffee industry improves industry-wide strategies and policies.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The Coffee Industry Support Project is on track to achieve its objectives. By working with partners to deliver training, it has increased training to farming communities by a factor of 12.7. In 2013–2014, less than five per cent of farmers receiving extension training were women; in 2017, it was 35.5 per cent.

The project has influenced private sector and farmers' cooperative partners to increase their focus on women's empowerment. Partners have recruited female extension officers and developed extension service protocols for engaging and supporting women farmers. Private sector extension officers and model farmers have incorporated gender empowerment and equity in their work with farming families.

Training participants reported increased communication, consultation and joint decision making about the use of household income.⁶¹ Some farmers achieved their financial goals set during training by saving money and diversifying their income. Men model farmers reported that their positive behaviour influences other men in their community, despite ongoing challenges of 'going against deep rooted gender roles and practices'.

Project training and extension support has contributed to improvements in quality and yield of coffee. Farmers from three networks reported improvements in the quality of coffee produced.

Partners increasingly recognise that improving women's engagement in the industry is good for business. Training and field support enables industry partners to fulfil the social component of the certification program. Farmers earn increased income because they qualify for the specialty market.

The project has strengthened the capacity of community-based organisation partners to operate as businesses. Working with Model Farming Families and directly employing community-based service providers has strengthened the capacity of local farmers to guide improvements in farming practices. The project is also undertaking seven research activities to inform coffee industry strategies.

The project contributes strongly to *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea's* short-term women's economic empowerment outcomes of the private sector promoting gender equality through policies and practices and increasing the number of women employed. It also contributes to the outcome of increasing the number of women making decisions at household level on the use of income and assets. In turn, this is contributing the intermediate-term outcome of women having improved livelihoods.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 11 Key project deliverables: Coffee Industry Support Project

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Key industry stakeholders have improved capacity to enable women's meaningful participation in the coffee industry
July–December 2017	<p>Industry partners and CARE Vanuatu program staff (seven women and 14 men) received facilitator training in Family Business Management.</p> <p>Four Family Business Management trainings were delivered: one for 56 Tsak Valley farmers (31 women and 25 men)⁶² and three for 158 farmers (73 women and 85 men) associated with partners' village savings and loans activities in the Eastern Highlands. This training set the foundation for more equitable sharing of workloads and women's increased control over decisions relating to their income, savings and productive activities. The training will become a foundation activity for Village Savings and Loans Associations in Papua New Guinea.</p>

⁶¹ Feedback was provided by 79 farmers (35 women and 44 men) through group and individual interviews and ripple effect mapping.

⁶² *Pacific Women* funded activity 10.5. See Activity Summary: *Kirapim Kaikai na Maket*, Tsak Valley.

Objectives	Progress
	<p>A planning and reflection workshop for 47 project partners and other stakeholders discussed what is working well, what could be improved and priorities for the final 18 months of the project.</p> <p>Seven private sector partner staff attended a workshop to strengthen their monitoring and evaluation capacity.</p> <p>Organisational strengthening training was delivered to 28 members of a Coffee Industry Corporation coffee cooperative (five women and 23 men).</p>
Objective 2	Women have increased their meaningful participation in coffee farming
July–December 2017	<p>The Coffee Industry Corporation asked CARE to lead organisational strengthening trainings for the Association of Local Coffee Cooperatives in the Eastern Highlands. This led to the election of two women cooperative members to the Board, with one assuming the role of Deputy Chair.</p> <p>The organisational strengthening training has been delivered to three cooperatives. All now ensure women hold senior decision making roles within the cooperative.</p> <p>Following Gender Equity and Diversity training for New Guinea Highlands Coffee Exports, the company asked CARE to deliver similar trainings and activities to their farmer networks.</p> <p>Financial literacy training was delivered to 13 farmers (seven women and six men) that are participating in the Village Savings and Loans Association activity.</p> <p>The first cycle of the Model Farming Families methodology was rolled out with 20 farmers (10 women and 10 men) of the Lower Unggai Community Development Foundation. A monitoring visit showed that this activity was a success due to communities being involved in the selection and identification of their own model farming family. The methodology builds on local knowledge and experiences. It not only shows farmers how to improve their practices, but why they should change their practices. It promotes quality and production. Women were empowered to be role models and leaders and share their experiences with their community.</p> <p>The 2017 Sustainable Management Services agricultural graduate completed her course, bringing the total number of women extension officers supported by the project to four. Sustainable Management Services has committed to a third cohort of the program demonstrating its commitment to meaningful engagement of women along the value chain.</p>
Objective 3	Learning about women’s empowerment in the coffee industry has informed industry-wide strategies and policies
July–December 2017	<p>Gender Equity and Diversity Training was given to 32 final year agriculture students at the Papua New Guinea University of Technology. Family Business Management training was provided to 64 participants of Farmset Limited’s annual farmer workshop and Australian High Commission staff in Port Moresby.</p> <p>A study looking at coffee certification schemes considered their strengths and gaps in relation to gender equality is informing the final 18 months of the project.</p> <p>Relationships with local partners, including cooperatives, smallholder growers and model farming families, allow farmer stories to be promoted to companies and coffee buyers. They provide an opportunity for women to better access markets.</p> <p>Engagement with the Coffee Industry Corporation and the Lower Unggai Community Development Foundation has led government to support the community groups in packaging their coffee and selling it to Brian Bell. This has provided consistent access to markets and reliable income for members of the group. Sustainable Management Services and PNG Coffee Exports report that their primary coffee buyers are buying coffee from more women than ever before.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

Recommendations from the coffee certification schemes study will be considered as the project develops its plan for the 18-month project extension. The updating of the Family-Based Management training manual will be finalised in early 2018. The project will document its work with families and within the industry using ‘participatory creative media’ as a monitoring, evaluation and learning tool and to share its work. The project will recruit staff to lead monitoring, evaluation and learning, creative media and capacity building of project staff.

Lessons learned

Focussing on families is helping to address harmful gender and cultural norms. The Family Business Management training enables gender inequality to be discussed within a broader family conversation on financial literacy and family income priorities. This makes decision making about distribution of farming and household labour and income more inclusive and less confrontational.

Building internal organisational understanding of roles and responsibilities, membership, and governance can promote gender inclusion. This approach can influence the number of women in leadership and decision making positions within community groups.

A successful way to increase women's involvement in leadership activities is to have women in positions that engage with, or provide advice and information to, women farmers. Therefore, while it is important that men understand how to provide gender-inclusive extension services, it is also important that women work in positions of agricultural extension and training.

The project has learned to hear and collect stories from families of changes in their cultural and gender norms. However, this is different from quantitatively verifying it. Positive change stories impact positively on the practices of project partners, but to achieve more significant change, clearer data is needed. The business case planned in the next reporting period should support this.

Connecting coffee industry partners with local communities, smallholder farmers and cooperatives can improve mutual understanding of the challenges, needs and expectations of these stakeholders. The focus on farming families is central to and multiplies opportunities for creating change.

After the project shared the benefits of female-led extension services at the University of Goroka's International Agriculture Extension Conference, Farmset Limited invited the project to present on gender at its annual farmer workshop. Sessions on women in agriculture were delivered at two workshops in Goroka and Kainantu. Of 56 participants, only three were women, demonstrating there is still a significant way to go until women are meaningfully engaged across the agriculture sector.

Main barriers

Most project implementation was revised to account for the national elections in July 2017. Ongoing post-election violence in the Highlands caused some partner activities to be rescheduled. The priorities of partners shifted and delayed some activities and expenditure.

Harmful gender and cultural norms continue to be the most significant challenge. This is addressed by strategies that focus on families, which are central to, and multiply opportunities for, creating change. Other challenges are women's participation in leadership activities and sharing evidence of social and technical improvements of smallholder farmers and cooperatives to engage coffee industry partners.

10.2 Strengthening Business Coalitions for Women and Economic Empowerment Partnership with the Private Sector

Project Partner:	International Finance Corporation
Total Funding:	\$3,400,000
Funding Timeframe:	May 2014 – June 2018
Funding Source:	<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i>

Overview

The Papua New Guinea Business Coalition for Women is a registered membership organisation established in 2014 with assistance from the International Finance Corporation. It promotes positive change for women and business in Papua New Guinea. It has over 60 member companies with more than 70,000 employees and a secretariat based in Port Moresby. The Coalition provides relevant and

practical tools, model policies, good practice guides, case studies and other resources to help members make the most of the talent of their women employees, while promoting opportunities for women's economic empowerment and career development.

Aims and objectives

The Business Coalition for Women aims to help the private sector in Papua New Guinea recruit, retain and promote women as employees, leaders, customers and business partners.

Board members of the Coalition conducted a review of its vision, mission and objectives in November 2017. The revised aims and objectives of the Coalition are now:

- Addressing violence through a suite of strategies for businesses.
- Promoting women's leadership.
- Increase and retain female participation in the workforce through increased company recognition of a business value
- Expanding opportunities for women-owned businesses in supply chains.
- Ensuring the Business Coalition for Women is sustainably resourced.

No formal reporting was provided by this project during this period. The Secretariat has provided information informally.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The Business Coalition for Women works with its members to introduce policies and practices that encourage the participation and leadership of women in their businesses. Global evidence indicates that doing this will improve the bottom line for individual companies. Research in Papua New Guinea has also identified the high cost of gender based violence to companies.

The Business Coalition for Women has developed high quality, locally contextualised tools to promote women's participation in business and leadership. Forty seven organisations have implemented 68 gender smart policies and practices. Four companies have purchased the Coalition's model family and sexual violence policy training and adaptation packages. Anecdotal reporting indicates improvements for employers including staff retention, improved awareness of different forms of violence and increased knowledge of where to seek help. Three companies have conducted audits to assess women's safety in the workplace.

Over 20 companies have invested in developing women to become supervisors and managers by attending the Certificate IV Leadership and Management course (73 women graduates). The course is in high demand. Participants and managers have provided very positive feedback on the increased productivity and confidence.

The project contributes directly to several the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea women's economic empowerment outcomes. These include increased capacity of women to access formal employment and business opportunities, the private sector promoting gender equity through its policies and practices, increased numbers of women employed, women having skills to access formal employment and business opportunities and more jobs for women in public and private, formal and informal sectors.

Plans for January to June 2018

The Coalition plans to hold an Annual General Meeting in May 2018. It will look to developing an alumni group for graduates of the Leadership and Management course.

In the next six months, the Coalition Secretariat will evaluate each of its existing products and services to improve them and to develop a marketing strategy to increase their uptake. An overall monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed.

Capacity building of locally hired staff to ensure sustainability of the Coalition will be a focus for the next six months. Local staff in managerial positions will shadow international consultants prior to consultant departure from the organisation.

A new working group will be established to conduct market research on understanding barriers to the retention of women in the formal workforce. The findings will assist the Coalition to ensure that its strategies for achieving its third objective (increase and retain women in the workplace) are relevant.

The Coalition will develop a directory of women-owned and run businesses. The Coalition will partner with the Center for International Private Enterprise to survey members to produce the directory. It will contribute to expanding opportunities for women-owned businesses.

Lessons learned

The Coalition's board of directors has acknowledged the need to increase strategic planning and has made a commitment to reconfigure board membership to address the strategic skills gap. It is envisioned that newer board members will have skills that represent finance, human resources, marketing and other skills integral to strategic planning for the Coalition.

Main barriers

While interest has been indicated by member companies in the Coalition's family and sexual violence products, the Coalition has only achieved a five per cent uptake of product from the total membership. This may be due to low incentives for businesses or lack of a marketing strategy.

10.3 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 Papua New Guinea</i>) \$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.⁶³

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.

⁶³ This new objective was added following the mid-term review.

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 12 Key project deliverables: Family Teams project

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Examine the capacity development of women as community-based agricultural leaders
July–December 2017	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <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>

Objectives	Progress
	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.
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> <p>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.</p>

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://aciar.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.

10.4 Creating an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem for Women in Papua New Guinea

Project Partners:	Center for International Private Enterprise and The Difference Incubator
Total Funding:	\$2,996,391
Funding Timeframe:	October 2015 – September 2020 (2 phases)
Funding Sources:	\$765,104 (United States Government, Phase 1: October 2015–September 2017) \$1,934,887 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea, Phases 1 and 2) \$296,400 (Australian Government Economic Governance, Phase 2)

Overview

The Center for International Private Enterprise has established a Women’s Business Resource Centre in Port Moresby to help women start and successfully manage their own businesses. The project is also working with local universities to incorporate ‘entrepreneurship’ in the curriculum. The project provides technical assistance to women’s business organisations to enable women’s economic advocacy in partnership with the William Davidson Institute at Michigan University.

In Phase 1, this project worked closely with the separately funded WECREATE Challenge⁶⁴ both of which aimed to create an entrepreneurial ecosystem –the supportive conditions – for women in Papua New Guinea to seize economic opportunities and to start and run businesses.

During Phase 2, additional funding to The Difference Incubator is strengthening the Women’s Business Resource Centre’s ability to support businesses to assess and redesign their businesses. The Difference Incubator and the Women’s Business Resource Centre will adapt a successful business accelerator program titled ‘Two Feet’ and support a cohort of early stage women entrepreneurs.

Aims and objectives

The project objectives are:

- Increase women’s access to resources for economic empowerment such as training, mentoring and rights awareness via a walk-in business centre.
- Set the Women’s Business Resource Centre on the path towards long-term self-sufficiency.
- Educate Papua New Guinean university students through formal entrepreneurship instruction.
- Develop participatory formative and summative evaluations to capture lessons learned and improve service delivery.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to meet its objectives. The Women’s Business Resource Centre officially opened in November 2016. It has a child care facility, internet and computer facilities and rooms for training, workshops or information sessions. Since opening, 795 people (675 women, 2 men and 98 unspecified) have received training in marketing, financial management and branding through the Resource Centre. It is available for hire, with the aim of developing its own revenue stream and becoming self-sustaining as an organisation.

The Resource Centre offers mentoring for businesswomen, entrepreneur masterclasses and regular sessions, including ‘Finance Fridays’ on financial literacy and ‘Website Wednesdays’ on website

⁶⁴ *Pacific Women* funded activity completed in May 2017.

utilisation and digital marketing. It is building a reputation as a place to access practical business support.

Joint planning and events with the Business and Professional Women's Club of Port Moresby and joint advocacy activities such as drafting white papers and policy responses has strengthened women's business connections and influence.

The project has supported three universities to develop entrepreneurship curriculum. Divine Word University has developed a Master of Business Administration entrepreneurship specialisation program and curriculum. Pacific Adventist University School of Business is progressing a proposal for a new accounting/entrepreneurship double degree. University of Papua New Guinea has submitted an entrepreneurship broadening course to the School Committee for approval.

Through these activities, the project has contributed to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea intermediate women's economic empowerment outcome of women having skills to access formal employment and business opportunities and women having improved livelihoods.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 13 Key project deliverables: Creating an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem for Women in Papua New Guinea

Objective	Progress
Objective 1	Increase women's access to resources for economic empowerment such as training, mentoring, and rights awareness via a walk-in Women's Business Resource Centre
July–December 2017	<p>The Resource Centre held 51 training and educational events during this period and continues to attract new visitors to the Centre. Training provided by the Resource Centre included how to set up a business, branding, how to obtain a small business loan, how to calculate a revenue, digital marketing, entrepreneurship 101, marketing: building your website, how to write a cashbook, how to access government grants, creative and engaging content for Facebook, starting a business, online advertising, risk management, grant proposal writing and knowing tax rights and responsibilities.</p> <p>The Resource Centre continued to host 'Finance Fridays' on financial literacy and 'Website Wednesdays' on website utilisation and digital marketing.</p> <p>The first Entrepreneurs Masterclass offered aspiring and existing entrepreneurs help to develop a business model, value proposition, design-thinking skills and finance and budget acumen. The two three-day training sessions were attended by 25 women.</p> <p>The Resource Centre is currently used by 14 women entrepreneurs as an office space and 28 women are receiving regular mentoring advice.</p> <p>Key workshops and events provided during this quarter included: business and professional women's network advocacy events, small and medium enterprise community gatherings and networking sessions with Lily Magazine and Papua New Guinea Floriculture Association.</p> <p>The Center for International Private Enterprise and the Business and Professional Women's Club of Port Moresby jointly drafted a white paper regarding two government national development plans, highlighting areas that negatively affect women in business. They suggested better ways to incorporate women's empowerment in national policies.</p>
Objective 2	Set the Women Business Resource Centre on the path towards long-term self-sufficiency
July–December 2017	Discussions on developing a business plan are at initial stages so far.
Objective 3	Educate Papua New Guinean university students through formal entrepreneurship instruction
July–December 2017	With support from the William Davidson Institute, Divine Word University has developed and approved an entrepreneurship specialisation to their Master of Business Administration. The four courses are: Theory and Practice of Entrepreneurship, Small Business Management, Creativity and Innovation and Design Thinking for Entrepreneurs and Project Management and Feasibility Analysis.

Objective	Progress
	<p>In December 2017, a new accounting and entrepreneurship double degree was submitted for approval to the Pacific Adventist University School of Business academic council for approval.</p> <p>In August 2017, the University of Papua New Guinea submitted an entrepreneurship broadening course to the School Committee for review.</p> <p>The three universities and William David Institute launched the Papua New Guinea University Entrepreneurship Education Consortium email list to exchange relevant information and resources on entrepreneurship education.</p>
Objective 4	Develop participatory formative and summative evaluations to capture lessons learned and improve service delivery
July–December 2017	Activities under this objective will be undertaken in 2018.

Plans for January to June 2018

Working on the long term financial and organisational sustainability of the Resource Centre is a focus during this period. This will include work with The Difference Incubator to strengthen the Women's Business Resource Centre's ability to support women entrepreneurs and businesses.

Faculty training for the entrepreneurship programs with the universities is planned to begin in March 2018.

Lessons learned

The Resource Centre's 'Finance Fridays' and 'Website Wednesdays' have contributed to the branding and increased awareness of the services provided by the Resource Centre. Feedback has shown an increase in the number of people who know that the Resource Centre is a place to access ongoing business training.

The Resource Centre is building its brand of being a one-stop shop for aspiring and existing women entrepreneurs, whether through technical assistance, training, access to information, mentoring and networking, or access to office space. The 14 women entrepreneurs who used the Centre as their office space minimise costs and maximise the opportunity to connect with other women entrepreneurs.

Main barriers

A very small staff complement and increased foot-traffic to the Resource Centre has made capturing the demographics of those visiting the Centre difficult. Improved data collection tools will help the Resource Centre to identify interest in new topics to offer.

10.5 *Kirapim Kaikai na Maket, Tsak Valley*

Project Partner:	Community Development Workers Association Inc.
Total Funding:	\$40,000.00
Funding Timeframe:	September 2016 – December 2018
Funding Source:	<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea

Overview

The *Kirapim Kaikai na Maket* project was developed following a needs assessment and recommendations on how *Pacific Women* could support the women of Tsak Valley, Wapenamanda District, Enga Province. The needs assessment identified agriculture and livestock, including food production and marketing, as the foundation for increasing incomes and jobs and improving sustainable livelihoods in Tsak Valley. This project was developed with complementary support

provided by the Papua New Guinea Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, the District Member for Wapenamanda.

Aims and objectives

The project seeks to enable Tsak women to increase production resilience to enable them to reliably produce surpluses that they can market through a network of women's associations to increase their access to income.

The project has two key objectives:

- Build post-drought food security and resilient production of food cash crops in the Tsak Valley.
- Provide basic management training to enable women and women's groups to access financial credit and increase their leverage in negotiations with producers, wholesalers, and bulk purchase outlets.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to achieve its objectives. The project has trained women farmers in ameliorating soil and fertility loss to improve yield. This includes the effects of drought and climate change on soil and crop yields, fertility management practices, soil water management, animal manure and plant compost, and pest and disease management. Follow-up training and support visits to farmers' gardens was provided. Farmers provided evidence of improved farming practices and increased income from selling produce at local markets.

Following the training in basic account management, participants mobilised funds and legally registered the Tsak Valley Rural Women Empowerment Foundation with the Papua New Guinea Investment Promotion Authority. This led to the opening of a bank account for members of the group. Participants were encouraged to give PGK 1.00 every week. Training on keeping financial records was provided to the Foundation's treasurers and assistants. The project supported 16 participants (10 women and 6 men) to attend Family Business Management Training provided by CARE in Goroka.

Foundation members attributed increased confidence to take on leadership roles and improved conflict resolution skills to project support.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea short-term women's economic empowerment outcomes of improved access to and safety in markets and increased productivity and income. This is building toward the intermediate-term outcome of women having improved livelihoods.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 14 Key project deliverables: *Kirapim Kaikai na Maket*, Tsak Valley

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Build post-drought food security and resilient production of food cash crops in the Tsak Valley
July–December 2017	A four-day follow-up visit with 42 farmers (33 women and 9 men) after the soil and yield amelioration workshop was conducted in September 2017. Follow-up visits to gardens indicated farmers were using the knowledge and skills gained from the training to implement more resilient forms of farming for their crops. Women farmers were taking up advice from the training and were supplying produce to their local markets to build up their confidence before venturing out to larger markets. Farmers indicated increases in income earnings.

Objectives	Progress
Objective 2	Provide basic management training to enable women and women's group to access financial credit and to increase their leverage in negotiations with producers, wholesalers and bulk purchase outlets
July–December 2017	<p>Tsak Rural Women's Empowerment Foundation sent 10 members and six men family members to Goroka to attend Family Business Management training in Goroka in November 2017. CARE provided the training.</p> <p>A monitoring visit documenting Foundation member's stories of change resulting from their participation in project management and leadership workshop. Feedback from 34 farmers (25 women and nine men) reported that the workshop had built up the confidence of most women who attended. Some of them had solved conflicts in their communities, spoke up for peace and actively promoted peace. They said it was encouraging to see that men were starting to respect women in sensitive matters such as conflict resolution.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

The project will increase the number of garden visits and support for the women who participated in the training. Support will include practical demonstrations and skills transfer. The project will provide literacy classes, follow-up workshops on soil and yield amelioration, and management and leadership training.

Activities deferred due to disturbances in project implementation caused by the 2017 national elections will be conducted in early 2018.

Lessons learned

A key lesson is the length of time needed to deliver services effectively to women who have low levels of literacy. Practical demonstration has proved the best teaching approach. Most women understood the techniques for improving productivity better when they saw them in action.

The project team has planned more visits to the Tsak Valley in 2018 so that it can combine training and workshops with practical lessons for groups of women at their garden sites. Younger women will be encouraged to participate in the training with mature women to increase knowledge sharing and trust between the generations.

Main barriers

The 2017 national elections delayed the completion of several project activities. Market research to learn if there is demand for vegetables grown by Tsak Rural Women's Empowerment Foundation members in larger communities such as Wabag was deferred, as was business plan preparation activity and follow-up visits.

Low literacy is a major issue for women in the project. Literacy and numeracy is necessary for farmers to record earnings from vegetable sales. The project is looking at ways to introduce literacy training of trainers for Tsak women.

10.6 Financial Literacy Training for Women and men in Yangoru–Saussia District

Project Partner:	Asian Development Bank managed Microfinance Expansion Project
Total Funding:	\$365,192
Funding Timeframe:	May–December 2017
Funding Sources:	\$316,500 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$48,692 (Australian Government Economic Governance program)

Overview

The Microfinance Expansion Project, in partnership with a civil society organisation in the Yangoru–Saussia District, aimed to deliver financial literacy modules on budgeting and savings to the district, with a target of reaching 10,000 women and 5,000 men.

The *Pacific Women* contribution enabling training for an additional 13,000 more people than the original 2,000 anticipated. The program was contracted with the Asian Development Bank and began in April 2017. The project ended in December 2017.

Aims and objectives

The project aimed to bring basic financial education to the people from all four local-level government areas in the Yangoru–Saussia District of the East Sepik Province. The four local-level government areas were Numbo, Saussia, East Yangoru and West Yangoru.

The Microfinance Expansion Project generally aims for a 40 per cent participation rate by women overall and for 80 per cent of participants to open bank accounts. Financial education modules covering topics on savings and budgeting were delivered to participants in Yangoru-Saussia.

Cumulative outcomes to date

A civil society organisation, Vision Implementing Associates, was contracted to deliver the financial education trainings in Yangoru-Saussia. A five-day training of trainers was provided to 51 trainers (five women and 46 men). Due to political campaigning during the national elections, only 33 trainers remained active, including all five women trainers.

By December 2017, 355 financial education trainings were rolled out to 15,000 people in the Yangoru-Saussia District (7,987 women and 7,013 men). This resulted in 53 per cent participation by women.

Prior to the training, 68 per cent of participants did not own or operate a bank account. The Microfinance Expansion Project, together with the Vision Implementing Associates, planned on assisting those participants who did not have a bank account in applying and opening an account. This ambition proved to be unachievable.

Lessons learned

Delivering financial education training and conducting regular monitoring in rural villages within the four local government areas of Yangoru-Saussia District was logistically difficult and more expensive than budgeted. Villages are scattered and difficult for trainers to access or participants to follow up with trainers for additional information or mentoring. There are some concerns that the training on budgeting and saving will not have been transformative in part due to training methods, the lack of take home resources for participants and difficulties to obtain mentoring support. It is also difficult for participants to report on how they were using the skills developed which limits the ability to monitor the effectiveness of the training.

The project target of opening and using bank accounts by training participants was adopted from existing targets. However, in Yangoru-Saussia accessible banking services are not available and participants have limited cash income. An impact evaluation of the Microfinance Expansion Project was undertaken in other Wewak districts. The impact evaluation will provide an assessment of the impact of the Microfinance Expansion Project training and methodology.

Main barriers

Vision Implementing Associates as a small local organisation lacked capacity to deliver the training as effectively as the target number of beneficiaries was increased from 2,000 to 13,000. Additional administrative support was required to deliver and report on trainings which was not included within the budget. More investment is required in building trainers' facilitation skills and administrative capacity of local partners to deliver such training for greater impact.

11 Intended Outcome 3 – Violence Response and Services

11.1 Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program

Project Partner:	UN Women
Total Funding:	\$10,984,457 (administered through UN Women)
Funding Timeframe:	December 2010 – June 2019
Funding Sources:	\$4,200,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea, February 2013 – June 2018) \$1,500,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> regional, February 2013 – December 2017) NZ\$7,000,000 (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2012–2019) US\$27,257 (UN Women Australia National Committee, 2015–2017) \$350,000 (Government of Spain, 2010–2012) \$120,000 (UN Women core funds, 2010, 2016)
Additional Funding:	PGK 15,000,000 administered by the National Capital District Commission (2014–2019)

Overview

Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program is a founding program of UN Women's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Flagship Initiative. It aims to develop model approaches to prevent sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces that are tested, evaluated and disseminated for adaptation and scale-up in similar cities.

Implementing partners are the National Capital District Commission, Moresby South Market Management and the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary. Other partners include the Nationwide Micro Bank, Australian Business Volunteers, UNDP, UNAIDS, Australian Volunteers for International Development, *Buk Bilong Pikinini*, Marie Stopes, City Mission, *Haus Ruth*, and the Port Moresby General Hospital Family Support Centre.

From 2015, the project was expanded from Gerehu and Gordons markets to include the Koki market and a Safe Public Transport project (reported separately).⁶⁵ *Pacific Women* also provided funding to build safe transit facilities and re-roof the main bus shelter at the Koki market.

⁶⁵ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 11.6: Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children.

Aims and objectives

UN Women safe city programs focus on the rights of women and girls to access, move about freely, use and enjoy public urban spaces and on ensuring their freedom to live without violence and fear of violence. Expected impact-level results in each safe city program include a reduction in sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence in public spaces, a reduction in fear and increased feelings of safety for women and girls and increased autonomous mobility and comfort of women and girls in accessing and using public spaces. The specific objectives of the Port Moresby project are:

- Reformed and enhanced implementation of National Capital District Commission policies, bylaws, budget and systems that translate to prevention of, and protection against, sexual harassment and other forms of violence affecting women and girls and increased economic opportunities for women and youth.
- Enhanced capacities of duty bearers to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in public spaces.
- Increased respect among market users for women's and girls' rights to a life free from violence.
- Gender sensitive infrastructure and social planning measures are put in place to address women's and girls' safety in marketplaces.
- Media representatives learn how to report on violence against women and girls, including service provision, legal assistance, community engagement and protection of women and girls.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The activity is on track to meet its objectives. The project has supported the National Capital District Commission establish its 10-year Markets Strategy, market policies, bylaws and a market operations manual, which are to be adopted by the Executive Board prior to June 2018.

Women vendors' and customers' safety has been improved in the Gordons⁶⁶, Gerehu and Koki markets. This has included improvements to market infrastructure, increasing the voice of women vendors in market operations and providing gender training to market staff and security personnel.

There are 69 women executives (83 per cent) in the 14 vendor associations in three markets. The model has informed a new strategy aimed at organising Papua New Guinea's informal economy by the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council and the Department for Community Development and Religion.

The project trained security staff in human rights and gender based violence and vendors' associations are involved in planning safe spaces and improving security. Community awareness activities with youth and journalism students led to youth coalitions working to end violence against women and improved reporting. Market clerks and managers prevent violence against women and girls by managing spaces around the markets with increased responsiveness to human rights and gender equality. The introduction of *Meri Seif buses* further increased the safety of women vendors.⁶⁷

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea outcomes of improved access to and safety in markets.

⁶⁶ Gordons market was closed and relocated to Boroko in 2017.

⁶⁷ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 11.6: Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 15 Key project deliverables: Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Reformed and enhanced implementation of National Capital District Commission policies, bylaws, budget and systems that translate to prevention of and protection against sexual harassment and other forms of violence affecting women and girls and increased economic opportunities for women and youth
January–December 2017	<p>Vendor associations (9 in Gordons Market, 1 in Gerehu Market) met monthly with market management, police and other stakeholders on market operations.</p> <p>Basic financial literacy training was provided to 520 vendors (370 women and 150 men) at Gordons, Gerehu and Koki Markets. Vendors were supported to open bank accounts and access services, reporting increased savings of 500 per cent.</p> <p>UN Women supported the National Technical Working Group to develop the National Strategy on the Informal Economy, in consultation with 68 vendors (54 women and 14 men). It seeks to strengthen vendors' capacity to engage with and influence authorities.</p>
Objective 2	Enhanced capacities of duty bearers to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and girls in public spaces
January–December 2017	<p>Training for 33 Human Rights Defenders (23 women and 10 men) in Port Moresby enhanced skills in data management and understanding of the referral pathway. This training was provided by Population Services International.⁶⁸</p> <p>Over 100 Papua New Guineans participated in the inaugural Safer Cities in the Pacific Conference, jointly organised by UN Women and the National Capital District Commission.</p>
Objective 3	Increased respect among market users for women's and girls' rights to a life free from violence
January–December 2017	<p>Over 200 youths (girls and boys) actively engaged in the <i>Sanap Wantaim</i> sensitisation program at schools, markets, communities and in the <i>Meri Seif Bus</i>. Participants reported an increased commitment to act to end violence against women and girls.</p> <p>Public events throughout 20 Days of Activism engaged over 2,000 people. They raised awareness on human rights, gender based violence and the need for women, men, girls and boys to reject all forms of violence against women.</p> <p>The <i>Sanap Wantaim</i> campaign (radio, billboards, Facebook and the screen at City Hall) reached over 100,000 people in Port Moresby with tools to act against street harassment.</p>
Objective 4	Gender sensitive infrastructure and social planning measures adopted to address women's and girls' safety in marketplaces
January–December 2017	<p>The closure of Gordons Market and relocation to Boroko Market displaced over 2,000 market vendors. Planning support in the months leading up to the closure enabled consultation with vendors' associations. The Markets Division managed the movement of a large number of vendors, maintaining safety and harmony.</p> <p>The fee collection system was trialled at Boroko Market with 200 vendors. It is more efficient and accountable, resulting in time and money savings for women vendors. It has reduced extortion, sexual harassment, loss of income and theft of market fees.</p>
Objective 5	Media representatives learn how to report on violence against women and girls, including service provision, legal assistance, community engagement and protection of women and girls.
January–December 2017	<p>Journalism and public relations students at the University of Papua New Guinea participated in a two-day training workshop on reporting on gender based violence. This covered appropriate language and ethics around reporting. The program encouraged reflection on personal gender biases, such as victim blaming. Student feedback indicated that much of the content of the workshop was new and eye-opening.</p>

⁶⁸ Pacific Women partner. See Activity Summary 11.12: Creating a movement to end violence against women in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and Family Support Centre Assistance Project.

Plans for January to June 2018

The project is due to end in June 2018. In the next six months, the National Capital District Commission Executive Board will adopt the Markets Strategy, markets policies, market bylaws and the market operations manual. UN women will support the National Capital District Commission Gender Based Violence Action Committee Secretariat to form local multi-agency case management groups. The *Sanap Wantaim* campaign will be up-scaled to reach wider audiences and more diverse groups.

Lessons learned

When introducing changes such as the new fee payment system, UN Women identified the need to clearly communicate the anticipated improvements to users and management. Despite consultations during the design process and support from supervisors, the trial met with some hesitation and doubts.

Capacity development for vendors needs to take place at a location of their choice. Positive feedback from vendors who participate in activities can stimulate interest and encourage others to sign up.

Human Rights Defenders require regular psychosocial and institutional support for themselves and their work. They reported being dismissed by authorities (police, courts and hospitals) when asserting the rights of survivors to access services. The referral cards and t-shirts issued by the National Capital District Commission provided some official recognition. Other challenges include psychological stress, limited financial resources, lack of support from family members and lack of coordinated case management.

Engagement with students highlighted the value of exposing journalists to knowledge about ending violence against women as early as possible. Learning in the classroom has been an effective strategy. Students are seeking to better understand issues and their reporting techniques are not yet pressured by newsroom deadlines.

Main barriers

The national elections reduced engagement in the project by government officials and partners. All market management and vendors' association leaders at Koki Market were unavailable to participate in meetings and activities until September 2017.

Although market vendors expressed interest in financial literacy training, the timing of training needed to be considered to avoid reducing their ability to generate income for the period of training.

Political engagement in the bureaucratic processes at the National Capital District Commission resulted in frequent cancellation of work plans, poorly-coordinated implementation of activities and disempowerment among the mid-level management.

11.2 Responding to Gender Based and Sorcery Related Violence in the Highlands

Project Partner:	Oxfam International Papua New Guinea
Total Funding:	\$5,180,644
Funding Timeframe:	May 2014 – June 2019 (2 phases)
Funding Sources:	\$3,294,517 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea, Phase 1 and 2) \$1,340,207 (Australian NGO Cooperation Program – FY2017) \$507,386 (Oxfam Australia and New Zealand – FY2017) \$38,534 (British High Commission Port Moresby – FY2017)

Overview

The project Responding to Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands sits within Oxfam's Gender Justice program in Papua New Guinea. The project started in 2014 in the Highlands to respond to sorcery-related accusations and violence by providing repatriation and reintegration support and crisis services to survivors of gender-based violence. The first phase researched repatriation as a viable pathway out of violence and the approach has been expanded nationally.

The *Pacific Women* grant funds four Oxfam partners: Kafe Urban Settlers Women's Association (Eastern Highlands Province), Kup Women for Peace (Simbu Province), Highlands Women Human Rights Defenders Movement (Highlands Provinces) and Family For Change (East Sepik Province). This report focuses on activities of these four partners. Oxfam's Gender Justice program also works with seven other partners. The Gender Justice program is structured around three interlinked and interdependent pillars of work: primary prevention, crisis services and advocacy and awareness.

Aims and objectives

This project, and the broader Gender Justice program, seeks to ensure that women, men and children live free from violence in a society where everybody is considered equal and their rights are respected. The project objectives are:

- Positive changes in attitudes, behaviours and norms associated with gender-based violence and sorcery accusation-related violence.
- A whole-of-system approach that coordinates quality crisis services that are adaptive to the needs of survivors.
- Partners are able to better access and mobilise government funds for their programs and services.
- Duty bearers have better policy and practice to address and prevent gender-based and sorcery accusation related violence.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project continues to work towards achieving its intended outcomes. It provides crisis support and assistance in a context where government presence and services availability are very limited. Community awareness, outreach and advocacy has reached 26,996 women and girls, 30,430 men and boys, plus 2,000 people at a Human Rights Film Festival.

The project has conducted awareness on traditional and modern gender roles and gender-based violence and their implications for families and communities in schools, market places, sports groups, meetings, and traditional family gatherings. The *Inap Nau* campaign discusses gender-based violence and sorcery-accusation related violence. These activities have strengthened partnerships with the Restorative Justice and Crime Prevention Unit, Department of Justice and Attorney General and the National Youth Authority. The Member of Parliament for Madang District and the Minister of National Planning and Monitoring have committed finances and services support.

Partners have developed effective relationships with local authorities. They conduct joint awareness sessions with police and coordinate with community development and child protection officers and Family Support Centres in cases involving children.

Partners' have received counselling and case management training and mentoring from Femili PNG⁶⁹ and paralegal services training from the Ombudsman Commission.

The activities contribute to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea violence response and services outcomes of services effectively supporting survivors of violence in priority provinces and women's lives saved. They also contribute to the evidence base of causes of violence and drivers of change.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 16 Key project deliverables: Responding to Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Positive changes in attitudes, behaviours and norms associated with gender-based violence and sorcery accusation-related violence
July–December 2017	<p>Partners conducted 36 awareness-raising activities in 13 locations. Of these, 24 were in public places to target men and boys, two were conducted in schools and 10 were run with church and community groups. They reached 3,969 people (777 women including one with a disability, 680 girls, 1,266 men including two with a disability and 1,246 boys).</p> <p>The partner-led <i>Inap Nau</i> campaign targets youths aged 13–25. It promotes peaceful conflict resolution at the household level by changing the behaviour of youth, local leaders and influencers of youth. Gender sensitisation packages will be rolled out in early 2018.</p> <p>Oxfam supported the design of a targeted community healing prevention strategy. Kafe Urban Women's Association met with the community leaders from Konamempi, Henganofi District and gained their support for the project between August and September 2017. The Association facilitated two community healing sessions with two rugby groups and their spouses (127 participants – 33 women and 94 men). In July 2017, the strategy and prevention toolkit were rolled out to three partners, with a training of trainers' approach.</p> <p>Family For Change introduced community healing activities into their awareness work in Yamben, Wewak District. They helped the community to establish separate community healing peer groups for 46 women, 20 young women, 50 men and 20 young men.</p> <p>A communication toolkit was developed to guide community and local stakeholder education on sorcery accusations and gender-based violence legislation. It will be disseminated in March 2018. Kafe Urban Settlers Women's Association used techniques from the draft toolkit (drama, songs, storytelling and pictures) effectively with youth in Goroka Banana Block settlement. Creative processes engaged the youth more than traditional information sessions.</p>
Objective 2	A whole-of-system approach that coordinates quality crisis services that are adaptive to the needs of survivors
July–December 2017	<p>Crisis services (including repatriation and reintegration) were provided by three partners. Counselling, paralegal and mediation services were provided to 260 clients (186 women, seven girls, 59 men and eight boys). The active referral pathway meant 116 cases were referred to the safe house, Family and Sexual Violence Unit and the Family Support Centre.</p> <p>Partners attended training to strengthen their capacity to provide quality crisis services for clients at their centres. Counselling, case management and referral guidelines training was conducted by Femili PNG. Paralegal services training was conducted by the Ombudsman Commission. Partners express confidence in managing and tracking their own cases, increased understanding of the legal processes and the forms that need to be completed.</p>

⁶⁹ *Pacific Women* partner. See Activity Summary 11.4: Family and Sexual Violence Case Management: Building on Success for National Impact.

Objectives	Progress
Objective 3	Partners are able to better access and mobilise government funds for their programs and services
July–December 2017	<p>During the partner reflection workshop in September 2017 communities, district and province stakeholders were mapped and their functions were identified: advocacy, funding, collaboration and supporters. Partners developed stakeholder engagement strategies. Since the election, partners have more actively engaged with provincial governors and Members of Parliament through the provincial <i>Inap Nau</i> launches to gain commitment for their work, as well as an avenue to advocate with government at the national level.</p> <p>Institutional capacity was strengthened by training provided by Oxfam to partners on finance reporting templates, fraud policy and development of standard operating procedures. These competencies better enable partners to mobilise government and donor funding.</p>
Objective 4	Duty bearers have better policy and practice to address and prevent gender-based and sorcery accusation-related violence
July–December 2017	<p>The <i>Inap Nau</i> campaign and the three year gender-based violence data analysis report were launched at the 20 Days of Activism on 20 November 2017. Several government of Papua New Guinea Members of Parliament attended the launch and committed to address gender-based violence and sorcery nationally and within districts. There was a ministerial commitment to increasing funding to address gender-based violence. The Member for Madang committed PGK 1 million from the Madang District Services Improvement Plan budget towards activities to address gender-based violence.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

Oxfam will support partner organisations to embed the prevention strategies within their activities, emphasising strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of crisis services and prevention activities. Femili PNG will support monitoring and mentoring of case management processes. The Ombudsman Commission will conduct a monitoring trip as a follow up from the earlier paralegal training.

Outstanding activities carried over from this reporting period will be implemented in 2018. These include the partner retreat, positive parenting and child trauma counselling by UNICEF and leadership and influencing tactics training.

The Ombudsman Commission will provide training on the government budgeting process. Femili PNG will conduct child protection training. One partner will be supported to visit the Philippines to observe best practice child protection practices. The *Inap Nau* campaign implementation approach will be developed and rolled out to the partners.

In March 2018, an Oxfam evaluation consultant will train partners on the baseline data collection methodology for the prevention strategy followed by data collection across all partner sites. Quarterly reflections and monthly Program Officer visits will continue. A mid-term review will be undertaken in April 2018 followed by an annual reflection workshop to provide feedback to partners on the findings of the mid-term review.

Lessons learned

Reporting of violence or intimidation related to sorcery accusations has reduced in locations that partners visit frequently. Increased community awareness may account for some of the drop in the number of cases requiring repatriation and reintegration support during the reporting period.

Clients now receive an overview of services to manage the expectations of assistance. Information about available services is shared through outreach and community awareness sessions.

Challenging terrain and poor infrastructure hinder access to services in remote areas. Partners have identified support networks and community contacts to help. They can arrange community meetings involving community leaders to conduct mediation and awareness on legislation if police are unable to

attend. Where support networks and contacts cannot deal with issues, clients are referred to partners and other service providers. These networks need ongoing strengthening.

Main barriers

The national election and tribal clashes resulted in prolonged unrest and security threats, delaying project implementation between July and December 2017. Kafe Urban Settlers Women's Association was directly threatened because of the crisis services work they undertake and the Director's house was stoned. Two tribal fights took place in Kerowagi, Simbu in October and December 2017 which caused Kup Women for Peace staff to lockdown for two months. No activities were undertaken during that period.

Oxfam and partners are challenged by high workloads and gaps in staffing. High reporting requirements challenge partners' capacity and partner delay in reporting delays information for donor reports.

11.3 Support for Strengthening National Coordination, Implementation and Monitoring Mechanisms to Prevent and Respond to Family and Sexual Violence

Project Partner:	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
Total Funding:	\$4,000,000
Funding Timeframe:	June 2014 – June 2018
Funding Sources:	\$3,500,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$500,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> regional)

Overview

This project was designed to support strategic efforts to plan, coordinate, and monitor family and sexual violence interventions across the country at multiple levels. UNDP worked with the Department for Community Development and Religion, the Office for the Development of Women and Family and Sexual Violence Action Committees at national and provincial levels to deliver the project.

The project was inactive during the reporting period while the reallocation of unspent funds are in the process of being re-allocated toward new activities. Report below is based on the end of project report submitted in January 2017.

Aims and objectives

The project aimed to support the Government of Papua New Guinea to lead a coordinated, multi-sector, multi-stakeholder response to improve the identification, delivery and monitoring of family and sexual violence or gender-based violence prevention interventions and services in Papua New Guinea.

The four project objectives were:

- Research and development of a framework for family and sexual violence / gender-based violence interventions for improved planning, budgeting and monitoring at national and provincial level.
- Development of a national gender-based violence strategy in partnership with relevant stakeholders, and roll out in pilot ministries and four provinces.
- Strengthening of provincial Family and Sexual Violence Action Committees in four provinces to effectively refer and manage cases and ensure the availability and quality of family and sexual violence / gender-based violence interventions.

- Capacity building and support for family and sexual violence / gender-based violence champions and human rights defenders in eight provinces to raise awareness and prevent family and sexual violence / gender-based violence.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project has not been active since August 2016. New activities to complete the project are to still to be negotiated.

The project undertook a major literature review and mapping of gender-based violence services in 2015. The report *Painim Aut na Luksave* was finalised in 2016. It summarised the literature review of gender-based violence interventions in Papua New Guinea from 1975–2015 and the results of the services across 16 provinces. A summary report was developed to support ongoing advocacy at national and sub-national levels.

The project supported the development of the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (2016–2025). It supported four provinces (Milne Bay, Morobe, East New Britain, and Eastern Highlands) to develop their own provincial gender-based violence strategies, plans of action, and budgets. Provincial gender-based violence strategies and plans were also developed in Jiwaka, National Capital District, and Western and West Sepik Provinces.

The project helped the Department for Community Development and Religion and the Office for the Development of Women to develop a draft National Gender-Based Violence Communication Strategy.

The project supported the development of terms of reference for each secretariat position and standard operating procedures for referrals for Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee secretariats. It identified and trained 150 champions (74 women and 76 men) across eight provinces to support provincial Family and Sexual Violence Action Committees by referring survivors to services and encouraging better services for them. A basic manual on gender-based violence for these human rights defenders and a training manual were developed.

The project commissioned the University of Goroka's Centre for Social and Creative Media to develop a film series, *Yumi Kirapim Senis*. Over 2,000 DVDs were distributed and screenings were held in communities, organisations, educational institutions, and government departments across a number of provinces.

These coordination activities worked towards the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea intermediate-term violence response and services outcomes of increased availability of coordinated quality services for survivors of violence and the Papua New Guinea government being able to effectively coordinate and fund service provision for survivors of violence.

11.4 Family and Sexual Violence Case Management: Building on Success for National Impact

Project Partner:	Femili PNG
Total Funding:	\$7,334,595
Funding Timeframe:	June 2014 – June 2020 (2 phases)
Funding Sources:	\$5,820,153 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$1,514,44 cash and in-kind contribution from other sources

Overview

Femili PNG is a local nongovernmental organisation that was established to operate the Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre in Lae. During the first three years of the project, it operated under the auspices of Oxfam in Papua New Guinea. In May 2017, Femili PNG signed a

direct funding agreement with *Pacific Women* for continued operation of the Centre. Femili PNG provides:

- Integrated case management services to survivors of family and sexual violence to help them access counselling, support, and other interventions for protection and justice.
- Advocacy and support for clients (women, men and children) seeking interim protection orders or going to court.
- Practical assistance that includes referrals to services such as safe houses, police or medical care, relocation of clients, food, and secure transport to other service providers.
- Coordination with police, welfare services, and other service providers, including case conferences to work on solutions for complex and high-risk cases.

Aims and objectives

Femili PNG as an organisation has four strategic objectives:

- As a national centre of excellence, provide effective and coordinated case management approaches for people experiencing family and sexual violence.
- Foster strong partnerships with other Papua New Guinea government and civil society agencies to promote effective responses to family and sexual violence, both in Lae and across Papua New Guinea.
- Undertake operations and research-based advocacy to improve the response to family and sexual violence across Papua New Guinea.
- Be a well-run and sustainable Papua New Guinean nongovernmental organisation.

Cumulative outcomes to date

Between June 2014 and December 2017 Femili PNG provided case management services to 1,728 clients (1,626 women and girls and 102 men and boys). Community awareness, outreach and advocacy services were provided to 2,117 people (779 women and girls and 1,338 men and boys).

In 2016–2017, 39 clients completed Femili PNG's first client satisfaction survey. Results showed 95 per cent satisfaction with Femili PNG's services and 79 per cent satisfaction with other services, such as medical assistance, emergency shelter, police or legal services, or welfare services.

Research released in December 2017 analysing the first two years of client data showed that of the 900 clients, on average, those admitted remain as clients for almost two months, but one quarter stay for more than three months, and eight per cent for more than six months. On average, a client has nine to 10 follow-up sessions and is referred to 2.4 other services, most commonly health (79 per cent), police (53 per cent), courts (40 per cent) and the Morobe Welfare Department (30 per cent). Emergency accommodation is provided to 17 per cent of clients and nine per cent receive assistance with relocation.

The great majority of clients (93 per cent) are female and 18 per cent of clients are children. Whilst only three per cent of adult clients are men, 26 per cent of children are boys. Adult and children rates vary significantly for sexual violence. Adult clients report rape in nine per cent and sexual assault in six per cent of cases and 86 per cent physical violence. For children, 43 per cent of clients' report rape and 20 per cent report sexual assault. The clear majority (88 per cent) of clients are assessed as high risk. The alleged perpetrator is either a family member, friend or neighbour in 95 per cent of clients presenting.

Providing training, mentoring and resources to service delivery partners is improving their approach to survivors of family and sexual violence and increasing their capacity to provide services for survivors.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea's violence response and services outcomes, including increased availability of coordinated, quality services for survivors of violence,

referral pathways and coordinated, quality services developed in priority provinces and increased reporting of violence.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 17 Key project deliverables: Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre (Femili PNG)

Objective	Progress
Objective 1	As a national centre of excellence, provide effective and coordinated case management approaches for people experiencing family and sexual violence
July–December 2017	<p>Femili PNG provided case management services to 252 new clients (209 women, 14 men, 18 girls and 11 boys).</p> <p>Over half the clients visiting the centre were referred to Femili PNGs services by others. Clients came mostly as walk in clients (49 per cent – 106 women and 14 children), or as referrals from health facilities (19 per cent – 38 women and seven children), police stations (18 per cent – 37 women and five children) and businesses (four per cent – 10 women).</p> <p>Femili PNG provided 15 reintegration and repatriation services and start up kits to 15 women, nine girls, two men and eight boys.</p>
Objective 2	Foster strong partnerships with other Papua New Guinea government and civil society agencies to promote effective responses to family and sexual violence, both in Lae and across Papua New Guinea
July–December 2017	<p>Femili PNG coordinated a three-day training with the Lae Metropolitan Police on trauma informed care and family sexual violence related laws. The training was conducted in November 2017 at the police training centre for 22 police officers (1 woman and 21 men), including heads of different sections of the police. The International Organisation for Migration co-facilitated the human trafficking module.</p> <p>Femili PNG coordinated training for supervisors at the Angau Hospital Unit on staff care and self-care for 13 of the hospital's women unit managers.</p> <p>Femili PNG coordinated with the Morobe Family Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC) and other service providers to conduct eight case conferences for 22 individual cases (cases of 3 women, 16 girls and 3 boys). For the past three years, Femili PNG has convened bi-monthly service provider meetings. Femili PNG is now supporting the Morobe FSVAC to take the lead.</p> <p>The Hon. Dr Sharman Stone, Australia's Global Ambassador for Women and Girls, visited the Femili PNG office in November 2017. Femili PNG organised a meeting for Dr Stone, her representatives and different family and sexual violence stakeholders, who discussed the roles that each play in addressing family sexual violence in Lae.</p> <p>With the Burnet Institute, Femili PNG provided family and sexual violence and trauma informed care training to counsellors working in different organisations in Daru in July 2017.</p> <p>The Chief Executive Officer, International Case Management Technical Expert and Training Coordinator provided technical support on case management to Oxfam partners including Kedu Safe Haus, Papua Hahine and Lifeline. A refresher training was provided to Kedu Safe House by Femili PNG for eight women staff. The training was provided during a technical visit to Oxfam in the Southern Region.</p> <p>Femili PNG and Oil Search Foundation held a workshop in September 2017 to discuss a joint program in Hela Province, developing a training plan based on a training needs assessment.</p>
Objective 3	Undertake operations and research-based advocacy to improve the response to family and sexual violence across Papua New Guinea
July–December 2017	<p>The report on analysis of the first two years of data was finalised and published on Femili PNG's website. A report on three year outcome data has been discussed with the case workers and will be published in 2018.</p> <p>The first report on the client satisfaction surveys has been published on Femili PNG's website. A further 30 individual client satisfaction interviews have been completed since July 2017.</p> <p>Femili PNG is supporting three separate research projects in Lae: (1) looking at family strategies for addressing family and sexual violence and impact on children's education; (2) pilot research on the use of protection orders; and (3) fieldwork in relation to sorcery-accusation related violence.</p>

Objective	Progress
	<p>Femili PNG marked International Children's Day and the launch of the 20 Days of Activism by visiting the Angau Hospital's children's wards. Femili PNG distributed children's colouring books, colouring pencils and sandwiches to the children and their parents. Coral Sea Hotels, Panamex and Colgate Palmolive also supported the event.</p> <p>Femili PNG participated in a 'say NO to violence' campaign march that was held in Lae on 25 November 2017 as part of the 20 Days of Activism. Dignitaries who participated in the march included Police Minister Hon. Mr Jelta Wong, Lae MP Hon. Mr John Rosso, Australian Consul-General in Lae Mr Paul Murphy and Lae Metropolitan Police Superintendent Mr Anthony Wagambie Jr.</p>
Objective 4	Be a well-run and sustainable Papua New Guinean nongovernmental organisation
July–December 2017	<p><i>Lukautim Pikinini Act</i> training was provided to 21 staff members by Femili PNG's in-house lawyer. Staff received case management and self-care training facilitated by the organisation's international Case Management Technical Expert, the Chief Executive Officer, in-house lawyer and the Femili PNG Training Coordinator in August 2017. The trainings were part of an internal commitment to equip case workers with skills and knowledge necessary to provide quality case management services to clients, while looking after themselves as care givers.</p> <p>Since August 2017, Femili PNG has undertaken a literature review on disability and violence against women and consulted with local Morobe and national organisations representing people with disabilities, and Australian experts to develop its Disability Inclusion Policy. The Femili PNG Board endorsed a draft policy for further consultation in November 2017. Based on this process, Femili PNG has updated its client intake forms to improve data collection for clients with disabilities, is strengthening its linkages and referral pathways with disability organisations in Lae and has conducted family and sexual violence awareness sessions with greater awareness of including people living with a disability.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

The Femili PNG Disability Inclusion Policy will be finalised and approved by the Board. The policy has been developed in consultation with the Lae Family and Sexual Violence Service Provider Group as well as Morobe Disabled Organisation and Special Education Resource Centre, Lae.

Femili PNG will support three separate research projects being conducted in Lae, Morobe. These include: pilot research on the use and impact of protection orders; research into sorcery accusation related violence and state and non-state responses,⁷⁰ and family strategies for addressing family and sexual violence while ensuring that children's school attendance is minimally impacted.

Femili PNG will be expanding to open a new case management centre in Port Moresby as well as operational responsibility for a new safe house. The initiative has been developed in partnership with Bank South Pacific, the Business Coalition for Women, Oil Search Foundation and other stakeholders and will be funded by both the private sector and *Pacific Women*.⁷¹

Lessons learned

Femili PNG research released in December 2017 shows that family and sexual violence affects women in Papua New Guinea across the socio-economic spectrum. Most violence (95 per cent) was committed by someone known to the survivor, generally a family member, friend or neighbour. The research concluded that levels of family violence and abuse need to be reduced urgently.

Pregnant women are a high-risk group for intimate partner violence. Of the 124 girls presenting for services, four were pregnant, aged between 11 and 16 years. Four per cent of adult clients self-reported being pregnant. Very few clients with physical or mental disability are referred to the service.

⁷⁰ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 12.4: Improving the impact of state and non-state interventions in overcoming sorcery accusation related violence in Papua New Guinea.

⁷¹ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 11.7: Improving services and inspiring leadership to address family and sexual violence in Port Moresby.

These groups have a higher risk of violence. The strengthening of referral pathways, direct links with and improved outreach the Morobe Disabled Organisation in accordance with the new Disability Inclusion Policy will help improve awareness of available services to women with disabilities.

Training provided to Femili PNG partners has improved their approach to survivors of family and sexual violence, but there is a need for more awareness among the community and organisations.

New processes have been introduced to manage the number of walk in clients, such as having a dedicated support worker and more stringent screening. These will ensure that individuals who do not fall within Femili PNG's target population are identified early and referred to other service providers. Femili PNG's target population includes survivors of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child abuse and sorcery accusation related violence.

Main barriers

During this reporting period, police forcefully entered the centre to apprehend a client who was being screened. There was a break and enter at the Femili PNG office in November 2017. Measures have been taken to increase security. Delays by other service providers after they have been processed through the centre can compound problems, as clients face the risk of more violence if their issue is not addressed.

11.5 Building the Capacity of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC)

Project Partner:	National Secretariat of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee through the Institute of National Affairs
Total Funding:	\$903,228
Funding Timeframe:	October 2014 – June 2018
Funding Source:	<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea

Overview

The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC) is a sectoral committee of the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council. It is a semi-government organisation established by National Executive Council Decision in 1998. Administered by the Institute of National Affairs, the Council brings together civil society, private sector and government partners to develop policy, and influence and monitor government decision making for the long-term development of Papua New Guinea. The FSVAC has over 80 members and is chaired by the Secretary for the Department of Justice and Attorney General. The FSVAC's mandate is to look into the problems associated with family and sexual violence and to develop concrete ways of addressing them.

In October 2014, *Pacific Women* commissioned an in-depth organisational capacity assessment of the FSVAC. Since July 2015, the program has provided technical support to implement the recommendations of the FSVAC's Capacity Plan. In May 2016, *Pacific Women* provided operational and activity grant funding to the FSVAC. This report provides an update on the package of support.

The FSVAC works with partners including UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Bank, FHI 360, ChildFund, World Vision, the National Department of Health, provincial administrations and law and justice sector agencies to deliver activities.

Aims and objectives

The aim of providing a coherent package of support to the FSVAC is to strengthen its capacity to deliver its mandate. The long-term strategic goals are:

- Legal reform and policy development: legal and social protection for all survivors.
- Service provision: safe pathways in all 95 districts.
- Communication and advocacy: all communities have active networks for prevention and response.
- Research and knowledge management: high quality, systematic data collection, analysis and research available on all aspects of prevention and response.

Cumulative outcomes to date

Technical assistance through advisory support has been provided to the FSVAC since July 2015 to implement the recommendations of the 2014 FSVAC Capacity Assessment and Plan. The Capacity Assessment identified improving the internal functioning of the FSVAC as the most critical need. The Plan therefore focuses on building the capacity of the FSVAC team, strengthening the strategic direction and organisational governance and management mechanisms and developing the underlying sub-strategies, policies, procedures and staff capacity to deliver its mandate.

Advisory support has built the cohesion and capacity of the FSVAC team. This included developing individual terms of reference that reflect current jobs, data management procedures for office processes and program activities, development and implementation of a shared activity calendar and development of an Organisational Terms of Reference. Staff now consistently provide trip reports, and keep financial records and statistics of program activities. There is nascent capacity to collate and analyse the data and information collected.

Advisers also supported project work, including the development of the Referral Pathway Guidelines (in partnership with the Department of Justice and Attorney General and the Australian Government funded Justice Service and Stability for Development program) and the Survivor Advocate toolkit (providing service providers and community activists with practical skills to assist survivors to navigate the legal and court system), the provincial engagement and capacity building program for local partners and networks. For the Family and Sexual Violence in Extractive Industries Project, FSVAC has design and is delivering a capacity building project. It is a new mode of delivery and will build confidence and their ability to set and deliver on their own agenda.

The project is contributing to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea intermediate-term violence response and services outcome of the Papua New Guinea government effectively coordinating services for the survivors of violence.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 18 Key project deliverables: Building the Capacity of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC)

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Capacity of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee to effectively deliver its mandate
January–December 2017	The FSVAC convened and provided secretariat services for 12 working group meetings. The National Coordinator resigned in February 2017 and a replacement will be finalised in early 2018. A new project/training officer was recruited in 2017. All staff were mentored to strengthen strategic direction, management capacity, and organisational performance.
Objective 2	Legal and social protection for all survivors
January–December 2017	With the Department of Justice and Attorney General, the FSVAC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-chaired two meetings of the Sorcery National Action Plan Core Committee. ▪ Developed brochures on sorcery-accusation related violence and the new <i>Family Protection Act</i>. ▪ Co-facilitated the <i>Kamapim Gutpela Sindaun</i> Conferences in Simbu and Enga Provinces.

Objectives	Progress
Objective 3	Safe pathways in all 95 districts
January–December 2017	<p>Through an arrangement with Oil Search Foundation, the FSVAC with Femili PNG, delivered capacity building activities to establish effective coordination between district health facilities and Hela Provincial Hospital. It strengthened referrals to police, women's groups, churches and other nongovernmental organisations.</p> <p>The FSVAC supported Femili PNG to facilitate a one-week training on how to mainstream gender into all health policies for 26 managers in the health sector in Hela.</p> <p>In February 2017, the FSVAC supported the Papua New Guinea Counsellors Association's five-day clinical supervision training for 26 participants (16 women and 8 men), facilitated by the Australian Counselling Association. The FSVAC provided secretariat services and technical assistance to the Papua New Guinea Counsellors Association throughout the year and supported the development and review of a community psychosocial training curriculum.</p> <p>The FSVAC conducted a monitoring visit with the Madang Provincial Administration and conducted a successful sensitisation workshop with their senior staff.</p> <p>The FSVAC visited the East New Britain Provincial Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee to see the committee's work and offer support and advocate for ongoing dialogue between civil society and government. The FSVAC facilitated a skills development session on the referral pathway and providing support to clients.</p> <p>The FSVAC provided supervision and logistic support to the toll-free telephone counselling hotline '1-Tok Kauselin'. The FSVAC worked with hotline staff on the validity and reliability of data collection, analysis and reporting. Monthly narrative reports to FHI 360 analysed the counselling data.</p> <p>In November 2017, the FSVAC held a five-day workshop for 16 partners (12 women and 4 men) from Highlands, Southern and New Guinea Islands Regions, who are working in safe houses, community development and Provincial FSVACs. The focus was on child protection legislation, regulations and operations, including the responsibilities of safe houses under law.</p> <p>With the International Organisation for Migration and the Department of Justice and Attorney General, the FSVAC conducted 15 sessions of victims of trafficking training in 13 provinces. The training built the capacity of frontline workers in identifying victims of trafficking, providing assistance to victims and use of referral pathways.</p> <p>The FSVAC has been contracted by the Mineral Resources Authority to deliver a component of the World Bank funded project Addressing Family and Sexual Violence in Extractive Industry Areas of Papua New Guinea. The project aims to improve family and sexual violence awareness and prevention mechanisms and provide quality and coordinated care for survivors at the PanAust Frieda River Mine (East and West Sepik Province) and the Barrick Nugini Porgera Mine (Enga Province). The FSVAC has taken three trips to Frieda River and one to Porgera and submitted an inception report, a scoping mission report and a site activity plan.</p> <p>The FSVAC co-facilitated a three-day SASA! refresher training with Raising Voices and Population Services International. SASA! is a primary prevention intervention that utilises community mobilisation strategies.⁷² The FSVAC also convened several SASA! Adaptation Task Team meetings to review SASA! materials and support the roll out of SASA!</p>
Objective 4	All communities have active networks for prevention and response
January–December 2017	<p>The FSVAC coordinated the national preparations for the 20 Days of Activism campaign with the theme of 'Leave No One Behind: Together4Justice'. It was launched at the Rugby League World Cup Pool match between the Papua New Guinean Kumuls and the USA Hawks. Activism activities included awareness in schools, public spaces and a march. In Hela, activities were well-coordinated with high participation of a cross-section of communities.</p> <p>With World Vision and other stakeholders, the FSVAC developed a booklet titled 'Introduction to Human Rights Law – Papua New Guinea'. Four training sessions were provided to 20 participants from the Mendi, Tari and Buka Provincial FSVACs and to 35 members of the Madang Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee. Similar training was provided for Port Moresby-based journalists and University of Papua New Guinea School of Journalism students during the Gender Based Violence Sensitisation Training on 27 July 2017.</p> <p>The FSVAC reviewed and consolidated the six phases of its male advocacy curriculum and drafted supporting guidelines. The guidelines provide a framework for the management, monitoring</p>

⁷² Pacific Women funded activity. See Activity Summary 11.12: Creating a movement to end violence against women in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and Family Support Centre Assistance Project.

Objectives	Progress
	<p>mechanisms, support and supervision of the program. The FSVAC is providing technical advice on family and sexual violence training to equip young Papua New Guinean rugby players to be male advocates on and off the field using the male advocacy model. It is partnering with the National Rugby League for an Ending Violence Against Women campaign.</p> <p>The FSVAC conducted awareness sessions for the Department of Justice and Attorney General, Asia Pacific Technical College, ChildFund, the United Church and two women's groups from Kiriakira Village and Seven Mile.</p>
Objective 5	High quality, systematic data collection, analysis and research available on all aspects of prevention and response
January–December 2017	The inaugural Research Technical Working Group Meeting was convened on 19 June 2017. The FSVAC was tasked to investigate the possibility of establishing a Family and Sexual Violence clearinghouse. The second meeting on the 25 October 2017 looked at Oxfam's ongoing research regarding gender based violence and changing gender norms.

Plans for January to June 2018

The FSVAC's priority activities are launching the Survivor Advocate Toolkit with training, finalising the community helper training package, implementing the Family and Sexual Violence in Extractive Industries Project, finalising the male advocacy curriculum, monitoring Papua New Guinea's two major newspapers, supervision of the hotline and rollout of the Sorcery National Action Plan training.

Lessons learned

The FSVAC needs to strengthen relationships with the Department for Community Development and Religion, Department of Personnel Management and the Department of Provincial and Local Level Government. This is essential to progress work at national, provincial and district levels. The FSVAC needs to continue to create and maintain relationships with provincial and district administrations to encourage ownership, budgetary support, and the development of local responses.

The FSVAC needs to provide greater support to whole-of-government and donor coordination to minimise areas of duplication in overlapping and parallel activities.

Main barriers

The FSVAC's lack of financial independence led to uncertainty and delays in implementation.

11.6 Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children

Project Partner:	UN Women with Ginigoada Bisnis Development Foundation
Total Funding:	\$3,435,000
Funding Timeframe:	February 2015 – December 2018
Funding Sources:	\$3,000,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$435,000 (UN Women Australian National Committee)

Overview

Public transportation is an important part of daily life for women and girls in Port Moresby. A scoping study conducted in 2014 found that 98 per cent of the women and men surveyed used public transport to go to the markets, or for women under 19, to go to school. Yet 97 per cent of women and girls reported feeling unsafe at bus stops.

This situation creates a sense of insecurity that affects women's freedom of movement. Unsafe transport not only causes women and girls to change their modes of movement, it also reduces the

trips they make, limiting their access to education and employment. The project works in partnership with Ginigoada Bisnis Development Foundation and the National Capital District Commission. The project is related to the UN Women implemented Safe Markets project and the two learn and leverage from each other.⁷³

Aims and objectives

The overall goal of the Safe Public Transport project is to support the provision of safe, reliable and affordable public transport that enables women, girls and children to move freely and safely around Port Moresby. The four objectives are aligned to the UN Women Safe City and Public Spaces Global Flagship Initiative:⁷⁴

- Enhanced gender-sensitive infrastructure and social planning to address women's and girl's mobility on and safety in and around public transport.
- Reformed and enhanced implementation of public transport regulations and rules, policies, legislation, and procedures that support the prevention of and protection from all forms of violence against women, youth, and children and increased access to economic opportunities.
- Enhanced capacity of duty bearers, including transport operators and drivers, to prevent and respond to sexual violence against women in and around public transport.

The project uses transformative behaviour change among transport users to support, articulate and advocate women's and girl's rights to a life free of violence.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The first *Meri Seif Bus* ran between town and Gerehu Market was established by Ginigoada in 2015 with support from Port Moresby Chamber of Commerce and Industry, PricewaterhouseCoopers, City Pharmacy Ltd Group and Digicel. Over 400 women used the service daily in its first year. The project was expanded in 2016 with 62,000 bus trips accessed by women and girls. In 2017, 236,373 trips were accessed. The service has increased women and girl passengers' sense of safety, freedom and mobility.

A steering committee comprised of government partners including the National Capital District Commission and the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (police) meet to discuss policy, regulatory reforms and program direction. A city-wide safety audit and map of safe and unsafe places is being developed. A feasibility study for the implementation of a cashless payment system in public buses was completed in 2017.

Work by the project and partners to increase safe transport for women has expanded to include safety guidelines, standards, customer care information and training for Public Motor Vehicle buses and private taxi companies. The Public Motor Vehicle Association has taken responsibility for delivering its own gender and transportation training to bus owners, drivers and crews. One taxi company has made its fleet of 90 taxis a safe transport option for women.

The *Sanap Wantaim* behaviour change campaign run by youth volunteers has reached over 100,000 people around Port Moresby and nationwide since its inception in 2016. Youth advocate volunteers conduct awareness sessions for women on the buses.

This project is an example of an innovative model being established and maintained and contributes to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea violence response and services outcome of coalitions effectively advocating for Papua New Guinea solutions to reduce violence.

⁷³ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 11.1: Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program.

⁷⁴ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 11.1: Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 19 Key project deliverables: Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children

Objectives	Progress
Objective 1	Reformed and enhanced implementation of public transport regulations and rules, policies, legislation, and budgets that support the prevention of and protection from all forms of violence against women and children and increased access to economic opportunities
January–December 2017	<p>Consultations for a city-wide safety audit and mapping began. Key government partners include the National Capital District Commission and the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (police).</p> <p>Bi-annual steering committee meetings were held to discuss progress of the Safe Markets and Safe Public Transport Programs with key partners. Policy, regulatory reforms and program direction were discussed.</p> <p>Safety standards and guidelines, and customer care information have been placed inside the Kanny Transport Services fleet of 90 taxis. The information outlines steps to take for reporting any concerns, including harassment by drivers, through the partnership. Four buses have been donated by, and an ongoing relationship established with, the Melbourne-based Ventura Bus Company. The relationship includes training in early in 2018 of six women to become bus drivers of the <i>Meri Seif Bus</i> expansion plans.</p>
Objective 2	Enhanced gender-sensitive infrastructure and social planning to address women's and girl's mobility and safety in and around public transport.
January–December 2017	<p>Three <i>Meri Seif Buses</i> provided safer public transport to women and girls. A total of 236,373 bus trips were made by female and children commuters in 2017. This service has increased women and girl passengers' sense of safety, freedom and mobility.</p> <p>Partner organisations including Ginigoada Bisnis Development Foundation, the Road Traffic Authority and the National Capital District Commission received ongoing capacity building and technical support from UN Women. The support sensitised the organisations on the importance of gender-inclusive designs for public spaces. It included training on transport planning at the Leeds University in United Kingdom, and learning exchange trips to Fiji and Turkmenistan.</p> <p>The Safe Cities Pacific Conference in October 2017 brought together policy makers, technical experts, and users of public spaces to discuss challenges, lessons learned and good practices from other countries.</p> <p>A feasibility study for the implementation of a cashless payment system in the public buses was completed in 2017. The purpose was to identify the most appropriate technology for safer transport options for women and girls who are often exposed to various forms of harassment on Public Motor Vehicle buses and around bus stop areas. Recommendations have been provided to the Road Traffic Authority for implementation.</p>
Objective 3	Enhanced capacity of duty bearers, including transport operators and drivers, to prevent and respond to sexual violence against women in and around public transport
January–December 2017	<p>Following exposure to knowledge and information on ending violence against women, a private taxi company, Kanny Transport (taxi) Services, has committed their support to the <i>Sanap Wantaim</i> Campaign. The company publicly supported the movement and condemned acts of sexual harassment in public spaces. They have declared their taxis to be a safe transport option for women and girls. Kanny taxis have been painted orange, the campaign colour, and they have distributed campaign materials through their taxi service.</p> <p>The Public Motor Vehicle Association has now taken responsibility for delivering their own gender and transportation training to bus owners, drivers and crews to reinforce the messages of safety of women and girls when accessing and using public buses.</p>
Objective 4	Transformative behaviour change among transport users to support, articulate and advocate women's and girl's rights to a life free of violence
January–December 2017	<p>The <i>Sanap Wantaim</i> behaviour change campaign run by youth volunteers has reached over 100,000 people around Port Moresby and nationwide since its inception in 2016. Youth advocate volunteers conduct awareness sessions for women on the buses.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

A gender and transport study is in its design stage and will commence in January 2018. The study will assess existing public transport regulations, polices, infrastructure systems, including public views on the existing public transportation options. It will propose an upgraded gender-inclusive public transportation system.

An updated safety map of Port Moresby will be developed from the city-wide safety audit and mapping that is currently underway. The safety map will clearly outline safe and unsafe public spaces.

UN Women will work closely with the Road Traffic Authority and the National Capital District Commission to implement recommendations of both studies. The project will provide technical support to the National Capital District Commission and the Road Traffic Authority to implement the findings from the studies. Data collected for the studies will also inform the upcoming 15-year Port Moresby Urban Development Plan.

Capacity development of duty bearers will continue with a target on reaching at least 75 per cent of the Public Motor Vehicle and taxi operators in Port Moresby. Technical support will be provided to the Public Motor Vehicle Association to strengthen its institutional capacity.

Training on inclusive urban planning and importance of mainstreaming gender will be provided to transport partners and other stakeholders.

The project will expand the social behaviour change campaign, *Sanap Wantaim*, to reach more targeted communities and schools.

Lessons learned

Despite the work of this project, the high visibility of *Sanap Wantaim* campaign and the ongoing promotion of new normal and ending violence against women and girls' messages, gender stereotypes fuelled by patriarchal norms and structures are still quite prevalent in society. Violence continues to be an accepted norm and persistent effort and time are required to achieve a major shift.

Main barriers

The Road Traffic Authority's structure has not been funded sufficiently over the years. As a result, it has been challenging to support the Authority, since most of the planned activities are linked to the existence of a fully operational entity. For example, this has stalled the full implementation of the proposed cashless payment system for public transport buses.

11.7 Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri

Project Partner:	Family Health International 360 (known as 'FHI 360') with Western Highlands and West Sepik Provincial Health Authorities
Total Funding:	\$5,100,000 (2 phases)
Funding Timeframe:	April 2015 – March 2021
Funding Source:	<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea

Overview

This project is helping to reduce the levels of violence against women and girls in selected sites in Western Highlands and West Sepik (also known as Sandaun) Provinces. It expands on earlier phases, also funded by the Australian Government. The approach is grounded in a social-ecological model, which predicts that taking decisive actions to end violence against women at individual, community, institutional, and societal levels will lead to positive changes in behaviours and practices.

In Western Highlands Province, the project is delivered with the Western Highlands Provincial Health Authority (Well Women Clinic and Tambul District Health Centre) and Komoka One Association. In West Sepik Province, the project is delivered with the West Sepik Provincial Health Authority (Sandaun Province Hospital Family Support Centre and Raihu District Hospital) and Sandaun Provincial Administration (Division of Community Development). FHI 360 provides financial and technical assistance to improve case management and coordination of these service providers.

The project partners with other stakeholders. These include the provincial divisions of education, police, courts, provincial and district councils of women, provincial family and sexual action committees, Catholic agencies in West Sepik and provincial branches of the National Broadcasting Commission. These stakeholders participate in project training, gender learning forums, men's discussions and referral coordination meetings.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to reduce the level of violence against women and girls and support survivors of violence in selected communities in West Sepik and Western Highlands Provinces through strengthened community systems and service delivery. The project objectives are to:

- Mobilise, educate, and empower men and women in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces to take actions to stop violence against women and girls.
- Improve access to quality services for survivors in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces.
- Create enabling environments in schools and communities to support women and girls to exercise choices, access services and participate in decision making processes.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to meet objectives and expected targets. The project recruited, trained and supported 32 community mobilisers covering 16 communities (teams of women and men) to provide outreach, counselling and referral services. Community mobilisers have exceeded their targets and reached 96,937 people (48,349 women and girls, 48,449 men and boys, and 139 other children). They worked with schools to create enabling environments for women and girls to exercise choices. In 2016, 64 teachers (42 women and 22 men) and 14 action group members (five women and nine men) from five schools attended training sessions on the safe school curriculum, 'Doorways'. The training increased teachers' knowledge and shifted attitudes and behaviours to prevent school-related gender based violence and respond to students experiencing it. Participants were invited to make individual pledges to act to support students experiencing violence.

Training in Aitape–Lumi District for 373 participants (210 women and 163 men) addressed safety in pregnancy, usually a taboo topic. It was so well received that a follow-up on safe motherhood was requested and provided by a community health worker and mobiliser using FHI 360 materials.

Gender learning forums and men's discussion groups have brought together provincial and district stakeholders to have reflective learning conversations around family and sexual violence, social issues affecting communities including disability inclusion.

Family Support Centres supported by provincial health authorities provided health services to 1,620 survivors of gender based violence. Training in screening for gender based violence and improving rape case management for 48 health clinic workers improved hospital referrals to Family Support Centres and the quality and timeliness of services for survivors of violence. FHI 360 supported the National Department of Health to pilot the health workers training manual on gender based violence in Daru (Western Province) and Arawa (Autonomous Region of Bougainville).

The project is contributing to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea violence response and services outcomes of increased availability of coordinated, quality services for survivors of violence and

services effectively support survivors of violence in priority provinces. It is supporting coalitions to effectively advocate for Papua New Guinean solutions to reduce violence.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 20 Key project deliverables: *Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri*

Objective	Progress
Objective 1	Mobilise, educate, and empower men and women in Western Highlands and Sandaun Provinces to take actions to stop violence against women and girls
July–December 2017	<p>One men's discussion forum was held in Aitape in December with 34 participants (3 women and 31 men). Men's discussion forums are designed to engage men in preventing gender based violence. Participants came from local level government, the Division of Community Development, police, Wok Sambai, the Diocese of Aitape, Social Services and community mobilisers.</p> <p>In Western Highlands, the community mobilisers reached 32,720 people (16,197 women and 16,523 men), this met the annual target. The suspension of one partner organisation, Komoka One Association, did not have an impact on the overall performance.</p> <p>In West Sepik Province, community mobilisers reached 15,767 people (7,838 women and 7,929 men).</p>
Objective 2	Improve access to quality services for survivors in Western Highlands and Sandaun Provinces
July–December 2017	<p>During the reporting period, 462 survivors (382 women and 80 men) accessed post gender based violence care at the health facilities in Mt Hagen, Vanimo and Aitape.</p> <p>FHI 360 supported the National Department of Health to pilot the health workers training manual on gender based violence in Daru (Western Province) and Arawa (Autonomous Region of Bougainville). A two week training course was completed by 25 health workers (22 women and 3 men).</p> <p>Two visits were made to Maprik district to map gender based violence service coordination in the district. The mapping found a lack of coordination between the different actors, services and government offices and a lack of services, commodities and required drugs.</p>
Objective 3	Create enabling environments in schools and communities to support women and girls to exercise choices, access services and participate in decision-making processes
July–December 2017	<p>In Western Highlands Province, a gender learning forum was conducted in October with the theme of 'financial inclusion in Western Highlands Province'. The theme was selected in preparation for the next phase of the project which will include a greater focus on economic empowerment of women. Financial institutions in the province including Westpac, Bank of South Pacific, National Development Bank and Micro Bank. Government and non-government partners, businesses and community representatives also attended the forum, with 41 participants (18 women and 23 men).</p> <p>In October, the FHI 360 office in Vanimo hosted a gender learning forum under the theme 'it's my right to live a life free from violence'. It was attended by 41 people (18 women and 23 men). Its aim was to strengthen the multi-sectoral approach of engaging individuals, families, communities and institutions to address gender based violence in the province.</p> <p>In Aitape, a gender learning forum with the theme of 'disability inclusion' was held in November 2017 for 45 people (23 women and 22 men), including people living with disability. This forum was co-facilitated by the Father Antonina Centre for Disabled People, Community Development, Caritas and FHI 360.</p> <p>Three coordination meetings were organised in Mt Hagen, Vanimo and Aitape for 29 participants (13 women and 16 men).</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

The current phase of the project ends in March 2018. During the first three months of 2018, FHI 360 will finalise ethical committee approval of the impact evaluation study on the *Komuniti Lukautim Oi*

Meri project. It will document lessons learned under this project focusing on how to implement similar projects. Data quality audits will be conducted to develop data quality improvement plans. The next phase has been approved and funded and will extend the services to Maprik District, East Sepik Province.

Lessons learned

Provincial and district mechanisms of service delivery have shown support for preventing and responding to gender based violence. However, with lack of government funding and human resources to implement activities, their support remains as commitment only. For example, Aitape-Lumi District administration has made commitments to financially support the implementation of the gender based violence secretariat through the Division of Community Development, but lack of funding has left this commitment inactive. This has caused frustration among service providers who need a coordinated system through the government to deliver quality and timely service.

The police Family Sexual Violence Unit needs to have one staff dedicated to data management. In both provinces, the same staff attend to cases and manage data. As case management is an exhausting task, data management takes second priority. Mt Hagen Family Sexual Violence Unit has documented cases, but has not entered them into the database.

Lack of protective mechanisms for children continues to be the reality for all children of Papua New Guinea who experience violence. Whilst the government has passed a law that protects them in theory, it lacks the mechanisms to protect them practically from repeated harm.

Main barriers

The Aitape-Lumi District administration has been proactive in establishing the gender based violence secretariat. However, implementation of the functions of the secretariat is pending due to financial constraints from the district administration.

Coordination meetings are taking place, but the actual coordination of service delivery between government agencies is a challenge as they lack human and other resources to implement an effective referral pathway. For example, in Mt Hagen FHI 360 set-up an electronic database system for the Family Sexual Violence Unit. However, with only two staff who are focused on attending to clients, they are unable to maintain the e-database system.

The national election caused closure of the project offices in Aitape and Mt Hagen for a few days. This was to ensure security during the election period, particularly during the polling and on days when results were announced.

Children continue to account for most rape cases at the Family Support Centre. The lack of implementation of the protective mechanisms as outlined in the *Lukautim Pikinini Act* means children are only receiving medical care and no other services anticipated by the Act.

11.8 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 21 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 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	Progress
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 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</p>

Objective	Progress
	Group is considering how to ensure that women participate in the preparation for the upcoming referendum.
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.

11.9 Parenting for Child Development⁷⁵

Project Partner:	UNICEF in partnership with Catholic Archdioceses
Total Funding:	\$1,787,760
Funding Timeframe:	April 2015 – December 2018
Funding Sources:	<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea

Overview

Parenting for Child Development is a collaboration between UNICEF Papua New Guinea, the Catholic Church’s Archdioceses of Madang, Kundiawa and Mt Hagen and the Centre for Child Development and Education at the Menzies School of Health Research in Australia. The project seeks to develop, adapt, implement and evaluate an evidence-informed parenting project to reduce the risk of children’s and women’s exposure to violence in families. It builds local capacity to deliver activities through existing service delivery structures.

Aims and objectives

The purpose of this initiative is to enhance family relationships, improve parenting competencies and reduce the risk of exposure of girls, boys, and women to family violence in targeted communities. The project specifically aims to reduce violence against children and women in targeted communities by 20 per cent by December 2018. The project objectives are that:

⁷⁵ Previously referred to as Partnership for Positive Parenting.

- The Catholic Archdioceses of Madang, Kundiawa and Mt Hagen have strengthened their capacities to effectively deliver the Parenting for Child Development project throughout deaneries, parishes and outstations.
- Parents in 45 parishes and 90 outstations have enhanced knowledge and skills to stimulate, nurture and protect children from violence.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to meet its stated objectives. The project conducted a qualitative assessment of parenting practices and institutional and community implementation readiness in Madang, Mt Hagen, Jiwaka, and Simbu in 2016. Findings from interviews and visits involving approximately 400 people (200 women and girls and 200 men and boys) informed the development of a parenting resource kit and a phased implementation process.

The research showed a hunger for new knowledge about child development and a strong interest in improving the skills of child protection workers and teachers. The research also showed limited understanding of the importance of the actions of parents and caregivers in early childhood to the development of the child and later outcomes.

The research found that the use of physical or corporal punishment is ubiquitous. Therefore, the project does not simply oppose such punishment outright but helps parents to identify the negative consequences and impacts of family violence on children, while promoting positive forms of parent-child interaction as beneficial to improving outcomes for children.

The project trained 189 parenting facilitators, with 96 (49 women and 47 men) completing community engagement training to promote the project and recruit participants. Project supervisors (11 women and 14 men), together with Divine Word University staff and students completed a four-day training course to enable them to monitor and evaluate the pilot phase and collect baseline data. The project was piloted in 10 communities in 2017. The project has reached 748 people (192 women, 190 men and 366 not specified) through training, awareness, outreach and advocacy.

Following the delivery of the pilot training, there were statistically significant reductions in parent reports of harsh parenting, including verbal abuse, corporal punishment, psychological control or abuse and of neglect. There were improvements in family wellbeing, including improvements in parent confidence and self-efficacy and improved reports of children being well cared for. There were reductions in reports of violence by a spouse. These improvements were across all demographic groups (men, women and caregivers of different ages and educational backgrounds).

The project contributes to achieving the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea violence response and services outcomes of increased reporting of violence and women and children's lives being saved.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 22 Key project deliverables: Parenting for Child Development

Objective	Progress
Objective 1	The Catholic Archdioceses of Madang, Kundiawa and Mt Hagen have strengthened their capacities to effectively deliver the Parenting for Child Development project throughout deaneries, parishes and outstations
January–December 2017	All project facilitators, supervisors and coordinators, Bishops from Dioceses of Mt Hagen, Madang and Kundiawa, representatives from Departments of Health, National Planning Monitoring and Evaluation and Community Development discussed the pilot evaluation recommendations to develop a scale-up plan. The 52 participants in the consultations (30 women and 22 men) recommended engaging the Papua New Guinea Council of Churches, called for other mainline churches to adopt the project and requested that the Department of Planning and Community Development provide funding.

Objective	Progress
	<p>The Catholic Bishop Conference for Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands agreed in September 2017 to institutionalise the project under their Family Life Education Program and six bishops requested support to start the project immediately.</p> <p>Resources kits were updated to incorporate findings and recommendations from pre-testing. Resources include a facilitator's guide with activities for parenting workshops, a flipchart, which is a visual resource to support discussion and reinforce key messages, resource cards to support group discussion and storytelling activities, and diaries for team leaders and facilitators.</p> <p>To build national-level capacity for the scale-up of the program, a trainers' manual was developed and 15 trainers (seven women and eight men) completed a training of trainers' course. They will deliver two rounds of facilitator training supported by the Menzies School of Health before being certified.</p> <p>A simplified monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed. It monitors program implementation, gathers data on parent and family characteristics and parents' attendance at workshops, evaluates parents' satisfaction with the project and assesses the project's ability to achieve parent learning and an indication of its impact on parent practices.</p>
Objective 2	Parents in 45 parishes and 90 outstations have enhanced knowledge and skills to stimulate, nurture and protect children from violence
January–December 2017	<p>The project is designed to be delivered through six full-day workshops over a period of eight weeks with a two-week break between the first three and the last three workshops. It has been pre-tested in 10 communities (five in Madang and five in Western Highlands and Jiwaka).</p> <p>Training was provided to 35 facilitators, team leaders and coordinators (18 women and 17 men) from Madang, Western Highlands and Jiwaka to deliver each of the six workshops. Facilitators were supported to ensure that they understood the activities and could translate ideas into local vernacular for their work with parents.</p> <p>Ten team leaders and two coordinators received additional training on supervision, mentoring and giving feedback from facilitator observations and maintaining fidelity of the program. They joined the research and evaluation team from the Divine Word University in a session introducing the instruments, scaling and process for administration.</p> <p>A baseline survey was conducted of the prospective 207 parents and caregivers (126 women and 81 men) from 10 communities who were recruited by facilitators. Survey findings indicated that harsh parenting is widespread, with 60 per cent of respondents reporting use of corporal punishment and 80 per cent reporting family violence by a spouse.</p> <p>The project was delivered to 223 participants through six full-day workshops. More than 67 per cent of participants (159 participants) attended all sessions, which is higher than similar experience in other countries. Approximately 60 per cent of participants were women.</p> <p>An evaluation of the 223 participants showed that there was significant change in parental attitudes, parenting practices, family relationships and wellbeing. It also found that the project can be delivered effectively by community volunteers and positively influences parenting behaviour with consequences for child development and wellbeing and the potential to significantly reduce spousal violence.</p>

Plans for January to June 2018

The project will expand to 25 communities in Madang, Western Highlands, Jiwaka and Simbu Provinces. Facilitators and team leaders from 10 communities in Madang, 10 Communities in Western Highlands and Jiwaka and five communities in Simbu will be trained. Community engagement, promotion of the project, and recruitment of parents and caregivers will be undertaken. Baseline data will be collected.

Additional facilitators will be recruited and trained (15 in Madang, 15 in Western Highlands and Jiwaka and 10 in Simbu). The project will be implemented in 60 communities by the end of the year.

UNICEF plans to develop a mobile technology-based monitoring system for real time data collection on project implementation. A summary of the program evaluation will also be produced for

dissemination. UNICEF will explore the possibility of implementing the project in community resource centres in Jiwaka.

Lessons learned

The feasibility evaluation showed that following training, there were statistically significant reductions in parent reports of harsh parenting, including verbal abuse, corporal punishment, psychological control or abuse, and of neglect.

The evaluation confirmed the qualitative research 'Parenting in Papua New Guinea' finding that showed a desire for new knowledge about child development by parents. Attendance remained high throughout the six workshops.

During the first stages of recruitment of parents in the pilot communities, there was a great deal of interest in participation. The project team had some difficulty explaining to community members why the intake was restricted to 20 people for the six workshops. This interest continued after commencement and in some areas, the team leaders and facilitators were unable to maintain strict limits on participation. Additional caregivers joined in over the course of the six workshops but were not recorded. These practices can undermine the integrity of the project. Dealing with these influences requires good preparation and engagement of stakeholders and sound training of team leaders and facilitators to ensure that they can follow guidelines, explain them to parents and deal with challenges arising from pressures and circumstances in the communities.

Main barriers

Parents targeted by the project have modest levels of formal education and limited literacy. The facilitators who deliver the program only had secondary education. Developing materials for adult learners with limited literacy was a challenge. An approach that involved interactive games and activities that could act as metaphors for key concepts and ideas was used. These helped to frame important conversations that are led by the facilitators. The facilitators were provided with scripted summaries of key messages and translations of these ideas into local vernacular. The project uses visual resources and flipcharts with cartoon pictures to overcome literacy issues.

11.10 End Violence against Children Campaign

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

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 23 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	<p>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 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 Hako Women's Collective in Bougainville participated in three days training on child development, child protection and end violence against children campaign messages.</p>

Objective	Progress
	<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 End Violence against Children 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.

11.11 Highlands Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health

Project Partner:	CARE International in Papua New Guinea
Total Funding:	\$2,000,000
Funding timeframe:	July 2015 – December 2017
Funding Sources:	\$1,000,000 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i>) \$1,000,000 (Australian NGO Cooperation Program)

Overview

The Highlands Sexual, Reproductive and Maternal Health Project aimed at achieving better sexual and reproductive health outcomes and piloting women's empowerment approaches with a view to demonstrating effect and informing re-designed health initiatives. The project worked to create community-wide demand for sexual, reproductive and maternal health support and to increase the availability and accessibility of these services, including family and sexual violence support. The project intended to result in an effective, adaptable, rights-based model for improving women's health and well-being that can be replicated in other areas of Papua New Guinea.

The project worked with six wards that are part of the catchment areas of Umba, Yamaya and Siaka Level One health facility aid posts in the remote Markham and Menyamy Districts of Morobe Province. The estimated population of the catchment areas is 17,000. The inclusion of these aid posts in the Asian Development Bank's new Community Health Posts infrastructure improvement program has allowed CARE to expand the health system support component to include the Yasuru and Aseki health centres and Hengiapa and Yasuru aid posts.

The project had three components, one of which was primarily funded through the Australian NGO Cooperation Program. It is reported on a whole-of-project basis.

Aims and objectives

The project aimed to meaningfully and sustainably improve the health and well-being of women, their families and communities in targeted rural, disadvantaged areas of Papua New Guinea.

The project's objectives were:

- Increased community support for sexual, reproductive and maternal health.
- Women and girls and their communities have the knowledge and tools they need to create healthy living environments that are free from violence.
- Health systems are supported to provide communities with high-quality services – particularly sexual, reproductive, and maternal health services – that are available, accessible and acceptable.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project conducted a series of community workshops with 427 (155 women and 272 men) community members across three sites completing at least one session and 53 per cent of participants completing all three sessions. Of these, 44 (21 women and 23 men) village health volunteers earned a certificate of completion and 30 completed safe motherhood training to become maternal health volunteers.

The community workshop series supported the formation of community-led groups focused on improving sexual reproductive and maternal health. The project reported that 4,147 (2,173 women and girls and 1,974 men and boys) people benefitted from community health promotion events. At least 8,819 people were also reached through community and village health volunteer-led awareness and promotion during El Nino.

The review of the community workshop series showed positive evidence of behaviour change. Over half of the most significant changes reported indicated partners were sharing household workloads more equitably, almost half indicated that families were discussing family planning and a quarter indicated that instances of forced sex had declined. This aligns with the National Department of Health sector gender policy, which is aimed at enhancing women's decision making and encouraging men and women to support their spouses seeking healthcare.

Rates of modern contraceptive use following participation in the community workshop series increased by at least three to nine per cent from a baseline of 29 per cent.⁷⁶ Health workers estimate that the increase is higher, at around 20 per cent. In Siaka, 24 supervised deliveries had occurred at the health facility by November 2017, from a base of zero. The community attribute this to a change in birthing norms following the community workshop series.

The Highlands Sexual, Reproductive and Maternal Health Project increased the skill level of health workers to ensure improved quality service delivery. Training was provided to 50 health workers on acute malnutrition, effective vaccine management and emergency obstetrics. Four local health workers were mentored over two years to provide health care to over 20,000 people.

The project strengthened collaborations. CARE partnered with the Morobe and Eastern Highlands Provincial Health Departments and Marie Stopes to conduct outreach visits involving 18 women and 16 men. Four health outreach patrols were conducted, resulting in vaccination of over 1,200 children under four, screening of 2,733 children for malnutrition, provision of contraception to 55 women and 38 men and family planning counselling for 200 adults.

Through these activities, the project contributed to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea short-term violence response and services outcomes of innovative models being tested and supported and the

⁷⁶ Based on verified data from Marie Stopes patrols.

intermediate outcome of women's lives saved. It has also contributed to the evidence base of causes of violence and drivers of change.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 24 Key project deliverables: Highlands Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health

Objective	Progress
Objective 1	Increased community support for sexual, reproductive and maternal health
July–December 2017	The community workshop series review showed positive evidence of behaviour change. Rates of modern contraceptive use following community workshop series was estimated to have increased by at least three to nine per cent. In Siaka, 24 supervised deliveries occurred at the health facility as of November 2017 from a base of zero.
Objective 2	Women and girls and their communities have the knowledge and tools they need to create healthy living environments that are free from violence
July–December 2017	The village health volunteers trained by this project are part of the national health system to facilitate sustainable improvements to community health. After completing the health training, some village health volunteers undertook a safe motherhood training and were then classified by CARE as Maternal Health Volunteers. The remaining village health volunteers were trained in the Healthy Islands criteria and became Village Health Promoters. Action plans were developed during the trainings which are then implemented by the participants when they go out to the communities. A Healthy Islands Criteria Assessment was done in Umba and Yamaya in late 2017. It showed that Village Health Promoters supported improvements in healthy living environments, which is essential for overall health and wellbeing of women, men and children.
Objective 3	Health systems are supported to provide communities with high-quality services – particularly sexual, reproductive and maternal health services – that are available, accessible and acceptable
July–December 2017	The project strengthened partnerships and coordination with district and provincial government administrators in Morobe Province, as well as both the Lutheran and Evangelical Brotherhood Church health services that manage health facilities with which the project worked. This was done with support of the 50 health workers who were trained in severe acute malnutrition, effective vaccine management and emergency obstetrics across four districts.

Plans for January to June 2018

The project was completed in December 2017.

Lessons learned

Many remote health facilities continue to be difficult to reach (too far, treacherous terrain or too logistically expensive) and so government health services are not made available. While, supervision visits are an integral part of government health facility supervision and support, they rarely occur due to funding and logistical challenges. CARE's outreach model addressed these interrelated challenges to Papua New Guinea's health system. Assisting government health staff to visit the remote health facilities as part of the project provided the opportunity to identify and support health centre staff in meeting the needs of their respective communities. CARE facilitated supervision visits to all aid posts in the catchment areas in accordance with National Department of Health strategies for clinical supervision. The project improved service delivery by strengthening partnerships and coordination between stakeholders, including other non-government organisations.

In any future projects, CARE will prioritise incorporating family and sexual violence awareness and prevention through staff training, engaging with appropriate stakeholders that work in family and sexual violence, and risk management processes in alignment with the National Department of Health,

Health Sector Gender Policy and the Papua New Guinea Gender Based Violence Strategy 2016–2025.

Rates of family violence remain high in Papua New Guinea and CARE identified the need to ensure that the community workshop series is not inadvertently increasing risks to women, especially those who attend the community workshop series without their husbands. CARE will modify the program to increase engagement of couples as well as community leaders in future approaches. Engaging community leaders as role models for change within their communities proved effective. It is believed that encouraging couples to be involved will serve as a risk mitigation strategy to the issues experienced against women participants who tried to enact cultural change when their male partners had not been present at the workshop. CARE will also modify the tools and facilitation to avoid unintended interpretations that reinforce negative gender norms and the potential to track this risk in the future.

Health centres in the target areas struggled to provide health centre data on key national health priorities including antenatal visit, family planning uptake and sexually transmitted infection tests. This made it difficult to quantitatively verify some of the claims that Village Health Volunteers, participants and health workers would make regarding improvements in health seeking behaviour. In the future, and with sufficient resources, it would be beneficial to align monitoring processes to government health priorities and indicators by completing baselines with all health centres on key maternal health result areas.

Main barriers

The approved project had a reduced budget and duration to the proposed project. Further, reductions in time resulted from staff secondment to support El Nino response during 2016 and the national elections in 2017. Further supervision and follow-up processes would have increased the robustness of the evaluation.

Challenges associated with norms of family and sexual violence in project communities meant that interventions had a propensity to increase risks. This was especially the case when staff and volunteers challenged gender norms, but were unable to adequately prevent and respond to family and sexual violence and did not have adequate referral pathways to support them. Future projects will improve the integration of family and sexual violence awareness and prevention through specialised training for staff and health workers and linking with formal and informal referral pathways.

There were at times conflicting priorities of the Government of Papua New Guinea and rural communities. For example, the government policy that all women should birth in a health centre conflicts with the reality in remote areas where women do not go to health centres due to lack of access, trust, money and other cultural factors. While training Village Health Volunteers in basic safe birthing practices, CARE continues to emphasise that Village Health Volunteers should encourage all mothers to attend clinics for antenatal checks and birthing. CARE also advocates with government at the provincial and district level through health systems strengthening activities of the health needs of remote communities.

11.12 Creating a Movement to End Violence against Women in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and Family Support Centre Assistance Project

Project Partner:	Population Services International
Total Funding:	\$7,371,191
Funding Timeframe:	October 2015 – March 2022
Funding Sources:	\$6,871,191 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$500,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> regional) US\$127,000 (United States Government)

Overview

This project has two complementary areas of work. It works with communities to end gender based violence and ensure the services survivors need are provided. It also works with the Port Moresby General Hospital Family Support Centre to provide community outreach and staff mentoring to improve the quality of services provided through the Family Support Centre.

SASA! is an innovative primary prevention model that takes a community mobilisation approach designed to catalyse community-led change of norms and behaviours that perpetuate gender inequality, violence, and increased HIV vulnerability for women. In September 2016, *Pacific Women* funded a SASA! workshop where it was agreed that the Population Services International original plan for a Safe Village pilot provided a good foundation for testing SASA! in Papua New Guinea. The United States Government funded initial activities to develop community-based participatory action research for the Safe Village pilot. *Pacific Women* funding now supports the establishment of a baseline and the adaptation and testing of SASA! in the National Capital District and a rural location in Papua New Guinea. The technical proposal for the SASA! pilot was endorsed in February 2018.

Aims and objectives

The project contributes to reducing gender based violence in targeted communities through prevention and to improving access to quality services for survivors of violence. The objectives of the Family Support Centre Assistance component (October 2015–March 2018) are to:

- Increase the number of patients accessing the Family Support Centre in Port Moresby General Hospital.
- Maintain the skills and support of the staff of the Family Support Centre in Port Moresby General Hospital.
- Increase the number of National Capital District front line centres in Port Moresby General Hospital.
- Increase the skills of the Port Moresby General Hospital four main entry point staff.
- Increase the community's ability to respond to family and sexual violence.

The twin goals of the SASA! pilot are to shift a community's norms from ones that accept and perpetrate violence and gender inequalities to ones that actively work to prevent them and validate the effectiveness of SASA!, in a rural and urban community. The specific objectives are:

- A reduction in the social acceptance (attitudes) of gender inequalities and violence against women including acceptability of perpetrating physical and sexual IPV against women and acceptability that a woman can refuse to have sex.
- A reduction in sexual risk-taking attitudes (HIV risk related) and behaviours
- An increase and improvement in community activism, support and response to women experiencing physical and/or sexual IPV violence including help-seeking behaviours at an individual and community level.

Cumulative outcomes to date

Training, mentoring and supervision for the Port Moresby General Hospital Family Support Centre improved the quality of services. Gender based violence training for hospital staff improved referral rates. Behaviour change communication theory trainings reached 22 National Capital District Gender Desk and Family Sexual Violence Action Committee Secretariat staff (14 women and eight men) and 18 *Sanap Wantaim* campaign leaders (eight women and 10 men).⁷⁷

Population Services International worked with the National Capital District Commission Market Division, Youth and Gender Desks, UN Women, *Sanap Wantaim* Campaign Youth leaders, Gateway Hotel, National Capital District Safe Houses, Guard Dog Security, Femili PNG, and the National Capital District Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee Secretariat human rights defenders to conduct outreach, awareness change and gender sensitisation activities for 33,316 people (7,676 women and girls, 4, 835 men and boys and 20,805 other people).

Population Services International has worked closely with Comfort Taxis. Comfort Taxi drivers hand out wallet cards to customers and have taken survivors of violence to hospital free of charge. Outreach and behaviour change sessions were delivered to students at four secondary schools, the University of Papua New Guinea and the Papua New Guinea Life Education Institute. A range of eight communication and outreach tools were developed to promote awareness of the Family Support Centre and five essential services for survivors of violence.

Population Services International conducted an extensive consultation and design process for the *SASA!* pilot. Approval and funding has been guaranteed by the National Capital District Governor. *SASA!* will be conducted in the National Capital District and in a rural site. The Papua New Guinea *SASA!* Adaptation Task Team is adapting the *SASA!* Toolkit for the local context and identifying community activists and implementing partners.

These activities contribute to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea short term outcome of innovative models for prevention being established and maintained and the intermediate outcome of women's lives being saved.

Key project deliverables this reporting period

Table 25 Key project deliverables: The *SASA!* Pilot and Family Support Centre Assistance Project

Objectives	Family Support Centre Assistance Project component
Objective 1	Increase the number of patients accessing the Family Support Centre in Port Moresby General Hospital
July–December 2017	<p>There were 1,272 referrals to the Family Support Centre in 2017, up 11 per cent from 2016 (1,152). There was a 50 per cent increase in self-referrals (267 in 2016 to 400 in 2017). New referrals to the Family Support Centre increased by five per cent (601 in 2016 to 633 in 2017).</p> <p>The Sexual Reproductive Health Outreach Team conducted 191 outreach activities within the National Capital District, reaching 14,970 individuals (3,433 women including 19 with a disability, 2,427 men including 12 with a disability and 9,110 unspecified). They distributed 172,440 Information, Education and Communication materials at outreach activities.</p> <p>Behaviour change, general awareness and outreach and training was provided to 467 service providers through 20 activities. Participants came from Family Sexual Violence Units, police, community police and market managers through UN Women's Safe Markets project.⁷⁸</p> <p>For the 20 Days of Activism, Population Services International secured sponsorship for 3,000 brochures and two social media frames. Seven awareness events reached 9,629 people.</p> <p>Eight communication tools were developed for the Family Support Centre. These included wallet cards, quick reference tools, posters, pen tools, wrist bands, bumper stickers, awareness raising t-shirts, Comfort Taxi t-shirts, Maria's Choices story game and a risk framework tool.</p>

⁷⁷ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 23: Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children.

⁷⁸ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 11.1: Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program.

Objectives	Family Support Centre Assistance Project component
Objective 2	Maintain the skills and support of the staff of the Family Support Centre in Port Moresby General Hospital
July–December 2017	Following completion of training, Population Services International has maintained a good working relationship with the Family Support Centre. It provided ongoing support including photocopying client cards and other vital documents required for the Centre to continue to record important data. Family Support Centre staff now work with Population Services International to record 'how did you hear about the Family Support Centre?' data and to provide referral data for each period.
Objective 3	Increase the number of National Capital District front line service providers qualified to refer survivors and those at risk to Family Support Centres in Port Moresby General Hospital
July–December 2017	Approval to conduct sensitisation training for senior managers was received in 2017. This training will be completed in early 2018.
Objective 4	Increase the skills of the Port Moresby General Hospital four main entry point staff
July–December 2017	A gender based violence training was delivered to 23 staff (20 women and three men) who are members of the Port Moresby General Hospital's frontline staff. Staff came from the four main entry points: emergency, labour ward, obstetrics and gynaecology and surgery.
Objective 5	Increase the community's ability to respond to family and sexual violence
July–December 2017	Behaviour change communication theory trainings were held for 22 National Capital District Gender Desk and Family Sexual Violence Action Committee Secretariat human rights defenders (14 women and eight men), and 18 <i>Sanap Wantaim</i> Campaign Youth leaders (eight women and 10 men). ⁷⁹ Population Services International coordinated two practical field community outreach and awareness training sessions for six youth, who initiated and arranged the sessions themselves. Population Services International worked with Comfort Taxis to deliver training to 133 staff (four women and 129 men). Comfort Taxis have 26,212 Family Support Centre Wallet Cards, 1,200 Wristbands, 200 bumper stickers (which appear on over half of the fleet of 150 Comfort Taxis), 200 t-shirts (which drivers wore as their uniform during the 20 Days of Activism) and 13 posters.

Objectives	SASA! Pilot component
Objective 1	A reduction in the social acceptance (attitudes) of gender inequalities and violence against women including acceptability of perpetrating physical and sexual IPV against women and acceptability that a woman can refuse to have sex.
Objective 2	A reduction in sexual risk-taking attitudes (HIV risk related) and behaviours.
Objective 3	An increase and improvement in community activism, support and response to women experiencing physical and/or sexual IPV violence including help-seeking behaviours at an individual and community level.
July–December 2017	The SASA! pilot research and formative study design were completed in October 2017. The sampling strategies and budget were revised accordingly and approved. National and provincial stakeholder consultations were held in September 2017. The National Capital District Governor has committed funding for SASA! and approved the project on 15 December 2017 at a stakeholder meeting at Parliament House. Population Services International staff and Equal Playing Field staff took part in a SASA! Community Asset Mapping Training and planning session using the Local Activism Strategy Guide. Raising Voices conducted the training for 13 participants. Implementation of the SASA! adaptation plan commenced in this reporting period.

⁷⁹ Pacific Women funded activity. See Activity Summary 11.6: Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children.

Plans for January to June 2018

Gender based violence sensitisation, awareness and behaviour change sessions will be delivered to the Family and Sexual Violence Unit and other police. Training for National Capital District frontline staff and clinical staff are scheduled for January to February 2018.

Population Services International will work with the National Capital District Family Sexual Violence Action Committee to embed its youth group into the existing secretariat to support the National Capital District's Prevention of Gender-Based Violence Strategy and its outreach and awareness work.

Lessons learned

Population Services International now has access to high level data from the Family Support Centre. Consistency of reporting is challenging, with frequent data entries of 'referral not recorded'. Population Services International continues to consult key providers about adding a panel to the existing Family Support Centre card that instructs clients to take the card when accessing services. This may help tracking of numbers of referrals made from services that reach intended referral point.

Main barriers

Approval to provide sensitisation training to the Port Moresby General Hospital senior management, was received but has not been undertaken due to uncertainty of dates.

Despite policy allowing trained nurses to make referrals, referrals to the Family Support Centre from Departments within the Port Moresby General Hospital have declined. Limited availability of Gender Based Violence Department staff delayed the provision of the required training for nurses. The National Department of Health endorsed gender based violence survivor screening tools have not been finalised or released.

11.13 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 26 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.

11.14 *Gutpela Sindaun bilong ol Meri na Pikinini*

Project Partner:	UN Women in partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA
Total Funding:	\$900,000
Funding Timeframe:	April – December 2018
Funding Sources:	<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i>

Overview

This project is a coordinated response to the humanitarian crisis in Hela and the Southern Highlands by UN Women, UNICEF and UNFPA to ensure that women and children have access to the support and protection they need during the disaster response to recover. It promotes women's voices and leadership as first responders meet the immediate needs of women and children. Local learning, empowerment and protection centres will provide a safe space for women and children as well as a coordination point for meeting immediate needs and supporting a range of recovery efforts.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to reduce the risk of gender based violence against women and children and to promote dignity and provide support for women and children's immediate health and psychosocial issues.

Specifically, the project objectives are to:

- Prevent the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse from security and humanitarian actors.
- Establish local women and children's learning, empowerment and protection centres in 10 high need local-level government areas to provide safe spaces including for shelter.
- Coordinate referral pathways for women and children (and some men) at risk, or experiencing, family and sexual violence or sorcery accusation-related violence.
- Develop a range of simple communication tools to improve access to emergency services and reduce the incidence of sorcery related violence.

Plans for January to June 2018

The project is working with security forces and humanitarian actors to ensure they are trained to prevent the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse. The program is working with the Department for Community Development and Religion to adapt existing codes of conduct for institutions providing humanitarian assistance.

The project is establishing up to 10 women and children's empowerment and protection centres in the seven most effected local-level government areas. These will provide learning spaces for children with basic psychosocial support, basic sexual and reproductive health services and a coordination point to distribute relevant kits and humanitarian assistance (such as dignity kits, household supplies and water).

The project is working to strengthen the referral networks to support for survivors of family and sexual violence.

11.15 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.

11.16 *Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Komuniti*

Project Partner:	Family Health International 360 (known as 'FHI 360')
Total Funding:	\$753,534
Funding Timeframe:	April 2018 – March 2021
Funding Sources:	\$750,000 (Australian Government's Gender Equality Fund) \$3,534 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i>)

Overview

The *Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Komuniti* (strengthening the community through family planning) project commenced in April 2018. It complements the *Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* (communities looking out for women) project and adopts similar approaches to use community mobilisers to educate the community, family and individuals.⁸⁰ The project focuses on increasing knowledge, acceptance and supply of family planning services, especially for adolescent girls and unmarried women in Aitape-Lumi District, West Sepik and Maprik District, East Sepik Provinces.

This project will focus on developing and implementing extensive strategic behaviour communication strategies to reach out to married and unmarried adolescent and young people, both women and men. The project will use advocacy, interpersonal communication, community mobilisation, mass communications and strategic use of data. In addition, FHI 360 will work with health care workers to overcome attitudinal, knowledge and skills barriers in providing family planning services, especially to young people and unmarried women. Contraceptive commodities are provided by the United Nations Population Fund.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to increase access to and uptake of modern family planning methods, especially for young women and men.

The project objectives are to:

- Increase the demand for use of family planning among married men and women and unmarried adolescents using targeted inter-personal communication and community mobilisation programs that transform traditional gender norms.
- Improve access to quality, free, client-centred family planning services, including contraceptives, through existing networks of health service providers.
- Provide reproductive health services, including family planning and modern contraceptives, to youths and adolescents that respond to their health needs and are delivered in youth friendly spaces.

Plans for January to June 2018

In the first six months, FHI 360 will develop protocols for the formative assessment, conduct start-up meetings with new communities, community leaders, health care workers and district administration, identify additional community mobilisers, develop a strategic behaviour change strategy and establish the monitoring and evaluation systems for the project.

⁸⁰ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 11.7: *Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri*.

11.17 Improving Services and Inspiring Leadership to address Family and Sexual Violence in Port Moresby

Project Partner:	Oil Search Foundation
Total Funding:	\$13,048,350
Funding Timeframe:	July 2018 – April 2023
Funding Sources:	\$4,500,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$8,548,350 (Private sector subscriptions and in-kind contributions)

Overview

This project is a public-private partnership. The impetus grew from increasing awareness of the significant cost of family and sexual violence to businesses resulting from the work of the International Finance Corporation and the Business Coalition for Women.⁸¹ The project is working closely with the National Capital District Commission's Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee Secretariat.

Several Business Coalition for Women members, led by the Bank of South Pacific, committed to increasing the availability of effective family and sexual violence services. To complement new safe house facilities provided primarily by businesses, this initiative establishes a Femili PNG case management centre in Port Moresby and supports improved coordination between existing service providers. Services are available on a subscription basis for businesses and to the public on a referral basis. Priority is also given to promoting business as leaders and advocates to shift norms and behaviours in relation to the acceptance of family and sexual violence.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to galvanise the private sector in partnership with government and civil society to play a transformational leadership role in changing attitudes towards family and sexual violence and improving services for survivors.

Specific project objectives are:

- Private sector comprehensively addresses the impact of family and sexual violence on the workforce and eventually reduces the cost of family and sexual violence on business.
- Provide effective case management and safe house services for people experiencing family and sexual violence.
- Promote strong partnerships and improve coordination and quality of family and sexual violence services in Port Moresby.
- Effectively manage a sustainable initiative ensure a safe and secure environment for staff and clients.

⁸¹ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 10.2: Strengthening business coalitions for women and economic empowerment partnership with the private sector.

12 Intended Outcome 4 – Enhance Knowledge and Understanding

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

Project Partner:	Department of Pacific Affairs, 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 project⁸² 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.

⁸² *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 10.1: Coffee Industry Support Project.

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 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.'⁸³

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 husbands to

⁸³ Hunt, A. and Samman, E. (2016) 'Women's Economic Empowerment: Navigating Enablers and Constraints', Overseas Development Institute, London.

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.

12.2 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'⁸⁴ 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.

⁸⁴ (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.

12.3 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 accusation 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.⁸⁵ The Queensland University of Technology team collaborates closely with the sorcery research project managed by the Australian National University, also funded by *Pacific Women*.⁸⁶ 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 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.

⁸⁵ 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).

⁸⁶ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 12.4: Improving the impact of state and non-state interventions in overcoming sorcery accusations related violence in Papua New Guinea.

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 accusation related 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 27 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> <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 accusation related</p>

Objectives	Progress
	violence in Bougainville. The stories were later shown and discussed at the men's forum in Chabai in December 2017.
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 accusation 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.

12.4 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), Australian National University ⁸⁷
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 accusation related violence.⁸⁸ 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.

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.

⁸⁷ The lead researcher has changed schools within the Australian National University.

⁸⁸ *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 12.3: Developing communication strategies for social change against sorcery related violence.

- 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 accusation 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 28 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 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>

Objectives	Progress
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.

12.5 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.⁸⁹

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.

⁸⁹ <https://pacificwomen.org/research/the-last-taboo-research-on-managing-menstruation-in-the-pacific/>

- 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.

12.6 Research Training Program

Project Partner:	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University
Total Funding:	\$996,493
Funding Timeframe:	June 2017 – June 2019
Funding Sources:	\$695,458 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i>) \$301,035 (Australian National University)

Overview

The Research Training Program is a two-year program intended to build and enhance the research skills of organisations and practitioners who are researching approaches to address gender inequality in Papua New Guinea.

The Research Training Program will introduce fundamental tools and techniques of field-based research and will provide practical experience in choosing and using key research methods. Participants will learn how to define a research problem, develop questions to guide their research, choose the most appropriate methods, conduct robust and ethical research and write clear reports outlining their research findings.

The Research Training Program is designed to enhance the research skills of Papua New Guinean researchers and practitioners undertaking research to inform policy and program development. It will be delivered by Department of Pacific Affairs and the Papua New Guinea Institute for Medical Research academic staff.

Aims and objectives

The core objectives of the program are to:

- Enhance and develop the research capacity of organisations funded by *Pacific Women* on issues concerning gender equality and women's empowerment in Papua New Guinea.
- Enhance and develop the communication skills of researchers focusing on gender issues in Papua New Guinea.
- Generate research-based evidence that contributes to informed policy and programming regarding gender inequality in Papua New Guinea.

Cumulative outcomes to date

A call for expressions of interest for participation in the program closed in November 2017. Applications were received from 16 people (13 women and 3 men) working for programs and organisations funded by *Pacific Women*, members of the *Pacific Women* Monitoring and Evaluation Panel, staff of the Papua New Guinea Constitutional and Law Reform Commission and an independent researcher. Applicants have varying degrees of research experience.

This activity contributes to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea enhance knowledge and understanding outcome of Modules, scholarships and related projects being developed to address knowledge gaps and build skills.

Plans for January to June 2018

The first of four intensive research training workshops will be held on 16–20 April 2018 at the Institute for Medical Research in Goroka. It is expected that the second intensive workshop, at which participants will refine their research projects and develop appropriate methodologies for conducting their project, will take place in Goroka in June 2018.

Annexes

- Annex 1 Funded Implemented Activities
- Annex 2 Relevant Research
- Annex 3 Activities mapped to the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence 2016-2025
- Annex 4 Directly funded partner local engagement and capacity building
- Annex 5 Executive Summary: Papua New Guinea *Pacific Women* Country Plan (2014–2019) Mid-Term Review August 2017
- Annex 6 Progress towards Second Country Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (2015)
- Annex 7 Government of Papua New Guinea Gender Commitments

Annex 1 Funded Implementing Activities

#	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity Title	Start and End Dates	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information
Women's Leadership and Influence (8)						
1C	Centre for Democratic Institutions	Increased Women's Representation in Local Government	May–Aug 2013	Eastern Highlands	Community level Candidate training	
2	World Bank (Department for Community Development and Religion)	Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville	Mar 2011– Dec 2018	In all 43 local government areas in Bougainville	Community level	Severina Betitis, Project Coordinator idibprojectcoordinator@gmail.com
3	United States Embassy in Papua New Guinea (Department for Community Development and Religion)	Women's Forum	Annual event Mar 2016 Feb 2017	National and Highlands (2017)	Coalition building	
4	International Women's Development Agency (Bougainville Women's Federation)	Young Women's Leadership Project	Jan 2016– Dec 2018	Kieta, Wakunai, Torokina, Buin, Bougainville	Community level Young women Financial literacy and business opportunities Engaging with men	Judith Oliver, Executive Director Bougainville Women's Federation Jkoliver2014@gmail.com Emily Ellis, Project Officer, International Women's Development Agency eellis@iwda.org.au
5C	International Women's Development Agency (Bougainville Women's Federation)	Voter Education in Bougainville	May 2016 – Dec 2017	In all 43 local government areas in Bougainville	Community level Civic education	Judith Oliver, Executive Director Bougainville Women's Federation Jkoliver2014@gmail.com
6^	Department of Public Affairs (previously known as State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program), Australian National University	Women in Leadership Support Program	Dec 2016– Jun 2021	National	National level Community level Candidate training Research	Hannah McMahon, Program Administrator Hannah.McMahon@anu.edu.au
7^	<i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit with Frieda River Limited	Papua New Guinea Women in Mining	Apr 2017– Jun 2019	Telefomin, West Sepik, Ambunti, East Sepik	Community level leadership Family-based approaches Financial literacy and business opportunities	Rebecca Robinson, Project Manager r.robinson@devmatters.org

#	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity Title	Start and End Dates	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information
Women's Economic Empowerment (8)						
8	CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Coffee Industry Support Project	Jul 2013–Jun 2019	Predominantly Eastern Highlands also with farmers and partners in Simbu, Morobe, Jiwaka and Western Highlands provinces	Formal economy Agricultural sector Financial literacy Family-based approaches Working with private sector Research	Charles Iha, Coffee Project Manager Charles.Iha@careint.org
9	International Finance Corporation (Business Coalition for Women)	Strengthening business coalitions for women and economic empowerment partnership with the private sector	May 2014 – Jun 2018	Port Moresby based	Formal economy Private sector policies and practices Family and sexual violence response Women's leadership Research	Laura Thomas-Lung, Executive Officer Business Coalition for Women lthomas-lung@pngbcfw.org
10	University of Canberra	Increasing economic opportunities for women smallholders and their families ('Family Teams')	Jul 2015–Dec 2018	Western Highlands, Eastern Highlands, Jiwaka, New Ireland, Bougainville	Informal economy Agricultural sector Financial literacy Family-based approaches Engaging with men Women's leadership community level Research	Barbara Pamphilon, Project Lead Barbara.Pamphilon@canberra.edu.au Florence Rahiria, ACIAR Country Manager Florence.Rahiria@aciarc.gov.au
11*	Center for International Private Enterprise and The Difference Incubator	Creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem for women in Papua New Guinea (Women's Business Resource Centre / Entrepreneur Curriculum)	Oct 2015–Sept 2020	Port Moresby	Formal economy Formal qualifications Informal economy	Eli Webb, Program Coordinator, Center for International Private Enterprise Ewebb@cipe.org
12C	GriffinWorx (formerly known as StartUp Cup) with Abt PNG Management Services	WECREATE Challenge	Dec 2015–May 2017	Port Moresby and Central Province	Formal economy Informal economy	
13	Community Development Workers Association Inc.	<i>Kirapim Kaikai na Maket</i> , Tsak Valley	Sept 2016–Dec 2018	Tsak Valley, Enga Province	Informal economy Agricultural sector Family-based approaches	David Kulimbao, Program Lead dkkulimbao@gmail.com

#	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity Title	Start and End Dates	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information
14C	Asian Development Bank, Microfinance Expansion Project	Financial literacy training for women and men in Yangoru-Saussia District	Mar 2017 – Dec 2017	Yangoru-Saussia District, East Sepik Province	Financial literacy	Jacob Gob, Project Manager jgop@bankpng.gov.pg
Violence Response and Services (22)						
15~	UN Women	Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program	Dec 2010– Jun 2018	National Capital District: Gerehu, Gordons and Koki markets	Primary prevention Informal economy Engaging with men and youth	Christina Cheong, Safe Markets Program Manager christina.cheong@unwomen.org
16C	Eastern Highlands Provincial Family Support Centre	More support services for women survivors of violence	Mar 2014 – Jun 2015	Goroka, Eastern Highlands	Infrastructure Counselling and support services	
17	Oxfam International PNG (Human Rights Defenders Network, Kup Women for Peace, Kafe Urban Settlers Women's Association, and Family for Change)	Responding to Gender Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands	May 2014 – Jun 2019	Eastern Highlands, Simbu, Jiwaka and East Sepik Provinces	Crisis response Primary prevention Engaging with men and youth	Charlotte Kakebeeke, program Director Oxfam PNG ckakebeeke@oxfampacific.org
18~	UNDP (Office of Development of Women)	Support for strengthening national coordination, implementation and monitoring mechanisms to prevent and respond to family and sexual violence	Jun 2014– Jun 2018	National, National Capital District, Morobe, East New Britain and Milne Bay provinces	Structural reform Coordination	
19	Oxfam International Papua New Guinea and Australian National University (Femili PNG) Femili PNG (directly)	Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre Family and Sexual Violence Case Management: Building on Success for National Impact	Jun 2014– Jun 2017 Jul 2017– Jun 2020	Lae, Morobe Province	Crisis response and case management Coordination Research	Daisy Plana, CEO Femili PNG ceo@femilipng.org.pg
20	National Secretariat of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee through the Institute of National Affairs	Building the capacity of Papua New Guinea's Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	Oct 2014– Jun 2018	National Capital District National	Organisational strengthening Structural reform Coordination	Marcia Kalinoe, National Coordinator Marcia.Kalinoe@cimcpng.org Isi Oro, Isi.Oro@cimcpng.org
21	UN Women (Ginigoada Bisnis Development Foundation)	Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children	Feb 2015 – Dec 2018	National Capital District	Private sector (Transport) Primary prevention Engaging with men and youth	Bessie Maruia, Safe Public Transport Program Manager Bessie.Maruia@unwomen.org

#	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity Title	Start and End Dates	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information
22*C	Health and Education Procurement Facility	Support to the Family Health Centre in Port Moresby	Feb 2015 – Nov 2017	Port Moresby, National Capital District	Infrastructure Counselling and support services	
23	Family Health International (known as 'FHI 360') (Western Highlands and West Sepik Provincial Health Authorities)	<i>Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri</i>	Apr 2015 – Mar 2021	Western Highlands, West Sepik, Maprik, East Sepik	Primary prevention Engaging with men and youth Counselling, medical and support services Coordination School-based program Economic Empowerment	Daniel Adem Tesfaye, FHI 360 Country Director Dtesfaye@fhi360.org Nancy Aboga, Program Manager naboga@fhi360.org
24	International Women's Development Agency (Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation)	From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville	Apr 2015 – Jun 2022	Bougainville	Primary prevention Crisis response, counselling and support services Perpetrator counselling Engaging with men School-based program Economic empowerment Research	Sr. Lorraine Garasu, Centre Coordinator sisterlorraine.garasu@gmail.com Elena Leddra, Program Manager International Women's Development Agency eleddra@iwda.org.au
25	UNICEF (Catholic Archdioceses)	Parenting for Child Development (formerly referred to as Partnership for Positive Parenting)	Apr 2015 – Dec 2018	Madang, Western Highlands, Jiwaka and Simbu provinces	Primary prevention Child protection Child development Family-based approaches Research	Asefa Tolessa Dano, Chief of Child Protection atdano@unicef.org
26	UNICEF	End Violence against Children Campaign	Apr 2015– Dec 2018	Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, Simbu, Madang, Jiwaka, Bougainville	Primary prevention Child protection	Asefa Tolessa Dano, Chief of Child Protection atdano@unicef.org
27C	CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Highlands Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health	Jul 2015 – Dec 2017	Eastern Highlands, Morobe province	Primary prevention Sexual, reproductive and maternal health	
28~	Population Services International	Creating a movement to end violence against women in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and	Oct 2015– Mar 2022	Port Moresby General Hospital, National Capital District	Primary prevention Engaging with men and youth	Shannon McVey, Communications and Marketing Director s.mcvay@psipng.org

#	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity Title	Start and End Dates	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information
		Family Support Centre Assistance Project		Central Province	Counselling and support services School-based program	
29^C	Health and Education Procurement Facility and Health and HIV Implementing Services Provider	Establishment of Family Support Centres at Arawa Hospital, Bougainville and Daru Hospital, Western Province	Jan 2016–Jun 2018	Arawa, Bougainville Daru, Western Province	Infrastructure Family Support Centres	
30^C	Health and Education Procurement Facility	Construction Koki Market Transit Centre	Feb 2016–Sept 2017	National Capital District	Infrastructure Safe public spaces	
31C	Delivered by International Committee of Red Cross	Support to Family Support Centres and Health clinics in Southern Highlands	May 2016–Jan 2017	Southern Highlands	Equipment Medical support services	
32^C	Health and Education Procurement Facility	Renovation of Lifeline Centre	Aug 2016 – Jul 2017	Port Moresby, National Capital District	Infrastructure Counselling and support services	
33	UN Women in partnership with UNICEF, UNFPA	<i>Gutpela Sindaun bilong ol Meri na Pikinini</i>	Apr–Dec 2018	Hela, Southern Highlands	Humanitarian crisis response, counselling	Susan Ferguson, UN Women Country Representative Susan.Ferguson@unwomen.org
34	CARE International in Papua New Guinea	<i>Mamayo</i>	Apr 2018–Jun 2022	communities: each in Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Simbu and Bougainville	Sexual, reproductive and maternal health Family-based approaches Financial literacy Engaging with men	Elsie Monguru, Project Manager Elsie.Monguru@careint.org
35	Family Health International (known as 'FHI 360')	<i>Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Komuniti</i>	Apr 2018–Mar 2021	Aitape-Lumi West Sepik Province, Maprik, East Sepik Province	Sexual, reproductive and maternal health Young women and men	Daniel Adem Tesfaye, FHI Country Director Dtesfaye@fhi360.org Nancy Agoba, Program Manager nagoba@fhi360.org
36	Oil Search Foundation	Improving services and inspiring leadership to address family and sexual violence in Port Moresby	Jul 2018–Apr 2023	National Capital District	Crisis response and case management Coordination	Stephanie Copus-Campbell, Executive Director Oil Search Foundation stephanie.copus-campbell@oilsearch.com

#	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity Title	Start and End Dates	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information
Enhance Knowledge and Understanding (7)						
37RC	Department of Pacific Affairs (previously known as State, Society and Governance in Melanesia program), Australian National University	Research on Women's Leadership and Decision-Making in the Pacific (incl. Papua New Guinea)	Jul 2013– Dec 2016	Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Research National, local and community leadership Public Service leadership	Dr Nicole Haley, Director Department of Pacific Affairs Nicole.Haley@anu.edu.au
38RC	Department of Pacific Affairs (previously known as State, Society and Governance in Melanesia program), Australian National University and International Women's Development Agency	Do No Harm: Research on the relationships between women's economic empowerment and violence against women in Melanesia	Feb 2014 – Apr 2018	Eastern Highlands and Jiwaka, Port Moresby, Bougainville and Solomon Islands	Research Formal employment Agricultural sector Causes of Violence	Dr Richard Eves Richard.eves@anu.edu.au
39R	World Bank Group	Gender-differentiated Labour Allocation in Agriculture in Papua New Guinea: Time-use Survey	May 2016– Jun 2018	East New Britain Bougainville Highlands provinces	Research Formal employment Agricultural sector	Stephane Forman, Senior Agriculture Specialist, World Bank sforman@worldbank.org
40	Queensland University of Technology (Centre for Social and Creative Media, University of Goroka)	Developing communication strategies for social change against sorcery related violence	Aug 2016 – Jun 2019	Eastern Highlands, Simbu, Bougainville	Research Digital story-telling	Verena Thomas, Vice-Chancellor's Research Fellow Queensland University of Technology and Visiting Scholar Centre for Social and Creative Media Verena.Thomas@qut.edu.au
41	School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), Australian National University	Improving the impact of state and non-state interventions in overcoming sorcery accusations related violence in Papua New Guinea	Sept 2016 – Jun 2020	Enga, Simbu, Bougainville	Research Causes of Violence and non-violent interventions	Miranda Forsyth, Associate Professor RegNet Miranda.forsyth@anu.edu.au
42RC	Burnet Institute, WaterAid and International Women's Development Agency	The Last Taboo: Research on managing menstruation in the Pacific	2016 – 2017	Bougainville, National Capital District	Research Menstrual health management	Lisa Natoli, Burnet Institute lisan@burnet.edu.au
43	Australian National University, Department of Pacific Affairs	Research Training Program	Jun 2017 – Jun 2019	National	Research capacity building	Hannah McMahon, Program Administrator Hannah.McMahon@anu.edu.au

C = completed activity R = regional or multi-country activity P = planned activity Shaded activities operate in Bougainville

^ = funded or partially funded by the Gender Equity Fund * = funded or partially funded by other bilateral programs ~ = funded or partially funded by the *Pacific Women* regional program

Annex 2 Relevant Research

Key

- operates in Bougainville
- published research
- research or studies underway or in planning

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Published		
Leadership and Influence (related)		
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, The Highest Glass Ceiling — Women, Politics and Executive Power in the Pacific, In Brief 2016/7	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2016-07-Baker.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Women's Political Participation – Electoral Trends, In Brief 2016/34	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-34-baker.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Temporary Special Measures and Institutional Approaches, In Brief 2016/36	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-36-baker.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Bridging Resourcing Gaps, In Brief 2016/39	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-39-baker.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Women's Political Participation – Post-Election Issues, In Brief 2016/41	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-41-baker.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, Pawa Blong Meri: Women Candidates in the 2015 Bougainville Election, State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program Discussion Paper 2015/14	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/DP-2015-14-Baker-ONLINE.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker and Thiago Cintra Oppermann, The Election of Josephine Getsi — Making Political History in Bougainville, In Brief 2015/49	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-49-Baker%2BOppermann_0.pdf

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Julien Barbara and Nicole Haley, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Supporting Aspiring Women Candidates Better? In Brief 2016/35	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-35-barbarahaley.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Julien Barbara, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Donor Approaches to Supporting Women Candidates in the Pacific, In Brief 2016/38	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-38-barbara.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Julien Barbara, Kerryn Baker, Improving the Electoral Chances of <i>Pacific Women</i> through an Evidence-Based Approach, Australian National University, Dec 2016	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ssgm_new_report_series_2_2016_barbara_baker_online.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Julien Barbara, Supporting Elections in Melanesia, In Brief 2015/69	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/SSGM%20IB%202015_69%20Barbara.pdf
Papua New Guinea Church Partnership Program	Rev Dr Cliff Bird, Rev Dr Seforosa Carroll, Theology of Gender Equality, In God's Image – Towards Full Humanity and Abundant Life, 2016	http://pacificwomen.org/resources/theology-of-gender-equality/
Australian National University	Melissa Demian (2016) Court in Between: The Spaces of Relational Justice in Papua New Guinea, Australian Feminist Law Journal, 42:1, pp.13-30	http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13200968.2016.1191118
La Trobe University, Development Leadership Program	Lisa Denney and Rebecca McLaren, Thinking and Working Politically to Support Development Leadership and Coalitions: The Pacific Leadership Program, Research Paper 41, October 2016	http://www.dlprog.org/publications/thinking-and-working-politically-to-support-developmental-leadership-and-coalitions-the-pacific-leadership-program.php
La Trobe University, Developmental Leadership Program	Gillian Fletcher, Tait Brimacombe and Chris Roche, <i>Power, Politics and Coalitions in the Pacific: Lessons from Collective Action on Gender and Power</i> , Research Paper 42, Dec 2016	http://www.dlprog.org/publications/power-politics-and-coalitions-in-the-pacific-lessons-from-collective-action-on-gender-and-power.php
La Trobe University, Developmental Leadership Program	Gillian Fletcher, Tait Brimacombe and Chris Roche, <i>Power, Politics and Coalitions in the Pacific: Lessons from Collective Action on Gender and Power</i> , Policy Brief, Dec 2016	http://www.dlprog.org/publications/brief-power-politics-and-coalitions-in-the-pacific-lessons-from-collective-action-on-gender-and-power.php
Divine Word University	Philip Gibbs, Hardly Fair: Gender equity during the 2012 Papua New Guinea National Elections in the Wabag Open electorate', Catalyst 45.1, pp. 43-60	http://pacificinstitute.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/uploads/2016-11/Gibbs%202015%20Hardly%20Fair.%20Catalyst%2045.1%20-%20women%20in%20Enga%20elections.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Metrics of Success — Improving Women's Electoral Prospects, In Brief 2016/37	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-37-haley.pdf

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State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Practical Strategies for Negotiating the Political Context, In Brief 2016/40	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-40-haley.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Hayley, Assessing the Shift to Limited Preferential Voting in Papua New Guinea: Electoral Outcomes, State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program In Brief 2015/30a	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-30a-Haley_0.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley and Kerry Zubrinich, Assessing the Shift to Limited Preferential Voting in Papua New Guinea: Money Politics, State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program In Brief 2015/30b	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-30b-Haley%26Zubrinich.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley and Kerry Zubrinich, State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program In-Brief 2015 / 31: Improving Women's Political Representation in the Pacific: The Emerging Evidence, In Brief 2015/31	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-31-Haley%2BZubrinich.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley, State of the Service: Women's Participation in the Papua New Guinea Public Sector, In Brief 2015/60	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/SSGM%20IB%202015_60%20Haley.pdf
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State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nisira, P., Leadership Challenges for the Autonomous Bougainville Government, State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program Discussion Paper 2017/3	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2017-05/dp_2017_3_nisira.pdf
Pacific Leadership Program	Pacific Leadership Program, Analysis of Women Councillor's Experiences in Wisdom Activities in Vanuatu, Discussion Paper, June 2016	http://www.plp.org.fj/resource/discussion-papers/
University of Canberra	Pamphilon, B., Mikhailovich, K. and Chambers, B. (2014) Training by Papua New Guinea women, for Papua New Guinea women: lessons from the development of a co-constructed course for women smallholder farmers. International Journal of Lifelong Education; Published on-line 10 September 2014	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02601370.2014.952358#.VRjleZOUfYI
	Spark, C., Cox, J., Corbett, J., Being the first: women leaders in the Pacific Islands, Developmental Leadership Program, University of Birmingham 2018	http://apo.org.au/node/133786

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Economic Empowerment (related)		
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research 2016, The Emancipating Power of Working Together, <i>Partners</i> , Australian Centre for Agricultural Research – Issue One 2016	http://aci-ar.gov.au/files/part_1603_p12-13_emancipatingpower.pdf
Australian National University	Bourke, R. M. and T. Harwood, Eds. (2009). Food and Agriculture in Papua New Guinea, Australian National University Express	http://press.anu.edu.au/publications/food-and-agriculture-papua-new-guinea/download
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Bryant Allen, Will Papua New Guinea Be Able to Feed Itself in 2050? In Brief 2015/40	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/SSGM%20IB%202015_40%20B%20Allen.pdf
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Chambers, B., Omot, N., Pamphilon, B., Tomi, B., Linibi, M. and McGowan, C. (2012) Improving women's business acumen in Papua New Guinea: working with women smallholders in horticulture. Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, Canberra	http://aci-ar.gov.au/publication/fr2012-23
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Priya Chattier, Step-by-Step: Climbing the 'Ladder of Freedom and Power' in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, In Brief 2015/17	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/SSGM%20IB%202015_17%20Chattier.pdf
World Bank Group	David Craig and Doug Porter (2017), 'There is security from this place' Promoting the safety and economic vitality of Port Moresby's local markets: Lessons for Market Renovators, The World Bank Policy Note, March 2017	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/26380
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Eves, R et al, (2018) Do No Harm Research: Papua New Guinea	https://pacificwomen.org/research/no-harm-research-report-papua-new-guinea-bougainville/
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Eves, R et al, (2018) Do No Harm Research: Bougainville	https://pacificwomen.org/research/no-harm-research-report-papua-new-guinea-bougainville/
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Eves, R et al, (2018) Do No Harm Research: Solomon Islands	https://pacificwomen.org/research/no-harm-research-report-solomon-islands/
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Eves, R., Women's Economic Empowerment and Escaping Violent Relationships, In Brief 2017/32	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2017-11/in_brief_2017_32_eves_final.pdf

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Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Eves, E. & Titus, A., Coffee is Men's Business (Part 1), In Brief 2017/12	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Eves-Titus-Coffee-is-Mens-Business-Pt-1-2017.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Eves, E. & Titus, A., Coffee is Men's Business (Part 2), In Brief 2017/12	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Eves-Titus-Coffee-is-Mens-Buisness-Pt-2-2017.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Eves, E. & Titus, A., Gender Challenges to Financial Inclusion in Papua New Guinea, DPA Discussion Paper 2017/8	https://pacificwomen.org/research/gender-challenges-financial-inclusion-papua-new-guinea/
Divine World University	Gesch, P., and Matbob, P. (2016). The Pacific Marine Industrial Zone and the village: Strategies to convert resource boom into development. <i>Contemporary Papua New Guinea Studies: Divine World University Research Journal</i> , 24, pp. 71-85	http://www.dwu.ac.pg/en/images/Research_Journal/2016_vol_24/6_Gesch_Matbob_PMIZ_the_village.pdf
Divine World University	Gibbs, P., Aiwe, M., Tia, A.D., and Wangihama, E. (2016). Quality of life and development challenges in a Middle Ramu community. <i>Contemporary Divine World University Research Journal</i> , 25, pp. 1-12	http://www.dwu.ac.pg/en/images/Research_Journal/2016_Vol_25/Quality_of_life_and_development_challenges_in_a_Middle_Ramu_community.pdf
Divine World University	Philip Gibbs, Money is making us poor: Development Challenges in a Middle Ramu Community; paper reporting a research done in Middle Ramu Presented in 2016 Papua New Guinea Update at University of Papua New Guinea	Philip Gibbs, Divine Word University Pgibbs@dwu.ac.pg
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Gyles, M. 2013, Building Liklik Business in Papua New Guinea, Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, <i>The New Agriculturist</i>	http://www.new-ag.info/en/research/innovationItem.php?a=3092
World Bank Group	Hardship and vulnerability in the Pacific Islands Countries: A regional companion to the World Development Report 2014	http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/03/27/hardship-and-vulnerability-in-the-pacific-island-countries
Overseas Development Institute	Hunt, A. and Samman, E. (2016) Women's Economic Empowerment: Navigating Enablers and Constraints, Overseas Development Institute, London.	https://www.odi.org/publications/10483-womens-economic-empowerment-navigating-enablers-and-constraints
University of Canberra	Mikhailovich, K., Pamphilon, B., Chambers, B., Simeon, L. and Romero, J. (2016) Zapata Exploring the lives of women smallholder farmers in Papua New Guinea through a collaborative mixed methods approach. <i>Cogent Social Sciences</i> (2016)	https://www.cogentoa.com/article/10.1080/23311886.2016.1143328.pdf
University of Canberra	Mikhailovich, K., Pamphilon, B and Chambers, B. (2015) Participatory visual research with subsistence farmers in Papua New Guinea, <i>Development in Practice</i> , 25:7, pp. 997-1010	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09614524.2015.1069260

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Michelle Nayahamui Rooney, Money and Values in Urban Settlement Households in Port Moresby Part 1: Money Is Important, So Are Children, Water and Firewood, In Brief 2015/18	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/SSGM%20IB%202015_18%20Rooney.pdf
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Australian National University	Michelle Nayahamui Rooney, 2016, Women's economic empowerment: the importance of small market stall vendors in urban Papua New Guinea, DevPolicy Blog, 06/06/2016	http://devpolicy.org/womens-economic-empowerment-importance-small-market-stall-vendors-urban-papua-new-guinea-20160616/
Australian National University	Michelle Nayahamui Rooney, 2016, Making hospitality work for urban Papua New Guinea women, DevPolicy Blog, 04/08/2016	http://devpolicy.org/making-hospitality-work-urban-png-women-20160804/
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Pamphilon B. 2017. The farmer-to-farmer adult learning manual: a process and resources for the development of farmers as peer educators. ACIAR Monograph No. 198. Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research: Canberra	https://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/pngwomen/publications
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Pamphilon B and Mikhailovich K, 2016, Building Gender Equity through a Family Team Approach: A Program to Support the Economic Development of Women Smallholder Farmers and their Families in Papua New Guinea, Monograph number 194, Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory	http://aciarc.gov.au/files/mn_194_family_teams-web-updated_4-10-2016.pdf
University of Canberra	Pamphilon, B (2015) Weaving knowledges: the development of empowering intercultural learning spaces for smallholder farmers in Papua New Guinea, <i>Multicultural Education Review</i> , 7:1-2, pp. 108-121	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/2005615X.2015.1061921?journalCode=rmer20
University of Canberra	Pamphilon, B., Mikhailovich, K. & Chambers, B. (2014) Training by Papua New Guinea women, for Papua New Guinea women: lessons from the development of a co-constructed course for women smallholder farmers. <i>International Journal of Lifelong Education</i> ; on-line September 4th	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02601370.2014.952358#.VRjleZOUfYI
University of Canberra	Pamphilon, B., Mikhailovich, K., Simeon. L. and Chambers, B. (2013) Two-way learning: key gender lessons from participatory community workshops with smallholders in the Baiyer Valley and Kerevat areas of Papua New Guinea. <i>Socio-economic Agricultural Research in Papua New Guinea Comparative Workshop Proceedings</i> . K. Menz and B. Chambers (Eds). Lae, Papua New Guinea. Australian Centre for Agricultural Research: Canberra.	http://aciarc.gov.au/files/pr141/paper-9.html

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
World Bank Group	Papua New Guinea: Poverty and Access to Public Service	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/639511468286303977/Papua-New-Guinea-Poverty-and-access-to-public-services
United Nations Development Program	Papua New Guinea National Human Development Report (2014)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/papua-new-guinea-national-human-development-report-2014
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	T. Sharp, J. Cox, C. Spark, S. Lusby, and M. Rooney, The Formal, the Informal, and the Precarious: Making a Living in Urban Papua New Guinea, State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program Discussion Paper 2015/2	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/DP%202015_2%20Sharp%20Cox%20Spark%20Lusby%20Rooney.pdf
University of Canberra	Simoncini, K, Pamphilon, B and Mikhailovich, K (2016) Place-based picture books as an adult learning tool: supporting agricultural learning in Papua New Guinea, Adult Learning. Published online 14 September 2016	http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1045159516668815
World Bank Group	The Fruit of her Labor: Toward Gender Equitable Agribusiness in Papua New Guinea, 2015	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/docsearch/report/ACS10004
Violence against Women and Girls (related)		
BMC Medicine	Abramsky et al. Findings from the SASA! Study: a cluster randomised controlled trial to assess the impact of a community mobilisation intervention to prevent violence against women and reduce HIV risk in Kampala, Uganda BMC Medicine 2014	http://bmcmmedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12916-014-0122-5
Australian National University	Clara Bal (2015), Kumo Koimbo: Accounts and Responses to Witchcraft in Gor, Simbu Province.' In Talking it Through: The Problems and Victims of Sorcery and Witchcraft Practices and Beliefs in Melanesia, R. Eves and M. Forsyth eds., pp. 299-307, Australian National University Press, Canberra, Australia	http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p316611/pdf/16.-Kumo-Koimbo-Accounts-and-Responses-to-Witchcraft-in-Gor-Simbu-Province.pdf
Oxfam International in Papua New Guinea	Alison Barclay, Kirsten Doyle and Dr. Melissa Russell, (2017), Community Healing and Rebuilding Program, Oxfam's Strategy for Prevention of Family and Community Violence in Papua New Guinea	https://pacificwomen.org/resources/community-healing-rebuilding-program-oxfams-strategy-prevention-family-community-violence-papua-new-guinea/
Australian National University	Aletta Biersack, Margaret Jolly, Martha Macintyre (2016) Gender Violence and Human Rights: Seeking Justice in Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu, Australian National University Press	http://press.anu.edu.au/publications/gender-violence-human-rights
Overseas Development Institute Pacific Australasia for the United Nations Children's Fund	Butcher, K, et al (2016) Independent Formative Evaluation of Family Support Centres in Papua New Guinea	Asefa T. Dano, UNICEF Chief Child Protection atdano@unicef.org

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State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Melissa Demian, Sorcery Cases in Papua New Guinea's Village Courts: Legal Innovation Part IV, In Brief 2015 / 27	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-27-Demian.pdf
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Department of Pacific Affairs Australian National University	Eves, R., Developing Community Laws to Address Sorcery and Witchcraft-Related Violence in Papua New Guinea, In Brief 2017/17	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2017-05/ib_2017_7_eves.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Richard Eves, The Relationship between Violence against Women and Women's Economic Empowerment in Bougainville, In Brief 2016/17	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-07/ib-2016-17-eves.pdf
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Humanitarian Research Program and Development Policy Centre, Australian National University	Femili PNG Client Characteristics and Services 2014 to 2016: the first two years, 2017	http://www.femilipng.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Femili-PNG-Client-Characteristics-and-Services-2014-to-2016.pdf
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United Nations Development Program	Gender-Based Violence Baseline Study and Literature Review for the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence.	Executive Director, Office for the Development of Women, Gayle Tatsi Copies available from Richelle Tickle, Papua New Guinea Country Manager, <i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit Richelle.Tickle@pacificwomen.org.fj
Divine World University	Gesch, P. (2015). 'Talking sanguma': The social process of discernment of evil in two Sepik societies. In: M. Forsyth and R. Eves (Eds.). Talking it through: Responses to sorcery and witchcraft beliefs and practices in Melanesia (pp. 111-129). Canberra: Australian National University Press.	http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p316611/pdf/book.pdf?referer=434
Divine World University	Gesch, P. and Julius, J. (2015). The Haus Man cleansing at Nahu Rawa. In: M. Forsyth and R. Eves (Eds.). Talking it through: Responses to sorcery and witchcraft beliefs and practices in Melanesia (pp. 131-136). Canberra: Australian National University Press.	http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p316611/pdf/book.pdf?referer=434
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Divine World University	Gibbs, P. (2016). 'I could be the last man': Changing masculinities in Enga society. <i>The Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology</i> , 17(3-4), 324-341. DOI: 10.1080/14442213.2016.1179783	Available from Divine World University
Divine World University	Gibbs, P. (in press). Men's matters: Changing masculine identities in Papua New Guinea. <i>Contemporary Anthropology</i>	Available from Divine World University

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
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Divine World University	Philip Gibbs, I Could be the last Man: Changing Masculinities in Enga Society (In Press at Australian National University Press)	Philip Gibbs, Divine Word University Pgibbs@dwu.ac.pg
Divine World University	Philip Gibbs, Practical Church Interventions on Sorcery and Witchcraft Violence in the Papua New Guinea Highlands.' In <i>Talking It Through: The Problems and Victims of Sorcery and Witchcraft Practices and Beliefs in Melanesia</i> , R. Eves and M. Forsyth eds., pp. 309-327, Australian National University Press, Canberra, Australia	http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p316611/pdf/17.-Practical-Church-Interventions-on-Sorcery-and-Witchcraft-Violence-in-the-Papua-New-Guinea-Highlands.pdf
Divine World University	Philip Gibbs and Sarah Logan, Using Mobile Phones to Track Anti-Witchcraft Violence in Papua New Guinea,' In Brief 2015/19, Australian National University	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-19-Logan%2BGibbs-ONLINE.pdf
Divine World University	Philip Gibbs, Confronting Sorcery Violence in Papua New Guinea. Policy Forum, Australian National University Canberra.	http://www.policyforum.net/confronting-sorcery-accusation-violence-in-png/
Divine World University	Philip Gibbs and Heather, Worth Eating Coffee Candy: HIV Risk at Huli Funerals. In Health of HIV Infected People, vol 2, ed. Ronald Ross Watson, pp. 19-29, Elsevier Academic Press, 2015. DOI: 10.1016/B978-0-12-800767-9.00002-9	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283109073_Eating_Coffee_Candy_HIV_Risk_at_Huli_Funerals
	Hennegan J, Montgomery P (2016) Do Menstrual Hygiene Management Interventions Improve Education and Psychosocial Outcomes for Women and Girls in Low and Middle Income Countries? A Systematic Review. PLoS ONE 11(2):	http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0146985
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National Department of Health / National AIDS Council Secretariat	Kelly-Hanku, A., et al. (2017) <i>Kauntim mi tu</i> – Port Moresby: Key findings from the Key Population Integrated Bio-Behavioural Survey, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research and Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales Sydney: Goroka, Papua New Guinea.	www.pacificwomen.org.fj

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State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Sarah Logan and Philip Gibbs, Using Mobile Phones to Track Anti-Witchcraft Violence in Papua New Guinea, In Brief 2015/19	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-19-Logan%2BGibbs-ONLINE.pdf
Australian National University	Lokuge K, Verputten M, Ajakali M, Tolboom B, Joshy G, Thurber KA, et al. (2016) Health Services for Gender-Based Violence: Médecins Sans Frontières Experience Caring for Survivors in Urban Papua New Guinea. PLoS ONE 11(6): e0156813.doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0156813	http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0156813
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Stephanie Lusby (2014) Preventing violence at home, Allowing Violence in the Workplace: A Case Study of Security Guards in Papua New Guinea	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/experts-publications/publications/1305/preventing-violence-home-allowing-violence-workplace-case
	Stephanie Lusby (2013) 'Refracted awareness': Gendered interpretations of HIV and Violence against Women Prevention in Papua New Guinea, in Intersections: Gender and Sexuality in Asia and the Pacific, Issue 33, December 2013	http://intersections.anu.edu.au/issue33/lusby.htm
Queensland University of Technology	Verena Thomas, Jackie Kauli and Anou Borrey (2018) Harnessing community-led innovations: the role of participatory media in addressing gender-based violence, Development in Practice, 28:3, 345-357, DOI:10.1080/09614524.2018.1430748	https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2018.1430748
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Michelle Nayahamui Rooney, Big Men Drink Beer; Drunk Big Men Do Not Hit Women, In Brief 2015/13	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-13-Rooney-ONLINE.pdf
Menzies School of Health Research	Robinson G., Johnson P., Frewen A., Heynatz A., Jone Y., Parenting in Papua New Guinea: Qualitative Research Report	Contact: gary.robinson@menzies.edu.au
Divine World University	Sagrsta, M., and Gibbs, P. (2016). Countering sorcery-related violence in Papua New Guinea [DVD]. DVD documentary presented at Human Rights Festival of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby, October 2016	Available from Divine World University
Burnet Institute, WaterAid Australia and the International Women's Development Agency	The Last Taboo: Research on Managing Menstruation in the Pacific, 2017	https://pacificwomen.org/research/the-last-taboo-research-on-managing-menstruation-in-the-pacific/

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Queensland University of Technology	Thomas, V., Kauli, J., Rawstone, P., Understanding gender-based and sorcery related violence in Papua New Guinea an analysis of data collected from Oxfam partners 2013-2016	https://pacificwomen.org/research/gender-based-sorcery-related-violence-papua-new-guinea-analysis-data-collected-oxfam-partners-2013-2016/
Overseas Development Institute	David Walker and Nata Duvvury, Costing the impacts of gender-based violence to business: a practical toolkit, February 2016	http://www.odj.org/publications/10298-gbv-papua-new-guinea
UN Women	Women and Children's Access to the Formal Justice System in Vanuatu, analysing why 98% of cases of violence against women and children do not reach the stage of being charged by the police, let alone prosecuted by the courts.	http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2016/07/women-and-childrens-access-to-the-formal-justice-system-in-vanuatu
Enhance Knowledge and Understanding (related)		
World Bank Group	David Craig, Doug Porter and Fiona Hukula, (2016), 'Come and See the System in Place' Mediation capabilities in Papua New Guinea's Urban Settlements, The World Bank Research Report, January 2016	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/26283
La Trobe University, Developmental Leadership Program	Communicating Gender for Social Change in Melanesia – Use of communication tools, techniques and platforms to promote social change/challenge gender inequality. Case Studies: (i) Fiji FemLINKpacific, (ii) Vanuatu Wan Smolbag, (iii) Sols Vois Blong Mere, (iv) Papua New Guinea Centre for Social and Creative Media.	http://www.dlprog.org/research/communicating-gender-equality-for-social-change-in-melanesia.php
La Trobe University, Developmental Leadership Program	Digital Feminism in Fiji – The use of digital technologies (esp. social media) by young women's rights activists in Fiji for activism and advocacy	http://www.dlprog.org/research/digital-feminism-in-fiji.php
Australian National University	Susan Dixon, Jenny Munro and Anthony Regan, The Pacific Research Colloquium: Strengthening Skills and Partnerships with Pacific Researchers, In Brief 2016/26	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-11/ib-2016-26-dixon-munro-regan.pdf
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Jack Hetherington, We're going MAD for digital data! October 2015	http://aciablog.blogspot.com.au/2015/10/were-going-mad-for-digital-data.html
Australian National University	Forsyth, M., Putt, J., Bouhours, T. & Bouhours, B., Sorcery Accusation–Related Violence in Papua New Guinea Part 4: Trends over Time and Geographic Spread, In Brief 2017/31	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/experts-publications/publications/5815/ib201731-sorcery-accusation-related-violence-papua-new-guinea
Australian National University	Forsyth, M., Putt, J., Bouhours, T. & Bouhours, B., Sorcery Accusation–Related Violence in Papua New Guinea Part 3: State and Non-State Responses, In Brief 2017/30	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/experts-publications/publications/5802/ib201730-sorcery-accusation-related-violence-papua-new-guinea

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Australian National University	Forsyth, M., Putt, J., Bouhours, T. & Bouhours, B., Sorcery Accusation–Related Violence in Papua New Guinea Part 2: Key Characteristics of Incidents, Victims and Perpetrators, In Brief 2017/29	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/experts-publications/publications/5784/ib201729-sorcery-accusation-related-violence-papua-new-guinea
Australian National University	Forsyth, M., Putt, J., Bouhours, T. & Bouhours, B., Sorcery Accusation–Related Violence in Papua New Guinea Part 1: Questions and Methodology In Brief 2017/28	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/experts-publications/publications/5782/ib201728-sorcery-accusation-related-violence-papua-new-guinea
Australian National University	M. Forsyth, (2016), New Developments in Papua New Guinea's Research and Development Regulatory Framework, In Brief 2016/21	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-10/ib-2016-21-forsyth.pdf
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Papua New Guinea Evaluation of Village Court Officials' Training: Summary of findings (2016)	http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/png-evaluation-village-court-officials-training-march-2016.aspx
<i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit	Yvonne Underhill-Sem et al, Gender Research in the Pacific 1994–2014: Beginnings	http://www.pacificwomen.org/resources/gender-research-in-the-pacific-1994-2014-beginnings/
Economic and Public Sector program	Amanda Watson and Elizabeth Morgan, M-government for courts systems: A data collection trail in Papua New Guinea, Robertson, A (ed.), Commonwealth Governance Handbook 2014 / 15. Cambridge, Nexus / Commonwealth Secretariat, pp. 34-38	http://www.pngepsp.org/our-activities/mobile-4-development/sms-data-collection/sms-data-collection-overview.php
	Amanda Watson, Remote data collection in Papua New Guinea: an aid to policy deliberations, July 2015	http://devpolicy.org/remote-data-collection-in-papua-new-guinea-an-aid-to-policy-deliberations-20150707/
Research Underway / Advanced Planning		
Economic Empowerment (related)		
Australian National University / International Women' Development Agency	Do No Harm: Findings Report: Professional Women's Survey	Richard Eves, Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University Richard.Eves@anu.edu.au
University of Canberra / CARE: (existing – update re. timing)	Research into family teams conducted in partnership with CARE International in Papua New Guinea is providing information on the key factors required for the 'family teams' model to become a sustainable and scalable approach to development in Papua New Guinea. The report is expected to be finalised by June 2018.	Barbara Pamphilon, University of Canberra, Barbara.Pamphilon@canberra.edu.au
CARE Papua New Guinea	Business Case for Women's Economic Empowerment in the Coffee Industry	Anna Bryan, CARE Papua New Guinea, Program Manager Anna.Bryan@careint.org

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
CARE Papua New Guinea	Scoping and assessment of contracted and roadside coffee buyers	Anna Bryan, CARE Papua New Guinea, Program Manager Anna.Bryan@careint.org
CARE Papua New Guinea	Study on understanding impact of coffee certification schemes on communities particularly women	Anna Bryan, CARE Papua New Guinea, Program Manager Anna.Bryan@careint.org
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	A report on Transferable lessons for the development of women as agricultural leaders	Barbara Pamphilon, Project Lead Barbara.Pamphilon@canberra.edu.au
World Bank Group	Gender-differentiated Labor Allocation in Agriculture in Papua New Guinea: Time Use Survey. Inclusion of a time use module in an impact evaluation of farming communities involved in the cocoa and coffee sectors	Anuja Utz, Senior Operations Officer autz@worldbank.org
Violence against Women and Girls (related)		
Australian National University, University of Technology and Femili PNG research	Research on family strategies for addressing family and sexual violence while ensuring that children's schooling is minimally impacted. The	Michelle Rooney, Australian National University Lindy Kanan, Development Manager Femili PNG lindy@femilipng.org,
Australian National University	Pilot research on the use and impact of family protection orders in Lae, Morobe. The research focuses on justice system and related institutions involved in the protection order processes and those who have obtained or tried to obtain a protection order.	Judy Putt, Australian National University Judy.Putt@anu.edu.au
World Bank Group	Research underway Lae: looking at pathways of resort in the settlement of Gender Based Violence. This will look at capabilities and limitations of local level komitis in managing gender-based violence cases, and the increasing prominence of women in village court, ward and local-level governments' law and justice contexts, supporting better support / access to justice and services.	Caroline Sage, World Bank Urban Development Task Team Leader csage@worldbank.org
Mineral Resources Authority	Formative Research analysis and baseline assessment on the drivers of and approaches to Family Sexual Violence for communities within the Papua New Guinea Extractive Industries (Still in planning phase)	Stella Brere, Manager – Sustainability Planning sbrere@mra.gov.pg
United Nations Children's Fund	Telephone survey on public attitudes and practices towards violence against children. The survey includes 12,000 completed interviews in each of the following six provinces: Eastern Highlands, Simbu, Jiwaka, Western Highlands, National Capital District and Bougainville. Analysis is ongoing.	Asefa Tolessa Dano, Chief of Child Protection atdano@unicef.org
	Menstrual Hygiene Management and linkage with girls' education (in planning) to be completed end 2016.	Kencho Namgyal, WASH Specialist Knamgyal@unicef.org

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Population Services International Papua New Guinea (SASA! Pilot)	Dr Emma Fulu: Gender inequality and gender-based violence 'Community perspectives, community voices' – building Cross-Country Networks and Action for Women's Rights in Papua New Guinea.	Shannon McVey, Director Communications, Social Marketing and SRH Programs Population Services International Papua New Guinea s.mcvey@pispng.org
International Women's Development Agency / Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation	Schools-based prevention program in Bougainville: Learning paper and training modules.	Elena Leddra, International Women's Development Agency Eleddra@iwda.org.au
International Women's Development Agency / Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation	Bougainville: baseline on community attitudes on gender-based violence and gender equality.	Elena Leddra, International Women's Development Agency Eleddra@iwda.org.au
Divine World University	Sagrsta, M., Gibbs, P., and Kolodziejczyk, I. Digital divide in academic institutions and its implication on study performance. The study will measure how gender and origin impact different digital literacy skills of Divine World University students.	ikolodziejczyk@dwu.ac.pg msagrsta@dwu.ac.pg pgibbs@dwu.ac.pg
Divine World University	Dr Patricia Paraide (team leader) A series of awareness sessions to present different aspects of gender-based violence.	
UN Women Safe Public Transport	A Gender and Transport Study is identifying gaps in the current public transport infrastructure and systems and design a gender sensitive public transportation system in Port Moresby.	Bessie Maruia, Program Manager, UN Women bessie.maruia@unwomen.org
Enhance Knowledge and Understanding (related)		
United Nations Children's Fund	Low enrolment of girls in the Highlands region	Ruby Noble, Chief of Education rnoble@unicef.org
	Reasons for behaviour problems in schools.	
	Barriers and bottlenecks for out of school children.	
	Rapid assessment on access to girls' education in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.	
Queensland University of Technology	Harnessing community-led innovations: The role of participatory media in addressing gender-based violence, Development in Practice.	developmentinpractice@intrac.org

Annex 3 Activities mapped to the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence 2016–2025

National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions
Objective 1: To ensure that by 2025 the Government of PNG has a functioning gender-based violence governance and institutional structure supporting the achievement of zero tolerance towards gender-based violence, aligned with the PNG Development Plan, Papua New Guinea Vision 2050, and with the Sustainable Development Goals 2016–2030.		Objective 2: To standardise and institutionalise data collection, and facilitate ongoing in-depth research to support evidence-based planning, budgeting and programming to end gender-based violence and contribute to national and international reporting commitments.		Objective 3: To ensure quality, continuity and sustainability of coordinated responses, referrals and service delivery for survivors of gender-based violence.		Objective 4 To scale-up, decentralise, and standardise inclusive, quality initiatives and messaging for prevention of gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society to influence behavioural change required to achieve zero tolerance towards gender-based violence.	
Strategy: Improve governance and institutional framework, policy and regulatory framework, finance and infrastructure, planning and administration for national gender-based violence interventions.		Strategy: Improve collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance Gender Based Violence prevention and response efforts.		Strategy: Improve quality and effective processes, procedures and services to prevent gender-based violence and support survivors of gender-based violence.		Strategy: Improve prevention and advocacy interventions for reducing gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society.	
Output 1.1: The Office of Development for Women, as the national women’s machinery, is capacitated to lead, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (2016–2025).	Supported development of the National Gender-Based Violence Strategy. Continued support to implement the strategy is under negotiation.	Output 2.1: Gender-based violence research is identified and integrated within the funded national research plan through an operational Research Advisory Committee.	<i>Pacific Women</i> funded research: 1. Do No Harm Research: Relationships between women’s economic empowerment and violence. (Published) 2. Sorcery-accusation related violence research is supporting the implementation of Sorcery National Action Plan (*2). (Digital stories launched; 20-year data analysis published) 3. Community perceptions of	Output 3.1: Capacity development plan for quality services is developed and implemented to enhance quality services for survivors and perpetrators.	Improved access and quality of services to survivors being supported through: Femili PNG Case Management Centre (Morobe, with plans to extend support to Hela and National Capital District); Western Highlands and West Sepik Provincial Health Authorities and Maprik FSC (through FHI 360’s <i>Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri</i> project); Bougainville (Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation safe houses, counselling)	Output 4.1: Coordinated prevention and advocacy plan designed to support an effective behavioural change campaign, based on best practices and informed by local realities.	SASA! pilot in National Capital District and Sogeri, Central Province or Southern Highlands province. Adaptation of SASA! materials to Papua New Guinea context includes 8 organisations working across Papua New Guinea and will be available to all. Community Referral and Mentoring System as part of UN Women Safe City project. Human Rights Defenders training and <i>Sanap</i>

National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions
			<p>violence (Bougainville)</p> <p>4. School-based prevention program (Bougainville).</p> <p>5. Parenting for Child Development. (Evaluation of pilot published)</p> <p>6. Perceptions of violence against children six provinces.</p> <p>7. Family strategies for addressing FSV while ensuring children's school attendance is minimally impacted.</p>		<p>and referral to other services);</p> <p>Oxfam local PNG partners in (Eastern Highlands, Simbu, Highlands and East Sepik provinces)</p> <p>Support to the National Department of Health to develop or revise curriculum to improve quality of internal referral and care for survivors of violence.</p> <p>Construction of two new Family Support Centres in Daru, Western Province and Arawa, Bougainville and training of staff.</p>		<p><i>Wantaim</i> behaviour change campaign.</p> <p>Oxfam partners' <i>Inap Nau!</i> Campaign targeting youth.</p> <p>The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee Advocacy and Communications Technical Working Group</p> <p>Family Support Centre referral pathways behaviour change communication materials.</p>
<p>Output 1.2: High-level coordination and accountability, to enhance multi-sectoral gender-based violence prevention and strengthen quality services for survivors, is secured through the effective work of the National Gender-Based Violence Secretariat, Ministerial Gender-Based Violence Committee, and National Gender-Based Violence Advisory Committee.</p>		<p>Output 2.2: Knowledge management and sharing is enhanced through the establishment of an effective National Research Network linking together researchers working on gender-based violence across the nation, the region and the globe.</p>	<p>PNG Gender Research informal network hosted by National Research Institute generated from the UNDP Strengthening National Coordination project.</p> <p><i>Pacific Women</i> Research Strategy, Advisory Research Group and PNG research sub-group.</p> <p>PNG <i>Pacific Women</i> annual learning workshops and more regular learning / sharing events within Papua New Guinea.</p>	<p>Output 3.2: A National Gender Based Violence Secretariat has endorsed short term (three year), and mid-term (five year) plans of action and budgets to facilitate coordinated and sustained quality interventions across departments and other stakeholders.</p>		<p>Output 4.2: Gender Based Violence prevention and advocacy materials are developed and informed by appropriate evidence-based analysis and new communication mediums to increase effectiveness of messages to instigate and sustain behavioural change.</p>	<p>SASA! adaptation of materials agreed and will be tested.</p> <p>Sorcery information, education, and communication materials informed by Sorcery research.</p> <p>Digital stories developed to communicate messages to sustain <i>Yumi Sanap Wantaim</i> anti-SARV campaign.</p> <p><i>Sanap Wantaim</i>, Campaign (UN Women) using multiple mediums.</p>

National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions
							Oxfam partners developed communication and advocacy toolkit. End Violence against Children Campaign using multiple media.
Output 1.3: Provincial and District Gender-Based Violence Action Committees are strengthened to support effective coordination in promoting prevention and providing quality gender-based violence responses at the sub-national-levels.	Femili PNG (Morobe) and building capacity of other partners in case management practices) FHI 360 <i>Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri</i> (Western Highlands 3 districts and West Sepik Province 2 districts) building coordination capacity Nazareth Centre (Bougainville) Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee support to strengthen provincial coordination committees in Kimbe, Kokopo, Kavieng, Buka, East New Britain, Mendi, Tari and Madang. (not all funded through <i>Pacific Women</i>).	Output 2.3: A National Gender Based Violence database is established and operational to ensure coordinated and holistic evidence-based planning.	Funded through UN Women (Suva) and managed by UN Women (POM), consultancy to review and make recommendations on the implementation of the pilot intake database.	Output 3.3: Provincial Gender-Based Violence Action Committee Secretariats and District Gender-Based Violence Focal Points have endorsed short-term (three year), and midterm (five year) plans of action and budgets to ensure coordinated and sustained interventions at community-level.		Output 4.3: Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) and Community Volunteers are capacitated to effectively advance gender-based violence prevention in their communities through championing behavioural change.	Oxfam – Highlands Women Human Rights Defenders Movement. Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation, Women’s Human Rights Defenders (Bougainville). Developed and published Human Rights and Gender Justice Toolkit. FHI 360 Community Mobilisers (West Sepik and Western Highlands Provinces) Population Services International Family Support Centre Outreach capacity building of local organisations and SASA/ community mobilisers (National Capital District). UN Women’s Human Rights Defenders (National Capital District and markets)

National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions	National Gender-Based Violence Strategy	Pacific Women Contributions
<p>Output 1.4: The provincial Gender-Based Violence Action Committee Secretariats and District and Provincial Gender-Based Violence Action Committee Focal Points are established and operational to support coordinated and long-term quality delivery of interventions and prevention, with the support of both the Provincial and District Administrations.</p>	<p>Aitape-Lumi district Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee Secretariat (FHI 360 <i>Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri</i>)</p>	<p>Output 2.4: Evidence-based planning, learning and accountability is assured through an inclusive gender-based violence Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, which captures risks, opportunities, mitigation strategies and lessons learned, informing the work of all stakeholders.</p>		<p>Output 3.4: Survivors of Gender Based Violence and their dependents are supported in their reintegration through effective social and economic empowerment interventions.</p>	<p>Femili PNG's business startup kits. <i>Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri</i> beginning financial literacy and access to finance through Phase 2.</p>		
<p>Output 1.5: Funding for effective and sustaining interventions by government and non-government stakeholders, needed to achieve transformational change is secured through existing and new funding mechanisms.</p>	<p><i>Pacific Women</i> committed funding under first and second country plans for prevention of and response to family and sexual violence is \$83.19 million 2012 - 2022</p>			<p>Output 3.5: Gender-Based Violence stakeholders and partners efficiently share knowledge to inform effective interventions and avoid duplication.</p>	<p>PNG <i>Pacific Women</i> annual learning workshop, annual performance reporting and more regular learning/sharing opportunities.</p>		

Annex 4 Directly funded partner local engagement and capacity building

Project Title	Directly funded Partner Organisation type	Works with following local groups ...									
		Individuals	Communities (Rural or Urban)	Faith Based Org	Comm Based Org	Local NGO	District Admin	Provincial Admin'n and/or Authority	National Dept / Agency	Private Sector	Research/Tertiary Institutions
Increased Women's Representation in Local Government	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural								
Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville	Multilateral		Rural		✓		✓	✓			
Women's Forum – Annual event	logistics support	✓	Rural and Urban						✓		
Young Women's Leadership Project	INGO	✓	Rural			✓					
Voter Education in Bougainville	INGO	✓	Rural			✓		✓			
Women in Leadership Support Program	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural and Urban						✓		
Women in Mining	Individual Advisers		Rural	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
Coffee Industry Support Project	INGO	✓	Rural		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Strengthening business coalitions for women and economic empowerment partnership with the private sector	Multilateral	✓	Urban							✓	
Increasing economic opportunities for women smallholders and their families (Family Teams)	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
Creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem for women in Papua New Guinea to enable women's economic empowerment	INGO	✓	Urban							✓	✓
WECREATE Challenge	INGO	✓	Urban								
<i>Kirapim Kaikai na Maket</i>	Local NGO	✓	Rural								
Financial Literacy training women and men in Yangoru-Saussia District	Multilateral	✓	Rural		✓						
A Proposal for Building Female Entrepreneurs in PNG: Exploring Sustainability & Learning New Tools	INGO					✓					

Project Title	Directly funded Partner Organisation type	Works with following local groups ...									
		Individuals	Communities (Rural or Urban)	Faith Based Org	Comm Based Org	Local NGO	District Admin	Provincial Admin'n and/or Authority	National Dept / Agency	Private Sector	Research/Tertiary Institutions
Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program	Multilateral	✓	Urban		✓	✓		✓		✓	
More support services for women survivors of violence	Sector program		Urban					✓			
Responding to Gender Based and Sorcery Related Violence in the Highlands	INGO	✓	Rural				✓	✓			
Support for strengthening national coordination, implementation and monitoring mechanisms to prevent and respond to family and sexual violence	Multilateral	✓						✓	✓		✓
Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre	Local NGO		Rural and Urban	✓				✓		✓	✓
Building the capacity of PNG's Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	Local NGO & Consultant		Urban					✓	✓	✓	
Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children	Multilateral	✓	Urban			✓		✓	✓	✓	
<i>Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri</i>	INGO	✓	Rural				✓	✓			
From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville	INGO	✓	Rural	✓				✓			
Parenting for Child Development	Multilateral	✓	Rural	✓				✓			✓
End Violence against Children Campaign	Multilateral	✓	Rural and Urban	✓	✓			✓	✓		
Highland Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health	INGO	✓	Rural				✓	✓			
Creating a movement to end violence against women in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and Family Support Centre Assistance Project	INGO	✓	Rural and Urban		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Establishment of Family Support Centres at Arawa Hospital, Bougainville and Daru Hospital, Western Province	Managing Contractor		Rural and Urban					✓	✓		

Project Title	Directly funded Partner Organisation type	Works with following local groups ...									
		Individuals	Communities (Rural or Urban)	Faith Based Org	Comm Based Org	Local NGO	District Admin	Provincial Admin'n and/or Authority	National Dept / Agency	Private Sector	Research/Tertiary Institutions
<i>Gutpela Sindaun bilong ol Meri na Pikinini</i>	Multilateral		Rural	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
<i>Mamayo</i>	INGO	✓	Rural				✓	✓			
<i>Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Komuniti</i>	INGO	✓	Rural	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Research on Women's Leadership and Decision-Making in the Pacific	Tertiary Institution										
Do No Harm: Research on the relationships between women's economic empowerment and violence against women in Melanesia	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural and Urban	✓	✓	✓					
Gender-differentiated Labour Allocation in Agriculture in Papua New Guinea: Time-use Survey	Multilateral		Rural			✓				✓	
Developing communication strategies for social change against sorcery related violence	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural	✓	✓	✓					✓
Improving the impact of state and non-state interventions in overcoming sorcery accusations related violence in Papua New Guinea	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
The Last Taboo: Research on managing menstruation in the Pacific	Tertiary Institution		Rural		✓	✓					
PNG Research Training Program	Tertiary Institution	✓									✓
TOTAL number of projects working with the following types of local groups	39	28	18 Rural 14 Urban	11	11	13	10	20	13	12	10

Annex 5 Executive Summary: Papua New Guinea *Pacific Women* Country Plan (2014–2019) Mid-Term Review August 2017

This mid-term review of the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*) Second Country Plan for Papua New Guinea (Country Plan) is intended to promote learning and improvement, accountability, and whole-of-program quality assurance. The review does this by identifying significant contextual developments, assessing progress towards the objectives of the Country Plan, reviewing its focus, and suggesting ways to streamline program management and governance.

The review found that the context analysis developed in the Country Plan remains valid. While inequalities between men and women remain entrenched in Papua New Guinea, the legal and policy framework has advanced, and there have been significant developments in the enabling environment since the Country Plan was formulated. More women are contesting elections and considerable progress has been made in achieving a basic level of response to the needs of survivors of family and sexual violence. More girls are attending school and more women are working in the formal sector.

The funded portfolio corresponds well to the Country Plan design. This is despite funding cuts in the bilateral budget and capacity constraints at the Australian High Commission in Port Moresby and slower implementation of the *Pacific Women* Support Unit, delaying some implementation. These challenges were mitigated by leveraging \$12.38 million in additional funding from other sources and through the establishment of a *Pacific Women* Support Unit sub-office.

More than half of the projects demonstrate evidence of acting together for change, taking advantage of the existing networks built by implementing partners and supported by networking events and people-to-people channels facilitated by the *Pacific Women* Support Unit. This strong result points to the emergence of the coordinated approach sought by the Country Plan. The use of evidence by 23 of 26 implementing partners is also a strong result. At least 15 of the 18 projects with potential to contribute to service improvements demonstrate evidence of doing so.

There is evidence of achievements in four of the five outcome areas in women's leadership and influence. The strongest results are in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville where 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 and girls' skills to fulfil leadership roles.

For women's economic empowerment, there is evidence of results in three of the four interim outcome areas: increased safety, productivity and incomes; skills for employment or business; and private sector policy changes. The weakest performance is in demonstrating results related to increased access to markets.

There is excellent progress in four of the eight outcome areas in response to violence against women and expanded support services. All projects working towards the development of advocacy coalitions, testing of prevention programs, and development of service delivery models and of the referral pathway demonstrate results. Eight of the 11 projects demonstrate results on assembling evidence on causes of violence and drivers of change. Despite the current government budget crisis, five of 11 projects have made progress in influencing government funding and coordination of family and sexual violence services. One project that is addressing sorcery-related violence has evidence of contributions to saving women and children's lives. Evidence is lacking to demonstrate a contribution to reducing violence against women in targeted provinces.

The program is on track for achieving program objectives and outcomes, with the strongest results in responses to violence against women and expanded services for survivors.

Program principles are strongly upheld across the portfolio. The strongest performance in upholding principles is in testing innovative ideas, supporting indigenous organisations and supporting Government of Papua New Guinea policy and coordination. More than half of the projects demonstrate an integrated approach.

In Bougainville and the National Capital District, there is evidence of important benefits at the individual level, and of benefits extending beyond individuals to the family, community and/or institutional levels. This was especially evident in the more mature projects visited. All projects visited have examples of transformative cases.

The Country Plan is targeted specifically to empower women, reduce and prevent family and sexual violence, and work towards equality. It is well aligned with Papua New Guinea's Development Cooperation Policy and Australia's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy. It recognises the importance of culture-specific understanding for addressing gender inequality.

The design is supported by strong international evidence in favour of targeted interventions focused specifically on achieving equality for women. The program has tapped into international knowledge and experience to introduce, adapt, and test innovative approaches for addressing the root causes of family and sexual violence and inequality.

Stakeholders identified many strengths: flexibility, pragmatism, positioning of family and sexual violence as a public health issue, support for networking and coalition building among a diversity of partners, building on existing structures, and looking for synergies and opportunities to replicate successes.

While the program now has partners supporting efforts in 15 provinces and Bougainville, only Bougainville has projects working towards all three of *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea's intended outcomes. This suggests that some departure from the theory of change, which is that change in attitudes, policy and services depends on working across the three intended outcomes.

More than half the projects are funded for three years or less. Given the Country Plan's focus on projects with potential to change social norms, attitudes, policies and laws, and the challenging context, the project durations are short. So far there are few examples of other Australian government funded programs taking up the successes identified by *Pacific Women*.

Stakeholders identified several weaknesses: insufficient emphasis to violence against children and to women's economic empowerment including livelihood options for survivors of family and sexual violence, lack of clarity on positioning for women's economic empowerment and women's leadership and influence, and insufficient emphasis to geographic targeting especially in relation to women's leadership and influence initiatives. While the lack of direct funding to local organisations was raised as a concern there was acknowledgement that institutional strengthening of local organisations carried out by many programs over many years has built the capacity of individuals but not necessarily local organisations. Some local organisations expressed their preference to be funded through strong, long-term relationships with international partners. They noted advantages including risk sharing and support to build capacities in networking and influencing, conducting research, and accessing opportunities for engaging and sharing knowledge with other key players.

There are some management and governance issues. With changing and layered relationships between the Australian High Commission and the *Pacific Women* Support Unit sub-office, there has been confusion about the nature and role of the program. Some misconstrue it as a grants program and some are concerned that it plays a coordination role in parallel to the Government of Papua New Guinea or duplicates efforts of other Australian-funded development programs. The *Pacific Women* Support Unit is overstretched, which limits opportunities for it to play a more of a policy guidance role. Opportunities to draw on the collective expertise of the Reference Group expertise have so far been limited.

Looking forward, 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 intended outcomes and connect partners. The review identifies several specific actions that can be taken to make the Country Plan more relevant, effective, and sustainable.

Annex 6 Progress towards Second Country Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (2015)

Key ● On track to achieve outcome ● Some progress made ● Not on track to achieve outcome

Short term outcomes 2014-2016		Intermediate outcomes 2017-2019		Long term outcomes 2020 onwards	
Women's Leadership and Influence					
●	Office for Development of Women capacity increased	●	Government of PNG policies and programs promote women's interests		Increased women's leadership and influence in decision making, including at local government level
		●	Gender equality incorporated into government planning and budgeting		
●	More women enter elected, appointed and administrative positions	●	More women successfully contest elections		
●	Women in elected, appointed and administrative positions have skills to fulfil roles and represent women's interests	●	Greater numbers of women in appointed and administrative positions		
●	Advocacy for legal reform and policy change for women's equality and empowerment underway	●	Changes to laws and policies promote equality and empowerment through effective advocacy		
		●	Mining agreements development in consultation with women and represent women's interests		
Women's Economic Empowerment					
●	Increased capacity of women to access formal employment and business opportunities	●	Women have skills to access formal employment and business opportunities		Increased economic opportunities for women
●	Private sector promotes gender equity through its policies and practices	●	More jobs for women in public and private, formal and informal sectors		
●	Improved access to and safety in markets				
●	Increased numbers of women employed				
●	Increased productivity and incomes	●	Women have improved livelihoods		
●	Increased number of women making decisions at household level on use of income and assets				
Violence Response and Services					
●	Referral pathways and coordinated, quality services developed in priority provinces	●	Increased availability of coordinated, quality services for survivors of violence		Strengthened national response to violence against women and children
●	Increased network of safe houses established	●	Services effectively support survivors of violence in priority provinces		Expanded support services
●	Coalitions effectively advocate for PNG solutions to reduce violence	●	Coalitions have successfully advocated for effective solutions		
		●	PNG government have effectively coordinated and		

Short term outcomes 2014-2016		Intermediate outcomes 2017-2019		Long term outcomes 2020 onwards	
			funded service provision for survivors of violence		
●	Increased reporting of violence	●	Increased reporting of violence		
●	Women's and children's lives saved from extreme violence	●	Women's lives saved		
●	Innovative models established and sustained				
●	Evidence and understanding of causes of violence and drivers of change available	●	Evidence base re causes of violence and drivers of change utilised		
Enhance Knowledge and Understanding					
●	Knowledge and skills gaps identified	●	Increased availability of learning modules, scholarships and products		Enhance Knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice
●	Modules, scholarships and related projects developed to address knowledge gaps and build skills	●	Curricula and training for addressing gaps and building skills delivered and accredited		Increased number of women in PNG participate fully, freely, safely in political, economic and social life
●	Increased skills and strategies for women in leadership roles, in business development and employment, and for women recovering from family and sexual violence	●	Knowledge gaps addressed and skills and strategies built		
●	Research undertaken to better understand gender inequality and discrimination	●	Increased evidence and understandings of gender inequalities and discrimination		
●	Innovative approaches to empowering women tested and supported	●	Evidence and understandings developed inform policies and practices		
●	Data shared among partners				

Annex 7 Government of Papua New Guinea Gender Commitments

Constitution

Section 55:

Subject to this Constitution, all citizens have the same rights, privileges, obligations and duties irrespective of race, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed, religion or sex.

Subsection (1) does not prevent the making of laws for the special benefit, welfare, protection or advancement of females, children and young persons, members of underprivileged or less advanced groups or residents of less advanced areas.

International treaties and commitments

The Government of Papua New Guinea has ratified six of the core human rights treaties:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The Government of Papua New Guinea has made commitments regionally in relation to gender equality, including:

- Revised Pacific Platform for Action on the Advancement of Women and Gender Equality 2005–2015
- Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration

Laws

- The *Bougainville Community Government Act 2016*, which requires equal participation of women and men in community government.
- The *Family Protection Act 2013*, which criminalises domestic violence and introduces a system of Family and Interim Protection Orders. Regulations were endorsed by National Executive Council in December 2016 and now await gazettal.
- Repeal of the *Sorcery Act 1971*, which means sorcery related violence and killings can now be prosecuted under the criminal law.
- The *Criminal Code (Amendment) Act 2012*, which makes people smuggling and human trafficking criminal offences.
- The *Lukautim Pikinini (Child Welfare) Act 2015*, which mandates that the interests of the child shall be paramount and introduces provisions for women with children and pregnant women in custody. Regulations were endorsed by the National Executive in January 2017 and now await gazettal.
- Section 101 of the Constitution was amended by the *Equality and Participation Act 2013* to create 22 reserved seats for women in the National Parliament, but the enabling legislation is still pending due to lack of political support.

Strategies

- Vision 2050
- Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030
- Medium Term Development Plan 2010–2015
- Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence 2016–2025
- National HIV and AIDS Strategy for Papua New Guinea 2011–2015
- Gender Equity in Education Strategic Plan 2009–2014
- National Strategy on Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy 2016–2020
- Climate Compatible Development Strategy 2010

Action plans

- Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan 2015
- National Health Plan 2011–2020
- Interim Action Plan for Climate Compatible Development 2010
- Papua New Guinea Child Health Policy and Plan 2009–2020
- Papua New Guinea Child Health Plan 2008–2015
- National Agriculture Development Plan 2007–2016
- Women in Mining Action Plan 2007–2014
- National Education Plan 2005–2014
- National Action Plan to Support Women in Elected and Public Offices

Policies

- National Small to Medium Enterprise Policy 2016
- National Health Sector Gender Policy 2014
- Sexual Reproductive Policy 2014
- Family Planning Policy 2014
- National Climate Change Policy 2014
- Newborn Health Policy 2013
- National Public Service Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy 2012
- National Policy for Women and Gender Equality 2011–2015
- National Informal Economy Policy 2011–2015
- National Disability Inclusive Development Policy 2009–2014
- Gender Equity in Education Policy 2009
- Equal Employment Opportunity, Anti-Discrimination and Harassment Policy 2009
- National Youth Policy 2007–2017
- National Gender Policy and Plan on HIV and AIDS 2006–2010

