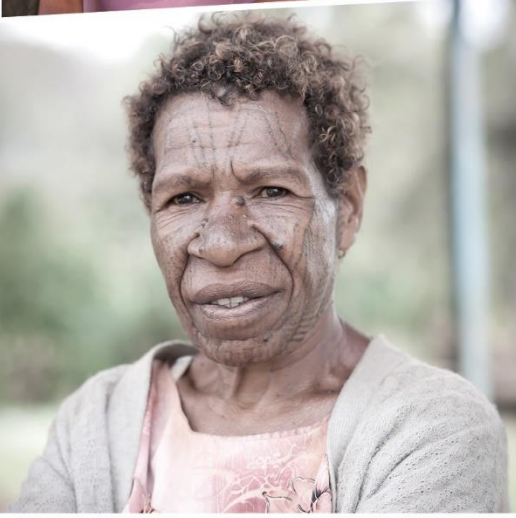




**PACIFIC WOMEN**  
SHAPING PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT



# Bougainville Performance Report 2018–2019

April 2019

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
Bougainville	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
Gender Justice and Healing	From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing project
Inclusive Development	Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville project
Nazareth Centre	Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation
<i>Pacific Women</i>	Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Program
PGK	Papua New Guinea Kina
SARV	sorcery accusation-related violence
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VCE	Village Community Educator

## Executive Summary

This report presents the performance of the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*) program in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (Bougainville) during 2018–2019. It covers the three activities that operated only in Bougainville and another nine activities that operated in Bougainville as well as in other locations between 1 July–31 December 2018. It also refers to two activities planned to operate in Bougainville for the first six months of 2019.

In 2015, the Autonomous Government of Bougainville, the Government of Australia and the Government of Papua New Guinea agreed on the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan (2014–2019). Under the plan, the Australian Government committed \$14 million over five years, with \$4 million provided through *Pacific Women*.<sup>1</sup>

The Bougainville Gender Investment Plan prioritised the following objectives: 1. reduce family and sexual violence and assist survivors of violence; 2. strengthen women’s leadership; and 3. improve women’s economic opportunities. Activities supported contribute to achieving the vision, mission and key indicators of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville’s Policy for Gender Equality, Women’s Employment, Peace and Security. Activities also support the Bougainville Department of Community Development’s Strategic Plan 2017–2019.

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

In financial year 2018–2019, the Australian Government contributed \$535,500 towards three *Pacific Women* activities that solely operated in Bougainville. Two of these activities focused on strengthening women’s leadership in Bougainville; both finished this reporting period. The third activity works to reduce family and sexual violence and assist survivors and was extended until 2022 due to good performance. In addition, 11 other activities funded by *Pacific Women* operate both in Bougainville and in other locations in Papua New Guinea.

### Progress towards objectives

#### Reduce family and sexual violence and assist survivors of violence

Seven activities in Bougainville are primarily contributing to an increase in women receiving family and sexual violence services, improvements in the quality of those services, and an increased number of referrals between services. This includes campaigns to end violence against children and sorcery accusation-related violence, activities to promote the improved uptake of sexual reproductive health services, and research into the use and impact of family protection orders. Two of these seven activities finished in this reporting period.

*Pacific Women* supports the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (the Nazareth Centre) to provide four safe houses, counselling, access to justice services and medical referrals in all three regions of Bougainville. Due to good performance in the initial phase 2015–2018, support has been extended to 2022. An independent evaluation of the first three years of the From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing (Gender Justice and Healing) project will be published by June 2019. The evaluation found that the project met or exceeded almost all its Phase 1 targets. It also found that the work of women human rights defenders and male advocates supported by the Nazareth Centre has led to important positive changes in a range of communities and in the 11 schools reached by the school-based program.

In the transitional six months of Phase 2, included in this reporting period, safe housing, counselling and other support has been provided to 305 clients (161 women including one woman with disability, 66 men, 46 girls and 32 boys). These clients accessed 1,233 services, including safe housing, counselling, assistance to obtain an interim protection order, case management support, and referrals to other services providers such as the Family Support Centre for medical services, the police or welfare. Of these 305 clients, 18 (eight women, nine men, and one boy) asked for assistance following sorcery accusations.

<sup>11</sup> All references are to Australian dollars unless stated otherwise.

Two *Pacific Women* activities are working specifically with communities to address sorcery accusation-related violence and to deepen our understanding of both the triggers for and implications of sorcery accusations. These research projects are working with the Nazareth Centre and talking with communities to provide recommendations on how best to prevent and/or address conflicts arising from accusations of sorcery before they lead to violence.

The *Yumi Sanap Strong – Laif Em Bikpela Samting* initiative promotes strength and the value of human life as key messages in addressing sorcery accusation-related violence. Six digital stories from Bougainville have been produced with local partners, and deliver strong messages for social change against sorcery accusations. These are widely disseminated and used by local partners in their advocacy and to promote community discussions.

Research by local recorders in Bougainville has documented 277 cases of sorcery accusations between January 2016 and November 2018. Of these accusations, 70 led to violence involving 111 victims. Even where no physical violence is involved, those accused and sometimes their close families are often stigmatised for life and face ongoing social isolation.

The End Violence Against Children Campaign supports the work of the Hako Women's Collective to conduct campaigns that focus on ending violence against children. These campaigns are run at schools, in churches and with communities through community dialogue and media-based campaigning. The Hako Women's Collective have a target of reaching 30,000 adults and children with their education program about child protection. An evaluation of a pilot found that community dialogues helped to prompt discussion with families and communities on traditions, customs and beliefs to allow reconsideration of issues of violence within families and communities.

Two new activities have begun in Bougainville. The *Mamayo* project is working in the health centre catchment sites of Kunua District. This project will work with families and communities to increase women's access to reproductive and maternal health services and enable greater participation of women in economic opportunities and benefits. The second new activity is research into the use and effectiveness of family protection orders to address family and sexual violence. Arawa will be one of five sites in Papua New Guinea included in the study.

Though officially opened in Arawa in 2018, the Family Support Centre is currently without staff. Efforts to identify and address the barriers to staffing and operating the Family Support Centre are underway.

### Strengthen women's leadership

Four activities in Bougainville primarily focus on building women's confidence, skills and knowledge; increasing acceptance of women in leadership roles. In addition, the Gender Justice and Healing and the Family Farm Teams project also contributed to this objective. During this reporting period, three of these activities finished and one new activity started.

Women supported by the Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville project (Inclusive Development) delivered development benefits to their communities through the 126 projects they managed. The estimated number of direct beneficiaries was 51,642 (including 24,738 women). Grants have been used to build water supply and sanitation systems, community resource centres, classrooms, aid posts and feeder roads. Leadership of these community projects has provided pathways to political leadership. Ward representatives in Bougainville include 23 women who were project executives in the Inclusive Development project. Two of them are community government chairpersons.

The Young Women's Leadership Project supported young women to move into leadership roles through Young Women's Associations. As a result of participating in Young Women's Associations, 36 young women took up new, formal leadership positions in 2018. This included roles in their churches and wards, as well as in the health, tourism and education sectors. The 2018 Young Women's Leadership Forum was held in Arawa for 180 participants with the theme 'Break the Silence! Hear Our Voice!' The project has increased the confidence and leadership skills of young women through training in leadership, gender equality and human rights, sexual and reproductive health and financial literacy. In addition, it has led to the inclusion of a Young Women's representative on the executive of the Bougainville Women's Federation and strengthened links at the district level with the Bougainville Women's Federation.

Young women developed a *Gud Disisons, Gud Lidasip* manual as part of this project and are now training and inspiring other young women in Papua New Guinea by facilitating this training and sharing their experiences.

### Improve women's economic opportunities

Three activities funded by *Pacific Women* primarily contributed to improving women's economic empowerment opportunities in Bougainville, as did the Young Women's Leadership Project. All of these activities finished this reporting period.

The Do No Harm Bougainville report was released in 2018. The report was the result of research conducted by the Australian National University and the International Women's Development Agency in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands to study the impacts of economic empowerment programs for women. Bougainville was a research site. It found that women's economic empowerment requires women to have access not only to resources, but also to power, agency and decision making. The research heard many stories of conflicts and physical violence against women arising over money, including when women challenged men about spending income on their personal needs without consideration of household needs. It also heard stories of men taking women's money. The researcher concludes that to achieve real change for women's economic empowerment, projects must challenge gender norms and practices in the context of marital relationships and the power imbalances in the other dimensions of women's lives.<sup>2</sup>

The Family Farm Teams activity addresses the issues identified in the Do Harm Research. It has been working with women farmers to build their agricultural and business skills and knowledge as part of a family unit. The 'family farm team' activities focus on reorienting women and men towards a gender equitable and planned approach to farming as a small family business. In October 2018, 38 trainers attained certificates from the family farm teams training. This included 10 women from the Bougainville Women's Federation, 22 people (six women and 16 men) from the Bougainville Cocoa Project and six people (three women and three men) from the Bougainville Department of Primary Industries. ACIAR is integrating the Family Farm Teams training and approach into its other Transformative Agriculture and Enterprise Development Program projects, including the Bougainville Cocoa Project and the Sweet Potato Project.<sup>3</sup>

Evaluations of Family Farm Teams projects in other locations have found there are significant gains to be made by supporting the family farming approach more effectively. The evaluations have found families that adopt more equitable workloads, communicate more effectively and plan and set financial goals together as a family also improved their farming and marketing practices. These have led to increased productivity, higher incomes and greater family wellbeing. The report on activity outcomes is due by end of May 2019.

The Time Use Survey study report launched in December 2018 demonstrated why the family-based approach is so critical.<sup>4</sup> Working with 800 cocoa producers from East New Britain and Bougainville, it found that a barrier to increased production was a shortage of labour at peak times during the season. It also found that women's roles in cocoa harvesting are key to the quality of the end product, but often women do not directly benefit economically from spending their time on these tasks. Women gain more direct benefit from other agricultural production activities including food gardens. While men work longer on cocoa activities, women work on average more than 2.7 hours per day more than men in cocoa-growing areas. Women are almost entirely responsible for looking after the children and household.

Young Women's Associations established small businesses to fund their activities. One example is the Buin Young Women's Association, which raised over PGK5,000 in 2018 by selling *bilums* and baskets. Another example is the North Bougainville Young Women's Association using its profits to provide start-up capital of PGK300 each to three women for livelihood projects.

<sup>2</sup> This definition is adapted from the Do No Harm research project funded by *Pacific Women*. See Activity Summary 10.2.

<sup>3</sup> The Family Farm Teams project is one of five projects managed by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) as part of the Transformative Agriculture and Enterprise Development Program.

<sup>4</sup> This research built on an earlier World Bank study: World Bank Group, (2015). *The Fruit of her Labor: Toward Gender Equitable Agribusiness in Papua New Guinea*. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/docsearch/report/ACS10004>

## Lessons learned, challenges and risks for the program

*Pacific Women* partners are sharing learnings between projects that improve services, policies and practices. For example, the Bougainville Young Women’s Leadership Project’s *Gud Disisons, Gud Lidasip* training was shared with groups in East New Britain, with the Wide Bay Conservation Association and through the *Pacific Women* Women in Mining project in the Sepik region. There is also good evidence of the motivating and inspiring power of bringing together the women human rights defenders from across Bougainville and of bringing together the young women involved in the Young Women’s Leadership Project.

It takes time to convince individuals, families, communities or governments to change. It often depends on relationships, trust and shared language. This can take time to develop or can depend on working through local community members. *Pacific Women* partners that have worked closely and consistently with communities or government agencies for more than three years are seeing shifts in attitudes and changes. The women human rights defender model is particularly effective for community outreach in the remote and rural context of Bougainville. Women human rights defenders are from and work in their communities. They utilise existing relationships and local knowledge to engage with members of their communities. They can talk with them about issues related to gender equality and gender-based violence in their everyday contexts and with good knowledge of the community’s needs and local power dynamics. However, once trained, these women volunteers are also in high demand for other paid positions and have other demands on their time.

Many of the young women involved in the Young Women’s Leadership Project are inspiring. Building young people’s capacity and providing leadership opportunities has had multiple benefits. Young women have taken up leadership roles in communities and established community-based projects and enterprises. This model of working should be tried in other activities. The new Women Make the Change activity will tap into the talents and energy of young women, including some involved in the Young Women’s Leadership Project. The *Pacific Women* Support Unit will work with the Bougainville Women’s Federation to identify young women facilitators who could be available to support other organisations in Bougainville and Papua New Guinea to deliver the *Gud Disisons, Gud Lidasip* training.

It can be challenging to ensure the sustainability and scale up of successful approaches, but the approach adopted by the Family Farm Teams project holds promise for other activities. The team initially assessed and registered trainees as trainers and makes the list available on the activity [website](#), organised by province and the level of experience. In the coming year, ACIAR will assess options for accrediting the Family Farm Teams trainers under the Community Development Workers standards, developing a village community educators national network, and exploring how the Family Farm Teams modules could be integrated into primary, high school, and university curriculums.<sup>5</sup>

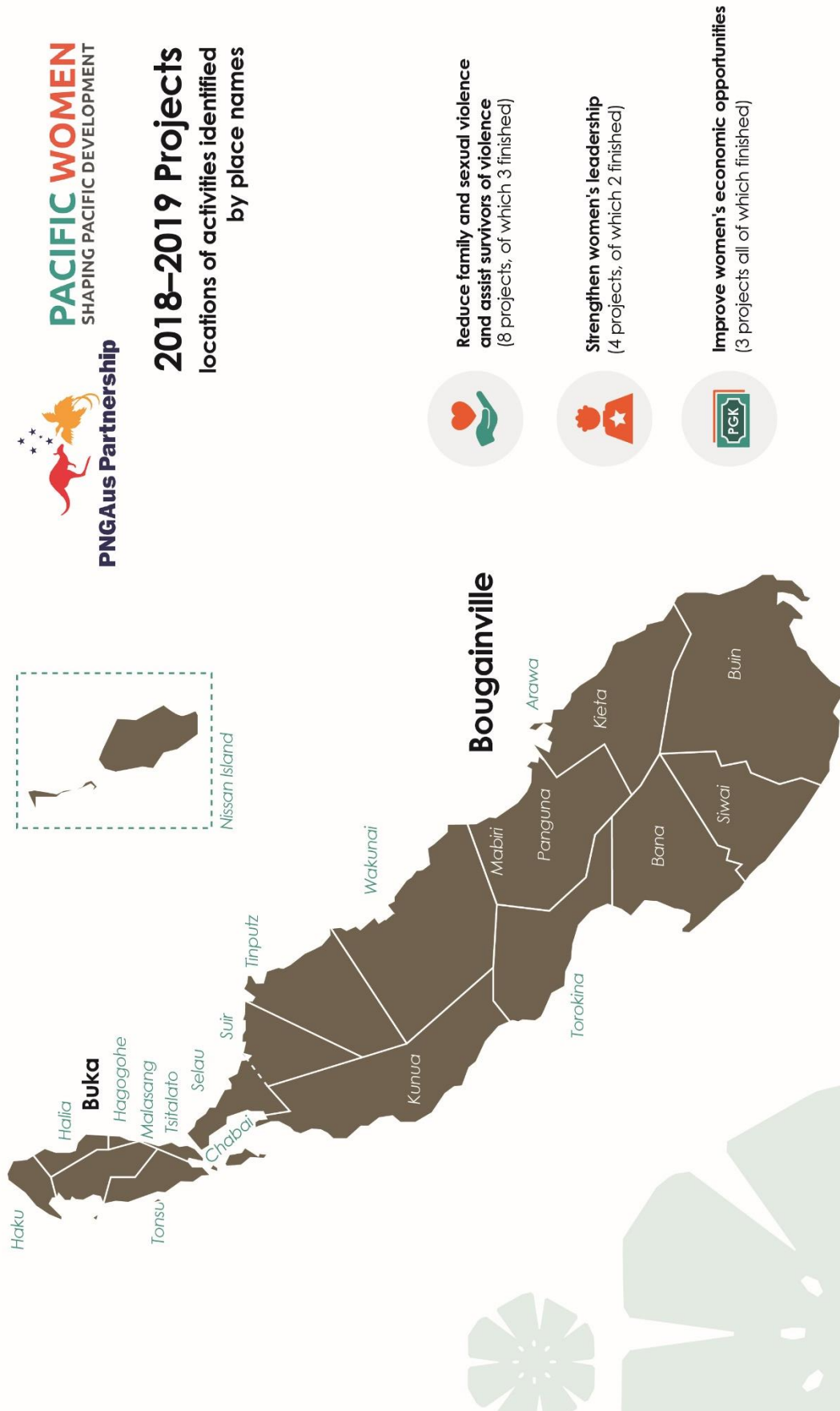
Monitoring behaviour change is difficult, especially among perpetrators. The Nazareth Centre found it challenging to track and validate the Gender Justice and Healing Phase 1 target relating to 100 men who were formerly perpetrators of violence against women becoming male advocates. While the project staff were able to collect data for at least 15 men who transformed their behaviour and now work with the Nazareth Centre, it is difficult to monitor this sensitive indicator in a broader sense and to verify change. The Nazareth Centre and the Buka Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee is working with the Australian Government funded Justice Services and Stability for Development program on a pilot program with perpetrators of domestic violence in accordance with the Family Protection Act.

Figure 1 provides a map of each of the locations in which *Pacific Women* projects engaged in Bougainville during 2018–2019.

<sup>5</sup> The Family Farm Teams project has been one of five projects under the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) program. ACIAR will fund this ongoing work.



Figure 1 Map of Pacific Women activities in Bougainville



# 1 Overview

This *Pacific Women* Bougainville Performance Report draws together the activity-level reports submitted by implementing partners to provide aggregate *Pacific Women* reporting. It draws on reports covering the three activities that operated only in Bougainville and another nine activities that operated in Bougainville as well as in other locations between 1 July–31 December 2018. It also refers to two activities planned to operate in Bougainville for the first six months of 2019.

The Australian Government established *Pacific Women* in 2012. It commits up to \$320 million over 10 years in 14 Pacific Island Forum member countries. The program aims to improve opportunities for the political, economic and social advancement of Pacific women.<sup>6</sup>

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

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

The Bougainville Gender Investment Plan prioritised the following objectives:

- Reduce family and sexual violence and assist survivors of violence.
- Strengthen women's leadership.
- Improve women's economic opportunities.

Activities supported contribute to achieving the vision, mission and key indicators of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville's Policy for Gender Equality, Women's Employment, Peace and Security. Activities also support the Bougainville Department of Community Development's Strategic Plan 2017–2019.

## 2 Purpose and structure

This performance report is a key method of monitoring progress against the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan. It provides the Autonomous Bougainville Government, the Government of Australia and the Government of Papua New Guinea with an overview of the contribution of the *Pacific Women* program to the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan. While this information about Bougainville activities is presented here as a separate report, the information is also integrated into the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2018–2019.

Section 3 of this performance report provides a summary of activities and funding. Section 4 identifies key achievements and discusses progress toward the objectives of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan. Section 5 outlines the lessons learned. Section 6 identifies challenges and risks faced by multiple partners, together with approaches to mitigate these risks. Section 7 provides a summary report on *Pacific Women* regional activities relevant to Bougainville.

Sections 8 through 10 provide details on each implementing activity operating in Bougainville, funded through *Pacific Women*. These activity summaries are drawn primarily from implementing partner activity reports for the period July–December 2018. These show progress updates against the activity objectives. The activity summaries also include key activities anticipated by partners for the period January–June 2019.

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

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<sup>6</sup> All references to \$ are to Australian Dollars unless otherwise stated.

## 3 Summary Data

### 3.1 Activities funded

During 2018–2019, two of the three *Pacific Women* activities working exclusively in Bougainville focused on strengthening women’s leadership in Bougainville. One activity is reducing family and sexual violence and assisting survivors. In addition to these three activities, 11 other *Pacific Women*-funded activities worked in both Bougainville and in other locations in Papua New Guinea during 2018–2019. Of these 11 activities, five finished and three started this year. All of these activities are reported on in sections 8 to 10. A full list of all *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea implementing activities is available in Annex 4 of the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2018–2019. Those involving Bougainville are shaded for ease of reference.

### 3.2 Funding

In financial year 2018–2019, *Pacific Women* contributed \$535,500 of bilateral funding to activities exclusively working in Bougainville. Australian Government expenditure through *Pacific Women* to date on activities exclusively working in Bougainville toward the Gender Investment Plan (2014–2019) is over \$7 million. Reports do not allow us to separate funding for Bougainville activities from activities operating in multiple locations.

## 4 Progress toward the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan objectives

This section reports on progress against the objectives identified in the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan 2014–2019.

Activity-level reporting available to the *Pacific Women* Support Unit shows that the *Pacific Women* activities that operate exclusively in Bougainville closely align with the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan. They are achieving, or are on track to achieve, the objectives of the plan.

The independent mid-term review of the *Pacific Women* program in Bougainville conducted in 2017 found that projects funded by *Pacific Women* are contributing to all objectives of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan. The review found that *Pacific Women*’s strongest contribution is building women’s confidence in leadership roles. There is evidence of influencing government to promote women’s leadership, increasing the number of women contesting elections and building women’s and girls’ skills to fulfil leadership roles.<sup>7</sup>

Activities focused on family and sexual violence are contributing to an increase in women receiving family and sexual violence services, improved quality of those services and an increased number of referrals to these services between other services providers. The Bougainville activity portfolio demonstrates strength in working with men and has initiated improved efforts to include people with disability.

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<sup>7</sup> Braun A. and Yuave, K., (2017). Mid-term Review of the Papua New Guinea Country Plan – Bougainville Report, Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

## 4.1 Reduce family and sexual violence and assist survivors of violence

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

### Intended result: Reduce family and sexual violence and assist survivors of violence

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

Seven *Pacific Women* activities are primarily contributing to these objectives. In addition, the Do No Harm research looked at the relationship between women's economic empowerment and family and sexual violence. See Section 8 for full activity details. Three activities finished during this reporting period and two new activities started.

The Gender Justice and Healing project is the key *Pacific Women* contribution to achieving these objectives in Bougainville. Following its demonstrated effectiveness, support to the Nazareth Centre, in partnership with the International Women's Development Agency, was extended to 2022. An evaluation of the first three years has been undertaken, and the report is due to be published by June 2019. It found that the project met or exceeded almost all its targets. The work of women human rights defenders and male advocates, supported by the Nazareth Centre services and programs, has led to important positive changes in several communities in the districts of Bana, Siwai, Buin, Kieta, Selau, Haku and Buka and in 11 schools reached by the school-based program. Citizens in Buin, Siwai, Selau, Haku and Buka districts are more aware of the seriousness of family and sexual violence and the need to stop it, the availability of safe house and counselling services, and referral pathways. This is driving increased demand for these services. This activity contributes to all four intended results, particularly to an increase in women receiving family and sexual violence services, improved quality of those services and an increased number of referrals between services.

The Nazareth Centre works to respond to gender-based violence by providing safe houses, counselling and other assistance to clients, including referrals for medical services, welfare assistance and legal protections. During the first phase of *Pacific Women* funding (2015–2018) the Nazareth Centre assisted 2,653 clients, almost two-thirds of whom were women and girls (1,685). This includes support through safe houses, the men's hub and trained counsellors who are women human rights defenders. Clients were provided 6,506 services. Services include safe accommodation, counselling, case management support and help to obtain an interim protection order. In 500 cases, clients were referred, and often escorted, to other service providers such as the police, welfare or to the Family Support Centre for medical attention.

In the first six months of the transition to Phase 2, 305 clients (161 women including one woman with disability, 66 men, 46 girls and 32 boys) received counselling and support through the four safe houses, three men's hubs and/or community counsellors. These clients accessed 1,233 services.

The safe houses and the men's hubs serve both women and men. In the safe houses, 86 per cent of clients are women and girls where 78 per cent of the cases relate to gender-based violence. In the men's hubs, 55 per cent of clients are men, 65 per cent of the cases relate to gender-based violence and 28 per cent of the men were perpetrators of violence. Safe house and men's hub counsellors assisted 18 clients (eight women, nine men and one boy) responding to sorcery accusation-related violence or risk of violence.

The Nazareth Centre runs prevention programs and raises awareness among communities, which are mainly located in rural areas. The Nazareth Centre piloted a school-based program on gender equality and gender-based violence prevention. By the end of Phase 1 in March 2018, the school-based program had reached 11 schools and 2,964 people (195 young women, 1,388 girls including one girl with disability, 73 young men and 1,308 boys). The independent evaluation found that after participating in the school-based program year 7 and 8 students from the Doptuz school in Selau District stopped carrying bush knives,

began wearing their school uniforms, smoked less and showed more respect to teachers and other students. Teachers from the other 10 schools participating in the pilot also reported that after participating in the modules delivered by peer educators, students showed more respect towards teachers and other students, behaved better during class, have improved their learning efforts and attendance and were smoking less. The Autonomous Bougainville Government Department of Education supports and endorses this work.

Two projects are working to increase understanding of and develop local solutions to address sorcery accusation-related violence in Bougainville. The Queensland University of Technology is working with the Nazareth Centre and other Papua New Guinean women human rights defenders to develop effective and locally relevant communication strategies for social change against sorcery. This project supports the implementation of the Papua New Guinea Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan 2015 (referred to as the SARV National Action Plan). Six digital stories were developed for Bougainville. Forums were held in Bougainville in 2018 to raise community and media awareness of the issue and build support for local advocacy activities. The [Yumi Sanap Strong website](#) showcases the digital stories and initiative activities.

The team of local recorders in Bougainville have documented 277 cases of sorcery accusation-related violence and sorcery accusations that did not lead to violence in Bougainville between January 2016 and November 2018. Of these, 70 cases led to violence involving 111 victims. Even where no physical violence is involved, those accused and sometimes their close families are often stigmatised for life and face ongoing social isolation.

Research led by the Australian National University is looking at how to improve the impact of state and non-state interventions in overcoming sorcery accusation-related violence. Detailed data collection for cases of sorcery accusations has been ongoing since January 2016 in Enga, Bougainville and more recently the National Capital District. Some of the preliminary research findings are:

- There is variability in victimisation by location and over time, as well as the impacts on families. There are also differences in the types of violence perpetrated: women are more often victims of burnings, sexualised violence and torture. In Bougainville men are much more likely to be accused of sorcery.
- Accusation causes both immediate and long-term harm in multiple ways.
- There are various catalysts for accusations and violence. In Bougainville there is a very strong connection between unexplained deaths and an accusation of sorcery, and these cases occur often within families and clans.
- There is widespread confusion about the law, which poses challenges for the community justice sector. In Bougainville most cases are dealt with at the community level through dialogue and publicly weighing the 'evidence' for the accusation, often with a combination of local leaders, including chiefs, pastors, and village courts. This may lead to a variety of outcomes, including payments for restoring relationships and preventing future violence by both the accused and the accuser. Payment for defaming a person through a sorcery accusation is commonly ordered by village courts in certain parts of Bougainville.
- There is an important role for the law and justice sector. This might include prompting mediation so that the accusation can be publicly aired. Publication of court decisions where those who engage in sorcery accusation-related violence are convicted and sentenced to long prison sentences might also help people to understand that there is not always impunity for perpetrators of such violence, although this is common.
- The majority of accusations of sorcery are dealt with in a non-violent manner. Only one in four cases in Bougainville have resulted in violence. However, even when there is no physical violence, the accused and sometimes their close families are often stigmatised for life and face social isolation.
- Individuals and organisations working together are able to overcome barriers that those working alone cannot. Data analysis shows that each additional person or institution that tries to intervene in stopping violence results in a higher probability of violence either not occurring or stopping before it escalates further.
- Government agencies working together with other institutions and agencies are making some progress, despite limited funding for the implementation of the SARV National Action Plan.
- Leadership and clear messaging are critical to cut through the confusion and uncertainty generated by fears of sorcery and to model positive ways in responding to such anxieties.
- Prevention (rather than reaction) is critical.

The Hako Women's Collective has been supported through the End Violence Against Children Campaign to conduct campaigns to end violence against children in schools, in churches and with communities. The project uses community dialogue and media-based campaigns. They targeted 30,000 adults and children in Autonomous Region of Bougainville. Detailed reporting on this activity is not yet available, but an evaluation by the University of Sydney of the Hako Women's Collective education program for child protection found the approach was influencing thinking and behaviour, and that it prompted discussion within families and communities about traditions, customs and belief about issues of violence.

Though officially opened in Arawa in 2018, the Family Support Centre is currently without staff. Efforts to identify the barriers to staffing and operating the Family Support Centre are underway.

The *Mamayo* project began this reporting period. The project aims to improve the reproductive and maternal health of women and their families in disadvantaged rural areas, including in Kunua district of Bougainville. The project promotes gender equality in decision making and women's participation in economic opportunities and benefits.

Project field teams have completed site scoping, project introductions and socialisation, and community mapping in all three project sites (one of which is Kunua). The community *wanbel* agreement detailing the roles and responsibilities of the community, the leaders, and CARE were signed in March 2019. The project has collected baseline information. Preliminary findings from the baseline survey suggest that cases of incest and intimate partner violence are high, with very limited law enforcement presence. Health service delivery is limited, with severely deteriorating health infrastructure and demotivated staff. The use of bush medicines is prevalent. Many gender inequitable cultural practices were prevalent, but the distinction between gendered roles and workloads was less pronounced than expected.

A new research project led by the Australian National University will look at the uptake and effectiveness of protection orders introduced under the Family Protection Act 2013 as a key response to domestic and family violence in Papua New Guinea. The study, beginning in April 2019, will build on a pilot undertaken in 2018 in Lae. The research will be undertaken in five sites including Arawa, Port Moresby, Mount Hagen, Lae and Popondetta. The study will inform efforts to improve the safety and access to justice for survivors of domestic and family violence.

## 4.2 Strengthen women's leadership

The intended results for the objective 'strengthen women's leadership' of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan are:

### Intended result: Strengthen women's leadership

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

Four activities funded by *Pacific Women* contribute to strengthening women's leadership in Bougainville. In addition, both the Gender Justice and Healing and the Family Farm Teams activities contributed to women reporting feeling more confident in seeking leadership roles. See Section 9 for full activity details.

The Inclusive Development and the Young Women's Leadership Project operated only in Bougainville and finished in December 2018. The Women in Leadership Support activity trains intending electoral candidates and was not active in Bougainville this year. A new UN Women activity, Women Make the Change, began this reporting period and will work closely with the Departments of Community Government and Community Development in Bougainville to support women's participation and leadership at the sub-national level.

Women supported by the Inclusive Development project delivered development benefits to their communities through the projects they managed. The estimated number of direct beneficiaries was 51,642 of which 24,738 were women. The project trained women's groups in participatory planning and management. The groups then prepared proposals for community projects, which required a 10 per cent in-kind contribution. Successful projects were funded through a grants scheme. In total, the project funded 126 projects across all 43 community government areas in Bougainville. This project ended in December 2018.

The women's groups used grants 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 training activities for 630 participants (443 women and 187 men). Most of the men were community government representatives including chairpersons, village chiefs and young men. Women supported through the project attributed their confidence, increased capability to deliver services for their communities, and good community perception of them as leaders to their involvement in the project.

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

The Young Women's Leadership Project supported young women to move into leadership roles through Young Women's Associations. Association membership grew strongly from inception in 2016 until the end of the project in December 2018. The Buin Young Women's Association, for example, grew from 19 to over 50 members. The project has increased the confidence and leadership skills of young women through training in leadership, gender equality and human rights, sexual and reproductive health and financial literacy.

The Young Women's Associations are incorporated in the Bougainville Women's Federation structures at district and executive levels. The Bougainville Women's Federation changed its rules to accept nominations from members of Young Women's Associations. As a result, several Young Women's Association members were nominated for executive and district positions and one young woman was elected to the Bougainville Women's Federation board. A young woman who nominated for an executive role but was not successful reported that the experience increased her confidence. She plans to contest again at the next board election.

The Young Women's Leadership Forums held in 2017 and 2018 provided new and unique opportunities to celebrate and demonstrate leadership skills, build networks and share ideas and skills. The forums inspired the establishment of five additional Young Women's Associations in local government areas in North Bougainville. Young Women's Associations are working toward self-reliance through livelihood projects. They are rolling out trainings and awareness on gender equality and life skills in their communities.

The 2018 Young Women's Leadership Forum was held in Arawa for 180 participants. The theme was 'Break the Silence! Hear Our Voice!' Young women from North Bougainville, Buin, Wakunai, Torokina and Kieta districts were joined by young women leaders from partners across Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Fiji. They shared experiences and learning, built networks and developed sustainability plans for 2019.

Young women from the project adapted and are now facilitating *Gud Disisons*, *Gud Lidasip* training. They are providing this training for youth and young women's programs with International Women's Development Agency partners Wide Bay Conservation Association in East New Britain, Caritas in Bougainville and Voice for Change in Jiwaka. They are also working with young women in communities through the *Pacific Women Women in Mining* project in the Sepik region.

As a result of participating in Young Women's Associations, 36 young women took up formal leadership positions in 2018. This included roles in their churches and wards and in the health, tourism and education sectors. Fourteen young women from six districts were trained as trainers for *Gud Disisons*, *Gud Lidasip*, Family Farm Teams and games-based financial literacy. The *Gud Disisons*, *Gud Lidasip* training on leadership and good governance was adapted by and through the project. These new young women trainers are now working with district level Young Women's Associations to deliver training to more communities in 2019. The Young Women's Associations have developed fundraising plans to support the rollout.

During the term of the project, older women's recognition and support for young women leaders increased. Young women demonstrated their leadership capacity and will to succeed through their own associations, enterprises and forums. By the end of the project, members of the Bougainville Women's Federation had increased their mentoring support and provided increased opportunities and forums for young women to practice their leadership skills.

The skills development and training, as well as experiences as women human rights defenders, is providing a pathway into leadership roles. In 2017, 34 communities in Bougainville elected women human rights defenders as community government ward members and 16 communities elected male advocates. Women human rights defenders are being appointed to district peace and security committees and local health and school boards.

The Family Farm Teams activity included a women's leadership component. At the request of Bougainville Women's Federation, both women and men were involved in leadership training to be consistent with the Autonomous Bougainville Government's commitment to parity between women and men in community government leadership. Twenty-two women and 22 men took part in the training and attained University of Canberra Leadership Certificates in September 2018.

### 4.3 Improve women's economic opportunities

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

#### Intended Result: Improve women's economic empowerment

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

Three activities funded by *Pacific Women* contributed to improving women's economic empowerment opportunities in Bougainville, as well as the Young Women's Leadership project. See Section 10 for full activity details. All of the *Pacific Women* funded activities focused on this objective ended this year.

The Do No Harm Bougainville Report was released in 2018. It concludes that women's economic empowerment is the process of achieving women's equal access to and control over economic resources, and ensuring women can use resources to exert increased control over other areas of their lives. Women's economic empowerment requires economic advancement (women's access to resources), and an increase in women's power, agency and decision making. It concludes that to achieve real change for women, projects must challenge gender norms and practices in the context of marital relationships, and the power imbalances in the other dimensions of women's lives.<sup>8</sup>

The Family Farm Teams project (also referred to as Family Teams) enhanced the economic development of women farmers by building their agricultural and business skills and knowledge as part of a family team. The University of Canberra team worked with local partner the Bougainville Women's Federation.

The project trained farmers as peer educators known as village community educators (VCEs). The University of Canberra and Bougainville Women's Federation teams trained the VCEs in the Family Farm Teams modules. The VCEs then worked to design ways of training other families through farmer-to-farmer peer education with groups through their existing networks, such as churches. VCEs become important role models in their own communities. They have supported other farming families to explore issues of gender and culture in their family. They have also assisted other families to plan their farming as a small business, with both women and men making decisions about the business.

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<sup>8</sup> This definition is adapted from the Do No Harm research project funded by *Pacific Women*. See Activity Summary 0.



The Family Farm Teams approach consists of four modules that are integrated with agricultural production and financial literacy training. The modules are: working as a family team for family goals; planning your family farm as a family team; feeding your family team; communicating and decision making as a family team. The 'family farm team' activities focused on reorienting women and men towards a gender equitable and more effective planned approach to farming as a small family business. The University of Canberra and Bougainville Women's Federation teams delivered this training in Halia district.

Although the Family Farm Teams activity has finished, it is being integrated into the ACIAR Bougainville Cocoa Project. In October 2018, 38 trainers attained certificates as Family Farm Teams VCEs. This included 10 women from Bougainville Women's Federation, 22 people (six women and 16 men) from the ACIAR Bougainville Cocoa Project and six people (three women and three men) from the Bougainville Department of Primary Industries. A three-day intensive family teams training of trainers workshop has been developed in partnership with the ACIAR Bougainville Cocoa Project that can be delivered by advanced VCEs.

The second aspects of the Family Farm Teams activity is 'business of farming' activities. These introduced farming families to a livelihoods approach, better practice agriculture, foundational business practices and financial literacy. Local agencies or resources delivered this training to ensure that communities were connected to the resources available in their own region. In Bougainville, it was also possible to connect the communities with other ACIAR projects, including the Bougainville Cocoa Project.

Evaluations of the Family Farm Teams approach, including in East New Britain, found that families and farms are linked and can be supported to grow stronger together. They combine economic factors with a range of other 'hidden' factors, including environmental, reproductive, social and cultural factors. For most small family producers, the idea of managing and organising farm activities is new. There are significant gains to be made by supporting the family farming approach and making sure it is used effectively. The Family Farm Teams approach equips farmers to take a more gender equitable structural approach to their farms, and farming families actively applied that structure to their daily family activities. Evaluations have found that families that adopt more equitable workloads, communicate more effectively and plan and set financial goals together as a family also improved their farming and marketing practices. This has led to increased productivity, incomes and improved family wellbeing.

The Time Use Survey study report was launched in December 2018 and demonstrated why the family-based approach is so critical. Working with 800 cocoa producers from East New Britain and Bougainville, it found that a barrier to increased production was a shortage of labour at peak times in the season. It also found that women's roles in cocoa harvesting are key to the quality of the end product but often women do not directly benefit economically from spending their time on these tasks. Women gain more direct benefit from other agricultural production activities including food gardens. While men work longer on cocoa activities, women work on average more than 2.7 hours per day more than men in cocoa-growing areas. Women are almost entirely responsible for looking after the children and household.

The study found intra-household decision making ignores the needs and capabilities of women which leads to discrimination and inefficiencies. Even when women are more educated, the average time-use gaps between women and men remain about the same. This can only be changed by promoting more equitable workloads within families and supporting families to look closely at the issues of gender roles within families. Changes will lead to improved efficiency and economic value – for the benefit of the entire family.

The Young Women's Leadership project provided participants with financial literacy and basic business skills. Applying these learnings, a number of Young Women's Associations have established small businesses to fund their own ongoing activities. The Buin Young Women's Association raised over PGK5,000 in 2018 by selling *bilums* and baskets. The Kieta Young Women's Association raised and sold chickens, reusable hygiene pads, ice and lunch packs and opened a bank account for the Association. A young Kieta woman living with an intellectual disability started a small market business.

The North Bougainville Young Women's Association implemented agriculture and livestock projects. The young women plan to establish a resource centre to provide a safe place for women to run training and livelihood projects. Rental of the space will provide income for the association. Profits raised by the North Bougainville Young Women's Association enabled it to provide start-up capital of PGK300 each to three women for livelihood projects. Other young women in Wakunai and Buin have started businesses in fishing, sea cucumbers, printing and photocopying, food processing and sales.

## 5 Lessons learned

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

### 5.1 Sharing learnings between projects inspiring change

*Pacific Women's* regular 'lunch and learn' events, the Annual Learning Workshop and other networking opportunities are resulting in sharing of learnings, improved coordination and strengthening links between the broad range of stakeholders engaged in women's leadership, economic participation and preventing and responding to violence against women. *Pacific Women* partners are sharing learnings between projects that improve services, policies and practices. For example, the Bougainville Young Women's Leadership Project *Gud Disisons, Gud Lidasip* training was shared with groups through the Women in Mining Project in East New Britain, including the Wide Bay Conservation Association.

The Bougainville Women's Human Rights Defenders' Forum has emerged as a successful mechanism for building networks, sharing experiences and launching community action. It motivated women human rights defenders across Bougainville and connected them to national, regional and international women's movements. The Forums improve understanding of gender inequalities and increased recognition of women human rights defenders as important agents of change and as women leaders.

The Young Women's Leadership Forum had a similar motivating impact. It strengthened networks and inspired new economic activities and leadership opportunities for young women and their communities in more locations in Bougainville. Young Women's Associations are working towards self-reliance through livelihood projects. They are rolling out trainings and awareness on gender equality and life skills in their communities.

### 5.2 Supporting people in rural and remote communities to provide services is an effective approach

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

Women human rights defenders utilise existing relationships and local knowledge to engage with members of their communities on issues related to gender equality and gender-based violence. This creates community ownership of initiatives. Women human rights defenders can engage in ways that work in their particular community and which consider local power dynamics and community needs. For example, women human rights defenders have started community projects on youth employment, building a resource centre, and developing services for people with disability. There is a multiplying effect when women human rights defenders and trained male advocates work together.

### 5.3 Projects need time to build relationships, ensure effective implementation, and create change

The longer a project works with communities and government, the more trust it builds. The ten-year timeframe of *Pacific Women* provides partners who are demonstrating good progress sufficient time to facilitate and track change. *Pacific Women* partners that have worked closely and consistently with communities or government agencies for more than three years are seeing changes and shifts in attitudes. The expansion of men's hubs to three locations in Bougainville that work with male perpetrators of violence and support women human rights defenders' work was due to the long-term engagement with community by the Nazareth Centre.

## 5.4 Building young people's capacity and providing leadership opportunities has multiple benefits

The Bougainville Young Women's Leadership Project has resulted in young women taking up leadership roles in communities, establishing community-based projects and businesses. Young women have obtained skills in leadership, financial literacy and agriculture. They are implementing these skills through setting up Young Women's Associations, conducting training and establishing community-based projects and businesses. The Bougainville Women's Federation provides opportunities for young women to practice leadership skills within the Federation's governance and outreach activities.

## 6 Ongoing challenges and risks

### 6.1 How to ensure successful approaches are sustained

*Pacific Women* partners have developed a number of successful approaches. The challenge is to ensure that the approaches can be sustained. It is hoped that the Young Women's Associations' resilience, fundraising efforts and inclusion with the executive and district structures of the Bougainville Women's Federation will ensure sustainability.

The Family Farm Teams have registered trainers in the Family Farm Teams modules and make this list available on the [project website](#). There are now 38 registered Family Farm Teams trainers in Bougainville. In addition, the approach is being integrated in other ACIAR projects and through the Young Women's Association networks. In the coming year, with additional ACIAR funding, options under consideration are to accredit the Family Farm Team trainers under the Community Development Workers standards, develop a village community educators' national network, and explore how the Family Farm Teams modules could be integrated into primary, high school, and university curriculums. A similar approach may be possible with the Communicating the Law Toolkit.

### 6.2 Monitoring behaviour change can be difficult

The Nazareth Centre found it challenging to track and validate the Gender Justice and Healing Phase 1 target relating to 100 men who were formerly perpetrators of violence against women becoming male advocates.

A baseline assessment of male advocates who participated in the Nazareth Centre training showed that there were positive examples of men changing gender roles and stopping violence towards women and children. But there were also reports of men continuing violent behaviour after attending trainings. The project staff collected data of at least 15 men who transformed their behaviour and now work with the Nazareth Centre. However, it is difficult to monitor this sensitive indicator and to verify change. The Nazareth Centre and the Buka Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee is working with the Australian Government funded Justice Services and Stability for Development program on a pilot program with perpetrators of domestic violence in accordance with the Family Protection Act.

## 7 Regional activities

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

The ***Pacific Women Advisory Group on Research*** oversees implementation of the *Pacific Women* Research Strategy 2017–2022. It consists of 10 representatives from the gender research community in the Pacific, the Pacific Community (formerly SPC) and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade).

Key achievements for the Advisory Group on Research during 2018 include: establishing selection criteria and ethical standards for research projects funded by *Pacific Women*; completing a scoping study for developing a Pacific gender research portal; and research on adolescent sexual and reproductive health in the Pacific. Priority activities for the year ahead include: small scale research and capacity building on the connections between women's participation in the economy and women's empowerment; surveying Pacific gender research capacity building activities in the Pacific; and the design of Pacific-based research on sexual harassment in the workplace.

**Pacific Girl** is a \$3.3 million multi-country program that supports adolescent girls from Pacific Island Countries to achieve their full potential. With grants commencing mid-2019, Pacific Girl partners will equip adolescent girls to make informed decisions, while engaging with the boys, parents, carers and communities in their lives to build more supportive environments. Pacific Girl will fund projects with selected civil society organisations in Pacific Island Countries that work with adolescents. Equal Playing Field, a local Papua New Guinean organisation will be part of the Pacific Girl network.

*Pacific Women* recognises the principle of 'nothing about us without us' and seeks to address the underrepresentation of adolescent girls in decisions which affect them, including through involving adolescent girls in program design and delivery.

The ***Pacific Women Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework*** guides the program, countries and implementing partners in carrying out assessments of progress towards outcomes.<sup>9</sup> It also informs program decision making and ensures learning leads to program improvement. The program's revised monitoring and evaluation system includes: a *Pacific Women* 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.

In August 2018, *Pacific Women* conducted a **cash transfer workshop**. Participants included representatives from women's crisis centres in Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu, UN Women, the Pacific Financial Inclusion Program, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the *Pacific Women* Research Advisory Group and the Support Unit. Participants generally agreed it was feasible and appropriate to pilot cash transfers for survivors of violence but emphasised the risks and need for further exploration. The Tonga Women's Crisis Centre and Vanuatu Women's Crisis Centre expressed interest in managing a pilot, with counselling services as an entry point for the program.

## 8 Objective 1: Reduce Family and Sexual Violence and Assist Survivors of Violence

Sections 8 through 10 provide summaries of each of *Pacific Women's* implementing activities in Bougainville under each of the three objectives of the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan. The summaries provide an overview and list the aims and objectives of each project, as well as the cumulative outcomes to date.

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<sup>9</sup> The Papua New Guinea Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework aligns with the revised *Pacific Women Program Monitoring, Evaluation Learning Framework* dated November 2017.

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

<b>Project Partner:</b>	International Women’s Development Agency in partnership with the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation
<b>Total Funding:</b>	\$9,876,284 (2 phases)
<b>Funding Timeframe:</b>	April 2015–September 2022
<b>Funding Source:</b>	\$6,605,124 ( <i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea, Phases 1 and 2) \$1,119,799 (Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation and International Women’s Development Agency in-kind contributions, Phase 1) \$1,435,624 (Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation, Phase 2) \$715,737 (International Women’s Development Agency, Phase 2)

### 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. From 2015 it has been funded by *Pacific Women*. The project is implemented by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (the Nazareth Centre) in partnership with International Women’s Development Agency. Following its demonstrated effectiveness, the project was extended to 2022. In Phase 2 the Nazareth Centre and International Women’s Development Agency provide significant funding and in-kind contributions.

The Nazareth Centre works to promote women’s human rights defenders and prevention activities with communities. Some of the Nazareth Centre’s safe houses were constructed with funds from other Australian Government programs and are linked through the agreed Bougainville Gender Investment Plan 2014–2019. The Nazareth Centre is a key partner for the Autonomous Bougainville Government.

The Nazareth Centre works to respond to gender-based violence by providing safe houses, counselling and referrals. The organisation runs prevention programs and awareness raising among communities, which are mainly located in rural areas. It also engages men and boys through its men’s hub program to bring about social behaviour change.

The Nazareth Centre runs programs on peace and security issues – particularly in relation to women’s role in peace building. The organisation works in rural and remote communities, which are hard to access and where no one else works.

By working in rural and remote communities to end violence against women and strengthen the family and sexual violence referral pathway, the project contributes to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 protection, community development and district services outcomes. Specifically, to strengthen effective legal and psychosocial support services that protects and promotes a human rights approach, strengthening community development programs focused on women and improving management of community services at the district level.

The From Gender-Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing project implements the Autonomous Government of Bougainville’s Policy for Gender Equality, Women’s Employment, Peace and Security. In particular, women’s access to mediation, counselling, conflict resolution services and promotion of safe and secure family life and to reduce women’s vulnerability to social injustice such as poverty and violence and a change in attitudes to women and enhanced recognition of the value they add to society.

### 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. It enables 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.

An evaluation of the first three years has been undertaken, and the report is due to be published by June 2019. It found that the project met or exceeded almost all of its targets. The work of women human rights defenders and male advocates, supported by the Nazareth Centre services and programs, has led to important positive changes in several communities in the districts of Bana, Siwai, Buin, Kieta, Selau, Haku and Buka and in 11 schools reached by the school-based program. Citizens in Buin, Siwai, Selau, Haku and Buka districts are more aware of the seriousness of family and sexual violence, the need to stop it, the availability of safe house and counselling services and referral pathways. This is driving increased demand for these services. This activity contributes to all four intended results, particularly to an increase in women receiving family and sexual violence services, improved quality of those services and an increased number of referrals between services.

The Nazareth Centre works to respond to gender-based violence in a number of ways. It provides safe houses, counselling and assistance to clients to obtain interim protection orders, case management services and referrals for, sometimes escorts of, clients to medical services, welfare assistance and police protection. The Nazareth Centre provides these services through four safe houses, three men's hubs and community counsellors. Since 2015, the project has provided counselling and support to over 2,958 clients (1,673 women including one woman with a disability, 219 girls, 851 men and 215 boys). This included providing 7,739 service actions including counselling, accommodation services and escorting clients to police and health centres.

The Nazareth Centre also runs prevention programs and raises awareness among communities, which are mainly located in rural areas. Safe house staff, women human rights defenders and male advocates have conducted 155 public awareness events and community engagement activities 76 communities. These have reached 10,760 people (5,856 women and girls including six women and one girl with disability, 4,284 men and boys including four men with disability 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.

Ten training programs were provided for 231 trauma counsellors and 34 training programs were provided for 1,387 women's human rights defenders and male advocates. Regular technical, supervision and monitoring visits conducted by the Nazareth Centre ensure the quality of counselling and human rights defender work.

The Nazareth Centre piloted a school-based program on gender equality and gender-based violence prevention. By the end of Phase 1 in 31 March 2018, the school-based program had reached 11 schools and 2,964 people (195 young women, 1,388 girls including one girl with disability, 73 young men and 1,308 boys). The independent evaluation found that after participating in the school-based program, year 7 and 8 students from the Doptuz school in Selau District stopped carrying bush knives, began wearing their school uniforms, smoked less and showed more respect to teachers and other students. Teachers from the other 10 schools participating in the pilot also reported that after participating in the modules delivered by peer educators, students showed more respect towards teachers and other students, behaved better during class, had improved their learning efforts and attendance and were smoking less. The Autonomous Bougainville Government Department of Education supports and endorses this work.

The Bougainville Women Human Rights Defender's Forum is an annual gathering of women activists. Since 2015, the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation has brought together 780 women human rights defenders

(765 women including 13 women with disability and 15 men) from all the districts of Bougainville except one Atoll district.

In December 2017, the men's hub hosted the first male advocates forum for 111 male advocates (89 men and 22 young men) in Chabai, North Bougainville. Participants discussed the importance of working with and supporting women human rights defenders in their communities to stand up against violence and to advocate for gender equality, respect and safer communities. The Nazareth Centre invited 15 women human rights defenders to this forum to create more connections and collaboration between male advocates and women human rights defenders and to discuss expectations on what it means to be a male advocate.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea* intermediate-term outcome of quality services continuing to expand, resulting in more survivors of violence accessing services and reporting violence when it occurs.

### Plans for January to June 2019

The Nazareth Centre will continue to provide crisis support services. Women's human rights defenders will undertake community-based education activities. The men's hub will continue to provide support services and community prevention interventions.

The Nazareth Centre will conduct a women's economic empowerment scoping study and, based on the results, will commence a two-year pilot on women's economic empowerment.

The Nazareth Centre with International Women Development Agency will document promising practices. They will publish results from the project such as role of women human rights defenders in the prevention of gender-based violence.

### Lessons learned

A lesson from the schools-based program was that educating teachers and parents and addressing parents' misconceptions about sexual and reproductive health prior to delivering the school-based peer education program enabled students' participation. Many parents consider sexual and reproductive health a taboo topic. Project staff tailored the schools-based program to include age appropriate information for students. They collected informed consent from parents before starting the school-based program.

The women human rights defenders' model has proven to be particularly effective for community outreach in the remote and rural context of Bougainville. Women human rights defenders come from local communities and utilise existing relationships and local knowledge to engage with members of their communities on issues related to gender equality and gender-based violence. This creates community ownership of initiatives. Women human rights defenders can engage in ways that work in their particular community and which consider local power dynamics and community needs. For example, women human rights defenders have started community projects on youth employment, building a resource centre and developing services for people with disability.

### Main barriers

It is a challenge to retain volunteer women human rights defenders trained by the project. After the training and skills development with the Nazareth Centre, women human rights defenders often take up paid employment with other non-government organisations. This is a positive outcome of the project, in that the Nazareth Centre has built a pool of employable women. However, employment can lead to disengagement with the women human rights defenders' program.

The Nazareth Centre is working to identify creative ways to motivate women human rights defenders to continue engaging with the project as volunteers. Strategies include recognising efforts and initiatives of women human rights defenders and inviting them to participate in networking and capacity building opportunities, such as the Bougainville women human rights defenders' forums and professional development and training.

It has been a challenge to collect data to track and validate the project's target of 100 men who were formerly perpetrators of violence against women and have become male advocates. Most male advocates who go through training admit to being past perpetrators. They make commitments to change and advocate against gender-based violence.

A baseline assessment of male advocates who participated in the Nazareth Centre training showed that there were positive cases of men changing their behaviour and stopping violence towards women and children. There were also reports of men continuing violent behaviour after attending trainings. The project staff collected data of at least 15 men who transformed their behaviour and now work with the Nazareth Centre. However, it is difficult to monitor this sensitive indicator and to verify change. The Nazareth Centre and the Buka Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee is working with the Australian Government funded Justice Service and Stability for Development program on a pilot program with perpetrators of domestic violence in accordance with the Family Protection Act.

## 8.2 End Violence against Children Campaign

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

### Overview

The End Violence against Children Campaign sought to increase awareness and commitment of families, communities and children to take individual and collective action to respond to and prevent violence against children. The campaign called 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 encouraged 'talking out and taking action' and 'making violence against children visible' by integrating child protection in national strategies and budget and challenging social norms that perpetuates violence.

The project worked with provincial administrations, Catholic Archdioceses and civil society partners in six provinces: Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, Simbu, Madang, Jiwaka and Bougainville. In addition, resources developed through this project were used in Hela and Southern Highland provinces during the emergency humanitarian response to the Highlands earthquake.

In Bougainville the project worked primarily with the Hako Women's Collective to deliver two projects to conduct campaigns to end violence against children in schools, in churches and with communities valued at approximately \$83,750.

The project contributed to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 protection services outcomes. Specifically, to strengthen effective legal and psychosocial support services that protects and promotes a human rights approach to promoting awareness of child protection and implementing a child protection system.

The End Violence against Children Campaign implements the Autonomous Government of Bougainville's Policy for Gender Equality, Women's Employment, Peace and Security. In particular, to the promotion of safe and secure family life and to reduce women and children's vulnerability to social injustice and violence.

### Aims and objectives

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

The specific objective of the project was to reach at least 50 per cent of adult population and young people in targeted provinces and all law makers with awareness messages on violence against children, through sustained and community based and media campaigns. The campaign used four strategies:



- Enhance the capacity of implementing partners and community-based mobilisers, including media organisations, to be able to mobilise parents to take action to prevent violence against children.
- Support community, school, church, health facility-based communication, sensitisation and awareness campaigns.
- Produce and disseminate multi-media communication materials to increase awareness and commitment to end violence against children.
- Advocacy, engagement and policy dialogue with law makers to increase their commitment to address violence against children.

### Cumulative outcomes to date

The project did not meet its ambitious objective to reach 50 per cent of the adult and child population in target provinces. The project reached 357,394 (169,762 women and 187,632 men)<sup>10</sup> through community, church and school-based campaigns conducted in collaboration with faith-based organisations and government partners.

The project trained 796 religious leaders, health workers, child protection workers and community volunteers (338 women and 458 men) as end violence against children facilitators in schools, health facilities, churches and communities.

The project produced and distributed 1,500 end violence against children flipcharts and 1,500 handbooks for religious leaders on ending violence against children.

During the project period, advocacy on violence against children led to preventative services being incorporated in the National Child Protection Policy (2017–2027).

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea intermediate-term outcome of women and girls, and men and boys, and communities acting to address violence against women.

### Plans for January to June 2019

UNICEF will follow up with implementing partners, particularly Hako Women's Collective and the National Broadcasting Commission, to compile further data on the reach of the project.

### Main barriers

Significant delays in recruiting and mobilising an appropriate communications consultant delayed implementation.

Changes in key relationships and turnover of provincial government staff affected the project's ability to mobilise provincial government leadership and support in Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands. Ending violence against children plans that were developed jointly with government received little support, although they have been incorporated in provincial implementation plans.

Elections and natural disasters negatively impacted the project by diverting key trained government personnel away from facilitating and coordinating the campaign at provincial and district level.

Limited absorption capacity and delays in acquittals of funds received by local partners negatively affected implementation with resulting delays.

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<sup>10</sup> Sex disaggregated data was available for about half of the total people reached. This equated to 47.5 per cent women and 52.5 per cent men. This percentage was then applied to the rest of the data to produce the numbers of women and men.

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

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

#### Overview

The establishment of Family Support Centres in Arawa in Bougainville and Daru in Western Province complemented infrastructure upgrades funded under the Papua New Guinea-Australia partnership at each of these hospitals. The additional funding to establish Family Support Centres supported 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 psychosocial needs of survivors of family and sexual violence. They also assist in preventing further family violence through advocacy, community education and increased access to justice for survivors. The National Department of Health used the opportunity through the project, of training potential health workers in Arawa and Daru to pilot the health workers curriculum on responding to sexual and gender-based violence.

Building the Family Support Centre in Arawa contributed to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 protection and district services outcomes. The project also contributes to the Autonomous Government of Bougainville’s Policy for Gender Equality, Women’s Employment, Peace and Security’s outcome of increasing access to psychosocial support services at the district level.

#### 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. Both were opened in 2018.

The National Department of Health, with FHI 360, conducted trainings to pilot a sexual and gender-based violence training manual in Daru, Western Province in July–August 2017 and in Arawa, Bougainville in September 2017. The pilot tested the content of the training manual with the aim of improving the quality of the document.

In Daru there were 13 participants (12 women and one man) and in Arawa, 12 participants (10 women and two men). Participants were nursing officers (14), community health workers (seven), health extension officers (two) a social worker and a gender equality and social inclusion officer. A medical officer also attended the Daru training for the first week only. The pre-and post-test results showed that over half of the participants increased their knowledge through participating in the training. The sexual and gender-based violence training manual and associated facilitator manual piloted in 2017 has been submitted to the National Department of Health to be endorsed.

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea* intermediate-term outcome of quality services continuing to expand, resulting in more survivors of violence accessing services and reporting violence when it occurs.

## Lessons learned

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

The piloting of the sexual and gender-based violence training manual demonstrated that health workers need to understand what type of medical care a survivor of violence needs. Some work has been done to establish a standardised training package for upskilling Family Support Centre staff.

## Main barriers

The Project was implemented through another Australian Government funded project which has ended. *Pacific Women* is seeking updates from the Department of Health on the sexual and gender-based violence training. Though officially opened in Arawa in 2018, the Family Support Centre is currently without staff. Efforts to identify and address the barriers to staffing and operating the Family Support Centre are underway.

## 8.4 Mamayo

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

## Overview

The *Mamayo* project commenced in April 2018. It draws on experiences and lessons from health and economic empowerment projects in Papua New Guinea. It enhances family and community support for women's access to reproductive and maternal health and greater participation in economic opportunities and benefits.

The project uses an innovative, rights-based approach. It merges family business management tools that improve gender relations, especially in decision making and distribution of workloads within the family, with proven community leadership methodologies that reduce the social and cultural barriers to women's access to health services. The project takes an integrated approach. It strengthens relationships between communities and health service providers to improve the quality and availability of services in the health facilities. This includes 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 in Bougainville, Lufa District in Eastern Highlands and Karimiu Nomane District in Simbu Province. These remote local-level government areas and wards have some of the lowest health indicators in the country.

By providing reproductive and maternal health services in rural areas, *Mamayo* contributes to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 community development and district services outcomes. Specifically strengthening community development programs focused on women and improved management of community services at the district level.

The *Mamayo* project implements the Autonomous Government of Bougainville's Policy for Gender Equality, Women's Employment, Peace and Security by promoting a change in attitude to women and enhanced recognition of the value they add to society and women's involvement in the economy.

## 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 skills 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.

## Cumulative outcomes to date

The project has recruited all 16 staff (nine women and seven men) all of whom have completed CARE's induction and orientation training.

Project field teams have completed site scoping, project introductions and socialisation, and community mapping in all project sites, reaching 2,620 people (815 women, 209 girls, 1358 men and 238 boys). Two of the three project catchment areas have successfully completed community agreements (*wanbel* agreements) detailing the roles and responsibilities of the community, the leaders and CARE. The project collected baseline data in two of the three districts in 2018, involving 580 people. The baseline data collection has identified priority issues in relation to gender equality, violence against women, disability and maternal and reproductive health and will inform project implementation.

*Mamayo* supported the polio vaccination campaign in Lufa District that was led by UNICEF and the World Health Organisation. The project provided logistical support and health personnel to assist in the vaccination of 1,249 children. During these trips, CARE also provided antenatal, family planning counselling and outpatient services to 141 adults (96 women and 45 men).

CARE staff have revised the community leadership series manual to include additions on disability inclusion and intimate partner violence.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea* intermediate-term outcome of quality services continuing to expand and resulting in more survivors of violence accessing services. It contributes to women having increased opportunities to participate in formal and informal economic activities or business entrepreneurial opportunities.

## Plans for January to June 2019

The project will develop a healthy relationships manual for couples training, combining aspects from CARE's general healthy relationships manual and family business management training.

The project will collect baseline data in Karimiu Nomane District in Simbu Province. Baseline data will be analysed and used to refine project activities and finalise the project's monitoring and evaluation plan.

## Lessons learned

Preliminary findings from the baseline suggest that cases of incest and intimate partner violence are high, with very limited law enforcement presence in the target sites. In Kunua District in Bougainville, the team uncovered incidences where women with disability were sexually abused, leading to pregnancies. Often these women with disability were not aware of their own pregnancies due to their lack of access to services and knowledge arising from community prejudices.

Health service delivery is limited in project sites, with severely deteriorating health infrastructure and demotivated staff. The use of bush medicines and community referral of patients to the bush doctor or

shaman is also prevalent. These practices include using traditional herbs and beliefs to stop pregnancy, treat pregnancy related complications, and induce abortions for unintended and unwanted pregnancies.

There have been some promising initial findings around the sharing of workloads between husbands and wives. Although the target sites were remote and many gender inequitable cultural practices were prevalent, the distinction between gendered roles and workloads was less pronounced than expected. This positive framework may have implications for the design and facilitation of community trainings.

### Main barriers

One of the target health facilities (Sigimaru in Karimui District in Simbu Province) closed due to a suspicious death of a community health worker who was stationed at the health facility. All the health workers and their families have since left the health facility and it is unclear when they will return to the site. The deceased's relatives have blamed the Lutheran Health Service (who manages the health facility) and the Simbu Division of Health (for assigning the deceased to the facility).

CARE is finalising emergency and project specific contingency plans in preparation for the 2019 Bougainville referendum. It is anticipated that project activities in Bougainville will be suspended in the lead up to and following the referendum with all non-Bougainvillean staff being moved away from the region until after the referendum.

## 8.5 Developing Communication Strategies for Social Change against Sorcery Accusation Related Violence

<b>Project Partner:</b>	Queensland University of Technology in partnership with the Centre for Social and Creative Media at the University of Goroka
<b>Total Funding:</b>	\$1,281,727.31
<b>Funding Timeframe:</b>	August 2016–April 2020
<b>Funding Sources:</b>	\$946,000.25 ( <i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$335,727.06 (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 Accusation Related Violence, or SARV, National Action Plan). The research investigates the development of appropriate communication strategies that are informed by local knowledge and contexts. It involves those affected by sorcery accusation-related violence. It uses arts-based research approaches (photography, digital storytelling and film) to facilitate a design process where community and experts develop communication strategies that meet communities' needs.

The project undertakes activities under the initiative *Yumi Sanap Strong – Laif Em Bikpela Samting* which promotes strength and the value of human life as key components when seeking to address sorcery accusation-related violence. It works with local partners to develop effective and locally relevant research and communication strategies for social change against sorcery accusations. Local partners include the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation, the Highlands Women Human Rights Defenders Movement, the Kafe Urban Settlers Women's Association, Kup Women for Peace and Kedu Seif House. The communication messages, including short films, are widely disseminated and used for advocacy and to promote community discussion.

This project builds on successful models of arts-based advocacy developed by the Centre for Social and Creative Media, University of Goroka.<sup>11</sup> The project supports, and is overseen by, the SARV National Action Plan Research Committee.

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<sup>11</sup> Examples include through the *Yumi Kirapim Senis* series.

The project contributes to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 protection outcome by promoting and protecting a human rights approach. In particular, access to mediation, counselling, conflict resolution services and the promotion of safe and secure family life and to reduce women’s vulnerability to social injustice such as poverty and violence.

### 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.<sup>12</sup> This became the Communicating the Law Toolkit which was launched in partnership with Oxfam in October 2018. The toolkit includes interactive approaches to assist communities and individuals understand the laws that protect families, in particular women and children. Eleven facilitators have been trained to use the toolkit in Goroka.

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. The research and digital stories were disseminated by 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 forums were held in Port Moresby, the Highlands and Bougainville.

Digital stories were screened in communities in Goroka, Simbu, Bougainville and Alotau, reaching an audience of 3,155 people. Viewers engaged in a dialogue on sorcery accusation-related violence after watching the stories.

Queensland University of Technology and *Pacific Women* held a sorcery accusation-related violence workshop and public forum in Port Moresby in November 2018 for 68 people (46 women and 22 men). The forum brought together key institutions, organisations and local research partners engaged in research around sorcery accusation-related violence. At the forum, the project shared findings from the digital story community film screenings.

The project participated in a radio talk back show hosted by the National Broadcasting Corporation, highlighting sorcery accusation-related violence and the work that human rights defenders were doing to address it in November 2018. The project has linked media organisations to human rights defenders.

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<sup>12</sup> *Pacific Women* funded activity.

The [Yumi Sanap Strong website](#) was launched in early 2019 to showcase the digital stories and initiative activities.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea* intermediate-term outcome of evidence about gender inequality and discrimination, causes of violence and drivers of change in Papua New Guinea being widely disseminated and used to enhance program planning.

### Plans for January to June 2019

The project will work on analysing data and writing up project findings, including running a data analysis workshop to further strengthen local partner organisation's build their skills and experience in analysing their own monitoring data. The project team plans to further monitor advocacy materials, including monitoring the use of the Communicating the Law Toolkit. The project team will provide a photo exhibition at the Australasian Aid Conference in Canberra, Australia in February. More filming is planned for Bougainville and Alotau and four films are due for release in 2019.

The project plans to further support partner organisations' online presence with possible further opportunities to raise visibility within Papua New Guinea and support from the international community.

### Lessons learned

The project has found that organisational partners have integrated participatory and creative tools well. Ongoing support can strengthen this engagement.

Capacity building processes have been included in all activities. These need to be better factored into budgets and timelines. Data analysis training can strengthen organisations' reporting skills and support evidence-based implementation.

The project has identified a need to document the organisations' key strategies to showcase their valuable knowledge in community practice and engagement.

Bringing together journalists and human rights defenders to disseminate findings proved fruitful. Both groups appreciated being in direct contact. The project aims to continue to facilitate the documentation of stories and appropriate representation in the media.

### Main barriers

The main risk identified in this reporting period relates to facilitating use of the Communicating the Law toolkit. While the toolkit aims to be effective by creating emotional responses among audiences, there is also a risk in engaging participants who have previously experienced violence, or who have inflicted violence on others.

The project has conducted sessions where both victims and perpetrators participate. There is a need for careful facilitation of sessions when this occurs. Facilitators need to be aware of all support services in place to assist participants after the screenings. The first 11 facilitators trained in the Communicating the Law Toolkit bring this skill and knowledge with them. This must be considered in planning further distribution of the toolkit.

There were reports of human rights defenders inviting perpetrators to screenings of stories in which they were directly involved. According to human rights defenders, this strategy had impact. However, the project team recognises the risk of confrontation in such a situation.

Security issues for human rights defenders continue to be an ongoing concern. All partner organisations have put their own processes in place to ensure people's safety. The risk is that these will not work all of the time.

Due to limited budget for the dissemination of the stories, it has not always been possible to travel to remote and less accessible places to showcase the stories.

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

<b>Project Partner:</b>	School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), Australian National University <sup>13</sup>
<b>Total Funding:</b>	\$1,867,198.48
<b>Funding Timeframe:</b>	September 2016–June 2020
<b>Funding Sources:</b>	\$1,059,239.23 ( <i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$807,959.48 (Australian National University)

### Overview

Violence in Papua New Guinea related to accusations of sorcery can lead to economic disempowerment, poor health, insecurity, persecution and violence, including torture and murder. It has inter-generational impacts.

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, or SARV, National Action Plan 2015 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. The project has recruited and trained Bougainvillean-based research assistants as well as in other provinces.

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.<sup>14</sup> 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.

This project complements other ongoing research on this issue by the Australian National University's Department of Pacific Affairs. This includes work on perpetrators of sorcery accusation-related violence and work on violence against women and elections.

The project contributes to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 protection outcome by promoting and protecting a human rights approach. In particular, women's access to mediation, counselling, conflict resolution services and the promotion of safe and secure family life and to reduce women's vulnerability to social injustice such as poverty and violence.

### Aims and objectives

The objectives of the project are to:

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

### Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to achieve its objectives. The research team has developed close professional ties with key members of the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council, the National Research

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<sup>13</sup> The lead researcher has changed schools within the Australian National University.

<sup>14</sup> *Pacific Women* funded activity. See Activity Summary 8.5 Developing communication strategies for social change against sorcery related violence.



Institute, the Department of Justice and Attorney General, Divine Word University and the Constitutional Law Reform Commission.

The literature review and policy brief setting out events related to the Sorcery Accusation Related Violence (SARV) National Action Plan have been published. The research team has briefed a wide range of audiences, including at a UN meeting in New York.

The project has recruited and trained Papua New Guinea-based research assistants from Enga, Bougainville and in the National Capital District. This team of case recorders completes case note forms in each of these locations and monitors Port Moresby village courts' involvement in cases relating to sorcery accusation. Training and data collection in Lae and Jiwaka province is conducted through Femili PNG and Voice for Change.

The project has documented 397 cases of sorcery accusations between January 2016 and July 2018 in Enga (97), Bougainville (228) and from January 2017-July 2018 in Port Moresby (72). Of these, approximately one-third led to violence involving multiple and secondary victims.<sup>15</sup>

The project has presented preliminary findings at workshops and conferences, including the sorcery accusation-related workshop organised by *Pacific Women* in Port Moresby in November 2018 and three conferences in Australia. Some of the preliminary findings are:

- There is variability in victimisation by location and over time, and impacts on families differ. There are differences also in the types of violence perpetrated: women are more often victims of burnings, sexualised violence and torture. Men are more often accused in Bougainville.
- Accusation causes both immediate and long-term harm in multiple ways.
- There are various catalysts for accusations and violence.
- There is widespread confusion about the law, and this poses challenges for the community justice sector.
- There is an important role for the law and justice sector.
- Most accusations of sorcery are dealt with in a non-violent manner.
- Individuals and organisations working together are able to overcome barriers that those working alone cannot. Data analysis shows that each additional person or institution that tries to intervene in stopping violence results in a higher probability of violence either not occurring or stopping before it escalates further.
- Government agencies are making progress, despite limited funding for the implementation of the National Action Plan.
- Leadership and clear messaging are critical to cut through the confusion and uncertainty generated by fears of sorcery, and to model positive ways in responding to such anxieties.
- Prevention (rather than reaction) is critical.

The research contributes to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea intermediate-term outcome evidence about gender inequality and discrimination, causes of violence and drivers of change in Papua New Guinea being widely disseminated and used to enhance program planning.

### Plans for January to June 2019

The project will continue to build its database and undertake longitudinal documentation of cases at the different project sites.

The project is monitoring several national legal cases closely, including appeals against the Madang convictions, to see what may be shifting in the legal landscape.

### Lessons learned

Papua New Guinean researchers from Enga and Bougainville play a critical role in the project and are able to take the research in new and important directions.

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<sup>15</sup> *Pacific Women* funded activity. Background to the research is available at: <http://www.stopsorceryviolence.org/improving-impact-of-interventions/>

It is important for projects to make the most of opportunities as they arise in relation to raising awareness of sorcery accusation-related violence prevention.

### Main barriers

The SARV National Action Plan Core Committee has not met for the past six months. Frustration has built about the lack of funding for activities under the SARV National Action Plan, despite the nominal allocation of funding to the Department of Community Development and Religion.

Tribal fighting in Enga has continued to impede data collection.

## 8.7 A study of the use and efficacy of protection orders as a key response to domestic and family violence

<b>Project Partner:</b>	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University
<b>Total Funding:</b>	\$303,898
<b>Funding Timeframe:</b>	April 2019–July 2020
<b>Funding Sources:</b>	\$188,954 ( <i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$114,944 (Australian National University)

### Overview

Many Pacific Island Countries have enacted legislation enabling the granting of protection orders to prevent and reduce family and sexual violence. This includes Papua New Guinea's *Family Protection Act 2013*.

Globally, issues have been identified in relation to the efficacy of protection orders. These include risks associated with the application process and the issuing of orders, the timeliness of the process and responses to breaches of orders. There is debate about whether protection orders deter further violence.

This study looks at the use of protection orders as a key response to domestic and family violence in Papua New Guinea. A pilot stage of this research took place in Lae in Morobe Province during 2018 to test the research approach and methods, including using data from Femili PNG Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre.<sup>16</sup> This study will continue in Lae and in four additional research locations, including Arawa to examine how protection orders are being employed. The study will investigate the impact of protection orders.

This research contributes to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 protection, community development and district services outcomes. Specifically, to strengthen effective legal and psychosocial support services that protects and promotes a human rights approach; strengthening community development programs focused on women and improved management of community services at the district level.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea intermediate-term outcome of there being increased availability of information and training to support women's leadership, economic empowerment, prevention of family and sexual violence, and improve service delivery.

### Aims and objectives

The project aims to investigate the expectations, use and efficacy of family protection orders in Papua New Guinea since the introduction of the *Family Protection Act 2013*.

Specific research questions are:

- What do the complainants want when seeking protection orders and what do they expect of protection orders?
- How is the process being conducted?

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<sup>16</sup> *Pacific Women* funded activity.

- How many orders are being granted and are they meeting the needs of complainants?
- Are the conditions of the orders being respected, and if not, what are the consequences of breaches?
- How are protection orders being used by complainants to try to ensure their safety? Why? How do these processes interact with community / customary / church mechanisms of ensuring safety?
- What are the practice changes reported by District and Village Court officials relating to family protection orders? What are their attitudes and how much knowledge do they have?

### Plans for January to June 2019

The research team will commence by seeking formal support from key stakeholders. They will establish the local research networks needed to carry out fieldwork in Lae, Port Moresby, Arawa, Mount Hagen and Popondetta.

## 9 Objective 2: Strengthen Women’s Leadership

### 9.1 Inclusive development in post-conflict Bougainville

<b>Project Partner:</b>	World Bank
<b>Total Funding:</b>	\$5,200,000
<b>Funding Timeframe:</b>	March 2011–December 2018 (2 phases)
<b>Funding Sources:</b>	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)

#### Overview

Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville (Inclusive Development) was a community-driven development project that aimed to increase women’s decision making and influence at the community level and improve social development. The World Bank, in partnership with the Autonomous Bougainville Government’s Department of Community Development, managed the project. *Pacific Women* funded an evaluation of Phase 1 and funded 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 were made through Councils of Elders (community-level government), which included women’s representatives. This ensured women not only benefited directly from grants but were involved in decision making with traditional local leaders. The project also supported women’s advocacy on local needs and issues.

The project contributed to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 community development and district services outcomes. Specifically, to strengthen community development programs focused on women and improved management of community services at the district level.

The Inclusive Development project implemented the Autonomous Government of Bougainville’s Policy for Gender Equality, Women’s Employment, Peace and Security. In particular, in relation to the extent to which women participate in political decision making and to changing attitudes to women and enhancing recognition of the value women add to society.

#### Aims and objectives

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

Project objectives included:

- 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

The estimated number of beneficiaries was 51,642. Women's groups were trained in participatory planning and management and then prepared proposals for community projects, which required a 10 per cent in-kind contribution. Successful projects were funded through a grants scheme. In total, the project funded 126 projects across all 43 community government areas in Bougainville. This included 85 projects funded under Phase 2.

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 training for 630 participants (443 women and 187 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, 23 Inclusive Development project executives were elected ward representatives. Two are community government chairpersons.

Local communities have benefited significantly from the projects. In a beneficiary survey conducted in late 2018, 82 per cent of villages in which grants were implemented reported a significant positive change in their perception of the role of women in their community. 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 Hatokaweese Resource Centre is used as a place for meetings, training and accommodation. It is also 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 they use for meetings and capacity building programs. It provides a storage area for women's handicrafts while awaiting transport to go to market.

The project contributed to *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea's intermediate-term outcome of more women and girls undertaking leadership roles and influencing decision making at community level, at local and national government levels and in the private sector.

### Lessons learned

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

Women's groups participated in training, especially financial management, prior to the disbursement of funds. This significantly improved compliance with procurement processes, correct financial acquittals and implementation timeframes.

## Main barriers

Due to a shortfall in funding received from the national government, the counterpart Autonomous Bougainville Government commitment of PGK2 million was not received.

## 9.2 Young Women's Leadership Project

<b>Project Partner:</b>	International Women's Development Agency in partnership with the Bougainville Women's Federation
<b>Total Funding:</b>	\$1,402,906
<b>Funding Timeframe:</b>	January 2016–December 2018
<b>Funding Sources:</b>	\$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 built 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 used their new public speaking, budgeting, and networking skills to organise and participate in a Young Women Leaders' Forum. The project also worked with men and the broader community, raising awareness to support an enabling environment for women taking on leadership roles.

By building the leadership capacity of young women the Young Women's Leadership Project contributed to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 community development services outcome. Specifically, to strengthen community development programs focused on women's advocacy and leadership, to provide youth with life skills and economic empowerment and by building district youth organisations.

The Young Women's Leadership project implemented the Autonomous Government of Bougainville's Policy for Gender Equality, Women's Employment, Peace and Security. In particular, in relation to enhancing women's access to resources for economic development, their involvement in the economy and set a foundation for women's political decision making.

### Aims and objectives

The project aimed to increase young women's leadership effectiveness and provide a safe space in which they can engage and support each other. It worked toward 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 was completed in December 2018. It achieved its objectives. The Bougainville Women's Federation formed Young Women's Associations in the Buin, Kieta, Wakunai and Torokina Districts in Bougainville and supported their development. Association membership grew strongly from inception in 2016 to December 2018. A further five Young Women's Associations were also formed in community government areas in North Bougainville.<sup>17</sup> Young Women's Associations have developed a support network for young

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<sup>17</sup> These were in Hagogohe, Tonsu, Haku, Malasang and Tsitaloto.

women's leadership across Bougainville and are working towards self-reliance through livelihoods projects. A mid-term review conducted in 2017 guided project improvements during 2018.

The Young Women's Associations are incorporated in the Bougainville Women's Federation structures at district and executive levels. The Bougainville Women's Federation changed its rules to accept nominations from members of Young Women's Associations. As a result, one young woman was elected to the Bougainville Women's Federation Board. Young Women's Association members were employed as project officers with the Bougainville Women's Federation.

The 2017 Young Women's Leadership Forum was the first of its kind in Bougainville. The 2018 Young Women's Leadership forum built on the successes of the first forum with 180 people (164 women, including one woman with disability, and 16 men, including one man with disability) attending. It created a forum for young women to celebrate and demonstrate their leadership skills, build networks, share ideas and skills across Bougainville and with 14 international peers. A young women's caucus was established, and a president was elected for the group. The caucus includes representatives from all districts involved with the Young Women's Leadership Project.

The Young Women's Leadership Project supported young women to move into leadership roles. In 2018, 36 young women have taken up leadership roles in churches and the youth, health, tourism and education sectors as a result of their participation in the association. This includes 17 young women since July 2018. Four young women in Kieta, Wakunai, and North Bougainville were appointed as ward recorders and one as a ward secretary in community government. In Kieta, one young woman was appointed as the ward committee member for Arawa Urban Community Government. Two Young Women's Association members from Buin and Arawa sit on the Tourism Association Board. In Kieta, a young woman became treasurer for Arawa Urban Youth, another young woman is the vice-chair of her parish.

In North Bougainville, a young woman was appointed as the vice-president of the Catholic Youth Association and another was hired to be a member of a World Bank evaluation team. An alumna of the project leads the participation of the Bougainville Women's Federation in the *Womanifesto* program funded by Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development. Another young woman has taken up a new position as Young Women's Representative on the Executive Committee of the Federation. Three young women have taken on leadership roles within their respective District Women's Federations in Buin, Tinputz and Buka. Four young women ran for community government seats.

Fourteen young women from six districts were trained as trainers for *Gud Disisons*, *Gud Lidasip*, Family Farm Teams, and Games-Based Financial Literacy. Partners such as CARE, Voice for Change in Jiwaka Province (Highlands Region) and the Wide Bay Conservation Association in East New Britain Province participated in training conducted by the Young Women's Leadership Project. Training conducted for Wide Bay Conservation Association enabled it to develop a similar project for its young women members.

After consultations with women leaders from the Bougainville Women's Federation in 2018, the Women in Mining Project engaged two young women trainers from the Bougainville Young Women Leadership Project to conduct leadership training for young women from the seven mine impact communities in Frieda River.

Young Women's Associations established small businesses to fund association activities. The Buin Young Women's Association raised over PGK5,000 in 2018 through the sale of bilums and baskets. The Kieta Young Women's Association raised and sold chickens and made reusable hygiene pads, ice, and lunch packs. They opened a bank account for the Association. The North Bougainville Young Women's Association implemented agriculture and livestock projects. The Association plans to establish a resource centre. The resource centre will provide safe space for women to run training and livelihood projects, and rental of the space will provide income for the association. Profits raised by one of the north Bougainville Associations enabled it to provide start-up capital of 300 Kina each to three women for livelihood projects. They will do the same for a fourth group once the plans are submitted to the Executives.

Two of the Young Women's Associations in North Bougainville have been working towards providing a regular supply of fresh produce and chickens to local businesses. One Association has verbal agreements with market vendors and three guest houses. This is reducing wastage and improving the reliability of the project's income. Hatokaweasil Resource Centre, local communities and local businesses are also purchasing chickens from the poultry project.

Sixteen young women members started businesses in areas such as fishing, sea cucumbers, printing and photocopying, food processing and sales. A young woman living with an intellectual disability started a small market business.

The Young Women's Leadership Project and the *Gud Lidasip* training were recognised by other partners in and outside of Bougainville as effective approaches for empowering young women. The success of the Young Women's Leadership Project in the target districts has led to requests from other districts in Bougainville and other Provinces, including East New Britain Province, for a similar project.

The project has contributed to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea's intermediate-term outcome of more women and girls undertaking leadership roles and influencing decision making at community level, at local and national government levels and in the private sector. It also contributed to community and public and private sectors having developed policies, practices and programs that support and enable women to move into leadership roles.

### Plans for January to June 2019

The project was completed in December 2018. An independent consultant will complete an end of project evaluation in March 2019. The evaluation process will involve young women, to build their research and evaluation skills. The young women will be involved in the design, data collection, data analysis, sense-making and developing recommendations. This will support project participants to take ownership of recommendations and for learnings to contribute to activities beyond the life of the project.

The young women trainers will work with District Young Women's Associations to roll out *Gud Disisons*, *Gud Lidasip*, Family Farm Teams, and Games-Based Financial Literacy training to more communities in 2019. The Young Women's Associations have developed fundraising plans to support the rollout.

### Lessons learned

For young women to utilise the knowledge and skills they had gained, relationships between mature women and young women needed to be strengthened. During the life of the project, older women's recognition and support for young women leaders increased. Young women demonstrated their leadership capacity and will to succeed through their own associations, enterprises and forums. By the end of the project, members of the Bougainville Women's Federation had increased their mentoring support and provided increased opportunities and forums for young women to practice their leadership skills.

### Main barriers

Communication was a barrier between Young Women's Associations and the district level Bougainville Women's Federation. Lack of telecommunication infrastructure in Torokina and limited network coverage in other districts affected project activities and communication with project participants.

The Bougainville Women's Federation now uses multiple communication channels including radio, phone and post to reach young women in district areas. Bougainville Women's Federation provided advanced notice of activities to participants by sharing quarterly plans with Young Women's Associations and district level Bougainville Women's Federation groups. This increased the number of participants attending trainings, with more young women attending multiple sessions.

Child care was an ongoing barrier to effective participation of young women in the project. The project made efforts to mitigate these barriers by encouraging care givers to attend training and the Forums. However, transformation of gender norms regarding domestic responsibilities is an issue that needs to be addressed through sustained engagement with young women's families.

## 9.3 Women in Leadership Support Program

<b>Project Partner:</b>	Department of Pacific Affairs <sup>18</sup> , Australian National University
<b>Total Funding:</b>	\$3,434,860.71
<b>Funding Timeframe:</b>	December 2016–June 2021
<b>Funding Sources:</b>	\$1,937,592.01 ( <i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i> ) \$1,497,268.70 (Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University)

### Overview

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

The project conducted training for women intending to contest the 2017 and 2022 national general elections. Training was conducted in Port Moresby, Wewak, Kavieng, Madang, Buka, Mount Hagen and Goroka in 2017. It was conducted in Kokopo, Kundiawa, Lae, Kiunga, Port Moresby and Popondetta in 2018 for women intending to contest the local level government elections originally scheduled for 2018 and subsequently deferred to 2019. The project conducted a diagnostic workshop in December 2018 for 11 of an estimated 18 women candidates who contested the Motu Koitabu Assembly elections in Central Province.

The project provides mentoring support to women participants. Mentoring focuses on supporting women identified as likely to perform well in 2022 and women candidates at the local level. Mentoring supports intending candidates to establish, maintain and enhance their profiles. It facilitates sharing of lessons on how to succeed as a candidate and as a member of government.

By building the capacity to women to conduct effective campaigns, the Women in Leadership Support Program contributes to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 community development services outcomes. Specifically, to strengthen women as leaders.

The project is implementing the Autonomous Government of Bougainville's Policy for Gender Equality, Women's Employment, Peace and Security by promoting women's participation in political decision making.

### 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 election 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 outcomes. In January–March 2017 the project trained 127 potential women candidates for the 2017 national elections, including those likely to also contest the 2022 national elections. Training was conducted in Port Moresby, Wewak, Kavieng, Madang, Buka, Mount Hagen and Goroka. Of the 127 participants, 75 had originally intended to contest the 2017 national elections, but having

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<sup>18</sup> The Department of Pacific Affairs was formerly called the State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program at the Australian National University.



completed the training, several decided not to contest the 2017 election, citing the need for further preparatory work.

Of the 3,340 candidates who nominated to contest the 2017 national general elections, 179 were women (5.4 per cent of all candidates). 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.<sup>19</sup> 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. 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 indicated that the training heightened their understanding of the complexities of contesting elections in Papua New Guinea and the degree of preparedness required to perform well. Many women reported incorporating what they had learned from the training into their campaign and credited this with their good performance. Several who contested for the first time indicated their performance exceeded expectations and they attributed this success to the training.

In 2018, the project delivered training for 143 women intending to contest the forthcoming local government elections, which have been deferred until 2019. Seven training workshops were delivered in Kokopo, Kundiawa, Lae, Kiunga, Port Moresby and Popondetta. Of those 143 women, 10 had participated in the 2017 Women in Leadership Support Program workshops. The project conducted a diagnostic workshop in December 2018 for 11 of the 18 women candidates who contested the Motu Koitabu Assembly elections in Central Province. Motu Koitabu Assembly elections were the first elections in mainland Papua New Guinea to trial two reserved seats for women, for which only women voted. There are now two women in the Assembly.

The workshop sought to understand the challenges facing women leaders in local politics in Papua New Guinea and identify opportunities to support them. The project held a second workshop in December 2018 for 17 of the Motu Koitabu Assembly members, all but two of whom are newly elected. This workshop supported all members to learn about their operating context, and to share their priorities and needs. The workshop covered a range of issues including national and global priorities for sustainable development, evidence-based planning and need analyses.

A large majority of participants in both the 2017 and 2018 training sessions particularly welcomed the delivery of training in locations outside of Port Moresby. This provided valuable opportunities to network with other women leaders from their region and to consider opportunities for developing strategic campaigns that draw on shared resources.

The project contributes to *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea's intermediate-term outcome of more women and girls undertaking leadership roles and influencing decision making at community level, at local and national government levels and in the private sector.

### Plans for January to June 2019

The project will provide mentoring for two women Motu Koitabu Assembly members and mentoring support to women who are current ward councillors or who are elected in upcoming local level government elections. Mentoring will focus on maintaining and enhancing profiles and sharing lessons on how to deliver development outcomes at the local level. Mentoring will start in Morobe due to the strong network of women leaders at the local level there.

The project will also provide mentoring support for women who have been identified as being likely to perform well in the 2022 national elections. This will commence in Manus due to the strong network of women leaders in the province.

The project will conduct training in March 2019 in Mount Hagen for women intending to contest the 2019 local level government elections from the Highlands provinces. Women who were not able to attend training

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<sup>19</sup> Official figures state 167 women contested the election. Project analysis identified that some women and men were incorrectly registered.

in 2018 will be able to attend. The project will use UN Women's network of 110 women trained and engaged during the earthquake response to relay information regarding the training to interested women.

The Department of Pacific Affairs will support Papua New Guinean mentors and staff of the Registry of Political Parties to conduct 'community conversations'. These community conversations will address issues such as good governance, the power of the vote and the importance of women's representation in leadership. They will also include information about Papua New Guinea's decentralised governance system.

The Department of Pacific Affairs and the Registry of Political Parties will explore how more content on women's leadership can be incorporated in the Registry's ongoing training of political party executives. This includes investigating opportunities for supporting women candidates through political parties.

## Lessons learned

There is significant demand from women leaders for training at the local level. Women are successfully navigating political structures at the local level and delivering development outcomes for their communities. The project can provide support to these women by creating opportunities for them to profile the tangible benefits they are delivering and to build their profiles as candidates.

Participants in the 2018 local level government training workshops affirmed that the research about characteristics of women who perform well in national elections in Melanesia is also true for women who perform well in local level government elections. Being deeply connected to their constituents and having the support of male local leaders were considered highly important factors to performing well in local level government elections. Equally as important were having strong networks and a coalition of support throughout their electorate and having established a reputation for delivering benefits for the local community. Women in each of the training workshops emphasised the importance of serving the community or delivering benefits locally (ward and local level government) to running a strong campaign.<sup>20</sup> Participants thought that perhaps this was even more important at the local level than in a campaign for a seat in the national parliament. At the local level candidates and their track record of service is well known to voters. Consequently, a candidate cannot get away with claiming to have delivered benefits elsewhere in the electorate.

The acute lack of funds available to elected officials means maintaining a hand mark is difficult. This leaves women leaders particularly exposed. Given the many barriers to improving political representation, it is important that women in elected or appointed roles be given support (technical and financial) to maintain and enhance their profile.

Participants highlighted the importance of prolonged low-level campaigning. Hosting 'coffee nights' at which candidates' campaign messages are discussed with their *wantoks* and other constituents was perhaps the most common campaigning technique. Unsurprisingly, public rallies are a much less common campaigning technique in campaigns for local level government elections than at the national level. While this helped to limit some costs, conducting a strong campaign for local level government elections is still very expensive. Some experienced campaigners claimed that it costs at least PGK20,000 to run a basic election campaign for ward councillor and PGK75,000 to run a campaign for local level government president. The main budget items were allowances for campaign team members, food, feasts, transport and customary contributions (bride price, compensation and funeral contributions).

Participants in the 2018 local level government training reported that women ward councillors and local level government presidents spend more time in their electorates than their male counterparts. They considered women representatives to disproportionately shoulder the burdens of elected office and to be subject to endless demands, largely by virtue of them being more accessible to their constituents. Some participants also felt that Open Members of Parliament and District Administrators actively undermine the authority and

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<sup>20</sup> Nicole Haley and Kerry Zubrinich outlined the characteristics of successful candidates in *Pacific Women* funded research, *Women's political and administrative leadership in the Pacific*, 2016, <https://www.pacwip.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Womens-political-and-administrative-leadership-in-the-Pacific.pdf>. The importance of 'han mak' or the reputation of candidates for voters was also identified by Mary Fairio and Sarah Kaut-Nasengon during their *Women in 2017 Election* study <https://pngnri.org/index.php/blog/103-technical-issues-the-impact-on-2017-election-results-for-women>.

power of elected women leaders by establishing unelected women's networks. These networks sit under the appointed District Development Authority women's representative.

The Motu Koitabu Assembly election candidates noted that many challenges facing women in getting elected at the local and national levels, particularly negative attitudes toward women leaders, are prevalent at this level of politics too. Most women candidates for Motu Koitabu Assembly considered the election of women representatives in a reserved seat to be positive. This dispelled a project assumption that women elected to reserved seats would be perceived as less-than-full members of the Assembly. Although more research is needed, this raises interesting implications around the introduction of and mechanisms for reserved seats. It suggests that reserved seats may be politically feasible throughout Papua New Guinea.

### Main barriers

The unknown timing and schedules for local level government elections made it challenging to provide intending candidates with correct information about the election schedules and deadlines. This poses planning issues for support to women contesting the national elections, given that activities were initially planned for after the local level government elections. The Department of Pacific Affairs has been in regular contact with the Registry of Political Parties to receive updates on the timing of elections.

The project is also conscious of potential risks of holding mentoring activities close to a possible election at the local level. Implementation of activities will need to be swift if the local level government elections do not proceed in April 2019.

## 9.4 Women Make the Change: Increased voice for women in political processes

<b>Project Partner:</b>	UN Women
<b>Total Funding:</b>	\$7,147,420
<b>Funding Timeframe:</b>	February 2019–December 2022
<b>Funding Sources:</b>	\$5,077,010 ( <i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$2,070,410 (UN Women seeking other donor funds)

### Overview

The Women Make the Change project was approved in February 2019. It adapts to the Papua New Guinea context the UN Women's Global Framework on Women's Political Participation:

- Legal frameworks strengthened to promote gender balance through the electoral cycle.
- A cadre of interested, diverse and capable women political leaders supported at national and sub-national level.
- Women are perceived as equally legitimate and effective political leaders as men.
- Women are promoted as leaders in gender-sensitive political institutions.

*Pacific Women* is funding activities focused on the second and fourth outcomes, including development of a cadre of women political leaders at the sub-national level, with a specific focus on developing politically aware and empowered young women.

The project will engage multiple stakeholders at different levels to build support for women's political participation. It draws on research funded through *Pacific Women* on women's leadership in the Pacific. It also draws on lessons learned from UNDP's work in strengthening the Papua New Guinean political party system and working with male politicians, and UN Women's global experience working with National Parliaments.

The project will work closely with government partners to deliver support to women at sub-national levels as well as with other *Pacific Women* and Australian Government-funded projects. In Bougainville, the project will work with the Departments of Community Development and Community Government, leveraging UN Women's peace building programs' existing links to support women's participation at the sub-national level. The project budget for Bougainville activities is approximately \$250,000.

The project's key partnerships at the national level include: the Department for Community Development and Religion; Department for Inter-Government Relations; Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs; Department of National Planning and Monitoring; National Parliament of Papua New Guinea; Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission; the National Research Institute; the Constitutional and Law Reform Commission; and UNDP.

The project will contribute to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 community development and district services outcomes. Specifically, to strengthen women as leaders and community development programs focused on women at the district level.

The Women Make the Change project will implement the Autonomous Government of Bougainville's Policy for Gender Equality, Women's Employment, Peace and Security by promoting women's participation in political decision making and changing attitudes to women.

The project will contribute to the *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea intermediate-term outcome of more women and girls undertaking leadership roles and influencing decision making at community level, at local and national government levels and in the private sector.

### Aims and objectives

The project aim is that women fully and effectively participate in and have equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political and public life.

The specific project objectives supported by *Pacific Women* are:

- A cadre of interested, diverse and capable women political leaders is formed at national and sub-national levels.
- Women are promoted as leaders in gender-sensitive political institutions.

### Plans for January to June 2019

The project is initially focusing on mobilising project staff and conducting action research.

## 10 Objective 3: Improve Women's Economic Opportunities

### 10.1 Increasing Economic Opportunities for Women Smallholders and their Families ('Family Farm Teams')

<b>Project Partner:</b>	Australian Institute for Sustainable Communities, University of Canberra through an ACIAR managed program <sup>21</sup>
<b>Total Funding:</b>	\$3,853,198
<b>Funding Timeframe:</b>	July 2015–March 2019
<b>Funding Sources:</b>	\$3,127,208 ( <i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$696,490 (University of Canberra) \$29,500 (PNG organisation and community in-kind)

#### Overview

The Family Farm Teams project (also referred to as Family Teams) is an action research and development project. It aims to enhance the economic development of women farmers by building their agricultural and business skills and knowledge.

The project tests the scalability of a previous project funded by ACIAR. Two hubs were selected. These were Highlands (Eastern Highlands, Jiwaka, Western Highlands) from July 2015–December 2016; and Islands

<sup>21</sup> This project builds on an earlier ACIAR-funded project. It was one of five projects commissioned by ACIAR under the Transformative Agriculture and Enterprise Development Program.

(Bougainville, New Ireland) from January 2017–December 2018. The areas provide contrasting settings that enabled the project team to identify solutions to local problems. These settings enable a wide range of women to be involved, including those who sell in central markets, peri-urban markets and roadside markets. It provides an opportunity to research and develop expanded economic opportunities for women.

There are two complementary facets to the training aspects of the project. The ‘family farm team’ activities focus on encouraging women and men to take a gender equitable and planned approach to farming as a small family business. The University of Canberra team delivers this training in partnership with the local agency in each province.

The ‘business of farming’ activities introduced farming families to a livelihoods approach, better practice agriculture, foundational business practices and financial literacy. Local Papua New Guinean agencies deliver this, to ensure that communities are connected to the resources available in their own region.

To promote women’s empowerment, the project focusses on building women’s leadership skills and roles. A women’s leadership team was created in each Highlands project site to support village community educators to deliver peer education. In the Islands, leadership training was offered to a wider group of village women in New Ireland. In Bougainville, the leadership program was also offered to men to be compatible with the Autonomous Bougainville Government’s community governance structure which mandates equal representation of women and men on all committees.

The project trained farmers as peer educators known as village community educators (VCEs). The University of Canberra and local agency teams trained the VCEs in the four Family Farm Team modules. As many VCEs have low literacy, in 2018, the project developed a workbook for VCEs with a focus on simple language and visual content.<sup>22</sup> The VCEs then applied the learning in their own family and designed ways of training other families through farmer-to-farmer peer education with neighbours and *wantoks*, and through groups in their networks, such as churches. VCEs become important role models in their own communities. They support other farming families to explore issues of gender and culture in their family. They assist other families to plan their farming as a small business, with both women and men making decisions about the business.

The Family Farm Teams approach consists of four modules integrated with agricultural production and financial literacy training. The modules are: Working as a family team for family goals; Planning your family farm as a family team; Feeding your family team; Communicating and decision making as a family team.

Sub-projects included developing agricultural teaching materials for primary school teachers and developing simple language manuals to promote greater transfer of knowledge more effectively. More information is available from: <http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program>.

The University of Canberra team worked with local partners: PNG University of Technology, Pacific Adventist University, CARE PNG and the National Agricultural Research Institute. Local agency partners worked with the University of Canberra team to deliver the Family Farm Teams training in each province. Partners were: Fresh Produce Development Agency in Eastern Highlands; Voice for Change in Jiwaka; Baptist Union in Western Highlands; Department of Primary Industry in New Ireland; and Bougainville Women’s Federation in Bougainville. Local ‘brokered’ training providers included the Integrated Agricultural Training Program (PNG University of National Resources and Environment), PNG University of Technology, MiBank, and Fresh Produce Development Agency. Additional training was provided by ACIAR projects on using canarium (galip nut), and the growing, marketing and nutritional value of traditional vegetables.

The Family Farm Teams project contributes to achieving the Bougainville Department of Community Development Strategic Plan 2017–2019 community development services outcome. Specifically, to strengthen community development programs focused on women’s leadership, life skills and economic empowerment.

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<sup>22</sup> Caffery, J. and D. Hill Expensive English words: An accessible language approach for PNG agricultural development. *Development in Practice*, 2018. vol. 29 (2) pp. 147-158.

The Family Farm Teams project implemented the Autonomous Government of Bougainville's Policy for Gender Equality, Women's Employment, Peace and Security. In particular, in relation to enhancing women's access to resources for economic development, and their involvement in the economy.

### 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.<sup>23</sup>

### Cumulative outcomes to date

In total, 317 volunteer VCEs were trained. From the Highlands project sites there were 144 volunteers (99 women and 45 men) and in Islands project sites, there were 173 volunteers (93 women and 80 men).

Despite initial concerns and lack of experience, all VCEs delivered the four Family Farm Teams training modules to 1,842 other farmers (1,193 women and 649 men). The key to inspiring other farmers' interest was seeing the benefits to the VCEs themselves.

Twenty women VCE leaders and four women area leaders for the Highlands were trained in project planning and management skills, communication, monitoring and evaluation and 'building your leadership from the inside out'. Involvement in the project increased many women's confidence and aspirations. It also led to their communities asking them to speak at community events more often and asking them to assist in resolving community conflicts.

The community has changed. When they noticed what we are doing, they started to copy our actions and everything from our lifestyles to garden work.

Female VCE, Western Highlands

In the past we never saw ladies as leaders – we are hardworking people – the project has opened up our eyes to see women as leaders.

Male leader, Eastern Highlands

Twenty-two women and 22 men from Bougainville attained University of Canberra Leadership Certificates in September 2018. An additional 46 women attended leadership training in New Ireland, including community women and three New Ireland Provincial Department of Primary Industry staff.

Additional training by local providers was delivered to VCEs and additional male members of their families. Topics included sustainable livelihoods,

book-keeping and financial literacy. These have strong synergies with the family team modules and crop and poultry production techniques.

Evaluation of the Highlands project sites found most VCE families increased their usual income by selling food and diversifying their incomes. Since participating in the project, 90 per cent of VCEs reported regularly budgeting and 15.2 per cent reported saving. As a result of MiBank training for project members to become local bank agents, 35 new bank accounts were opened. Of the 32 per cent of VCEs with bank accounts, 34 per cent had used their account in the month before the evaluation survey.

<sup>23</sup> This new objective was added following the mid-term review.

The evaluation of the Highlands sites found that before participating in the training, most farmers said they did 'very little' decision making about money with their partners. Afterwards, a majority reported that they 'always' made joint decisions.<sup>24</sup>

The University of Canberra and CARE conducted a research project to identify the factors required for the Family Farm Teams model to become a sustainable and scalable approach to development in Papua New Guinea. A ripple effect mapping methodology was used for this study. The process required bringing project participants and community members from the first project together in a one-day workshop to investigate the impact that the family-based approach has had in the community, four years after the training had been completed. There were two main themes that emerged from this study that were central to change. First, working as a family and secondly, practising better farming. In all sites, more than half the participants mentioned 'families working together' as an integral part of the positive changes observed.

To increase the scalability of the Family Farm Teams training, the University of Canberra has developed a three-day training of trainers package and provided lists of 'registered' Family Farm Teams Trainers with explanation of different levels of registration on the University of Canberra's [Family Farm Teams project website](#). As at 1 March 2019 there were 15 Level 1 registered trainers in eight provinces and 12 Level 2 registered trainers in Western Highlands. All VCEs who received a full certificate of completion will be added as Level 3 trainers.

In addition, a one-day training package on working as a family team to plan farm businesses has been designed for agricultural supply businesses. It will help local farmers create equitable and effective small family businesses. The Family Farm Teams modules have been adapted for communities where fishing is the main income source and there is little land available for gardens.

The Family Farm Teams training and approach is being integrated into other ACIAR Transformative Agriculture and Enterprise Development Program projects including the Bougainville Cocoa Project, the PNG Cocoa project and the Sweet Potato Project. A three-day intensive Family Farm Teams training of trainers workshop was developed in partnership with the ACIAR Bougainville Cocoa Project that can be delivered by advanced VCEs. In October 2018, 38 trainers attained certificates from this course. This included 10 women from Bougainville Women's Federation, six women and 16 men from the Bougainville Cocoa Project and three women and three men from the Bougainville Department of Primary Industries. One female cocoa scientist and one male VCE leader have been trained to deliver the three-day Family Farm Teams program for cocoa farmers in the PNG Cocoa project in East Sepik, Madang and Simbu provinces. This is currently in progress.

Another aspect of the project was support for teachers to incorporate agriculture messages and lessons into primary schools. Just over two thirds of primary-aged children are enrolled in school, but half will drop out by Year 6. There is a small window of schooling to prepare children for their future lives and engage them in formal education. Rural primary school teachers are well positioned to ensure that children are educated for a future as rural producers.

The University of Canberra and Pacific Adventist University developed professional learning materials to support Family Farm Teams training. These included five teaching videos, culturally relevant teaching materials, assessment tasks and agricultural information sheets. They also included livelihood videos (making sweet potato bread, making soap, making peanut butter), the 'Maria' books and associated posters.

We never imagine that such a project will bring changes to our community, but we are happy that we support it and now we can see the change. We never budget our money, we do not know how to use it wisely, we bought anything we wanted to buy and at the end we will be left with no money at all. We now know how to budget our money and we look forward to saving whatever we can with the agent. Now the agent is here, and we can save and develop our living standard.

Male VCE leader, Western Highlands

<sup>24</sup> Pamphilon, Mikhailovich, Gwatarisa and Harri. Highlands Hub Report: Developing farming families through training and development activities, 2017.

The materials were launched in August 2018 by the Provincial Education Adviser in East New Britain and by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Papua New Guinea Science and Technology Council in Port Moresby. The materials are disseminated on SD cards for ease of distribution and use by rural teachers. These materials can be found on the project website <https://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/teachers-resources>

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea* intermediate-term outcome of family, community, public and private sector attitudes and actions increasingly support women's economic empowerment. It contributes to women having increased knowledge, skills and confidence to successfully undertake formal and informal economic activities.

### Plans for January to June 2019

The project will finish in March 2019 and activities finished in December 2018. The Islands Reports and Final Project Report will be finalised. Workshop guides are being developed for the one-day training package; the facilitator guide for the intensive three-day training of trainer package; and the adaptation of Family Farm Teams for fishing communities. The project is also developing with the Pacific Adventist University a financial literacy manual for people with low literacy, and a PNG photo-language kit. An impact evaluation of the teacher training materials will take place in 2019.

ACIAR is separately supporting the development of a new project, which includes an objective of accrediting the Family Farm Team trainers under the Community Development Workers standards, developing a VCE national network, and exploring how the Family Farm Team modules can be integrated into primary, high school, and university curriculums.

### Lessons learned

Family and farms are linked and can be supported together. They combine economic factors but also a range of other 'hidden' factors, including environmental, reproductive, social and cultural ones. For most small family producers, the idea of managing and organising farm activities is new. There are significant gains to be made by supporting the family farming approach more effectively. The Family Farm Teams approach equips farmers to take a more gender equitable structural approach to their farm and to help structure their daily farming activities.

In-depth research to identify what is required for the Family Farm Teams model to become a sustainable and scalable approach in Papua New Guinea found that for women to be economically empowered and to achieve more balanced development, the family approach to learning is fundamental.<sup>25</sup>

Findings also demonstrated that practising better farming is central to learning. Of the trained participants, 60 per cent said they were 'doing' or 'practising' the concepts. Upon seeing results, they were able to fully understand the concepts. Those participants in the study who were not directly trained, indicated they started to enquire or apply new techniques for themselves when they saw the farming benefits. This research shows effective gender-inclusive agricultural extension is key to improving productivity and increasing farmers' knowledge and understanding of farming.

Evaluation surveys indicated a deeper understanding of gender issues in agricultural families and in agricultural agencies following the training.

I did not sit for the training but learned from the stories my neighbour told me. When I saw the result in my garden I was happy. Other women gardening next to me copied what I did, they never asked me but just imitated the way I planted my crops. Later when they approached me I took them to my neighbour, so she could share what she learnt with them.

Female farmer

<sup>25</sup> Gloria Nema, 'Opening our family's eyes': The PNG 'Family Farm Teams' research report, CARE and University of Canberra, 2018.



This project involved rural and remote farmers and women and men with low levels of literacy. The issue of the most effective way and language to use to support the transfer of knowledge was a sub-project. When asked, farmers admitted that the English terms in manuals were often hard to understand and to interpret into their own language, causing confusion. The researchers worked collaboratively with VCEs to develop clear definitions of key agricultural and training terms. Manuals were adapted to use a restricted and easily translatable vocabulary, to include a glossary and to avoid what farmers described as ‘expensive English’.<sup>26</sup>

This lesson is relevant to all capacity development projects working with communities where English is one of multiple languages and literacy and education levels are low. A recommendation from the research is that time, expertise and attention be given early in capacity building projects to ensure that the language used between trainers and participants is easily understood. Manuals should avoid jargon, idiomatic phrases, academic language and words or phrases that are not easily understood by speakers of Papua New Guinea English. Attention should be given to methods such as role plays or games to explore complex ideas and to develop a shared understanding of the meaning of terms. This should be encouraged between trainers across different projects.

### Main barriers

The ‘Opening our Family’s Eyes’ research report<sup>27</sup> identified the following main challenges and barriers:

- Difficulty in accessing bigger and formal markets where cash and food crops can be sold in large quantities for a better price and high market saturation or lack of diversification of crops for sale.
- Both women and men noted a fear of being seen differently by community members or peers as a challenge to changing gender roles.
- Cultural obligations affect families’ ability to save. Men noted the importance of obligation in security for their families’ futures. Women mentioned the danger of sorcery-related accusations if they did not contribute to customary obligations.
- Shortage of land or lack of access to land limited the ability of farmers to practice the better farming techniques. Women in polygamous marriages identified this as a significant barrier.
- Climate change was identified as another barrier to better farming as the recent El Nino drought had damaged 80 per cent or more of the farmers’ cash and food crops.

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

<b>Project Partner:</b>	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University and International Women’s Development Agency
<b>Total Funding:</b>	\$532,814
<b>Funding Timeframe:</b>	February 2014–December 2019
<b>Funding Sources:</b>	\$362,318.44 ( <i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i> ) \$170,495.56 ( <i>Pacific Women Solomon Islands</i> )

### Overview

Women’s economic empowerment is recognised as an essential component of economic development programming, both globally and in Papua New Guinea. It is included in the Papua New Guinea Medium Term Development Plan III in order to meet the key result to increase revenue and wealth. This research, published in 2018, enhanced the knowledge and evidence base and informs policy and practice. In particular, it reports on addressing women’s economic disadvantage and facilitating greater economic inclusion in contexts where violence against women is high.

<sup>26</sup> Jo Caffery and Deborah Hill. *Expensive English: an accessible language approach for Papua New Guinea agricultural development, Development in Practice*, 2018. DOI: 10.1080/09614524.2018.1530195

<sup>27</sup> Gloria Nema above note 25.

The research examined the relationship between women's economic advancement and empowerment, and women's experience of domestic violence. It found that improving women's economic empowerment is important, but not sufficient, to achieving gender equality.

The research was carried out between 2014 and 2018 in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea, including Jiwaka, Simbu and Bougainville. The research involved informal and formal economies, including community-based microfinance and savings initiatives, women's business enterprises, and cash-cropping (coffee and cocoa). A quantitative survey was conducted to document priorities and experiences of women working in full or part-time formal employment. While the research was primarily a collaboration between the Department of Pacific Affairs and International Women's Development Agency, a second research collaboration with CARE on the CARE Coffee project was developed as a sub-project under the broad umbrella of the Do No Harm research.

The report found that an increase in women's economic empowerment did not necessarily lead to a stronger negotiating position within a marital relationship, or a decrease in violence against women. It found improvement in women's economic situation often comes with heavy unanticipated costs to women. This research further reports on other problems that have risen due to a combination of changes in women's economic status and more general changes in the culture. Violence in particular is often a by-product.

International Women's Development Agency has developed practical tools and guidance materials to address the issues identified from the research. The kits are designed to help implementers of women's economic empowerment and savings clubs projects to incorporate strategies to guard against violence against women in their project designs. The kits are published on the International Women's Development Agency website: <https://iwda.org.au/resource/do-no-harm-toolkit/>.

This research contributed to achieving the Autonomous Government of Bougainville's Policy for Gender Equality, Women's Employment, Peace and Security. In particular, it helps identify key barriers to enhancing women's access to resources for economic development, involvement in the economy and reducing vulnerability to violence.

### Cumulative outcomes to date

The researchers conducted primary qualitative research in three districts (Kieta, Panguna and Tinputz) in Bougainville. They 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-based approaches 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 2016 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.'<sup>28</sup>

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

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<sup>28</sup> Hunt, A. and Samman, E. Women's Economic Empowerment: Navigating Enablers and Constraints, Overseas Development Institute, London, 2016.

This research contributed to *Pacific Women* Papua New Guinea's intermediate-term outcome of evidence about gender inequality and discrimination, causes of violence and drivers of change in Papua New Guinea being widely disseminated and used to enhance program planning.

### Plans for January to June 2019

International Women's Development Agency will conduct workshops with project managers and implementing partners to support projects to address the risks of harm to women while encouraging women's economic empowerment during project design and implementation.

### 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 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 women and men 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 is taking place in many communities in Papua New Guinea provides a promising 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, which is the language of banking. They have poor numeracy skills. The Papua New Guinea government, donors and non-government organisations are increasingly focusing on financial literacy. The research suggests that there needs to be focus on education, particularly literacy, for adult women and girls more generally.

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

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

### Overview

The Agricultural Time-Use research project was 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 used 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 added a time-use module into the impact evaluation survey of the Productive Partnerships in Agricultural Project. The survey was conducted with around 800 cocoa farming households in East New Britain and Bougainville and 680 coffee farming households in the Highlands. 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 expanded knowledge of barriers to and opportunities for optimising women farmers' productivity in these sectors. It is informing the design of a new phase of the project under development by the World Bank and the Government of Papua New Guinea.

This research built on the earlier World Bank study, 'The Fruit of her Labor'. That research found 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.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> The Fruit of her Labor: Toward Gender Equitable Agribusiness in Papua New Guinea, World Bank Group, 2015  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/docsearch/report/ACS10004>

This research contributed to achieving the Autonomous Government of Bougainville's Policy for Gender Equality, Women's Employment, Peace and Security. In particular, in relation to increasing understanding of barriers to women's access to resources for economic development, involvement in the economy and the importance of changing attitudes to women.

### Aims and objectives

The study aimed to better understand labour dynamics in the agricultural sector in Papua New Guinea.

Specific objectives were:

- 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.

### Cumulative outcomes to date

The final report was launched in both Goroka and Kokopo in December 2018. It is available on the World Bank and *Pacific Women* websites.

The time-use and gender study looked at the impact of gender-differentiated domestic work burdens on the ability of women to allocate their labour to the time-critical, more economically valuable tasks of cultivation, harvesting and processing of coffee and cocoa. The report identified trends in time allocation and links these patterns to household welfare outcomes. It tested how 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.

The main findings of the study were:

- Men and women do not share the same activities or tasks within the household:
  - Men's work is geared more towards cocoa or coffee production whereas women are more likely to run their own businesses.
  - Women understand that their activities in cocoa projects are key to the quality of the end product but are more likely to engage in other agricultural production activities which give them a more direct gain.
  - Men work longer hours in profitable coffee and cocoa activities, whereas women are busy with domestic activities. Overall, women work on average 2.7 hours per day more than men in cocoa-growing areas and 1.7 hours more per day in coffee-growing areas.
- Discrimination against women's work:
  - Intra-household decision making ignores the needs and capabilities of women which leads to discrimination and inefficiencies. Even when women are more educated, the average time-use gaps between women and men remain about the same.
- Non-cooperative behaviour within the household:
  - Intra-household decision making processes influence the allocation of time and household efficiency. When making purchasing decisions, partners often make decision together. Women are more likely than men to make decisions alone. Having a mobile phone or access to the internet correlates with higher bargaining power for women. In contrast, bargaining power is lower when household asset wealth increased, and within larger households. Women have to ask permission from their partner to go to other areas.

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 activities 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 contributed to the *Pacific Women Papua New Guinea* intermediate-term outcome of evidence about gender inequality and discrimination, causes of violence and drivers of change in Papua New Guinea being widely disseminated and used to enhance program planning.

### 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 show that women's economic empowerment generally improves household productivity and efficiency in coffee growing areas. 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. This also occurs 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 projects 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.