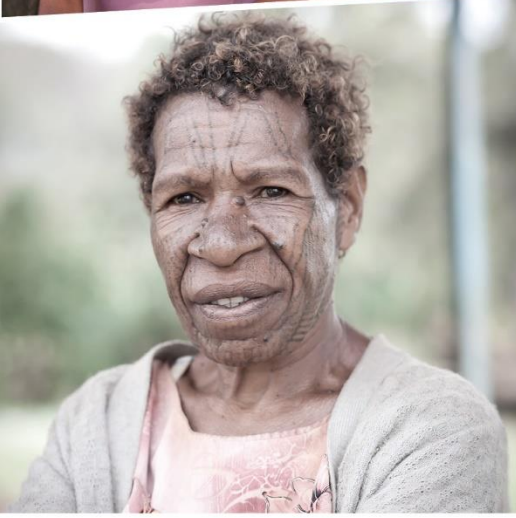




PACIFIC WOMEN
SHAPING PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT



Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea

Performance Report 2019–2020

June 2020

Preferred citation: *Pacific Women Support Unit (2020), Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2019–2020, Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.*

For further information about this report, please contact:

Pacific Women Support Unit Contractor Representative

Cardno

Ph. +61 3 8415 7777

June 2020

© Cardno. Copyright in the whole and every part of this document belongs to Cardno and may not be used, sold, transferred, copied or reproduced in whole or in part in any manner or form or in or on any media to any person other than by agreement with Cardno.

This document is produced by Cardno solely for the benefit and use by the client in accordance with the terms of the engagement. Cardno does not and shall not assume any responsibility or liability whatsoever to any third party arising out of any use or reliance by any third party on the content of this document.

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

Contents

Executive Summary	ix
1 Overview	1
2 Purpose and Structure	2
3 Summary Data	3
3.1 Activities funded	3
3.2 Funding	3
3.3 Facts and figures	6
4 Progress toward long-term outcomes 2019–2022	7
4.1 Women’s Leadership and Influence	7
4.2 Women’s Economic Empowerment	10
4.3 Violence Prevention and Response	14
4.4 Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	19
5 Contributions to Medium Term Development Plan III	22
5.1 Key Result Area 1: Increased Revenue and Wealth Creation	22
5.2 Key Result Area 3: Sustainable Social Development	23
5.3 Key Result Area 5: Improved Service Delivery	25
5.4 Key Result Area 8: Sustainable Population	25
6 Lessons Learned	26
6.1 Women and men are working together	26
6.2 The power of communities to bring about change	26
6.3 Structural change is evident at sub-national levels	27
6.4 Long-term, sustained and joined up investments	27
7 Ongoing challenges and risks	28
7.1 Possible entry points to increase Government’s resources	28
7.2 Reaching and supporting the most vulnerable sub-populations	29
7.3 Demonstrating the achievement of long-term outcomes	29
7.4 Demand outstrips supply, especially of child specific services	30
8 Regional activities	30
9 Outcome 1 – Women’s Leadership and Influence	32
9.1 Women in Leadership Support Program	32
9.2 Papua New Guinea Women and Extractives	35
9.3 Women Make the Change: Increased voice for women in political processes	38
9.4 Women’s Forum	40
9.5 Inclusive development in post-conflict Bougainville (completed December 2018)	41
9.6 Young Women’s Leadership Project (completed December 2018)	44
10 Outcome 2 – Women’s Economic Empowerment	47
10.1 Coffee Industry Support Project	47
10.2 Strengthening the Business Coalition for Women	51
10.3 Creating an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem for Women in Papua New Guinea	55
10.4 <i>Kirapim Kaikai na Maket</i>	58
10.5 Safe Public Transport – <i>Meri</i> Buses in Port Moresby and Lae	60
10.6 Safe and Prosperous Districts: Linking communities to markets for secure livelihoods	62
10.7 Increasing Economic Opportunities for Women Smallholders and their Families (‘Family Farm Teams’) (completed March 2019)	65
11 Outcome 3 – Violence Prevention and Response	69
11.1 Responding to Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands	69
11.2 Family and Sexual Violence Case Management: Building on Success for National Impact	72
11.3 Building the Capacity of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	76
11.4 Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children	79

11.5	<i>Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri</i>	83
11.6	From Gender-Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville	87
11.7	Creating a Movement to End Violence against Women and Girls in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and Family Support Centre Assistance Project	91
11.8	<i>Mamayo</i>	93
11.9	<i>Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Kommuniti</i>	97
11.10	Improving Services and Inspiring Leadership to address Family and Sexual Violence in Port Moresby (<i>Bel isi PNG</i>)	100
11.11	Safe Schools Strong Communities	103
11.12	Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program (completed June 2019)	105
11.13	Support for Strengthening National Coordination, Implementation and Monitoring Mechanisms to Prevent and Respond to Family and Sexual Violence (completed March 2019)	108
11.14	Parenting for Child Development (completed December 2018)	111
11.15	End Violence against Children Campaign (completed December 2018)	112
12	Outcome 4 – Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	114
12.1	Developing Communication Strategies for Social Change against Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence.....	114
12.2	Improving the Impact of State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusations-Related Violence in Papua New Guinea.....	116
12.3	Research Training Program	119
12.4	A study of the use and efficacy of protection orders as a key response to domestic and family violence	121
12.5	<i>Bel isi PNG</i> : Measuring the Business Case Research	124
12.6	The Last Taboo: Research on managing menstruation in the Pacific (completed September 2017)	125
Annex 1	<i>Pacific Women</i> contribution to achieving the Medium Term Development Plan III (2018–2022)	126
Annex 2	<i>Pacific Women</i> contribution to achieving the Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016–2025	127
Annex 3	Government of Papua New Guinea Gender Commitments	128
Annex 4	Funded Implementing Activities	130
Annex 5	Directly funded partner local engagement and capacity building	140
Annex 6	Relevant Research and Knowledge Resources	144
Annex 7	Summary of progress against <i>Pacific Women</i> in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes	172
Annex 8	Activities Operating in Each Province	174
Annex 9	<i>Pacific Women</i> in Papua New Guinea Third Country Plan Summary	178

Tables and Figures

Table 1	<i>Pacific Women</i> contracted commitments through the First (2012–2014), Second (2014–2019) and Third (2019–2022) Papua New Guinea Country Plans.....	4
Table 2	Progress toward achieving Women’s Leadership and Influence long-term outcomes (2019–2022)	7
Table 3	Progress toward achieving Women’s Economic Empowerment long-term outcomes (2019–2022).....	10
Table 4	Progress toward Violence Prevention and Response long-term outcomes (2019–2022).....	14
Table 5	Progress toward enhanced knowledge and understanding long-term outcomes (2019–2022)	20
Figure 1	Projected expenditure (per cent) in FY 2019–2020 by outcome	x
Figure 2	Cumulative facts and figures since <i>Pacific Women</i> began in Papua New Guinea in August 2012	x
Figure 3	<i>Pacific Women</i> in Papua New Guinea activities map	xvi
Figure 4	Number and status of <i>Pacific Women</i> activities in Papua New Guinea, by outcome, since the program commenced.....	3
Figure 5	Projected expenditure (per cent) in FY 2019–2020 by outcome	5
Figure 6	Projected expenditure in FY2020 as proportion of Third Country Plan commitments by outcome	5
Figure 7	Cumulative facts and figures of <i>Pacific Women</i> in Papua New Guinea August 2012–December 2019	6

Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea project names

Projects, which can have detailed descriptive names, naturally attract shorthand names that are used by project partners and stakeholders. The table below lists the shorthand names used in this report. References to the full activity summaries are also listed.

Activity Summary Reference	Project partner(s)	Full project name	Shorthand project name
9.1	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Women in Leadership Support Program	Women in Leadership Support Program
9.2	<i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit with Freida River Limited	Papua New Guinea Women and Extractives	Women and Extractives
9.3	UN Women	Women Make the Change: Increased Voice for Women in Political Processes	Women Make the Change
9.4	Center for International Private Enterprise for the US Embassy	Women's Forum	Women's Forum
9.5	World Bank, Autonomous Government of Bougainville's Department of Community Development	Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville	Inclusive Development
9.6	International Women's Development Agency in partnership with the Bougainville Women's Federation	Young Women's Leadership Project	Young Women's Leadership
10.1	CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Coffee Industry Support Project	CARE Coffee
10.2	Business Coalition for Women	Strengthening the Business Coalition for Women	Business Coalition for Women
10.3	Center for International Private Enterprise and The Difference Incubator	Creating an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem for Women in Papua New Guinea	Entrepreneurial Ecosystem
10.4	Community Development Workers Association Inc.	<i>Kirapim Kaikai na Maket,</i>	<i>Kirapim Kaikai</i>
10.5	Ginigoada Foundation PNG Inc.	Safe Public Transport – <i>Meri</i> Buses in Port Moresby and Lae	<i>Meri</i> Buses
10.6	UN Women	Safe and Prosperous Districts	Safe and Prosperous Districts
10.7	University of Canberra	Increasing Economic Opportunities for Women Smallholders and their Families	Family Farm Teams
11.1	Oxfam in Papua New Guinea	Responding to Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands	Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence
11.2	Femili PNG	Family and Sexual Violence Case Management: Building on Success for National Impact	Femili PNG
11.3	Institute of National Affairs on behalf of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	Building the Capacity of Papua New Guinea's Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee National Secretariat
11.4	UN Women	Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children	Safe Public Transport
11.5	FHI 360 (formally known as Family Health International 360)	<i>Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri</i>	<i>Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri</i>
11.6	International Women's Development Agency in partnership with the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation	From Gender-Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville	Gender Justice and Healing
11.7	Population Services International Papua New Guinea	Creating a movement to end violence against women in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and Family Support Assistance Project	SASA! Pilot
11.8	CARE International in Papua New Guinea	<i>Mamayo</i>	<i>Mamayo</i>

Activity Summary Reference	Project partner(s)	Full project name	Shorthand project name
11.9	FHI 360 (formally known as Family Health International 360)	<i>Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Kommuniti</i>	<i>Kisim Femili Plenin</i>
11.10	Oil Search Foundation	Improving services and inspiring leadership to address family and sexual violence in Port Moresby	<i>Bel isi</i> PNG
11.11	Equal Playing Field	Safe Schools Strong Communities	Safe Schools
11.12	UN Women	Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program	Safe City
11.13	UNDP	Support for Strengthening National Coordination, Implementation and Monitoring Mechanisms to Prevent and Respond to Family and Sexual Violence	Strengthening National Coordination
11.14	UNICEF	Parenting for Child Development	Parenting for Child Development
11.15	UNICEF	End Violence against Children Campaign	End Violence against Children Campaign
12.1	Queensland University of Technology in partnership with the Centre for Social and Creative Media at the University of Goroka	Developing Communication Strategies for Social Change against Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence	Communication Strategies for Social Change
12.2	School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), Australian National University	Improving the Impact of State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence in Papua New Guinea	State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence
12.3	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University in partnership with the Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research	Research Training Program	Research Training Program
12.4	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	A study of the use and efficacy of protection orders as a key response to domestic and family violence	Family Protection Order Research
12.5	International Finance Corporation with the Business Coalition for Women	<i>Bel isi</i> PNG: Measuring the Business Case	<i>Bel isi</i> PNG Research
12.6	Burnet Institute, Water Aid, and International Women's Development Agency	The Last Taboo: Research on Managing Menstruation in the Pacific	The Last Taboo Research

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
Bougainville	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
FSVAC	Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee
FY	(Australian) financial year (July–June)
KUSWA	Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association
MELF	Monitoring, Evaluating and Learning Framework
NCD	National Capital District
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
<i>Pacific Women</i>	Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Program
PGK	Papua New Guinea Kina
PMV	public motor vehicle
PNG	Papua New Guinea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USD	United States Dollar

Executive Summary

This report draws together activity level reports to provide an aggregate country level report for the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*) program in Papua New Guinea. It draws on project evaluations and activity level reports to provide a cumulative assessment of progress to date, with a focus on activities undertaken during 1 July–31 December 2019. Activity summaries in Sections 9–12 provide detailed summaries of current activities plus eight completed activities where additional information is available. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information presented, the impacts on current and future activity implementation of the COVID-19 pandemic are still being assessed.

The Australian Government started *Pacific Women* in 2012. It commits \$320 million over 10 years in 14 Pacific Island Forum member countries.¹ The program aims to improve opportunities for the political, economic and social advancement of Pacific women.

Papua New Guinea is implementing its Third *Pacific Women* Country Plan (2019–2022). The Third Country Plan focuses on four outcomes:

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

Pacific Women works closely with the Department for Community Development and Religion to support the Government of Papua New Guinea’s gender equality priorities. *Pacific Women* supports the implementation of laws such as the *Family Protection Act 2013* and the *Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015*, the Medium Term Development Plan III (2018–2022) and other Government of Papua New Guinea policies, including:

- The **National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016–2025**, by working toward all four objectives: governance, research, services and prevention.
- The **Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan**, by helping accused persons escape extreme violence, providing research-informed training for police and developing advocacy and communications materials to prevent violence.
- The **National Small and Medium Enterprise Policy**, by supporting women to start and grow enterprises and the **National Financial Inclusion Strategy**, by building financial literacy and access to credit.
- The **National Health Plan and Population Policy**, by enhancing family and community support for women’s access to reproductive and maternal health, especially for adolescent girls and unmarried women.
- The **National Research Agenda 2015–2025**, by sharing findings of research, informing policy and programming and contributing to building the capacity of local researchers.
- The **National Policy on Disability (2015–2025)**, by ensuring that *Pacific Women* projects and practices are inclusive for people with disabilities.
- The **Policy for Integrated Community Development 2019–2028**, by ensuring that *Pacific Women* activities and partners connect with the District Community Development Centres.

The Australian Government’s total contracted commitment to *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea until 2022 is projected to be \$104.65 million. This includes \$89.46 million bilateral funding and almost \$15.19 million from other Australian Government sources. By 30 June 2020, it is projected that the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea program will have spent \$88.96 million since it began in 2012 and \$12.66 million this financial year.

¹ All references are in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated.

As of 30 June 2020, there will be 22 ongoing activities with 15 directly funded partners. During the reporting period, two activities started and five activities were completed. One project operates exclusively in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (Bougainville). A further six activities work in both Bougainville and other locations. Figure 1 shows that the largest proportion of funding in this reporting period supports Violence and Prevention Response activities.

Figure 1 Projected expenditure (per cent) in FY 2019–2020 by outcome

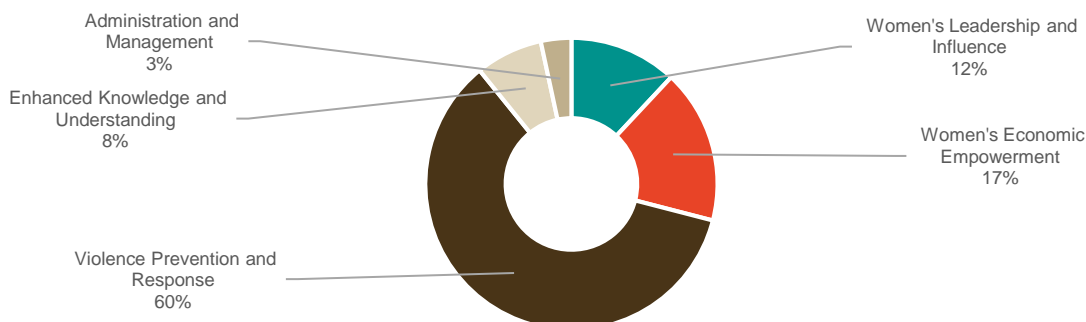


Figure 2 shows some of the program's key reach areas from inception in August 2012–December 2019.

Figure 2 Cumulative facts and figures since Pacific Women began in Papua New Guinea in August 2012



Progress toward outcomes

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

Pacific Women funded four projects that primarily contributed to achieving the Women's Leadership and Influence outcome during this reporting period. A further 10 projects contributed to achieving this outcome. There has been some progress toward achieving the Women's Leadership and Influence long-term outcomes by 2022.

The vendor association model, tested and demonstrated in Port Moresby by the Safe City project, has been taken up by the Government in its revised Informal Economy Strategy.² By enhancing women's and girls' empowerment and providing opportunities for engagement, the model provides a structural 'bridge' for local and national policy and decision makers to listen and respond to women's concerns. The accountable, inclusive approach to market governance and operations is also being applied in other local markets. In Wewak, East Sepik Province, 500 vendors (mostly women) organised themselves and registered as an association. They are already more confident of their ability to engage and influence local authorities through the power of their collective voice.

There is evidence that *Pacific Women* investments have resulted in more women gaining skills and confidence to take up leadership roles in their communities, in local government in Bougainville and in the private sector; and that they are being supported to do so by their communities and companies. The Inclusive Development project showed that the experience of women delivering community development projects led to positive shifts in community perceptions of their leadership capacity. Twenty-three women were elected ward representatives with two chosen to be chairpersons.

Private sector support for women's leadership pathways is very encouraging. An additional six organisations have sponsored another 75 women to enrol in the Certificate IV Leadership and Management course during 2019. To date, 33 organisations have sponsored 205 women to undertake the course and 119 women have graduated. Thirteen organisations have sponsored 22 women to complete the new Senior Executive Women Program training and 10 organisations have sponsored 14 women (and 11 men) to complete the first PNG Directors Course training in 2019.³ Alumnae feedback indicates the majority of Certificate IV graduates have been promoted, taken on more responsibility or earned pay rises. One alumna is now on the Board of MiBank and a participant of the Senior Executive Women Program is now the General Manager of PNGFM.

Increase economic opportunities for women

Pacific Women funded six projects that primarily contributed to achieving the Women's Economic Empowerment outcome during this reporting period. A further two projects contributed to achieving this outcome. The program is on track to achieve the Women's Economic Empowerment long-term outcomes by 2022.

Pacific Women investments have resulted in increasing family and community support for and understanding of the benefits of women's economic empowerment. More women have increased opportunities, skills and confidence to undertake economic activities. Eight *Pacific Women* projects provided financial literacy and business skills training from July–December 2019. The Women's Business Resource Centre has supported 4,216 women through its technical training and workshops since opening in November 2016.⁴ This includes 1,228 women between July–December 2019. Since mid-2018, 195 women have reported expanding their businesses since connecting with the Resource Centre. Partners have helped women open bank accounts and access finance. During July–December 2019, the CARE Coffee project supported nine village savings and loans associations (146 women and 37 men members). Collectively these association members saved PGK45,319 and issued PGK27,695 in loans. Women are expanding small businesses with this income.

The Do No Harm Research identified that women's economic empowerment requires women to have access not only to resources, but also to power, agency and decision making.⁵ The importance of women's decision making was also highlighted by the Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018 findings of the positive

² Many *Pacific Women* projects have detailed descriptive names. References in the body of this report use shorthand project names. See page vi for a list of all projects' full and shorthand names and references to the Activity Summary for each project.

³ As of 31 December 2019, 119 women (of 130) have graduated from Certificate IV Leadership and Management cohorts 1–10. Nineteen women graduated in 2019. A further 75 women are participating in cohorts 11–14.

⁴ The Women's Business Resource Centre is an initiative under the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem project. See Activity Summary 10.3.

⁵ Richard Eves et al (2018), Do No Harm Research: Papua New Guinea, Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University. The research was funded by *Pacific Women*. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

association between women’s participation in household decision making and reproductive health-seeking behaviour. The Survey also showed that having wealth did not reduce the risk of domestic violence.⁶

Recognising the need for women’s decision making and agency and not just income and assets, *Pacific Women’s* projects address gender norms and power dynamics, including within families. The CARE Coffee and Family Farm Teams projects both developed tools and resources to support families to reconsider family practices, workloads and power and to identify alternative efficient approaches to benefit the entire family. The CARE Coffee project research found a ten-point increase in women’s empowerment for women participating in the project between 2016 (29 per cent) and 2018 (39 per cent). The strongest improvements were in women’s ownership of assets, followed by an increased role in household decision making and a decreased acceptance of relationship violence and unequal workloads.

Family-based models are supporting women to have increased economic opportunities and greater decision making in relation to their income and assets. Combined with technical skills, farming families have increased their incomes and family wellbeing. Learnings, training modules and resources from family-based *Pacific Women* activities are being used in other *Pacific Women* projects, Australian Government-funded projects and multilaterally-funded development programs. ACIAR has integrated the Family Farm Teams training and approach into its Transformative Agriculture and Enterprise Development Program projects. The World Bank’s new Papua New Guinea Agriculture Commercialisation Development project references the CARE Coffee project and Family Farm Teams approaches.

Strengthen the national response to violence against women and provide expanded support services

The evaluation by the Australian Government’s Office of Development Effectiveness of 10 years of Australian investment in violence against women and girls highlighted that the *Pacific Women* program has greatly increased resources and played a critical role in strengthening violence prevention and response. The evaluation also noted the importance of the program’s integrated approach to improving access to support services and justice as well as investments in prevention and robust evaluation and research.⁷

Pacific Women funded 12 projects that primarily contributed to achieving the Violence Prevention and Response outcome during this reporting period. A further eight projects contributed to achieving this outcome, including research projects. The program is on track to achieve two of the three long-term outcomes by 2022.

Seven projects contributed to improving services for survivors of violence, providing crisis support for 982 women and girl survivors of violence since July 2019. Femili PNG provided training in trauma-informed care to police officers and safe house managers. It is building its own staff’s capacity to provide psychological care to traumatised children. The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee is working with Caritas to improve the management of the Catholic network of safe houses. Family Support Centre clinicians have been trained and are providing more youth-friendly reproductive health services. Equal Playing Field is working with teachers in three primary schools to improve understanding of, and responses to, child protection in schools.

There is evidence the private sector is increasingly adopting policies to enable women’s economic empowerment and improve safe working conditions for women. Thirteen organisations subscribe to *Bel isi* PNG, providing their staff with priority access to a new safe house and case management services. Seven companies are working with the Business Coalition for Women to implement family and sexual violence policies and eight others are developing anti-sexual harassment policies. Two companies are currently

⁶ Papua New Guinea National Statistics Office (2019), Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018. The Survey found that 62 per cent of currently married women aged 15–49 years participated (on their own or jointly with their partners) in decision making regarding their own healthcare, major household purchases and visits to family and relatives; but that 10 per cent of women did not participate in any of these decisions, p.259. The Survey found that the experience of spousal violence increased for women with higher education levels and higher household wealth, p.294. The report is not yet available online.

⁷ Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), *Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia’s development assistance*, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Online reference included in Annex 6.

conducting a gender safety audit. Through engagement with the private sector, the *Bel isi* PNG project has increased the availability of quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence.

Progress toward strengthening the response to violence against women and children is primarily happening at the district and provincial levels. The national response to ending violence against women and children remains weak and requires increased coordination, particularly with provincial authorities and service providers. Government service providers have limited resources and there has been slow progress toward establishing the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat to lead the coordination of the national response to gender-based violence.

Enhance knowledge and evidence to inform policy and practice

The evaluation by the Australian Government's Office of Development Effectiveness of 10 years of Australian investment in violence against women and girls highlighted the importance of investing in research and local research capacity to conduct rigorous and ethical research on violence against women and girls.⁸ There are five ongoing research projects⁹ and three-quarters of all other projects consistently collect and analyse data, conduct formative research, or evaluations to inform programming and strategies. *Pacific Women* partners have demonstrated a commitment to sharing learnings and resources. The program is on track to achieve the Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding long-term outcome by 2022.

The *Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri* project has orientated its gender learning forums and men's discussion forums towards issues identified in its Family Wellbeing Survey. This survey provided insights into changed knowledge, attitudes and practices in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces between 2014–2018. These include discussions on the issue of marital rape, promoting women's economic empowerment and appropriate services and support for women with disabilities.

Pacific Women partners have developed learning modules, tools and resources. These have been shared and others are using them. There is evidence again this year that good practices and successful approaches trialled through *Pacific Women* are being taken up by other Australian investments and by the Government of Papua New Guinea. The Safe and Prosperous Districts project has started in Wewak and Alotau and is adopting the inclusive market governance approaches developed through the Safe City project in Port Moresby. The family-based farming approaches are a foundation activity in multilaterally-funded development programs and have been incorporated into the Fresh Produce Development Agency's Village Extension Worker program. These examples show how projects developed through funding from *Pacific Women* increasing their reach by leveraging other funding opportunities.

Contributions to Government of Papua New Guinea Medium Term Development Plan III

The *Pacific Women* program contributes primarily to four of the eight key result areas of the Medium Term Development Plan III. These are: increase revenue for wealth creation with a focus on women's economic empowerment (key result area 1); sustainable social development, with a focus on supporting women's political and economic empowerment, health and immunisation services and productive youth (key result area 3); improved service delivery with a focus on services for survivors of violence and improving integrated service delivery in districts (key result area 5); and sustainable population with a focus on building demand and supply of family planning (key result area 8).

Lessons learned

Pacific Women partners have demonstrated that gender transformative change is happening, especially at the family and community levels. Families and communities are being supported to identify priority issues that need to be addressed, explore gender roles and relationships, identify costs of 'normal' but harmful behaviours toward women and girls and decide individually and collectively to act differently. Types of

⁸ Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), *Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia's development assistance*, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, p. 3. Online reference included in Annex 6.

⁹ One of these research projects is funded by the Australian Government's Economics program. It is included as a *Pacific Women* activity. It is part of the *Pacific Women*-funded *Bel isi* PNG project, the Business Coalition for Women is a key partner in the research, the *Pacific Women* team was very involved in the design and facilitated Papua New Guinea ethics approval.

changes that *Pacific Women* partners are seeing include families and communities increasing women's access to health and technical services, a more diverse range of people acting to prevent violence against women and children, and transformation of relationships between husbands and wives. This is translating into more examples of women playing public leadership roles in their communities and within their organisations and companies.

It is important to acknowledge that changes in gender relations are possible because women and men are working together and that men, as well as women, are changing. The current participatory review of gender transformative approaches has identified the importance of creating opportunities for women and men to work together on shared objectives to bring about change.¹⁰ Activities that engage men strategically in awareness and advocacy for gender equality are integrated with other project components so that men's contributions are not seen as separate or exclusive to the collective goals of gender transformation.

Women do not exist in isolation from their social relationships and social contexts. For sustainable, transformative change it is important to build community support for women to use services and resources, participate in the economy and exercise political leadership. Projects that focus on women and girls tend to reinforce the perception that gender is about women only, to the exclusion of men and boys. This can increase risks of discrimination, stigma and violence against women and girls.

Pacific Women partners are seeing structural and system changes in target private sector organisations and at the district and provincial levels. The Business Coalition for Women member companies are reporting a shift in organisational cultures to one that supports women's and men's confidence to report and seek help from violence. In West Sepik, following SASA! training, several district authorities acted to use their existing power to open a health aid post and appoint village court magistrates for target communities. Getting traction, especially at the national level, for structural change remains a significant challenge and requires more time and the agility to take opportunities as they arise.

In its 2020 budget, the Government of Papua New Guinea committed PGK500,000 to implement the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan led by the Department of Justice and Attorney General. In February 2020, the Government announced its commitment to establish a Human Rights Commission. These are both important, new commitments. *Pacific Women* partners, including the Highlands Women's Human Rights Defenders Movement, are well positioned to support the delivery and oversight of the commitments. However, there has been limited progress to implement the National Gender Based Violence Strategy launched in March 2017. *Pacific Women* is funding efforts in early 2020 to form the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat as a key coordination mechanism for the Strategy.

Challenges and risks

The Government of Papua New Guinea's gender equality commitments are not fully matched by the resources it has committed. Police, healthcare workers and welfare staff are on the frontline of the response to survivors of violence. They are typically under-resourced and under-staffed. Even while there have been improvements, there are still often long delays in investigating, especially child abuse and sorcery accusation-related violence.

The Government has prioritised growing and diversifying the economy with a particular focus on the small and medium enterprise sector. Women's economic empowerment is a specific key result under the Medium Term Development Plan III. There is an opportunity for development partners to use this focus of interest as an entry point. A key area to influence is an understanding that violence against women is a key barrier to women's participation in the economy. Therefore, improving the response to violence and preventing violence against women is an investment in growing the economy of Papua New Guinea.

Pacific Women projects are reaching marginalised populations in remote communities and are working with vulnerable populations including young women and women with disabilities. To date, there has been much less focus from the program on efforts to extend accessibility to and understanding of the needs of lesbians,

¹⁰ The *Pacific Women* Support Unit is currently leading a participatory review with 10 partners of the gender equality transformative approaches they use. The review is an exploration of different approaches and emerging lessons learned. It aims to find and document effective and sustainable approaches for Papua New Guinea contexts and to share these findings to guide future programming.

non-binary people and women exchanging sex. No *Pacific Women* projects look specifically at the needs of these marginalised sub-groups which face multiple layers of discrimination and risks relating to violence.

As projects end over the remaining years of *Pacific Women*, there will be a more limited evidence base from which to demonstrate achievement of *Pacific Women* long-term outcomes. It will be important to take a cumulative approach to assessing achievements, and for the Government of Papua New Guinea to take ownership of, and continue to implement, successful approaches. A remaining challenge is identifying ways to take successful approaches to scale while maintaining fidelity and quality in a constrained budget environment. One approach *Pacific Women* is taking this year is to work with the local and international partners which developed the Communicating the Law Toolkit in 2018 to establish a 'hub'. The intention is to increase the number of trained facilitators and extend the availability of this tool for other communities.

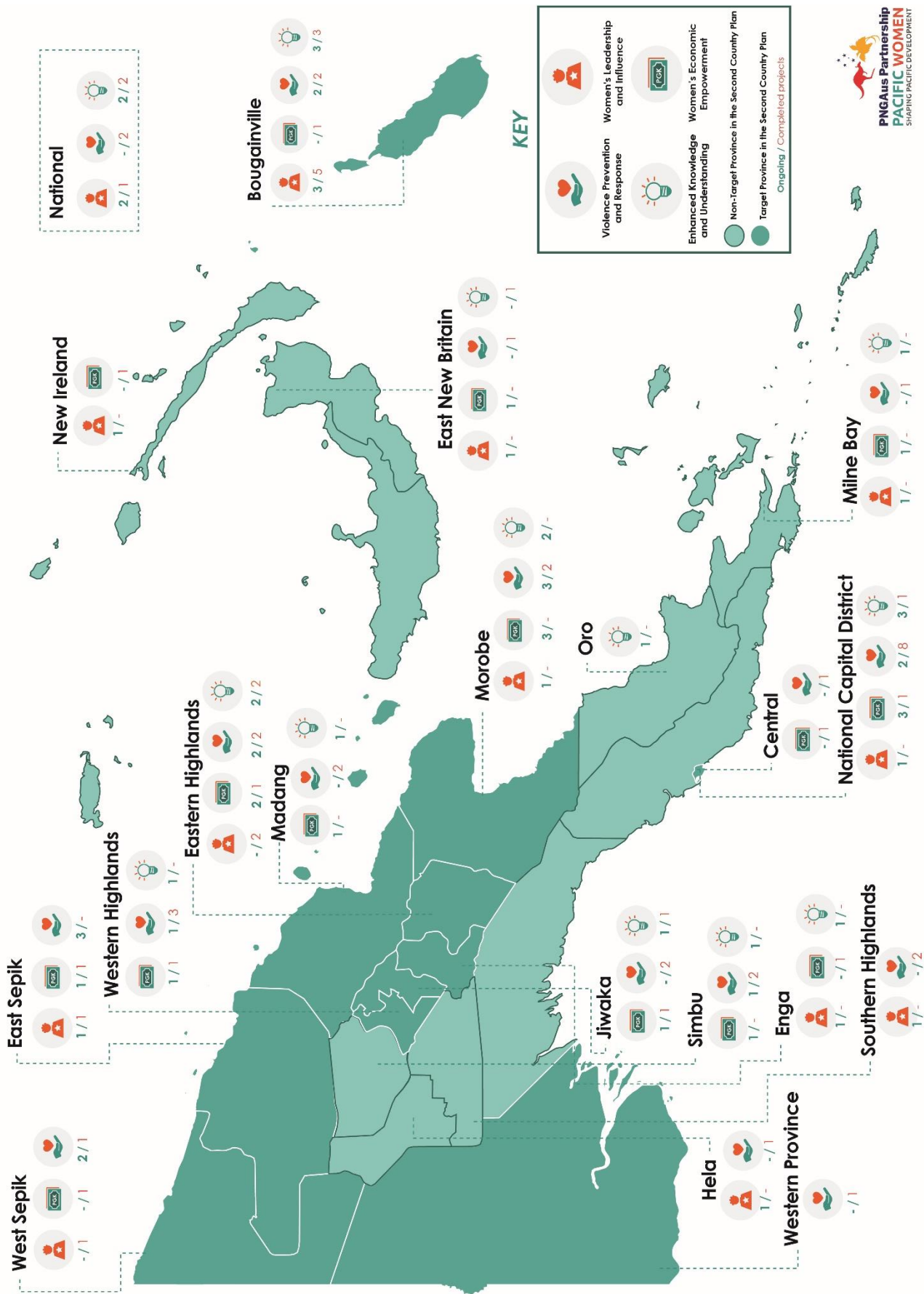
Pacific Women partners and stakeholders continue to identify the urgent need for child-specific services throughout Papua New Guinea. The numbers of children accessing medical and case management services of *Pacific Women* partners is high. However, there are almost no specific services available for children. There remain few gazetted Child Protection Officers as required by the *Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015* and there are limited numbers of police with skills for interviewing child witnesses or survivors.

Pacific Women partners continue to explore other ways to serve child survivors. For example, prevention activities in schools; raising the awareness of students and teachers about child abuse and safety; and raising awareness with teachers and parents of sexual and gender-based violence and available services. Some Family Support Centres have made their centres more welcoming and appropriate for child clients. Femili PNG is building its staff's capacity to support the psychosocial needs of traumatised children and has established a system to document and track support provided to children through referral pathways. Oxfam has developed repatriation protocols for managing child victims of sorcery accusation-related violence.

Where the program works

The Papua New Guinea Third Country Plan 2019–2022 does not specify geographic target locations. Figure 3 shows the provinces in which all *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea activities have worked, the outcomes of activities in each province and the numbers of ongoing and complete activities in outcome in each province. The darker shaded provinces were target provinces identified in the Second Country Plan on the basis of poverty indicators, including: the levels of violence against women; political, public sector and community leadership opportunities for women; representation of regional difference; and the diversity of economic opportunity.

Figure 3 Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea activities map



1 Overview

The *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2019–2020 draws together activity level reports from implementing partners to provide aggregate country level *Pacific Women* reporting. It draws on reports covering activities from 1 July–31 December 2019 and those planned for 1 January–30 June 2020. Activity level reporting produced by partners has been supplemented by project evaluation reports and other updates provided by partners. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information presented, the impacts on current and future activity implementation of the COVID-19 pandemic are still being assessed.

Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea is implementing its Third Country Plan (2019–2022), which guides the final three years of the 10-year program. Consultations conducted November 2018–May 2019 endorsed consolidating and sustaining *Pacific Women*'s achievements as a priority for the Third Country Plan. In this final Country Plan, the focus is on embedding promising approaches and sharing learning across Papua New Guinea and the Pacific. A summary of the Third Country Plan is included in Annex 9.

Pacific Women supports projects, activities and approaches that individually and jointly contribute to a gender transformative approach that seeks to change harmful social norms, attitudes, policies and laws to promote and uphold gender equality. The Australian Government has committed \$30.6 million in the Third Country Plan to support the following outcomes:

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

Pacific Women works closely with a number of national government departments and district administrations to support the implementation of the Government of Papua New Guinea's development priorities and gender equality commitments. *Pacific Women* supports the implementation of laws including the *Family Protection Act 2013* and the *Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015*. Each *Pacific Women* project aligns with at least one key result area under the **Papua New Guinea Medium Term Development Plan III (2018–2022)** (Medium Term Development Plan III).¹¹ Section 5 provides more detail and Annex 1 provides a summary of *Pacific Women*'s contributions to the Medium Term Development Plan III.

The majority of *Pacific Women* funds and projects support the implementation of the **Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016–2025** (National Gender Based Violence Strategy).¹² Activity summaries for each of the projects in Section 11 and many in Section 12 provide details. Annex 2 provides a summary of *Pacific Women*'s contribution to the National Gender Based Violence Strategy.

Other Government of Papua New Guinea strategies and policies that *Pacific Women* contributes to include:

- The **Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan**, by helping accused persons escape extreme violence, providing evidence-informed police training and developing advocacy and communications materials to prevent violence.
- The **National Small and Medium Enterprise Policy**, by supporting women to start and grow enterprises and the **National Financial Inclusion Strategy**, by building financial literacy and access to credit.

¹¹ Papua New Guinea Department of National Planning and Monitoring (2018), Papua New Guinea Medium Term Development Plan III (2018–2022). Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹² Papua New Guinea Department for Community Development and Religion (2017), Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016–2025. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

- The **National Health Plan 2011–2020 and the National Population Policy 2015–2024**, by enhancing family and community support for women’s access to reproductive and maternal health especially for adolescent girls and boys and unmarried women and men.
- The **National Research Agenda 2015–2025**, by sharing findings of research, and by contributing to capacity building of local researchers and a culture of evidence-based programming.
- The **National Policy on Disability (2015–2025)**, by ensuring that *Pacific Women* activities and practices are inclusive for people with disabilities.
- The **Policy for Integrated Community Development 2019–2028**, by ensuring that *Pacific Women* activities and partners connect with the District Community Development Centres wherever they are established.

Activity Summaries in Sections 9 through 12 provide details of *Pacific Women*’s contributions to relevant strategies and policies.

2 Purpose and Structure

This report gives the Government of Papua New Guinea, the Autonomous Bougainville Government, the Government of Australia and *Pacific Women* implementing partners an overview of the activities and performance of the *Pacific Women* program in Papua New Guinea in financial year July 2019–June 2020. The report is a key method of monitoring program progress against the design intentions and Country Plan monitoring framework. Section 3 of this report provides summary data on each *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea activity during 2019–2020, as well as cumulatively since the program’s launch in August 2012.

Section 4 of this report presents an assessment of progress toward each of the long-term outcomes included in the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework as revised in 2018 (Papua New Guinea MELF).¹³ Annex 7 provides a summary of progress against the program’s short-term, intermediate-term and long-term outcomes that cover the period 2014–2022.

Section 5 provides details on the contributions of *Pacific Women* activities to the Medium Term Development Plan III key result areas.

Section 6 documents lessons learned from the program. Section 7 identifies the ongoing challenges and risks faced in the program and the program’s approaches to mitigate these risks.

Section 8 summarises relevant regional *Pacific Women* activities for the Papua New Guinea program.

Sections 9 through 12 provide details on each implementing activity underway during this reporting period and eight completed activities that have new information.¹⁴ These activity summaries provide an assessment of cumulative outcomes to date drawing on partner reports to December 2019 and project evaluations.

Annexes to this report are intended to contribute to shared learning and coordination:

- Annex 1 shows how *Pacific Women* activities contribute to achieving the Medium Term Development Plan III.
- Annex 2 summarises *Pacific Women* activities that are supporting the National Gender Based Violence Strategy.
- Annex 3 provides details of gender equality commitments made by the Government of Papua New Guinea. Where available, hyperlinks have been included to online sources for each document.
- Annex 4 provides details of all *Pacific Women* implementing activities. This Annex includes the total Australian Government funding, duration, location and contact details including online links.
- Annex 5 shows the reach of *Pacific Women* activities, including how many activities work with rural communities and the different types of Papua New Guinean organisations benefiting from the program.

¹³ Papua New Guinea Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework 2018 is available on the pacificwomen.org website.

¹⁴ In addition to activities underway during the reporting period, eight additional activity summaries are included for activities that finished last reporting period but for which new evaluative or ongoing activity information is now available.

- Annex 6 lists recently published research and knowledge resources relevant to *Pacific Women*. The Annex also includes a section on research underway or planned, mostly by *Pacific Women* partners.
- Annex 7 provides a summary of the assessment of progress against the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework 2018.
- Annex 8 provides a summary of *Pacific Women* activities organised by Province.
- Annex 9 provides a summary of the Third Country Plan.

This report is shared with the Government of Papua New Guinea, the Autonomous Bougainville Government, and implementing partners, and published on the program website (pacificwomen.org).

3 Summary Data

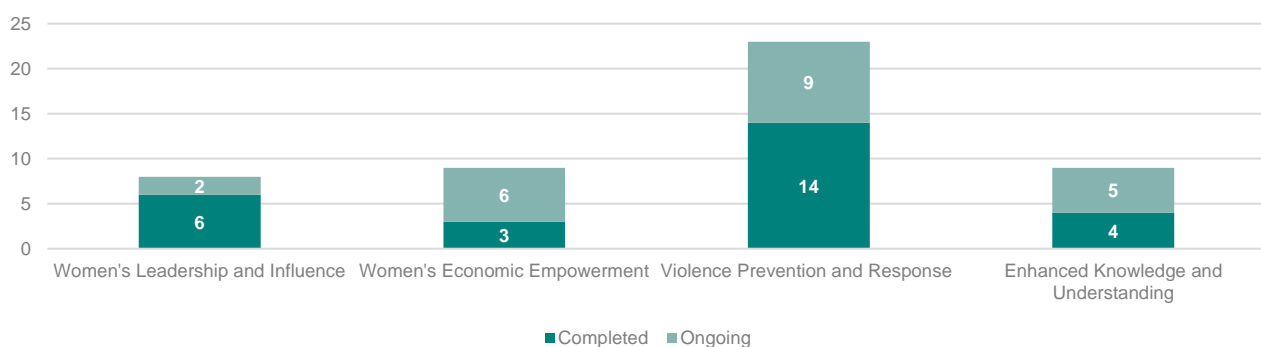
3.1 Activities funded

At the end of this reporting period (June 2020), there will be 22 ongoing *Pacific Women* implementing activities with 15 directly funded partners in Papua New Guinea.¹⁵ Two new activities started in the reporting period, while five activities finished. Ongoing activities are bolded in Annex 4 for easy identification.

Figure 4 shows the number of implementing activities for each outcome. The statistics include three completed multi-country research activities that the *Pacific Women* regional program managed and funded that involved Papua New Guinea.

There is one ongoing activity operating exclusively in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (Bougainville). A further six activities work in both Bougainville and other locations. Activities that have operated in Bougainville are shaded in Annex 4 for easy identification.

Figure 4 Number and status of Pacific Women activities in Papua New Guinea, by outcome, since the program commenced



3.2 Funding

As at the end of March 2020, the total commitment for *Pacific Women* activities in Papua New Guinea over the life of the program is projected to be \$104.65 million. Bilateral funding accounts for \$89.46 million (85.5 per cent). The remaining \$15.19 million (14.5 per cent) has been secured from other Australian Government funding sources. These sources include \$4.46 million from the *Pacific Women* regional program (including \$0.9 million co-funding through the Pacific Girl initiative), \$8.67 million from the Gender Equality Fund and \$2.06 million from other bilateral Papua New Guinea programs.

Table 1 summarises *Pacific Women* contracted commitments in Papua New Guinea since the program was launched in August 2012. The table includes all activities included in Annex 4.

¹⁵ During this reporting period there were 27 activities underway through 18 different directly funded partners.

Table 1 Pacific Women contracted commitments through the First (2012–2014), Second (2014–2019) and Third (2019–2022) Papua New Guinea Country Plans

Outcome Areas	Number of activities	Bilateral funding (AUD million)	Additional funding (AUD million)	Value (AUD million)	Per cent total commitment
Women's Leadership and Influence	8	10.454	2.639	13.093	12.5%
Women's Economic Empowerment	9	16.778	1.885	18.663	17.8%
Violence Prevention and Response	23	54.358	9.209	63.567	60.7%
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	9	6.178	1.458	7.636	7.3%
Administration and Management		1.691		1.691	1.6%
Total	49	89.460	15.190	104.650	100.0%
Per cent of total commitment		85.5%	14.5%		

Over \$13.4 million of bilateral funding is committed to activities that operate in Bougainville. *Pacific Women* exceeded the commitment of \$4 million over five years expressed in the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan (2014–2019).¹⁶

During the current reporting period, the projected Australian Government contribution to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea program is \$12.66 million. Of this, the Australian Government's Gender Equality Fund provided \$0.655 million, the Pacific Women regional program provided \$0.3 million and other Australian Government bilateral aid programs provided \$0.506 million. The remaining \$11.2 million came from *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea bilateral funds.

The *Pacific Women* Support Unit (Support Unit) directly managed almost all of the funding (90 per cent), primarily through grants. The Australian High Commission in Papua New Guinea managed 10 per cent of this year's funds through multilateral agreements and through the Economics and Infrastructure programs. The Support Unit assists with day-to-day management and consolidated reporting for these activities to promote coherent, consistent and strategic implementation of the program overall.

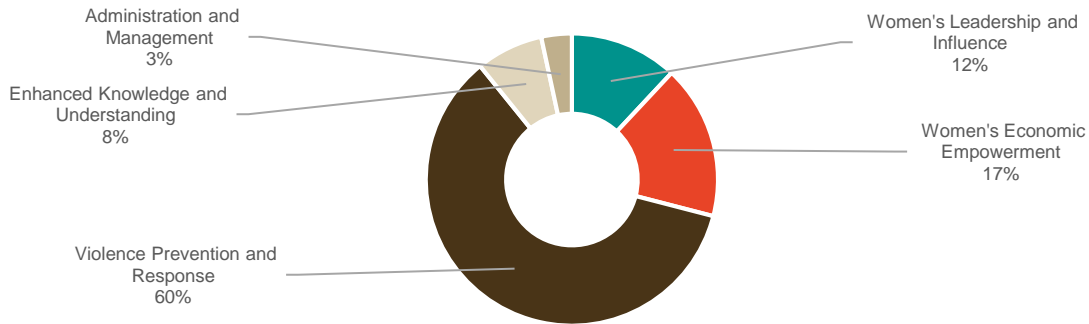
Consultations in 2019 to develop the Third Country Plan affirmed the need to continue the relatively higher proportion of investment in violence prevention and improving the quality of responses and expanding services for survivors of violence. The proportion of funding committed to activities primarily focused on Violence Prevention and Response is consistently approximately 60 per cent overall. During this reporting period, 60 per cent of the projected \$12.66 million expenditure was committed to achieving the Violence Prevention and Response outcome.

The proportion of funding for Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding covers research activities included in Section 12 and monitoring and evaluation activities managed by the Support Unit. These activities include monitoring and evaluation capacity building and other learning and networking opportunities, including the regular 'lunch and learn' sessions and Annual Learning Workshops. During this reporting period, the Support Unit managed a participatory review into gender transformative change in Papua New Guinea with 10 *Pacific Women* partners. The review aims to contribute to the global knowledge of what works and to develop guidance tools for other practitioners. The Annual Learning Workshop planned for April 2020 has been deferred due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 5 shows the proportion of expenditure of *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea for financial year 2019–2020 for each outcome.

¹⁶ In 2015, the Autonomous Bougainville Government, the Government of Australia and the Government of Papua New Guinea agreed the Bougainville Gender Investment Plan (2014–2019). The former Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the President of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville launched the Plan. Under the Plan, Australia committed \$14 million in funding over five years, including \$4 million committed by *Pacific Women*.

Figure 5 Projected expenditure (per cent) in FY 2019–2020 by outcome

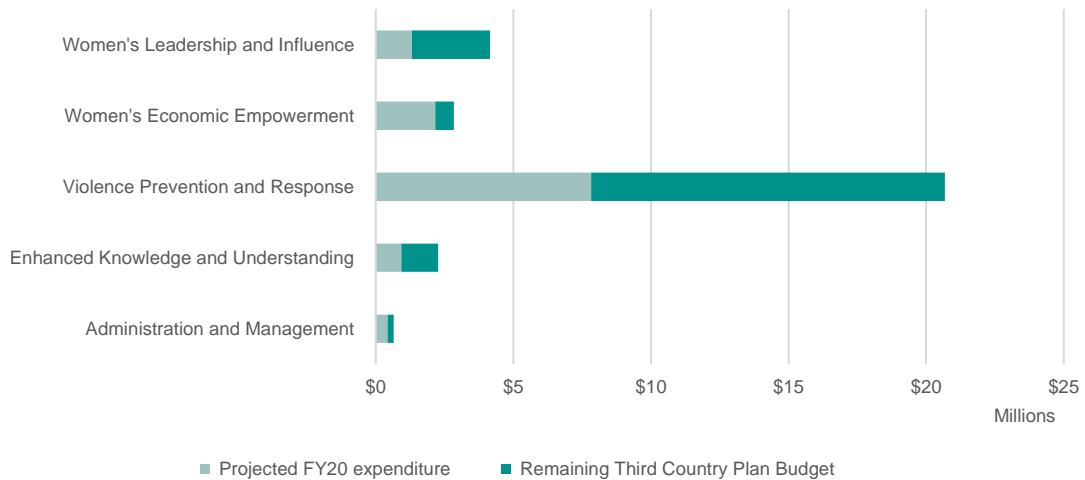


It is projected that by 30 June 2020, the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea program will have spent \$88.96 million since it began in 2012. This includes funding from other Australian Government sources of \$13.69 million (15.39 per cent). The *Pacific Women* regional program funds most of the administrative operations of the Support Unit and so these costs are not included within these Papua New Guinea expenditure figures.

The Government of Papua New Guinea formally approved the Third Country Plan in February 2020. It includes a planned commitment of an additional \$30.6 million over the final three years of the program. In the first year (financial year 2019–2020), program expenditure (\$12.66 million) is projected at 41 per cent of the Third Country Plan commitment. A summary of the Third Country Plan is included in Annex 9.

Figure 6 shows projected expenditure in FY2020 against Third Country Plan commitments for each outcome.

Figure 6 Projected expenditure in FY2020 as proportion of Third Country Plan commitments by outcome



3.3 Facts and figures

Figure 7 presents a snapshot of facts and figures collated from *Pacific Women*-funded activity reports in Papua New Guinea since the program began in August 2012 through to December 2019.¹⁷

Figure 7 Cumulative facts and figures of *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea August 2012–December 2019



¹⁷ While every effort has been made to avoid double counting, the cumulative reach numbers may include people that have been reached through more than one activity and that person would then be counted more than once. Most partners that offer violence response services only count clients once, even if they are repeat clients.

4 Progress toward long-term outcomes 2019–2022

The *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea program is on track to achieve six of the seven long-term outcomes related to Women’s Economic Empowerment, Violence Prevention and Response and Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding by 2022. There has been some progress toward achieving the remaining three long-term outcomes, including the two relating to Women’s Leadership and Influence.

The Papua New Guinea MELF, as revised in 2018, was endorsed to continue for the Third Country Plan. The Papua New Guinea MELF includes short-term (2014–2016), intermediate-term (2017–2019) and long-term (2020–2022) outcomes. This section outlines progress made toward the program’s long-term outcomes on a cumulative basis. This section draws on activity level reports, including project evaluations to December 2019. Assessments of progress have been informed by input from *Pacific Women* partners during an outcomes analysis workshop held in Port Moresby in February 2020. A summary of the Papua New Guinea MELF with assessment of progress against all outcomes is in Annex 7.

4.1 Women’s Leadership and Influence

The program has made some progress toward achieving the Women’s Leadership and Influence long-term outcomes by 2022. There is evidence that *Pacific Women* investments have resulted in more women having the confidence to seek and take up leadership roles in their communities, in local government in Bougainville and in the private sector. There is also evidence that communities in Bougainville, in Frieda River mine-affected communities and within the private sector are supporting women to take on leadership roles. The Safe City project developed an approach enabling women to exercise their voice in decision making forums in relation to market management. The Government of Papua New Guinea has adopted this model in its Informal Economy Strategy and it is also being adopted in other Provinces and projects.

Pacific Women funded four projects during July 2019–June 2020 that primarily contributed to achieving the Women’s Leadership and Influence outcome. Demonstrating the interconnectedness of each of *Pacific Women*’s outcomes, progress toward this long-term outcome also comes from projects seeking to increase women’s economic empowerment and to reduce violence against women. Skills and confidence gained by women as employees or leaders of local organisations, as community mobilisers and volunteers, or as executives of market vendor associations provide important platforms for women to exercise their voice and agency in public leadership roles.

The Women Make the Change project is a new investment toward this long-term outcome. The project will work to improve women’s influence across a range of political processes at multiple levels. Significant effort will be focused on building a cadre of capable women political leaders at the national and sub-national levels. The design was refined following consultations across nine provinces and Bougainville between July–December 2019 and approved in February 2020. It is anticipated that more progress will be evident toward these long-term outcomes as this project is implemented.

Table 2 Progress toward achieving Women’s Leadership and Influence long-term outcomes (2019–2022)

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

Women’s Leadership and Influence	
There is increased women’s leadership and influence in decision making at the community level, in local and national government and in the private sector.	●
Women and girls exercise their voice at community level and in local and national government level decision making forums.	●

There is increased women’s leadership and influence in decision making at the community level, in local and national government and in the private sector

There are numerous examples of women involved in *Pacific Women* activities taking on leadership roles, primarily at community level, in local government in Bougainville and in the private sector. At the community level, women continue to lead village savings and loans associations under the CARE Coffee project, with another 25 women stepping into management committee positions in the reporting period.

In Bougainville, all 47 wards are represented by both a woman and a man at the community government level. At the 2017 local elections, 34 communities elected as their ward representatives’ women human rights defenders and 16 communities elected male advocates trained by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation through the Gender Justice and Healing project. All four Toberaki ward members (Bana District, South Bougainville) are women human rights defenders and male advocates. In addition, 23 women executives from the Inclusive Development project were elected as ward representatives. Two are the community government chairpersons. This indicates women’s increased skills and confidence to take on leadership roles and the communities’ trust and respect in these women as their representatives. In the Inclusive Development project, women’s groups were responsible for delivering community development projects. Stakeholders from 82 per cent of the villages involved reported significant positive changes in their communities’ perception of the role of women in the community as a result of the project.

The Young Women’s Leadership project in Bougainville provided training and support for over 120 young women to participate in and practice leadership and decision making skills. The Bougainville Women’s Federation adapted its structures at district and executive levels to enable young women to participate in leadership roles. As a result, young women formed and are leading nine Young Women’s Associations. Five young women took up leadership roles in the Bougainville Women’s Federation national and district decision making structures. In 2018, 36 young women moved into leadership roles within their churches, wards, health, and education sectors in their communities.

Frieda River communities have reaffirmed women’s representation on key negotiating bodies representing the community in mine agreement-making processes. The President of the Freida River Women’s Association will be an executive board member of the Landowners Association, and a woman from each clan will be on each of the three clan sub-committees. A women’s landowner representative will be on the Board of the Representative Company, along with an independent woman as an ex-officio board member. These boards have yet to be formally established. Training and support to build women leaders’ knowledge and confidence through the Women and Extractives project and the opportunity to participate in Community Leaders Forums bodes well for appointed women to exercise their influence in these key decision making forums once they are established.

The Women in Leadership Support project trained 143 women ahead of the July 2019 local level government elections. Though an analysis of the performance of participants is not yet available, the majority of participants reported having a better understanding of the electoral context, and knowledge and confidence to develop campaign strategies as a result of the training. While no women were ultimately successful in the 2017 national election, the numbers of women candidates increased in absolute terms and as a percentage of candidates. This indicates the increased confidence of women to seek political leadership. A quarter of women candidates participated in the project’s training and those who participated consistently placed higher and, on average obtained a greater overall vote share, than those who did not attend the training. The project continues to work with women interested in contesting the 2022 national elections to build their knowledge, skills and confidence to competitively run in the next election.

In the private sector, there is evidence that the CARE Coffee project and Business Coalition for Women have supported companies to develop and implement policies and practices enabling women to move into management and leadership roles. The CARE Coffee project’s work with coffee exporters, coffee grower cooperatives and the Coffee Industry Corporation has supported women to take on roles traditionally performed by men, and subsequently move into management positions. The project’s agricultural graduate program placed five young graduates (four women and one man) with two coffee exporting companies. These were the first women extension officers for these companies. Two of the women agricultural graduates have since been promoted into management positions. The village savings and loans associations established through the project are providing 25 women with opportunities to practice their

leadership and decision making skills as part of the management committees. These women have demonstrated increased confidence in fulfilling their management roles and have shared that they are now speaking up confidently in other contexts.

The commitment of the private sector to investing in women's leadership pathways is particularly evident this reporting period. Thirty-three organisations have sponsored 205 women to enrol in the Business Coalition's Certificate IV Leadership and Management since it began in 2015. The four courses that started in 2019 and early 2020 are the most highly subscribed, with 75 new participants.¹⁸ Thirteen organisations sponsored 22 women to complete the new Senior Executive Women's Program and 10 organisations sponsored 14 women (and 11 men) to complete the new PNG Directors Course during July–December 2019. One alumna of the Certificate IV course and the PNG Directors Course is now a Board member of MiBank. An alumna of the Senior Executive Women Program was announced as the new General Manager of PNGFM in March 2020. Surveys of Certificate IV graduates indicate the majority of respondents had been promoted, taken on more responsibility and earned a pay rise since graduating.

The Business Coalition continues to build its reputation to help businesses maximise their female workforce talent and become employees of choice by promoting safe and inclusive workplaces. The repeat purchase of its products and services and increasing membership meant the Business Coalition exceeded its 2019 revenue target. It is also an indication of the commercial value of these efforts that companies continue to invest in a constrained economic context.

Women and girls exercise their voice at community level and in local and national government level decision making forums

In addition to the examples above of women's local government leadership in Bougainville, there is some evidence that *Pacific Women* activities have resulted in women exercising their voices in government level decision making forums, particularly in the management of local markets. The Safe City project established 19 market vendor associations in the four main markets in Port Moresby. In 2018, 77 women held executive positions on these associations. The project evaluation in 2019 found market vendor associations were an important and effective mechanism to provide market vendors (mostly women) with a collective voice. Along with skills training and support, they provide vendors with a formal means of engaging with and influencing local government authorities responsible for market governance and operations. Market vendors contributed to developing market by-laws on how a market should be organised and constructed to be safer and cleaner.

The Government of Papua New Guinea has adopted the vendor association model as a 'voice strategy', to give vendors a collective and formal voice in government decision making. The voice strategy has been incorporated into the draft Informal Economy Strategy and revised legislation.

UN Women is adopting this approach to promote accountable market governance and systems that include women's voices in Wewak, East Sepik and Alotau, Milne Bay Provinces. Following training on the National Informal Economy Audit, relevant laws, their rights and the vendor association model, 500 Wewak urban market vendors (mostly women) organised and registered with the Investment Promotion Authority. The Wewak Market Vendors Association has already submitted concerns to local authorities about the safety and hygiene of the markets and treatment of vendors. Members reported that as a formalised association they feel more confident and feel that the local authorities are more likely to listen to their issues and concerns. UN Women is working with the local authorities and with vendors for the new Alotau market.¹⁹

The Director of Kafe Urban Settlers Women's Association is a trusted and influential member of the Henganofi District Development Authority. She is influencing the allocation of district resources to improve the district response to violence against women and children and mediating tribal conflicts and responses to

¹⁸ There have been 119 women graduates (of 130) from Certificate IV Leadership and Management cohorts 1–10. Nineteen women graduated in 2019. Another 75 women are participating in cohorts 11–14.

¹⁹ This is an initiative of under the Safe and Prosperous Districts project. For more information see Activity Summary 10.6.

sorcery accusation-related violence. The Director is lobbying for meaningful representation and support for provincial disabled people’s organisations in the district decision making body.²⁰

In November 2019, the Department for Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology asked the Business Coalition for Women to join other peak industry bodies on the new National Skills Development Agency. In this capacity, the Business Coalition is advising a national government decision making body on industry training needs. The Business Coalition will ensure the interests and needs of women as employees are represented.

During this reporting period, there is evidence of women wanting to form more effective collective voices to influence decision makers. In Lae, 50 residents (80 per cent women) formed the Lae Safe City Core Team. The team cleaned the main market, painted the market pedestrian strip and delivered a ‘Call to Action’ to the local Member for Parliament as part of their practical action and advocacy to promote women’s safety and human rights. They delivered the ‘Call to Action’ petition during public events on End Violence Against Women Day on 25 November 2019. The petition calls on the Member to fund local service providers helping survivors of family and sexual violence. It also calls on the Lae City Authority to implement the recommendations of the women’s safety audit undertaken in 2019 through the Safe Public Transport project.

During the consultations for the Women Make the Change project this reporting period, women from Motu and Koita requested help to form a single united women’s association from the 14 separate village women’s groups. There has also been a strong call through the consultations to re-energise the National Council for Women as an effective collective voice and representation of women in government decision making forums.

The Women’s Forum events provide an annual opportunity for women and girls to exercise their voice at national level. The Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea closed the 2019 Women’s Forum and received the Forum’s recommendations for women’s political and economic empowerment.

4.2 Women’s Economic Empowerment

The program is on track to achieve the Women’s Economic Empowerment long-term outcomes by 2022. *Pacific Women* investments have resulted in increasing family and community support for and understanding of the benefits of women’s economic empowerment. More women have increased opportunities, skills and confidence to undertake economic activities. There is evidence that public and private sector partners are adopting policies to enable women’s economic empowerment and improve safe working conditions for women.

Pacific Women funded six projects during July 2019–June 2020 that primarily contributed to achieving the Women’s Economic Empowerment outcome. Demonstrating the interconnectedness of each of *Pacific Women*’s outcomes, progress toward this long-term outcome also comes from projects seeking to increase women’s leadership and influence and to reduce violence against women. These projects have increased women’s financial literacy and business skills to start and grow their own livelihood projects or businesses and have helped them to open bank accounts and access loans.

Table 3 Progress toward achieving Women’s Economic Empowerment long-term outcomes (2019–2022)

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

Increase economic opportunities for women	
Women have increased economic opportunities and use them.	●
Women exercise increased decision making power in relation to their income and assets.	●
Women have increased access to safe working conditions.	●

²⁰ Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association is a local partner of the Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project, see Activity Summary 11.1.

Women have increased economic opportunities and use them

Progress against this long-term outcome is evident at the individual and family levels and within the private sector. Eight *Pacific Women* projects during July–December 2019 provided financial literacy and business skills training, this included three projects focused on reducing violence against women. The continued investment by the private sector into management and leadership skills and confidence building of women employees has resulted in women earning pay rises and promotions. A survey of managers and graduates from the first 10 cohorts of the Business Coalition for Women’s Certificate IV Leadership and Management course indicates improved productivity, confidence and responsibility. Of the 19 graduates who responded to a survey this reporting period, 10 reported a promotion since the course (52 per cent) and seven others also reported receiving pay rises (84 per cent).

The Women’s Business Resource Centre has supported 4,216 women through its technical training and workshops since it opened in November 2016.²¹ This includes 1,228 women between July–December 2019. Since 2018, 195 women have reported they have expanded their business as result of technical skills, networks and information shared through the Centre. These women have accessed finance, increased their income and/or increased the number of employees as a result of their engagement through the Centre. A further 1,158 women reported a more general increase in knowledge on how to start or grow businesses. The most popular sessions held at the Resource Centre during this reporting period included: sessions by the Internal Revenue Commission on ‘How to Do a Tax Return’; trade opportunity excursions in Indonesia; and knowledge on how to make online purchases.

In partnership with the Business Coalition for Women, the Resource Centre hosted a session to promote connections for women-owned business and larger companies. The first session was successful, with Brian Bell identifying potential business suppliers. Twelve women started a seven-month business accelerator Guria program in September 2019 with The Difference Incubator and the Resource Centre. The Guria program is designed to support participants to grow and expand their businesses.

The Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018 found that only 18 per cent of women and 28 per cent of men use bank accounts.²² The National Financial Inclusion Strategy identifies the need to increase financial competence of, and access to financial services for, women and men to grow the informal economy and small and medium enterprises.²³ In the past two years, 12 *Pacific Women* projects have addressed these barriers. Activities have increased women’s and their partners’ financial literacy, built budgeting and savings skills, and connected women and their families with financial institutions to open bank accounts and to access loans. In the period July–December 2019, *Pacific Women* activities meant 2,300 women had access to financial information and services including financial and business literacy training. The games-based financial literacy and business skills training developed by the Pacific Adventist University through the Family Farm Teams project – Business Training for Family Teams – is being used by at least five *Pacific Women* partners.²⁴

In Western Highlands Province, the *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* project delivered Business Training to project communities as a precursor to connecting these communities with PNG Microfinance Limited (a financial institution). As a result, 119 people (95 women and 24 men) opened bank accounts and 22 women subsequently accessed small loans of PGK1,000 to PGK5,000 to start income-generating enterprises. Early assessment of the initiative found that businesses operated by women who were supported by their partners

²¹ The Women’s Business Resource Centre is an initiative under the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem project. For more information see Activity Summary 10.3.

²² Papua New Guinea National Statistics Office (2019), Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018, p.262. The report is not yet available online.

²³ Centre for Excellence in Financial Inclusion (2016), Papua New Guinea National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2016–2020.

²⁴ *Pacific Women* partners using the Business Training for Family Teams include: CARE Coffee – the team was involved in piloting the curriculum and has integrated materials into their ongoing training, see Activity Summary 10.1; the Women and Extractives project, see Activity Summary 9.2; Bougainville Women’s Federation including in their Young Women’s Leadership project, see Activity Summary 9.6; Oxfam is using the materials in their separately funded livelihoods projects; FHI 360 included the training into the *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* economic empowerment activities, see Activity Summary 11.5. The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation will also use the materials in the economic empowerment pilot that begins in 2020, see Activity Summary 11.6.

showed the most success. This project is one example of a project focused on reducing violence against women also contributing to the women's economic empowerment outcome.

During July–December 2019, nine village savings and loans associations (146 women and 37 men members), supported through the CARE Coffee project increased their cumulative income by saving K45,319 and issuing K27,695 in loans. Women reported using their share to expand small businesses, such as: processing and packaging rice; purchasing coolers to store fish for sale at the markets to reach coastal markets; or to lease or purchase land, agricultural equipment or materials.

Four *Pacific Women* projects that provide support to survivors of violence, including sorcery accusation-related violence, also provide livelihood training and/or business start-up kits to some clients to help them to start income generating activities to sustain themselves and support their children.²⁵ During July–December 2019, Femili PNG provided 26 clients with business start-up kits.²⁶

Women exercise increased decision making power in relation to their income and assets

The *Pacific Women*-funded Do No Harm Research published in 2018 studied the impacts of economic empowerment programs for women.²⁷ 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 documented 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 researchers concluded that to achieve real economic empowerment 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.

The importance of women's decision making has been highlighted in the Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018. The survey found that women's participation in household decision making is positively associated with reproductive health-seeking behaviour and that the use of contraceptive methods is higher among women who participate in household decision making.²⁸ The Demographic and Health Survey also found that having access to income or resources, including education, did not reduce the risks of domestic violence. The Survey found that the experience of spousal violence was higher for employed women and increased with education levels and household wealth.²⁹

The CARE Coffee and Family Farm Teams projects both support families to reconsider practices, workloads and power within families and to identify alternative efficient approaches that will benefit the entire family. The CARE Coffee project research found a ten-point increase in women's empowerment for women participating in the project between 2016 (29 per cent) and 2018 (39 per cent). The strongest improvements were seen in women's ownership of assets, followed by women's increased role in household decision making and a decreased acceptance of violence in a relationship and unequal workloads. The review of the CARE Coffee village savings and loans association pilot also found increased acceptance among members' families and communities of women as money managers and equal decision makers.

These findings are consistent with the end of Family Farm Teams project survey results published this reporting period. The end of project survey across all five project sites found families working as a team with greater unity around a shared goal had increased their incomes and that women had more control over family income and assets. Women and men spoke of shifts in the way that household and garden work was

²⁵ Projects include the Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project (see Activity Summary 11.1), Femili PNG (see Activity Summary 11.2), Gender Justice and Healing (see Activity Summary 11.6) and *Bel isi* PNG (see Activity Summary 11.10).

²⁶ Femili PNG supported 23 clients through the Lae Case Management Centre (see Activity Summary 11.2) and three clients through the *Bel isi* PNG Case Management Centre (see Activity Summary 11.10).

²⁷ See Richard Eves et al (2018), *Do No Harm Research: Papua New Guinea and Do No Harm Research: Bougainville*; and International Women's Development Agency (2018), *Do No Harm Research Project Report: Women in Formal Employment Survey*. Online references are included in Annex 6.

²⁸ Papua New Guinea National Statistics Office (2019), *Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018*, p. 296. The Survey found that 62 per cent of currently married women aged 15–49 years participated (on their own or jointly with their partners) in decision making regarding their own healthcare, major household purchases and visits to family and relatives, but that 10 per cent of women did not participate in any of these decisions, p.259. The report is not yet available online.

²⁹ Papua New Guinea National Statistics Office (2019), *Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018*, p. 294. The report is not yet available online.

done within the family. In the three Highlands Province sites, 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.

The learnings, approaches, training modules and resources from these *Pacific Women* projects have been widely disseminated. They are being used in other *Pacific Women* projects, Australian Government-funded projects and multilaterally-funded development programs. The Women and Extractives project used the Family Farm Teams modules as the foundation activities for community development projects to generate support for women’s decision making roles in mine-agreement making forums. ACIAR has integrated the Family Farm Teams training and approach into its Transformative Agriculture and Enterprise Development Program projects, including the Bougainville Cocoa Project, and the Sweet Potato Project.

Multilateral development partners are adopting these approaches to improve women’s meaningful participation in and benefit from farming and coffee production. The International Fund for Agricultural Development Markets for Village Farmers project explicitly refers to the CARE family business management training and Family Farm Teams modules for foundation training with 23,000 farming households. The World Bank’s new Papua New Guinea Agriculture Commercialisation Development project also references the CARE Coffee and Family Farm Teams approaches.³⁰

The Family Farm Team modules have been incorporated into teaching resources for primary and secondary schools. In 2019, with the support of the New Ireland Province Department of Education and the Our Lady of the Sacred Heart International School the package was provided to all primary and secondary schools. An evaluation is expected to be published in 2020.

Women have increased access to safe working conditions

Working with duty bearers in markets in Port Moresby, Wewak and Alotau, on public transport in Port Moresby and Lae, and with coffee industry and private sector actors, *Pacific Women* partners have been increasing women’s access to safer public transport and safe working conditions. During 2019, the Business Coalition for Women worked with seven companies to develop and implement family and sexual violence policies to ensure that workplaces are safe and supportive by actively addressing issues of family and sexual violence in the workplace. This work complements *Bel isi* PNG’s work with its 13 subscribing members to strengthen workplace family and sexual workplace policies and culture. Since July 2019, the Business Coalition has provided nine companies with education sessions on the legal and social implications of sexual harassment in the workplace and trained 18 staff (13 women and five men) from seven companies and the National Capital District Commission to develop and implement anti-sexual harassment policies. If implemented, these policies have the potential to benefit 5,000 staff with workplaces free from sexual harassment.

The Business Coalition conducted Gender Smart Safety training and safety audits with two companies in January 2020. This package of practical resources and tools helps companies to identify and mitigate health and safety risks specific to women as well as men. This is critical to make working conditions safer for women, particularly for women in non-traditional jobs and women working in remote areas.

The Safe and Prosperous Districts project is adopting the approach trialled through the Safe City project, to improve safety within markets for vendors and customers. The combined evaluation of the Safe City and Safe Public Transport projects found that introducing inclusive market governance arrangements had increased safety, hygiene and comfort of vendors and customers. In Gerehu market, for example, police statistics show that there have been no incidents of sexual violence or major criminal activity in the market since it was renovated.³¹ Vendors report a decline in ethnic violence and violence against women and girls

³⁰ The Markets for Village Farmer project is an International Fund for Agricultural Development project valued at USD29.56 million over six years. The Papua New Guinea Agriculture Commercialisation Development program builds on the Productive Partnerships in Agriculture Project and will cover cocoa, coffee, livestock, spices and coconuts. It is valued at USD40 million. Both projects are funded through concessional loans.

³¹ UN Women (2019), Evaluation of the ‘Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Programme’, p.14. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

inside the markets and an increase in women’s sense of collective power and ability to exert influence and negotiate their position and interests. The combined evaluation found overwhelming evidence that the *Meri Seif* and *Meri* bus services improved women’s and girls’ safety while on the buses.

The Ending Violence Against Women and Girls evaluation team found the *Pacific Women* work with the private sector promising and encouraged its expansion. The authors noted the need for workplaces to be free of violence and the opportunities workplaces offer to prevent violence and to challenge and change social norms. The evaluation’s authors encouraged effective communication of the human rights and economic impact of violence against women to increasingly leverage private sector interest.³²

4.3 Violence Prevention and Response

The program is on track to achieve two of the three long-term Violence Prevention and Response outcomes by 2022 and has made some progress toward the third long-term outcome. The Ending Violence Against Women and Girls evaluation noted that the *Pacific Women* program has greatly increased resources and played a critical role in developing a diverse portfolio of activities strengthening violence prevention and response.³³ *Pacific Women* investments have resulted in increasing understanding by families and communities of the causes of violence against women and of an increasing range of people, including young men and women, acting to address family and sexual violence. Referral pathways for survivors of family and sexual violence and sorcery accusation-related violence are better known, coordination between service providers is stronger and the quality of services available continues to slowly expand and improve. While coalitions successfully advocated for key legislative and policy reforms to protect women and children, there has been less progress made on implementing these legislative and policy reforms and government service providers remain under-resourced.

Pacific Women funded 12 projects during July 2019–June 2020 that primarily contributed to achieving the Violence Prevention and Response outcome. Demonstrating the interconnectedness of each of the *Pacific Women*’s outcomes, progress toward this long-term outcome also comes from projects seeking to increase women’s economic empowerment and the research projects.

Table 4 Progress toward Violence Prevention and Response long-term outcomes (2019–2022)

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

Violence Prevention and Response	
Family and community tolerance for violence against women is reduced.	●
Quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence are adequately available and accessible across priority provinces.	●
The national response to violence against women and children is strengthened.	●

Family and community tolerance for violence against women is reduced

The incidence of family and sexual violence remains high in Papua New Guinea. The Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018 found that 59 per cent of 15–49 year old women have experienced physical or sexual violence and one-quarter had experience both physical and sexual violence in their lifetimes.³⁴ Almost

³² Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), *Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia’s development assistance*, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, pp. 31–32. Online reference included in Annex 6.

³³ Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), *Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia’s development assistance*, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Online reference included in Annex 6.

³⁴ Papua New Guinea National Statistics Office (2019), Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018 included a domestic violence module of questions that included surveys with 4,873 women on a nationally representative sample, p.292. The report is not yet available online.

two-thirds (64 per cent) of 15–49 year old ever married women reported experiencing violence from a spouse and 54 per cent said it had occurred within the last 12 months.³⁵ Eighteen per cent of ever pregnant women experienced physical violence from a current or former spouse during pregnancy.³⁶

Within this context, transformative changes are taking place within families, communities and organisations. *Pacific Women* partners report a greater diversity of actors speaking out against violence against women and children. Norms that tolerate violence against women and children are being publicly challenged and alternative positive behaviours promoted.

An evaluation of the Gender Justice and Healing project, finalised in June 2019, documented multiple examples of transformational changes at the community and individual levels, led by women human rights defenders and male advocates supported by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation. Since 2016, even though there have been sorcery accusations, there were no killings in the remote rural community of Marai, Kieta District, Central Bougainville. Communities in Bana, Siwai, Buin, Kieta, Selau and Haku Districts report reductions in family and sexual violence, teenage pregnancy and early marriage.

Young people are engaged and acting individually and collectively to promote ‘new norms’ that help to address issues of gender-based and sorcery accusation-related violence. The *Sanap Wantaim* (stand together) campaign created cohesion and shared values of equality and mutual respect among targeted youth. It even had a ‘life changing’ impact on its youth leaders and mobilisers.³⁷ The Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association has engaged 1,274 youth champions and youth influencers through their *Inap Nau* (enough now) campaign.³⁸ The youth have engaged in conversations on male advocacy, led human rights marches and shared personal stories of self-reflection and transformation.

Equal Playing Field’s Safe Schools project promotes a peer-to-peer learning model that teaches respectful relationships, non-violence and gender equality to primary school students. An assessment of students involved in the school action groups indicates 85 per cent report they are now confident to speak publicly and are advocating against violence and for gender equality in schools.

Communities in Lufa District, Eastern Highlands Province have identified the harm to women and children of cultural taboos relating to birthing in places where men work and the negative consequences of large families.³⁹ Community action plans include increasing support for and access to family planning services at the local health facilities, and decreasing incidence of unsafe abortions and of domestic violence. National Health Information Systems data indicates that the coverage of family planning services increased from 296 in 2016 to 417 in 2017 in Lufa District. These improvements are directly related to the *Mamayo* project interventions. Women from this community who are using modern contraceptives report feeling free to do so without stigma, discrimination, or the risk of violence.

Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association reported that in Banana Block and Mambu Market – communities where it has been actively engaging with young men and community leaders – it has only received five referrals of violent cases of family and sexual violence in the past six months from community leaders. In previous periods, more than 10 cases a month were reported to community leaders.⁴⁰ The Association believes the reduced referrals are the result of community leaders’ greater awareness of the law and of women’s rights. Community leaders are supporting each other to intervene earlier to mitigate family and sexual violence and both leaders and others in the community are encouraging survivors to seek medical or police help directly.

³⁵ Papua New Guinea National Statistics Office (2019), Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018, p.293. The report is not yet available online.

³⁶ Papua New Guinea National Statistics Office (2019), Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018, p.290. The report is not yet available online.

³⁷ The *Sanap Wantaim* campaign is part of the Safe Public Transport project. For more information see Activity Summary 11.4. The assessment is from UN Women (2019), Evaluation of the ‘Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Programme’, p.15. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

³⁸ Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association is a local partner of the Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project, see Activity Summary 11.1.

³⁹ These communities are being supported through the *Mamayo* project. For more information see Activity Summary 11.8.

⁴⁰ Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association are local partners of the Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project, see Activity Summary 11.1.

There were positive responses from community leaders, provincial administrators, local civil society and faith-based organisations to the SASA! pilot. In Bewani District, West Sepik Province, three parents reported cases of child abuse by foreign loggers to the District Court. This is a significant change for very poor parents who may, in the past, have accepted compensation.

There are now 13 subscribing organisations to the *Bel isi* PNG initiative, developing or implementing family and sexual violence workplace policies to support their employees. Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) are shifting organisational culture to one that is more supportive of survivors of violence. They are actively engaging in conversations about the impact of family and sexual violence with staff and management. The CEO of Brian Bell attended all employee briefings and introduced the session to demonstrate his support. The Steamships Trading Company Managing Director included a discussion on family and sexual violence at the annual general meeting for subsidiaries. The CEO of Bank of South Pacific (BSP) strongly advocated to insurance companies that they should revise their position of excluding family and sexual violence injuries from policy coverage. BSP has introduced a Group Family and Sexual Violence Policy that applies not only in Papua New Guinea but to all countries in which the bank operates.

Quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence are adequately available and accessible across priority provinces

Service providers for survivors of violence including formal and informal case management for survivors continue to slowly expand and the quality of services improve. Eight *Pacific Women* partners have a specific focus on strengthening the referral pathway for survivors of violence, including the relationship between service providers and the quality of services provided.

The importance of supporting survivors access the services they want from the range of services available was highlighted in the Ending Violence Against Women and Girls evaluation. Many survivors get confused and frustrated and cease seeking support. Case managers and community advocates support survivors to navigate the complex system of service providers and follow up on their behalf with the police for example. The evaluation recommended continued strengthening of case management through training of community service providers and implementation of standards for case management and highlighted the work of Femili PNG. ‘Many stakeholders referred to Femili PNG as ‘best practice’ because it has developed protocols and strategies for improving coordination among services.’ Femili PNG also trains other organisations in case management to increase the quality of support available to survivors. The evaluation also noted the work of the Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association (KUSWA) in advocating for survivors and following up on cases with police and with the courts as an example of effective informal case management. Long-term and core support to both Femili PNG and KUSWA, though their partnership with Oxfam, have been critical to these improvements in quality services for survivors.⁴¹

The National Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC) worked with eight provincial and district authorities to establish or strengthen their referral and coordination arrangements. As a result of training in Kikori, Gulf Province, the FSVAC has been asked to help develop a District FSVAC coordination desk.

At least nine *Pacific Women* partners have trained police and conducted outreach with communities, private sector, with teachers in schools, and in health facilities and police posts. This has raised awareness of the types of family and sexual violence, the laws relating to family and sexual violence and child abuse and the help available.

Demonstrating the increased awareness and the expanded referral points, Femili PNG’s Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre in Lae now receives referrals from a variety of sources and increased numbers of walk-in clients. From July–December 2019, Femili PNG managed an average of 43 new or re-opened cases per month. This exceeded their target of 38. The *Bel isi* PNG Case Management Centre in Port Moresby managed an average of 37 new cases per month in the same period, exceeding its target of

⁴¹ Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), *Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia’s development assistance*, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, pp. 49–50, 52. Online reference included in Annex 6.

25 cases per month. The *Bel isi* PNG Case Management Centre is identified in the Ending Violence Against Women and Girls evaluation as an innovative approach to engaging the private sector in funding services for survivors of family and sexual violence that should continue to be monitored for potential scale up.⁴²

As a result of the leadership of the Morobe Police Commander and consistent lobbying by Femili PNG, all Lae district police stations now have a dedicated family and sexual violence officer. The Bulolo Police Station has recently opened a Family and Sexual Violence Unit.

With support from the *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* project, the Western Highlands Provincial Health Authority has increased its supportive supervision visits and the Well Women Clinic staff provided mentoring to urban and rural clinic staff during 2019. As a result, survivors of physical assault were more easily able to access services closer to home and did not need to travel to Mt Hagen to the Well Women Clinic.⁴³

Following training by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation in Bougainville, Bana women human rights defenders set up a community safe house. Staff from the Men's Hub in Arawa have built a men's shelter on their own initiative to make crisis accommodation more accessible for men and boys in need.⁴⁴ Fundraising and donations through *Bel isi* PNG are ensuring that two existing safe houses in Port Moresby continue to serve clients when they would otherwise have shut. The FSVAC finalised the Safe House Guidelines in early 2019. They have been working with the Caritas since mid-2019 and conducted three safe house audits and management training to support improved services for these and other Catholic-run safe houses. The Nazareth Centre continues to host visitors from safe house providers from across Papua New Guinea to share its experiences running safe houses, community counsellors and the Men's Hubs. During this reporting period, representatives from the Coupe Safe House, from Vunapope, East New Britain Province were hosted.

The quality of services for survivors of family and sexual violence and from child abuse are improving. Oxfam has introduced protocols on managing the repatriation of survivors of sorcery accusation-related violence. Femili PNG provided trauma-informed counselling for 15 Port Moresby safe house staff, including staff from safe houses not directly funded through *Pacific Women*, to improve the quality of safe house services for survivors. It is building its staff's capacity and activities for the psychological care of traumatised children and child survivors and is strengthening its tracking systems to monitor referrals of child clients.

Through the *Mamayo* project, five health facility staff and 10 other community leaders from Kunua District in Bougainville have been certified as basic counsellors by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation. The project has also trained 77 new village health workers from Lufa District, Eastern Highlands Province (29 women and 15 men) and Kunua District (23 women and 10 men) to provide reproductive and maternal health information to women and men in their communities.

During this reporting period, the Maprik Family Support Centre in East Sepik Province used its new child friendly corner to conduct a weekly children's playtime program for 50 children which educates them about their rights. The 12 Golden (Child Safety) Rules cards provide children with a basic understanding of their rights over their bodies and knowing when and to whom to report inappropriate contact. As part of the Western Highlands Province Authority Community Education Outreach program, these Child Safety Rules cards are used by the Well Women Clinic staff as part of child protection – called 'children's playtime' – classes in four schools. As a result of these activities, the number of children reporting sexual abuse to the Well Women's Clinic has increased.⁴⁵

Through the *Kisim Femili Plenin* project, 32 clinicians (22 women and 10 men) received in-service training on sexual reproductive health and family planning. This was the first training of this type for many clinicians. Following the training, there was an increase in contraception uptake from 40 to 183 women in Aitape-Lumi District, West Sepik in the July–December 2019 period compared to the previous reporting period.

⁴² Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), *Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia's development assistance*, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, pp. 49–50. Online reference included in Annex 6.

⁴³ This is part of the sustainability and exit plan of the *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* project, for more information see Activity Summary 11.5.

⁴⁴ For more information on the Gender Justice and Healing project, see Activity Summary 11.6.

⁴⁵ This is supported by the *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* project. For more information see Activity Summary 11.5.

Pacific Women partners have strengthened their disability inclusion and improved their assessment and mitigation of child protection risks relating to their work, through thorough community sensitisation and baseline data collection. *Mamayo* has included sessions on how to work with people with disabilities in its new Community Leadership training manual. This includes information on relevant laws and rights. The project is developing a referral pathway for people with disabilities with information on assistance for families. The new referral pathway document will be shared with health facility staff, the community leaders and the village health volunteers.

The *Kisim Femili Plenin* project amended its training delivery methods to include more visual guides and more activities after the formative study indicated training participants had visual and hearing impairments. The men's discussion and gender learning forums facilitated under the *Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri* project covered issues of disability inclusion. An outcome from the Mt Hagen forum in November 2019, was a 'Call to Action' on local businesses to make their services (particularly the banks) more accessible.

The national response to violence against women and children is strengthened

A key achievement for *Pacific Women* was the development and launching of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy in March 2017.⁴⁶ The Strategy followed key legislative reforms in 2013 and 2015 to strengthen family protection and child welfare. *Pacific Women* partners are working closely with police and others to implement the *Family Protection Act 2013* and the *Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015* (relating to child welfare), the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan and the National Gender Based Violence Strategy and Child Protection Policy.

A diverse network of actors are more strongly advocating for legislative and policy reform and political support for gender equality and to address the issue of gender-based violence. The Human Rights Defenders of Papua New Guinea and the National Capital District Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee led a petition in July 2019, supported by *Bel isi* PNG partners, calling on the Government to stop paying compensation in family and sexual violence cases.⁴⁷ The Lae Safe City Core Team delivered a 'Call to Action' to the Morobe Member of Parliament in November 2019, calling for more resources to support survivors of violence and to implement the recommendation from the Lae safety audit report.⁴⁸

Progress toward strengthening the response to violence against women and children is primarily happening at the district and provincial levels. The national response to violence against women and children remains limited. There are limited resources for government service providers and there has been slow progress toward establishing the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat to lead the coordination of the national response to gender-based violence.

Equal Playing Field is working with teachers to improve their understanding of issues around child protection and violence against women and girls, relevant laws, and their own obligations, especially in relation to child protection referrals. Teachers in three primary schools are working to develop and implement a pilot safe schools framework that will support teachers, students and parents to respond appropriately to violence within the schools, including child protection issues.

The *Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri* project team is negotiating a memorandum of understanding with the Office of Family and Child Welfare Services for FHI 360 community development partners to be trained and gazetted as Child Protection Officers. This would ensure the project's community mobilisers were trained on best practice approaches to supporting child victims of family and sexual violence.

Increasing outreach by *Pacific Women* partners on the laws and available services for family and sexual violence and sorcery accusations is creating more demand for services. Partners work closely with

⁴⁶ Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016–2025. The Strategy was an outcome of the Strengthening National Coordination project. For more information see Activity Summary 11.13.

⁴⁷ The Human Rights Defenders of Papua New Guinea grew out of human rights training delivered through the Strengthening National Coordination project, see Activity Summary 11.13.

⁴⁸ The Lae Safe City Core Team have formed through the Safe Public Transport project. For more information see Activity Summary 11.4.

government and non-government service providers to achieve positive outcomes for clients. The recent reintegration of two survivors of sorcery accusation-related violence and their families into their communities in Enga Province is an example of a cross-province coordinated response.⁴⁹ The Director of Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association mediated their return with strong support from the Enga Provincial Administrator, provincial and district Police commands, and community leaders. The Enga Provincial Administrator has since committed to establishing crisis support services in Enga Province with expertise to be provided by Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association and Voice for Change from Jiwaka Province.

In February 2020, the Government of Papua New Guinea announced its commitment to establish a Human Rights Commission and Secretariat that will oversee and monitor the implementation of the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan. This is a welcome development to strengthening the national response to human rights violations, including sorcery accusation-related violence. It responds to consistent lobbying by human rights defenders across Papua New Guinea, including those supported through *Pacific Women*. However, it is not yet clear what, if any, mandate the Human Rights Commission will have to oversee the National Gender Based Violence Strategy or the relationship between the proposed Human Rights Secretariat and the Gender Based Violence Secretariat. Under the National Gender Based Violence Strategy, the Gender Based Violence Secretariat leads coordination of the national response.

4.4 Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding

The program is on track to achieve the Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding long-term outcome by 2022. The importance of investing in research and local research capacity to conduct rigorous and ethical research on violence against women and girls was highlighted in the evaluation of 10 years of Australian investment in violence against women and girls.⁵⁰

Pacific Women has invested in research resulting in better understanding of gender inequality, discrimination and the causes of violence in Papua New Guinea. Evidence about drivers of change is widely disseminated and used to inform program planning and policy development. *Pacific Women* partners have developed learning modules, tools and resources. These are being shared and others are using them. Innovative approaches to empowering women have been tested and taken up by other Australian investments, including working with churches and in some cases in other countries in the Pacific.⁵¹

In addition to partner activities, *Pacific Women* supports regular ‘lunch and learn’ events and an Annual Learning Workshop to strengthen links between *Pacific Women* partners and a range of stakeholders, including government agencies and other development programs.⁵² These events share research, learnings, tools and resources to promote gender equality in Papua New Guinea. In this reporting period, the Support Unit facilitated six ‘lunch and learn’ events in collaboration with partners attended by 167 women and 39 men, including two men with disabilities. Topics included gender sensitive infrastructure, gender data collection, the Australian Volunteers Program, certified counselling training in Papua New Guinea and temporary special measures for women’s political representation. For the first time, a specific event was hosted for the Department of Justice and Attorney General on community by-laws and how they are operating to protect women and children.

There are five dedicated ongoing research projects during July 2019–June 2020 that primarily contributed to achieving the Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding outcome.⁵³ Three-quarters of all other projects

⁴⁹ This example comes from the Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project. For more information see Activity Summary 11.1.

⁵⁰ Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), *Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia’s development assistance*, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, p. 3. Online reference included in Annex 6.

⁵¹ The Family Farm Teams approach is being adapted through new ACIAR projects to work with churches and young people in Papua New Guinea and with women farmers in rural Solomon Islands. There is also interest in adapting Oxfam’s trauma informed prevention and community healing approach to Solomon Islands context.

⁵² The Annual Learning Workshop planned for April 2020 has been deferred due to COVID-19.

⁵³ In addition to the four *Pacific Women*-funded research projects, a research project funded through the Australian Government’s Papua New Guinea Economics program is included in this report as it is research on the benefits of the *Pacific Women*-funded *Bel isi* PNG initiative.

contributed to achieving this outcome by consistently collecting and analysing data, by conducting formative research, research sub-projects and project evaluations to inform strategies, program activities and broader learning.

Table 5 Progress toward enhanced knowledge and understanding long-term outcomes (2019–2022)

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

Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding

Enhanced knowledge and evidence inform policy and practice. ●

Enhanced knowledge and evidence inform policy and practice

Pacific Women projects contributed to 14 of 47 National Research Agenda 2015–2025 priorities under four of the seven Research Focus Areas.⁵⁴ There is evidence again this year that good practices and successful approaches trialled through *Pacific Women* are informing policy and practices of other *Pacific Women* projects, other Australian investments, other development partners, and the Government of Papua New Guinea.

The *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* and Gender Justice and Healing projects have added a women’s economic empowerment pilot to subsequent project phases. Both are using the family-based approach and basic business skills training manual developed through the Family Farm Teams project. Both are informed by the *Pacific Women*-funded Do No Harm research. The Women and Extractives project also uses the family-based approach and basic business skills training manual. In 2019, the Women and Extractives Project Officer trained young leaders in Bougainville on the Family Farm Teams modules, and two facilitators from the Young Women’s Leadership project conducted *Gud Disisons*, *Gud Lidasip* training for young women in the seven mine impact communities.

The Safe and Prosperous Districts project has adopted the inclusive market governance approach developed through the Safe City project in East Sepik and Milne Bay Provinces. The Department of Community Development and Religion has adopted the market vendor association model as the ‘voice strategy’ in the draft Informal Economy Strategy and updated draft legislation. The ‘voice strategy’ will provide a practical and formal means for those in the informal economy to engage in government decision making.

There is evidence that multilateral development partners are adopting approaches promoted by *Pacific Women*-funded projects to improve women’s meaningful participation in and benefit from farming and coffee production. The International Fund for Agricultural Development Markets for Village Farmers project explicitly refers to the CARE family business management training and Family Farm Teams modules for foundation training with 23,000 farming households. The World Bank’s new Papua New Guinea Agriculture Commercialisation Development project also references the CARE Coffee and Family Farm Teams approaches.⁵⁵

The Government’s Fresh Produce Development Agency has incorporated the Family Farm Teams modules into its Village Extension Worker program. The Coffee Industry Corporation is incorporating CARE Coffee organisational strengthening modules into its curriculum and both the Fresh Produce Development Agency and the Coffee Industry Corporation are looking at the potential to establish village savings and loans associations.

⁵⁴ Papua New Guinea Science and Technology Secretariat, Papua New Guinea National Research Agenda 2015–2025.

⁵⁵ The Markets for Village Farmer project is an International Fund for Agricultural Development project valued at USD29.56 million over six years. The Papua New Guinea Agriculture Commercialisation Development program builds on the Productive Partnerships in Agriculture Project and will cover cocoa, coffee, livestock, spices and coconuts. It is valued at USD40 million. Both projects are funded through concessional loans.

New ACIAR projects are implementing or integrating the Family Farm Teams approach. A new project will be delivered through churches in Papua New Guinea and aims to increase engagement of young people as well as benefit women in farming. Another new project in Papua New Guinea will integrate the approach into a soil management focused initiative. The Family Farm Teams approach is also being extended to rural Solomon Islands. There is also interest in adapting the approach to improve nutrition across the seaweed food chain in Kiribati and Samoa and to integrate the approach into the Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Plus project.⁵⁶

Pacific Women partners are contributing to the evidence-base of the drivers of conflict within families and communities and identifying effective means to address conflict. The *Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri: Survey on Family Wellbeing in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces* provided data on the prevalence and incidence of intimate partner violence. In comparison to its 2014 baseline survey, changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices as a result of the project's intervention in target communities were identified in 2018. The project's subsequent gender learning and men's discussion forums have focused on issues identified in the survey, including marital rape, promoting women's economic empowerment and opportunities and support for women with disabilities. The evaluation of the Gender Justice and Healing project documented transformational changes within individuals and communities as a result of the project.

Evidence collected through the State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence project on the incidences, characteristics and impacts of sorcery accusation-related violence have refined training for police and village court magistrates. The researchers and the Department of Justice and Attorney General are sharing what works to improve responses to mitigate the harm caused by sorcery accusation-related violence. The research team has published and presented on preliminary findings to a wide range of national and international audiences. The team have provided input into a draft UN Special Resolution scheduled to be debated in September 2020.

Pacific Women partners invest in baselines and formative studies as well as robust evaluations. The *Kisim Femili Plenin* project developed family planning and contraceptive messages, clinician training and communication materials to address knowledge gaps and barriers identified through the formative study. The communications materials aim to increase access, and use of, family planning services by adolescents (ages 10-19 years) and young unmarried men and women (20-24 years of age), who are the project's target beneficiaries.

Toolkits, training manuals, communication posters, songs and other resources developed by *Pacific Women* partners are being shared with and used by other *Pacific Women* projects and other organisations. Oxfam's local partners use the FSVAC-developed Referral Pathway Guideline and Survivor Advocate Toolkit with communities. The 'My Dream' song (winner of a *Sanap Wantaim* competition) and poetry published in the FSVAC newsletter were featured at the *Bel isi* PNG Leadership Forum and subsequently published in both daily national newspapers. The Gender and Economy in Melanesian Communities, Do No Harm toolkit and A 'How to' Guide to Measure Women's Empowerment, highlighted at the *Pacific Women* 2019 Annual Learning Workshop, were featured for skills workshops at the Women's Forum in November 2019.⁵⁷

Partners have improved their collection of disability data to increase the participation of people with disabilities in project activities. Femili PNG meets clients with accessibility constraints at partner premises. The Women's Business Resource Centre uses sign language interpreters in some business skills workshops to extend accessibility to women with hearing impairments. The Annual Learning Workshops and the 2019 Women's Forum included sign language interpreters and disability inclusion specific sessions.

Learning from *Pacific Women* projects has enabled partners to expand their approaches. CARE has received funding from Women's Plan Foundation to expand its catchment area through support with local

⁵⁶ See ACIAR website for information on new projects. Gender equitable agricultural extension through institutions and youth engagement in Papua New Guinea <https://www.aciar.gov.au/project/SSS-2018-137>; Improving agricultural development opportunities for female smallholders in rural Solomon Islands <https://www.aciar.gov.au/project/SSS-2018-136>.

⁵⁷ The Gender and Economy in Melanesian Communities tool was developed by International Women's Development Agency, as were the Do No Harm toolkits. The 'How to' Guide to Measure Women's Empowerment was developed by Oxfam.

partner Barolla Haus Mama as part of the *Mamayo* project.⁵⁸ Oxfam received additional funding from the World Bank’s Sexual Violence Research Initiative in 2019 to research the trauma informed prevention and community healing approach. There is interest in replicating this approach in Solomon Islands. There is interest in replicating the Women’s Business Resource Centre in Afghanistan, Guatemala and Jordan. *Pacific Women* support helped win additional resources for Papua New Guinea from the United States Government’s Women’s Global Development and Prosperity Initiative. With these additional resources, CARE will provide family business farming knowledge and the Resource Centre will provide business skills training for communities involved in the USAID-funded PNG Biodiversity Program.

A number of project evaluations were published or undertaken this reporting period. They include: an evaluation for Phase 1 of the Gender Justice and Healing project in Bougainville; evaluation of the combined Safe City and Safe Public Transport projects in Port Moresby; the baseline report from the SASA! Pilot project with data on Port Moresby and Bewani District sites; the Independent Completion and Result Report for the Inclusive Development project from Bougainville; and the Family Farm Teams final project report. CARE is preparing to launch the findings of its business case study in 2020. Oxfam will publish the findings of the evaluation including the Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project and the University of Canberra lead researchers will publish an evaluation of the teacher training materials developed through the Family Farm Teams project in 2020.

In addition, the six-year evaluation of *Pacific Women* was undertaken during the reporting period and the Office of Development Effectiveness has published its evaluation of 10 years of Australian aid to end violence against women and girls. Online links to all published evaluations and other relevant research and resources are included in Annex 6.

5 Contributions to Medium Term Development Plan III

The Government of Papua New Guinea’s Medium Term Development Plan III is a five year development plan from 2018–2022. The plan builds on gains and lessons from two previous Medium Term Development Plans covering periods 2011–2015 and 2016–2017. The overall goal of the plan is to secure the future of Papua New Guinea through inclusive sustainable economic growth. The plan has eight key result areas with 25 sub-goals. The *Pacific Women* program contributes primarily to the four bolded key result areas below⁵⁹:

- 1. Increased revenue for wealth creation**
2. Quality infrastructure
- 3. Sustainable social development**
4. Improved law, justice and national security
- 5. Improved service delivery**
6. Improved governance
7. Responsible sustainable development
- 8. Sustainable population**

This report includes information on *Pacific Women*’s contribution to the Medium Term Development Plan III since 2018 with a focus on activities since January 2019. A diagrammatic summary of *Pacific Women*’s contributions to the Medium Term Development Plan III is included in Annex 1.

5.1 Key Result Area 1: Increased Revenue and Wealth Creation

Thirteen *Pacific Women* activities have contributed to achieving Goal 1.7 of the Medium Term Development Plan III of women’s economic empowerment by implementing strategy 1.7.16 of increasing women’s access to economic opportunities. The inclusion of this goal in the Medium Term Development Plan III indicates an acknowledgement of the value to national development of full participation of women in the economy.

⁵⁸ Additional funding was provided through Woman’s Plan Foundation and CARE Australia. Woman’s Plan Foundation is a charitable trust that supports family planning initiatives.

⁵⁹ One research project investigating the efficacy and impact of family protection orders contributes to key result area 4 strategy 4.1.1 to strengthen, increase capacity and modernise the law and justice services.

The Do No Harm research funded by *Pacific Women* strongly indicates that achieving women's economic empowerment requires women to have access to, and control over, income and assets, as well as participating in the formal and informal economies. The CARE Coffee project works with families and coffee export companies to adopt family business management approaches to coffee and farming. CARE's research demonstrates that this approach has resulted in increased household income and increased women's ownership of assets, increased role in household decision making and decreased unequal workloads within families.

Pacific Women projects contribute to achieving women's economic empowerment through financial literacy and business skills training and by helping women to start and grow their businesses. Since the Women's Business Resource Centre opened in November 2016 in Port Moresby, 4,216 women have participated in technical training and workshop events. This includes 2,356 women during 2019. Since 2018, 195 women have reported an expansion of business, including access to finance, increase in income and more staff. Over the same period, 1,158 women have reported a more general increase in knowledge on how to start or grow businesses as a result of their engagement with the Resource Centre.

Pacific Women projects are helping women to open bank accounts and access loans. In Western Highlands, *Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri* trained women and their families in basic business skills and connected them to PNG Microfinance Limited. In the first round, 119 people (95 women and 24 men) opened bank accounts and 22 women subsequently accessed small loans to start business ventures. The CARE Coffee project established nine village savings and loans associations with 146 women and 37 men members. The project provides association members with financial literacy and family business management skills as foundational training. Between January–December 2019, association members increased their cumulative income by saving PGK94,627. Since July 2019, the associations have issued PGK27,695 in loans.

The Business Coalition for Women helps the private sector implement workplace policies that allow women to fully participate – as employees, leaders, customers and business partners. Companies are investing in women employees to build their leadership and management skills and confidence. To December 2019, 10 cohorts of students (119 women) have graduated with a Certificate IV in Leadership and Management, with another 75 women studying in 2020. Participants and their managers confirm that course graduates show increased productivity and confidence and have taken on more responsibility. An evaluation in 2018 found that 71 per cent of graduates were promoted or given additional responsibilities. A survey of graduates in 2019 found that 52 per cent of respondents were promoted and 84 per cent received pay rises.

The Business Coalition for Women provides technical support to organisations to implement policies to address barriers to women's full participation in the economy. This includes anti-sexual harassment policies, family and sexual violence policies and gender safety audits that enable companies identify and address constraints to increasing women's participation in the workplace.

5.2 Key Result Area 3: Sustainable Social Development

All activities funded by *Pacific Women* have contributed to achieving Goal 3.5 of the Medium Term Development Plan III of equal opportunity for all to participate in, and benefit from, development. Eight activities contributed to strategy 3.5.18 in advocating for women's political and economic empowerment.

The Women Make the Change project is developing a cadre of women leaders at the sub-national level and supporting the formation of women's associations to represent and advocate for women's issues. The Women in Leadership Support project is building skills and confidence of women contesting elections having trained 260 women so far. The Women and Extractives project has contributed to securing women's participation and representation in key decision making bodies responsible for negotiating mine development agreements in Frieda River. For example, the President of the Frieda River Women's Association will be an executive board member of the Landowners Association, a woman from each clan will be on each of the three clan sub-committees and a women's landowner representative will be on the Board of the Representative Company, along with an independent woman as an ex-officio board member. The Women's Forum events encourage collaborative efforts to reduce gender-based violence and advocate for women's political and economic empowerment. The Safe City and Safe and Prosperous Districts projects worked in Port Moresby, and now in Wewak and Alotau markets, to establish inclusive market governance

arrangements so that women can have a role in decision making in market management. The Business Coalition for Women is supporting women's leadership within the private sector, including into senior executive roles and as board members.

Pacific Women partners contributed to the Goal 3.5 by ensuring the participation of people with disability in their activities. Since 2016, *Pacific Women* partners have included 770 women with disabilities, 714 men with disabilities, 11 girls with disabilities and three boys with disabilities in their activities. Three projects contribute to strategy 3.5.20 for economic growth to translate into inclusive social development for all. The Entrepreneurial Ecosystem project has started using sign language interpreters at the Women's Business Resource Centre to allow women with hearing impairments to take advantage of business skills training.

A significant constraint on women's full participation in and benefit from development is the risk and impact of family and sexual violence. Goal 3.6 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for a healthy population free from sexual transmissible infections and HIV/AIDS threats recognises the need to reduce gender inequalities in strategy 3.6.25. The majority of *Pacific Women* funding (62 per cent) during July 2019–June 2020 focused on violence prevention and response. Since *Pacific Women* began in Papua New Guinea 18,000 women and girls have accessed support services including counselling, case management, health or justice services and emergency repatriation and reintegration support in the case of extreme violence through *Pacific Women*-funded partners. This includes 1,989 women and girls accessing these services since January 2019.

Three *Pacific Women* projects contributed to Goal 3.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to improve health systems and outcomes. These projects strengthen health worker professional skills to support survivors of gender-based violence and providing sexual and reproductive health services. The *Mamayo* project trained 77 village health volunteers from Lufa District, Eastern Highlands Province (29 women and 15 men) and Kunua District, Bougainville (23 women and 10 men). The project supported three integrated maternal and child health patrols between July–December 2019 reaching 5,006 people (606 women, 11 men, 2,105 girls and 2,284 boys).

The *Mamayo* project contributed to Goal 3.8 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to improve immunisation coverage. The project supported the relevant health authorities in Eastern Highlands and Bougainville to implement strategy 3.8.27 to increase the rate of immunisation. During January–June 2019, the project supported three emergency rounds of polio vaccinations in Lufa District, Eastern Highlands covering 2,184 children (1,046 girls and 1,138 boys). During July–December 2019, 3,088 children under five years of age received their routine immunisations (819 girls and 945 boys from Lufa District and 1,324 children in Kunua District). In Lufa District, childhood immunisation rates have increased from 30 per cent in 2016 to 60 per cent in 2019.

Four *Pacific Women* projects have contributed to Goal 3.3 of the Medium Term Development Plan III of resourceful and productive youth. These projects implement strategy 3.3.12 by supporting youths in civic engagement and other school, community and society-based enrichment activities. In Bougainville, Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation's school-based program has changed students' behaviours in favour of non-violent and more respectful attitudes and resulted in learning improvement for students. The program involved 23 schools across each of the three regions of Bougainville reaching over 1,400 students.⁶⁰

In Port Moresby, Equal Playing Field is delivering respectful relationships curriculum in seven schools to over 2,000 students in Grades 6 and 7. It uses sport to educate students to foster respectful and healthy relationships between girls and boys.⁶¹ Two projects engage youth to create grassroots movements of young people to mobilise against harmful norms that prevent women and girls from achieving their full potential.⁶²

⁶⁰ For more information about the Gender Justice and Healing project, see Activity Summary 11.6.

⁶¹ For more information about the Safe School's project, see Activity Summary 11.11.

⁶² The *Inap Nau* campaign implemented by Oxfam partners, see Activity Summary 11.1; and the *Sanap Wantaim* behaviour change campaign through the Safe Public Transport project, see Activity Summary 11.4.

5.3 Key Result Area 5: Improved Service Delivery

Most activities funded by *Pacific Women* work in rural and remote communities. See Annex 5 for a summary of where activities work. Since January 2018, 11 projects contributed to Goal 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III of an integrated approach for service delivery in districts by implementing strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development. Most of these 11 projects are focused on improving and extending the referral network and services for survivors of violence.

The *Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri* project has partnered with the West Sepik and East Sepik Provincial Health Authorities to decentralise medical case management services to survivors of violence against women to rural district health centres in Nuku, Aitape-Lumi and Maprik Districts. During January–December 2019, the Family Support Centres in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces and the Maprik Family Support Centre, East Sepik Province provided care for 441 clients (427 women and girls and 14 men and boys). These clients accessed health and counselling services following incidences of gender-based violence.

Bel isi PNG is an innovative public-private partnership between Papua New Guinean and international businesses, the National Capital District Commission and the Australian Government which is supporting an integrated approach to service delivery in the National Capital District. *Bel isi* PNG supports the private sector to comprehensively address the impact of family and sexual violence on the workforce and reduce the cost to business. It provides effective case management and safe house services for people experiencing family and sexual violence, and promotes strong partnerships and improved coordination among government and non-government service providers in Port Moresby.

Bel isi PNG builds on the success of Femili PNG's approach and experience in Lae, Morobe Province. In both cases, Femili PNG's case management for clients is effective in part due to strong relationships with other service providers, including government service providers. Strong relationships have been built over time through clear understanding of each other's roles and responsibilities, shared objectives and, at times, sharing of resources. Femili PNG provides technical training to build the capacity of service providers. Since July 2019, Femili PNG has trained 21 Eastern Highlands police officers and 15 safe house managers in Port Moresby and Lae on trauma-informed care.

5.4 Key Result Area 8: Sustainable Population

Pacific Women funds two projects that contributed to achieving Goal 8.1 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to achieve a population growth that is manageable, quality, healthy and productive. Both the *Mamayo* and *Kisim Femili Plenin* projects support government and church partners to strengthen health service delivery into remote and rural communities in five districts. Both projects focus on improving both the demand for and the supply of family planning services.

The *Mamayo* project engages with community leaders in target sites in Bougainville and Eastern Highlands Province and Morobe Province to build family and community support for women's access to reproductive and maternal health. It works with provincial and district health authorities to build the skills of healthcare workers. The project will upgrade selected health facilities to meet minimum water, sanitation and hygiene requirements.

During July–December 2019, *Mamayo* supported three integrated maternal and child health patrols to ensure that health services were available in the Kunua District, Bougainville and Lufa District, Eastern Highlands at the project target health facilities. These patrols include family planning, antenatal care and routine childhood immunisations. The three patrols reached 5,006 people (606 women, 11 men, 2,105 girls and 2,284 boys). Contraceptive implants were accessed by 75 women and five school aged girls (with consent from their parents). Seven men received non-scalpel vasectomies and four couples undertook couples counselling for family planning. The project provided antenatal services to 108 pregnant women, with 95 of them receiving the tetanus toxoid injections.

The *Kisim Femili Plenin* project seeks to improve access to quality family planning services, particularly for unmarried and young women and men. With Marie Stopes International, the project has provided in-service

training for 32 clinicians (22 women and 10 men) on sexual reproductive health and family planning. This was the first training of this type for many clinicians since they qualified. Following the training, uptake of contraceptive services from women in Aitape-Lumi District increased 4.5 times to 183 women in July–December 2019, compared to 40 women in the previous six months. During January–December 2019, 62 young people (60 girls and two boys) accessed family planning contraceptives in Aitape-Lumi and Maprik Districts. The project has gained the support of stakeholders in health, education and the Catholic Health Services.

6 Lessons Learned

6.1 Women and men are working together

It is important to acknowledge that changes in gender relations are possible because women and men are working together and that men, as well as women, are changing. The participatory review of gender transformative approaches currently underway has identified the importance of creating opportunities for women and men to work together on shared objectives to bring about change.⁶³ Activities that engage men strategically in awareness and advocacy for gender equality are integrated with other project components so that men's contributions are not seen as separate to the collective goal of gender transformation.

Women in Papua New Guinea do not exist in isolation of their social relationships and social contexts. For sustainable, transformative change it is important to build community support for women to use services and resources, participate in the economy and exercise political leadership. Projects that focus on women and girls tend to reinforce the perception that gender is about women only, to the exclusion of men and boys. This approach can increase risks of discrimination, stigma and violence against women and girls.

Exposed to new knowledge and opportunities for self-reflection, many *Pacific Women* partners report members of the community wanting to become more engaged, to know more, build more skills and become volunteers. In Bougainville, these are the growing network of women human rights defenders and male advocates. Oxfam's local partners report on volunteers becoming involved in awareness raising activities with their peers. *Sanap Wantaim* training has seen youth advocates taking steps to increase safety at bus-stops. A number of *Pacific Women* partners report participants and community members intervening when they see violence on the streets and in communities, supporting survivors to access services. These women, men and young people are not only acting differently, they are also encouraging others to do so.

6.2 The power of communities to bring about change

Pacific Women partners have demonstrated that gender transformative change is happening in Papua New Guinea, especially at family and community levels. Families and communities are being supported to identify their own issues, to explore gender roles and relationships, to identify the costs of 'normal' but harmful behaviours and to decide individually and collectively to act differently.

Pacific Women partners use participatory activities, providing training to build knowledge and foundational skills, and supporting volunteers and local leaders' personal journeys of change. As the solutions are coming from within there is a strong sense of ownership, boding well for their sustainability.

The *Mamayo* project works with rural and very remote communities. The project's skilled staff work with community leaders and support these leaders to work with their families and others in their communities. Communities are identifying and reconsidering their shared expectations and behaviours that have prevented women from giving birth at health facilities and using modern contraceptive methods. With increased knowledge about contraception and child spacing, through facilitated conversations led from

⁶³ The *Pacific Women* Support Unit is currently leading a participatory review with 10 partners of the gender equality transformative approaches they use. The review is an exploration of different approaches and emerging lessons learned. It aims to find and document effective and sustainable approaches for Papua New Guinea contexts and to share these findings to guide future programming.

within, communities are making action plans to reduce child and maternal deaths. Communities are prioritising women's safety in childbirth over long held taboos. More women are reporting family support to access modern contraceptives resulting in their use without fear of stigma, discrimination or violence.

Changes that *Pacific Women* partners are seeing include increased women's access to health and agricultural technical services, a more diverse range of people acting to prevent violence against women and children and transformation of relations between husbands and wives. This is translating into more examples of women having public leadership roles within their communities, their organisations and companies.

6.3 Structural change is evident at sub-national levels

Pacific Women partners are seeing structural and system changes in private sector organisations and at district and provincial levels. Getting traction, especially at the national level, for structural change remains a significant challenge and requires more time, and the agility to take opportunities as they arise.

The Business Coalition for Women member companies are reporting a shift in organisational cultures to one that supports women and men's confidence to report and seek help from violence. In West Sepik, following SASA! training, several district authorities acted to use their existing power to open a health aid post and appoint village court magistrates for target communities.

Western Highlands Provincial Health Authority has asked FHI 360 to help it roll out a new electronic data collection system to raise the visibility of rape and sexual assault across the health authority. Improved relationships between police and non-government local organisations is leading to stronger responses to sorcery accusation-related violence and better outcomes for survivors of family and sexual violence, especially in Lae, Bougainville and Port Moresby.

In Henganofi District of Eastern Highlands, the Director of the Kafe Urban Settlers Women's Association has been appointed to the District Development Authority. Her credibility and influence as a committed women's human rights defender and successful leader of respected local non-government organisation is resulting in more district resources being directed to the prevention of violence against women and children and to improving services available for survivors.

In the 2020 budget, the Papua New Guinea Government committed PGK500,000 toward the implementation of the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan under the leadership of the Department of Justice and Attorney General. The Government announced in February 2020 its commitment to establish a Human Rights Commission. These are important new commitments and resources. *Pacific Women* partners including the Highlands Women's Human Rights Defenders Movement have advocated for these changes and are well positioned to support the delivery of these new commitments.

There has been limited progress to implement the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence, launched in March 2017. Although the Government allocated funds in the 2018 and 2019 budgets, there is little evidence of progress. *Pacific Women* is funding a further attempt to re-energise the formation of the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat as a key mechanism for coordination of the Strategy in early 2020.⁶⁴

6.4 Long-term, sustained and joined up investments

Global evidence indicates that supporting local women's groups and networks is one of the most effective ways to bring about gender equality. The Ending Violence Against Women and Girls evaluation found that Australia's long-term, core capacity funding to civil society organisations supporting women's rights has been catalytic in the Pacific, and that while access to justice had significantly improved, implementation of new and amended laws and policies remained weak.⁶⁵

⁶⁴ For more information on the Strengthening National Coordination project, see Activity Summary 11.13.

⁶⁵ Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), *Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia's development assistance*, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Online reference included in Annex 6.

Pacific Women has adopted a multi-pronged and strategic approach to the promotion of gender equality including longer-term commitments. Of the 40 non-research focused activities, 57.5 per cent are for three years or more. This has enabled *Pacific Women* partners to test new approaches, to share lessons with others, and as a result, to influence the development of new initiatives by both the Government of Papua New Guinea and other development partners. The UN Women approach to improving safety and the governance arrangements that include women vendors in decision making in markets and the family-based approaches to improve family wellbeing and incomes in agriculture have both been taken up by the Government of Papua New Guinea and integrated into new projects.

The longer-term and partnership approach has provided the time to build relationships of trust between local and international organisations and the financial resources necessary to improve their technical and operational capacity. Through their partnership with Oxfam, local organisations have shifted from mass awareness raising to structured prevention approaches that challenge and change social norms. They have also been supported to better understand the importance of, and begin to put in place, stronger organisational governance arrangements.

The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation, in partnership with International Women’s Development Agency, has significantly expanded its Women Human Rights Defenders and male advocates networks and crisis support services to reach even more women and communities in rural and remote areas. The Nazareth Centre has also been supported to implement more robust monitoring, to collect and share evidence of change with others and to strengthen their internal financial management processes.

Core funding combined with technical support provided to the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee has enabled it to continue to deliver its mandate and improve staff and organisational capacity during periods of significant policy and funding uncertainty. However, as noted by the Office of Development Effectiveness evaluation, there is a risk that the gains to date will be short-lived if funding is not continued.

7 Ongoing challenges and risks

7.1 Possible entry points to increase Government’s resources

Many *Pacific Women* partners work effectively and closely with police, healthcare and welfare staff. Expansion of the availability and quality of services provided to survivors of violence are the result of strengthening working relationships between civil society and government departments at multiple levels. *Pacific Women* partners consistently report increasing awareness of laws and services leading to increasing demand for services. In Lae, research has found that more interim protection orders are being applied for, higher numbers are being issued and the time required to issue them has been reduced. However, increasing demand for services adds pressure on the limited supply of all services, including those provided by government agencies.

As noted in the Ending Violence Against Women and Girls evaluation, strengthening partner government capacity to implement and fulfil their commitments to end violence against women and girls remains a challenge.⁶⁶ The Government of Papua New Guinea’s gender equality commitments are not fully matched by the resources it has committed. Police, healthcare workers and welfare staff are on the frontline of the response to survivors of violence. They are typically under-resourced and under-staffed. There is very limited government funding for safe houses or emergency relocation for those in serious danger. Even while there have been improvements, there are still often long delays in investigating child abuse and sorcery accusation-related violence. While *Pacific Women* resources are sometimes provided to these government partners, these constraints ultimately require the prioritisation of resources in these areas by the Government of Papua New Guinea to be sustainable.

⁶⁶ Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia’s development assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade p. 2. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

The Government has prioritised growing and diversifying the economy with a particular focus on the small and medium enterprise sector. Women's economic empowerment is a goal of key result 1 to increase revenue and wealth creation) under the Medium Term Development Plan III. Family-based approaches developed through *Pacific Women* have been included as a foundational component in a number of women's economic empowerment projects supported by larger sectoral Australian Government funded programs as well as the Government of Papua New Guinea's loan-funded Markets for Village Farmers project. There are also efforts to mainstream UN Women's model of market vendor associations across the informal economy through the updated strategy, draft revised laws and processes.

There is an opportunity for development partners to use this focus of interest as an entry point. A key area to influence is an understanding that violence against women is a major barrier to women's participation in the economy and leadership more generally. Therefore, improving the response to violence and preventing violence against women is an investment in growing the economy of Papua New Guinea and household wealth and well-being.

7.2 Reaching and supporting the most vulnerable sub-populations

The majority of *Pacific Women* projects in Papua New Guinea work in and with remote communities.⁶⁷ Some of these communities are only accessible by helicopter, canoe rides, or several days walk. The Women and Extractives, Gender Justice and Healing, *SASA!* pilot and *Mamayo* projects all manage complex – and sometimes expensive – logistics and work with communities with limited access to government services.

Beyond geographic reach, a number of *Pacific Women* partners are working with young women and girls. The Young Women's Leadership project supports young women in Bougainville, the Safe Schools project in Port Moresby works with adolescent girls and boys and the *Kisim Femili Plenin* project in Maprik District, East Sepik and Aitape-Lumi District, West Sepik works with unmarried girls and young women to increase their knowledge of and access to sexual and reproductive health services.

With support through the program, *Pacific Women* partners have improved the accessibility and participation of women with disabilities in their interventions. Two-thirds of *Pacific Women* partners report on inclusive practices. The Women's Business Resource Centre has employed sign language translators for some its workshops and the *Kisim Femili Plenin* project amended its training delivery methods and tools to include more visual guides and more activities after identifying that a number of training participants had hearing and visual impairments.

There has been much less traction in the program to date to extend accessibility and understanding to the needs of lesbians, transgender women, non-binary people and women exchanging sex. No *Pacific Women* projects look specifically at the needs of these vulnerable sub-groups which face multiple layers of discrimination and risks relating to violence. The lack of consideration of the needs of these sub-groups has been very noticeable in recent disaster planning.

7.3 Demonstrating the achievement of long-term outcomes

Positive changes are taking place in a range of families, communities and project locations across Papua New Guinea. This is particularly evident where projects or organisations have been funded for longer than three years. The importance of longer-term partnerships and sustained funding in bringing about positive changes was highlighted in the Ending Violence Against Women and Girls evaluation.⁶⁸

Five projects ended this reporting period and the number of projects will continue to decline in the last two years. This will limit the activity level evidence base to demonstrate achievement of *Pacific Women* long-term

⁶⁷ See Annex 5 for list of where funded partners are working and with what types of local organisations: 31 projects work with and for rural communities.

⁶⁸ Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), *Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia's development assistance*, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Online reference included in Annex 6.

outcomes in Papua New Guinea, unless a cumulative approach toward analysing progress against outcomes is adopted, as is the case in this report.

The limited time remaining in the program also limits the time available for newer projects, such as the Safe Schools and Women Make the Change projects, to demonstrate their contribution to *Pacific Women* long-term outcomes.

Another significant challenge in the remaining two years of the *Pacific Women* program is identifying ways to take successful approaches to scale while maintaining fidelity and quality. Many successful approaches involve working deeply and over time with communities. Training materials are typically not certified and the organisations developing the materials are not registered training organisations.

One approach *Pacific Women* is taking this year is to work with the local and international partners which developed the Communicating the Law Toolkit in 2018 to establish a network 'hub'. The intention is to increase the number of trained facilitators and extend the availability of this tool for other communities.

Pacific Women continues to work with other programs funded by the Australian Government and other development partners to encourage their take-up of successful approaches. These include the family-based entrepreneurial and community development approaches, and gender inclusive infrastructure and market developments.

7.4 Demand outstrips supply, especially of child specific services

Pacific Women partners and stakeholders continue to identify the urgent need for child-specific services throughout Papua New Guinea. The numbers of children accessing medical and case management services of *Pacific Women* partners is high and clients are getting younger.

The needs of child survivors of sexual and physical violence differ from adult survivors. Yet there are almost no specific services available for children. Qualified counselling services are limited across the country. There remain few gazetted Child Protection Officers as required by the *Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015* and there are a limited number of police personnel with skills for interviewing child witnesses or survivors.

Pacific Women supports partners to improve their own consideration of child protection risks during programming. The program creates opportunities for the Government of Papua New Guinea to share information with stakeholders about the law and implementation actions and to hear from partners about the challenges they face in their communities. These are also opportunities to share resources and learnings. In 2019, local *Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri* partners shared how they use the Golden (Child Safety) Rules cards with children in Family Support Centres and schools and have received requests for copies from other partners so that they can use them.

Pacific Women partners continue to explore other ways to support child survivors. This includes prevention activities in schools, raising the awareness of students and teachers about child abuse and safety, and raising awareness with teachers and parents of sexual and gender-based violence and available services. Some Family Support Centres have moved to make their centres more welcoming and appropriate for child clients. Femili PNG has established a system to formally document and track the support provided to children through referral pathways and staff training. Oxfam has developed repatriation protocols for managing child survivors of sorcery accusation-related violence.

8 Regional activities

The following *Pacific Women* regional activities are relevant to Papua New Guinea.

Pacific Girl is a \$4.5 million multi-country program designed by and for adolescent girls to support adolescent girls in Pacific Island countries achieve their full potential. Pacific Girl partners aim to equip adolescent girls to make informed decisions, while engaging with boys, parents, carers and communities in

their lives to build more supportive environments. Since mid-2019, Pacific Girl has developed civil society partnerships across six Pacific Island countries, including with Equal Playing Field in Papua New Guinea.⁶⁹

The Pacific Girl Inception Workshop in October 2019 brought together adolescent girls, civil society organisations and the wider development community, including representatives from Papua New Guinea. Participants planned future Pacific Girl activities, tools and processes to track progress. Papua New Guinean representatives were involved in the Pacific Girl focus group discussions, participated in an online survey and recorded interviews, some of which were used for the [Pacific Girls Speak video](#) available on the www.pacificwomen.org website.

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 **International Planned Parenthood Federation** is funded to implement the regional Partnerships for Health and Rights: Working for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for All in the Pacific project. This includes Papua New Guinea in phase two (2019–2022) through its *Niu Vaka* Pacific Strategy. The project aims to provide quality, rights-based sexual and reproductive health education and services to all, with a particular focus on reaching the most marginalised and underserved individuals.

Pacific Women supports the **Pacific Women’s Network Against Violence Against Women** and the network’s facilitator, the Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre (FWCC). The network brings together practitioners from across Pacific Island countries including from the National Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee in Papua New Guinea. The network’s activities include the regular Pacific Regional Meeting on Violence Against Women, the Regional Training Program developed by the FWCC and the FWCC-led Male Advocacy for Women’s Human Rights and Against Violence against Women Program. The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee has worked closely with the Network members as it has been designing its male advocacy training package.

The **Shifting the Power Coalition** is supported by ActionAid Australia through *Pacific Women*, enabling women to be involved in emergency response and decision making. Male-dominated decision making during humanitarian responses leaves little space for women in affected communities to lead. The Coalition includes regional partners femLINKpacific and the Pacific Disability Forum; strategic partner, the Pacific Community; and country-based partners, including the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation.⁷⁰ It engages more than 200 diverse women leaders and 13 Pacific women’s civil society organisations in six countries, with a combined outreach to over 40,000 women.

The Coalition supports women to lead humanitarian action and raise their voices through training, network building and research. Coalition members from Australia, Bougainville, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu attended a training-of-trainers on ‘Women’s Leadership and Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Action’ in September 2019.

The ninth meeting of the **Pacific Women Advisory Board**, planned to take place in Papua New Guinea in March 2020, was postponed due to COVID-19. Tonga hosted the eighth Advisory Board meeting in September 2019. The purpose of the Advisory Board is to provide advice on the strategic direction of *Pacific Women* and Australia’s commitment to a Pacific-led response to improve the opportunities for political, economic and social advancement of Pacific women. Members of the Board are mostly from Pacific Island countries, including Papua New Guinea representative Lesieli Taviri, CEO Origin Energy PNG Limited. The Advisory Board bid farewell in September 2019 to Papua New Guinea representative Jane Kesno, Founder and Chairperson of the PNG Women and Children’s Rights Centre and co-founder of Coalition of Public Sector Women in Leadership, and welcomed new representative Dr Fiona Hukula, a senior research fellow with the Papua New Guinea National Research Institute.

⁶⁹ For more information on the Safe Schools project, see Activity Summary 11.11.

⁷⁰ The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation is also funded in partnership with International Women’s Development Agency to implement the Gender Justice and Healing project. For more information, see Activity Summary 11.6.

A **Six-Year Evaluation** of the *Pacific Women* program was undertaken this reporting period. A range of stakeholders from Papua New Guinea and other Pacific Islands countries were involved, including through telephone interviews during November–December 2019. The evaluation team reviewed documentation from the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea program. The final evaluation report was accepted in March 2020. The findings of the evaluation will support effective implementation of the final years of the program and inform future Australian gender equality investments in the region. They will also be valuable for Pacific Governments, organisations and partners working in the Pacific to achieve gender equality.

9 Outcome 1 – Women’s Leadership and Influence

Structure of activity reporting

Sections 9 through 12 provide a summary of *Pacific Women’s* implementing activities in Papua New Guinea, under each outcome. Some activities contribute to more than one outcome. Activities appear under the primary outcome against which funding is tracked. Research activities are listed under the Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding outcome (Section 12).

In addition to activities underway this reporting period, eight activity summaries are included for completed activities for which new information is available – usually as a result of project evaluation reports. These activity summaries are listed at the end of each outcome and completion dates are indicated in the title.

Activity summaries provide an overview, the aims and objectives and cumulative outcomes to date for each project. Every effort has been made to confirm the accuracy of information contained in this report. However, the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic and response for current and future activity implementation are not fully known.

9.1 Women in Leadership Support Program

Project Partner:	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University ⁷¹
Total Funding:	\$3,434,861
Funding Timeframe:	December 2016–June 2022
Funding Sources:	\$1,937,592 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$1,497,269 (Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University)

Overview

This five-year, inter-electoral cycle project focuses on building the capacity of prospective women candidates to develop and implement credible and effective election campaigns. It mentors participants to establish, maintain and enhance their profiles. The project seeks to provide support for women candidates that is evidence-driven, sustained and locally responsive. Project support is strongly grounded in available evidence and takes account of the realities of contesting elections in Papua New Guinea.

Aims and objectives

The goal of the Women in Leadership Support project 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 local level government elections.⁷²

Specifically, the project’s objectives are:

- Help prospective women candidates mount competitive election campaigns.

⁷¹ The Department of Pacific Affairs was formerly called the State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program

⁷² The 2018 local government elections were postponed until July 2019.

- Undertake detailed analysis of the performance of women candidates in the 2017 election and provide evidence-based support to selected candidates during the 2017 to 2022 electoral cycle.

Cumulative outcomes to date

Notwithstanding slower than anticipated implementation, the project is on track to achieve its objectives. Women who undertook the candidate training in the lead up to the 2017 national elections **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.** Comprehensive data of the outcomes for women candidates in the 2019 local level elections has not yet been made available for analysis.

The team held diagnostic workshops with top performing women from the 2017 national election and those who contested the Motu Koita Assembly elections in Central Province in 2018. Feedback from candidates identified areas for continued mentoring and assistance through the project. These include skills and knowledge on lobbying for improvements in electoral administration, developing campaign strategies and profile building through civic awareness and community conversations. Ten candidates completed a Toastmasters' accredited speechcraft course in November 2019. The course was tailored to participants' political aspirations and responded to identified desire to build public speaking skills and confidence.

Of the 3,340 candidates who contested the 2017 national general elections, 179 were women (5.4 per cent of all candidates).⁷³ More than a quarter of the women candidates (47 out of 179) completed the Women in Leadership Support training.⁷⁴ 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 who did not attend the training.**

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 trained 143 women intending to contest the local government elections. Seven training workshops were delivered in Kokopo, Kundiawa, Lae, Kiunga, Port Moresby (two workshops) and Popondetta. The team is still trying to obtain the results of the 2019 local government elections to analyse the performance of women who attended the 2018 training. Feedback from participants was positive, with the **vast majority saying that the training provided them with a better understanding of the electoral context and better knowledge about how to develop a campaign that responds to this context.**

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of there being increased women's leadership and influence in decision making at community level, in local and national government and in the private sector; and women and girls exercising their voice at community level and in local and national government level decision making forums.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Women in Leadership Support project contributes to achieving Goal 3.5 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to provide equal opportunity for all to participate in, and benefit from development. In particular, it contributes to strategy 3.5.18 working in partnership with other stakeholders through advocacy programs promoting women's political and economic empowerment. The project offers technical skills building, networking and learning events for women aspiring to political leadership.

The Women in Leadership Support project contributes to achieving the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 social development and community government outcomes and the supporting sectoral

⁷³ There was an increase in the 2017 elections of the numbers of women candidates from three per cent to 5.4 per cent. Official figures state 167 women contested the 2017 national election. Project analysis identified that some women and men were incorrectly registered.

⁷⁴ Training was conducted between January–March 2017 in Port Moresby, Wewak, Kavieng, Madang, Buka, Mount Hagen and Goroka.

policy for Gender Equality Women's Employment, Peace and Security. Specially, the project is supporting women's advocacy and emerging leadership.⁷⁵

The Women in Leadership Support project contributes to the National Research Agenda 2015–2025 Focus Area 1.4 (Human Capital). The action learning and publications coming out of the project inform understandings of the challenges surrounding effective and responsible leadership and citizenship at all levels in Papua New Guinea. The learnings identify opportunities for improving the development of Melanesian leaders and governance more generally.

Plans for January–June 2020

The project will step up work with high-performing women candidates from the 2017 elections who plan to contest the 2022 national elections. This will include assisting with preparations of admissible electoral petitions, preparing campaign teams and further speechcraft courses. The project will pursue opportunities to profile the achievements of women with political aspirations through various media channels. The training for intending contestants, including new participants has been deferred as a result of COVID-19 restrictions.

If possible, the project will deliver a tailored training for women planning to contest the 2020 Autonomous Region of Bougainville elections. The project will work closely with the Bougainville Women's Federation and the Women Make the Change project.

At the local level, the project is still seeking data to analyse the performance of trainees during the 2019 local level government elections. The project will continue to provide networking opportunities and mentoring support to women elected as ward councillors or local level government presidents.

Lessons learned

Participants have welcomed delivery of training in locations outside of Port Moresby. Training closer to local contexts creates valuable opportunities to network with women leaders from their region and to consider opportunities for developing strategic campaigns drawing on shared resources.

Feedback from women candidates and analysis from the 2017 national election indicates that proposed legislative reforms to oblige political parties to include a quota of women candidates is unlikely to result, by itself, in a greater allocation of resources from parties to women candidates.

Participants in the local level government training workshops confirmed that 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.⁷⁶ 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 was having strong networks and a coalition of support throughout their electorate and having established a reputation for delivering benefits for the local community. Women emphasised the importance of serving the community or delivering benefits locally (ward and local level government) to running a strong campaign. Participants thought that perhaps this was even more important at the local level than in a campaign for a seat in the national parliament.

Main barriers

The project is conscious of potential risks of holding mentoring activities close to possible elections. This may affect the planned Autonomous Region of Bougainville elections in 2020.

The need for close coordination of training and networking events in Papua New Guinea aimed at supporting women political leaders requires more human resources than the project had initially dedicated.

⁷⁵ Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 (2018), Autonomous Bougainville Government. For social development outcomes relating to women and children see the Results Framework on page 57. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

⁷⁶ 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). Online reference is included in Annex 6. 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. Online reference to a blog about the study is included in Annex 6.

9.2 Papua New Guinea Women and Extractives

Project Partner:	<i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit with Frieda River Limited
Total Funding:	\$1,104,333
Funding Timeframe:	April 2017–June 2020
Funding Sources:	\$944,753 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$159,580 (estimated Frieda River Limited in-kind support 2018 and 2019)

Overview

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

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

The project uses the four Family Farm Teams modules and the games-based financial literacy and business training developed by Pacific Adventist University as the foundation for community development activities.⁷⁷ It supports policy, regulatory and program developments at the national and industry level.

Aims and objectives

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

Project objectives include:

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

Cumulative outcomes to date

Despite implementation delays in the community due to industrial action, the project is on track to achieve its community level objectives. The project is building women's skills and confidence and building community support for women's representation and participation in mine agreement negotiation. While the demonstration effect of the project in the pilot site is promising, progress on the national and industry policy level objectives is not on track. *Pacific Women* funding for the project finishes in June 2020.

The project established a public-private partnership with Frieda River Limited to work with the seven-mine affected communities. A memorandum of understanding was signed in November 2017. Frieda River Limited has contributed significant resources to the project through extensive on-site welfare and logistical support. The only way to travel to and between the seven communities is by helicopter, which Frieda River Limited provides to all project staff and trainers.

At the community level, **local produce markets have been established for the first time in four of the seven communities with equal representation of women and men in market committees.** The committees are responsible for daily management of the market, collecting vendor fees and reinvesting those fees into improving the market. The markets were set up following the project's Family Farms Teams training for 445 people (389 women, one woman with disability and 55 men). Women set up the markets with

⁷⁷ For more information on the Family Farm Teams project, see Activity Summary 10.7.

support from their husbands. Men have been more involved in the markets as they recognised the benefits the market has for their families and communities.

Building on the Family Farm Teams training, and in partnership with the Pacific Adventist University, the project has conducted financial literacy training-of-trainers with 116 people (91 women and 25 men). Community rollouts reached 497 people (374 women including one woman with disability and 123 men). The training focusses on community mapping, goal setting, business start-up costs and pricing, budgeting, marketing and record keeping.

The project has been supporting the **establishment of the Frieda River Women's Association**. This has included drafting the constitution, code of ethics, membership criteria, association structure and procedural rules for community consultation and finalisation.

With Frieda River Limited's support, 10 local women from the seven communities attend the Frieda River Community Leaders Forums. Women representatives are demonstrating more confidence to speak up at each successive Forum, as a result of experience with project trainings and greater familiarisation with the Forum process. At a Community Leadership Forum in 2018, leaders agreed that **women would be represented in key negotiating bodies representing the community in mine agreement making processes**. In October 2019, the Forum endorsed the president of the Frieda River Women's Association as an Executive Board Member of the Landowners Association. Another woman will be appointed to the Board of the Representative Company and a woman from each of the three clan groups will be elected by the community to sit on the clan sub-committees.

Early assessments of the needs of women leaders identified very low levels of literacy. To address this skills gap and to increase the confidence of women and men in the community, an **Adult Literacy Training training-of-trainers program was implemented**. The training was completed during the reporting period with 79 participants (75 women and four men). They are now practising what they have learned in their own communities.

To build women's skills and leadership, the project piloted training for 37 young women from each of the seven mine-affected communities in Frieda River in 2018, delivered by trainers from the Young Women's Leadership project.⁷⁸ The training focused on communication using the body and face, the importance of positive family communication, mapping out how the body reacts to conflict situations and the importance of men and women having shared or equal decision making on family finances. To **promote good decisions and leadership values more broadly across the communities**, the project adapted this training to include men. In 2019, leadership training involved 402 people (281 women and 121 men).

The project has supported improved leadership at the community level through gender sensitisation training for 24 village court officials (six women and 18 men) by the National Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee. This training was followed up with training delivered by the National Village Courts Secretariat and the **appointment of seven new women village court magistrates, one for each mine-affected community**.

An important feature of the project has been to meet the community-identified development needs. The project has worked with the Telefomin District Health Service to **deliver water and sanitation hygiene and village health volunteer programs in all seven mine-affected communities**. The Telefomin District Health team have conducted water and sanitation hygiene audits and established village water and sanitation hygiene committees and provided refresher training for village health volunteers. The village health volunteer program includes health education, family planning awareness and method distribution, polio awareness and vaccination, school health, antenatal care and outpatient services. These activities reached 3,324 people (1,384 women, three women with disabilities, 464 girls, 912 men, seven men with disabilities and 554 boys).

⁷⁸ The project used the *Gud Disisons, Gud Lidasip*; A Community Facilitation Guide to Support Young Women's Leadership, adapted through the Young Women's Leadership project. For more information, see Activity Summary 9.6. An online reference to the Community Facilitation Guide is included in Annex 6.

The project increased the **exposure of mine-affected community leaders (five women and two men) to local and national development activities**. Following participation in the 2019 *Pacific Women* Annual Learning Workshop, two male community leaders visited all of the mine-affected villages to encourage men to become involved in project activities and challenge underlying social norms that impact on the ability of women to participate equally.

The project provided limited support, primarily through research toward a **national policy dialogue** about the impact of mining on women, with the aim of formalising the status of women in mining legislation, policy initiatives and industry practice. Following an Alumni Forum on ‘Resilient and Empowered Women in Resources – the past, present and moving forward’ in 2018, a coordination desk was established within the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. The position coordinates policy development efforts, organises policy consultations and develops momentum to enhance the benefits for and mitigate the risks to women in resource rich communities.

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcome of there being increased women’s leadership and influence in decision making at the community level, in local and national government and in the private sector.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Women and Extractives project contributed to achieving Goal 3.5 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to provide equal opportunity for all to participate in, and benefit from development. In particular, it contributed to strategy 3.5.18 working in partnership with other stakeholders through advocacy programs promoting women’s political and economic empowerment. The project strengthened women’s participation in mine negotiation and agreement making processes and supported the establishment of associations to voice concerns on the interest of women

Plans for January–June 2020

In its final months, the project’s focus on completing community strengthening activities and finalising the formation of the Frieda River Women’s Association have been impacted by COVID-19 restrictions.

Lessons learned

A key learning for the project is the need for early and continual involvement of men. The project struggled to engage effectively with men early on, partly due to men’s belief that the project was a ‘women’s program’. The project has conducted leadership training with a diverse group of men to address this gap. It has developed a gender and human rights training package for delivery to men and women members during the next Community Leaders Forum.

The logistics associated with this project are very difficult. The communities are remote, access requires helicopters or river travel, telecommunications and internet are erratic. Frieda River Limited has provided substantial in-kind contributions which have enabled the project to take place. The importance of private sector commitment to strengthening women’s participation in negotiation and agreement making processes will be critical in any extractive project, even when the logistics are less difficult. There is a need to demonstrate the benefits to women, communities and to companies to encourage their investment in women’s active engagement, especially when this may not be the communities’ starting point.

Main barriers

The project has employed a partnership approach to delivery of training and capacity building activities. This has included a diverse range of trainers with differing facilitation and training styles. The differing styles and approaches have caused some confusion with participants, particularly in the lower literacy settings.

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

Project Partner:	UN Women
Total Funding:	\$7,147,420 ⁷⁹
Funding Timeframe:	February 2019–December 2022
Funding Sources:	\$5,077,010 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$2,070,410 (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade)

Overview

The Women Make the Change project is implemented by UN Women and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the Government of Papua New Guinea. It seeks to improve women's influence across a range of political processes, especially at sub-national level where there has to date been less investment. The project builds on previous work in Papua New Guinea including the work of UN Women, UNDP and other *Pacific Women* partners.⁸⁰

The project complements the existing work of national bodies and other development partners. It harnesses UN Women's and UNDP's access to global and Pacific good practice to ensure that quality expertise combined with locally-contextualised support is offered to national partners to progress this local agenda.

Local partners and collaborating agencies involved in the project include: the Office of Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission; the Department for Community Development and Religion; the Department of Inter-Government Relations; the Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs; the Department of National Planning and Monitoring; the National Parliament of Papua New Guinea; the Papua New Guinea National Research Institute, and the Constitutional and Law Reform Commission.

Aims and objectives

The aim of the Women Make the Change project 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.

Specifically, the project's objectives are:

- Legal and policy frameworks and arrangements promote gender balance in political decision making bodies.
- A cadre of interested, diverse and capable women political leaders is formed at national and sub-national levels.
- Women are perceived as equally legitimate and effective political leaders as men.
- Women are promoted as leaders in gender sensitive political institutions.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The Women Make the Change project was initially approved in February 2019 but experienced mobilisation delays. The project design was subsequently **refined and updated to take account of the changing political context in Papua New Guinea, the sourcing of additional funds from New Zealand, and findings from the 13 consultations undertaken across nine provinces and Bougainville with 355 women between July–December 2019**. The updated design and monitoring, evaluation and learning framework were approved in February 2020.

Priorities arising from the consultations included requests to work with the 120 women of Motu and Koita villages to form a united Motu Koita Women's Federation (from the 14 existing women's associations). The Motu Koita Assembly Chairman requested legal technical assistance to amend legislation so that both men and women elect women's representatives. A consensus to form a national coalition of women in politics

⁷⁹ The project budget is USD5,116,889. The exchange rate used is from February 2019 when the Australian commitment of funds in AUD was made.

⁸⁰ See, for example, the research published out of the *Pacific Women*-funded Research on Women's Leadership and Decision Making in the Pacific (including Papua New Guinea).

emerged along with a desire for a more united network among the National Council of Women to effectively represent women's interests and needs.

A memorandum of understanding is in place with the Office of Bougainville Electoral Commission and under negotiation with the Department for Community Development and Religion to operationalise the project.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea* long-term outcomes of increased women's leadership and influence in decision making at the community level, in local and national government and in the private sector, and women and girls exercising their voice at community level and in local and national government level decision making forums.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Women Make the Change project contributes to achieving Goal 3.5 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to provide equal opportunity for all to participate in, and benefit from development. In particular, it contributes to strategy 3.5.18 to work in partnership with other stakeholders through advocacy programs promoting women's political and economic empowerment by building a cadre of women leaders and advocating for community support for women's leadership in provincial and district administrations.

The project contributes to achieving the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 social development and community government outcomes and the supporting sectoral policy for Gender Equality Women's Employment, Peace and Security. In particular, the project is supporting women's advocacy and emerging leadership and building the capacity of members of community government.⁸¹

Plans for January–June 2020

The project will conduct leadership and communication training and mapping in the 10 target provinces ahead of establishing mentorship interventions. This will benefit the 47 women Bougainville community government representatives, women appointed on district development authorities, women elected into the local level government and young women.

The project will work with national media outlets to publish regular articles and news supportive of women's political leadership.

The project will support ongoing advocacy with political parties by the Office of the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission's on proposed legislative amendments to include a requirement that 20 per cent of party-endorsed candidates are women.

The project will support the Department for Community Development and Religion to lead this agenda from the Government's perspective.

Lessons learned

Women's networks and forums are an important platform to motivate, share experiences and educate women about women's political leadership. A strong commitment to develop and strengthen women's coalitions to advocate for women's political leadership emerged from the consultations.

There are a range of actors and initiatives with overlapping intentions to promote women's political participation and leadership operating in Papua New Guinea. The project will have a specific coordination role, and mandate to bring inter-related projects together to maximise collaboration and leverage greater results.

⁸¹ Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 (2018), Autonomous Bougainville Government. For social development outcomes relating to women and children and community government see the Results Framework on pages 57 and 65. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

Main barriers

UN Women and UNDP partners experienced unexpected difficulty in recruiting staff for the project. Initial delays were exacerbated by the significant resource commitment required by the new European Union / United Nations Spotlight Initiative on both agencies. The project also needed to plan for and deal with delays to the Bougainville referendum. An advantage of these delays was an opportunity to mobilise additional funds for the project from the New Zealand Government and to refine the design after community consultations and changes in Papua New Guinea's political leadership.

9.4 Women's Forum

Project Partner:	United States Embassy in Papua New Guinea with the Department for Community Development and Religion and in 2019 the Center for International Private Enterprise
Total Funding:	\$463,067
Funding Timeframe:	Events: 2016, 2017 and 2019
Funding Sources:	\$37,622 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea 2016) \$62,299 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea 2017) \$23,148 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea 2019) \$278,212 (United States Embassy in Papua New Guinea 2017 and 2019) \$55,554 (other sponsorship obtained from private sector in 2019) \$7,809 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea 2019 for the Department for Community Development and Religion's National Men's Forum)

Overview

The Women's Forum brings together women in leadership roles in government, the public service, the private sector, community and churches, together with men supportive of gender equality. Participants meet, network and learn from each other. The Forum was held in Port Moresby in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2019. In February 2017 the first Regional Highlands Women's Forum was held in Goroka.

The Women's Forum is organised by the United States Embassy in Papua New Guinea, working with the Government of Papua New Guinea. *Pacific Women* contributed funding and logistical support to the event in 2016, 2017 and 2019.

In 2019, *Pacific Women* contributed to the Government of Papua New Guinea's second National Men's Forum in Mt Hagen.

Cumulative outcomes

The **2019 Women's Forum theme was 'Empowering Through Partnerships'**. The Forum involved 241 participants (218 women and 23 men). Recommendations from the forum focused on institutionalising a data processing system for gender-based violence within the Department for Community Development and Religion, access to finance and markets by women small and medium sized business entrepreneurs, inclusion of women in politics, and consideration of women and men with disabilities.

The 2019 Women's Forum was closed by Prime Minister Marape who reiterated the Government's commitment of PGK200 million per year for systematic small and medium enterprise programs and promised that half would be available for women entrepreneurs. Following the 2019 Forum, the Papua New Guinea Women's Directory (a directory of women's groups throughout the country) has been updated. It is intended to support building national women's networks.⁸²

In November 2019, **the Department for Community Development and Religion hosted the second National Men's Forum in Mt Hagen**. A number of *Pacific Women* community partners were invited to share

⁸² A copy of the Papua New Guinea Women's Directory is available from the Women's Business Resource Centre. Details are included in Annex 6.

their experiences on panels, including from the Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association and Kup Women for Peace. Discussions centred on how men can contribute to change and be change agents in their homes and communities, understanding the causes of gender-based violence and on the impact of culture on gender roles within societies. In her remarks to the Men’s Forum participants, the Secretary of Department for Community Development and Religion emphasised the importance of the family unit and men being actively engaged in finding solutions to gender-based violence.

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcome of there being increased women’s leadership and influence in decision making at community level, in local and national government and in the private sector.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Women’s Forum events and the Department for Community Development and Religion’s Men’s Forum contributed to achieving Goal 3.5 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to provide equal opportunity for all to participate in, and benefit from development. In particular, they contributed to strategy 3.5.18 by working with other stakeholders through advocacy programs promoting women’s political and economic empowerment. The Women’s and Men’s Forums are avenues for women and men to share information, learn from each other and to increase understanding of impacts of gender inequality. They provide spaces for collective advocacy for women’s political and economic empowerment and participation in decision making and encourage collaborative efforts to reduce gender-based violence.

9.5 Inclusive development in post-conflict Bougainville (completed December 2018)

Project Partner:	World Bank
Total Funding:	\$5,172,444 ⁸³
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: March 2011–March 2015 Phase 2: April 2015–December 2018
Funding Sources:	\$2,500,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 2) \$2,672,440 (World Bank)

Overview

Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville 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 project focused on women’s organisations as agents of change by engaging them as the managers of public funds for small infrastructure projects. 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 Phase 2. The project ended in December 2018.

Aims and objectives

The project aimed to increase the provision of community-prioritised services and income-generating opportunities that are driven by women’s groups in Bougainville.

Specifically, the project’s revised objectives in Phase 2 were:

- Women involved in grant implementation and/or training that feel significantly more confident in undertaking community development projects.
- Villages implementing grants that report significant positive change in their perception of the role of women in their community because of the project.

⁸³ Total disbursement through the World Bank for the Inclusive Development project was USD4,810,678.

- Project beneficiaries with improved quality of and/or access to rural infrastructure, services or income generating opportunities.

Cumulative outcomes to date

A completion report published in 2019 found that the project achieved its objectives. A range of monitoring and evaluation reports demonstrated that the infrastructure and services provided through the Inclusive Development project **benefited communities, impacted positively on the confidence and perceptions of women and women’s groups, and served to bring communities together**.⁸⁴ The project built the capability and confidence of women’s organisations to engage with their communities and in the development process, in a context where social cohesion and women’s voice had been significantly undermined by the conflict.

Leadership in the delivery of Inclusive Development projects has provided pathways to political leadership.

In 2017, 23 Inclusive Development project executives were elected ward representatives. Two are community government chairpersons. The project trained 1,333 participants (938 women and 395 men) from local communities, women’s groups and the Department of Community Development. It built the knowledge and confidence of women to undertake inclusive community processes to identify and to manage sub-projects. There were no cases reported of assets being co-opted for personal or private use. Almost all women who participated in a beneficiary survey reported **improved personal capacity and enhanced confidence and that they were using their skills to implement other projects**. The majority of those interviewed **reported greater respect from and ability to work with others in the community** and the positive benefits for their family, and the community.

The whole community has supported the project, and the project was completed on time and is being used. Women are confident and the villagers both men and women have indicated trust and respect for the women involved. It has also built women’s confidence and women have also been appointed to the community village government. Overall a successful project in all aspects.

Cited in the Implementation Completion and Results Report, p.16.

The project resulted in the completion of **121 of 126 community projects delivered in all 43 community government areas of Bougainville** reaching 98 per cent of a target of 80,000 people, including 37,523 women. Grants have been used to build water supply and sanitation systems, community resource centres, classrooms, aid posts and feeder roads. Project grants have also supported awareness and literacy on village birth attendance, tailoring, and arts and crafts skills training.

Reflecting the prioritisation by women of rebuilding trust and social cohesion in the post-conflict context, the **majority of community projects delivered public services**. In many communities, the women mapped out the geography of the community and specifically focused on equitable access to the community good. Spreading the water tanks across the community, when grouping them under a single roofing catchment may have been easier. In some instances, the women’s organisation extended the benefits of the sub-project to neighbouring villages. For example, extending a gravity-fed water supply, or allowing a resource centre to be a facility for all women’s groups in a ward. The Phase 1 water supply projects 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.

While supporting women’s groups, the delivery of public goods produced tangible outcomes for the whole community, be it water supply, a classroom, a market house, or a resource centre. These public goods were

⁸⁴ World Bank Group (2019), Implementation Completion and Results Report, p.18. The completion report drew on independent monitoring visits during Phase 1, World Bank-led regular supervisory visits and a beneficiary survey undertaken in November–December 2018. The beneficiary survey involved focus group discussions with 51 women’s organisations which implemented sub-projects and key informant interviews with implementers and secondary stakeholders for each project. Online reference to the report is included in Annex 6.

seen to provide ongoing benefits to the women and the broader community. Working in this public space afforded women more visibility and ultimately respect and tended to ensure that men and women worked together. Based on the mid-term evaluation and beneficiary survey, the World Bank reported **82 per cent of villages implementing grants reported significant positive change in their perception of the role of women in their community.**⁸⁵

Approximately **30 per cent of projects included direct income-generating opportunities** such as new women's resource centres, livelihoods training and rehabilitated marketplaces.⁸⁶ While data collection on income-generating aspects of the projects was less systematic, project documentation indicates that nearly all of the resource centres provide rental income to women's groups. They provide a space to run training programs to both members and others in the community. Market stalls provided a clean, accessible and consistent environment for selling wares. Women in the beneficiary survey reported indirect benefits in terms of financial literacy.

In many cases the resource centres brought together women from surrounding communities to participate in community activities and various livelihoods training programs. 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 Hatokaweasel 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 cocoa farming with the resource centre used as a venue for trainings and workshops for cocoa farmers. 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 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 they wait for transport to go to market.

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcome of there being increased women's leadership and influence in decision making at the community level, in local and national government and in the private sector.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Inclusive Development project contributed to achieving Goal 3.5 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to provide equal opportunity for all to participate in, and benefit from development. In particular, it contributed to strategy 3.5.18 working in partnership with other stakeholders through advocacy programs promoting women's political and economic empowerment. The project supported women's capacity and confidence to lead the delivery of community development projects across all 43 community government areas in Bougainville.

The project contributed to achieving the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 social development outcomes, the supporting sectoral policy for Gender Equality Women's Employment, Peace and Security and the Department of Community Development's Strategic Plan 2017–2019. Specially, the project supported women's advocacy, emerging leadership and participation in political decision making. The

⁸⁵ Implementation Completion and Results Report (2019), p.25. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

⁸⁶ The completion report drew on independent monitoring visits during Phase 1, World Bank-led regular supervisory visits and a beneficiary survey undertaken in November–December 2018. The beneficiary survey involved focus group discussions with 51 women's organisations implementers of projects and key informant interviews with implementers and secondary stakeholders for each project. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

project also contributed to the Autonomous Government of Bougainville outcomes to improve management of community services at the district level.⁸⁷

Lessons learned

An important lesson from the Inclusive Development project is the need for simplicity and practicality in the design of projects in post-conflict contexts. In such contexts, where capacity is usually low yet building trust in government is extremely important, ensuring simple, realistic and achievable project objectives and results is key. Project processes, guidelines and operations need to be tailored for fragile, post-conflict situations, allowing for a slow start-up, longer timeframes, and additional support to government counterparts.

The project highlighted the value of working with and supporting women groups in post-conflict contexts. The project demonstrated how women can be effectively mobilised as agents of change in rebuilding social cohesion. Bringing women into more traditionally male roles and spaces, by focusing on the provision of public goods and services, rather than specifically ‘women’s issues’, has had significant impacts on both self-empowerment and the change in perceptions of women’s capabilities and appropriation roles.

Main barriers and challenges

The complexity of working in remote areas required additional tailored resources and time. Easier means of results verification on an ongoing basis may have reduced delays in fund disbursement. Simpler and more regular progress and beneficiary assessment could have produced more quantitative data for evaluation purposes. For example, using technologies that capture real time information such as Geo Tagging (the process of adding geographical identification metadata to media such as photographs, video and messages) on cameras or mobile phones, for project completion verification or using mobile phones for beneficiary assessments could be explored.

9.6 Young Women’s Leadership Project (completed December 2018)

Project Partner:	International Women’s Development Agency in partnership with the Bougainville Women’s Federation
Total Funding:	\$1,402,906
Funding Timeframe:	January 2016–December 2018
Funding Sources:	\$1,004,939 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i>) \$397,966 (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.⁸⁸ The study looked at the barriers, issues, and needs that have an impact on young women’s leadership in Bougainville. The project drew on lessons from a 2015 North Bougainville pilot. Over 120 young women attended trainings in leadership, gender equality and human rights, sexual and reproductive health, financial literacy and business skills. The project ended in December 2018.

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.

⁸⁷ Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 (2018), Autonomous Bougainville Government. For social development outcomes relating to women and children see the Results Framework on page 57. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

⁸⁸ Richard Eves and Isabel Koredong (2015), Bougainville Young Women’s Leadership Research Paper, International Women’s Development Agency. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

- Bougainville Women's Federation is strengthened as a sustainable, inclusive, representative body for women across Bougainville.

Cumulative outcomes to date

An end of project evaluation completed in 2019 found the project was highly successful in strengthening young women's confidence and leadership skills, as well as increasing their voice in local and regional government affairs.⁸⁹ The skills gained in finance and business management had a positive impact on young women's lives and on their families. This included marginalised groups who benefited through increased income, self-sufficiency, self-respect and increased respect and support from their communities. **Nine Young Women's Associations formed** across Bougainville, providing a support network for young women's leadership. They are working towards self-reliance through livelihoods projects.⁹⁰

The evaluation found changes in young women's attitudes, thinking and character, leading to changes in how they see themselves, as well as communities' perception of them. Young women reported being more confident and said that they were identified as leaders in their own communities.⁹¹

A cohort of young women are putting their skills into practice in communities and with the Bougainville Women's Federation. They are sharing skills and information with their peers and **taking up community and political leadership positions**. In 2018, 36 young women took up leadership roles in local government, community and church leadership and in the youth, health, tourism and education sectors. The evaluation found a 'virtuous circle' was evident in which **young women's participation in the development of their communities leading positive change has demonstrated their potential for leadership and is being recognised and supported by community members**. In 2017, eight young women contested the community government elections. While none were elected, two placed second and all reported they would contest again. In 2018, one young woman was appointed as a ward committee member for the Arawa urban community government.

Young Women's Leadership project alumnae have **been successful in gaining employment**. The confidence, budgeting skills, understanding of good leadership and gender equality and experience organising and facilitating workshops have made project alumnae competitive candidates for employment with non-government organisations. Six young women from the project were selected by the Office of Bougainville Electoral Commission as 2017 national election observers.

Fourteen young women from six districts were **trained as trainers for Gud Disisons, Gud Lidasip, Family Farm Teams, and games-based financial literacy curriculum**. Other development partners and local non-government organisations, such as CARE, Voice for Change in Jiwaka Province and the Wide Bay Conservation Association in East New Britain Province participated in training conducted by the project. Training conducted for Wide Bay Conservation Association enabled it to develop a similar project for its young women members. Two young women trainers conducted leadership training for young women from the seven mine-affected communities in Frieda River.⁹²

Young women trainers are **using financial literacy skills to support young women's livelihoods projects and economic empowerment**. Young Women's Associations networks, such as those in Kieta and North Bougainville, have mobilised groups of young women into small cooperatives and provided loans or start-up money. This has expanded the membership base of Young Women's Associations and resulted in positive impacts for some of the most marginalised young women in Bougainville, including single young mothers and young women with disabilities.

⁸⁹ Jane Cousins (2019), Young Women's Leadership Project End of Project Evaluation, International Women's Development Agency. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

⁹⁰ Young Women's Associations have been formed in Buin, Kieta, Wakunai and Torokina and in the community government areas in Hagogohe, Tonsu, Haku, Malasang and Tsitaloto in North Bougainville.

⁹¹ Jane Cousins (2019), Young Women's Leadership Project End of Project Evaluation, International Women's Development Agency, pp.5-6. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

⁹² For more information on the Women and Extractives project, see Activity Summary 9.2.

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. One young woman was elected to the Bougainville Women's Federation Board. Four young women have taken on leadership roles within their respective District Women's Federations. This demonstrates both an achievement for individual young women who have the confidence and skills to represent their members and an important shift in the culture of Bougainville Women's Federation.

Young women **applied their planning and facilitation skills to organising Young Women's Leadership Forums** in 2017 and 2018, activities for 16 Days of Activism and International Women's Day events. The Young Women's Leadership Forums involved over 180 participants (90 per cent young women) each year. The Forums provided opportunities for young women to celebrate and demonstrate their leadership skills, build networks and share ideas and skills across Bougainville and with international peers.

I want to see [young women] involved actively in Bougainville Women's Federation decision making, not just representation. They should take on leadership at federation level. The composition of the Executive Committee should reflect the balance of interests and needs between young and mature women.'

Secretary, Department of Community Development.

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of there being increased women's leadership and influence in decision making at the community level, in local and national government and in the private sector, and women and girls exercising their voice at community level and in local and national government level decision making forums. The project contributed to the long-term outcome of women having increased economic opportunities and using them.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Young Women's Leadership project contributed to achieving Goal 3.5 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to provide equal opportunity for all to participate in, and benefit from development. In particular, the project contributed to strategy 3.5.18 working in partnership with other stakeholders through advocacy programs promoting women's political and economic empowerment. The project increased young women's confidence and application of leadership skills, financial literacy and information on human rights, sexual and reproductive health. Nine Young Women's Associations across Bougainville have been formed. At least 36 young women took up leadership positions in their wards, and on school or health centre boards in 2018.

The project contributed to achieving the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 social development outcomes, the supporting sectoral policy for Gender Equality Women's Employment, Peace and Security and the Department of Community Development's Strategic Plan 2017–2019. Specially, the project supported women's advocacy and emerging leadership through support to the Bougainville Women's Federation. The project also contributed to the Autonomous Government of Bougainville outcome to provide youth with life skills and economic empowerment and by building district youth organisations.⁹³

Lessons learned

An important adaptation during the project was the introduction of strategies to address barriers to young women's participation in the project initiatives. The project raised awareness at the district level on the project's goals. It enlisted male partners of young women and trained them as supporters of their spouses and advocates for the project in the wider community. Secondly, mature women leaders were sought to mentor and support young women. These strategies strengthened the enabling environment for women to participate and take up leadership roles in their communities.

⁹³ Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 (2018), Autonomous Bougainville Government. For social development outcomes relating to women and children and youth see the Results Framework on pages 57–58. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

For young women to utilise the knowledge and skills they had gained, relationships between mature women and young women needed to be strengthened and space made available for young women to practice their skills. 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 for young women to practice their leadership skills.

The evaluation found that the project not only contributed to achievements of the wider Bougainville Women’s Federation, but also deepened the Federation’s women’s economic empowerment component. It did this by creating an enabling environment for young women’s leadership in their families and communities.

Main barriers

Lack of telecommunication infrastructure in many districts affected project activities and communication with project participants. The Bougainville Women’s Federation now uses multiple communication channels including radio, phone and messages through the District Women’s Federations to reach young women. The Bougainville Women’s Federation provided advance 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.

Childcare was a barrier to effective participation of young women in the project. The project mitigated this challenge by encouraging attendance of alternative caregivers at trainings. Transformation of gender norms regarding domestic responsibilities remains an issue that needs to be addressed through sustained engagement with young women’s families.

10 Outcome 2 – Women’s Economic Empowerment

Every effort has been made to confirm the accuracy of information contained in this report. However, the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic and response for current and future activity implementation are not fully known.

10.1 Coffee Industry Support Project

Project Partner:	CARE International in Papua New Guinea
Total Funding:	\$5,466,874
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: July 2013–June 2015 Phase 2: July 2015–December 2020
Funding Source:	\$1,294,176 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Phase 1</i>) \$4,172,698 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Phase 2</i>)

Overview

CARE implements the CARE Coffee project with coffee industry stakeholders primarily in the Eastern Highlands Province, and in Simbu, Morobe, Jiwaka and Western Highlands Provinces. The project supports coffee industry stakeholders to incorporate into their policies and practices approaches that enable women’s meaningful engagement in the coffee industry and increase the potential for sustainable improvements throughout the coffee industry. The project supports cooperative partners to strengthen their governance and management systems.

The CARE Coffee project provides training in gender, equity and diversity, in facilitation skills, family business management, financial literacy and organisational strengthening. Training is provided to extension officers, trainers, advisory groups and employees of coffee growing, export, cooperative, and smallholder

groups. The project provides mentoring and field support for extension officers as they implement their learning. These activities increase women's access to training and extension services.

Since 2015, the project has also worked directly with farmers using the model farming family approach. The approach aims to increase the pool of skilled community-based trainers. Model farming families are recruited, trained and supported to train and mentor other farmers in their local communities. They provide training to other farmers in family business management, financial literacy and agronomy. This approach enables the project to support communities that are not part of private sector partners' farmers' networks and are not actively targeted by coffee industry extension services.

The project uses family-based approaches to improve family business management practices, so that smallholder coffee farming families work together more effectively. This enables the whole family to benefit from increased coffee production and income. In 2018, the project adapted and piloted a village savings and loans association model in Eastern Highlands and Simbu Provinces.

CARE's organisational partners include the Coffee Industry Corporation Ltd, Sustainable Management Services PNG⁹⁴, PNG Coffee Exports Ltd, New Guinea Highlands Coffee Exports, Backyard Farms, Lower Unggai Community Development Foundation, Neknasi Coffee Growers Association Cooperative Society, Kumatega Coffee Development and Management Services, and Agra Apo Anga Kange Coffee Cooperatives Limited.

During this period, the project scaled back some activities due to more limited funding being available than initially anticipated.

Aims and objectives

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

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

Cumulative outcomes to date

The CARE Coffee project is on track to achieve its objectives, particularly in developing approaches and supporting industry partners to adopt practices that result in women's increased access to, and control over, income.

Private sector extension staff and model farming families trained through CARE Coffee have incorporated gender empowerment and equity in their work with farming families. They now apply new ways of approaching farmers. They speak with confidence to farmers about best practices for coffee farming and about the value of working as family groups. **Women farmers now make up over 30 per cent of extension training participants**, up from the baseline of less than five per cent in 2013–2014. This has important implications for farmers' social and economic well-being.

As part of the project, CARE conducted research between 2016–2018 measuring the benefits of women's economic empowerment through the project.⁹⁵ This research found that the **households in which women participated in extension training had higher coffee productivity and their income from coffee was 22 per cent higher** than households in which women did not receive training.⁹⁶

⁹⁴ Also known as Monpi Coffee.

⁹⁵ CARE (2018), Business Case for Women's Economic Empowerment in the Coffee Industry in PNG. Reference is included in Annex 6.

⁹⁶ Household coffee productivity was higher among households where women had received training. The average parchment productivity increased 33 per cent among women who received training, coffee cherry productivity increased by 26 per cent, and green bean productivity increased by 51 per cent.

Coffee industry partners have increasingly recognised that improving women’s engagement in the industry is good for business. CARE’s training and field support **enable industry partners to fulfil the social component of free trade and other international certification programs**. Qualifying for the specialty market allows coffee to be sold at a higher price range, increasing farmers’ earnings.⁹⁷

The research found a ten-point increase in women’s empowerment for women participating in the project between 2016 (29 per cent) and 2018 (39 per cent). The **strongest improvements were seen in women’s ownership of assets, followed by women’s increased role in household decision making and a decreased acceptance of violence in a relationship and unequal workloads**. The research found:

- Women who received training were 11 per cent less likely to think that men should make all the important household decisions. However, most women still believed that men should make decisions about how to grow the coffee.
- The percentage of households where women and men perform labour and household tasks equally increased by 11 per cent for those households in which the women received training.
- Households in which women received training were eight per cent more likely to make decisions about selling coffee together.
- Thirty-four per cent of women who received training made decisions themselves about how to spend the money they solely earned themselves, compared to 22 per cent of women who had not received training.

These findings are consistent with the project’s mid-term evaluation in which training participants reported increased communication, consultation and joint decision making about the use of household income.⁹⁸

Farmers reported having achieved their financial goals set during training by saving money and diversifying their income. Men from model farming families reported that their positive behaviour influences other men in their community, despite ongoing challenges of going against deep rooted gender roles and practices.

The CARE Coffee project began a pilot savings and loans association model in 2018. A review of the pilot identified a high demand for savings and loans associations. Members had **increased financial knowledge and confidence. It identified an emerging culture of savings among members enabling longer-term productive investments and increased income. It also identified increased acceptance within families and communities of women as money managers and equal decision makers**. During this reporting period, nine village savings and loans associations increased their cumulative income by saving K45,319 and issuing K27,695 in loans.⁹⁹

There is evidence that the **coffee and agricultural industry is improving its strategies and policies to improve women’s meaningful participation in the industry**.¹⁰⁰ Two of CARE coffee export partners have hired more women as extension officers and promoted more women into management positions as well as developing extension service protocols to support women farmers. More broadly, learnings from the project has influenced other larger development projects. The Markets for Village Farmers project included family-based approaches with family business management training explicitly mentioned.¹⁰¹ The family-based approach was included in the World Bank’s new PNG Agriculture Commercialisation Development project.¹⁰²

⁹⁷ The research found that access to training for women was related to a seven per cent increase in the probability that women would certify their coffee as organic; and a four per cent increase in the probability that women would certify their coffee in other ways (such as free trade).

⁹⁸ Feedback was provided by 79 farmers (35 women and 44 men) through group and individual interviews and ripple effect mapping.

⁹⁹ Nine associations with a combined membership of 183 people (146 women and 37 men).

¹⁰⁰ A number of initiatives contribute to this objective, including the Family Farm Teams project, see Activity Summary 10.7, the *Pacific Women*-funded World Bank’s Time-Use Survey, an online reference is included in Annex 6. The Australian Government-funded PHAMA Plus and Market Development Facility programs both also support the coffee industry.

¹⁰¹ The Markets for Village Farmer project is an International Fund for Agricultural Development project is valued at USD29.56 million over six years and is financed through a loan with the Government of Papua New Guinea. This project includes training 23,000 farming households in family-based approaches as foundational training.

¹⁰² *Pacific Women* actively lobbied for the explicit inclusion of family-based approaches in the design of the World Bank’s loan funded project. This included several meetings, sharing research and learnings and resources, making introductions and providing networking opportunities.

For its smaller industry partners, the CARE Coffee project has **strengthened the capacity of coffee cooperative to operate as inclusive businesses** through work on governance arrangements and skills and confidence building of executives, including women.

Through work with 13 model farming families and local community-based service providers, CARE Coffee has **guided improvements in farming practices that promote women’s economic empowerment and family well-being**.

In this reporting period, CARE provided training on the village savings and loans association methodology to 18 staff (seven women and 11 men) from the Fresh Produce Development Agency extension division, Coffee Industry Corporation, four coffee cooperatives and four community-based beekeeping and coffee service providers. CARE conducted trainings to raise awareness of the model. If time permits, CARE will support these organisations as they establish village savings and loans associations.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes for women having increased economic opportunities and using them, women exercising increased decision making power in relation to their income and assets, and women having increased access to safe working conditions. The project also contributes to the long-term outcome to increase women’s leadership and influence in decision making at the community level, in local and national government and in the private sector and enhanced knowledge and evidence informs policy and practice.

CARE helped us to understand how to look after and manage our coffee garden with care. We’ve seen changes in our homes and gardens, so we have decided to engage with CARE. Our coffee garden had an upgrade, which we use the skills and knowledge gained from the trainings we received from CARE. I consulted my wife more often when deciding what is best for our family.

Etone Nelson,
CARE Coffee Apiculture Model Farming
Family.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The CARE Coffee project contributes to achieving Goal 1.7 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to increase women’s economic empowerment. In particular, it contributes to strategy 1.7.16 to increase women’s access to economic opportunities. The project works with industry stakeholders to adopt strategies and practices that promote women’s role in the coffee industry. The project also works with farming families and cooperatives to adopt family business approaches to their farming in ways that will increase family livelihood and wellbeing. Through more equitable household labour and shared decision making, women’s access to, and control over, income has increased.

The CARE Coffee project contributes to the National Financial Inclusion Strategy by building financial literacy of farmers and farmers access to credit through the village savings and loans associations.

The CARE Coffee project aligns with and contributes to the National Research Agenda Focus Areas 2.1 and 2.7 (Wealth Creation). Specifically, the project has identified family-based approaches to sustain and improve the productivity and quality of coffee which increase coffee farmer incomes and women’s economic empowerment.

Plans for January–June 2020

CARE will complete two market analysis workshops to support the existing nine village savings and loan associations and link group members with commercial financial service providers. CARE will provide technical support and training for organisations that set up new village savings and loans associations.

The CARE Coffee project is focusing on activities to achieve sustainability and sharing the learnings from the project. This includes building skills and confidence of industry partners, such as the Coffee Industry Corporation and Fresh Produce Development Agency, support model farming families to provide family-based management trainings and facilitate the formation of village savings and loan associations. CARE has documented training content and methodology in video format ready for partners. CARE will present business-case survey findings to industry partners.

Lessons learned

Management and staff transitions within industry partners – private sector, government and cooperative – can delay implementation while the CARE Coffee team re-establish key relationships and commitment to the project objectives can be reaffirmed or re-negotiated. The project team continues to be flexible and proactive with industry partners and to seek effective strategies to promote sustainability of initiatives and approaches.

The model farming family approach extends the traditional community-based farmer-to-farmer extension model by making the family unit the agent of change. Skills and knowledge provided to farming families are a combination of technical and social content. Balanced households are promoted along with agricultural techniques and practices. A review of three years of the model farming family activities found evidence that the approach contributes to improved agricultural incomes and livelihoods and shared distribution of labour within both the home and garden and joint management of household income and expenditure. The review also identified technical content and social selection challenges that CARE is seeking to address in the remainder of the project. These include developing a new module on climate-smart agriculture, providing more specific information on the coffee berry borer pest identification and control strategies, and strengthening the focus on the openness of families to more gender equitable household relations in selection of model farming families.

The business case for women's economic empowerment research and review of the model farming family extension approach are consistent with the findings from the Family Farm Teams project.¹⁰³ Specifically, the well-being benefits to the whole family when women have access to extension training and families share household chores more equitably. CARE's research supports the conclusion that these techniques and family-based approaches can be applied across commodities and cultures.

Main barriers

Uncertainty in relation to funding timeframes contributed to staff seeking new opportunities and there were difficulties in recruiting new staff, particularly monitoring and evaluation staff.

Plans to support the Coffee Industry Corporation through the secondment of a CARE Coffee staff member did not proceed. As an alternative, the Coffee Industry Corporation extension staff from other provinces are attending all CARE Coffee training-of-trainer sessions. However, limited resources within home agencies has meant that new trainers have not conducted extension training.

10.2 Strengthening the Business Coalition for Women

Project Partner:	Papua New Guinea Business Coalition for Women Inc.
Total Funding:	\$6,310,434
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: May 2014–June 2018 Phase 2: November 2018–December 2021
Funding Source:	\$3,400,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 1) \$1,520,420 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 2) \$1,390,014 (membership, revenue and in-kind contributions)

Overview

The Papua New Guinea Business Coalition for Women Inc. is a local registered organisation established in 2014 initially under the stewardship of the International Finance Corporation. Since November 2018, *Pacific Women* has provided funding directly to the organisation to consolidate its work and strengthen the organisation as a social enterprise.

Global evidence indicates that higher levels of women's participation in companies are closely correlated with improved business performance. Research in Papua New Guinea has identified the high cost of gender-

¹⁰³ For more information on the Family Farm Teams project, see Activity Summary 10.7.

based violence to companies.¹⁰⁴ The Business Coalition works with members to introduce workplace policies and practices to encourage the participation and leadership of women in their businesses. For example, family and sexual violence policies, anti-sexual harassment policies, workplace safety and a range of leadership and talent development initiatives.

The Business Coalition is a key partner in the *Bel isi* PNG public private partnership.¹⁰⁵ It works with *Bel isi* PNG subscribing companies to increase awareness of the need for workplace policies to increase workplace safety for women employees and to support employees who have experienced family and sexual violence to remain in work. The Business Coalition, in partnership with the International Finance Corporation, is conducting research to measure the benefits to business of providing active support to employees to address family and sexual violence.¹⁰⁶

Aims and objectives

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

Specifically, the Business Coalition objectives are:

- Ensure workplaces are safe, free from violence and supportive of staff who are survivors of family and sexual violence.
- Catalyse growth, innovation and team performance by developing women leaders in business through training, mentoring and other talent development initiatives.
- Help companies recognise the business value of women in the workforce.
- Stimulate business growth, continuity and loyalty by expanding opportunities for women-owned businesses in supply chains and distribution networks.
- Ensure the Business Coalition is resourced sustainably so that it can achieve its mission.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The Business Coalition for Women is on track to achieve its objectives. More companies are investing resources and leadership in making their workplaces safer and supportive of survivors of family and sexual violence. The Business Coalition leadership initiatives are in demand and in 2019 the Business Coalition started delivering training in Lae and Bougainville as well as in Port Moresby. New policy tools have been developed and initiatives started to support businesses to increase women's participation in the workforce and through supply chains.

The Business Coalition works with member companies to develop and implement policies and procedures to ensure their workplace are safe, are free from violence and supportive of staff who are survivors of gender-based violence. The Business Coalition provides technical support to companies as they develop and implement family and sexual violence policies, increase awareness on sexual harassment and implement anti-sexual harassment policies. The Business Coalition also has gender-smart safety audits tools that seek out women's perspectives on workplace safety and are encouraging businesses to address constraints to increased participation of women in non-traditional sectors.

An assessment by the International Finance Corporation in 2018 identified that 47 businesses or organisations had implemented at least one substantive change based on the Business Coalition's services or products. Consistent with global evidence, anecdotal **reporting indicates improvements for employers including staff retention, improved awareness of different forms of violence and increased knowledge of where to seek help.** The *Bel isi* PNG research will contribute to the evidence of the benefits to businesses in Papua New Guinea.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁴ Darko, E., Smith, W., and Walker, D. (2015), Gender Violence in Papua New Guinea: The cost to business. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹⁰⁵ For more information on the *Bel isi* PNG initiative see Activity Summary 11.10.

¹⁰⁶ For more information on the *Bel isi* PNG Research project, see Activity Summary 12.5.

¹⁰⁷ For more information on the *Bel isi* PNG Research project, see Activity Summary 12.5.

The Business Coalition worked with **seven companies in 2019 to develop or implement their family and sexual violence policy**. To implement policies, ‘contact teams’ within the organisation are trained to recognise and appropriately respond in accordance with the company’s family and sexual violence policy. This includes knowing where to refer survivors of family and sexual violence. If implemented well, the introduction of workplace policies in companies can positively benefit thousands of staff, across Papua New Guinea and in some cases, across the Pacific Region. For example, the Bank of South Pacific is progressively rolling out its Group Family and Sexual Violence Company Policy across seven other countries in which it operates.

The Business Coalition’s sexual harassment awareness sessions are increasing knowledge of what constitutes sexual harassment and relevant sexual harassment workplace laws, policies and procedures. During July–December 2019, 18 staff (13 women and five men) from **eight companies completed two-day training to identify sexual harassment** and to understand its impact on individuals, team and organisations. The Business Coalition assists companies to develop and implement anti-sexual harassment policies or to adapt its model anti-sexual harassment policy. If implemented well in each of these organisations, information about sexual harassment and the policy provisions will potentially reach 5,000 staff.

The course helped me hone my skills in assertive communication, public speaking, time management, soft skills in leadership and in understanding myself and my team better and those I interact with and accordingly provided the tools I needed in my personal and professional growth.

Wavie Kendino, Senior Associate,
Dentons PNG, Certificate IV Graduate 2016.

In January 2020, the Business Coalition facilitated **training with two companies to conduct gender safety audits**. The training involved training a company taskforce team to use a range of tools to measure the physical, emotional and occupational safety of women while at work. This is particularly important as women move into traditionally male-dominated roles and for companies looking to expand their workforce pool. The training was also an opportunity to build the Coalition’s internal capacity to facilitate these services in the future.

Demand for the Business Coalition’s Certificate IV Leadership and Management remains high. In 2019, five more organisations invested in women as supervisors and managers by sponsoring them to undertake the course, and the training was delivered in Bougainville for the first time. Since 2015, **119 women have graduated and 33 organisations and 30 public sector agencies have supported staff to attend**. Three cohorts are scheduled to graduate in 2020, this includes 14 women from law and justice sector agencies in Bougainville.¹⁰⁸ Participants and managers confirm that **course graduates have increased productivity and confidence and take on more responsibility**. A post-training evaluation in 2018 identified that 71 per cent of graduates were promoted or given additional responsibilities. In this reporting period, the Business Coalition conducted a survey with graduates from cohorts 1–10. Of the 19 women who responded, 10 reported a promotion since the course (52 per cent) and seven others also reported receiving pay rises (84 per cent).

¹⁰⁸ Of the 33 sponsoring organisations, 28 are private sector companies. The Australian Government-funded Justice Services and Stability for Development program has sponsored participation from 11 Justice sector agencies. The Australian Government-funded Public Sector Reform and Leadership Partnership has sponsored the participation of women from 13 public sector agencies and state-owned enterprises. Oil Search Foundation has sponsored women from six mostly sub-national government authorities to participate in cohorts 11–14. In addition to the 119 graduates, 11 other women started but did not complete the course in cohorts 1–10. There are 75 women participating in cohorts 11–14.

In 2019, the Business Coalition and the Asian Development Bank partnered to offer the **first Senior Executive Women Program**. This six-day interactive training program targeted women already in management roles wanting to rise to executive management level.¹⁰⁹ Thirteen organisations sponsored 22 participants and provided positive feedback on the program.¹¹⁰

The Business Coalition also expanded the **leadership pathway for women by offering the first PNG Directors Course**. The Course, facilitated by the Australian Institute of Company Directors over three days, covered finance, strategy and risk to understand director's roles and responsibilities. Ten organisations sponsored 25 participants (14 women and 11 men).¹¹¹

The Business Coalition advocates on the business value of women's participation and leadership in the workforce. During this reporting period, the **Business Coalition developed a company self-assessment tool, a diversity and inclusion framework and management briefing and tools**. These new tools will be provided to members. The diversity and inclusion framework provide an overarching framework focusing on internal company culture. Management briefings on the new tools will be rolled out with members in 2020.

In November 2019, the Department for Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology invited the **Business Coalition to join other peak industry bodies on the National Skills Development Agency**. The Agency will provide the Department with advice on industry training requirements and needs. In this capacity, the Business Coalition will ensure national training priorities consider the interests and needs of women in workplace.

As part of its new strategy to expand opportunities for women in supply chains, the Business Coalition partnered with the Women's Business Resource Centre in November 2019.¹¹² Two Business Coalition members – Brian Bell and Rhodes – provided presentations at an event hosted by the Women's Business Resource Centre. The event was successful with **Brian Bell identifying potential women-owned business suppliers**.

In February 2019 the Business Coalition, with assistance from The Difference Incubator, reassessed its business model and set a financial sustainability plan.¹¹³ During this reporting period, **the Business Coalition exceeded its revenue targets increasing all three of its income streams: sponsorship, membership and revenue from services**. Membership in the Coalition has grown by 50 per cent in the last 18 months to 48 members representing approximately 25,000 employees. This builds a strong foundation for the Business Coalition's sustainability.

The project contributes to five of the nine *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes. These are: there being increased women's leadership and influence in decision making at the community level, in local and national government and in the private sector; women having increased economic opportunities and using them; women having increased access to safe working conditions; family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced; and enhanced knowledge and evidence informs policy and practices.

I am very proud of our two graduates and how they have grown from the course. I would recommend these courses to anyone out there.

Colin Stone, CEO, Digicel PNG, on the Senior Executive Women Program.

¹⁰⁹ The course was run in partnership with the Asian Development Bank through the Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative, an initiative of the Australian and New Zealand Governments.

¹¹⁰ While sponsoring organisations were primarily companies, there were participants from the Department of Prime Minister and National Executive Council and the British High Commission.

¹¹¹ While sponsoring organisations were primarily companies, there were participants from the Department of Treasury and the National Fisheries Authority.

¹¹² The Women's Business Resource Centre is an initiative under the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem project, see Activity Summary 10.3.

¹¹³ The Difference Incubator is also assisting the Women's Business Resource Centre to develop and implement a business plan and to build capacity to deliver a business accelerator program. For more information on the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem project, See Activity Summary 10.3.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Business Coalition for Women contributes to achieving Goals 1.7, 3.5 and 3.6 of the Medium Term Development Plan III. The Business Coalition for Women contributes to strategy 1.7.16 to increase women's access to economic opportunities by supporting the private sector to recruit, retain and promote women as employees and within their supply chains. The Business Coalition contributes to strategy 3.5.18 working in partnership with other stakeholders through advocacy programs promoting women's political and economic empowerment with a focus on developing leadership pathways for women in the private sector. The Business Coalition contributes to strategy 3.6.25 to institutionalise national responses to reduce gender inequalities that contribute to PNG's high level of vulnerability to the HIV/AIDS epidemic by supporting companies to adopt workplace policies and practices that are inclusive and supportive of women's participation.

The Business Coalition for Women contributes to Strategy 3 (Services) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to quality and effective processes, procedures and services to prevent gender-based violence and support survivors of gender-based violence by working with companies to implement workplace policies and practices.

Plans for January–June 2020

In January, two companies undertook Gender Smart Safety audits and associated capacity building. The training has been developed and provided by an international consultant. The Business Coalition will take over delivery of this package of support locally in the future.

A second Family and Sexual Violence Forum is planned for June. The Forum brings members' contact teams together with Port Moresby family and sexual violence services providers. Members appreciated the opportunity to make connections with referral pathway service providers at the first Forum in June 2019.

Subject to COVID-19 restrictions, further Senior Executive Women Programs and PNG Directors Courses are planned for 2020.

Lessons learned

The Business Coalition has reviewed and refined its policies and tools and the services provided over the past 18 months. New 'human resource implementation tools' have been created, including two short videos in English and *Tok Pisin* for workplace induction on sexual harassment. In response to the importance of having and maintaining organisational leadership commitment, the Business Coalition now provides a 30 minute management briefing after training to ensure that organisation's leaders know their contact staff members and their roles. Regular and structured follow-up and end line surveys have been put in place to check on implementation and track behaviour changes. The Business Coalition is creating new opportunities for companies to share their challenges and to learn from each other's successes.

10.3 Creating an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem for Women in Papua New Guinea

Project Partners:	Center for International Private Enterprise and The Difference Incubator
Total Funding:	\$3,125,677
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: October 2015–September 2017 Phase 2: October 2017–September 2020
Funding Sources:	\$342,533 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 1) \$1,592,354 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 2) \$384,984 (Australian Government Economics Phase 2) \$50,702 (revenue and in-kind during Phase 2) \$765,104 (United States Government Phase 1)

Overview

The Center for International Private Enterprise established a Women's Business Resource Centre in Port Moresby in November 2016 to help women start and successfully manage their own businesses. The project

also works with four local universities to incorporate ‘entrepreneurship’ in the curriculum in partnership with the William Davidson Institute at Michigan University.

The Women’s Business Resource Centre offers regular training sessions such as ‘Finance Fridays’ and ‘Website Wednesdays’ on website utilisation and digital marketing, entrepreneur masterclasses and mentoring for businesswomen. The Resource Centre has a child-care facility, internet and computer facilities and rooms for training, workshops and information sessions. Facilities are available for hire, with the aim of developing a revenue stream to become a self-sustaining organisation.

Since May 2018 additional funding from the Australian High Commission’s Economics section has been provided to The Difference Incubator to support the Resource Centre. This support has helped the Resource Centre to develop and implement a business plan to achieve greater financial sustainability and strengthen its ability to support members to assess and redesign their businesses. In partnership with The Difference Incubator, an initial seven-month Guria accelerator course for 12 women started in September 2019. The Resource Centre staff participated in the Guria accelerator program to build the Resource Centre capacity, with the intent of offering the program again directly.

Aims and objectives

The project objectives in Phase 2 are:

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

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to achieve three of its four Phase 2 objectives. Now in its third year, the Women’s Business Resource Centre has received strong affirmation about its impact from users as serving the needs of budding and established entrepreneurs to **increase knowledge, networks, resources, skills and provide mentoring**.

Since 2018, the Resource Centre has conducted six monthly focus group and individual interviews and evaluations after each workshop to assess the usefulness and impact of the Centre. In the last two years, **195 women have reported an expansion of business including access to finance, rise in income and expansion of staff**. Over the same period, 1,158 have reported a more general increase in knowledge on how to start or grow businesses as a result of their engagement with the Resource Centre. Since it opened in November 2016, 4,216 women have participated in technical training and workshop events at the Resource Centre. This includes 1,228 women during July–December 2019. There have been 278 workshops and trainings conducted at the Resource Centre since its inception.

New training sessions were offered at the Resource Centre in July–December 2019 as a result of partnerships with the United States Embassy, the Patsy Mink Center for Business and Leadership in Hawaii, The Difference Incubator and Niunet PNG Ltd. This has extended the Resource Centre’s reach to women outside the National Capital District through e-learning programs. In September 2019, the **seven-month Guria accelerator program delivered by The Difference Incubator** began. Guria provides support and tools to refine and grow existing businesses. Eleven businesses are participating in the course. The Difference Incubator are building the capacity of the Resource Centre staff to continue to offer the Guria accelerator program. In October 2019, Niunet (Resource Centre member) provided free **computer coding to girls aged 7–15 and their parents** over three Saturdays. These sessions were very well attended with more requests for computer coding sessions to be done.

During July–December 2019 the **most popular workshops** hosted by the Resource Centre were the Internal Revenue Commission’s ‘How to Do a Tax Return’ sessions, introducing trade opportunities with Indonesia, a session offering knowledge on how to make online purchases, and the computer coding sessions.

Users of the Resource Centre increased by nine per cent in July–December 2019. This has not yet translated into the increased membership revenue anticipated in 2019 but it is good **groundwork for pursuing other funding streams for the self-sufficiency of the Resource Centre**. With assistance from The Difference Incubator, a Business Plan was finalised in February 2019. The Business Plan has a target date of September 2022 for Resource Centre self-sufficiency. During this reporting period, registration options have been explored for the Resource Centre, including the potential to establish itself as a technical and vocational centre. Progressing toward sustainability remains a top priority for the next reporting period.

The Resource Centre partners with Ginigoada Foundation to provide adult literacy classes to address skills and confidence gaps of users. These activities seek to extend development benefits to more vulnerable and marginalised women. Since October 2017, 141 women with low literacy levels have participated in this two-week training. Two workshops in 2019 were delivered using sign language interpreters to allow women with hearing impairments to fully participate in and benefit from the workshops.

In 2019, the Pacific Adventist University in Port Moresby and its affiliate campus Sonoma Adventist College in Rabaul, in East New Britain Province launched new formal entrepreneurship courses developed with the support of the project. There are 118 students taking courses. Fifty-six students (23 women and 33 men) are enrolled in Pacific Adventist University undergraduate entrepreneurship course which includes formal registration of businesses as part of the curriculum. Sixty-two students (30 women and 32 men) are taking the new entrepreneurship-related diploma at Sonoma Adventist College. The two-year diploma allows graduates to transfer to Pacific Adventist University to complete the bachelor's degree on completion. The first cohort of graduates are anticipated in 2021. Pacific Adventist University is pursuing efforts to set up a business incubator to provide students with an opportunity to apply their classroom learnings.

The Divine Word University is finalising its Master of Business Administration program specialisation in entrepreneurship. The Institute of Business Studies University is in the preliminary stages of designing a subject for inclusion in the curriculum for a bachelor's degree. The University of Papua New Guinea has decided not to pursue the development of a new degree and is exploring alternative ways to create opportunities for its students to access entrepreneurship education.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcome of women having increased economic opportunities and using them.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Entrepreneurial Ecosystem project contributes to achieving Goals 1.7 and 3.5 of the Medium Term Development Plan III. In particular, it contributes to strategy 1.7.16 to increase women's access to economic opportunities. The Women's Business Resource Centre builds women's skills, knowledge and networks to grow their businesses. The project contributes to strategy 3.5.20 to ensure economic growth translates into social development for all by actively addressing the needs of more vulnerable women.

The Entrepreneurial Ecosystem project contributes to the National Small and Medium Enterprise Policy by addressing entrepreneurship constraints and the National Financial Inclusion Strategy by increasing financial literacy and connecting users to financial institutions. The project provides entrepreneurial and business skills training through the Women's Business Resource Centre, it supports four Universities to develop entrepreneurial courses, and is helping women and students to register their business and to understand and comply with regulatory requirements.

Through the introduction of sign language interpreters and other inclusive learning practices, the Resource Centre is helping to achieve the National Policy on Disability (2015–2025) vision of removing barriers. Specifically, the project is promoting livelihood skills of women with hearing impairments.

Plans for January–June 2020

A top priority for the project is to progress alternative funding sources and self-sufficiency of the Resource Centre. This includes registering the Women's Business Resource Centre as a local technical vocational education and training centre for entrepreneurship organisation and pursuing business development opportunities with new private and public donors as part of the increasing revenue and other resources.

Based on the success to date of the project in Port Moresby, the Center for International and Private Enterprise has received interest in replicating the Women’s Business Resource Centre model in Afghanistan, Guatemala and Jordan and is pursuing these opportunities.

Lessons learned

Regular surveying of Resource Centre users has identified the most useful courses and suggested new topics. The Centre is reviewing the introduction of computer literacy courses after users identified the lack of computer skills as a barrier to information and taking advantage of opportunities and use of platforms such as Facebook and marketmeri.com.

Main barriers

Although interest in the Resource Centre’s planned mentorship program has been high, it has been challenging to find committed participants. It has been especially difficult to keep mentors dedicated to the program due to their busy schedules. Different structures for the mentorship program are being explored to be less burdensome for mentors without sacrificing the opportunity to establish deeper relationships that are genuine and helpful.

Phase 2 was budgeted in United States dollars while the grant is in Australian dollars. As a result of exchange rate changes, there is approximately 30 per cent less program budget available in the final year of *Pacific Women* funding.

10.4 Kirapim Kaikai na Maket

Project Partner:	Community Development Workers Association Inc.
Total Funding:	\$58,686
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: September 2016–December 2018 Phase 2: May 2019–September 2020
Funding Source:	\$36,502 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 1) \$22,184 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 2)

Overview

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

The project supported the Tsak Rural Women’s Empowerment Foundation, a local women’s group, to set itself up as a self-sustaining income generating group. During Phase 2, the project was expanded to work with the Begowo women’s group in Eastern Highlands Province.

In both locations, the project provides training to improve members’ skills in the production of resilient cash crops, leadership, management and basic business and accounting. The project uses an action learning cycle to support members to plan for crop yields, practice new gardening techniques and reflect on gardening outcomes to improve gardening.

The project was ended earlier than planned in 2020 due to travel and related COVID-19 restrictions. The team will complete close out activities by September 2020.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to support women farmers in targeted locations within Enga and Eastern Highlands Provinces to increase production resilience, to reliably produce surpluses that they can market through a network of women’s associations. This will increase their access to income.

The project has two key objectives:

- Improve the current food and cash crop production practices of women.

- Improve the leadership and management skills of the relevant women's associations.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project has made progress towards achieving its objectives. Approximately 100 women participated in six project trainings that covered topics including: soil water management, soil fertility practices, and the benefits of animal manure and plant compost for pest and disease management in the Tsak Valley. By the end of Phase 1 in December 2018, participants in the training reported **improved crop production practices**. These included use of organic pesticides as a cheap and effective method for insect pest reduction, diversified food and cash crops, use of climate resilient crop seeds supplied by the National Agriculture Research Institute, and planted more high value crops to raise income for ward groups, as well as for personal consumption. These practices mitigate the consequences of climate change on food security these rural communities. Training with Safanaka women's groups in drought adaptation and crop rotation has begun. Ten Safanaka women have been trained in new techniques of food preservation on cassava flour, corn flour and drying seedling in containers for future use.

Supported by the project, members mobilised funds and registered the Tsak Rural Women's Empowerment Foundation with the Investment Promotion Authority in October 2016. The Foundation has a group bank account and 24 women members attended **bookkeeping training to assist Foundation members to plan, save and build their resource centre**. For the first time, the Foundation is keeping records of its meetings and accounts and members report improvements in their budgeting.

Participants from Tsak Valley identified literacy as a key barrier to progress. In Phase 2, there was an increased attention to literacy training with ten people from five council wards training to be literacy trainers in their communities.

Five literate members (three women and two men) learned how to prepare business plans. A key Foundation member was supported to prepare a business plan to apply for a loan on behalf of the group.

The project provided leadership and management training to 261 Tsak Rural Women's Empowerment Foundation members (259 women and two men). In addition, the project trained 31 members (27 women and four men) in conflict resolution. Members reported **increased confidence to take on leadership roles and improved skills in conflict resolution**. Members have used some of these skills to help solve conflict within families, women's groups and within their communities. **Male family members and others in the community have reported having more respect for women members** who have stepped up to resolve conflict on sensitive matters.

In Safanaka, the team conducted Family Management and Leadership training to 19 participants (15 women and four men) and gender-based Conflict Resolution training to 18 participants (15 women and three men). The trainings explored ways of working together as a family unit, choosing cash crops, family budgeting and strategic planning, as well as managing expenditures. Through the trainings, participants reflected on the 'helper' role of women in families and communities and started to question women's lack of power to make decisions.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcome of women having increased economic opportunities and using them.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The *Kirapim Kaikai* project contributes to achieving Goal 1.7 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for women's economic empowerment. In particular, it contributes to strategy 1.7.16 to increase women's access

I lacked confidence in speaking in public, but after the Management and Leadership Workshop, I gained the confidence to mediate and bring calm to tense situations in two different problems that arose in my community. A pig entered a garden and destroyed a garden and the owner of the garden killed the pig. The two sides had an argument, so I went and mediated the problem and stopped the argument. They both reconciled in peace. Thank you for training me.

Veronica Paul
Pitipais Ward, Tsak Valley.

to economic opportunities. The project is supporting women to increase and diversify crop production in order to be able to sell surplus produce.

Plans for January–June 2020

The project is closing out activities in all locations by September 2020 due to logistical challenges and falling participation rates in the Tsak Valley and travel and other restrictions as a result of the COVID-19 situation.

Lessons learned

The time required to teach women farmers new concepts and the use of technology or tools with which they are unfamiliar when conducting trials is more than anticipated. While practical demonstration has proved an effective teaching technique in low literacy contexts, building familiarity and confidence requires more frequent project team visits than planned.

Main barriers

Low literacy remains the major barrier to women's participation in and benefiting from project interventions. Not only does the lack of literacy and numeracy skills affect farmers' ability to record earnings from vegetable sales, it results in lower levels of confidence. It also increases the need for more frequent project team visits over longer periods of time. The project has too few staff to continue to support the Tsak Valley women to carry out and benefit from the project.

10.5 Safe Public Transport – *Meri* Buses in Port Moresby and Lae

Project Partner:	Ginigoada Foundation PNG Inc
Total Funding:	\$856,586
Funding Timeframe:	November 2018–December 2020
Funding Source:	\$856,586 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea)

Overview

The *Meri* Buses project builds on the Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children project implemented by UN Women in Port Moresby, which started in 2015.¹¹⁴ As part of the initial project, UN Women provided technical support and two buses to Ginigoada Foundation to enable the expansion of the *Meri Seif* Bus - women-only free-to-ride bus services. Ventura Bus Lines from Melbourne donated four additional buses. Through sustained engagement with the Road Traffic Authority and other stakeholders, Ginigoada Foundation, supported by UN Women, obtained Public Motor Vehicle (PMV) licenses to establish six *Meri* Buses (M-bus) – women-only fare-to-ride services. Throughout the project, Ginigoada Foundation and the women-only bus services were connected to the global UN Women Safe Cities initiatives. Benefits of this connection included access to experience, technical support, toolkits and global recognition.

Ginigoada Foundation and UN Women continue to work collaboratively through separate funding arrangements to sustain a safe public transport system in Port Moresby and to expand women-only bus services to Lae, Morobe Province. Ginigoada is responsible for the management of the buses while UN Women continues support through complementary behaviour change campaign with local duty bearers and communities, and it conducted the baseline research in Lae.

Pacific Women funding contributes half of the budget for the fare-to-ride women-only buses and the full cost of the free-to-ride *Meri Seif* Buses while they were expanded into Lae and for an initial period until Ginigoada was able to obtain the licences to introduce fares on the Lae M-buses.

¹¹⁴ For the UN Women-managed Safe Public Transport for Women project, see Activity Summary 11.4.

Aims and objectives

The project aims to support greater safety, reduce fear and increase mobility for women and girls accessing public transport in Port Moresby and Lae. The project has the following objective:

- Provide safe buses for women and girls in Port Moresby and Lae.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is achieving its objective of providing safe transport for women and girls but it has experienced challenges in keeping the buses operating and increasing revenue.

By the end of 2019, Ginigoada was operating six bus routes in Port Moresby and two in Lae, **providing safe and regular transport services for women and school aged children**. Since November 2018, at least 134,997 trips have been taken by women and children in the buses in Port Moresby. It is estimated that 10,200 women and girls have used the buses in Port Moresby since July 2019.¹¹⁵ Most of the buses in Port Moresby now operate on a fare-to-ride basis, charging PGK1 per ride. Revenue is re-invested into operating the buses.

Ginigoada introduced morning and afternoon services to three schools in Port Moresby during 2019. These routes have increased the numbers of girls traveling safely to school. Ginigoada is building its data collection tools to disaggregate commuter numbers. While not consistently collected on all buses every week, the statistics indicate that **approximately 45 per cent of bus commuters in Port Moresby are girl students using the buses to get to and from school, approximately 25 per cent are women market vendors and 22 per cent are women getting to and from work**.

On 22 May 2019, the Meri Seif Buses were launched in Lae and currently serve the main centres. The buses were welcomed in Lae by women's organisations and networks. In the first few months of operation to December 2019, the two free-to-ride buses served 37,962 passengers or an estimated 5,700 women, girls and boys under 10 years old travelling with someone.¹¹⁶ Of interest, the profile of commuters in Lae is different from Port Moresby with approximately one-third using the buses to get to work, followed by girls getting to school and then market vendors. Ginigoada will transition these to fare-to-ride services in 2020, having obtained the PMV licenses that are necessary to charge fares.

In late 2019, Ginigoada received a donation of three buses from the Department of Finance (purchased for use during APEC). This is a welcome donation as the existing donated bus fleet is aging and many of the buses have been off-road for significant periods of time in 2019 awaiting costly maintenance or repairs.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcome of women having increased access to safe working conditions. By using the buses as an opportunity to share knowledge and behaviour change campaign messages, the project also contributes to family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The *Meri Buses* project contributes to achieving Goal 1.7 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for women's economic empowerment. In particular, it contributes to strategy 1.7.16 to increase women's access to economic opportunities. The project provides women and girls with access to safe public transport to enable women to get to work and school and take their produce to the markets in the mornings and back home in the afternoons safely.

¹¹⁵ The estimate number of women and children using the buses is based on each woman using the bus twice a day, three days a week and each student using the bus twice a day, five days a week.

¹¹⁶ The estimate of 5,700 women and children assumes each woman uses the bus twice a day, three days a week and each student twice a day, five days a week.

Plans for January–June 2020

Ginigoada will transition its Lae *Meri Seif* Buses (free-to-ride bus services), to a fare-to-ride system from March 2020. A focus in the final 12 months of *Pacific Women* funding is to increase passenger numbers and therefore revenue, to be able to continue the services beyond the life of the project

Lessons learned

Only the newly donated, but not yet operational, buses are equipped with inbuilt ramps that can be drawn down to provide wheelchair access. Modifications are required to improve accessibility for women with disabilities in Lae.

Ginigoada is applying to become a member of the Public Transport Steering Committees in Port Moresby and Lae. As members, they hope to be able to represent the interests of women and girls to modes of safe public transport as well as to influence the review of fares set by the Independent Consumer and Competition Commission. Fare rules and routes are regularly flouted, to the disadvantage of bus operators which comply.

Main barriers

Revenue collection from the buses did not meet the first year targets. This was due in large part to having three buses off the road awaiting expensive repairs. The 20-year old donated buses require constant maintenance. Another challenge is that free National Capital District Commission buses have adopted the same routes as those of the *Meri*-Buses. Ginigoada is lobbying the Commission against the free buses using the same routes as licensed Public Motor Vehicles.

Insecurity at bus stops and walking from bus stops remains a risk for women's mobility around the city but is outside the mandate of this project.

10.6 Safe and Prosperous Districts: Linking communities to markets for secure livelihoods

Project Partner:	UN Women
Total Funding:	\$1,725,420
Funding Timeframe:	July 2018–December 2020
Funding Sources:	\$1,000,000 (Australian Government's Gender Equality Fund) \$500,000 (Australian Government's Infrastructure Program) \$233,872 (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade) \$241,180 (UN Women core funds)

Overview

The Safe and Prosperous Districts project focuses on promoting women's economic empowerment, through safe and economically vibrant district markets. An estimated 85 per cent of employment opportunities in Papua New Guinea are in the agriculture sector. This sector provides significant opportunities for both women and men to participate in the country's economic growth. However, opportunities to earn income are undermined by gender-based violence, which is endemic in markets and public transport systems. Lack of women's decision making in the administration and management of public spaces, diminishes the potential for women to earn and control income, constraining the economic prosperity of Papua New Guinea.

In late 2018, UN Women was invited by then Minister for National Planning to design a national district markets program building on the Safe City project in Port Moresby.¹¹⁷ Initial scoping was funded by the New Zealand Government and UN Women core funds. The Australian Government's Gender Equality Fund

¹¹⁷ For more information on the Safe City project, see Activity Summary 11.12.

contributed funds with the intention of supporting activities in the Sepik region. The design of a four-year program was finalised in August 2019.

The project was rescoped in 2019 due to re-prioritisation of funding. Current activities focus on social interventions in Wewak town in the East Sepik Province. The project was extended to Alotau, in Milne Bay Province as part of a three-way partnership, with Australian Government funding resources for UN Women activities to promote inclusive market governance arrangements that complement Japanese Government-funded construction of the new Alotau market due to be opened in May 2020.

In both Wewak and Alotau, UN Women is supporting relevant local government agencies to set-up inclusive market management and operations systems. The project is working with market vendors to increase their knowledge and skills to actively engage with market management, advocate for their rights and interests for safe markets to improve their businesses. It is implementing a behaviour change campaign to promote changes in broader community support for safer markets and women's empowerment.

UN Women continues to fundraise for resources to roll out the project in other sites and in particular to secure funding for the infrastructure development of targeted markets in East Sepik Province.

Aims and objectives

The project is focused on improving women's ability to earn and control income in safe and prosperous markets.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- Accountable governance and operational market management systems that include women's voice.
- Women are empowered to stand up for their rights, voice their concerns with market and authorities and duty bearers, and resolve problems that adversely affect their wellbeing.
- Women vendors have increased economic opportunities and control over their income.

And, subject to additional funding or other partners:

- Market facilities are gender-responsive, accessible, resistant to disaster risk and climate change, safe, comfortable and affordable for women in the pursuit of their livelihoods.

Cumulative outcomes to date

Within the context of the rescoped project objectives and limited resources, the project is laying the foundation to achieve its objectives. A series of products were developed during the original project scoping process. These include an audit of the informal economy in East Sepik Province, a political economy analysis of the Maprik, Yangoru and Wewak markets, architectural designs for five markets in East Sepik Province and full costing for the structures.

During this reporting period, UN Women conducted capacity needs assessment for Wewak Market Management with 15 staff (six women and nine men) from the Wewak Local Level Government and the market management team. The findings from the review workshop will inform the development of a **Markets Operations Plan**. The Wewak market management with technical support from UN Women have established a working committee to draft the markets operations plan. This **working committee will include women market vendor representatives, women members of the Informal Economy Working Committee and representatives from the local government**.

UN Women conducted a **capacity needs assessment for duty bearers directly involved in Alotau's market management**. This assessment was attended by 18 participants (10 women and eight men) representing the Alotau District Administration, Huhu Rural Local Level Government, the Alotau Urban Council, Provincial Police Commanders office, the Milne Bay Provincial Women and a women's representative from the Alotau District Development Authority. UN Women will support local authorities to promote inclusive and gender responsive management of the new market, due to open in May 2020.

UN Women, in partnership with HELP Resource in Wewak, conducted a series of trainings-of-trainers for 21 trainers (13 women and eight men) on the findings of the National Audit of the Informal Economy, the *Informal Sector Development and Control Act 2004* and the new 'Voice Strategy'. The Voice Strategy is

based on UN Women’s work establishing vendor associations in Port Moresby under the Safe City project. It is a mechanism to provide vendors with a collective and formal voice in government decision making.

Wewak market vendors have organised themselves into an association and registered with the Investment Promotion Authority with a membership of 500 urban vendors.

One Market Vendors Association Forum was hosted in Wewak with 61 vendors (60 women and one man) to discuss current market issues and areas for improvement. The Wewak Market Vendors Association have submitted a petition with concerns to local authorities about the safety and hygiene of the markets and treatment of vendors. Members reported that as a formalised association they feel more confident that the local authorities are more likely to listen to their issues and concerns.

UN Women conducted **gender and human rights training for 18 Alotau market duty bearers** (11 women and seven men) **and 20 market vendors** (10 women and 10 men). An information session was also held for 22 vendors (12 women and 10 men) to increase knowledge and understanding of their rights as users of public facilities and their rights to information and policies, which guide the management of these facilities. The training has increased their capacity to voice their concerns with market management on issues relating to non-regulated fees.

UN Women has supported the establishment of an **Interim Committee of Partners in Wewak to coordinate family and sexual violence services**, including law and order personnel, health, churches, NGOs and other development partners. This committee, along with 26 volunteers (14 young women and 12 young men) trained by the *Sanap Wantaim* youth advocates **organised the first large rally on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls in Wewak during the 20 Days of Human Rights Activism in November 2019**. A total of 16 women and 10 men from the committee and over 500 people participated in the rally.

The *Sanap Wantaim* behaviour change campaign was introduced in Alotau to strong support. The **first End Violence Against Women and Girls campaign was held jointly in Alotau in November 2019** supported by Milne Bay Provincial Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee, Alotau Urban Youth Desk and UN Women. The day included drama and skits depicting various themes on children’s rights, human rights, ending violence against women and girls, and HIV/AIDs.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea’s long-term outcomes of women having increased economic opportunities and using them, women exercising increased decision making power in relation to their income and assets, and women having increased access to safe working conditions. Additionally, the project contributes to family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Safe and Prosperous Districts project contributes to achieving Goal 1.7 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for women’s economic empowerment. In particular, it contributes to strategy 1.7.16 to increase women’s access to economic opportunities. The project works with market vendors, the majority of whom are women, to promote their collective interests with market managers to create safe markets in which to pursue their livelihoods. Through its *Sanap Wantaim* behaviour change campaign the project works with government duty bearers, market vendors and the public to promote a safe and inclusive market environments and public spaces.

Plans for January–June 2020

UN Women will work closely with the Wewak Market Vendors Association to strengthen their capacity and to offer their members’ skills building opportunities to diversify and increase their income. The project is

interested in using the Family Business Management training or the Pacific Adventist University Business Training for Family Teams manual.¹¹⁸

UN Women is designing women’s leadership activities in East Sepik Province under the Women Make the Change project.¹¹⁹ These activities will be able to expand some of the work started with Wewak market managers to other districts in the province bringing women’s voices into District Development Authority decision making.

UN Women is hoping to be able to expand its work on ending violence against women in the Sepik region through other sources of funding.

Lessons learned

The market is a useful entry point to build women’s capacity in leadership as well as enhance their economic opportunities and income autonomy.

Markets are highly contested spaces with many different political dynamics. Sometimes market managers are not keen for increased transparency or voice from market vendors. This is to be expected and UN Women is working closely with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency in Alotau and other relevant authorities to navigate this sensitively and effectively. Experience from the Safe City project indicates it may take several years of investment and support for local governments to adopt and fully integrate inclusive and accountable market management processes and systems into their ways of working.

Main barriers

The most significant barrier is funding uncertainty.

10.7 Increasing Economic Opportunities for Women Smallholders and their Families (‘Family Farm Teams’) (completed March 2019)

Project Partner:	Australian Institute for Sustainable Communities, University of Canberra through an Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) managed program ¹²⁰
Total Funding:	\$3,902,947
Funding Timeframe:	July 2015–March 2019
Funding Sources:	\$3,127,208 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i>) ¹²¹ \$746,239 (University of Canberra) \$29,500 (PNG organisations and community in-kind contributions)

Overview

The Family Farm Teams project was a participatory action research and development project. It aimed to support women’s economic development to improve gender equality, family livelihoods and food security. It was made up of two complementary components: Family Farm Teams training and Business of Farming training. The project used a peer education approach: local farmers were trained as village community educators to train others in their family and community. The project worked in three locations within the Highlands region (Eastern Highlands, Jiwaka and Western Highlands Provinces) and two locations in the

¹¹⁸ The Family Business Management Training is a curriculum developed through the CARE Coffee project, see Activity Summary 10.1. The Pacific Adventist University Business Training for Family Teams Facilitator’s Manual was developed through the Family Farm Teams project, see Activity Summary 10.7.

¹¹⁹ For more information on the Women Make the Change project see Activity Summary 9.3.

¹²⁰ This project builds on an earlier ACIAR-funded project. It was one of five projects commissioned by ACIAR under the Australian Government-funded Transformative Agriculture and Enterprise Development Program.

¹²¹ This amount includes costs associated with additional workshops to test the Business Training for Family Teams – A Facilitators Manual and the Family Farm Teams training with partners beyond the project – including partners in the sub-national governance priority districts. Online reference to the Facilitator’s Manual is included in Annex 6.

New Guinea Islands region (Autonomous Region of Bougainville and New Ireland Province). The project ended in March 2019.

Aims and objectives

The development objective of the project was to enhance the economic development of Papua New Guinean women smallholders by building their agricultural and business acumen. The research sought to contribute to the understandings of the family, cultural, and gender factors that impact on the economic development of women.¹²²

The research objectives of the project were 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.¹²³

Cumulative outcomes to date

The final project report, published in 2019, provides detailed evidence demonstrating the project achieved its development objectives and research goals.¹²⁴ Across the five sites, 213 farmers (129 women and 84 men) completed training as village community educators.¹²⁵ These village community educators trained 2,541 other farmers (1,622 women and 919 men).

End of project surveys in each site found **families working as a team with greater unity around a shared goal had increased their incomes and that women had more control over family income and assets.**¹²⁶ Women and men spoke of shifts in the way that household and garden work was done within the family. Many participants had a new appreciation of women's workloads and the value of shared work.

New communication skills and shared decision making resulted in women having greater access to their own income and promoting the wider benefits of women having a voice within the family and community. In the Highlands Provinces, 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.¹²⁷

Improved communication within families also reduced conflict within families. At the start of the project, family violence was explained as commonplace – not just between a man and a woman but also woman to man, woman to woman and adults to children. It is important to note that family violence was reduced in many, but not all, families. However, most adults acknowledged the importance of improved communication in the family.

My husband and I have learnt to manage our time, this has been the secret of our success. Without managing our time, we will not be able to do everything we have achieved so far. Managing of time and sharing of our work has been the greatest work we have done so far.

Woman farmer, Jiwaka,
cited in Final Report pp.53–54.

¹²² 'Gender' refers to the relationships between women and men.

¹²³ This new objective was added following the mid-term review.

¹²⁴ Barbara Pamphilon (2019), Final Report: Improving opportunities for economic development for women smallholders in rural Papua New Guinea, ACIAR. Online reference included in Annex 6.

¹²⁵ This is the number of farmers who attended all modules, rolled-out the training in their community and contributed to the reporting and evaluation process. They were presented with certificates of completion and are counted as village community educators. There were an additional 31 women and 17 men trained who did not meet this standard.

¹²⁶ The evaluations involved a number of research methods and involved 672 village community educators and farmers (443 women and 229 men) across the five Provinces.

¹²⁷ Pamphilon, Mikhailovich, Gwatarisa and Harri (2017), Highlands Hub Report: Developing farming families through training and development activities, pp15–16.

The Business of Farming training introduced families to better agriculture practices, foundational business practices and financial literacy. The planned approach to farming was evident in all areas. Farmers who were introduced to the concepts of a seasonal calendar, where crops are grown for regular income and harvest times are planned, are now selling the whole harvests, rather than following the subsistence practice of irregularly selling small surpluses. **In all project areas, surveys showed that the percentage of farmers who were now planning their production increased significantly from 27 per cent to 71 per cent.**¹²⁸

In the past, every money I earned in a day would be taken and used by my husband. He would ask for the money and I used to be scared so I would give him everything. The training has changed all those practices. My family today plans and works together to make our family budget and we are saving our money. This is the greatest thing that has happened to my family.

Woman farmer, Western Highlands,
cited in Final Report p.56.

Evaluation of the Highlands Provinces project sites found that the majority of village community educator families increased their usual income by selling food and diversifying their incomes. **Incomes reported in end of project surveys were higher than incomes reported in baseline surveys across all project sites and the differences were statistically significant.**¹²⁹ Reported incomes had increased in the Western Highlands eight times, 7.5 times in Jiwaka and 2.6 times in Eastern Highlands. Since participating in the project, 90 per cent of village community educators reported regularly budgeting and 15.2 per cent reported saving.

As a result of MiBank training for project members to become local bank agents in each of the project sites, 35 new bank accounts were reported opened. Of the 32 per cent of village community educators with bank accounts, 34 per cent had used their account in the month before the end of project survey. **Women and men in all project areas reported that major expenditure items were investments in the farm, the family, and the community, and that spending on gambling and alcohol had reduced.**

Changes in village community educators' families led to wider community uptake of better agricultural and family farm team practices.

The Family Farm Teams program has been **incorporated as a formal component of the Fresh Produce Development Agency's Village Extension Worker program.** A policy document integrating the Family Farm Teams approach into the extension and development policy and operational framework is under development.

The project supported teachers to incorporate agriculture messages and lessons into primary schools. The University of Canberra, in collaboration with the National Agricultural Research Institute, University of Technology in Lae, Pacific Adventist University and Sonoma Teachers' College, developed a teacher's professional development package using the Family Farm Teams approach. The package includes 12 agricultural information sheets, five teaching and three livelihood videos, the 'Maria's Family' books and posters. The package gives teachers new content knowledge and skills and can be accessed via digital (SD) cards on low cost mobile phones. During its development, 373 teachers (193 women and 180 men) were involved in trialling the process and materials. With the support of the New Ireland Department of Education and the Our Lady of the Sacred Heart International School, the package was provided to all primary and secondary schools in New Ireland Province in 2019. An evaluation is expected to be published in 2020.

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcome of women having increased economic opportunities and using them, women exercising increased decision making power in relation to their income and assets and enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice.

¹²⁸ Barbara Pamphilon (2019), Final Report: Improving opportunities for economic development for women smallholders in rural Papua New Guinea, ACIAR, p.68. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹²⁹ Barbara Pamphilon (2019), Final Report: Improving opportunities for economic development for women smallholders in rural Papua New Guinea, ACIAR. Number of surveys was baseline 163 and end line 93, see p.71. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Family Farm Teams project contributed to achieving Goal 1.7 of the Medium Term Development Plan III. In particular, it contributed to strategy 1.7.16 of increasing women's access to economic opportunities. The project enhanced women's economic development through the family team approach which increased family incomes.

The Family Farm Teams project contributed to the National Financial Inclusion Strategy by building financial literacy of farmers and through opening and using bank accounts in partnership with MiBank.

The Family Farm Teams project aligns with and contributes to the National Research Agenda Focus Areas 1.3 and 1.8 (Human Capital). Specifically, the project has developed curriculum and resources for primary school and agricultural college students to improve agricultural productivity and inclusive economic opportunities for women.

The project contributed to achieving the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 economic development outcomes, the supporting sectoral policy for Gender Equality Women's Employment, Peace and Security and the Department of Community Development's Strategic Plan 2017–2019. Specially, the project enhancing women's access to resources for economic development, and their involvement in the economy.¹³⁰

Lessons learned

For maximum impact, the village community educator teams should have a gender balance and both women and men from a family need to be engaged. As women and men work through the activities together and in gender-specific groups where relevant, the new language and concepts are introduced and then embedded. It is clear that, for sustainable change, both women and men from a family need to be exposed in an ongoing way to the new concepts. Mandating attendance in Family Farm Teams activities by 'family pairs' (one female, one male) reinforces the gender-inclusive principles and ensures that women do not have the burden of convincing the men.

Family Farm Teams modules should precede Business of Farming training so that women and men can begin to adjust their roles, workloads and family decision making; they are then ready to engage in a more equitable approach as new farming activities generate greater income.

The concepts of a family farm business typically engage women and men in different ways. Women connect with the focus on the family, while men respond to the notion of a farm business. Family goals are readily agreed in most families and provide an immediate point of consensus and shared focus. This enables women and men to work together over the longer term, with a sense of unity and purpose. As they achieve their short-term goals, these rewards further encourage women and men to continue to work in the new patterns. As others see the changes in the family, both women and men have increased rewards and status in the community.

This project involved rural and remote farmers and women and men with low levels of literacy. Farmers said that English terms in manuals were often hard to understand and to interpret into their own language, causing confusion. Researchers worked collaboratively with village community educators to develop clear definitions of 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'.¹³¹

Time, expertise and attention need to 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

¹³⁰ Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 (2018), Autonomous Bougainville Government. For economic development outcomes relating to small and medium enterprises and business skills see the Results Framework on page 61. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹³¹ Jo Caffery and Deborah Hill (2018), Expensive English: an accessible language approach for Papua New Guinea agricultural development, Development in Practice. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

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.

Resources, publications and a list of trained Family Farm Teams facilitators are accessible via the Family Farm Teams website: <https://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/csc/family-farm-teams-program>.

11 Outcome 3 – Violence Prevention and Response

Every effort has been made to confirm the accuracy of information contained in this report. However, the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic and response for current and future activity implementation are not fully known.

11.1 Responding to Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands

Project Partner:	Oxfam International Papua New Guinea
Total Funding:	\$7,031,143
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: May 2014–December 2015 Phase 2: December 2015–December 2020
Funding Sources:	\$446,000 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Phase 1</i>) \$3,282,016 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Phase 2</i>) \$146,170 (World Bank Sexual Violence Research Initiative 2019) \$1,340,207 (Australian NGO Cooperation Program FY2017) \$545,920 (Oxfam Australia and New Zealand and other sources FY2017)

Overview

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

Pacific Women funds repatriation and reintegration support and the activities of the following local partners: Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association (KUSWA) (Eastern Highlands Province), Highlands Women Human Rights Defenders Movement (HWHRDM) (Highlands Provinces) and Family for Change (East Sepik Province).¹³² Oxfam’s Gender Justice program works with other partners as well. The Gender Justice program is structured around three interlinked and interdependent pillars of work: primary prevention; crisis support services; and advocacy and influence.

During this reporting period, the project scaled back activities in response to limited available funding.

Aims and objectives

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

Specifically, the project’s objectives are:

- Positive changes in attitudes, behaviours and norms associated with gender-based violence and sorcery accusation-related violence.

¹³² The team leader for the HWHRDM is based in Simbu Province. Current active organisation and individual members of the HWHRDM are located in Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, Simbu, Jiwaka and Enga Provinces. In previous years, the project has also partnered with Kup Women for Peace (Simbu Province).

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

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to achieve its objectives. There is evidence of **positive changes in attitudes and behaviours and fewer reports of violence in communities** that partners have worked in for several years. Partners have improved the quality of crisis support services provided to survivors, including **strengthening the relationships between service providers within the referral pathway**. Survivors of sorcery accusation-related violence have been supported to start new lives and, in some cases, to be reintegrated into their communities with confidence in their security. Partners have been **successful in mobilising more support from local members of parliament** for activities to reduce violence against women.

Community leaders and influential youth from the Banana Block, Goroka, are speaking out against violence and stepping in to de-escalate violence and support police to arrest perpetrators. Fewer cases of family and sexual violence are being referred to KUSWA from community leaders. In this reporting period, only five cases of family and sexual violence were referred to KUSWA. In previous periods, more than 10 cases per month were referred to community leaders. Given the credibility of, and trust in, KUSWA, this is reduction in reporting to KUSWA is considered **indicative of reduced family and community tolerance of violence, with people referring survivors directly to the police**.

Yamben and Manuara communities in East Sepik Province have developed community by-laws to recognise women's rights in their communities following training by Family for Change using the Survivor Advocates Toolkit.¹³³ Family for Change have been working with 102 community members from Yamben (24 young women (ages 18-34), and 28 women (ages 35-60), and 19 young men and 31 older men) to deliver the community healing and rebuilding program. The local ward development committees are very supportive of the program. Feedback from participants indicates that the program has increased self-awareness of violent behaviour and desire to act differently. The community reports seeing gradual changes in the behaviours of young men and a reduction in drinking and violence against women following the training. **Village court officials report that, based on their observations since the community by-law introduction, there has been a drop in violence against women.**

[The by-law] will be implemented in full force and there is no tolerance for those who violate these laws.

Yamben community Ward Councillor.

Project partners provide **crisis support and survivor assistance and improved referral pathway operations and coordination**. Since July 2014, project partners have provided crisis support services such as repatriation and relocation, counselling, paralegal support, mediation and safe house accommodation to 3,606 people (2,561 women and girls and 1,045 men and boys). There was a reduction in clients reported by project partners in the period July–December 2019 as partners focused on prevention initiatives and peace mediations and community leaders referred survivors directly to police and health facilities for services.

Since July 2019, **15 survivors of sorcery accusation-related violence and 33 family and dependents were supported with repatriation and reintegration services**. To support survivors to re-establish their lives, small amounts of welfare support and income generating activity funds are provided to buy, for example, seedlings or tools for gardening or stock to be resold.

Two survivors of sorcery accusation-related violence (and their families) forced to flee from Enga Province were successfully reintegrated back into their communities in this reporting period. KUSWA mediated their return with the strong support from the Enga Provincial Administrator, provincial and district Police commands, and community leaders. The Provincial Administrator has since committed to establishing

¹³³ The Survivor Advocates Toolkit was developed by the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee and the Department for Justice and Attorney General in 2018. For more information on the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee, see Activity Summary 11.3.

crisis support services in Enga Province with expertise to be provided by KUSWA and Voice for Change, from Jiwaka Province.

Partners have received additional resources from local members of parliament to improve responses to gender-based and sorcery accusation-related violence. The Member for Henganofi District, Eastern Highlands Province, has donated a vehicle to KUSWA and the provincial police to support sorcery accusation-related violence and tribal fight responsiveness. The Member has offered to include funding for KUSWA in the 2020 district budget. The Member for Obura Wonenara District, Eastern Highlands Province, has committed funds within the 2020 district budget to work with KUSWA to address sorcery accusation-related violence. These two members of parliament have co-funded four peace mediations by KUSWA since July 2019.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea* long-term outcomes of family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced, quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence being adequately available and accessible across priority provinces, and the national response to violence against women and children being strengthened. The project contributes to the long-term outcome of enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project contributes to achieving Goals 3.3 and 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III. The project contributes to strategy 3.3.12 to support youths in civic engagement and other school, community and society-based enrichment activities by engaging young people to adopt non-violent conflict resolution and support women and girls to achieve their full potential. The project contributes to strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development with a focus on referral pathways and support services for survivors of gender-based and sorcery-related violence and child protection.

The Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project contributes to Strategy 2 (Research), Strategy 3 (Services) and Strategy 4 (Prevention) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improving collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance gender-based violence prevention and response efforts by publishing client and services data collected by partners between 2013–2016.^{134, 135} The project contributes to quality and effective services to prevent gender-based violence and support survivors of gender-based violence by providing counselling, case management, paralegal support and strengthening district referral pathways. The project contributes to improving prevention and advocacy interventions for reducing gender-based violence through its trauma-informed prevention and community healing program and *Inap Nau* campaign work targeting youth.

The Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project contributes to the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan. In particular, partners provide repatriation and support services for survivors. Partners are developing and delivering advocacy and awareness materials to counter sorcery accusation-related violence and informing communities and service providers about the relevant laws, who has responsibility and authority to act and how they can be contacted and mobilised.

The Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project local partners are implementing the National Policy on Disability (2015–2025). Child protection and disability inclusion sessions are included in community prevention sessions and training for staff and volunteers. Community members are engaged in both bringing people with disabilities to sessions and in data collection. In the July–December 2019 period, 71 people with disabilities (eight women and girls and 63 men and boys) attended peace mediation and human rights awareness. KUSWA's Director has lobbied for representation by the Eastern Highlands Provincial Disabled People's Organisation on the Henganofi District Development Authority. The Highlands Women Human

¹³⁴ Verena Thomas, Jackie Kauli and Patrick Rawstone (2017), Understanding gender-based and sorcery related violence in Papua New Guinea an analysis of data collected from Oxfam partners 2013-2016. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹³⁵ Research is also underway into sorcery accusation-related violence and community response mechanisms for child abuse, funded in part through the Research Training Project. For more information, see Activity Summary 12.3. These research projects contribute to the National Research Agenda, Focus Area 1.11 (Youth and Gender).

Rights Defenders Movement has invited a Disabled People’s Organisation representative to join its governance board.

Plans for January–June 2020

Data collection on the impact of the project and the effectiveness of the partnerships took place in this reporting period. A validation workshop was held in January 2020 with all program partners and the Oxfam Gender Justice team. The evaluation report is expected by June 2020.

In March 2020, a workshop was held with partners and the Queensland University of Technology to agree to arrangements to support KUSWA to become a coordination hub to support the maintenance and expansion of the Communicating the Law Toolkit.

Lessons learned

The project set out to support partners mobilise government resources for their work. It took time to develop advocacy and influencing skills and to build trusting relationships with key personnel within Government. These efforts have resulted in greater Government commitment to address gender-based violence and sorcery accusation-related violence. The Government is taking ownership on these issues in Henganofi and Obura Wonenara Districts in Eastern Highlands and in Enga Provinces.

Partner capacity assessments are crucial in identifying and addressing skills gaps. The governance training that was conducted for partners enabled participants, particularly board members, to clearly understand their roles and responsibilities in providing strategic direction to the organisations. Partners have committed to strengthening organisational development, capacity issues and developing strategic plans. Further investment is required in the form of coaching and mentoring to develop the institutional capacity of partners.

Main barriers

The reduced and uncertain funding situation resulted in the loss of Oxfam staff, which delayed the start of research projects.

Delays in submission of, and information gaps in, partner reports led to delays in disbursing funds. This in turn had an impact on the implementation of workplans by partners.

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

Project Partner:	Femili PNG Inc.
Total Funding:	\$9,427,936
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: June 2014–June 2017 Phase 2: July 2017–June 2022
Funding Sources:	\$3,096,186 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 1) \$4,996,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 2) \$1,335,750 (cash and in-kind contribution from other sources)

Overview

Femili PNG is a local non-government organisation established in 2013 to operate the Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre in Lae, Morobe Province. Femili PNG was initially supported under the auspices of Oxfam in Papua New Guinea. Femili PNG has been directly funded by *Pacific Women* since mid-2017. Femili PNG provides the following services in collaboration with partners:

- Integrated case management services to survivors of family and sexual violence, to help them access counselling, support and other interventions for protection and justice.
- Advocacy and support for clients (women, men and children) seeking interim protection orders or going to court.

- Practical assistance, including referrals to services such as safe houses, police or medical care, relocation of clients, provision of food and secure transport to other service providers.
- Coordination with police, welfare services, and other service providers, including case conferences to work on solutions for complex and high-risk cases.

Aims and objectives

Femili PNG has four strategic objectives:

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

Cumulative outcomes to date

Femili PNG is on track to achieve its objectives. Femili PNG's case management is often cited as 'best practice' in Papua New Guinea. The evaluation of Australia's assistance to end violence against women and girls highlighted its integrated case management procedures, strong partnerships and coordination of resources for survivors of sexual violence as among its strengths.¹³⁶ In 2018, Femili PNG, partnered with Oil Search Foundation to expand to Port Moresby to manage a new case management centre and safe house opened through the *Bel isi* PNG project.¹³⁷

Since taking its first client on 25 July 2014, up to 31 December 2019, **Femili PNG has provided case management services to 2,798 new clients** (2,615 women and girls and 183 men and boys). In this reporting period, Femili PNG served 232 new case management clients (187 women, 26 girls, 11 men and eight boys) and an increasing number (26) of returning clients. Of these new cases, 14 clients have disabilities (12 women, one girl and one man). Since July 2018, Femili PNG has provided emergency repatriation or relocation to 114 clients (57 women, 35 girls and 22 boys), 73 dependents and one guardian.

One of the services provided by Femili PNG is support to some clients with business start-up kits. With small investments clients are able to start income generating activities to sustain themselves and support their children. For example, after supporting Sheila¹³⁸ to obtain a protection order and release from an illegal arrest and detention, Femili PNG provided Sheila with two dishes, soap cases, cups and a plastic jug. With these items, Sheila was able to make and sell noni oil and soap and with savings moved on to sewing and selling *meri* blouses. During this reporting period, Femili PNG provided business start-up kits to 23 clients.

Femili PNG conducts regular client satisfaction surveys for internal quality purposes. Results from surveys conducted since 2017 **indicate clients' high satisfaction with Femili PNG services and that Femili PNG support to clients typically includes three or four services**.¹³⁹ The most frequently mentioned services clients appreciated were informal counselling, transport and assistance with police and courts. Nearly all (95 per cent) of clients surveyed in 2017 were satisfied with Femili PNG's services and 79 per cent were satisfied with services from other partners. The most often cited improvement required was the need to reduce the delays in receiving services.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁶ Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), *Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia's development assistance*, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade p. 50. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹³⁷ The *Bel isi* PNG initiative is reported on separately, for more information see Activity Summary 11.10. This Activity Summary reports on Femili PNG's Lae Case Management Centre.

¹³⁸ Not her real name. Sheila's story is reported in Femili PNG's e-newsletter Issue 22, January 2019. Available at: <https://www.femilipng.org/newsletters/>

¹³⁹ Femili PNG typically conducts client satisfaction surveys on a quarterly basis. Femili PNG published the first survey but subsequent surveys are used for internal quality monitoring purposes only. Femili PNG (2018), *Client Satisfaction Survey 2016–2017*. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹⁴⁰ Femili PNG (2018), *Client Satisfaction Survey 2016–2017*. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

Since July 2017, **Femili PNG's community awareness, outreach and advocacy services reached 60,427 people** (34,711 women and girls and 25,716 men and boys, including 37 women, four girls, 41 men and two boys with disabilities). Sessions are provided in schools, churches and with community leaders as well as with business houses. Topics include types of family sexual violence, child abuse, laws relating to family sexual violence, consequences of domestic violence and available services for survivors. Femili PNG has developed standardised messages for outreach officers, for children and for radio on each of these topics.

Femili PNG is increasingly providing **training to community organisations and partners to increase knowledge and skills to support survivors**. During July–December 2019, Femili PNG conducted specialist training on family and sexual violence laws and trauma-informed care for 21 Eastern Highlands police officers, 15 safe house staff from Lae and Port Moresby and 13 Bank of South Pacific senior and line managers in Port Moresby.¹⁴¹ Femili PNG conducted four sessions with different community organisations for 377 participants (26 women, 120 girls, 83 men and 148 boys).

Referral patterns indicate the **strong partnerships that Femili PNG has developed with other service providers and the increased awareness of the services it offers**. Initially, almost all referrals came from the Angau Family Support Centre. Now they come from a range of sources. Referrals from health centres, police, safe houses and the court accounted for 55 per cent of clients during July–December 2019. An increasing number of clients access the case management centre directly. In this reporting period, 117 clients (45 per cent) were walk-in clients.

As in previous years, **most clients in this reporting period sought assistance for cases related to intimate partner violence (212 cases) and child abuse (31 cases)**. In this reporting period, there was an increase in clients seeking assistance for sorcery accusation-related violence (nine cases). Six clients sought help after experiencing sexual violence by someone other than an intimate partner.

Femili PNG has a **strong data collection culture**. In this reporting period, Femili PNG has migrated to a digital data platform for quicker data analysis. Femili PNG engages with university researchers to analyse client data. It is currently involved in two research projects, on male perspectives of family and sexual violence and family protection orders that are joint research projects involving researchers from the Australian National University, University of Papua New Guinea and the University of Technology, Lae. Femili PNG is contributing to enhanced knowledge of the needs of survivors and consequences of family and sexual violence. Femili PNG, with local partners, are using this knowledge to improve the quality of crisis services, and to advocate for improved investment in government services.¹⁴²

One of the main outcomes sought by clients is to obtain legal protection. In 2018, Femili PNG and the Australian National University **examined the use and impact of family protection orders between 2014–2018 in Lae**, starting with Femili PNG client data.¹⁴³ This was the first assessment in Papua New Guinea of interim protection orders and protection orders since the *Family Protection Act* 2013 took effect. The Act introduced civil protection orders and a specific criminal offence that can be used to prevent and reduce the likelihood of further family violence.

The research found that there had been an increase in the number of protection orders granted as well as a decline in the time it took to obtain one. One of the factors that contributed to these improvements was support for applicants during the process. However, the study also found that only 67 per cent of Femili PNG clients who wanted an interim protection order were issued one. Thirty-nine per cent had their interim protection order converted into a protection order.

¹⁴¹ Femili PNG's support to Port Moresby safe house service providers and BSP managers was part of the *Bel isi* PNG initiative. For more on the *Bel isi* PNG initiative, see Activity Summary 11.10.

¹⁴² In 2017, Femili PNG and the Humanitarian Research Program and Development Policy Centre, Australian National University published analysis of the first two years of Femili PNG Client Characteristics and Services. Online reference is included in the Annex 6. Femili PNG is also involved with researchers looking at the relationship between family and sexual violence and education; and sharing data on sorcery accusation-related cases. See Activity Summary 12.2 about the State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence project.

¹⁴³ Judy Putt, Theresa Phillips, Davida Thomas, Lindy Kanan (2019), Family Protection Orders a Key Response to Domestic and Family Violence: A Pilot Study in Lae, Papua New Guinea. Online reference is included in the Annex 6.

The study found that on average, it took 16 days from when an interim protection order was lodged to when it was issued. The study found it took from five weeks to seven months to convert to a protection order. The most common reason for clients withdrawing their applications or never returning was a delay in the process. Family and sexual violence service providers are working together to lobby for a dedicated family court in Lae to address these issues.¹⁴⁴ A research team member and the Morobe Senior Provincial Magistrate presented research findings at the 2019 University of Papua New Guinea research symposium.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea* long-term outcomes of quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence being adequately available and accessible across priority provinces, family and community tolerance of violence against women and girls being reduced, and enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

Femili PNG contributes to achieving Goal 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for an integrated approach for service delivery in districts. In particular, it contributes to strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development. Femili PNG provides case management services to survivors of gender-based and sorcery-related violence and child abuse, working closely with other services providers and strengthening referral pathways to benefit clients.

Femili PNG contributes to Strategy 2 (Research) and Strategy 3 (Services) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improved collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance gender-based violence prevention and response efforts for example by sharing client data with provincial stakeholders and published research on family protection orders. Femili PNG contributes to quality and effective processes, procedures and services to prevent gender-based violence and support survivors of gender-based violence serving over 450 new clients each year at the Lae Case Management Centre and training and outreach to increase awareness of relevant laws and available services.

Femili PNG contributes to the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan by improving repatriation and support services for survivors and delivering awareness to communities and service providers about the relevant laws, who has responsibility and authority to act, and how they can be contacted and mobilised.

Femili PNG's Disability Inclusion Policy (2017) aligns with the National Policy on Disability (2015–2025). The organisation works closely with Morobe disabled people's organisations to ensure that people with disability affected by family and sexual violence are aware of and can access Femili PNG services. Femili PNG staff meet clients at safe alternative venues if they are unable to access the Case Management Centre. During July–December 2019, 14 new clients identified as having a disability (12 women, one girl and one man).

Plans for January–June 2020

Femili PNG will finalise its five-year evaluation of its Lae operations. The evaluation report is due in June 2020.

Femili PNG will finalise its five-year Strategic Plan July 2020–June 2025 to focus on the quality of case management services, the longer-term sustainability of the organisation, the expansion of training and outreach functions, and diversification of funding.

Lessons learned

Femili PNG's Disability Inclusion Policy is available on its website. In the process of developing the policy, Femili PNG made changes to its operations in order to be more inclusive. This includes updating client forms to capture data on disability. Linkages to and referral pathways to disability organisations have been strengthened in Lae. Family and sexual violence awareness sessions are inclusive of people with disabilities.

¹⁴⁴ A second phase of the research on is being funded by *Pacific Women*, see Activity Summary 12.4 Family Protection Order Research.

Femili PNG continues to strengthen its partnership with service providers at the provincial and national levels. Meetings of core service providers assists with sharing an understanding of the importance of keeping the details of cases confidential and supporting survivors when there are delays in police intervention, particularly in cases of child sexual abuse and sorcery accusation-related violence.

Main barriers

Safety of the case management centre staff and clients is a growing concern. The number of perpetrators directly approaching the Femili PNG office, staff or safe houses has increased in the last 12 months. Femili PNG has raised these concerns with core service providers and continues to speak with clients and partners about the security risk for clients, staff and other partners if confidentiality is breached.

There are significant resource and skills gaps affecting timely intervention by police and Community Development officers in child sexual abuse cases. Femili PNG has seen an increasing number of child sexual abuse cases pending for several months with police investigators. There is currently no safe house in Lae accepting new clients that provides housing for unaccompanied child survivors. As an alternative, Femili PNG has placed child survivors in safe houses with adults and their Child Protection Officer conducts regular checks. Femili PNG continues to comply with its obligations to report all child abuse cases to Welfare Child Protection Officers.

Safety for sorcery accusation-related violence survivors remains an issue because perpetrators, even when identified, are rarely arrested and charged. Femili PNG supports survivors with safe accommodation and relocation assistance while waiting for police intervention.

11.3 Building the Capacity of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee

Project Partner:	National Secretariat of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee through the Institute of National Affairs
Total Funding:	\$1,481,227
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: October 2014–December 2018 Phase 2: January 2019–June 2020
Funding Source:	\$809,097 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Phase 1</i>) \$672,130 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Phase 2</i>)

Overview

The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC) is a sectoral committee of the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council. It is a semi-government organisation established by a National Executive Council Decision in 1998. Administered by the Institute of National Affairs, the Council brings together civil society, private sector and government partners to develop policy, and influence and monitor government decision making for the long-term development of Papua New Guinea.

The FSVAC's mandate is to reduce the occurrence of and suffering caused by family violence or other forms of gender based violence and to increase access to support services and justice for survivors. The FSVAC provides coordination, networking, advocacy and capacity building services to over 80 network partners. Network partners include representatives from the Government of Papua New Guinea, public and private sector service providers, non-government organisations, community advocates, churches and donor agencies. The FSVAC also provides support for the Papua New Guinea Counsellors Association and the *1-Tok Kaunselin Helpim Lain* project, in partnership with Child Fund, as an auspice organisation.

In October 2014, *Pacific Women* commissioned an in-depth organisational capacity assessment of the FSVAC. *Pacific Women* provided technical advisory support to FSVAC to implement the recommendations from the FSVAC's Capacity Plan from July 2015–December 2019. To deliver activities, the FSVAC works with a range of donors and partners: United Nations agencies, the World Bank, FHI 360, ChildFund, World Vision, the National Department of Health, provincial administrations, and law and justice sector agencies.

During the period May 2016–June 2020, *Pacific Women* has provided 31 months of operational and activity grant funding to ensure that the FSVAC could continue to deliver its mandate.

Aims and objectives

The objective of this coherent package of support to the FSVAC is:

- Strengthen the FSVAC's organisational capacity to deliver its mandate and the sustainability of the Committee as an entity.
- Promote and advocate for government and civil society action to address family and sexual violence.
- Coordinate and build capacity of key institutions working to prevent and respond to family and sexual violence.

Cumulative outcomes to date

Funding and technical support has enabled the FSVAC to continue to deliver its mandate, re-focused its strategic direction and strengthened its organisational and staff capacity.

A range of **organisational strategies, policies and procedures** have been put in place or are being developed and staff skills building is underway. The FSVAC has developed a comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework and is currently developing a new five-year strategic plan aligned with the National Gender Based Violence Strategy and a new Communications Strategy. The FSVAC is reviewing its Child Protection Policy and is considering how to strengthen disability inclusiveness in activities. The FSVAC management team is part of a review of the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council arrangements and mandate.

Since 2016, the FSVAC has delivered its mandate to support government and civil society to address family and sexual violence in four strategic areas: legal reform and policy development, service provision, communication and advocacy, and research and knowledge management.

Key outcomes in relation to policy developments include the launch of the **National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence (2016–2025) in 2017**. The FSVAC was a key partner in the Strengthening National Coordination project through which the strategy was developed.¹⁴⁵ At the 2020 Human Rights Forum, the PNG Government announced a commitment of PGK1.25 million over two years to **establish a Human Rights Commission and Secretariat** within the Department of Justice and Attorney General. The Human Rights Secretariat will be responsible for the implementation of the **Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence National Action Plan and it has secured a budget of PGK500,000 in 2020**. The FSVAC co-chairs the Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence National Action Plan with the Department of Justice and Attorney General and consistently advocates for resources for human rights protection.

The FSVAC finalised **Safe House Guidelines** in 2019 to improve the quality and expansion of safe house services for survivors of violence. The FSVAC provides awareness and training on the Guidelines and conducts safe house audits, to strengthen safe house management. The FSVAC is working to strengthen the Catholic safe house network and has conducted audits of three safe houses in Madang, Wewak and Kokopo in May 2019.

In partnership with the Department of Justice and Attorney General, the FSVAC developed the **Referral Pathway Guidelines and the Survivor Advocate toolkits** in 2018.¹⁴⁶ These tools provide duty bearers, service providers and community activists with knowledge of the laws, and practical skills to assist survivors to navigate the legal and court systems. In December 2019, FSVAC provided Survivor Advocate training for 13 Papua New Guinean Defence Force personnel.¹⁴⁷ This was the first time most participants learned of available survivor services, and further training has been requested. These tools are being used by various local partners. For example, Family for Change used the toolkits in their work with communities in West

¹⁴⁵ The Strengthening National Coordination project was led by UNDP. For more information see Activity Summary 11.13.

¹⁴⁶ The Referral Pathway Guidelines and Survivor Advocates toolkit were funded through the Australian Government-funded Justice Services and Stability for Development program. The Justice program has funded FSVAC to deliver training using the toolkits in 2019.

¹⁴⁷ This training was funded by the Australian Government through the Papua New Guinea–Australia Defence partnership.

Sepik, and following the training, one of the communities introduced community by-laws.¹⁴⁸ The Women and Extractives project engaged FSVAC to facilitate training for Village Court officials and communities as part of their community gender sensitisation sessions, particularly targeting male community leaders.

During 2019, FSVAC **supported seven provincial FSVACs to institutionalise and strengthen their coordination desks by developing implementation plans and budgets.**¹⁴⁹ This included motivating local committees, improving the understanding of roles within the referral pathway, identifying and training interested volunteers and local leaders to expand and deepen local networks, providing training and communication materials to network partners, promoting community-based methods of prevention and survivor support, and actively involving local churches in community prevention and response. As a result of training in Kikori, Gulf Province, the FSVAC has been asked to help establish a District FSVAC coordination desk.

The FSVAC provides training to police officers and village courts officials on the **Family Protection Act, human rights and issues surrounding sorcery accusation-related violence and victim support** to increase prosecution of offenders and improve justice responses. In 2019, FSVAC worked with the Department of Justice and Attorney General's Gender Equity and Social Inclusion focal points and gender focal points within other law and justice agencies to improve understanding of gender concepts and human rights. This helped these focal points to support staff in law and justice agencies and more effectively implement the Government's Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy.¹⁵⁰

FSVAC has developed a **package of male advocacy training and associated resource guide.** In 2019 the FSVAC started delivering this program with participants from seven mainline churches.¹⁵¹

FSVAC has **expanded its public outreach and advocacy in 2019 through regular e-newsletters, press releases, advertorials in the print media and key advocacy campaigns**, such as the 20 Days of Human Rights Activism and One Billion Rising Campaign. This includes working with media outlets and journalists to improve gender sensitive and ethical reporting on gender issues. In February 2020, in response to increased media coverage of cases, the FSVAC and other civil society organisations hosted a press conference to call for an end of sorcery accusation-related violence and to explain to journalists the need to take a do no harm approach – protective of identity and privacy – in their reporting.

The FSVAC contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence being adequately available and accessible across priority provinces, and the national response to violence against women and children being strengthened.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee contributes to achieving Goal 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for an integrated approach for service delivery in districts. In particular, it contributes to strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development by strengthening provincial and district family and sexual violence coordination desks and building local referral networks.

The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee contributes to the Strategy 1 (Governance), Strategy 3 (Services) and Strategy 4 (Prevention) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). The FSVAC contributes to improved governance and institutional framework, policy and regulatory framework, finance and infrastructure, planning and administration for national gender-based violence interventions primarily through its work to institutionalise and strengthen provincial and district coordination desks. The FSVAC contributes to improved quality and effective processes, procedures and services to prevent gender-based violence and support survivors of gender-based violence for example by developing the Safe House

¹⁴⁸ Family for Change is a local partner of the Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project. For more information, see Activity Summary 11.1. For more information on the Women and Extractives project, see Activity Summary 9.2.

¹⁴⁹ The seven Provinces are: Southern Highlands, Jiwaka, Morobe, West Sepik, New Ireland and Oro and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. West Sepik Province is also known as Sandaun Province.

¹⁵⁰ Law and justice sector training is usually funded through the Australian Government's Justice Services and Stability for Development program and delivered in partnership with the Department of Justice and Attorney General.

¹⁵¹ This training was funded by the Australian Government through the Church Partnership Program.

Guidelines and training to improve safe house management. The FSVAC contributes to improved prevention and advocacy interventions for reducing gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society for example through its male advocacy training package and training on relevant laws, policies and gender sensitisation of community leaders and duty bearers.

The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee is the co-chair of the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan Committee. In addition to strategic direction and monitoring oversight, the FSVAC provides research-informed training for police and develops advocacy and communications materials to prevent violence.

Plans for January–June 2020

The FSVAC's priority activities are the continued rollout of the Survivor Advocate Toolkit to partners in provincial locations and finalising the male advocacy program participant guide. The FSVAC hopes that this program and materials will help to standardise the approach to male advocacy and to institutionalise the network.

The FSVAC, through the Technical Working Group on Advocacy and Communications, will continue to monitor Papua New Guinea's two major newspapers and working with them to improve the representation of survivors of family and sexual violence and of women in leadership.

Lessons learned

Commitment from the local provincial or district administration is a critical pre-requisite to establishing effective and adequately resourced provincial and district family and sexual violence coordination desks. Effort and time is required to ensure that decision makers understand the consequences of family and sexual violence, and the development benefits (and policy requirement) of improved coordination and responses. Provincial Executive Council decisions are required to institutionalise coordination desks with staff funded from within the provincial budget.

Main barriers

The FSVAC found it difficult to coordinate regular technical working group meetings due to pressures on time, the large number of other meetings, and the need to deliver activities. The FSVAC is reviewing the purpose, structure, frequency and agenda of these meetings.

11.4 Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children

Project Partner:	UN Women with Ginigoada Foundation
Total Funding:	\$3,759,290
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: February 2015–June 2019 (Port Moresby) Phase 2: November 2018–December 2020 (Lae)
Funding Sources:	\$3,000,000 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Phase 1</i>) \$324,290 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Phase 2</i>) \$435,000 (UN Women Australian National Committee Phase 1)

Overview

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

In 2015, UN Women launched the Safe Public Transport for Women and Girls project. From 2015–June 2019 UN Women worked in partnership with Ginigoada Foundation to operate a bus service for women and

children only in Port Moresby. Since November 2018, *Pacific Women* has funded UN Women to support Ginigoada Foundation to expand the *Meri Buses* in Lae.¹⁵²

In Port Moresby UN Women worked with the National Capital District (NCD) Commission, the Road Traffic Authority and the Department of Transport to improve safety in public spaces. UN Women also worked with the Public Motor Vehicle (PMV) Association to promote safe public transport for women and girls through the PMV network. Another key partner, the Independent Consumer and Competition Commission is a member of the project's steering committee. The Safe Public Transport project is related to the Safe City project implemented by UN Women. The two projects learn and leverage from each other.¹⁵³ A combined evaluation of the Safe City and Safe Public Transport projects was published in June 2019.

In Lae, UN Women works with the Lae City Authority, Lae Metropolitan (Police) Command, Police Road Safety Unit and Soroptimist International to advocate and make changes to improve safety of women and girls in public spaces. UN Women is also working the Road Traffic Authority in Lae, the Morobe Land Transport Board and Lae Police to promote safe public transport for women and girls.

Aims and objectives

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

- Reformed and enhanced implementation of public transport regulations and rules, policies, legislation, and procedures that support the prevention of and protection from all forms of violence against women, youth, and children and increased access to economic opportunities.
- Enhanced capacity of duty bearers, including transport operators and drivers, to prevent and respond to sexual violence against women in and around public transport.
- Transformative social behaviour change among public transport users to support, articulate, and advocate for women's and girls' rights to a life free of violence.
- Gender-sensitive infrastructure and social planning measures are put in place to address women's and girl's mobility on and safety in and around public transport.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project made significant progress towards its objectives in Port Moresby and has made some progress towards its objectives in Lae in the first year.

The evaluation of the Safe Public Transport project, published in 2019, found overwhelming evidence that **the *Meri Seif* and *Meri* bus services improved women's and girls' safety while on the buses**. Since the buses began operating, 570,376 trips have been taken in Port Moresby and since they were launched in Lae in May 2019, 37,962 trips have been taken. It is estimated that 15,700 women and girls used the buses between July–December 2019.¹⁵⁴ The evaluation recommended scaling up and commercialising the *Meri* bus services to address the unmet need and to demonstrate to the wider sector how making bus services safer and more gender-sensitive is good for business.

The evaluation found that bus stops remain largely unsafe due to poor infrastructure and lighting as well their location in places where large crowds of people enable opportunistic crime. These findings confirmed the gaps identified in the **Gender and Transport Study completed in 2018 to inform the city's transport plan on women safety and accessibility**.¹⁵⁵ The recently formed Road Traffic Authority accepted the recommendations in the Gender and Transport Study and are using it to inform planning and management of public transport. In 2018, they established the Public Transport Technical Committee to discuss public transport operation, management and other issues. The committee includes women and people with

¹⁵² For information the *Meri Buses* project, see Activity Summary 10.5.

¹⁵³ For information the Safe City project, see Activity Summary 11.12.

¹⁵⁴ The estimated number of women and children using the buses is based on each woman using the bus twice a day, three days a week and each student using the bus twice a day, five days a week. For more information on the buses, see Activity Summary 10.5.

¹⁵⁵ Heather Allen (2018), Port Moresby Safe Public Transport Programme Gender and Transport Research Services. Details of how to access are included in Annex 6.

disabilities as members. In 2019, the committee agreed to give preference to women and people with disabilities when allocating routes with high demand. Findings from the Gender and Transport Study were used to inform a 2019 Consultative Implementation Monitoring Council / Road Traffic Authority policy submission to the National Executive Council to improve public transport in Papua New Guinea.

The project **developed a ‘safety map’ of Port Moresby through women’s safety audit** tools. The safety map provides evidence, including through photographs, and data on safe and unsafe public spaces to key government agencies and development partners who are responsible for making the city safe, including the NCD Commission (for the Urban Development Plan). It complemented the police crime data and mapping initiative. UN Women provided **technical and capacity building support to the PMV Association and police officers** to improve road safety and the enforcement of traffic rules. UN Women trained 89 police officers (79 men and 10 women) and 446 men PMV bus drivers, crew and taxi drivers. The training increased participants’ understanding of the issues of gender-based violence, human rights and how drivers and crews can prevent and respond to violence against women in public spaces.

The evaluation found that the city-wide youth-led *Sanap Wantaim* (stand together) behaviour change campaign through public awareness events and school and community-based activities, had **sensitised students, commuters, vendors and the general public on ways to identify and respond to sexual harassment in public spaces**. The reach of the campaign is estimated to be in excess of 200,000 people. It included awareness for women on buses, engagement of youth in schools and creative events, through TV appearances on EMTV’s Extra show, four TV commercials produced on anti-street harassment, and social media messaging through the *Sanap Wantaim* Facebook page.

In Lae, UN Women support is **building the capacity and commitment of transport duty bearers to creating public spaces that are safe for women and girls**. As part of the efforts to build interest and commitment from the public and private sector, UN Women provided gender sensitisation training to 23 women leaders from the Police Juvenile Department, Soroptimist International, Wafi-Golpu Joint Venture, Morobe Provincial Administration, Morobe Provincial Government Women’s Desk and local level government ward representatives. In addition, 71 people (68 women including 10 women from the Lae Safe City Core team and three men) were trained in women’s rights advocacy. UN Women also supports a behaviour change campaign to promote broader community support and shifts in cultural norms.

In this reporting period, the Lae Police Metropolitan Commandant coordinated the first meeting of 41 PMV operators and key transport partners (two women and 39 men) to discuss women’s safety on public transport. An outcome of this meeting was that the Lae Police Road Safety Unit developed a schedule of training for PMV operators in 2020. The training will cover road traffic rules, drivers’ and crew’s responsibility, moral standards and behaviours, customer service, licensing procedures and Road Traffic Authority fees and charges. **A proposal to set up a Lae PMV Association was an outcome of this meeting.**

UN Women trained 31 women from government agencies, private sector, civil society organisations, churches and community leaders to conduct the women’s safety audits. The **women formed the Lae Safe City Core Team, to advocate for women’s human rights concerns within the city**. As one of their first initiatives, the Core Team cleaned the main Lae market and painted the Lae main market crossing as a very public demonstration of efforts to promote safety in the city. They delivered a ‘Call to Action’ to the local Member for Parliament calling on him to implement the safety audit recommendations. The ‘Call to Action’ petitions the Member to include resources in the 2020 provincial budget to end violence against women and to support local service providers helping survivors of family and sexual violence. The petition also calls on the Lae City Authority to implement the recommendations of the women’s safety audit undertaken in 2019 through the Safe Public Transport project.

Thirty-four youth advocates (10 young women and 24 young men) have been trained and the *Sanap Wantaim* behaviour change campaign expanded to Lae. Skills building of the youth advocates has included campaign key messages, communication and public speaking skills, leadership and gender-based violence. It is estimated that the campaigns have reached 13,800 people in Lae through public forums such awareness sessions at bus stop and markets. *Sanap Wantaim* youth conducted activities in four schools and three communities during this reporting period.

Sanap Wantaim five key messages:

- **Equality:** Men and Women are equal. This is our constitutional right; this is a human right.
- **Consent:** Consent means a woman's right over her body. When she says 'no' it means 'no' every time.
- **Harassment is wrong:** Unwelcome attention makes women and girls feel unsafe.
- **Stand Together:** Men and women, boys and girls must stand together to make a safe city.
- **A Safe City is a Great City:** When Port Moresby / Lae is safe for women and girls, it is great for everyone.

This project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes for women having increased access to safe working conditions, and family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Safe Public Transport project contributes to achieving Goals 3.3 and 3.5 of the Medium Term Development Plan III. The project contributes to strategy 3.3.12 to support youths in civic engagement and other school, community and society-based enrichment activities by creating grassroots movements of young people to mobilise against violence so that women and girls can achieve their full potential. The project contributes to strategy 3.5.18 to work with other stakeholders through advocacy programs promoting women's political and economic empowerment. The project works with civil society, police and Lae City Authority to advocate for policy, infrastructure and behaviour changes that improve the safety of public spaces and on public transport, especially for women and girls.

The Safe Public Transport project contributes to Strategy 2 (Research), Strategy 3 (Services) and Strategy 4 (Prevention) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improved collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance gender-based violence prevention and response efforts, for example, by collecting and sharing evidence from the women's safety audits. The project contributes to improved quality and effective processes, procedures and services to prevent gender-based violence in public spaces by building the capacity of duty bearers and a committed Lae Safe City Core Team. The project contributes to improved prevention and advocacy interventions for reducing gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society primarily through the *Sanap Wantaim* youth led behaviour change campaign.

Plans for January–June 2020

A validation workshop to finalise the project's baseline study was planned for March. The baseline study looked at women's use of public transport in Lae. It will include data on women's experiences and attitudes of safety using public transport, women's priorities in terms of accessibility. The baseline collected data on levels of satisfaction with public transportation in Lae, including women and girls' sense of safety from violence, the cost, facilities, management governance structures and regulatory frameworks.

Lessons learned

Violence and sexual harassment, and fear of violence, constrain women's and girls' mobility. They prevent women and girls from accessing development opportunities and engaging in social, political and economic life. The project took a comprehensive approach to addressing these issues. In Port Moresby, the project put considerable effort into building an institutional environment that is more supportive of gender-sensitive

public transportation approaches. The project worked with regulatory authorities and other public transport providers in a context that is commercially competitive and has weak regulation. Useful approaches included sharing experiences with Fiji and internationally (to show gender-sensitive approaches to transportation in practice), providing evidence from operational research in policy engagements and building relationships between regulators and the PMV association. The best way to ensure public spaces are welcoming and safe for women and girls is to consult with them during the process of planning and design to identify key physical features and related safety concerns.

Main barriers

Public transport is, in practice, unregulated in Lae. There is no coordination among key transport partners. Getting the key transport partners together and in support of the Safe Public Transport project has been very challenging.

11.5 *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri*

Project Partner:	FHI 360 with Western Highlands, East and West Sepik Provincial Health Authorities, Papua New Guinea Microfinance Limited/MiBank and Pacific Adventist University ¹⁵⁶
Total Funding:	\$5,100,000
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: April 2015–March 2018 Phase 2: April 2018–March 2021
Funding Source:	\$2,500,000 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Phase 1</i>) \$2,600,000 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea Phase 2</i>)

Overview

The *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* (communities caring for women and girls) project is helping to reduce the levels of violence against women and girls in selected sites in Western Highlands, East and West Sepik Provinces.¹⁵⁷ It expands on earlier phases funded by the Australian Government. The approach is grounded in a socio-ecological model, which predicts that taking decisive actions to end violence against women at the individual, community and institutional levels will lead to positive changes in behaviours and practices in society as a whole. FHI 360 provides financial and technical assistance to improve case management and coordination of these service providers, focused on family support centres.

In Western Highlands Province, the project is delivered with the Western Highlands Provincial Health Authority (Well Women Clinic and Tambul District Health Centre). In West Sepik Province, the project was delivered with the West Sepik Provincial Health Authority (Sandaun Province Hospital Family Support Centre and Raihu District Hospital) and Sandaun Provincial Administration (Division of Community Development). In Phase 2, the project expanded to East Sepik Provincial Health Authority (Maprik Family Support Centre). In 2019, the project shifted to work in Nuku District, a rural community of West Sepik Province.

FHI 360 is currently piloting a savings and loans model in communities involved in the project in the Western Highlands Province. This is intended to create household and community support for women to exercise choice, access financial services and participate in decision making processes. The pilot includes foundational training by the Pacific Adventist University using the games-based financial literacy and business skills trainings developed through the Family Farm Teams project.¹⁵⁸ This training is followed up with connections to PNG Microfinance Limited, a financial institution, to open a bank accounts and learn about the loan application processes and responsibilities. PNG Microfinance Limited is providing loans to women to start small businesses in their communities based on their existing assessment process.

¹⁵⁶ Papua New Guinea Microfinance Limited was purchased by MiBank in 2020. MiBank has confirmed it will continue the partnership with the project and will from March 2020 provide the financial literacy training to communities free to the project.

¹⁵⁷ While the official province name is West Sepik Province, it is also known as Sandaun Province.

¹⁵⁸ For more information on the Family Farm Teams project, see Activity Summary 10.7.

Aims and objectives

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

Specifically, the project's objectives are:

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

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to meet objectives and expected targets. A Family Wellbeing Survey published in 2019 assessed changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviours from the project's baseline survey in 2014 to the follow up survey in 2018.¹⁵⁹ The survey indicated that although intimate partner violence remains high, there had been a **statistically significant decrease in marital rape and physical assault within marriage reported by both women and men in Western Highlands**. The incidence of marital rape experienced by women in the previous 12 months decreased from 70.5 per cent in 2014 to 47.4 per cent in 2018. Men also reported a reduction in perpetrating marital rape in the previous year from 35.5 per cent to 27.4 per cent.¹⁶⁰

The survey assessed changes in gender norms between 2014–2018 and found that the **proportion of women and men who agreed with statements indicative of harmful gender norms had declined in both provinces**. However, most women and men still agreed that wife beating was justified in some circumstances. This finding is consistent with the findings from the Demographic and Health Survey.¹⁶¹

The survey assessed the level of knowledge and awareness of the services available for survivors of violence. The survey showed **the project has increased the knowledge of both women and men that survivors should seek medical and police services after intimate partner violence**. Seventy per cent of women in Western Highlands and 27.9 per cent of women in West Sepik reported they would first seek medical services or help from a family support centre.¹⁶²

In 2019, the project **expanded into Maprik District, East Sepik Province and relocated to the rural Nuku District, West Sepik Province**. In 2020, the West Sepik Province Community Development Division will directly employ a number of the project-funded community mobilisers as Community Ward focal points for the decentralisation of services.

The project has trained 32 community mobilisers (teams of local women and men) from 16 communities. Between April 2015–December 2019 community mobilisers provided **gender-based violence prevention outreach interventions and referral services to 172,465 people** (75,701 women, 11,069 girls, 74,921 men and 10,774 boys) **in West Sepik and Western Highlands**. Outreach is conducted through

¹⁵⁹ FHI 360 (2019), *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri: Survey on Family Wellbeing in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces*, Papua New Guinea. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹⁶⁰ FHI 360 (2019), *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri: Survey on Family Wellbeing in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces*, Papua New Guinea. For details on the comparison of the prevalence and incidence of marital rape and physical assault experienced by women, see Figure 13 on page 35; and for details on the comparison of the prevalence and incidence of marital rape and physical assault perpetrated by men, see Figure 14 on page 36. The reduction in incidence of physical assault reported by men in last 12 months was not statistically significant. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹⁶¹ The Demographic and Health Survey found that 70 per cent of women and 72 per cent of men agreed that violence against a wife or partner was justified in at least one circumstance. Papua New Guinea National Statistics Office (2019), *Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018* p. 296. The Demographic and Health Survey included a women's empowerment module of questions in relation to employment and earnings, control and ownership of resources and assets, participation in household decision making and attitudes towards violence against wives. The report is not yet available online.

¹⁶² FHI 360 (2019), *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri: Survey on Family Wellbeing in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces*, Papua New Guinea. For details on the knowledge of services see pages 38-40. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

home visits, one-one-one discussions, community discussions, action group discussions and the distribution of communications materials.

FHI 360 works to strengthen the referral pathways in each of its project locations and to improve the quality of services provided to survivors of violence. The increased number of referrals from and to police with the health facilities indicates the strengthening of relationships in the referral pathway. By December 2019, the family support centres in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces and the Maprik District Family Support Centre in East Sepik have provided **gender-based violence care for 3,653 clients (3,199 women and girls and 454 men and boys) since April 2015**. In this reporting period, 248 clients (238 women and girls, and 10 men and boys) have accessed health and counselling services following an incident of gender-based violence.

In 2019, clients seeking help from the family support centres have increasingly reported rape. In Western Highlands Province there was a 23 per cent increase over the previous year. Across the **three Provinces, of the 510 clients helped in 2019, 271 sought assistance following rape, 74.8 per cent of whom were girls**, most often between 15–18 years.¹⁶³

The project has provided training involving 1,517 health workers, police officers, village court magistrates, teachers, provincial and district administrations and health authority staff and other influential community members (775 women and 742 men). **Training focuses on gender sensitisation, gender-based violence, safe motherhood, human rights, school-based violence, disability inclusion, child protection and financial literacy.**

Beyond technical training, the project has organised 18 **gender learning forums** since inception, involving 701 people (322 women, 10 girls, 359 men and 10 boys). In 2019, four gender learning forums were held including the first in Maprik and Nuku Districts focused on **issues of inclusive economic development**. The forum topics reflected on results from the Family Wellbeing Survey that found women with disabilities are more vulnerable and more tolerant of violent behaviour¹⁶⁴ and that women who have their own or a joint bank account with their partner are six times less likely to experience sexual violence in their marriage compared to those who do not have a bank account.¹⁶⁵ One of the outcomes of the Mt Hagen Forum is a Call for Action for infrastructure and other changes to increase accessibility for people with disability for example, ramps at the banks.

The project facilitates **men's discussion forums facilitated by men, for men**. These forums are held twice a year. They provide an opportunity to discuss ideas relating to violence against women and girls, sexual reproductive health and encourage men to promote respect and empower women and girls to live a life free from violence. The project has facilitated 18 men's discussion forums since inception involving 688 people (80 women and 608 men) from West Sepik and Western Highlands. In November and December 2019, three forum discussions focused on the issue of marital rape following the Family Wellbeing Survey results. These men's discussion forums involved 103 people (five women and 98 men) and included representatives from the respective District administrations, community leaders, ward councillors, village court and district court magistrates, youths, church representatives and other interested community members.

A new addition in Phase 2 has been **women's economic empowerment through a savings and loans pilot**. Activities began with basic Business Training for Family Teams with couples and then access to loans through a partner financial institution. As a result of the training, 119 community members (95 women and 24 men) from participating Western Highlands project communities have opened bank accounts and 22 women accessed small loans between PGK1,000 to PGK5,000. An assessment of the first round found the pilot showed promise.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence being adequately available and accessible across priority

¹⁶³ In addition to the 199 girls, there were also five boy clients reporting rape during 2019.

¹⁶⁴ FHI 360 (2019), *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri: Survey on Family Wellbeing in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces*, Papua New Guinea, p. 49. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹⁶⁵ FHI 360 (2019), *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri: Survey on Family Wellbeing in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces*, Papua New Guinea, p. 45. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

province, family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced, and enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* project contributes to achieving Goals 1.7, 3.2 and 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III. The project contributes to strategy 1.7.16 to increase women's access to economic opportunities by providing financial literacy and business skills training and linking women to access to loans. The project contributes to Goal 3.2 of improved health systems and outcomes by strengthening family support centre staff's skills to support survivors of gender-based violence, including responding to the high numbers of child abuse clients. The project contributes to strategy 5.2.6 by strengthening partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development by strengthening the family support centres and referral pathway services providers in Nuku District, West Sepik, Maprik District, East Sepik and Western Highlands.

The *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* project contributes to Strategy 2 (Research), Strategy 3 (Services) and Strategy 4 (Prevention) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improved collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance gender-based violence prevention and response efforts through its published Family Wellbeing Survey. The project contributes to high quality and effective processes, procedures and services to prevent gender-based violence and support survivors of gender-based violence in its work especially with family support centres and to improve prevention and advocacy interventions for reducing gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society through its outreach and discussion forums.

The *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* project aligns with and contributes to National Research Agenda 2015–2025 Focus Area 1.11 (Youth and Gender). Specifically, the research informs understanding of the drivers of conflict within families and communities and identifies effective means to address these.

The *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* project is implementing the National Policy on Disability (2015–2025) by improving access to quality services for survivors of family and sexual violence with disabilities. For example, the project collects data to better understand the needs of women with disabilities, and the different experiences of family and sexual violence for women with disability. The project has adapted project activities to address the results of these findings including increasing the visibility of issues of disability inclusion, rights and laws in gender learning forums and men's discussions forums. One of the outcomes of the Mt Hagen men's discussion forum in November 2019 was a 'Call to Action' for local businesses to improve accessibility to services.

Plans for January–June 2020

The project will launch two training modules on gender-based violence survivor support, and victim psychosocial support for police and court officials and establish safe school clubs in 20 schools.

The project will continue to work toward strengthening disability inclusion in all aspects of the project and to improve engagement with children in schools and strengthening the services available to child survivors of violence.

Further study of the savings and loans pilot will be undertaken to see if the model has an impact on reducing violence within the family.

Lessons learned

While showing promise, the roll-out of the savings and loan pilot was not without challenges. The project team are working to strengthen the roll-out of further rounds.

Greater partnership and collective action to support women's economic empowerment, particularly those living with disabilities, is critical. A key message for the community is to focus on the ability of a person and not the disability of the person. This is important to inform effective strategies for the project.

The rate of completion of post-exposure prophylaxis treatment for HIV prevention in 2019 remains low. Data collected through the project indicates that the completion for the high numbers of child survivors of sexual

violence or rape is highly dependent on the ability and willingness of parents, guardians, or carers to ensure they return to the facility to complete treatment. The project will be working with partners to review systems to try and increase the numbers of children completing treatment.

Main barriers

The limited resource capacity of provincial and district administrations highlighted the challenges of streamlining connections between different levels of government to sustain project initiatives and their impact.

11.6 From Gender-Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville

Project Partner:	International Women’s Development Agency in partnership with the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation
Total Funding:	\$8,914,923
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: April 2015–March 2018 Phase 2: April 2018–September 2022
Funding Source:	\$1,693,366 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 1) \$4,911,758 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 2) \$820,000 (Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation and community Phase 2) \$370,000 (International Women’s Development Agency Phase 2) \$1,119,799 (Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation and International Women’s Development Agency Phase 1)

Overview

The Gender Justice and Healing project is implemented by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (the Nazareth Centre) in partnership with International Women’s Development Agency. Following its demonstrated effectiveness, in 2018 the project was extended to 2022. In Phase 2, the Nazareth Centre and International Women’s Development Agency are providing significant funding and in-kind contributions.

The Nazareth Centre contributes to nation building in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville by encouraging relationships founded on respect and dignity and by increasing citizen responsibility. The Nazareth Centre promotes women’s human rights, peace, and security, through a growing network of women human rights defenders and male advocates who work with communities and in schools to bring about behaviour change. It provides support to survivors of violence through safe houses, men’s hubs, counselling and referrals to other support services.¹⁶⁶ The Nazareth Centre is a key partner for the Autonomous Bougainville Government.

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 project’s objectives are:

- 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.

¹⁶⁶ Some of the Nazareth Centre’s safe houses were constructed with funding from the Australian Government’s Justice sector programs.

- 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 individuals and survivors of violence and communities, especially in rural and remote locations. It has gained local, national and international recognition for its services in a post-conflict environment.

An independent evaluation of the first three years of implementation was undertaken in 2018.¹⁶⁷ It found that **the project met or exceeded almost all of its Phase 1 targets. It found that the model of working with communities through women human rights defenders and male advocates, supported by the Nazareth Centre services and programs, had led to transformational changes at both the community and individual levels.**¹⁶⁸

Changes documented in the evaluation from communities in Bana, Siwai, Buin, Kieta, Selau and Haku Districts include reports of **reductions in sorcery accusation-related killings, family and sexual violence and teenage pregnancy and early marriage.** Since 2016, even though there have been sorcery accusations, there have been no killings in the remote rural community of Marai, Kieta District, Central Bougainville.¹⁶⁹

Women human rights defenders have shared the changes they have seen over time in their communities, as a result of their consistent advocacy work.

The evaluation noted the impact of Nazareth Centre training on **community leadership** with 34 of 47 community governments represented by a women human rights defender elected by their community. Numerous examples of **transformational change at the individual level** were captured in the evaluation. These were stories of women and men becoming leaders and activists within their communities and taking collective action.

The evaluation found evidence that the pilot **school-based program had changed student's behaviours** in favour of non-violent and more respectful attitudes, with learning improvement for students as well. In the first two years, the pilot program ran in 11 schools involving 925 students (481 girls, 429 boys including two boys with disabilities, five young women and 10 young men (over 18 years of age)). It has since expanded and now covers schools in each of the three regions of Bougainville. Nine schools in North and Central Bougainville completed the program by October 2019, involving 478 students (209 girls, 247 boys, 13 young women and nine young men). Another three schools

The content was new for me, it allowed self-reflection and the learning was focused on individuals and that is why I understood. I identified myself as one of the bullies in the class and I had a bad influence on peers. Since the school-based program started, I started changing my way of thinking and started to follow what I was learning from peer educators. I then changed my bullying into good leadership, I became a leader, leading other students to changing their behaviours and attitudes in the school activities.

Grade 9 student, October 2019.

I have seen mothers no longer abusing their children after conducting awareness in one of the communities we've reached. And husbands, too, are now sharing roles and there is equal participation. Women can go to the gardens and return around 4pm in the afternoon and the husbands are already cooking dinner for the family. This is not a usual sight; therefore, it is telling me that changes are happening as a result of our awareness.

Women human rights defender
personal reflection.

¹⁶⁷ Ann Braun (2019), From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing Phase 1: 2015–2018 Final Evaluation. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹⁶⁸ Ann Braun (2019), From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing Phase 1: 2015–2018 Final Evaluation, p.2. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹⁶⁹ Ann Braun (2019), From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing Phase 1: 2015–2018 Final Evaluation. See Boxes 1, 2 and 3 on pages 23–24, 32–33, Online reference is included in Annex 6.

have begun in Central and South Bougainville. The program continues to receive positive feedback and responses from the students, parents and teachers. The Autonomous Bougainville Government Department of Education supports and endorses this work.

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 (and sometimes escorts) to medical services, welfare assistance and police protection and repatriation and re-integration support. 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 3,781 clients** (2,039 women including five women with disability, 371 girls including two girls with disability, 1,022 men and 349 boys including two boys with disability). This included providing 9,983 service actions including counselling, accommodation services and escorting clients to police and health centres.¹⁷⁰ During this reporting period, the men's hub team finished building a house to provide separate crisis accommodation for men and boys in Chabai. This building project was the initiative of two male staff of the Nazareth Centre.

In Phase 2, the project is introducing **economic empowerment opportunities for women human rights defenders**. The pilot is a sustainability strategy to support continued volunteer work addressing issues of gender-based violence and gender equality at the community level. A scoping study undertaken in this reporting period included a rapid market assessment, a literature review, and scoping workshops with the Nazareth Centre team and selected women human rights defenders. The project will use the family-based approach and basic business skills training manual developed through the Family Farm Teams project and is informed by Do No Harm research. The pilot started in March 2020.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea* long-term outcomes of quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence being adequately available and accessible across priority provinces, and enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Gender Justice and Healing project contributes to achieving Goals 3.3 and 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III. The project contributes to strategy 3.3.12 to support youths in civic engagement and other school, community and society-based enrichment activities through its school-based program in 23 schools, changing students' behaviours in favour of non-violent and more respectful attitudes. The project contributes to strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development by working in rural and remote communities to end violence against women and provide safe houses and support to survivors of violence.

The Gender Justice and Healing project contributes to Strategy 2 (Research), Strategy 3 (Services) and Strategy 4 (Prevention) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improved collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance gender-based violence prevention and response efforts; quality and effective processes, procedures and services to prevent gender-based violence and support survivors of gender-based violence; and improved prevention and advocacy interventions for reducing gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society.

The Gender Justice and Healing project contributes to achieving the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 social development outcomes, the supporting sectoral policy for Gender Equality Women's Employment, Peace and Security and the Department of Community Development's Strategic Plan 2017–2019 community development and district services outcomes. Specially, the project supports the outcome of increasing the safety and protection for women and children from violence. The project also supports the Autonomous Government of Bougainville's outcome to enhance gender equity and social inclusion and life skills programs and to create safe environments at schools.¹⁷¹

¹⁷⁰ In this last reporting period, the Nazareth Centre provided crisis support and counselling services to 543 clients (193 women including one woman with disability, 69 girls, 94 men and 187 boys including a boy with disability).

¹⁷¹ Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 (2018), Autonomous Bougainville Government. For social development outcomes relating to safety and security, education and women and children, see the Results Framework on pages 57–58.

The Gender Justice and Healing project supports the vision of the National Policy on Disability (2015–2025) to remove barriers and make rights real. The project has increased awareness of disability inclusion and responsibilities with staff, volunteers and referral pathway partners. For example, in planning for the Women Human Rights Defenders Forum in 2018, transportation was identified as a potential barrier for people with limited mobility and arrangements were put in place which meant eight women with disability were able to attend the Forum.

Plans for January–June 2020

The economic pilot will run in three locations in North and South Bougainville and include initiatives in chicken raising, pigs raising, baking and crafts production. The pilot will adopt a Do No Harm approach and use the Family Farm Teams modules. The pilot will have a focus on building a supportive environment within local communities for women human rights defenders.

Lessons learned

The Nazareth Centre has been working with local communities for many years. This project contributes to strengthening existing relationships and community ownership over the activities, building new relationships, sustaining and deepening examples of transformational change. Long term investment is needed to allow communities to change their attitudes and behaviours.

In-depth knowledge of the local context and relationships with target communities is important to ensure meaningful engagement with communities. The Nazareth Centre's approach to engaging with communities through women human rights defenders and male advocates has proved to be effective, as the work is led by local activists and embraced by community members.

The importance of engaging 'insiders' to bring about change in communities has also been identified through the research on what is working to mitigate violence and harm resulting from sorcery accusations.¹⁷² It is also the basis for the Community Leadership Workshop approach adopted in the *Mamayo* project.¹⁷³

Main barriers

Civil disturbances disrupt project plans and implementation of activities. In the lead up to the Bougainville referendum in 2019, all project staff were refreshed on the organisation's security policies and procedures. To address potential future unrest, the Nazareth Centre attempts to be flexible to allow for the adjustment of work plans.

The Nazareth Centre's success and reputation means that external stakeholders from various national and international delegations, researchers, consultants and donors often request visits to learn from the Centre. These can have a significant impact on the ability of the organisation to deliver training and other activities as scheduled and place strain on the organisation to find resources to host visits.

¹⁷² For more information on the State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence research findings, see Activity Summary 12.2.

¹⁷³ For more information on the *Mamayo* project, see Activity Summary 11.8.

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

Project Partner:	Population Services International
Total Funding:	\$5,396,000
Funding Timeframe:	Phase 1: October 2015–March 2018 (Family Support Centre Assistance Project) Phase 2: April 2018–June 2020 (SASA! Pilot)
Funding Sources:	\$977,802 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 1) \$3,751,198 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea Phase 2) \$500,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> regional program Phase 2) US\$127,000 (United States Government Phase 1)

Overview

This project intended to adapt and pilot the SASA! prevention model in three urban and one rural location in Papua New Guinea. However, changes in the funding landscape for implementing partner Population Services International shifted significantly in 2018 and 2019. In November 2019, Population Services International decided to close its Papua New Guinea office. The SASA! pilot has subsequently closed out. The activity summary below provides information on implementation of the SASA! pilot.

SASA! is an innovative primary prevention model that enables communities to rethink and reshape social norms and behaviours that perpetuate gender inequality, violence, and increased HIV vulnerability for women. SASA! uses multiple strategies to reach diverse people and groups. The key message is on the need to address the imbalance of power between women and men, girls and boys.

The SASA! approach was developed by Raising Voices, a Kampala based non-profit organisation. A randomised control study conducted in Kampala, Uganda demonstrated that SASA! brought about positive changes in behaviour and led to decreased gender-based violence and risk of HIV. SASA! is used in more than 20 countries by 60 different organisations. In February 2018, *Pacific Women* approved a technical proposal to test SASA! through a pilot in Papua New Guinea.¹⁷⁴

As the project was mobilising, Raising Voices announced they were in the process of significantly revising the model to SASA! *Together* to take account of broader evidence and learning from a review of SASA! over the previous decade. SASA! *Together* revised the theory of change and alignment of strategies and evaluation tools. As the SASA! pilot was in its mobilisation phase, Population Services International adjusted implementation to transition activities to new tools to test SASA! *Together* instead.

Aims and objectives

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

Based on the original SASA! model, the project sought the following outcomes:

- A reduction in the social acceptance (attitudes) of gender inequalities and violence against women, including acceptability of perpetrating physical and sexual intimate partner violence against women and acceptability that a woman cannot refuse to have sex.
- A reduction in sexual risk-taking attitudes (HIV risk related) and behaviours.
- An increase and improvement in community activism, support and response to women experiencing physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, including help-seeking behaviours at an individual and community levels.

Implementation of SASA! is structured into four phases of change:

¹⁷⁴ *Pacific Women* funding in Phase 1 funded an initial project focused on strengthening the Port Moresby General Hospital's Family Support Centre.

- Start: Foster personal reflection about power and nurture **power within**
- Awareness: Deepen analysis of men's **power over** women and the community's silence about it
- Support: Build skills and encourage community members to join **power with** others to prevent violence against women
- Action: Use collective **power to** formalise and sustain change that prevents violence against women'

Volunteer community activists (members of the local community not project staff) make use of everyday opportunities to talk about the different types of power at the different stages to spark lively, reflective discussions about experience in their community.

Cumulative outcomes to date

There was a strong and positive response by community leaders, provincial administrators, local civil society and faith-based organisations to the SASA! pilot. By the end of 2019, 301 community activists (129 women, 171 men and one activist that self-identified as 'other' gender) from the three urban locations: Hanubada, Kaugere / Sabama and Morata in National Capital District and 88 community activists (32 women and 56 men) from the rural pilot location, Bewani District, West Sepik Province, completed the Start phase training.¹⁷⁵

These community activists carried out **activities covering 22.5 per cent of the urban pilot population (reaching 9,118 community members) and 26 per cent of the rural site population (reaching 1,911 community members)**. The project used a 'power poster' adapted to show images reflective of contextually relevant positive and negative uses of power. Some of the initial actions taken as a result, included:

- The West Sepik Provincial Director for Village Courts and Land Mediation took action to address the lack of access to justice in Bewani by training four community activists as Village Court Magistrates.
- Following power poster sessions run by a community activist in Bewani, parents were inspired to speak up and three child protection matters are now before the District Court facilitated by the newly trained Village Court Magistrates. The District Court Magistrate shared at a provincial level meeting that SASA! had taken what they have in law and policy and operationalised it.
- The Vanimo Green District Administration re-opened Kilipau Aid Post, operating seven days a week, demonstrating their commitment to providing an enabling environment for survivors via health services and stronger referral pathways.

Following the team's engagement with journalists in January–June 2019, there were noticeable improvements in reporting by journalists reporting police and court stories. **Media monitoring for the use of survivor centred language identified fewer breaches this period (11) than the previous six months (26)**. Eleven media stories used identifiable data that could put the survivor at risk or expressed explicit details of the violence, including photos or commentary suggesting the victim was to blame.

The **baseline assessment and formative research was completed and shared with stakeholders in December 2019**. The research indicates that practices such as child marriage, vigilantism, bride price and sorcery accusation-related violence are 'normal' everyday occurrences and contribute to high rates of violence experienced by women in each of the pilot sites. Understanding the complex and possibly reinforcing relationships between these practices could help to develop targeted and effective holistic approaches to violence prevention in Papua New Guinea and the Melanesian context.

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced, and enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The SASA! pilot contributed to achieving Goal 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III of an integrated approach for service delivery in districts. In particular, it contributes to strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen

¹⁷⁵ West Sepik Province is also known as Sandaun Province.

partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development by working with communities to end violence against women.

The SASA! pilot project contributed to Strategy 2 (Research) and Strategy 4 (Prevention) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improved collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance gender-based violence prevention and response efforts through its baseline assessment and formative research about drivers and manifestations of gender-based violence in pilot locations. The project contributed to improved prevention and advocacy interventions for reducing gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society through its training of local community leaders to become activists and spark discussion on how everyone is using their power.

The SASA! pilot project contributed to the National Research Agenda 2015–2025 Focus Area 1.11 (Youth and Gender). Specifically, the baseline assessment and formative research informs understanding of the drivers of conflict within families and communities relating to family and sexual violence.

Plans for January–June 2020

Project close out activities were underway with community activists in all locations, focusing on celebrating successes, progress already made, and embedding learnings. These have been curtailed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The baseline report has been shared with partners. It will be made available online by June 2020.

Lessons learned

Baseline findings showed that respondents with disabilities were more likely to have attitudes which justified or minimised violence against women. This was also the finding from the *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* Family Wellbeing Survey in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces.¹⁷⁶ While more research is needed to uncover the precise reasons for these attitudes, it is possible that they are a consequence of the severe marginalisation people with disabilities experience. For example, people with disabilities may have less exposure to conversations which challenge harmful social norms that often take place in schools, universities, places of employment, sites where health and social services are delivered and in community spaces more generally. The inclusion of people with disabilities must be specifically and strategically considered in program implementation in order for the change to reach all parts of the community.

An important reflection on the SASA! approach has been how the language of ‘power’ resonates. Too often, ‘gender’ has been heard by men as ‘women’s business’ or understood in zero sum terms. Using the language of power and discussing the different types of power has been readily understood by men and women and has been effective in maintaining men’s attention. The language of power is being used by a number of partners in their engagements as a result of *Pacific Women’s* sharing about SASA!, including pilots in Papua New Guinea, Fiji and East Timor.

11.8 Mamayo

Project Partner:	CARE International in Papua New Guinea
Total Funding:	\$4,120,000
Funding Timeframe:	April 2018–September 2021
Funding Sources:	\$3,480,000 (Australian Government’s Gender Equality Fund) \$640,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea)

Overview

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

¹⁷⁶ For more information about the *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* project, see Activity Summary 11.5.

The project uses an innovative, rights-based approach. It uses proven community leadership methodologies that reduce the social and cultural barriers to women's access to health services, and family business management tools that improve shared decision making and distribution of workloads within the family. The project strengthens relationships between communities and health service providers to improve the quality and availability of services in health facilities. This includes supporting integrated maternal and child health patrols, staff capacity building, and rehabilitation of selected health facilities to meet minimum water, sanitation and hygiene standards.

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

Aims and objectives

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

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to achieve its community and family related objectives. Limited government resources allocated to health facilities means it is difficult to provide sustainable, high quality health services. Progress is more advanced in Lufa District. Activities in Kunua District were affected by the shifting dates of the Bougainville referendum in 2019. Progress in Menyamya District was delayed by its late inclusion, the transition in Morobe to a Provincial Health Authority structure and a by-election.¹⁷⁷

In Lufa District, the project is seeing **increased support for and uptake of modern contraceptives by families and communities**. Data from the National Health Information Systems for Lufa District **show a 700 per cent increase in the number of first-time users of family planning services from 0.8 in 2017 to 5.6 in 2019**. The data also show a **40.8 per cent increase in the level of coverage of family planning services from 296 in 2016 to 417 in 2019**.¹⁷⁸

These improvements follow the completion of the three module community workshop series with **31 community leaders** (13 women and 18 men) and three module training for **44 new village health volunteers** (29 women and 15 men).¹⁷⁹ As part of the training, community leaders and village health volunteers develop action plans.

Lufa District community leaders' action plans prioritised increasing the uptake of family planning services; decreasing the incidence of unsafe abortions; reducing incidences of domestic violence; minimising sorcery related accusations in the community; reducing incidences of teen pregnancies, maternal death and polygamy; and improving poor road conditions. Community leaders implement their action plans primarily by engaging with people in their communities through one-on-one and community discussions.

¹⁷⁷ As a result of delays and heightened security risks, the project replaced the Simbu location with Menyamya, Morobe Province within the first 12 months.

¹⁷⁸ This indicator is the Couple Year Protection (CYP). It provides an estimate of the protection provided by family planning services during a one-year period based on the volume of all contraceptives provided to clients during the period.

¹⁷⁹ The project also completed the workshop series with 40 community leaders (13 women and 27 men) and 33 new village health volunteers (23 women and 10 men) in Kunua. The team had not conducted any follow-up monitoring visit to Kunua District by the end 2019 due to the Bougainville referendum.

Village health volunteer action plans are separate but related to the community leaders' action plans. Village health volunteers focus on creating safer, healthy communities, and increasing knowledge of health issues, including child protection from abuse, violence and childhood illnesses. Lufa District village health volunteers reached 2,450 (815 women, 590 girls, 590 men and 455 boys) through public awareness and discussions facilitated within family units between July–December 2019.

In this reporting period, the project supported **three integrated maternal and child health patrols** to ensure that services were available in the Kunua District and Lufa District catchment areas and at the target health facilities. These patrols include family planning, antenatal care and routine childhood immunisations. **The three patrols reached 5,006 people (606 women, 11 men, 2,105 girls and 2,284 boys). Contraceptive implants were accessed by 75 women and five school aged girls (with consent from their parents). Seven men received non-scalpel vasectomies and four couples undertook couples counselling for family planning.** Routine immunisation services were provided to 3,088 children under five years of age, and 419 women of child bearing age received tetanus toxoid injections. Antenatal services were provided to 108 pregnant women with 95 of them receiving the tetanus toxoid injections. In Kunua, 742 children were assessed and treated for nutritional deficiencies and health education awareness activities in three schools reached 554 children.

During January–June 2019, the **project supported the Eastern Highlands Provincial Authority to deliver three rounds of emergency polio vaccinations in the Lufa District. Polio vaccinations were delivered to 2,184 children (1,046 girls and 1,138 boys).** Data obtained from the Eastern Highland Provincial Health Authority indicates an increase in immunisation from 30 per cent in 2018 to over 60 per cent in 2019. Committed community leaders ensured that young women, their parents and couples who identified as wanting to use family planning services attended the integrated maternal and child health patrol at the health facility. Women reported feeling able to access family planning services without fear of violence or discrimination.

The project has **strengthened the health services in Kunua District** by funding five health facility staff (three women and two men) and 10 other community leaders (four women and six men) to become certified counsellors by taking a course delivered by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation. The project assisted the Provincial Health Authority's Family Planning Coordinator from Goroka to Lufa District to assess and certify one male clinical staff member performing non-scalpel vasectomy procedures.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence being adequately available and accessible across priority provinces, and family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced.

Contribution to the Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The *Mamayo* project contributes to achieving Goals 3.2, 3.8 and 8 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to improve health services and outcomes, improve immunisation coverage and to achieve a population growth that is manageable, quality, healthy and productive. In particular, it contributes to improving strategy 8.1.4 for government to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and NGOs to provide reproductive health education and health care. The project does this by rehabilitating health facilities, upgrading health worker professional skills, training village health volunteers, and supporting Provincial Health Authorities to conduct health patrols to provide reproductive and maternal health services, childhood immunisation and health education in rural areas. The project supported immunisation of 3,088 children under five years of age in Lufa District, Eastern Highlands and Kunua District, Bougainville during July–December 2019. National Health Information Systems data show that the immunisation rates for Lufa District have increased from 30 per cent in 2018 to 60 per cent in 2019 as a result.

The project contributes to Strategy 3 (Services) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improved quality and effective processes, procedures and services to prevent gender-based violence and support survivors of gender-based violence with a focus on encouraging family and community support for modern family planning services.

The *Mamayo* project contributes to achieving the National Health Plan 2011–2020 and National Population Policy 2015–2024 by enhancing family and community support for women's access to reproductive and maternal health.

The *Mamayo* project contributes to achieving the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 social development outcomes, the supporting sectoral policy for Gender Equality Women’s Employment, Peace and Security and the Department of Community Development’s Strategic Plan 2017–2019 community development and district services outcomes. In particular, the project supports health outcomes including increasing access to and uptake of family planning and facility births and rehabilitated health infrastructure.¹⁸⁰

Plans for January–June 2020

The project only begins implementing once agreements with relevant provincial health authorities are in place. This ensures clear identification of roles and responsibilities and shared targets. The agreement with Morobe Provincial Health Authority was due to be signed in early 2020. Once signed, community leaders and village health volunteers will be trained in Menyamya District.

The project will trial the new Family Manual and roll out the new Couples Manual with target communities.

The project will assess the rehabilitation needs of health facilities in Sipai, Kunua District in Bougainville and Kwaplalim, Menyamya District in Morobe Province, to ensure that both facilities meet the basic water, sanitation and hygiene standards required to provide quality maternal and reproductive health services.

The project will support basic counselling training by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation for health facility staff, community leaders and village health volunteers from the Lufa and Menyamya Districts.

Lessons learned

Community-led interventions, such as actively supporting women to access family planning and maternal health services, have proved critical in ensuring acceptance of changed norms. Whilst it is important to share knowledge through trainings, it is vital to support communities to develop their own action plans to develop their own solutions which can be implemented within the community’s context.

The project is supporting health systems strengthening by working with the provincial health authorities to improve the accessibility and quality of health services into remote locations. This is logistically and culturally challenging, but is already achieving demonstrable improvements in immunisation rates, increased support for the use of contraceptives and increased uptake of contraception and maternal health services.

Maintaining local government commitment to staffing, stocking and maintaining remote health facilities is critical to long-term sustainability of the communities’ support for these services.

Main barriers

The most significant challenge to achieving the project’s objectives is the resourcing of health facilities. Health service delivery is limited in project sites. Facilities are under-resourced and staff often demotivated. Health facilities are deteriorating. The use of bush medicines and community referrals of patients to the bush doctor or shaman are prevalent. These practices use traditional herbs and beliefs to prevent pregnancy, treat pregnancy-related complications and induce abortions for unwanted pregnancies.

Despite sustained efforts to influence health authority decision makers at the village, district, and provincial levels, there remain system-wide delays to improvements. In the Lufa District for example, the Ubaigubi sub-health facility was staffed by a single community health worker serving a population of over 3,000 people. According to National Health Standards it should have a nursing officer and two community health workers. The single health worker has been unable to work and therefore the health facility has been closed since October 2019.

While CARE’s support to integrated maternal and child patrols into communities has mitigated the closure of health facilities, it is not a sustainable approach to the supply of quality reproductive and maternal and other health services. Ultimately, to achieve the project’s objective to increase uptake of family planning and

¹⁸⁰ Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 (2018), Autonomous Bougainville Government. For social development outcomes relating to health see the Results Framework on page 57. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

maternal health services, the Government needs to commit resources. CARE continues its advocacy efforts and has arranged meetings with broad range of stakeholders to attempt to raise the issues collectively.

11.9 *Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Kommuniti*

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

Overview

The *Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Kommuniti* (strengthening the community through family planning) project complements the *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* (communities looking out for women) project. It adopts similar approaches to use community mobilisers to educate the community, family and individuals.¹⁸¹

This need was identified based on the *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* lessons of high rates of women experiencing violence during pregnancy and community mobilisers reporting pregnancy and abortions among teenagers. The observations were consistent with the Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018 findings that 18 per cent of ever pregnant women experienced physical violence from a current or former spouse during pregnancy.¹⁸² The Survey also found that 12 per cent of teenagers (15-19 years old) had given birth or were pregnant and that this has rate had remained stable since 2006. Adolescent fertility has both health and social implications. Children born to very young mothers are at increased risk of sickness and death. Teenage mothers are more likely to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes and to be constrained in their life choices, especially their ability to pursue educational opportunities. The Demographic and Health Survey also found that rural teenage girls and those without a secondary education are more likely to start childbearing early.¹⁸³

The project focuses on increasing knowledge, acceptance and supply of family planning services, especially for adolescent girls and unmarried women, in Aitape-Lumi District, West Sepik Province and Maprik District, East Sepik Province.

The project develops and implements strategic behaviour change strategies with married and unmarried adolescent and young people, both women and men. The project uses advocacy, interpersonal communication, community mobilisation, mass communications and strategic use of data. In addition, the project works with healthcare workers to overcome barriers in attitudes, knowledge or skills that prevent workers providing family planning services, especially to young people and unmarried women. FHI 360 partners with Marie Stopes International to provide family planning training to healthcare workers.

Aims and objectives

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

Specifically, the project’s objectives are:

- Increase the demand for use of family planning among married men and women and unmarried adolescents using targeted inter-personal communication and community mobilisation programs that transform traditional gender norms.
- Improve access to quality, free, client-centred family planning services, including contraceptives, through existing networks of health service providers.

¹⁸¹ See *Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri* Activity Summary 11.5.

¹⁸² Papua New Guinea National Statistics Office (2019), Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018, p.290. The report is not yet available online.

¹⁸³ Papua New Guinea National Statistics Office (2019), Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2018, p.83. The report is not yet available online.

- Provide reproductive health services, including family planning and modern contraceptives, to youths and adolescents that respond to their health needs and are delivered in youth friendly spaces.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is largely on track to achieve its objectives but experienced implementation delays while finalising agreements with the West Sepik and East Sepik Provincial Health Authorities in late 2018.

The project has **developed specific messages and outreach tools for each different target group to increase demand for family planning services**. The messages and resources were informed by the findings of a 2018 formative study on family planning and sexual and reproductive health in Aitape-Lumi and Maprik Districts.

Key messages have been developed to: demystify family planning, specifically that family planning is not only for married people; share the benefits of family planning and spacing children with families and communities; provide information on how to prevent unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections; and provide information on different contraception methods and their efficacy. These messages have been tailored for use in schools, home visits and in community-based family planning promotions. They are used by trained family planning volunteers and community mobilisers, using different media.

Forty-four trained community-based family planning volunteers (10 women and 14 men from Aitape-Lumi and 19 women and one man in Maprik) used these tools to promote understanding and **promote demand for family planning services**. **During calendar year 2019, volunteers reached 22,412 people**. This included 9,879 adolescents (4,887 young women and 4,992 young men) through school and out of school outreach and 6,025 women and young married women and 6,508 men and young married men. The vast majority of outreach (84 per cent) is in rural communities.

The project supported 12 young people (five girls and seven boys) to be family planning promoters through a youth health support group. The group conducted three family planning promotion outreach sessions and a specific session on adolescent rape and emergency contraceptives during the 20 Days of Human Rights Activism in December 2019.

To improve access to quality family planning services it has been important for the project to gain the support of stakeholders in health, education and the Catholic Health Services. It was a significant outcome for the project when **two church-run health facilities agreed to lift restrictions to allow modern family planning methods to be provided for married clients**. FHI 360 worked with the Aitape-Lumi Bishop to receive his support to promote natural family planning methods and not to obstruct modern contraceptive services in non-Catholic health facilities. This is important to reduce the resistance to contraceptive use in Aitape-Lumi where Catholicism is the dominant religion.

The project, in partnership with Marie Stopes International, provided **in-service training for 32 clinicians** (22 women and 10 men) on sexual reproductive health and family planning. This was the first training for many of the nine clinicians from six health facilities in Maprik District and 23 clinicians from 10 health facilities in Aitape-Lumi District. The project also provided tools and job aids to use in clinics. Following the training, there was an increase in contraception uptake from 613 to 633 women in Maprik and from 40 to 183 women in Aitape-Lumi in July–December 2019 compared to the previous six months.

In 2019, **1,469 clients accessed family planning services** at participating health facilities in Aitape-Lumi and Maprik Districts. This included 20 unmarried adolescents. The project is working with clinicians and staff to increase the appropriateness of services for young people. In October 2019, 12 clinicians (eight women and four men) in Aitape-Lumi participated in youth friendly service training. The project provided communication materials on adolescent health to the clinicians to prompt monthly outreach with adolescents. Trained clinicians have since held discussions with 38 other clinicians. In Maprik, the project has held information sessions on rights and benefits of young people to access family planning services and information on the use of contraceptives by adolescents.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced, and quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence being adequately available and accessible across priority provinces.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The *Kisim Femili Plenin* project contributes to achieving Goals 3.2 and 8 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to improve health services and outcomes and achieve a population growth that is manageable, quality, healthy and productive. In particular, it contributes to strategy 8.1.4 for strengthened partnerships with the private sector and NGOs to provide reproductive health education and health care. The project does this by upgrading health worker and clinician skills, providing education and communication materials and community and school-based awareness to promote and improve access to family planning services.

The *Kisim Femili Plenin* project contributes to achieving the National Health Plan 2011–2020 and National Population Policy 2015–2024 by enhancing family and community support for women's access to reproductive and maternal health, especially for adolescent girls and unmarried women.

The *Kisim Femili Plenin* project is implementing the National Policy on Disability (2015–2025) by improving access to quality services for survivors of family and sexual violence with disability. For example, the project collected data to better understand the needs of women with disability. After administering the Washington Group Questions to training participants and identifying a significant level of hearing and visual impairment among participants, the project amended its training delivery methods and tools to include more visual guides and more activities.

Plans for January–June 2020

FHI 360 is working with schools, including the Maprik secondary school, to incorporate sexual reproductive health into the safe school program and developing visual communication tools for sexual reproductive health ambassadors. The West Sepik Education Division has written a circular supporting school participation with the program, which FHI 360 hopes will increase access to schools for the program.

In partnership with the National Department of Health, the project will support family planning commodity distribution to Maprik and Aitape-Lumi Districts.

The project will investigate what 'youth friendly spaces' should look like, to inform youth and adolescence family planning programs.

Lessons learned

There are deeply held cultural and gender norms and perceptions on marriage, sex and family planning that take time to shift. FHI 360 has identified the need to increase the focus on changing power dynamics between young people, married couples, mothers and fathers relating to family planning needs. These norms work against service providers' willingness to provide family planning services to unmarried and young people and young people's willingness to access services.

Main barriers

A six-month delay in developing and signing the memorandums of understanding with the West Sepik and East Sepik Provincial Health Authorities was a procedural challenge that delayed program activities. This included a delay on workplans and training for health care workers and accessing vital clinical data from the hospitals and health centres. FHI 360 prioritised mutual respect and understanding with these key partners to lay the groundwork for sustainability.

There are a limited number of family planning competency-based trainers. FHI 360 will continue working with Marie Stopes International to deliver trainings and map possible ways forward to address this challenge.

11.10 Improving Services and Inspiring Leadership to address Family and Sexual Violence in Port Moresby (*Bel isi* PNG)

Project Partner:	Oil Search Foundation
Total Funding:	\$6,923,533
Funding Timeframe:	July 2018–June 2023
Funding Sources:	\$4,500,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$2,423,533 (Private sector subscriptions and in-kind contributions to date)

Overview

Bel isi PNG (peaceful Papua New Guinea) is a public-private partnership that began with the Bank of South Pacific (BSP) identifying the need to support its employees who were experiencing family and sexual violence by donating a building to be used as a safe house. It builds on work carried out by the Business Coalition for Women with support from the International Finance Corporation on the cost of family and sexual violence to businesses.¹⁸⁴ With donations from several other private sector organisations, including Steamships Trading Co, Oil Search Foundation, G4S and Brian Bell as well as funding through *Pacific Women*, the partnership has established a new case management centre in Port Moresby and opened a new safe house, both managed by local organisation Femili PNG.¹⁸⁵

Aims and objectives

The *Bel isi* PNG initiative aims to inspire the private sector, in partnership with government and civil society, to play a transformational leadership role in changing attitudes towards family and sexual violence and improving services for survivors.

Specifically, the initiative's objectives are:

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

Cumulative outcomes to date

There is positive momentum indicating that the initiative is on track to achieve its objectives. There is strong **interest from the private sector** to address family and sexual violence. By the end of December 2019, 13 organisations make annual subscriptions to *Bel isi* PNG services, with others interested.¹⁸⁶ Seven of the original nine organisations have already resubscribed for a second year. In addition, nine of the subscribing organisations have developed and are implementing specific workplace policies to improve awareness and support for survivors of family and sexual violence. All subscribers are working to strengthen their workplace policies and procedures to respond to family and sexual violence. Some are doing this with technical services from the Business Coalition for Women.

Since the initiative began, **workplace awareness sessions have reached over 3,568 employees**. This includes executive briefings to secure leadership support and newly developed sessions for managers and supervisors to deepen corporate understanding of the impacts of family and sexual violence. *Bel isi* PNG has

¹⁸⁴ For more information on the Business Coalition for Women, see Activity Summary 10.2.

¹⁸⁵ For more detail about Femili PNG, see Activity Summary 11.2. All statistics included in this Activity Summary refer to the *Bel isi* Case Management Centre and Safe House only.

¹⁸⁶ The subscription model and services provided as part of subscription are under review. They include management briefings, employee toolkits and resources as well as referral access to the Case Management Centre and Safe House. The Case Management Centre also assists public clients and provides emergency accommodation based on need.

created and shared with all subscribers an employee toolkit, with resources available in both English and Tok Pisin.¹⁸⁷ The increasing number of subscriber referrals to the case management centre and safe house indicates increased understanding of the impact of family and sexual violence in the workplace, and employees' increased knowledge of, and confidence to seek help.

Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) are actively engaging in conversations about the impact of family and sexual violence. For example, the CEO of Brian Bell has attended all employee briefings and introduces the session to visibly indicate his support. The Steamships Trading Company Managing Director included a discussion on family and sexual violence at the annual general meeting for all subsidiaries. The CEO of BSP has strongly advocated with insurance companies that they should not exclude family and sexual violence injuries from policy coverage and BSP has launched Voices of Hope, a workplace survivor support group. The CEO of City Pharmacy Limited published in both daily national newspapers the poem read at the *Bel isi* PNG Leadership Forum by Yvette Renagi. The poem is a powerful rendering of the impact of family and sexual violence on all family members.

Both the case management centre and safe house, managed by Femili PNG, are increasingly valued as part of the referral service delivery system in Port Moresby. Since the case management centre opened on 28 September 2018, it has served 407 clients (356 women, 30 girls, 10 men and 11 boys, including 52 with disabilities). In this reporting period, clients have increasingly been referred from subscribers and police. Both are good indications of strengthening relationships and improved knowledge of the services available and confidence of survivors to access them.

Clients are overwhelmingly seeking help in response to intimate partner violence (87 per cent) with over 10 per cent as a result of child abuse. Services most commonly provided are informal counselling, information on services, legal advice and transport. Clients increasingly seek interim protection orders as one of their key outcomes. Between September 2018–December 2019, clients have requested 173 interim protection orders. Of these, 131 (76 per cent) have been granted and 54 (31 per cent) were converted to protection orders. Once protection orders are in place, clients are more confident to reintegrate with other family members and some child clients return to school.

The safe house opened on 18 October 2018 and has provided safe accommodation to 96 clients (72 women, 18 girls and six boys) plus 54 dependents and two guardians.¹⁸⁸ Twenty-one clients of the safe house (22 per cent) were referred by subscribing organisations. Femili PNG has introduced a range of life skills and leisure activities for clients and is increasing attention on psychosocial activities for child clients and traumatised child dependents of safe house clients.

Trust and understanding between referral services providers in Port Moresby, especially with the police, other safe houses and the National Capital District (NCD) Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee is gaining in strength. In early 2019, Oil Search Foundation, Femili PNG and the NCD Commission signed a memorandum of understanding. The agreement sets out the partners' commitments to working together in support of the NCD Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee's role in coordination and capacity building of the sector, including data sharing for the national gender-based violence information system.

***Bel isi* PNG has led efforts to raise over PGK250,000 used for essential repairs and maintenance to improve amenities, safety and security of Haus Ruth and Kaugere Seif Haus.** Further funds raised have been earmarked to improve child services at safe houses in 2020. In this way, *Bel isi* PNG has ensured the continued operation of community safe houses that would otherwise have closed. Femili PNG is further supporting improvements in the quality of services and care by involving other service providers in trainings, for example on trauma-informed care for partners from other safe houses.

¹⁸⁷ The toolkit is consistent with the National Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee Secretariat's Referral Pathway Toolkit developed with the Department of Justice and Attorney General with support of the Australian Government-funded Justice Services and Stability for Development program.

¹⁸⁸ In accordance with the safe house operational and security manual, boys aged 10 years or younger are allowed in the safe house. There is provision, in urgent cases, to support boys older than 10 years subject to a risk assessment which includes the number of younger children already at the safe house.

Extensive joint work and awareness raising with local police, especially through the Family and Sexual Violence Units, has increased referrals from the police to the case management centre. It has increased their engagement in case conferences to find solutions for complex cases.

As part of a stronger network of civil society, community-based organisations and government service providers, *Bel isi* PNG is supporting the lobbying at multiple political layers for change. *Bel isi* PNG partners supported a petition led by civil society and the NCD Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee to call on the government to stop compensation where family and sexual violence cases are concerned, along with other demands. Governor Powes Parkop presented the petition to the Deputy Prime Minister, Davis Steven and it was tabled in parliament in August 2019.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence being adequately available and accessible across priority provinces, and enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The *Bel isi* PNG initiative contributes to achieving Goal 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for an integrated approach for service delivery in districts. In particular, it contributes to strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development. *Bel isi* PNG is an innovative public private partnership that fosters strong partnerships and improved coordination among government and non-government service providers focused on addressing family and sexual violence in the National Capital District.

The *Bel isi* PNG initiative contributes to Strategy 3 (Services) and Strategy 4 (Prevention) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improved quality and effective processes, procedures and services to prevent gender-based violence and support survivors of gender-based violence through the case management centre and trauma-informed care training for other service providers. The initiative contributes to improved prevention and advocacy interventions for reducing gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society through its work with companies to raise awareness of family and sexual violence issues within workplaces.

Plans for January–June 2020

A focus of the six months to June 2020 is on building tools to strengthen the evidence-base to measure the impact of the project. This will include an independent client feedback process to capture deeper information on the way referral pathways are working, supporting the research to measure the benefits to business of addressing family and sexual violence in the workplace, and conducting a health check on the partnership to capture and share lessons and discuss improvements.¹⁸⁹

Lessons learned

Support for children affected by family and sexual violence is an urgent priority. Police and Child Protection Officers are referring children who have experienced family violence or sexual assault to the case management centre in the absence of specialist services. *Femili* PNG is trying to bolster its staff's skills to cope with these demands, though it is important to note that the Case Management Centre and Safe House are not intended to manage unaccompanied child cases.

Main barriers

Private sector leadership and investment adds value and impetus to addressing family and sexual violence in Port Moresby. However, without strong government leadership and delivery on their coordination, resourcing and service responsibilities, the supply of medical, legal and other safe house services will not be able to keep up with demand resulting from raised awareness and expectations of support. This poses a risk

¹⁸⁹ For more information on the research to measure the benefits to business of addressing family and sexual violence in the workplace, see Activity Summary 12.5 *Bel isi* PNG Research.

to the subscription model of *Bel isi* PNG, as clients most often need the help of government services to obtain long-term outcomes.

The safety of women and children when applying for interim protection orders and attending court continues to be of concern. *Femili* PNG supports women to seek interim protection orders and uses their in-house lawyer to provide legal advice. However, many women and children are not being represented adequately or being kept safe when attending court.

11.11 Safe Schools Strong Communities

Project Partner:	Equal Playing Field
Total Funding:	\$2,717,134
Funding Timeframe:	July 2019–June 2022
Funding Source:	\$1,822,144 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$894,990 (<i>Pacific Women</i> regional Pacific Girl program)

Overview

The Safe Schools project fosters healthy and respectful relationships between girls and boys and supports teachers and schools to promote a safe and supportive school environment for all children. The project works in Port Moresby schools at several levels: with Grades 6, 7 and 8 students, with youth facilitators known as ‘Changemakers’, and with teachers and school administrators to develop and implement a pilot ‘Safe Schools Framework’.¹⁹⁰ The project is also piloting work with a teacher’s training college to adapt the respectful relationships and child protection content into teacher pre-service and other training courses to be taught during teacher training.

This project forms part of, and is co-funded through, the regional *Pacific Women* managed Pacific Girl program. Pacific Girl responds to the evidence that ‘educated, healthy and skilled adolescent girls will help build a better future, advance social justice, support economic development and combat poverty’.¹⁹¹ More about the Pacific Girl program is available on the pacificwomen.org website.¹⁹²

Aims and objectives

The aim of the Safe Schools project is to effect positive change in perceptions of gender norms and relationships within school populations in Port Moresby through scalable solutions.

Specifically, the project objectives are:

- Age appropriate facilitators are upskilled to deliver participatory gender transformative programming.
- Participants feel empowered and are able to deliver education to their school peers.
- Teachers and institutions are resourced, and their capacity built to deliver child protection and respectful relationship education.
- Partner schools are more able to appropriately address child protection and school-based gender-based violence.

¹⁹⁰ The project is currently working on adapting its curriculum for Grades 9–10 students.

¹⁹¹ ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO (2010). ‘Accelerating Efforts to Advance the Rights of Adolescent Girls: A Joint UN Statement,’ United Nations.

¹⁹² See for example: <https://pacificwomen.org/stories-of-change/what-is-pacific-girl/>

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project began in July 2019. In its first six months it has trained **22 new Changemakers** (10 young women and 12 young men), **as youth facilitators for the project's school-based programs**. Changemakers are provided with five-day intensive training, quarterly trainings and six-month on-the-job training and mentoring by Equal Playing Field staff and existing Changemakers. Training covers issues such as gender-based violence, child protection, the respectful relationship curriculum, and identifying and action-planning on social issues. Changemakers from the University of Papua New Guinea join University Action Groups to implement strategies to address gender-based violence and child protection issues on campus.

During July–December 2019, youth facilitators **delivered the respectful relationships programs to 2,011 students (935 girls and 1,076 boys) in Grades 6 and 7 from seven schools**. From one of these schools, a new School Action Group was formed with 125 students (79 girls and 46 boys). These students participated in team building activities to further develop their confidence and leadership skills. School Action Groups participate in an annual showcase on creative ways of raising awareness on respectful relationships, including spoken word, drama, dance, song, photography and painting. Students organised or participated in events to commemorate Universal Children's Day and made presentations about child rights at general assemblies or fun days. Surveys with School Action Group participants indicated that 85 per cent had developed from having no confidence in public speaking to speaking up publicly for gender equality and non-violence.

From one of these schools, a new School Action Group was formed with 125 students (79 girls and 46 boys). These students participated in team building activities to further develop their confidence and leadership skills. School Action Groups participate in an annual showcase on creative ways of raising awareness on respectful relationships, including spoken word, drama, dance, song, photography and painting. Students organised or participated in events to commemorate Universal Children's Day and made presentations about child rights at general assemblies or fun days. Surveys with School Action Group participants indicated that 85 per cent had developed from having no confidence in public speaking to speaking up publicly for gender equality and non-violence.

Before joining the School Action Group, I was not confident but when I joined the School Action Group, I am very confident. ... I was encouraged to stand up and speak for myself. With activities like drama, [it helped] boost my confidence level. It was a great feeling to understand that what we have learned, there are others who are like us and have learned such as well.

Female student, St Peters Primary School.

The project has delivered **teachers in-service training sessions for 127 teachers** (94 women and 33 men) and has engaged with **three primary schools to implement Safe Schools Frameworks**. These activities build knowledge, skills and provide appropriate support to build a school's capacity to promote a child safe school environment. The teachers have gained new knowledge in understanding violence against women and child protection and become supportive of the project's safe schools program. Self-assessment surveys conducted before the training indicate low levels of knowledge on child protection.

I've realised that some of my approaches (solving student's behavioural issues) were not appropriate with child protection. This has empowered me to be more knowledgeable during my profession within my working environment.

A teacher.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea* long-term outcomes of family and community tolerance of violence against women being reduced, and that women and girls exercising their voice at community level and in local and national government level decision making forums.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government policy

The Safe Schools project contributes to achieving Goal 3.3 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for resourceful and productive youths. In particular, it contributes to strategy 3.3.12 to support youths in civic engagement and other school, community and society-based enrichment activities. The project uses sports as a means of educating school students to foster respectful and healthy relationships between girls and boys.

The Safe Schools project contributes to Strategy 4 (Prevention) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improved prevention and advocacy interventions for reducing gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society. The project works with primary school student leaders and teachers to become advocates of non-violence within schools.

Plans for January–June 2020

The project team will continue to support schools to appropriately address child protection and school-based gender-based violence. It will identify resources for safe school committees and support schools to introduce codes of conduct and to develop plans to gain parents' support for child protection activities.

Lessons learned

Sourcing volunteer youth facilitators from Universities has improved retention of Changemakers because the youth facilitators can use their campus facilities to meet as a group to plan and carry out activities. School Action Groups are meeting on school grounds to practice and action their new advocacy skills and to connect with other like-minded students and young people.

The changing nature of school schedules continues to affect the projects schedules. The project has learned to negotiate with key focal points at partner schools on the importance of not missing out on sessions and therefore making allowances for catch-up lessons.

Main barriers

In the first six months, operational barriers that made it difficult to implement the project. The project has managed most of these operational barriers and activities increased in the final three months of the year.

11.12 Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program (completed June 2019)

Project Partner:	UN Women
Total Funding:	\$15,632,553 (administered through UN Women) ¹⁹³
Funding Timeframe:	December 2010–June 2019
Funding Sources:	\$4,200,000 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea 2013–2019</i>) \$1,500,000 (<i>Pacific Women regional 2013–2019</i>) \$50,000 (Australian High Commission) \$8,770,200 (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2012–2019), \$584,680 (UN Women core funds and UN Women Australia National Committee) \$511,595 (Government of Spain, 2010–2012) \$16,078 (Government of Korea)
Additional Funding:	PGK15,000,000 (administered by the National Capital District Commission 2014–2019)

Overview

The Safe City project began in November 2010 as one of five founding projects of UN Women's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Flagship Initiative that now spans 27 cities. It aimed to develop model approaches to prevent sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces that are tested, evaluated and disseminated for adaptation and scale-up in similar cities.

In Port Moresby, the project was implemented in partnership with the National Capital District (NCD) Commission's Market Division, Gender Desk and Youth Desk to promote women's and girls' safety within the city markets. New Zealand and NCD Commission funds were used for complementary infrastructure rehabilitation purposes. In 2015, the project expanded from Gerehu and Gordons markets to include the Koki and Boroko markets and to add the Safe Public Transport project with a behaviour change campaign component. The Safe Public Transport project is reported on separately.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹³ All amounts have been converted to AUD. In February 2020, UN Women total funding of USD6,761,000 from New Zealand, Spain, Korea, UN Women core and Australian sources.

¹⁹⁴ For more information on the Safe Public Transport project, see Activity Summary 11.4.

In mid-2019 the independent combined evaluation of the Safe City and Safe Public Transport projects was published. The evaluation assessed the projects' contributions to transformative change and impact.¹⁹⁵ The Safe City project finished June 2019.

Aims and objectives

The project's goal was to create a safe city through the reduction of violence against women and girls, and empowerment of women in marketplaces. The project aimed to demonstrate how women and girls' safety could be promoted in markets. Markets were selected as the most heavily populated locations in city public spaces used by women to conduct business, buy food, connect and network.

Specifically, the project's objectives were:

- Reformed and enhanced implementation of NCD Commission policies, by-laws, budget and systems that translate to prevention of, and protection against, sexual harassment and other forms of violence affecting women and girls and increased economic opportunities for women and youth.
- Enhanced capacities of duty bearers to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in public spaces.
- Increased respect among market users for women's and girls' rights to a life free from violence.
- Gender sensitive infrastructure and social planning measures are put in place to address women's and girls' safety in marketplaces.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The independent evaluation demonstrated that the project achieved its objectives of making markets safer for women and girls and empowering women within marketplaces. **The evaluation found that the project addressed gender and issues of violence against women and girls in a holistic and transformative way. The project worked coherently to build women's agency, build social networks and relationships, and build the institutional environment.**

The evaluation found that the project made a major contribution to market governance and consequently was able to achieve **a significant improvement in market management and security**. The project worked with the NCD Commission to bring structural reform of city government, develop operational management mechanisms, guidance and tools, and build staff capacity. The project supported the creation of a Market Division within the NCD Commission in 2013. By 2017, the Division developed its first strategic plan (2018–2020). It aimed to make 'all markets in the National Capital District safe, clean, and user friendly for all market users.'

Market Management Committees and Market Vendor Associations were formed to manage the markets in an inclusive and empowering way. Through these collective Market Vendor Associations, **previously marginalised women vendors developed a collective identity. Through the multi-stakeholder Market Management Committees, women obtained a voice in market management for the first time.** NCD Governor Parkop, in an interview with evaluators, pointed to the transformation of the status of vendors 'from producers selling their surplus in the markets into businesswomen who are retailers'.¹⁹⁶ There were 19 registered Market Vendor Associations established with 77 women executives and close to 4,000 (majority women) members across the four markets.¹⁹⁷

The Department for Community Development and Religion has **plans to replicate the market governance and vendor association model** in the informal sector nationwide, as the 'Voice Strategy' This will help to

¹⁹⁵ UN Women (2019), Evaluation of the 'Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Programme'. Online reference is included in Annex 6. UN Women documentation and evaluation refers to the Safe City project as the combined 'Safe Markets Initiative' and 'Safe Public Transport Initiative'. In this report these two projects are reported separately.

¹⁹⁶ UN Women (2019), Evaluation of the 'Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Programme', p.68. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹⁹⁷ UN Women (2019), Evaluation of the 'Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Programme', p.67. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

enhance women's and girls' empowerment and opportunities and provide a structural 'bridge' for local and national policy and decision makers to engage with women and listen and respond to women's concerns.

Through the market vendor associations, women were included as partners in design of new market infrastructure and facilities. New markets transformed spaces from chaotic, 'no go' zones into more secure spaces for women vendors. Water and sanitation hygiene facilities were developed through a gender lens and with the reduction of violence against women and girls in mind. As a result, there has been **increased safety, hygiene and comfort of the vendors and customers** (over 90 per cent women and girls). In Gerehu market, for example, police statistics show that there have been no incidents of sexual violence or major criminal activity in the market since it was renovated.¹⁹⁸ Vendors report a decline in ethnic violence and violence against women and girls inside the markets, and an increase in women's sense of collective power and ability to exert influence and negotiate their position and interests.

The project developed a Community Referral and Mentoring Services Toolkit. It provided gender sensitisation training for duty bearers, such as local police, security guards and market staff and to committed community volunteers. The project **succeeded in improving access to essential services for survivors of violence in the markets**. The evaluation found the behaviour change campaign that targeted youth, *Sanap Wantaim*, was 'life changing' for some young people.¹⁹⁹ The Human Rights Association of Papua New Guinea was established by volunteers trained under the project in 2019. The Association is active in lobbying the parliament for change.²⁰⁰

The evaluation found that the **economic benefits to women from the transformation within markets were constrained** by factors such as the relocation of markets and decisions about what could be sold within markets. Notwithstanding these matters, the project enhanced vendor financial literacy and budgeting skills and connected them to banking services. Through the collective, registered Market Vendor Associations, women had increased access to loans.²⁰¹

The project commissioned a number of reviews of pilot activities such as the computerised market payment system in 2018, an earlier pilot in 2015 and the safety audit in 2018 to **promote learning and sharing**. The project developed a number of toolkits to help institutionalise processes such as the Vendor Association Toolkit and Community Referral and Monitoring System Toolkit.

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea's long-term outcomes in each outcome area. It primarily contributed to the national response to violence against women and children being strengthened and women having access to safe working conditions. It contributed to there being increased women's leadership and influence in decision making at the community level, in local and national government and in the private sector, and enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Safe City project contributed to achieving Goals 1.7 and 3.5 of the Medium Term Development Plan III. In particular, it contributed to strategy 1.7.16 to increase women's access to economic opportunities promoting the safety of women and girls to access and earn a livelihood in markets. The project contributed to strategy 3.5.18 working in partnership with other stakeholders through advocacy programs promoting women's political and economic empowerment through the vendor association model.

The Safe City project contributed to Strategy 4 (Prevention) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025) to improve prevention and advocacy interventions for reducing gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society. Market infrastructure has been designed in consultation with women

¹⁹⁸ UN Women (2019), Evaluation of the 'Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Programme', p.14. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

¹⁹⁹ UN Women (2019), Evaluation of the 'Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Programme', p.15. Online reference is included in Annex 6. More about the *Sanap Wantaim* behaviour change campaign and mobilisers in the Safe Public Transport Activity Summary 11.4.

²⁰⁰ The Human Rights Association of Papua New Guinea along with the NCD Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee led the petition to parliament referenced in the *Bel isi* PNG Activity Summary 11.10.

²⁰¹ UN Women (2019), Evaluation of the 'Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Programme', p.71. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

vendors and women users to ensure their views on safe accessibility have been taken into consideration and are much safer as a result.

Lessons learned

The process of planning and designing safe public spaces for women and girls should be collaborative. All urban partners, including women, grassroots and other community actors need to contribute to make the physical features of public spaces safe for women and girls. The new market infrastructure and water and sanitation hygiene facilities at Gerehu market were a crucial enabling factor for the market's transformation. It is now an orderly, managed and secure space in which all stakeholders take on the responsibility for maintenance and security.

Organising women vendors into associations gave them a space to share their common interests in marketing. This helped them to build up their confidence to speak with market management.

What started as a computerised payment system evolved into a larger market management project. It demonstrated the need for space management, improved market facilities, market middle-level management, improved clerk capacity and increased vendor financial literacy. Management, clerks and vendors feel positive about the system in general. Continued support to the NCD Commission Market Division will be needed to ensure the market fee payment system continues to improve revenue and address extortion of fees from women vendors in other planned markets.

Main barriers

Despite markets becoming safer and the widespread campaign against violence, the lack of safety of women and girls outside markets remains a major issue. UN Women continues to advocate using the findings of the Safety Audit and the Gender and Transport Study with key stakeholders to encourage and advocate for women's safety and needs in urban planning and design.²⁰²

Whilst the capacity of government agencies has been enhanced through the project, limited capacity, resources and commitment (particularly of the police) has constrained the effectiveness of the community referral and mentoring services.

11.13 Support for Strengthening National Coordination, Implementation and Monitoring Mechanisms to Prevent and Respond to Family and Sexual Violence (completed March 2019)

Project Partner:	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
Total Funding:	\$4,000,000
Funding Timeframe:	June 2014–March 2019
Funding Sources:	\$3,500,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$500,000 (<i>Pacific Women</i> regional program)

Overview

This project supported strategic efforts to plan, coordinate, and monitor family and sexual violence interventions across the country at national and provincial levels. UNDP worked with the Department for Community Development and Religion, including its Office for the Development of Women and the National Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee to develop policies and approaches to address family and sexual violence.

While the project officially finished in March 2019, UNDP continues to take opportunities to support the Department for Community Development and Religion's efforts to implement the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence, which was launched in March 2017.

²⁰² The Gender and Transport Study is reported under the Safe Public Transport project. See Activity Summary 11.4.

Aims and objectives

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

The four project objectives were to:

- Ensure that by 2025 the Government of Papua New Guinea has a functioning gender-based violence communication and reporting structure supporting the achievement of zero tolerance toward gender-based violence, aligned with the Medium Term Development Plan, Vision 2050 and with the Sustainable Development Goals 2016–2030.
- Standardise and institutionalise data collection and facilitate ongoing in-depth research to support evidence-based planning, budgeting and programming to end gender-based violence.
- Ensure quality, continuity and sustainability of coordinated responses, referrals and service delivery for survivors of gender-based violence.
- Scale-up, decentralise, and standardise inclusive, quality initiatives and messaging for prevention of gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project achieved some important milestones towards its ambitious objectives. Structurally, the project was instrumental in developing the **National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence (2016–2025)** (National Gender Based Violence Strategy) launched in March 2017.

The National Gender Based Violence Strategy sets out a best-practice informed strategy of government-coordinated national prevention and response approaches. It includes four objectives around governance, research, services and prevention. The implementation plan for the National Gender Based Violence Strategy called for a significant commitment of funds from the national government and provincial administrations. While the Government has allocated funds in the annual budgets since 2017, the amount allocated has been substantially less than the implementation plan called for.

The Strategy calls for the formation of a Special Parliamentary Committee on Gender Based Violence, a National Gender Based Violence Secretariat and Provincial Secretariats to coordinate government and non-government services providers, data collection, research findings and evidence-based budgeting. The **National Gender Based Violence Secretariat** is a key governance and implementation mechanism to roll out the National Gender Based Violence Strategy. A Framework to operationalise the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat was drafted in 2019 following further provincial and national level consultations. In 2020, funding support to operationalise the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat looks possible through the European Union / United Nations Spotlight Initiative. A key issue is operationalising inter-agency collaboration across a range of Departments, and with churches and civil society counselling, case management and safe accommodation service providers.

Working with the Office for the Development of Women and the National Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee, the project established **pilot provincial Gender Based Violence Secretariats in Morobe, Milne Bay, East New Britain and the National Capital District**.²⁰³ Support to establish the Provincial Secretariats included developing training packages for staff, standard operating procedures and protocols for the Secretariats and referrals between service providers at the provincial levels. The project developed intake forms and an initial national data collection database. The provincial level coordination has improved in many provinces as a result of training and engagement through this project and ongoing support through the National Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee and other *Pacific Women* partners including Femili PNG and FHI 360.²⁰⁴ Only the National Capital District Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee is staffed at levels proposed by the standard operating procedures with five staff members.

²⁰³ In practice, the active provincial organisations refer to themselves as provincial Family and Sexual Violence Action Committees.

²⁰⁴ For more information on each of these partners: Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee, see Activity Summaries 11.3; Femili PNG, see Activity Summary 11.2; and *Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri* project, see Activity Summary 11.5.

The project trained 150 people from eight provinces with gender-based violence human rights training modules. The intent was that trained human rights defenders would become **awareness outreach and community referral points for survivors of violence** linked to the provincial Secretariats. While these arrangements were not embedded as intended, trained human rights defenders in Port Moresby worked with the Safe City project in markets and registered as a civil society association in 2018.²⁰⁵ They are part of the referral network in the National Capital District providing referral services and support to survivors. In 2019, the association was a key actor in a petition to parliament for improved response to gender-based violence.

The project supported the local Centre for Social and Creative Media to produce the ***Yumi Kirapim Senis (Together Creating Change) documentary and photo-booklet featuring six stories of effective local gender-based violence responses***.²⁰⁶ These tools continue to be used by partners for advocacy purposes and in interventions at the community level. The project commissioned a literature review and mapping of community gender-based violence service providers to contribute to the understanding of gender-based violence in Papua New Guinea as part of the development of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy. *Pacific Women* has printed and distributed copies of the review report and the Strategy available annually through the Annual Learning Workshops.²⁰⁷

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of the national response to violence against women and children being strengthened, and quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence being adequately available and accessible across priority provinces.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Strengthening National Coordination project contributed to achieving Goal 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for an integrated approach for service delivery in districts. In particular, it contributed to strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development. The project promoted a coordinated approach to prevention and response to gender-based violence with government and non-government stakeholders and supported consultation and technical expertise to develop the draft operational plan for the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat in 2019. This enhanced service delivery and development.

The Strengthening National Coordination project contributes to Strategy 1 (Governance) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributed to improving governance and institutional framework, policy and regulatory framework, finance and infrastructure, and planning and administration for national gender-based violence interventions by the development of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy.

Lessons learned

The multi-dimensional relationship between UNDP, UN Women and the Department for Community Development for Religion, including beyond this project, meant that whenever opportunities arose, the agencies were able to work together to appropriately allocate and use remaining *Pacific Women* funds.

Main barriers

The National Gender Based Violence Strategy was developed through wide local consultations and was informed by a local and international literature review and a mapping of the available gender-based violence services. The National Gender Based Violence Strategy was informed by global best-practice that required more resources and experience, including in inter-agency coordination than was available in Papua New Guinea. It left unresolved the differentiated roles and responsibilities between the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat and the National Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee.

²⁰⁵ The Human Rights Defenders of Papua New Guinea was registered in August 2018. For information on the Safe City project see Activity Summary 11.12.

²⁰⁶ The *Yumi Kirapim Senis* tools were developed by researchers now based with the Queensland University of Technology. It was a predecessor project to the Communications for Social Change project. See Activity Summary 12.1.

²⁰⁷ *Painim Aut Na Luksave* Understanding Gender-Based Violence to Secure Sustainable Development in Papua New Guinea (2016), UNDP Papua New Guinea and Department for Community Development and Religion. The report is not available online.

11.14 Parenting for Child Development (completed December 2018)

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

Overview

Parenting for Child Development was a collaboration between UNICEF Papua New Guinea, the Catholic Church's Archdioceses of Madang, Western Highlands/Jiwaka and Simbu Provinces and the Centre for Child Development and Education at the Menzies School of Health Research in Australia. The project sought to develop, adapt, implement and evaluate an evidence-informed parenting project to reduce the risk of children's and women's exposure to violence in families. It built local capacity to deliver activities through existing service delivery structures.

While *Pacific Women* support for the project finished in December 2018, UNICEF continues to implement the project with funding from other sources. It is currently being scaled up, including with funds from the European Union / United Nations Spotlight Initiative.

Aims and objectives

The purpose of this project was to enhance family relationships, improve parenting competencies and reduce the risk of exposure of girls, boys and women to family violence. The project specifically aimed to reduce violence against children and women in targeted communities by 20 per cent by December 2018.

The project objectives were:

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

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project achieved its objective of reducing aggressive, hostile and verbally abusive interactions between parents and children. The program improved parents' knowledge and awareness of children's development needs and helped them to learn alternatives to harsh and coercive styles of discipline. The project focused on parent-child relationships in early to middle childhood, from age three to nine years of age.

The project implemented a phased approach delivered by trained teams of community volunteers, supported by the church, local government, schools, counsellors and others in each community. Training resources were in English and *Tok Pisin* and training with parents was delivered in *Tok Pisin* or *Tok Ples* (local language) to facilitate knowledge and skills transfer in low literacy contexts. It was delivered through six one-day workshops held once a week over a seven-week period.

An evaluation of a pilot in 2017 with over 200 parents from 10 communities showed that with their training, the volunteer teams could successfully deliver the program to groups of parents and that parents would attend each week. Comparison of data from before and after the program showed many positive changes. There were **large reductions in verbal abuse and in use of all kinds of corporal punishment with their children**. There were **reported reductions in physical violence between couples**. These improvements were reported by both men and women. There were **improvements in parents' and caregivers' sense that they were caring for their children well** and that they were **coping better with the demands of being parents**. Perhaps most importantly, parents were very positive about the program.

In 2018, over 500 parents participated in the program in 28 communities across all Archdiocese communities. During 2019 further training-of-trainers activities and facilitators took place to roll-out into more communities at the requests of the Catholic Bishop Conference for Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands to institutionalise the project under their Family Life Education Program. To build national-level capacity for

the scale-up of the project, a monitoring and evaluation framework and a trainers' guide for facilitation training was developed.

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcome of family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government policy

The Parenting for Child Development project contributed to achieving Goal 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for an integrated approach for service delivery in districts. In particular, it contributed to strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development. Through its work with the wide-reaching Catholic Church Archdioceses, the project was able to build national capacity to deliver parenting programs that address the cycle of violence against children and women.

The Parenting for Child Development project contributed to Strategy 2 (Research) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributed to improved collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance gender-based violence prevention and response efforts through its published qualitative assessment and pilot evaluation.

The Parenting for Child Development project aligned with and contributed to National Research Agenda 2015–2025 Focus Area 1.11 (Youth and Gender). Specifically, the research informed understanding of the drivers of conflict within families and communities and identified effective means to address these.

Lessons learned

The training program, while informed by the science of child development and educational practice, focused on building trainers' group facilitation skills to use the program tools and resources with caregivers and parents. The team have recommended that to strengthen the understanding of child development, some trainers with higher formal qualifications in relevant disciplines, such as early childhood, psychology and social work need to be recruited. These trainers could lead the training program, while still maintaining strong connections with the community-based framework.

To develop and expand, training and support systems must be strengthened to overcome reliance on the oversight, guidance and intervention by coordinators and assistant coordinators. This can be achieved by strengthening the group of trainers. Trainers need to support teams with periodic visits, provide refresher and in-service training to local teams and report on training needs, based on observations, as part of planning at the dioceses level.

11.15 End Violence against Children Campaign (completed December 2018)

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

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 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 perpetuate violence.

The project worked with provincial administrations, Catholic Archdioceses and civil society partners in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and five Provinces: Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, Simbu,

Madang and Jiwaka. In addition, resources developed through this project were used in Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces during the emergency humanitarian response to the Highlands earthquake.²⁰⁸

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 motivate and inspire national commitment to end violence against children and improve access to supportive services.

The project's specific targets were to reach 50 per cent of the 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 reach targets. It did however reach 357,394 people through community, church and school-based campaigns conducted in collaboration with faith-based organisations and government partners.²⁰⁹

On 31 August 2019, the *Raun Wantaim Savemahn* radio drama series developed by UNICEF with Departments of Health, Educations and Community Development and Religion was launched and aired on all provincial National Broadcasting Commission radio stations and affiliate station Tribe FM. Episodes were followed by facilitated discussions with talkback and giveaways like free data and talk time with a local mobile company. Topics covered in the series and discussions include violence against women and children, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, family planning and many health promotion messages. Focus group discussions and responses through the talkback indicated listeners were learning from the drama series. It is estimated that the radio drama reached 460,000 listeners across Papua New Guinea.

The project produced and distributed 1,500 end violence against children flipcharts and 1,500 handbooks for religious leaders on ending violence against children. 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 to use these materials in schools, health facilities, churches and communities.

The project contributed to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcome of family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The End Violence against Children Campaign contributed to achieving Goal 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for an integrated approach for service delivery in districts. In particular, it contributes to strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development. The project trained religious leaders, health workers, child protection workers and community volunteers as advocates to end violence against children in schools, health facilities, churches and communities. The project expanded its reach more broadly to the community through the nationally aired radio drama series *Raun Wantaim Savemahn*.

²⁰⁸ Pacific Women-funded activity. See *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2018–2019.

²⁰⁹ Sex disaggregated data was only available for about half of the total people reached. This equated to 47.5 per cent women and 52.5 per cent men.

Advocacy by UNICEF and use of the end violence against children campaign materials led to preventative services being incorporated in the National Child Protection Policy (2017–2027).

12 Outcome 4 – Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding

Every effort has been made to confirm the accuracy of information contained in this report. However, the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic and response for current and future activity implementation are not fully known.

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

Project Partner:	Queensland University of Technology in partnership with the Centre for Social and Creative Media at the University of Goroka
Total Funding:	\$1,311,727
Funding Timeframe:	August 2016–July 2020
Funding Sources:	\$996,000 (<i>Pacific Women Papua New Guinea</i>) \$335,727 (Queensland University of Technology)

Overview

This research project integrates communication for social change approaches to develop communication materials and strategies to prevent sorcery accusation-related violence. It builds on successful models of arts-based advocacy developed by the Centre for Social and Creative Media, University of Goroka.²¹⁰ The project identifies and develops key narratives, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. It uses arts-based approaches (photography, digital storytelling and film) and a design process in which both community and technical experts develop communication strategies and material that is locally appropriate and acceptable in order to reduce sorcery accusation-related violence in Papua New Guinea.

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 five local human rights defender partners, namely the Highlands Women Human Rights Defenders Movement, the Kafe Urban Settlers Women’s Association, Kup Women for Peace, Kedu Seif House and the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation.²¹¹

Aims and objectives

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

- 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

²¹⁰ Examples include the *Yumi Kirapim Senis* series developed for the Strengthening National Coordination project. For more information, see Activity Summary 11.13.

²¹¹ Each of these partners, except the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation, are also, or have also, been funded local partners of Oxfam under the Gender-Based and Sorcery Related Violence project. For more information, see Activity Summary 11.1.

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 three of its four objectives through developing locally relevant advocacy materials that are being used by the local human rights defender organisations to promote social change to reduce sorcery accusation-related violence.

Digital stories have been developed with and by local partners and 41 are available online. They have been distributed on USBs and shared with national media organisations. NBC radio, The National and *Wantok Niuspaper* have used the digital stories in reporting. The Guardian and BBC have created stories drawing on the digital stories and connections with the organisations and individuals featured. Local partners screen these stories in their advocacy work with communities to raise awareness of the causes, consequences and impact of sorcery accusation-related violence. To assist, the research team developed a discussion guide and other participatory communication tools. The local partners facilitate community discussions to understand how participants feel, their reactions to the stories and reflections on the issues raised. The screenings and discussions are monitored to assess community responses. A common response to the screenings is empathy, self-reflection and a desire to share these messages and stories with others.

The team worked with Oxfam and local partners to develop the **Communicating the Law Toolkit**.²¹² The toolkit includes a resource pack and information about the laws relating to sorcery accusation-related violence, the *Family Protection Act 2013* and *Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015*. In October 2018, 11 human rights defenders graduated as trainers. They are available to facilitate usage of the toolkit in prevention work. Local human rights defender organisations have incorporated the use of this toolkit in their work. In 2019, the project facilitated 81 modules with 2,690 people (1,384 women and 1,306 men). After the Kafe Urban Settlers Women's Association implemented modules with youths and Eastern Highland provincial community leaders, 10 community leaders reported mediating eight cases using lessons from the training.

The digital stories have increased the visibility of local partners' work. Local partners have been supported to present their stories **at home, in Port Moresby and at conferences in Australia and Fiji**. The team has used the stories to engage **with national media and journalists** to encourage more respectful and less sensational reporting.

The process of developing digital stories through storytelling workshops deepened relationships and **strengthened support networks**. The *Yumi Sanap Strong website* was launched in early 2019 to showcase the digital stories and initiative activities. Local partners' **capacity and commitment to analysis and using data** from the discussions and reactions to the screening is strengthening their sense of ownership and understanding of the value of data for advocacy and influence.

The research team work closely with the Centre for Social and Creative Media, University of Goroka. Capacity building has included film production, data analysis and research, organisational research policies and supervision of post-graduate studies.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of family and community tolerance of violence against women is being reduced, and enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Communication Strategies for Social Change project contributes to achieving Goal 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for an integrated approach for service delivery in districts. In particular, it contributes to strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based

²¹² The development of the Communicating the Law Toolkit was funded through the Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence project but there were efficient leveraging of time and resources between the initiatives. The Communicating the Law Toolkit is designed so that facilitators can use a range of materials, including the digital stories. For more information on the Gender Based and Sorcery Related Violence project, see Activity Summary 11.1.

stakeholders to address service delivery and development with a focus on addressing the harms caused by sorcery accusations and related violence.

The project contributes to Strategy 4 (Prevention) of the National Gender Based Violence 2016–2025. In particular, it contributes to improving prevention and advocacy interventions for reducing gender-based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society with a focus on sorcery accusation related violence by developing and monitoring the impacts of story-telling as a mechanism to promote social change.

The project is implementing the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan's advocacy and communications component by developing advocacy and awareness materials and messages to counter sorcery accusation-related violence.

The project contributes to the National Research Agenda 2015–2025 Focus Area 1.11 (Youth and Gender). Specifically, the project informs understanding of the drivers of conflict resulting in sorcery accusations and related violence within families and communities and identifies effective means to address these.

Plans for January–June 2020

Four documentary films are in final production and approval. Public launches will be subject local partners' endorsement.

The team will work with local partners to establish the Kafe Urban Settlers Women's Association as a hub for coordinating the expanded use of the Communicating the Law Toolkit and to train more facilitators.

Lessons learned

The use of the Communicating the Law Toolkit provides in-depth results on community attitudes and perspectives. The implementation of the toolkit requires ongoing mentoring for facilitators to ensure that data is captured well and that ongoing discussions strengthen the skills and approaches used.

International connections are important to local partners. The project has seen an increase in partners' confidence levels when presenting their work in Papua New Guinea and overseas. Making these connections strengthens the individual organisations' networks.

Training in data analysis provides partners with a better understanding of reporting and planning for monitoring and evaluation. Partners are more confident in systematic data collection and analysis. Further training is welcomed by partners with ongoing support to strengthen reporting, monitoring and evaluation.

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

Project Partner:	School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), Australian National University
Total Funding:	\$2,001,122
Funding Timeframe:	September 2016–December 2020
Funding Sources:	\$1,043,875 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$957,247 (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 that include the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan 2015 that sets out a comprehensive response.

This action research project provides research findings to inform the implementation of the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan by identifying what is currently being done to address the problem of sorcery accusation-related violence and how responses can be improved.

This project draws together the efforts of Papua New Guinean research partners from the Papua New Guinea 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

Aims and objectives

This project supports Papua New Guinean partners to address sorcery accusation-related violence by developing and communicating a body of evidence regarding which interventions to break the link between sorcery accusations and violence are working and why, and how they can best be supported.

Specifically, the project's objectives are:

- Map the terrain to build the evidence-base.
- Support evidence-based training and awareness programs in accordance with the Sorcery Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan.
- Inform policy frameworks and research agendas.
- Build and strengthen institutional linkages between the Australian National University and key Papua New Guinean institutions working in this area.

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project is on track to achieve its objectives. The research team has **collated and analysed an extensive database of sorcery accusation-related violence incidences**. This includes 452 unique cases reported in national newspapers and court cases over a 20 year period and information on 838 incidents collected from local recorders in Enga, Bougainville, Lae, National Capital District and Jiwaka from January 2016–December 2019.

The research team has **published and disseminated findings through presentations in Papua New Guinea, Australia and internationally**. Project team members have given media interviews and written blogs, discussion papers, journal articles and book chapters and created films. References are included in Annex 6.²¹³ The project publishes materials on the locally managed Stop Sorcery Violence in PNG website www.stopsorceryviolence.org. The team has drawn on the experience from working on sorcery accusation-related violence in Papua New Guinea to suggest important communication and messaging considerations relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, to mitigate the risks of social disharmony and violence.²¹⁴

The research team has worked closely with the UN Special Expert on people with albinism, and with other academics, to develop a **Special Resolution on Harmful Practices Relating to Manifestations of Belief in Witchcraft**. It is expected that the resolution will be debated at the UN Human Rights Council in September 2020. The team has provided extensive input into the concept paper and development of awareness materials.

The research team **secured additional funding from the United States Department of Trade** for the use of creative arts as a way to address sorcery accusation related violence in March 2019, using findings and research work produced through the project.

The research team have **supported development of evidence-informed training for police and village court officials**. The team regularly participates with the Department of Justice and Attorney General's police training on laws relating to sorcery accusation-related violence. The team provided inputs to the Constitutional and Law Reform Commission's Churches Strategy, launched in April 2019. A research team

²¹³ Online references are included in Annex 6 are included under Sorcery (related) heading.

²¹⁴ Fiona Hukula, Miranda Forsyth and Philip Gibbs, The importance of messaging for COVID-19. What can we learn from messaging against Sorcery Accusation Related Violence? Papua New Guinea National Research Institute *Blog*, 8 April 2020. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

member taught a module on sorcery accusation-related violence as part of the Diploma in Justice Administration at Divine Word University. Key emerging findings from the research have been published in a Discussion Paper.²¹⁵ The research team have identified:

- the characteristics of those accused and harmed by sorcery accusation-related violence, which demonstrate considerable variation, particularly in gender of those accused, across the country
- the multiple types of harm that are caused by sorcery accusation-related violence, including inter-generational harm
- the catalysts of accusation and violence
- the widespread confusion about the law and challenges for the criminal justice system presented by sorcery accusation-related violence
- the potentially important roles for law and justice in combatting sorcery accusation-related violence and the advances made to date
- the ways in which the majority of accusations do not lead to violence but are managed through non-violent means
- the importance of individuals, government agencies and non-state organisations working together to contain and suppress sorcery accusation-related violence in a process we term 'networked containment'
- the advances made in anti-sorcery accusation-related violence activity and the continuation of the agenda despite lack of direct government funding
- the importance of multi-level leadership in addressing the issues
- the critical need to adopt a proactive rather than a reactive approach to addressing sorcery accusation-related violence.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of family and community tolerance of violence against women being reduced, and enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* Research Strategy's two objectives of supporting gender research that is considered, contextually relevant and informs *Pacific Women* programming, and advances the quality, commitment to, and resourcing of gender research in the Pacific Region. The project specifically contributes to the Strategy's key result area in strengthening capacity in Papua New Guinea to carry out gender research.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation Related Violence project contributes to achieving Goal 5.2 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for an integrated approach for service delivery in districts. In particular, it contributes to strategy 5.2.6 to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service delivery and development with a focus on effective public sector and non-government partnerships to effectively reduce the harms caused by sorcery accusation-related violence.

The State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation Related Violence project contributes to Strategy 2 (Research) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improved collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance gender-based violence prevention and response efforts with a focus on sorcery accusation-related violence.

The State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation Related Violence project is implementing the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan's research objective. Specifically, it is building a robust understanding of sorcery accusation-related violence in Papua New Guinea and identifying what appears to work in response and to prevent sorcery accusation-related violence.

²¹⁵ Miranda Forsyth, Philip Gibbs, Fiona Hukula, Judy Putt, Liane Munau, and Ibolya Losoncz, Ten Preliminary Findings Concerning Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence in Papua New Guinea (March 27, 2019). *Development Policy Centre Discussion Paper No. 80*. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

The State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusation Related Violence project contributes to the National Research Agenda 2015–2025 Focus Areas 1.11 (Youth and Gender) and 3.4 (Service Delivery). It does this by informing the understanding of the drivers of conflict within families and communities relating to sorcery accusation-related violence and identifying effective means to address these and by analysing challenges and improving the provision of services by state service providers.

Plans for January–June 2020

The film *Peter & Grace Make a Difference* will be launched and an evaluation of the film’s impact as an awareness tool on communities and on participants involved in making the film in Bougainville when COVID-19 restrictions allow. . The research team has planned to facilitate an international conference on Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence: the Harm and the Healing at the Divine Word University, Madang with the Department of Justice and Attorney General. The conference has been deferred from June due to international travel restrictions resulting from COVID-19. It will be an opportunity for those within Papua New Guinea and internationally to share experiences, insights and positive practices to overcome violence and other harmful practices associated with beliefs in sorcery and witchcraft.

Further academic journal articles and publications including discussion papers focused on Bougainville and Jiwaka and a report on the Conference proceedings are planned.

Lessons learned

Effectively addressing sorcery accusation-related violence requires a highly nuanced and context-informed approach. Targeted programs championed or delivered by ‘insiders’ – people with credibility and authority within communities – are most effective.

Local recorders who have been collecting information on incidences in Enga, Bougainville, Jiwaka, Lae and the National Capital District have been invaluable as community members who are on-the-ground. They have been able to interpret for the research team and have provide insights into how their own attitudes towards sorcery accusation-related violence have changed as a result of being involved in the research work. These changed understandings have been passed onto their own family and tribe members, increasing the potential for spreading anti-sorcery accusation-related violence messages.

Involvement with the research project has increased the profile of some anti-sorcery accusation-related violence activists, which has strengthened their purpose and ability to spread messages about the importance of ending anti-sorcery accusation-related violence.

Main barriers

The ongoing challenges that the research team has faced throughout the project of insecurity in some provinces and poor communication infrastructure.

12.3 Research Training Program

Project Partner:	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University
Total Funding:	\$807,539
Funding Timeframe:	June 2017–August 2020
Funding Sources:	\$506,504 (<i>Pacific Women</i> Papua New Guinea) \$301,035 (Australian National University)

Overview

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

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

Aims and objectives

The project's objectives are:

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

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project has been more challenging and required more time than anticipated but is expected to achieve its objectives. Participants in the project (13 women and three men) came from *Pacific Women* implementing partners, the Papua New Guinea Constitutional and Law Reform Commission and independent researchers. Through three week-long workshops and off-site mentoring, participants were taught research skills and research ethics and proposal writing. Following peer review by experienced Papua New Guinean researchers and development specialists six of the nine proposals received were selected for funding support through the project.

The **six research projects** cover media representation of sexual violence in Papua New Guinea, participation of women with disability in social programs and services, community response mechanisms to child abuse, effects of intimate partner violence on pregnancy outcomes, access to healthcare for gendered diseases, and an examination of sorcery accusation-related violence. In addition to these six research proposals, mentoring has been provided to CARE researchers to implement their *Mamayo* project baseline and monitoring study.²¹⁶

Researchers were supported to refine proposals in response to review feedback and to prepare applications for ethics clearance from the Papua New Guinea Medical Research Advisory Committee. Five proposals have received ethics clearance through this review process. The sixth proposal is now being revised in response to committee feedback for resubmission in February 2020. Researchers are **now preparing to conduct data analysis, with ongoing project mentoring through the data collection, analysis and write up phases.**

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcome of enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* Research Strategy's two objectives of supporting gender research that is considered, contextually relevant and informs *Pacific Women* programming, and advances the quality, commitment to, and resourcing of gender research in the Pacific Region. The project specifically contributes to the Strategy's key result area in strengthening capacity in Papua New Guinea to carry out gender research.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Research Training Program contributes to achieving Goal 3.5 of the Medium Term Development Plan III for equal opportunities for all to participate in and benefit from social development. In particular it contributes to strategy 3.5.19 to increase access for equal opportunities and gains made from development. The research is looking at how to improve the participation of women with disability in social programs and

²¹⁶ For more information on the *Mamayo* project, see Activity Summary 11.8.

access to services, how to improve responses to child abuse, and access to healthcare for gendered diseases.

The Research Training Program contributes to Strategy 2 (Research) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular it contributes to improve collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance gender-based violence prevention and response efforts by researching issues including for example, the impact of intimate partner violence on pregnancy outcomes and access to healthcare for gendered diseases.

The Research Training Program funds research that aligns with and contributes to the National Research Agenda 2015–2025 Focus Areas 1.5, 1.7 and 1.11 (Health, Youth and Gender) and 3.4 (Service Delivery). Specifically, the research will improve knowledge on maternal and child health and wellbeing, critically analyse processes to effectively address the challenges, opportunities for empowerment for women especially those with disabilities, inform understanding of the drivers of conflict within families and communities resulting in sorcery accusation-related violence, and critically analyse existing challenges and improve the sustainable provision of services by the state and other service providers in relation to child abuse.

Plans for January–June 2020

The focus is on supporting researchers to collect their data and to write-up and communicate their findings. Researchers from the Australian National University and the Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research will continue to provide mentoring.

Lessons learned

The project aimed to improve the robustness of research and analysis of activities and issues relevant to Papua New Guinea's gender commitments and *Pacific Women* outcomes. This ensured that the selected research projects are all very relevant and many are connected to activities funded by *Pacific Women*.

The pre-existing research capacity of participants was variable and generally weak. A more structured course with research examples to guide proposal development and more intensive mentoring and support from the experienced researchers was required than initially anticipated. Participants needed more time to rework research proposals. This was particularly the case when responding to review comments and preparing proposals for rigorous ethical review.

Main barriers

It was difficult to find an appropriate channel for research ethical clearance of the research projects through a local tertiary institution. Following delays, the Medical Research Advisory Committee agreed to review and was highly helpful and efficient in reviewing the proposals.

Travel restrictions and the declaration of a state of emergency in Papua New Guinea may delay data collection.

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

Project Partner:	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University
Total Funding:	\$303,898
Funding Timeframe:	April 2019–July 2020
Funding Sources:	\$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. It builds on pilot research from Lae, Morobe Province using data from the Femili PNG Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre.²¹⁷ The full study covers Lae, Mt Hagen, Popondetta, Arawa and Port Moresby, to examine how protection orders are being employed and their impact.

The Australian Government-funded Justice Services and Stability for Development program has commissioned studies on the investigation and prosecution of family and sexual violence offences, and on family and sexual violence referral pathways.²¹⁸ Together these three studies will provide valuable data and insights into the experience of survivors of violence and the needs of key institutions responsible for supporting survivors.

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?
- 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?

Cumulative outcomes to date

The project received ethics approval from the Australian National University and the Papua New Guinea Science and Technology Secretariat. Stakeholder meetings with provincial administrations, police, courts and related civil society organisations in each study location ensured understanding of and support for the study and a commitment to share back with the stakeholders the study's findings.

The research team includes staff from the University of Papua New Guinea in Port Moresby and the University of Technology in Lae and research assistants in each of the five study locations. The study is building the research capacity of research assistants in using social research tools. Tools have been developed for interviews with clients who have applied for family protection orders and interviews with young people.

A youth survey was conducted by and with 149 students at the University of Papua New Guinea and at the University of Technology. Analysis of the data collected on attitudes and perceptions of domestic violence and knowledge of the law and services is underway.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice, and the national response to violence against women and children is strengthened.

²¹⁷ Judy Putt, Theresa Phillips, Davida Thomas and Lindy Kanan (2019), *Family Protection Orders a Key Response to Domestic and Family Violence: A Pilot Study in Lae, Papua New Guinea*. Online reference is included in the Annex 6. For more information on Femili PNG, see Activity Summary 11.2.

²¹⁸ Judy Putt and Sinclair Dinnen (2020), *Reporting, Investigating and Prosecuting Family and Sexual Violence Offences in Papua New Guinea*, Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University is expected to be available online by July 2020. Contacts for reports on both studies are referenced in Annex 6.

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* Research Strategy's two objectives of supporting gender research that is considered, contextually relevant and informs *Pacific Women* programming, and advances the quality, commitment to, and resourcing of gender research in the Pacific Region. The project specifically contributes to the Strategy's key result area in strengthening capacity in Papua New Guinea to carry out gender research.

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The Family Protection Order Research contributes to achieving Goal 4.1 of the Medium Term Development Plan III to improve enforcement of the rule of law. In particular, it contributes to strategy 4.1.1 to strengthen, increase capacity and modernise the law and justice services at all levels. The research will provide insight into the use and enforcement of family protection orders as a key justice sector response to family and sexual violence.

The Family Protection Order Research contributes to achieving Strategy 2 (Research) of the National Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improve collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance gender-based violence prevention and response efforts looking specifically at the use and impact of family protection orders.

The Family Protection Order Research project contributes to achieving the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 social development outcomes, the supporting sectoral policy for Gender Equality Women's Employment, Peace and Security and the Department of Community Development's Strategic Plan 2017–2019. In particular, the project supports the safety and security outcome for law and justice institutions to function effectively and to increase the safety and protection of women and children from violence.²¹⁹

The Family Protection Research aligns with and contributes to National Research Agenda 2015–2025 Focus Area 3.1 (Institutional Strengthening). Specifically, the research will promote improved understanding of the nature of linkages and communication between Government and non-government stakeholders that will improve the effective delivery of family protection orders as a key response to family and sexual violence.

Plans for January–June 2020

A stakeholder workshop was planned for May 2020 to present and discuss preliminary research findings ahead of the final report expected in June 2020. The timing of the report will be subject to identifying alternative means of validating research findings with relevant partners in each location. The research team will seek opportunities to present research findings at appropriate Papua New Guinean and Australian events.

The research team will develop five summary reports on the key themes of family law, family court and protection orders, young people's knowledge and attitudes about domestic violence, protection order breaches, and survivor advocates.

²¹⁹ Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022 (2018), Autonomous Bougainville Government. For social development outcomes relating to safety and security and women and children see the Results Framework on pages 57–58.

12.5 *Bel isi* PNG: Measuring the Business Case Research

Project Partner:	International Finance Corporation in partnership with the Business Coalition for Women
Total Funding:	\$396,090
Funding Timeframe:	February 2020–June 2022
Funding Source:	\$396,090 (Australian Government’s Economics Program)

Overview

A study undertaken in 2014 demonstrated the high cost to companies of family and sexual violence in Papua New Guinea through lost revenue from employees’ lost work days and productivity.²²⁰ This data was important in building support within the private sector to adopt the family and sexual violence policies and procedures offered by the Business Coalition for Women and to generate support for the *Bel isi* PNG public-private partnership launched in September 2018.²²¹

This new study works with three *Bel isi* PNG subscribers: the Bank of South Pacific, Nambawan Super and Steamships Trading Company Limited. It focuses on collecting evidence of the measurable benefits to businesses of addressing family and sexual violence and supporting survivors in the workplace. The study will contribute to the assessment of the *Bel isi* PNG initiative.

The study will build on a broader body of research funded by the Australian Government conducted in the Pacific, including studies focusing on the business case for workplace response to family and sexual violence in Fiji and the Solomon Islands.²²²

The project contributes to the *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea long-term outcomes of enhanced knowledge and evidence informing policy and practice, family and community tolerance for violence against women being reduced, and women’s having increased access to safe working conditions and economic opportunities.

Aims and objectives

The study will investigate the benefits companies experience by providing a structured workplace response to employees who have experienced family and sexual violence, including a subscription to *Bel isi* PNG and introduction of workplace family and sexual violence policies.

The research will focus on five main indicators

- prevalence of and attitudes in the workplace about family and sexual violence
- costs of family and sexual violence to businesses
- impacts of family and sexual violence on employees
- impacts and cost benefits of responses to family and sexual violence on businesses
- impacts of responses to family and sexual violence on employees

Contribution to Medium Term Development Plan III and other Government Policy

The *Bel isi* PNG research project contributes to achieving Goal 1.7 of the Medium Term Development Plan III, which focus on increasing women’s economic empowerment. In particular, it contributes to strategy 1.7.16 to increase women’s access to economic opportunities by collecting the evidence base of the benefits to private sector in creating safe workplaces for women and that support survivors of family and sexual violence.

²²⁰ Emily Darko, William Smith and David Walker (2015), Gender violence in Papua New Guinea, Overseas Development Institute Research Reports and Studies. Online reference is included in Annex 6.

²²¹ For information on the Business Coalition for Women, see Activity Summary 10.2. For information on the *Bel isi* PNG, see Activity Summary 11.10.

²²² World Bank Group (2019), The Business Case for Workplace Responses to Domestic and Sexual Violence in Fiji; and World Bank Group (2019), The Impact of Domestic and Sexual Violence on the Workplace in Solomon Islands. Online references are included in Annex 6.

The *Bel isi* PNG research project contributes to Strategy 2 (Research) of the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence (2016–2025). In particular, it contributes to improve collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance gender-based violence prevention and response efforts with a focus on private sector responses.

The *Bel isi* PNG research project aligns with and contributes to National Research Agenda 2015–2025 Focus Area 2.5 (Wealth Creation). In particular, the research will inform public private partnerships and promote innovative processes to address the societal challenge of family and sexual violence.

Plans for January–June 2020

Plans to conduct the training of enumerators for the baseline study of the three participating companies via employee surveys and interviews have been delayed due to COVID-19 related travel and other related restrictions. Once completed, the survey data will be analysed in tandem with a review of human resources and other company data.

12.6 The Last Taboo: Research on managing menstruation in the Pacific (completed September 2017)

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

Overview

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

The research in Papua New Guinea was conducted in March 2017 with support from Susu Mamas and Plan International. A final report and detailed reports on each of Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Solomon Islands were published in July and August 2017. The reports are available on the *Pacific Women* website.²²³

This Activity Summary is provided as an example of the use of the *Pacific Women*-funded research through other funding mechanisms.

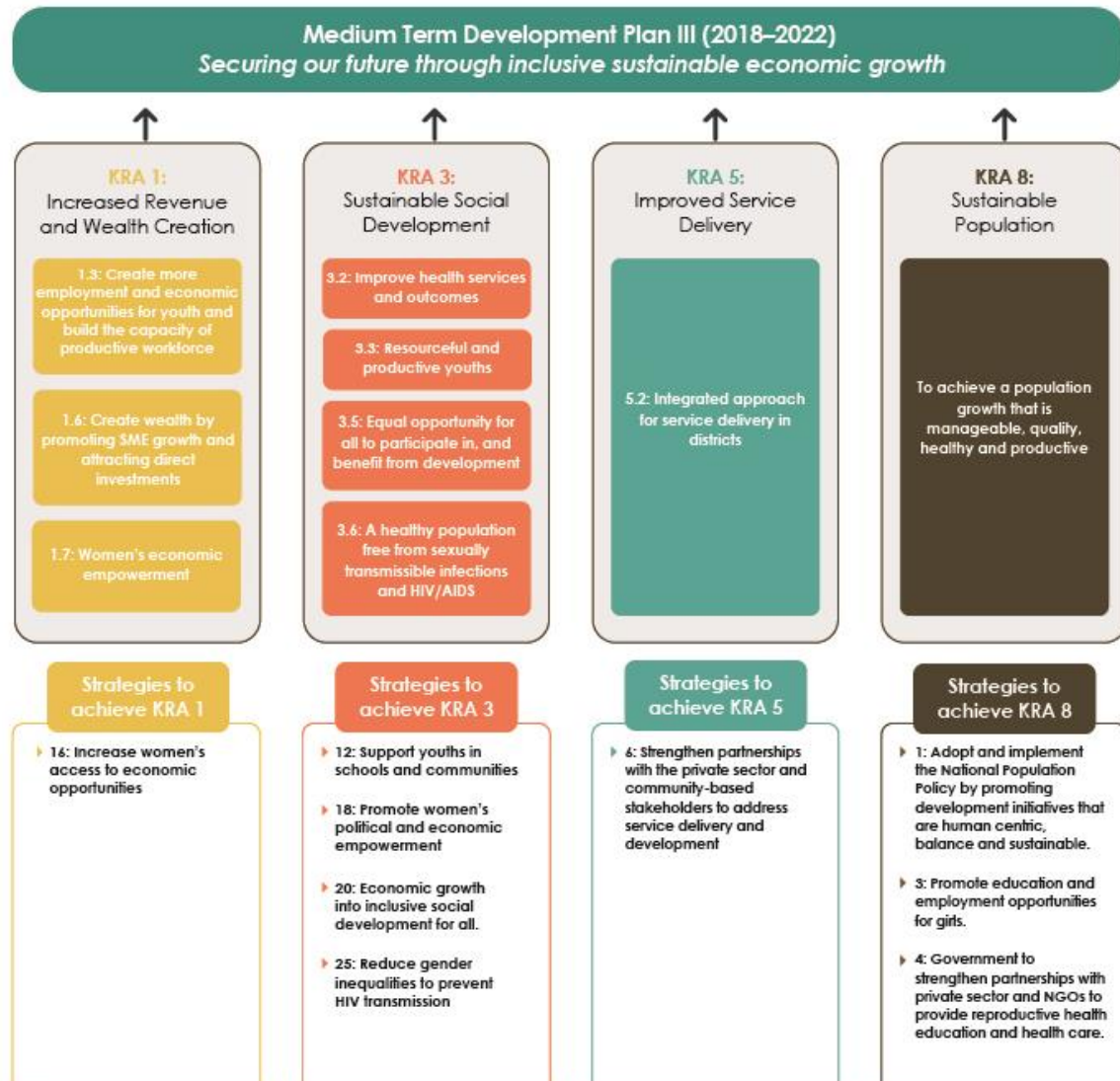
Using the research

Pacific enterprises selling reusable pads are often informal enterprises lacking access to financing to manage, strengthen and scale their businesses. This limits the ability to use market-based approaches to meet the high levels of unmet need. Through the Australian Government-funded PacificRISE initiative, further research was undertaken to understand the financing needs of menstrual health enterprises and to explore innovative financing opportunities. In a workshop in July 2018 the biggest challenge identified for social enterprises that produce and sell reusable menstrual products in the Pacific is the inability to source materials locally and at a reasonable price. The producers all use the same three materials: cotton textiles, polyurethane laminate and button snaps.

Phase 2 of this work, pursuing opportunities to increase supply of these materials through a single purchasing and distribution system to reduce the costs and time associated with sourcing materials is underway, funded through the PacificRISE initiative.

²²³ <https://pacificwomen.org/research/the-last-taboo-research-on-managing-menstruation-in-the-pacific/>

Annex 1 Pacific Women contribution to achieving the Medium Term Development Plan III (2018–2022)



Pacific Women Contributions

Women's Leadership and Influence: supporting women's decision making and leadership at local levels and within market vendor associations; skills building for provincial, district and local level government administrations; promoting women's participation and competitiveness in political processes; building young women's leadership skills; and supporting women to take on leadership roles in the private sector.

Women's Economic Empowerment: providing financial and entrepreneurial skills to women, including young women, to begin and grow SMEs; family business and family financial planning skills to improve productivity and to make sure that the family benefits from increased income; supporting women to strengthen their control over resources and involvement in decision making; and to fully participate in the private sector.

Violence Prevention and Response: strengthening partnerships between NGOs, churches and district authorities and between private and public sectors to expand quality service delivery; building national coordination and data collection; research to better understand and prevent family and sexual violence and sorcery accusation-related violence; initiatives to prevent violence against women and girls, including awareness and services within schools and to promote behaviours to reduce transmission of HIV/AIDS; and increasing reproductive health services to adolescents and young adults and promoting family planning.

Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding: supporting sharing of information and experiences and the development, testing and dissemination of toolkits, guides and resources; funding research and learning to promote more effective policy development and programming. For example, to increase productivity and incomes of farming families; understanding and prevention of family and sexual violence.

Annex 2 Pacific Women contribution to achieving the Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016–2025

GOVERNANCE

- ▶ Funded the development of the National GBV Strategy
- ▶ Supporting work to establish the National GBV Secretariat
- ▶ Supporting the establishment of provincial and district family and sexual violence action committees
- ▶ Promoting response and prevention coordination

SERVICES

- ▶ Strengthening referral pathways and services including case management, counselling, safe houses, legal protection, transportation and essential services
- ▶ Working in partnership with government, local authorities, churches and the private sector



PREVENTION

- ▶ Ending violence against children; Improving parenting skills; Respectful relationships and Youth campaigns
- ▶ SASA! pilot; Trauma based prevention pilot; Community human rights defenders
- ▶ Toolkits on relevant laws and developing effective community communication strategies
- ▶ Promoting family planning and reproductive, sexual and maternal health
- ▶ Providing safe transport and promoting safety in markets and the workplace
- ▶ Working with church organisations, provincial and district authorities and the private sector

RESEARCH

- ▶ Do No Harm research
- ▶ Family-based approaches
- ▶ Gender transformative approaches
- ▶ Sorely accusation-related research
- ▶ Effectiveness of family protection orders
 - ▶ Measuring the benefits of business investments in prevention and services
- ▶ Toolkits and resources shared
- ▶ Learnings distributed

Annex 3 Government of Papua New Guinea Gender Commitments

Constitution

- Section 55:
 - (1) Subject to this Constitution, all citizens have the same rights, privileges, obligations and duties irrespective of race, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed, religion or sex.
 - (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent the making of laws for the special benefit, welfare, protection or advancement of females, children and young persons, members of underprivileged or less advanced groups or residents of less advanced areas.
- Goal 2 of the Five National Goals and Directive Principles Goals: Equality and participation.

International treaties and commitments

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

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

The Government of Papua New Guinea has also adopted the following international commitments:

- The Beijing Platform for Action 1995
- Sustainable Development Goals (2015–2030)
- UN Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820 and 1888 relating to women, peace and security.

The Government of Papua New Guinea has made regional gender equality commitments, including:

- Pacific Platform for Action on Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights 2018–2030
- Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration 2012. Particularly relevant goals include:
 - Goal 1: Gender Responsive Government Programs and Policies
 - Goal 2: Women's Leadership and Decision Making
 - Goal 3: Women's Economic Empowerment
 - Goal 5: Ending Violence Against Women
 - Goal 6: Women's Health and Education

Laws

- The *Bougainville Community Government Act* 2016, which requires equal participation of women and men in community government.
- The *Family Protection Act* 2013, which criminalises domestic violence and introduces a system of Family and Interim Protection Orders. Regulations were endorsed by National Executive Council in December 2016.
- Repeal of the *Sorcery Act* 1971, which means sorcery accusation-related violence and killings can now be prosecuted under the criminal law.
- The *Criminal Code (Sexual Offences and Crimes against Children) Act* 2002, which introduced new offences relating to sexual offences and removed marital immunity from a charge of rape.
- The *Criminal Code (Amendment) Act* 2012, which makes people smuggling and human trafficking criminal offences.
- The *Lukautim Pikinini (Child Welfare) Act* 2015, which mandates that the interests of the child shall be paramount and introduces provisions for women with children and pregnant women in custody. Regulations were endorsed by the National Executive in January 2017.
- Section 101 of the Constitution was amended by the *Equality and Participation Act* 2013 to create 22 reserved seats for women in the National Parliament, enabling legislation has not yet been passed.

- The *Civil Registration (Amendment) Act* 2014 prohibits customary polygamous marriages.²²⁴

Strategies

- Vision 2050
- Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030
- Medium Term Development Plan III (2018–2022)
- Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016–2025
- Papua New Guinea National STI and HIV Strategy 2018–2022
- Gender Equity in Education Strategic Plan 2009–2014
- National Strategy on Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy 2016–2020
- National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS) 2014
- National Climate Compatible Development Management Strategy

Action plans

- Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence National Action Plan 2015
- National Health Plan 2011–2020
- Papua New Guinea Child Health Policy and Plan 2009–2020
- National Agriculture Development Plan 2007–2016
- Women in Mining Action Plan 2007–2014
- National Action Plan to Support Women in Elected and Public Offices
- Universal Basic Education Plan 2010–2019

Policies

- National Small to Medium Enterprise Policy 2016
- National Population Policy 2015–2024
- National Health Sector Gender Policy 2014
- National Sexual Reproductive Policy 2014
- National Family Planning Policy 2014
- Newborn Health Policy 2014
- National Public Service Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy 2013
- National Policy for Women and Gender Equality 2011–2015
- National Informal Economy Policy 2011–2015
- Gender Equity in Education Policy 2009
- Equal Employment Opportunity, Anti-Discrimination and Harassment Policy 2009
- National Youth Policy 2007–2017
- National Gender Policy and Plan on HIV and AIDS 2006–2010
- National Policy on Disability 2015–2025
- National Security Policy 2013
- National Policy on Social Protection 2015–2020
- National Child Protection Policy 2017–2027

²²⁴ Bills awaiting regulatory approvals include: the Marriage (Amendment) Bill 2015; the Matrimonial Causes (Amendment) Bill 2015; and the Censorship Bill 2015. The Marriage (Amendment) Bill will complement the *Lukautim Pikinini Act* 2015 in setting the standard minimum age for women and men at 18 for marriage. The Matrimonial Causes (Amendment) Bill will ensure that women and men would be apportioned property equally in the event of divorce and that both parents would have equality of access to children. The Censorship Bill introduces new offences relating to the abuse of women and girls. Kwa, Eric (2019), Strengthening Gender Equality Through the Law, *Papua New Guinea Attorney General's Law Journal* 1, (1 January 2019). Online reference is included in Annex 6.

Annex 4 Funded Implementing Activities

Key:

C = completed activity

R = regional or multi-country activity

~ = funded or partially funded by the *Pacific Women* regional program**Bolded activities are ongoing as at 1 July 2020**

^ = funded or partially funded by the Gender Equality Fund

* = funded or partially funded by other bilateral programs

Shaded activities operate/d in Bougainville

Total funding = total Australian Government funding

	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity title	Start and end dates and Total funding	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information	Website and social media page
Women's Leadership and Influence (8)							
1C	Centre for Democratic Institutions	Increased Women's Representation in Local Government	May–August 2013 \$350,000	Eastern Highlands	Community level Candidate training		
2C	World Bank (ABG Department of Community Development)	Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville	March 2011– March 2015 April 2015 December 2018 \$2,500,000	All local government areas in Bougainville	Community level		Web: http://projects.worldbank.org/P125101/inclusive-development-post-conflict-bougainville?lang=en Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Inclusive-Development-in-Post-Bougainville-Project-1787502587985467/
3C	United States Embassy in Papua New Guinea (Department for Community Development and Religion / Center for International Private Enterprises)	Women's Forum	Event March 2016 February 2017, November 2019 \$123,069	National (2016, 2019) Eastern Highlands (2017)	Networking and Coalition building		
4C*	International Women's Development Agency (Bougainville Women's Federation)	Young Women's Leadership Project	January 2016– December 2018 \$1,402,906	Kieta, Wakunai, Torokina, Buin, Bougainville	Community level Young women Financial literacy and business opportunities Engaging with men	Judith Oliver, Executive Director Bougainville Women's Federation Jkoliver2014@gmail.com	Web: https://iwda.org.au/ Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Bougainville-Womens-Federation-1393307517660195/

	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity title	Start and end dates and Total funding	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information	Website and social media page
5C	International Women's Development Agency (Bougainville Women's Federation)	Voter Education in Bougainville	May 2016–December 2017 \$451,121	All 43 local government areas in Bougainville	Community level Civic education	Judith Oliver, Executive Director, Bougainville Women's Federation Jkoliver2014@gmail.com	Web: https://iwda.org.au/ Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Bougainville-Womens-Federation-1393307517660195/
6^	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Women in Leadership Support Program	December 2016–June 2022 \$1,937,592	National Bougainville	National level Community level Candidate training Research	Hannah McMahon, Program Administrator Hannah.McMahon@anu.edu.au	Web: http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/our-projects/png-women-leadership-support-program Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/DepartmentofPacificAffairs/
7C^	Pacific Women Support Unit with Frieda River Limited	Papua New Guinea Women and Extractives	April 2017–June 2020 \$944,753	Telefomin, West Sepik, Ambunti-Dreikikir, East Sepik	Community level leadership Family-based approaches Financial literacy and business opportunities	Rebecca Robinson, Project Manager r.robinson@devmatters.org	
8	UN Women	Women Make the Change: Increased voice for women in political processes	February 2019–December 2022 \$5,077,010	Bougainville, East New Britain, East Sepik, Enga, Hela, Milne Bay, Morobe, National, National Capital District, New Ireland, Southern Highlands	Local level National level	Lindsay Lambi UN Women Lindsay.Lambi@unwomen.org	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/unwomenPNG/

	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity title	Start and end dates and Total funding	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information	Website and social media page
Women's Economic Empowerment (9)							
9	CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Coffee Industry Support Project	July 2013–June 2015 July 2015–December 2020 \$5,466,874	Predominantly Eastern Highlands also with famers and partners in Jiwaka, Morobe, Simbu and Western Highland	Formal economy Agricultural sector Financial literacy Family-based approaches Working with private sector and Government Research	Judy Andreas, Project Manager Judy.Andreas@careint.org	Web: https://www.care.org/work/world-hunger/coffee-industry-support-project
10	Business Coalition for Women Initially auspiced by the International Finance Corporation	Strengthening the Business Coalition for Women	May 2014–June 2018 November 2018–December 2021 \$4,920,420	National Capital District based, working with member companies wherever based Morobe	Formal economy Private sector policies and practices Family and sexual violence response Women's leadership Research	Evonne Kennedy, Executive Officer Business Coalition for Women ekennedy@pngbcfw.org	Web: http://www.pngbcfw.org/ Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/pngbcfw/
11C	University of Canberra	Increasing economic opportunities for women smallholders and their families ('Family Farm Teams')	July 2015–March 2019 \$3,127,208	Bougainville Eastern Highlands Jiwaka New Ireland Western Highlands	Informal economy Agricultural sector Financial literacy Family-based approaches Engaging with men Women's leadership Community level Research	Barbara Pamphilon, Project Lead Barbara.Pamphilon@canberra.edu.au	Web: http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/pngwomennfarmers/
12*	Center for International Private Enterprise and The Difference Incubator	Creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem for women in Papua New Guinea (Women's Business Resource Centre)	October 2015–September 2017 October 2017–September 2020 \$2,319,871	National Capital District Madang East New Britain	Formal economy Formal qualifications Informal economy	Eli Webb, Program Coordinator, Center for International Private Enterprise Ewebb@cipe.org	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/pngwbr/

	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity title	Start and end dates and Total funding	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information	Website and social media page
13C	GriffinWorx (Abt PNG Management Services)	WECREATE Challenge	December 2015–May 2017 \$109,395	National Capital District Central Province	Formal economy Informal economy		
14	Community Development Workers Association Inc.	<i>Kirapim Kaikai na Maket</i>	September 2016–December 2018 May 2019–September 2020 \$58,686	Tsak Valley, Enga Bana District, Eastern Highlands	Informal economy Agricultural sector Family-based approaches	David Kulimbao, Program Lead dkkulimbao@gmail.com	Web: https://cdwai.net/
15C	Asian Development Bank, Microfinance Expansion Project	Financial literacy training for women and men in Yangoru-Saussia District	March 2017–December 2017 \$316,500	Yangoru-Saussia District, East Sepik Province	Financial literacy		
16	UN Women	Safe and Prosperous Districts: Linking communities to markets for secure livelihoods	July 2018–December 2020 \$1,500,000	Wewak, Yangoru-Saussia, Maprik, East Sepik, Milne Bay West Sepik (ceased)	Primary prevention Informal economy Engaging with men and youth	Brenda Andrias, Brenda.Andrias@unwomen.org	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/unwomenPNG/
17	Ginigoada Foundation	Safe Public Transport: Meri Buses in Port Moresby and Lae	November 2018–December 2020 \$856,586	National Capital District Lae, Morobe	Private sector (transport) Primary prevention	Philip Priestly, Assistant Foundation, Bus Fleet and Operations Manager gomginigoada@gmail.com	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Ginigoada-Foundation-947345215322671/ https://www.facebook.com/ginigoadafom/
Violence Prevention and Response (23)							
18C~	UN Women	Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program	December 2010–June 2019 \$5,750,000	National Capital District: Gerehu, Gordons, Boroko and Koki markets	Primary prevention Informal economy Engaging with men and youth		Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/unwomenPNG/

	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity title	Start and end dates and Total funding	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information	Website and social media page
19C	Eastern Highlands Provincial Family Support Centre	More support services for women survivors of violence	March 2014– June 2015 \$283,028	Goroka, Eastern Highlands	Infrastructure Counselling and support services		
20	Oxfam International Papua New Guinea (Human Rights Defenders Network, Kafe Urban Settlers Women's Association, and Family for Change)	Responding to Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands	May 2014– December 2015 December 2015– December 2020 \$3,728,016	Eastern Highlands, Simbu, East Sepik	Crisis response Primary prevention Engaging with men and youth Advocacy and Influencing	Anand Das, Country Director Oxfam PNG adas@oxfam-pacific.org	Web: https://www.oxfam.org.au/country/papua-new-guinea/ Facebook: Oxfam in PNG https://www.facebook.com/OxfamPng/?__tn__=%2Cd%2CP-R&eid=ARDnWL3S3tfjIhwut5twWIs_U9hH4-9Cjt2yukH1i87v2-xnITv9kIDODQVvGJUc0X166vWu1OvifHem
21C~	UNDP (Office of Development of Women)	Support for strengthening national coordination, implementation and monitoring mechanisms to prevent and respond to family and sexual violence	June 2014– March 2019 \$4,000,000	National National Capital District Morobe East New Britain Milne Bay	Structural reform Coordination	Julie Bukikun, Assistant Resident Representative Julie.bukikun@undp.org	Web: http://www.pg.undp.org/ Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/pg.undp/
22	Femili PNG Initially auspiced by Oxfam in Papua New Guinea	Family and Sexual Violence Case Management: Building on Success for National Impact	June 2014– June 2017 July 2017– June 2022 \$8,092,186	Lae, Morobe	Crisis response and case management Coordination Research	Daisy Plana, Chief Executive Officer, Femili PNG ceo@femilipng.org.pg	Web: http://www.femilipng.org/ Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/femilipng/
23C	National Secretariat of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee through the Institute of National Affairs	Building the capacity of Papua New Guinea's Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	October 2014– December 2018 January 2019– June 2020 \$1,481,227	National Capital District National	Organisational strengthening Structural reform Coordination	Marcia Kalinoe, National Coordinator Marcia.Kalinoe@cimcpng.org Isi Oru, Deputy National Coordinator Isi.Oru@cimcpng.org	Web: http://cimcpng.net/index.php/committees/fsvac Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/FSVAC/

	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity title	Start and end dates and Total funding	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information	Website and social media page
24	UN Women (Ginigoada Foundation)	Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children	February 2015–June 2019 November 2018–December 2020 \$3,324,290	National Capital District Lae, Morobe	Private sector (transport) Primary prevention Engaging with men and youth	Bessie Maruia, Safe Public Transport Program Manager Bessie.Maruia@unwomen.org	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/unwomenPNG/
25C*	Health and Education Procurement Facility	Support to the Family Health Centre in Port Moresby	February 2015–November 2017 \$350,000	National Capital District	Infrastructure Counselling and support services		
26	FHI 360 (Western Highlands, West Sepik and East Sepik Provincial Health Authorities)	<i>Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri</i>	April 2015–March 2018 April 2018–March 2021 \$5,100,000	Western Highlands West Sepik East Sepik	Primary prevention Engaging with men and youth Counselling, medical and support services Coordination School-based program Economic Empowerment	Pamela Kanya Project Director pkanya@fhi360.org	Web: https://www.fhi360.org/projects/kommuniti-lukautim-meri-project-klom-addressing-violence-against-women-and-girls-papua-new https://www.fhi360.org/countries/papua-new-guinea
27	International Women's Development Agency (Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation)	From Gender-Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville	April 2015–March 2018 April 2018–September 2022 \$6,605,124	Bougainville	Primary prevention Crisis response, counselling and support services Perpetrator counselling Engaging with men School-based program Economic empowerment Research	Sr. Lorraine Garasu, Director Nazareth Centre sisterlorraine.garasu@gmail.com Elena Leddra, Program Manager or Cathy Fokes, Program Coordinator International Women's Development Agency eleddra@iwda.org.au or cfokes@iwda.org.au	Web: https://iwda.org.au/ Facebook : https://www.facebook.com/Nazareth-Centre-for-Rehabilitation-1855402341194736/

	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity title	Start and end dates and Total funding	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information	Website and social media page
28C	UNICEF (Catholic Archdioceses)	Parenting for Child Development (formerly referred to as Partnership for Positive Parenting)	April 2015–December 2018 \$1,787,760	Madang, Western Highlands Jiwaka Simbu	Primary prevention Child protection Child development Family-based approaches Research	Josephine Mill, Officer in Charge for Child Protection Jmill@unicef.org	Facebook: UNICEF Papua New Guinea https://www.facebook.com/unicefpng/?__tn__=%2Cd%2CP-R&eid=ARACC9Vbm-zF0ugY3S5Eqi-R9XY6uHKI6fVUHTGWvJnoN6ItDz-Y88DnplcmZx2MecyMA72W4Lo8VfCY
29C	UNICEF	End Violence against Children Campaign	February 2015–December 2018 \$1,995,000	Eastern Highlands Western Highlands Simbu Madang Jiwaka Bougainville	Primary prevention Child protection	Josephine Mill, Officer in Charge for Child Protection Jmill@unicef.org	Facebook: UNICEF Papua New Guinea https://www.facebook.com/unicefpng/?__tn__=%2Cd%2CP-R&eid=ARACC9Vbm-zF0ugY3S5Eqi-R9XY6uHKI6fVUHTGWvJnoN6ItDz-Y88DnplcmZx2MecyMA72W4Lo8VfCY
30C	CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Highlands Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health	July 2015–December 2017 \$1,000,000	Morobe	Primary prevention Sexual, reproductive and maternal health	Elsie Mongoru, Project Manager, elsie.mongoru@careint.org	Web: https://www.care.org/country/papua-new-guinea
31C~	Population Services International	Creating a movement to end violence against women in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and Family Support Centre Assistance Project	October 2015–March 2018 April 2018–June 2020 \$5,229,000	Port Moresby General Hospital National Capital District Bewani, West Sepik	Primary prevention Engaging with men and youth Counselling and support services Referral pathways	Shannon McVey, Acting Country Representative s.mcvey@psipng.org	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/PSIPNG/?__tn__=%2Cd%2CP-R&eid=ARApAIRbPz9s0XrYQL4NvaHmAA11vgAMNTIjNxi-jJzSv1E-NfdaAbQy18BcNL8aOcaPOmGEaS3ru694
32C^	Health and Education Procurement Facility and Health and HIV Implementing Services Provider	Establishment of Family Support Centres at Arawa Hospital, Bougainville and Daru Hospital, Western Province	January 2016–June 2018 \$1,200,000	Arawa, Bougainville Daru, Western Province	Infrastructure Family Support Centres		

	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity title	Start and end dates and Total funding	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information	Website and social media page
33C*	Health and Education Procurement Facility	Construction of the Koki Market Transit Centre	February 2016–September 2017 \$656,384	National Capital District	Infrastructure Safe public spaces		
34C	International Committee of the Red Cross	Support to Family Support Centres and Health clinics in Southern Highlands	May 2016–January 2017 \$38,714	Southern Highlands	Equipment Medical support services		
35C*	Health and Education Procurement Facility	Renovation of Lifeline Centre	August 2016–July 2017 \$145,000	National Capital District	Infrastructure Counselling and support services		
36C	UN Women in partnership with UNICEF, UNFPA	<i>Gutpela Sindaun bilong ol Meri na Pikinini</i>	April–December 2018 \$880,700	Hela, Southern Highlands Western Highlands	Humanitarian crisis response Counselling	Susan Ferguson, UN Women Country Representative Susan.Ferguson@unwomen.org	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/unwomen PNG/
37	CARE International in Papua New Guinea	<i>Mamayo</i>	April 2018–September 2021 \$4,120,000	Morobe Eastern Highlands Bougainville	Sexual, reproductive and maternal health Family-based approaches Financial literacy Engaging with men	Elsie Mongoru, Project Manager Elsie.Mongoru@careint.org	Web: https://www.care.org/country/papua-new-guinea
38	FHI 360	<i>Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Kommuniti</i>	April 2018–March 2021 \$753,534	Aitape-Lumi, West Sepik Maprik, East Sepik	Sexual, reproductive and maternal health Young women and men	Nancy Aboga, Program Manager naboga@fhi360.org	
39	Oil Search Foundation	Improving services and inspiring leadership to address family and sexual violence (<i>Bel isi PNG</i>)	July 2018–June 2023 \$4,500,000	National Capital District	Crisis response and case management Coordination	Amanda Anderson, Head of Gender and Leadership Amanda.Anderson@oilsearch.com	Web: https://www.belisipng.org.pg/

	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity title	Start and end dates and Total funding	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information	Website and social media page
40	Equal Playing Field	Safe Schools Strong Communities	July 2019– June 2022 \$2,717,134	National Capital District	School-based primary prevention	Jacqui Joseph, Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-Founder Jacqui@equalplayingfield.global	Web: https://equalplayingfield.global/ Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/equalplayingfieldorg
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding (9)							
41RC	Department of Pacific Affairs Australian National University	Research on Women's Leadership and Decision Making in the Pacific (including Papua New Guinea)	July 2013– December 2016 \$250,000	National (and 6 other regional countries)	Research National, local and community leadership Public service leadership	Dr Nicole Haley, Director Nicole.Haley@anu.edu.au	Web: http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/our-projects/womens-leadership-and-political-participation Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/DepartmentofPacificAffairs/
42RC	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University and International Women's Development Agency	Do No Harm: Research on the relationships between women's economic empowerment and violence against women in Melanesia	February 2014– December 2018 \$362,618	Eastern Highlands Jiwaka Bougainville National Solomon Islands	Research Formal employment Agricultural sector Causes of Violence	Dr Richard Eves Richard.eves@anu.edu.au	Web: http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/tags/do-no-harm Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/DepartmentofPacificAffairs/
43RC	World Bank Group	Gender-differentiated Labor Allocation in Agriculture in Papua New Guinea: Time-use Survey	May 2016– June 2018 \$210,100	East New Britain Bougainville Highlands Provinces	Research Formal employment Agricultural sector		Web: https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/png
44	Queensland University of Technology (Centre for Social and Creative Media, University of Goroka)	Developing communication strategies for social change against sorcery related violence	August 2016– July 2020 \$996,000	Eastern Highlands Simbu Bougainville Milne Bay	Research and research capacity building Digital story-telling Media training Communication strategies for social justice	Verena Thomas, Senior Research Fellow Queensland University of Technology and Visiting Scholar Centre for Social and Creative Media Verena.Thomas@qut.edu.au	Web: https://research.qut.edu.au/designlab/projects/sorcery-png/ www.yumisanapstrong.org Facebook: Yumi Sanap Strong https://www.facebook.com/yumisanapstrong/ or CSCM Facebook page

	Organisation (local implementing partner)	Activity title	Start and end dates and Total funding	Location / s	Working in ...	Contact information	Website and social media page
45	School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), Australian National University	Improving the impact of state and non-state interventions in overcoming sorcery accusations-related violence in Papua New Guinea	September 2016–December 2020 \$1,043,875	Bougainville National Capital District, Eastern Highlands, Madang, Morobe, Enga, Jiwaka, National	Research Causes of violence and non-violent interventions in accusations of sorcery	Miranda Forsyth, Associate Professor Miranda.forsyth@anu.edu.au	Web: http://regnet.anu.edu.au/research/research-projects/details/6589/improving-impact-state-and-non-state-interventions http://www.stopsorceryviolence.org/
46RC	Burnet Institute, WaterAid and International Women's Development Agency	The Last Taboo: Research on managing menstruation in the Pacific	2016–2017 \$540,000	Bougainville National Capital District	Research Menstrual health management		Web: https://www.burnet.edu.au/news/869_the_pacific_s_last_taboo
47	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Research Training Program	June 2017–August 2020 \$506,504	National	Research capacity building	Hannah McMahon, Program Administrator Hannah.McMahon@anu.edu.au	
48	Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	A study of the use and efficacy of protection orders as a key response to domestic and family violence	April 2019–July 2020 \$188,954	National Capital District, Lae, Morobe, Mt Hagen, Western Highlands, Popondetta, Oro Arawa, Bougainville	Research Uptake and impact of family protection orders	Dr Judy Putt, Lead Researcher Judy.Putt@anu.edu.au	
49	International Finance Corporation (Business Coalition for Women)	<i>Bel isi</i> PNG: Measuring the Business Case	February 2020–February 2022 \$396,090	National Capital District	Research Economic and business benefits of investing in response to family and sexual violence		

Annex 5 Directly funded partner local engagement and capacity building

Key: (C) = completed activity

Project Title	Directly Funded Partner Organisation Type	Works with following local groups ...									
		Individuals	Communities (Rural or Urban)	Faith Based Organisation	Community-based Organisation	Local NGO	District Administration	Provincial Administration and/or Authority	National Department / Agency	Private Sector	Research/Tertiary Institutions
Women's Leadership and Influence											
Increased Women's Representation in Local Government (C)	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural								
Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville (C)	Multilateral	✓	Rural		✓		✓	✓			
Women's Forum (C)	Logistic Support	✓	Rural and Urban						✓		
Young Women's Leadership Project (C)	INGO	✓	Rural		✓	✓		✓			
Voter Education in Bougainville (C)	INGO	✓	Rural			✓		✓			
Women in Leadership Support Program	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural and Urban			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Papua New Guinea Women and Extractives (C)	Individual Advisers	✓	Rural	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Women Make the Change	Multilateral	✓	Urban					✓	✓		
Women's Economic Empowerment											
Coffee Industry Support Project	INGO	✓	Rural		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Strengthening the Business Coalition for Women	Local Social Enterprise	✓	Urban			✓			✓	✓	
Increasing economic opportunities for women smallholders and their families ('Family Farm Teams') (C)	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem for women in Papua New Guinea to enable women's economic empowerment	INGO	✓	Urban			✓				✓	✓
WECREATE Challenge (C)	INGO	✓	Urban								

Project Title	Directly Funded Partner Organisation Type	Works with following local groups ...									
		Individuals	Communities (Rural or Urban)	Faith Based Organisation	Community-based Organisation	Local NGO	District Administration	Provincial Administration and/or Authority	National Department / Agency	Private Sector	Research/Tertiary Institutions
<i>Kirapim Kaikai na Maket</i>	Local CBO	✓	Rural		✓						
Financial Literacy training women and men in Yangoru-Saussia District (C)	Multilateral	✓	Rural		✓						
Safe and Prosperous Districts	Multilateral	✓	Rural	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Safe Public Transport: <i>Meri</i> Buses in Port Moresby and Lae	Local NGO	✓	Urban						✓	✓	
Violence Prevention and Response											
Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program (C)	Multilateral	✓	Urban					✓	✓	✓	✓
More support services for women survivors of violence (C)	Sector program		Urban					✓			
Responding to Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands	INGO	✓	Rural and Urban	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Support for strengthening national coordination, implementation and monitoring mechanisms to prevent and respond to family and sexual violence (C)	Multilateral	✓	Urban					✓	✓		✓
Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre (Femili PNG)	Local NGO	✓	Rural and Urban	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Building the capacity of PNG's Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (C)	Local NGO & Consultant		Urban	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Safe Public Transport for Women, Girls and Children	Multilateral	✓	Urban					✓	✓	✓	
Support to the Family Health Centre in Port Moresby (C)	Managing Contractor		Urban					✓	✓		
<i>Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri</i>	INGO	✓	Rural and Urban	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
From Gender-based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing in Bougainville	INGO	✓	Rural	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	

Project Title	Directly Funded Partner Organisation Type	Works with following local groups ...									
		Individuals	Communities (Rural or Urban)	Faith Based Organisation	Community-based Organisation	Local NGO	District Administration	Provincial Administration and/or Authority	National Department / Agency	Private Sector	Research/Tertiary Institutions
Parenting for Child Development (C)	Multilateral	✓	Rural	✓				✓	✓		✓
End Violence against Children Campaign (C)	Multilateral	✓	Rural and Urban	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Highland Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health (C)	INGO	✓	Rural		✓		✓	✓	✓		
Creating a movement to end violence against women in Papua New Guinea: The SASA! Pilot and Family Support Centre Assistance Project (C)	INGO	✓	Rural and Urban	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Establishment of Family Support Centres at Arawa Hospital, Bougainville and Daru Hospital, Western Province (C)	Managing Contractor		Rural and Urban					✓	✓		
Construction of the Koki Market Transit Centre (C)	Managing Contractor		Urban				✓	✓	✓		
Support to Family Support Centres and Health clinics in Southern Highlands (C)	Multilateral		Rural and Urban				✓	✓	✓		
Renovation of Lifeline Centre (C)	Managing Contractor		Urban			✓					
<i>Gutpela Sindaun bilong ol Meri na Pikinini (C)</i>	Multilateral	✓	Rural	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
<i>Mamayo</i>	INGO	✓	Rural		✓		✓	✓	✓		
<i>Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Kommuniti</i>	INGO	✓	Rural				✓	✓	✓		✓
<i>Bel isi PNG</i>	Private Sector	✓	Urban	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Safe Schools Strong Communities	Local NGO	✓	Urban					✓	✓		✓
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding											
Research on Women's Leadership and Decision Making in the Pacific (C)	Tertiary Institution	✓	Urban and Rural								

Project Title	Directly Funded Partner Organisation Type	Works with following local groups ...									
		Individuals	Communities (Rural or Urban)	Faith Based Organisation	Community-based Organisation	Local NGO	District Administration	Provincial Administration and/or Authority	National Department / Agency	Private Sector	Research/Tertiary Institutions
Do No Harm: Research on the relationships between women's economic empowerment and violence against women in Melanesia (C)	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural and Urban	✓	✓	✓					
Gender-differentiated Labor Allocation in Agriculture in Papua New Guinea: Time-use Survey (C)	Multilateral		Rural			✓				✓	
Developing communication strategies for social change against sorcery related violence	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Improving the impact of state and non-state interventions in overcoming sorcery accusations related violence in Papua New Guinea	Tertiary Institution	✓	Rural	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
The Last Taboo: Research on managing menstruation in the Pacific (C)	Tertiary Institution		Rural		✓	✓					
PNG Research Training Program	Tertiary Institution	✓				✓			✓		✓
Family Protection Order Research	Tertiary Institution		Urban			✓			✓		✓
<i>Bel isi PNG</i> : Measuring the Business Case	Multilateral		Urban			✓				✓	
Total number of projects working with the following types of local groups	49	38	20 Rural 17 Urban 11 Rural and Urban	16	23	26	19	31	34	14	18

Annex 6 Relevant Research and Knowledge Resources

Key:

Bougainville related
 published research
 research or studies underway or in planning

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Published		
Leadership and Influence (related)		
Autonomous Bougainville Government	Autonomous Bougainville Government (2018), Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018–2022, Autonomous Bougainville Government	http://www.abg.gov.pg/images/misc/SDP_2018-22_-_FINAL_low_res.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker and Sonia Palmieri (2020), Widows and Wives in Pacific Politics: A Reliable Pathway for Women?, <i>In Brief 2020/01</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2020-02/dpa_in_brief_baker_palmieri_2020_01_final.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker (2019), <i>Pacific Women in Politics: Gender Quota Campaigns in the Pacific Islands</i> , University of Hawaii Press	https://uhpress.hawaii.edu/product/pacific-women-in-politics-gender-quota-campaigns-in-the-pacific-islands/
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, Experiences of Female Candidates in the 2017 Papua New Guinea General Election, <i>In Brief 2017/38</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ib-2017-38_baker.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Women's Political Participation – Post-Election Issues, <i>In Brief 2016/41</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-41-baker.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Bridging Resourcing Gaps, <i>In Brief 2016/39</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-39-baker.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Temporary Special Measures and Institutional Approaches, <i>In Brief 2016/36</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-36-baker.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Women's Political Participation – Electoral Trends, <i>In Brief 2016/34</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-34-baker.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, The Highest Glass Ceiling — Women, Politics and Executive Power in the Pacific, <i>In Brief 2016/7</i>	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2016-07-Baker.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker and Thiago Cintra Oppermann, The Election of Josephine Getsi — Making Political History in Bougainville, <i>In Brief 2015/49</i>	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-49-Baker%2Boppermann_0.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerryn Baker, <i>Pawa Blong Meri: Women Candidates in the 2015 Bougainville Election</i> , <i>Discussion Paper 2015/14</i>	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/DP-2015-14-Baker-ONLINE.pdf

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Julien Barbara, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Donor Approaches to Supporting Women Candidates in the Pacific, <i>In Brief</i> 2016/38	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-38-barbara.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Julien Barbara and Kerryn Baker (2016), <i>Improving the Electoral Chances of Pacific Women through an Evidence-Based Approach</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ssgm_new_report_series_2_2016_barbara_baker_online.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Julien Barbara and Nicole Haley, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Supporting Aspiring Women Candidates Better? <i>In Brief</i> 2016/35	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-35-barbarahaley.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Julien Barbara, Supporting Elections in Melanesia, <i>In Brief</i> 2015/69	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/SSGM%20IB%202015_69%20Barbara.pdf
Papua New Guinea Church Partnership Program	Rev Dr Cliff Bird and Rev Dr Seforosa Carroll (2016), <i>Theology of Gender Equality, In God's Image – Towards Full Humanity and Abundant Life</i>	http://pacificwomen.org/resources/theology-of-gender-equality/
Bougainville Women's Federation in partnership with International Women's Development Agency	Bougainville Women's Federation and International Women's Development Agency (2018) Completion Report Voter Education Project	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Final-Report-Voter-Education-Project-BWF-IWDA.pdf
Bougainville Women's Federation in partnership with International Women's Development Agency	Jane Cousins (2019), Young Women's Leadership Project End of Project Evaluation, International Women's Development Agency	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/IWDA_BWF_YWLP_YWLP_Evaluation_2019.pdf
Australian National University	Melissa Demian (2016), Court in Between: The Spaces of Relational Justice in Papua New Guinea, <i>Australian Feminist Law Journal</i> , 42:1, pp.13-30	http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13200968.2016.1191118
La Trobe University, Development Leadership Program	Lisa Denney and Rebecca McLaren, Thinking and Working Politically to Support Development Leadership and Coalitions: The Pacific Leadership Program, Research Paper 41, October 2016	http://www.dlprog.org/publications/thinking-and-working-politically-to-support-developmental-leadership-and-coalitions-the-pacific-leadership-program.php
Commissioned by Bougainville Women's Federation in collaboration with International Women's Development Agency	Richard Eves and Isabel Koredong (2015), Bougainville Young Women's Leadership Research, Research Paper International Women's Development Agency	https://pacificwomen.org/research/bougainville-young-womens-leadership-research/
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Mary Fairio (October 2019), Spotlight: Why A Temporary Special Measure Is Needed in Papua New Guinea's Parliament, Volume 12, Issue 12 Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	https://pngri.org/images/Publications/SL12-12_Spotlight_by_Mary_Fairio.pdf
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Mary Fairio, we need Temporary Special Measure to address women representation in PNG Parliament, <i>Blog</i> 2019	https://pngri.org/index.php/blog/113-we-need-temporary-special-measure-to-address-women-representation-in-png-parliament
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Mary Fairio, Sarah Kaut-Nasengom, Women in the 2017 National Elections <i>Blog</i> , 2017	https://pngri.org/index.php/blog/102-women-in-the-2017-national-elections
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Mary Fairio, Sarah Kaut-Nasengom, Technical Issues: The impact on 2017 election results for women <i>Blog</i> 2017	https://pngri.org/index.php/blog/103-technical-issues-the-impact-on-2017-election-results-for-women

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
La Trobe University, Developmental Leadership Program	Gillian Fletcher, Tait Brimacombe and Chris Roche, Power, Politics and Coalitions in the Pacific: Lessons from Collective Action on Gender and Power, <i>Research Paper 42</i> , December 2016	http://www.dlprog.org/publications/power-politics-and-coalitions-in-the-pacific-lessons-from-collective-action-on-gender-and-power.php
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Sarah Garap, Understanding Gender Relations in PNG after Decades of Activism — A Personal Perspective, Part 2, <i>In Brief 2019/23</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2019-12/dpa_in_brief_garap_2019_23_final_0.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Sarah Garap, Becoming a Grassroots Activist in PNG: Leading from Behind – A Personal Perspective, Part 1, <i>In Brief 2019/22</i>	http://bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2019-12/dpa_in_brief_garap_2019_22_final.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Chief Ila Geno, Governance, Ethics and Leadership in Papua New Guinea – A Personal Perspective, Part 2, <i>In Brief 2018/33</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2018-12/in_brief_201833_geno.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Chief Ila Geno, Governance, Ethics and Leadership in Papua New Guinea – A Personal Perspective, Part 1, <i>In Brief 2018/32</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2018-12/in_brief_201832_geno.pdf
Divine Word University	Philip Gibbs, Hardly Fair: Gender equity during the 2012 Papua New Guinea National Elections in the Wabag Open electorate, <i>Catalyst</i> 45.1, pp. 43-60	http://pacificinstitute.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/uploads/2016-11/Gibbs%202015%20Hardly%20Fair.%20Catalyst%2045.1%20-%20women%20in%20Enga%20elections.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Practical Strategies for Negotiating the Political Context, <i>In Brief 2016/40</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-40-haley.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley, Improving Women's Electoral Chances through an Evidence-Based Approach: Metrics of Success — Improving Women's Electoral Prospects, <i>In Brief 2016/37</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-12/ib-2016-37-haley.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley and Kerry Zubrinich (2016), <i>Women's political and administrative leadership in the Pacific</i>	https://www.pacwip.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Womens-political-and-administrative-leadership-in-the-Pacific.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley, State of the Service: Women's Participation in the Papua New Guinea Public Sector, <i>In Brief 2015/60</i>	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/SSGM%20IB%202015_60%20Haley.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley and Kerry Zubrinich, Improving Women's Political Representation in the Pacific: The Emerging Evidence, <i>In Brief 2015/31</i>	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-31-Haley%2Bzubrinich.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley and Kerry Zubrinich, Assessing the Shift to Limited Preferential Voting in Papua New Guinea: Money Politics, <i>In Brief 2015/30b</i>	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-30b-Haley%26Zubrinich.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Nicole Haley, Assessing the Shift to Limited Preferential Voting in Papua New Guinea: Electoral Outcomes, <i>In Brief 2015/30a</i>	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-30a-Haley_0.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs Australian National University	Elise Howard, Effective Support for Women's Leadership in the Pacific: What does the evidence tell us? <i>Discussion Paper 2019/1</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2019-04/dpa_dp20191_howard_revised.pdf

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Cathy Keimelo (September 2019), Spotlight: Potential Strategy For Addressing Electoral Irregularities In Papua New Guinea: Evidence From Women In The 2017 National Election Study, Volume 12, Issue 11 Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	https://pngnri.org/images/Publications/SL12-11.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Nic Maclellan and Anthony Regan, New Caledonia and Bougainville: Towards a New Political Status? <i>Discussion Paper 2018/3</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2018-08/dpa_dp2018_3_new_caledonia_and_bougainville-towards_a_new_political_status_.pdf
Australian National University	Theresa Meki, Persistence pays: the case of PNG politician Julie Soso, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , December 2019	https://devpolicy.org/persistence-pays-the-case-of-png-politician-julie-soso-20191204/
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Theresa Meki, An Overview of Women Candidate Performance in Papua New Guinea Elections, <i>In Brief 2015/43</i>	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2015-43-Meki.pdf
Pacific Leadership Program	Dr Tess Newton Cain, Analysis of Women Councillor's Experiences in WISDM Activities in Vanuatu, <i>Discussion Paper, June 2016</i>	http://www.plp.org.fj/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/PLP-Discussion-Paper-Vanuatu-WISDM-coalition-2017.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Patrick Nisira, Leadership Challenges for the Autonomous Bougainville Government, <i>Discussion Paper 2017/3</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2017-05/dp_2017_3_nisira.pdf
University of Canberra	Barbara Pamphilon, Katja Mikhailovich and Barbara Chambers (2014), Training by Papua New Guinea women, for Papua New Guinea women: lessons from the development of a co-constructed course for women smallholder farmers, <i>International Journal of Lifelong Education</i> 33:6, pp. 721-736	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02601370.2014.952358
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Anthony Regan, The Bougainville Referendum Arrangements: Origins, Shaping and Implementation Part Two: Shaping and Implementation, <i>Discussion Paper 2018/5</i>	http://bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2018-08/dpa_dp2018_5_regan_pt_2_final2.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Anthony Regan, The Bougainville Referendum Arrangements: Origins, Shaping and Implementation Part One: Origins and Shaping, <i>Discussion Paper 2018/4</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2018-08/dpa_dp2018_4_regan_pt_1_final.pdf
World Bank Group	Social Development Global Practice East Asia And Pacific Region (2019), <i>Implementation Completion and Results Report on a Small Recipient Executed Trust Fund ... for Inclusive Development In Post-Conflict Bougainville Project (P125101)</i> , World Bank Group	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/521881567895944947/Implementation-Completion-and-Results-Report-ICR-Documents-Inclusive-Development-in-Post-Conflict-Bougainville-Project-P125101
Developmental Leadership Program, University of Birmingham	Ceridwen Spark, John Cox and John Corbett (2018), <i>Being the first: women leaders in the Pacific Islands</i>	http://apo.org.au/node/133786
United States Embassy Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea Women's Directory	Available from the Women's Business Resource Centre info.pngwbrc@gmail.com
Office of Development Effectiveness, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Marilyn Waring (2011), <i>Women in politics and aid effectiveness: an aid to evaluation of MDG3</i> , Office of Development Effectiveness	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/women-politics-aid-effectiveness-marilyn-wareing-23.pdf
Australian National University	Terence Wood, Are women making progress in PNG elections? <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , August 2019	https://devpolicy.org/are-women-making-progress-in-elections-in-png-20190809/

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Kerry Zubrinich, What Women (Candidates) Want, <i>In Brief</i> 2016/8	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/IB-2016-08-Zubrinich.pdf
Economic Empowerment (related)		
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Bryant Allen, Will Papua New Guinea Be Able to Feed Itself in 2050? <i>In Brief</i> 2015/40	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/SSGM%20IB%202015_40%20B%20Allen.pdf
Australian National University	R. Michael Bourke and Tracy Harwood, Eds (2009), <i>Food and Agriculture in Papua New Guinea</i> , Australian National University Press	http://press.anu.edu.au/publications/food-and-agriculture-papua-new-guinea/download
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Barbara Chambers, Norah Omot, Barbara Pamphilon, Barbara Tomi, Maria Linibi and Cathy McGowan (2012), <i>Improving women's business acumen in Papua New Guinea: working with women smallholders in horticulture – Final Project Report</i>	http://aci-ar.gov.au/publication/fr2012-23
Australian National University	Priya Chattier, Putting Gender into the Equation: Impact Evaluation of Seasonal Worker Program	https://pacificwomen.org/research/putting-gender-into-the-equation-impact-evaluation-of-seasonal-worker-program/
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Priya Chattier, Step-by-Step: Climbing the 'Ladder of Freedom and Power' in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, <i>In Brief</i> 2015/17	http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/SSGM%20IB%202015_17%20Chattier.pdf
World Bank Group	David Craig and Doug Porter, There is security from this place: Promoting the safety and economic vitality of Port Moresby's local markets: Lessons for Market Renovators, <i>Policy Note March 2017</i>	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/26380
Papua New Guinea Department of National Planning and Monitoring	Papua New Guinea Department of National Planning and Monitoring (2018). Papua New Guinea Medium Term Development Plan III (2018–2022).	http://www.planning.gov.pg/images/dnpm/pdf/latest_pub/MTDP%20III%20Vol1-%20Web-compressed.pdf http://planning.gov.pg/images/dnpm/pdf/latest_pub/MTDP%20III%20Book%202_Final%20Proof(Web)_compressed.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Richard Eves et al (2018), <i>Do No Harm Research: Papua New Guinea</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/research/no-harm-research-report-papua-new-guinea-bougainville/
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Richard Eves et al (2018), <i>Do No Harm Research: Bougainville</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/research/no-harm-research-report-papua-new-guinea-bougainville/
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Richard Eves et al (2018), <i>Do No Harm Research: Solomon Islands</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/research/no-harm-research-report-solomon-islands/
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Richard Eves, Women's Economic Empowerment and Escaping Violent Relationships, <i>In Brief</i> 2017/32	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2017-11/in_brief_2017_32_eves_final.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Richard Eves and Asha Titus, Coffee is Men's Business (Part 2), <i>In Brief</i> 2017/12	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Eves-Titus-Coffee-is-Mens-Buisness-Pt-2-2017.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Richard Eves and Asha Titus, Coffee is Men's Business (Part 1), <i>In Brief</i> 2017/12	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Eves-Titus-Coffee-is-Mens-Business-Pt-1-2017.pdf

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Richard Eves and Asha Titus, Gender Challenges to Financial Inclusion in Papua New Guinea, <i>Discussion Paper 2017/8</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/research/gender-challenges-financial-inclusion-papua-new-guinea/
	Farida Fleming and Menka Goundan, Women's economic empowerment: lessons from Fiji, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , November 2019	https://devpolicy.org/womens-economic-empowerment-lessons-from-fiji-20191120/
Fiji Women's Fund	Farida Fleming and Menka Goundan, Key lessons the Fiji Women's Fund has learned about empowering women economically, <i>Blog</i> October 2019	https://fijiwomensfund.org/wee_publication_blog/
Divine Word University	Patrick Gesch and Patrick Matbob (2016). The Pacific Marine Industrial Zone and the village: Strategies to convert resource boom into development. <i>Contemporary Papua New Guinea Studies: Divine Word University Research Journal</i> , Vol 24, pp. 71-85	https://www.dwu.ac.pg/en/images/All_Attachements/Research%20Journals/vol_24/2016-V24-6_Gesch_Matbob_PMIZ_the_village.pdf
Divine Word University	Philip Gibbs, Matthew Aiwe, Anastasia Tia and Eva Wangihama (2016), Quality of life and development challenges in a Middle Ramu community. <i>Contemporary Divine Word University Research Journal</i> , Vol 25, pp. 1-12	https://www.dwu.ac.pg/en/images/All_Attachements/Research%20Journals/vol_25/2016-V25-1_Quality_of_life_and_development_challenges_in_a_Middle_Ramu_community.pdf
Divine Word University	Philip Gibbs, Money is making us poor: Development Challenges in a Middle Ramu Community; paper reporting a research done in Middle Ramu Presented in 2016 Papua New Guinea Update at University of Papua New Guinea	Available from Philip Gibbs, Divine Word University Pgibbs@dwu.ac.pg
University of Canberra	Gwatarisa, P., Pamphilon, B. & Mikhailovich, K. (2017) Coping with Drought in Rural Papua New Guinea: A Western Highlands Case Study, <i>Ecology of Food and Nutrition</i> , DOI: 10.1080/03670244.2017.1352504	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/publications/Exploring-the-lives-of-women-smallholder-farmers-in-Papua-New-Guinea-through-a-collaborative-mixed-methods-approach-1.pdf
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Mandy Gyles, Building Liklik Business in Papua New Guinea, <i>The New Agriculturist</i> September 2013	http://www.new-ag.info/en/research/innovationItem.php?a=3092
Overseas Development Institute	Abigail Hunt and Emma Samman (2016) <i>Women's Economic Empowerment: Navigating Enablers and Constraints</i>	https://www.odi.org/publications/10483-womens-economic-empowerment-navigating-enablers-and-constraints
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Elizabeth Kopel, (2017), Issues Paper: The Informal Economy in Papua New Guinea: Scoping Review of Literature and Areas for Further Research, <i>Issues Paper 25</i> , Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	https://pngnri.org/images/Publications/IP25-201704-The-informal-economy-in-PNG-Scoping-Study.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Scott MacWilliam, Coffee in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea: The Early Years, <i>Discussion Paper 2018/7</i>	http://bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2018-09/dpa_dp2018_7_macwilliam_final.pdf
University of Canberra	Katja Mikhailovich, Barbara Pamphilon, Barbara Chambers, Lalen Simeon and Julio Romero Zapata (2016), Exploring the lives of women smallholder farmers in Papua New Guinea through a collaborative mixed methods approach. <i>Cogent Social Sciences</i> 2: 1143328	https://www.cogentoa.com/article/10.1080/23311886.2016.1143328.pdf
University of Canberra	Katja Mikhailovich, Barbara Pamphilon and Barbara Chambers (2015), Participatory visual research with subsistence farmers in Papua New Guinea, <i>Development in Practice</i> , 25:7, pp. 997-1010	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09614524.2015.1069260

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Vinod Mishra, Francis Odhuno, Russell Smyth, (2017) Discussion Paper: Do Women Face Different Barriers than Men when Participating in SMEs, Empirical Evidence from Papua New Guinea, Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	https://pngnri.org/images/Publications/Do-women-face-different-barriers-than-men-when-participating-in-SMEsNov2017.pdf
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Vinod Mishra, Francis Odhuno, Russell Smyth, (2017) Discussion Paper: How Do Perceived Obstacles to Operation and Expansion Relate to Subjective Measures of Enterprise Performance? Evidence from a Survey of SMEs In Papua New Guinea, Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	https://pngnri.org/images/Publications/Discussion_Paper_No_150-2017-Mishra_Odhuno__Smyth-PNG-SME-Constraints.pdf
Australian National University	Michelle Nayahamui Rooney, Making hospitality work for urban Papua New Guinea women, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 4 August 2016	http://devpolicy.org/making-hospitality-work-urban-png-women-20160804/
Australian National University	Michelle Nayahamui Rooney, Women's economic empowerment: the importance of small market stall vendors in urban Papua New Guinea, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> 6 June 2016	http://devpolicy.org/womens-economic-empowerment-importance-small-market-stall-vendors-urban-papua-new-guinea-20160616/
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Michelle Nayahamui Rooney, Money and Values in Urban Settlement Households in Port Moresby Part 2: Understanding Spatial and Income Inequality Through Housing Choices, <i>In Brief 2015/44</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-07/ib2015.44_michelle_rooney.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Michelle Nayahamui Rooney, Money and Values in Urban Settlement Households in Port Moresby Part 1: Money Is Important, So Are Children, Water and Firewood, <i>In Brief 2015/18</i>	http://bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2015-12/SSGM_IB_2015_18_Rooney_0.pdf
University of Canberra, CARE< Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Gloria Nema, (2018) <i>Opening our family's eyes: The PNG 'Family Farm Teams' research report</i> , University of Canberra, Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and Care International.	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/publications/Ripple-effect-report-.pdf
<i>Pacific Women</i>	<i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit (2017), PNG Coffee Industry Support Project Mid-term Evaluation Report and Management Response	https://pacificwomen.org/resources/png-coffee-industry-support-project-mid-term-evaluation-report-management-response/
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Barbara Pamphilon (2019), <i>Final Report: Improving opportunities for economic development for women smallholders in rural Papua New Guinea</i> , ACIAR	https://www.aciar.gov.au/sites/default/files/project-page-docs/final_report_asem.2014.095_0.pdf
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Barbara Pamphilon, Katja Mikhailovich and Pauline Gwatorisa (2017), <i>The PNG Family Farm Teams Manual</i> , ACIAR Monograph No. 199.	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/publications/mn199-web.pdf
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Barbara Pamphilon (2017), <i>The farmer-to-farmer adult learning manual: a process and resources for the development of farmers as peer educators</i> , ACIAR Monograph No. 198.	https://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/pngwomen/publications
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Barbara Pamphilon and Katja Mikhailovich (2016), <i>Building Gender Equity through a Family Team Approach: A Program to Support the Economic Development of Women Smallholder Farmers and their Families in Papua New Guinea</i> , Monograph number 194	https://www.aciar.gov.au/node/12916
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Barbara Pamphilon, The Emancipating Power of Working Together, <i>Partners</i> Issue 1 2016, pp. 12-13	https://www.aciar.gov.au/node/12641

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
University of Canberra	Barbara Pamphilon (2015), Weaving knowledges: the development of empowering intercultural learning spaces for smallholder farmers in Papua New Guinea, <i>Multicultural Education Review</i> , 7:1-2, pp. 108-121	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/2005615X.2015.1061921?journalCode=rmer20
University of Canberra	Barbara Pamphilon, Katja Mikhailovich and Barbara Chambers (2014), Training by Papua New Guinea women, for Papua New Guinea women: lessons from the development of a co-constructed course for women smallholder farmers. <i>International Journal of Lifelong Education</i> 33:6, pp. 721-736	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02601370.2014.952358#.VRjleZOUFYI
University of Canberra	Barbara Pamphilon, Katja Mikhailovich, Lalen Simeon and Barbara Chambers (2013), Two-way learning: key gender lessons from participatory community workshops with smallholders in the Baiyer Valley and Kerevat areas of Papua New Guinea. <i>Socio-economic Agricultural Research in Papua New Guinea Comparative Workshop Proceedings</i> . K. Menz and B. Chambers (Eds) pp.102-114	http://aci-ar.gov.au/files/pr141/paper-9.html
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Peter Papatthanasious, Success: PNG Women as smallholder farmers, <i>Partners</i> , Australian Centre for Agricultural Research – Issue Two 2018	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/publications/I-PNG-Women-as-smallholder-farmers.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	T. Sharp, J. Cox, C. Spark, S. Lusby, and M. Rooney, The Formal, the Informal, and the Precarious: Making a Living in Urban Papua New Guinea, <i>Discussion Paper 2015/2</i>	http://bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2015-12/DP_2015_2_Sharp_Cox_Spark_Lusby_Rooney_0.pdf
University of Canberra	Kym Simoncini, Barbara Pamphilon and Katja Mikhailovich (2016), Place-based picture books as an adult learning tool: supporting agricultural learning in Papua New Guinea, <i>Adult Learning</i> 14 September 2016	http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1045159516668815
United Nations Development Programme	United Nations Development Programme (undated), <i>2014 National Human Development Report – Papua New Guinea</i>	http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/papua-new-guinea-national-human-development-report-2014
Pacific Adventist University	Heather Vanua, Lalen Simeon, Roboam Kakap, Camilla Vai, Emily Flowers, Barbara Pamphilon (2019), Business Training for Family Teams – A Facilitator's Manual. First steps to starting a small business	https://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/csc/family-farm-teams-program/family-farm-teams-resources/PAU-Business-Skills-Facilitators-Manual.pdf
Economic Governance and Inclusive Growth Partnership	Carmen voigt Graf, Robyn Cornford (2018), The business case for increasing women's participation in the Papua New Guinea economy	Contact: Iain Smith, Director Economic Governance and Inclusive Growth Partnership e: iain.smith@egigpng.org
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Yunxian Wang, (2014) Women's Market Participation and Potential for Business Advancement: A Case Study of Women Traders in Papua New Guinea, <i>Discussion Paper 141</i> , Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	https://pngnri.org/images/Publications/DP_141.pdf
World Bank Group	World Bank (2020), <i>Women, Business and the Law 2020</i> , Women, Business and the Law, Washington, DC: 2020	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32639/9781464815324.pdf
World Bank Group	World Bank (2018), <i>Household Allocation and Efficiency of Time in Papua New Guinea</i>	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/113871538723729835/pdf/130527-4-10-2018-15-26-10-PNGReport.pdf
World Bank Group	World Bank (2015), <i>The Fruit of her Labor: Toward Gender Equitable Agribusiness in Papua New Guinea</i>	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/docsearch/report/ACS10004

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
World Bank Group	World Bank (2014), <i>Hardship and vulnerability in the Pacific Islands Countries: A regional companion to the World Development Report 2014</i>	http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/03/27/hardship-and-vulnerability-in-the-pacific-island-countries
World Bank Group	World Bank (2000), <i>Papua New Guinea: Poverty and Access to Public Service</i>	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/639511468286303977/Papua-New-Guinea-Poverty-and-access-to-public-services
International Finance Corporation	Oliver Wyman, RockCreek, (2019), <i>Moving Toward Gender Balance in Private Equity and Venture Capital</i> , International Finance Corporation	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/gender+at+ifc/resources/gender-balance-in-emerging-markets?fbclid=IwAR1z1dcDgD4W3a0GehXUxqAvAvSeNfPGe276DzOcvfonPuTFZfe-ZFA5xlg
Violence against Women and Girls (related)		
BMC Medicine	Tanya Abramsky et al (2014), Findings from the SASA! Study: a cluster randomised controlled trial to assess the impact of a community mobilisation intervention to prevent violence against women and reduce HIV risk in Kampala, Uganda, <i>BMC Medicine</i> 12:122	http://bmcmedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12916-014-0122-5
	Acosta P., Early discontinuation of counselling by survivors of family violence in Papua New Guinea, <i>Intervention</i> 2019;17:109-13	http://www.interventionjournal.org/text.asp?2019/17/1/109/261694
UN Women	Heather Allen (2018), <i>Port Moresby Safe Public Transport Programme Gender and Transport Research Services</i>	Available from UN Women Brenda.Andrias@unwomen.org or Bessie.Maruia@unwomen.org
Australian National University	Mary Aisi, Michelle Mayahamui Rooney, Miranda Forsyth and Dora Kuir-Ayius, FSV, Children's School Attendance and Strategies Used by Schools to Help, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 10 December 2018	http://www.devpolicy.org/fsv-childrens-school-attendance-and-strategies-used-by-schools-to-help-20181210/?fbclid=IwAR1uxTY6QaRrQFycDM1mOMyPovTEGygmys9XDJGDzlp8_IzVZKUYcLBI3G4
Oxfam International in Papua New Guinea	Alison Barclay, Kirsten Doyle and Melissa Russell (2017), <i>Community Healing and Rebuilding Program, Oxfam's Strategy for Prevention of Family and Community Violence in Papua New Guinea</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/resources/community-healing-rebuilding-program-oxfams-strategy-prevention-family-community-violence-papua-new-guinea/
	Ashlee Betteridge, Gender-based Violence in PNG: New Approaches, New Promise, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 8 June 2016	http://www.devpolicy.org/gender-based-violence-png-new-approaches-new-promise-20160608/
	Ashlee Betteridge and Abdul Wasey, Return to Abuser: Limited Options for Survivors of violence in PNG, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 18 March 2016	http://www.devpolicy.org/return-abuser-limited-options-survivors-violence-png-20160318/
Human Right Watch	Ashlee Betteridge, BASHED UP, Family Violence in Papua New Guinea, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 12 November 2015	http://devpolicy.org/in-brief/bashed-up-new-hrw-report-on-gbv-in-png/
Australian National University	Aletta Biersack, Margaret Jolly and Martha Macintyre (2016), <i>Gender Violence and Human Rights: Seeking Justice in Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu</i> , Australian National University Press	http://press.anu.edu.au/publications/gender-violence-human-rights
Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation and International Women's Development Agency	Ann Braun (2019), <i>From Gender Based Violence to Gender Justice and Healing Phase 1: 2015-2018 Final Evaluation</i>	https://iwda.org.au/resource/from-gender-based-violence-to-gender-justice-and-healing-project-phase-1-evaluation-report/

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Family and Sexual Violence Steering Committee	Camilla Burkot and Everlyne Sap, Advocating for Women in Porgera: An Interview with Everlyne Sap, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 9 December 2016	http://www.devpolicy.org/advocating-for-women-in-porgera-an-interview-with-everlyne-sap-20161209/
Overseas Development Institute Parc Australasia for UNICEF	Kate Butcher et al (2016), <i>Independent Formative Evaluation of Family Support Centres in Papua New Guinea</i>	https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Independent_Formative_Evaluation_of_FSCs_in_PNG_2016-001.pdf
CARE International in Papua New Guinea	CARE International in Papua New Guinea (2018), <i>Final report: Highlands Sexual, Reproductive and Maternal Health Project</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/CARE-HSRMH-report-for-Pacific-Women.pdf
Oil Search Foundation	Stephanie Copus-Campbell, Domestic Violence in PNG and the rise of the civil society, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 9 January 2019	http://www.devpolicy.org/domestic-violence-in-papua-new-guinea-20180109/?utm_source=Devpolicy&utm_campaign=edd6ec214d-RSS_EMAIL_CAMPAIGN&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_082b498f84-edd6ec214d-312078925
Oil Search Foundation	Stephanie Copus-Campbell, <i>Bel isi PNG: A World First</i> , <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 19 October 2018	http://www.devpolicy.org/bel-isi-png-a-world-first-20181019/
Overseas Development Institute	Emily Darko, William Smith and David Walker, Gender violence in Papua New Guinea, <i>Research Reports and Studies</i> October 2015	http://www.odi.org/publications/9887-gender-violence-papua-new-guinea
<i>Pacific Women</i>	Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (2017), Review of Counselling Services in the Pacific Final Report, Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/ReviewofEVAWCounsellinginthePacific_FINAL_April2017.pdf /
Divine Word University	Miriam Dlugosz (2015), Challenges faced by married couples today in Kompiam-Ambun District, Enga. Paper presentation at Melanesian Institute Marriage and Family Life Symposium in Goroka	Available from Divine Word University
Department of Pacific Affairs and International Women's Development Agency	Richard Eves (2018), <i>Research Summary Report: Do No Harm: Understanding the Relationship between Women's Economic Empowerment and Violence against Women in Melanesia</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2018-06/dnh_research_summary_report.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Richard Eves, The Relationship between Violence against Women and Women's Economic Empowerment in Bougainville, <i>In Brief 2016/17</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-07/ib-2016-17-eves.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Richard Eves, Alcohol, Gender and Violence in Bougainville, <i>In Brief 2016/15</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-05/ib-2016-15-eves.pdf
UN Women	Khairun Nisa Fachry (2018), <i>Implementation and Pilot of Computerised Market Fee Payment System at Boroko and Koki Market Port Moresby</i> , UN Women Papua New Guinea	Brenda Andrias, Programme Officer, Safe Public Transport Program Brenda.Andrias@unwomen.org
Femili PNG/Australian National University	Femili PNG (2018), <i>Protection Order Data 2014 to 2018</i>	http://www.femilipng.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Femili-PNG-Protection-Order-Data-2014-to-2018.pdf
Femili PNG	Femili PNG (2018), <i>Client Satisfaction Survey 2016–2017</i>	https://www.femilipng.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Client-Satisfaction-Survey-2016-17.pdf

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Humanitarian Research Program and Development Policy Centre, Australian National University	Femili PNG (2017), <i>Femili PNG Client Characteristics and Services 2014 to 2016: the first two years</i>	http://www.femilipng.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Femili-PNG-Client-Characteristics-and-Services-2014-to-2016.pdf
FHI 360	FHI 360 (2019), <i>Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri: Survey on Family Wellbeing in Western Highlands and West Sepik Provinces, Papua New Guinea</i>	https://fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource-png-klom-survey.pdf
Equality Institute	Dr Emma Fulu, Hope, gains and progress in preventing violence against women and girls, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 10 December 2019	https://devpolicy.org/hope-gains-and-progress-in-preventing-violence-against-women-and-girls-20191210/
Population Services International Papua New Guinea	Dr Emma Fulu (2018), Assessing the Impact of the SASA! Pilot on Community Attitudes and Behaviours Related to VAW	Shannon McVey, Acting Country Representative, Papua New Guinea S.mcvey@psipng.org
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney, Partners for Prevention and UN Women	Anik Gevers, Celeste Marin, Kathy Taylor, Angela Kelly-Hanku, Lorraine Garasu and Julius Otim (2017) <i>Understanding the effects of Planim Save Kamap Strongpela: Quantitative Evaluation</i>	http://www.partners4prevention.org/sites/default/files/resources/quant_png_report_final_sep_8_2017.compressed.pdf
GHD commissioned by DFAT	GHD (2015), <i>Evaluation of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary Family and Sexual Violence Units for Papua New Guinea – Australia Law and Justice Partnership: Evaluation Report</i>	http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/png-family-sexual-violence-units-evaluation.pdf
Divine Word University	Philip Gibbs (2016), Second chance: Caring for HIV-infected mothers and their children in Mendi, Papua New Guinea' in Naomi McPherson (Ed) <i>Missing the mark? Women and the millennium development goals in Africa and Oceania</i> , Demeter Press, pp. 74-95	http://www.philipgibbs.org/pdfs/Second%20Chance.pdf
Divine Word University	Philip Gibbs (2016), 'I could be the last man': Changing masculinities in Enga society, <i>The Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology</i> , 17(3-4), pp. 324-341	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14442213.2016.1179783?src=recsys&journalCode=rtap20
Divine Word University	Philip Gibbs (2016). Men's matters: Changing masculine identities in Papua New Guinea, in Aletta Biersack, Margaret Jolly and Martha Macintyre (Eds), <i>Gender Violence and Human Rights: Seeking Justice in Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu</i> , Australian National University Press, pp. 127-158	http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/n2168/pdf/ch03.pdf
Divine Word University	Philip Gibbs and Heather Worth (2015), Eating Coffee Candy: HIV Risk at Huli Funerals in Ronald Ross Watson (Ed), <i>Health of HIV Infected People</i> , Vol 2, pp. 19-29, Elsevier Academic Press	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283109073_Eating_Coffee_Candy_HIV_Risk_at_Huli_Funerals
CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Sophie Gulliver (2017), <i>CARE's Community Workshop Series End of Project review of the Highlands Sexual, Reproductive and Maternal Health Project: Papua New Guinea</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CARE-Community-Workshop-Series-Review_June-2017.pdf
Femili PNG	Fiona Gunn, Governance, diversity and safeguarding: The Femili PNG experience, <i>ACFID Blog</i> , 12 December 2019	https://acfid.asn.au/blog-post/governance-diversity-and-safeguarding-femili-png-experience
Australian National University and Femili PNG	Stephen Howes, Denga Ilave and Daisy Plana (2017), Responding to gender based violence in an urban setting: The early story of Femili PNG, <i>Development Bulletin</i> 78, pp. 67-70.	https://crawford.anu.edu.au/rmap/devnet/devnet/db-78.pdf

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
International Finance Corporation	IFC (2019), <i>The Impact of Domestic and Sexual Violence on the Workplace in Solomon Islands. Survey Report</i>	https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/36087fa5-b699-453d-a558-f7a79e08906e/Survey+report+Solomon+Islands+impact+of+violence+on+workplace.pdf?MOD=AJPERES
International Women's Development Agency	International Women's Development Agency (2018), <i>Do No Harm Research Project Report: Women in Formal Employment Survey</i>	https://iwda.org.au/assets/files/Do-No-Harm-Professional-Womens-Finding-Report.pdf
International Women's Development Agency	International Women's Development Agency (2018), <i>Leading Change in Bougainville: Experiences of Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation and Women Human Rights Defenders</i>	https://iwda.org.au/resource/leading-change-in-bougainville-learning-brief/
Australian National University	Margaret Jolly, Carolyn Brewer and Christine Stewart (2012), <i>Engendering Violence in Papua New Guinea</i> , Australian National University Press	http://press.anu.edu.au/publications/engendering-violence-papua-new-guinea
Quality and Technical Assurance Group	Mid-term review Justice Services and Stability for Development Program, October 2018	https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/papua-new-guinea-justice-services-stability-for-development-program-mtr.aspx
	Lindy Kanan and Lae Senior Provincial Magistrate, Mr Pious Tapil, presented the findings from the first stage of Family Protection Order research at the PNG Update on 8 August 2019.	The presentation is available here: www.femilipng.org/family-protection-order-research-presented-at-the-2019-png-update/
Australian National University	Lindy Kanan and Judy Putt, Family Protection Orders in Lae: Some Positive Signs, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 23 November 2018	https://devpolicy.org/family-protection-orders-in-lae-positive-signs-20181122/
Queensland University of Technology and Oxfam	Jacki Kauli, Verena Thomas (2018), <i>Communicating the law: A participatory communication toolkit for human rights defenders in Papua New Guinea</i>	Available from Jacki Kauli at j.kauli@qut.edu.au
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku et al, Survivors and perpetrators: Disentangling the realities of violence in the lives of female sex workers in Papua New Guinea. Paper presented at the Asia-Pacific Intentional Union of Sexually Transmitted Infections Conference, Auckland, New Zealand, 1–3 November 2018	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku at a.kelly@unsw.edu.au
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku, Agnes Mek and Richard Nake Trumb (2017), <i>Planim Save Kamap Strong: A qualitative end line assessment of an intervention to build peace and reduce gender based violence in Southern Bougainville, Papua New Guinea</i>	http://www.partners4prevention.org/sites/default/files/resources/qual_png_report_final_sep_8_2017.compressed.pdf
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku, Aeno, H., Wilson, L., Richard Eves, Agnes Mek, Richard Nake Trumb, Whittaker, M., Fitzgerald, L., Kaldor, J.M. and Valley, A. (2016), Transgressive women don't deserve protection: Young men's narratives of sexual violence against women in rural Papua New Guinea, <i>Culture, Health & Sexuality</i> , 18:11, pp.1,207-1,220	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13691058.2016.1182216
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku, Jed Horner and Pamela Toliman (2015), <i>Sex, violence, HIV and moral panics: Discourse analysis of HIV, gender based violence and key populations in Papua New Guinea's leading newspapers</i>	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Angela_Kelly-Hanku/publication/290899653_Sex_violence_HIV_and_moral_panics_Discourse_analysis_of_HIV_gender_based_violence_and_key_populations_in_Papua_New_Guinea%27s_leading_newspapers/links/575b5b0008ae9a9c955199d7/Sex-violence-HIV-and-moral-panics-Discourse-analysis-of-HIV-gender-based-violence-and-key-populations-in-Papua-New-Guineas-leading-newspapers.pdf?origin=publication_detail

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku, Rethinking gender, violence and HIV: Why masculinities still matter. Social Research and the response to HIV.... Legacy and future, Affiliated Event to the 20 th International AIDS Conference, Melbourne, Australia, 18 July 2014	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku at a.kelly@unsw.edu.au
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku, Women, violence and sexual health in Papua New Guinea. Invited symposia presentation, Australian Sexual Health Conference, Darwin, Australia, 23–25 October 2013.	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku at a.kelly@unsw.edu.au
World Bank Group	Sveinung Kiplesund and Matthew Morton (2014), <i>Gender-Based Violence Prevention: Lessons from World Bank Impact Evaluations</i> , Gender and Development World Bank	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/GBV-Prevention-April-2014-IE-note.pdf
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Elizabeth Kopel, Fiona Hukula, Lindsay Kutan, Lewis Iwong, (2017), Discussion Paper: Understanding Gender Dynamics of the Informal Economy: The Case of Open Markets in Port Moresby Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	https://pngnri.org/images/Publications/Understanding-gender-dynamics-of-the-informal-economy-Nov2017-copy.pdf
Australian National University	Dora Kuir-Ayius, Miranda Forsyth, Michelle Nayahamui Rooney and Mary Aisi, Family and Sexual Violence and its Impact on Families in Lae, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 6 December 2018	http://www.devpolicy.org/family-and-sexual-violence-and-its-impact-on-families-in-lae-20181206/
Australian National University	Katherine Lepani, (2016), 'Proclivity and Prevalence: Accounting for the Dynamics of Sexual Violence in the Response to HIV in Papua New Guinea' in Aletta Biersack, Margaret Jolly and Martha Macintyre (Eds), <i>Gender Violence and Human Rights: Seeking Justice in Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu</i> , Australian National University Press	http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/n2168/pdf/ch04.pdf
Australian National University	Kamalini Lokuge et al (2016), Health Services for Gender-Based Violence: Médecins Sans Frontières Experience Caring for Survivors in Urban Papua New Guinea, <i>PloS ONE</i> 11:6	http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0156813
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Stephanie Lusby (2014), Preventing violence at home, Allowing Violence in the Workplace: A Case Study of Security Guards in Papua New Guinea, <i>In Brief</i> 2014/49	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/experts-publications/publications/1305/preventing-violence-home-allowing-violence-workplace-case
	Stephanie Lusby (2013), Refracted 'Awareness': Gendered interpretations of HIV and Violence against Women Prevention in Papua New Guinea, <i>Intersections: Gender and Sexuality in Asia and the Pacific</i> , Issue 33	http://intersections.anu.edu.au/issue33/lusby.htm
Australian National University	Michelle Nayahamui Rooney, Miranda Forsyth, Mary Aisi and Dora Kuir-Ayius, Accessing Justice: Police Responses to Domestic Violence, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 12 December 2018	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/DevPolicyBlog_4_Accessing-justice-police-responses-to-domestic-violence.pdf
Australian National University	Michelle Nayahamui Rooney, Miranda Forsyth, Mary Aisi and Dora Kuir-Ayius, In Search of Services to Address Family and Sexual Violence in Lae Communities, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 22 May 2018	http://www.devpolicy.org/services-to-address-family-and-sexual-violence-in-lae-20180522/
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Michelle Nayahamui Rooney, Big Men Drink Beer; Drunk Big Men Do Not Hit Women, <i>In Brief</i> 2015/13	http://bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2015-12/IB-2015-13-Rooney-ONLINE_0.pdf

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Office of Development Effectiveness, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Office of Development Effectiveness (2019), <i>Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a decade of Australia's development assistance</i> , Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	https://dfat.gov.au/aid/how-we-measure-performance/ode/strategic-evaluations/Documents/evawg-final-report-nov-19.pdf
Papua New Guinea Department for Community Development and Religion	Papua New Guinea Department for Community Development and Religion (2017) Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016–2025	http://www.femilipng.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/PNG-GBV_Strategy-2016-2025_150816.pdf
Australian National University	Judy Putt and Sinclair Dinnen (2020) Reporting, Investigating and Prosecuting Family and Sexual Violence Offences in Papua New Guinea, Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Expected to be on the http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au website by end June 2020. Alternatively, contact Judy Putt at: Judy.Putt@anu.edu.au
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Judy Putt, Theresa Phillips, Davida Thomas, Lindy Kanan (2019) <i>Family Protection Orders a Key Response to Domestic and Family Violence: A Pilot Study in Lae, Papua New Guinea</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/news/related-documents/2019-02/dpa_fpo_pilot_study_report_2019_14_feb_revision.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Judy Putt, Teresa Phillips, Davida Thomas and Lindy Kanan, Family Protection Orders in Lae, Papua New Guinea: Part 3 Factors Affecting the Accessibility and Effectiveness of the Orders, <i>In Brief 2019/4</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2019-02/ib_2019_4_putt_et_all.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Judy Putt, Teresa Phillips, Davida Thomas and Lindy Kanan, Family Protection Orders in Lae, Papua New Guinea: Part 2 Improving Safety, <i>In Brief 2019/3</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2019-02/ib_2019_3_putt_et_all.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Judy Putt, Teresa Phillips, Davida Thomas and Lindy Kanan, Family Protection Orders in Lae, Papua New Guinea: Part 1 Accessing Justice, <i>In Brief 2019/2</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2019-02/ib_2019_2_putt_et_all.pdf
	Anouk Ride and Pauline Soaki (2019), <i>Women's Experiences of Family Violence Services in Solomon Islands</i>	http://d1009381.my.ozhosting.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Women's-Experiences-of-Family-Violence-Services-in-Solomon-Islands-FINAL_WEB.pdf
Menzies School of Health Research	Gary Robinson, Yomei Jones, Simon Moss, Bernard Leckning, (2017) <i>Parenting for Child Development Evaluation Report Pilot Program 2017</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/P4CD-Pilot-Evaluation-Report_31-Dec-2017.pdf
Menzies School of Health Research	Gary Robinson, Penelope Johnson, Amie Frewen, Alexandra Heynatz, Yomei Jones (2016) <i>Parenting in Papua New Guinea: Qualitative Research Report</i>	Gary Robinson at gary.robinson@menzies.edu.au
RMIT University commissioned by Equal Playing Field	Dr Ceridwen Spark and Lauren Siegmann (2017) <i>Final evaluation report</i>	https://static1.squarespace.com/static/57fc5b30579fb3e4c6aa721c/t/5b604837f950b7af5679c3ee/1533036915367/Equal+Playing+Field+Evaluation
Sustineo	PNG Perceptions Crime and Safety, Business Perception – Technical Report, November 2018	Contact: Richard Guy, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager Justice Services and Stability for Development. Richard.Guy@JSS4D.org.pg
Sustineo	PNG Perceptions Crime and Safety, Community Perception – Technical Report, November 2018	Contact: Richard Guy, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager Justice Services and Stability for Development. Richard.Guy@JSS4D.org.pg
Sustineo	PNG Perceptions Crime and Safety, Synthesis Report, November 2018	Contact: Richard Guy, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager Justice Services and Stability for Development. Richard.Guy@JSS4D.org.pg

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Queensland University of Technology	Verena Thomas, Jackie Kauli and Anou Borrey (2018) Harnessing community-led innovations: the role of participatory media in addressing gender-based violence, <i>Development in Practice</i> , 28:3, pp. 345-357	https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2018.1430748
Queensland University of Technology Oxfam International in PNG	Verena Thomas, Jackie Kauli and Patrick Rawstone (2017) <i>Understanding gender-based and sorcery related violence in Papua New Guinea an analysis of data collected from Oxfam partners 2013-2016</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/research/gender-based-sorcery-related-violence-papua-new-guinea-analysis-data-collected-oxfam-partners-2013-2016/
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP (2018), Gender-Based Violence Baseline Study and Literature Review for the Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence	
UNICEF	UNICEF (2015), Intersections of links between violence against women and violence against children in the South Pacific	https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/Harmful_Connections(1).pdf
UN Women	UN Women (2019), <i>Evaluation of the 'Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Programme'</i> , UN Women Papua New Guinea	https://www.dropbox.com/s/090hwnywd7d30k/UNWomen_Port-Moresby-Evaluation-WEB.pdf?dl=0
UN Women	End Violence Against Women Section, UN Women (2019), <i>Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls Global Flagship Initiative: International Compendium of Practices</i>	https://winnipeg.ca/clerks/boards/WpgSafeCity/pdfs/UN_Women_Safe_Cities_Compendium.pdf
UN Women	UN Women (2018), Safety Audit of Port Moresby, Port Moresby, UN Women Papua New Guinea	Brenda Andrias, Programme Officer at Brenda.Andrias@unwomen.org
UN Women	UN Women (2018), Addressing violence against women and girls through community referral and mentoring services Toolkit, Port Moresby, UN Women Papua New Guinea	Brenda Andrias, Programme Officer at Brenda.Andrias@unwomen.org
UN Women	UN Women (2018), Empowering individuals in the informal economy through vendor's associations Toolkit, Port Moresby, UN Women Papua New Guinea	Brenda Andrias, Programme Officer at Brenda.Andrias@unwomen.org
UN Women	UN Women (2018), <i>Market Vendors Associations Survey Report</i> , Port Moresby, UN Women Papua New Guinea	Brenda Andrias, Programme Officer at Brenda.Andrias@unwomen.org
UN Women	UN Women (2018), <i>Strengthening capacity of local authorities to manage safe public spaces Toolkit</i> , Port Moresby, UN Women Papua New Guinea	Brenda Andrias, Programme Officer at Brenda.Andrias@unwomen.org
UN Women	UN Women (2017) <i>Community Referral And Mentoring Services Survey Report</i> , Port Moresby, UN Women Papua New Guinea	Brenda Andrias, Programme Officer at Brenda.Andrias@unwomen.org
UN Women	UN Women (2015a). <i>PM Safe City Project Gerehu Market Micash Trial Report</i> , Port Moresby, UN Women Papua New Guinea	Brenda Andrias, Programme Officer at Brenda.Andrias@unwomen.org
UN Women	UN Women (2015). <i>How to Design Projects to End Violence Against Women and Girls. A step-by-step guide to taking action</i> . UN Women Pacific Multi-Country Office. Suva, Fiji	http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2016/07/women-and-childrens-access-to-the-formal-justice-system-in-vanuatu
UN Women	UN Women (2015), <i>How to design projects to end violence against women and girls a step-by-step guide to taking action</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/EVAW-Toolkit-UNW_FINALcompressed.pdf

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Overseas Development Institute	Video: Gender violence in Papua New Guinea: the cost to business, February 2016	http://www.odi.org/opinion/10306-gender-violence-papua-new-guinea-cost-business
Overseas Development Institute	David Walker and Nata Duvvury (2016), Costing the impacts of gender-based violence to business: a practical toolkit	http://www.odi.org/publications/10298-gbv-papua-new-guinea
	Pes Wilson, Gender based violence and basic education in PNG, <i>Devpolicy Blog</i> , 2 October 2019	https://devpolicy.org/gender-based-violence-and-basic-education-in-png-20191002/
Health (related)		
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney, University of Queensland and Centre for Disease Control	Badman, S.G. Willie, B., Narokobi, R., Gabuzzi, J., Pekon, S., Amos-Kuma, A., Hakim, A., Weikum, D., Gare, J., Silim, S., Guy, R., Donovan, B., Cunningham, P. Kaldor, J., Valley, A., Whiley, D. and Kelly-Hanku, A. (2018), A diagnostic evaluation of a molecular assay used for testing and treating anorectal chlamydia and gonorrhoea infections at the point-of-care in Papua New Guinea, <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 11 August 2018	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku a.kelly@unsw.edu.au
Kirby Institute UNSW	Stephen Bell, et al (2018), Youth-centred research to help prevent and mitigate the adverse health and social impacts of pregnancy amongst young Papua New Guineans, <i>Reproductive Health Matters</i> , 26:54, pp.5-12	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09688080.2018.1512297?needAccess=true
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Bell, S. Wapling, J., Ase, S., Boli-Neo, R., Valley, V., Kaldor, J., Nightingale, C.E and Kelly-Hanku, A. (2018), Acceptability of testing for anorectal sexually transmitted infections and self-collected anal swabs in female sex workers, men who have sex with men and transgender women in Papua New Guinea, <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 18:1, p.776	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku at a.kelly@unsw.edu.au
Burnet Institute, WaterAid Australia and the International Women's Development Agency	Burnet Institute, WaterAid Australia and the International Women's Development Agency (2017), <i>The Last Taboo: Research on Managing Menstruation in the Pacific</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/research/the-last-taboo-research-on-managing-menstruation-in-the-pacific/
Criterion Institute and PacificRISE	Criterion Institute and PacificRISE, (November 2018), <i>Unlocking the opportunity in the Pacific menstrual health market</i> .	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Unlocking-the-opportunity-in-the-Pacific-menstrual-health-market.pdf
	Sarika Gupta, et al. (2019), Impact of the Contraceptive Implant on Maternal and Neonatal Morbidity and Mortality in Rural Papua New Guinea: A Retrospective Observational Cohort Study, <i>Contraception</i> , Volume 100, Issue 1, pp.42-47	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0010782419301052
CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Sophie Gulliver (2017), CARE's Community Workshop Series, End of Project review of the Highlands Sexual, Reproductive and Maternal Health Project: Papua New Guinea	https://pacificwomen.org/resources/cares-community-workshop-series-end-project-review-highlands-sexual-reproductive-maternal-health-project-papua-new-guinea/
Centre for Evidence-Based Intervention, University of Oxford	Julie Hennegan and Paul Montgomery (2016), Do Menstrual Hygiene Management Interventions Improve Education and Psychosocial Outcomes for Women and Girls in Low and Middle Income Countries? A Systematic Review. <i>PLoS ONE</i> 11:2	http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0146985
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute, Australian National University, Divine Word University	Fiona Hukula, Miranda Forsyth, and, Philip Gibbs (2020), The importance of messaging for COVID-19. What can we learn from messaging against Sorcery	https://pngnri.org/index.php/blog/159-the-importance-of-messaging-for-covid-19-what-can-we-learn-from-messaging-against-sorcery-accusation-related-violence-2

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
	Accusation Related Violence? Papua New Guinea National Research Institute <i>Blog</i> , 8 April 2020	
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku, Sophe Ase, Violetta Fiya, Herick Aeno, P Toliman, Glen Mola, John Kaldor, Lisa Valley and Andrew J Valley (2018), Ambiguous bodies, uncertain diseases: Knowledge of cervical cancer in Papua New Guinea, <i>Ethnicity and Health</i> , 23:6, pp. 659-681	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313316614_Ambiguous_bodies_uncertain_diseases_knowledge_of_cervical_cancer_in_Papua_New_Guinea/download
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney and Centre for Disease Control	Angela Kelly-Hanku, B. Willie, D Weikum and et al (2018), <i>Kauntim mi tu</i> – Multi-Site Summary Report from the Key Population Integrated Bio-Behavioural Survey, Papua New Guinea, PNG Institute of Medical Research	https://www.aidsdatahub.org/kauntim-mi-tu-multi-site-summary-report-key-population-integrated-bio-behavioural-survey-papua-new-guinea
National Department of Health / National AIDS Council Secretariat	Angela Kelly-Hanku, Angelyne Kuman-Amos, Steven Badman, D. Weikum and et al (2017), <i>Kauntim mi tu</i> – Port Moresby: Key findings from the Key Population Integrated Bio-Behavioural Survey, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research and Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales Sydney: Goroka, Papua New Guinea	https://www.aidsdatahub.org/sites/default/files/publication/PNG_IBBS_Port_Moresby_2017.pdf
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku, Agnes Mek et al (2017), Young and Positive: Adolescent girls and young women living with HIV in Papua New Guinea, PNG Institute of Medical Research and University of New South Wales	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314051828_Young_and_Positive_Adolescent_girls_and_young_women_living_with_HIV_in_Papua_New_Guinea
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku, Agnes Mek., et al (2017), Prevention and Retention: A mixed method study of the prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV and women's retention in care and treatment, PNG Institute of Medical Research and University of New South Wales	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku at a.kelly@unsw.edu.au
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku, Peter Aggleton and Patti Shih (2017), 'I shouldn't speak of medicine alone': Biomedical and religious frameworks for understanding antiretroviral therapies, their invention and their effects, <i>Global Public Health</i> 13:10, pp.1,454-1,467	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28920558
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku, A., Kawage, T., Valley, A., Mek, A. and Mathers, B. (2015), Sex, violence and HIV on the inside: Cultures of violence, denial, gender inequality and homophobia negatively influence the health outcomes of women and men in closed settings, <i>Culture, Health and Sexuality</i> , 17(8), pp.990-1,003	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25853184
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku and Ruthy Neo (2015), Field notes – Sexuality, health and human rights, <i>Lowy Institute</i> 13 January 2015	http://auspng.lowyinstitute.org/publications/field-notes-sexuality-health-and-human-rights
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly-Hanku, Peter Aggleton and Patti Shih (2014), 'We call it a virus but I want to say it's the devil inside': Redemption, moral reform and relationships with God among people living with HIV in Papua New Guinea, <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 119 pp. 106-113.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25163643
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney	Angela Kelly, Heather Worth, Martha Kupul, Violetta Fiya, Lisa Valley, Ruthy Neo, Sophe Ase, Priscilla Ofi, Glen Mola, Grace Kariwiga, Yves Jackson, Tarcicia Hunahoff and John Kaldor (2013), HIV, pregnancy and parenthood: A qualitative study of the prevention and treatment of HIV in pregnant women, parents and their	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku at a.kelly@unsw.edu.au

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
	infants in Papua New Guinea. PNG Institute of Medical Research and the University of New South Wales	
Pacific Adventist University	Jennifer Litau, et al, An assessment of maternal mortality in Papua New Guinea: an explanatory sequential mixed methods approach, Paper Presented at the AHSRA Conference at Andrews University, USA 18 May 2018	https://digitalcommons.andrews.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=ahsra
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Agnes Mek and Angela Kelly-Hanku (2017), I want, I can, I will: Photo stories of young girls and HIV in Papua New Guinea, PNG Institute of Medical Research and University of New South Wales	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku at a.kelly@unsw.edu.au
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Charlotte Millar, Daniel Midena and Miranda Forsyth, Can We Learn From The Past In Tackling Witchcraft-Related Violence Today? The Conversation, 4 September 2018	https://theconversation.com/can-we-learn-from-the-past-in-tackling-witchcraft-related-violence-today-102337
National Statistical Office, Papua New Guinea	National Statistical Office (2019), Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016-18 Key Indicators Report, National Statistical Office, Port Moresby Papua New Guinea	https://www.nso.gov.pg/images/DHS2016_2018/PNG_DHS2016-2018_KIR.pdf
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Asha Persson, Angela Kelly-Hanku, Stephen Bell, Agnes Mek, Heather Worth and Richard Nake Trumb (2018), "Vibrant entanglements": HIV biomedicine and couples in Papua New Guinea. <i>Medical Anthropology</i> , 15 November 2018, pp. 1-15	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01459740.2018.1530670
	Kane Sanga; et al. (2014), Unintended pregnancy amongst women attending antenatal clinics at the Port Moresby General Hospital, <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , Volume 54, Issue 4, pp. 360-365	https://obgyn.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ajo.12219
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Patti Shih, Heather Worth, Jo Travaglia and Angela Kelly-Hanku. (2017), Pastoral power in HIV prevention: Converging rationalities of care in Christian and medical practices in Papua New Guinea, <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 193, pp. 51-58	https://docksci.com/pastoral-power-in-hiv-prevention-converging-rationalities-of-care-in-christian-a_59e7e5d9d64ab2e6b48ffc38.html
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Patti Shih, Heather Worth, Jo Travaglia and Angela Kelly-Hanku (2017), 'Good culture, bad culture': Traditional practices, cultural change and structural drivers of HIV in Papua New Guinea, <i>Culture, Health and Sexuality</i> , 19:9, pp. 1,024-1,037	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku at a.kelly@unsw.edu.au
PNG Institute of Medical Research, University of Queensland and UNSW Sydney	Anna Tynan, Lisa Vallely, Martha Kupul, Ruthy Neo, Violetta Fiya, Heather Worth, Grace Kariwiga, Glen Mola, John Kaldor and Angela Kelly-Hanku (2018), Programs for the Prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV in Papua New Guinea: Health System challenges and opportunities, <i>International Journal of Health Planning and Management</i> , 33:1, pp. 367-377	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320087652_Programmes_for_the_prevention_of_parent-to-child_transmission_of_HIV_in_Papua_New_Guinea_Health_system_challenges_and_opportunities
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Vallely, A.J., Toliman, P., Ryan, C., Rai, G., Wapling, J., Gabuzzi, J., Kumbia, A., Kombati, Z., Vallely, L.M., Kelly-Hanku, A., Wand, H., Tabrizi, S.N., Mola, G.D.L. and Kaldor, J.M. (2018), Association between visual inspection of the cervix with acetic acid examination and high-risk human papillomavirus infection, Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae and Trichomonas vaginalis in Papua New Guinea. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 58:5, pp.576-581	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322799912_Association_between_visual_inspection_of_the_cervix_with_acetic_acid_examination_and_high-risk_human_papillomavirus_infection_Chlamydia_trachomatis_Neisseria_gonorrhoeae_and_Trichomonas_vaginalis_in_P

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Lisa Valley, Pamela Toliman, Claire Ryan, Glennis Rai, Johanna Wapling, Josephine Gabuzzi, Joyce Allan, Christine Opa, Gloria Munnnull, Petronia Kaima, Benny Kombuk, Antonia Kumbia, Zure Kombati, Greg Law, Angela Kelly-Hanku, Handan Wand, Peter Siba, Glen Mola, John Kaldor, Andrew J Valley (2018), Performance of syndromic management for the detection and treatment of genital Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae and Trichomonas vaginalis among women attending antenatal, well woman and sexual health clinics in Papua New Guinea: a cross-sectional study, <i>BMJ Open</i> 7:12	https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/7/12/e018630
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney and University of Queensland	Lisa Valley, Primrose Homiehombo, Angela Kelly-Hanku, and Andrea Whittaker (2015), Unsafe abortion requiring hospital admission in the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea – a descriptive study of women’s and health care workers’ experiences. <i>Reproductive Health</i> ,12:22	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4409713/
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Lisa Valley, Primrose Homiehombo, Angela Kelly-Hanku, Andrew, Valley, Caroline Homer and Andrea Whittaker (2014) Childbirth in a rural Highlands community in Papua New Guinea: A descriptive study, <i>Midwifery</i> , 31:3, pp.380-7	https://www.midwiferyjournal.com/article/S0266-6138(14)00257-5/abstract
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Lisa Valley, Primrose Homiehombo, Angela Kelly-Hanku, Glen Mola, Antonia Kumbia and Andrea Whittaker (2014), Hospital admission following induced abortion in Eastern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea- a descriptive study. <i>PLoS One</i> , 9:10	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4201559/
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney, University of Papua New Guinea and University of Queensland	Lisa Valley, Priscilla Homiehombo, Angela Kelly-Hanku, Antonia Kumbia, Glen Mola and Andrea Whittaker (2013), Pregnancy Loss: A mixed method study of spontaneous and induced abortion at Eastern Highlands Provincial Hospital, Goroka, PNG Institute of Medical Research	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259678377_Pregnancy_Loss_A_mixed_method_study_of_spontaneous_and_induced_abortion_at_Eastern_Highlands_Provincial_Hospital_Goroka
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney and University of Goroka	Video: Full of Life (2018), Angela Kelly-Hanku (Executive Producer)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uZmB9KRN27c
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney and University of Goroka	Video: <i>I gat halivim annah</i> (2018), Angela Kelly-Hanku (Executive Producer)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vu0tFTAQemU
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney and University of Goroka	Video: I create my future (2018), Angela Kelly-Hanku (Executive Producer)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-8SHc7oJaA
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney and Centre for Disease Control	Damien Weikum, Angela Kelly-Hanku, Parker Hou, Martha Kupul, Angelyne Amos-Kuma, Steven Badman, Nick Dala, Kelsey Coy, John Kaldor, Andrew J Valley and Avi Hakim on behalf of the <i>Kauntim mi tu</i> Study Team (2018) (In Press), <i>Kauntim mi tu</i> ('Count me too'): using multiple methods to estimate the number of female sex workers, men who have sex with men and transgender women in Papua New Guinea in 2016 and 2017. <i>JMIR Public Health and Surveillance</i> .	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku a.kelly@unsw.edu.au
PNG Institute of Medical Research, UNSW Sydney and Centre for Disease Control	Willie, B., Avi Hakim, Angelyne Kuman-Amos, Steven Badman and Angela Kelly-Hanku (2018), <i>Kauntim mi tu</i> – Mt Hagen, PNG Institute of Medical Research	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku a.kelly@unsw.edu.au

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Sorcery (related)		
Australian National University	Clara Bal (2015), 'Kumo Koimbo: Accounts and Responses to Witchcraft in Gor, Simbu Province' in Miranda Forsyth and Richard Eves (Eds), <i>Talking it Through: Responses to Sorcery and Witchcraft Beliefs and Practices in Melanesia</i> , Australian National University Press, pp. 299-307	http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p316611/pdf/16.-Kumo-Koimbo-Accounts-and-Responses-to-Witchcraft-in-Gor-Simbu-Province.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Melissa Demian, Sorcery Cases in Papua New Guinea's Village Courts: Legal Innovation Part IV, <i>In Brief</i> 2015/27	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2015-12/IB-2015-27-Demian_0.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs Australian National University	Richard Eves, Developing Community Laws to Address Sorcery and Witchcraft-Related Violence in Papua New Guinea, <i>In Brief</i> 2017/17	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2017-05/ib_2017_7_eves.pdf
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Richard Eves and Miranda Forsyth, Developing Insecurity: Sorcery, Witchcraft and Melanesian Economic Development, <i>Discussion Paper</i> 2015/7	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2015-12/DP-2015-7-Eves%2Bforsyth_0.pdf
Australian National University, PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Richard Eves and Angela Kelly-Hanku (2014), <i>Witch-Hunts in Papua New Guinea's Eastern Highlands Province: A Fieldwork Report</i>	http://www.academia.edu/6425125/Witch-Hunts_in_Papua_New_Guinea_s_Eastern_Highlands_Province_A_Fieldwork_Report
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Richard Eves, Sorcery and Witchcraft in Papua New Guinea: Problems in Definition, <i>In Brief</i> 2013/12	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2015-12/SSGM_IB_2013_12_0.pdf
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth, "Policing Sorcery Accusation Related Violence in Papua New Guinea" in Amin, S., Watson, D, and Girard, C (ed.), (2020) <i>Mapping Security in the Pacific A Focus on Context, Gender and Organisational Culture</i> , 1 st Edition, Routledge	https://www.routledge.com/Mapping-Security-in-the-Pacific-A-Focus-on-Context-Gender-and-Organisational/Amin-Watson-Girard/p/book/9780367143923
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University and Divine Word University	Miranda Forsyth and Philip Gibbs (2019), Contagion of violence: The role of narratives, worldviews, mechanisms of transmission and contagion entrepreneurs. <i>International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy</i> vol.8 no.3	https://www.crimejusticejournal.com/article/view/1217/835
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University and Divine Word University	Miranda Forsyth and Philip Gibbs, Countering poisonous stories: an example of sorcery in Papua New Guinea, <i>The Power to Persuade Blog</i> , 28 October 2019	http://www.powertopersuade.org.au/blog/countering-poisonous-stories
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth (2019), Report on Sorcery Accusation Related Violence in Bougainville prepared for Autonomous Government of Bougainville	Available from Miranda Forsyth, Miranda.Forsyth@anu.edu.au
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth and Fiona Hukula, The potential of policing coalitions in Papua New Guinea, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 9 September 2019	https://devpolicy.org/the-potential-of-policing-coalitions-in-png-20190909/
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth, Philip Gibbs, Fiona Hukula, Judy Putt, Llana Munau, Ibolya Losoncz (2019), Ten Preliminary findings concerning sorcery accusation-related	https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3360817

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
	violence in Papua New Guinea, <i>Development Policy Centre Discussion Paper No. 80</i>	
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth (2018), Ten Things We Have Learnt About Sorcery Accusations and Related Violence, Presentation	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Forsyth-State-of-the-Pacific-Sorcery-presentation.pdf
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth (2018), 'Kill all the Sorcerers': The Interconnections between Sorcery, Violence, War and Peace in Bougainville, <i>The British Journal of Criminology</i>	https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azy047
Australian National University and Divine Word University	Miranda Forsyth and Philip Gibbs, International debates around witchcraft accusation based violence, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 4 October 2017	http://devpolicy.org/international-debates-around-witchcraft-accusation-based-violence-20171004/
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth, Early Modern Witchcraft Trials: Are There Lessons for Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence Today? <i>In Brief 2018/17</i>	http://bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2018-09/early_modern_witchcraft_trials_are_there_lessons_for_sorcery_accusation-related_violence_today.pdf
Australia National University and Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Miranda Forsyth and Fiona Hukula (2018), Challenges and Strategies in Conducting Training and Awareness on Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence: Part One, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 27 July 2018	http://www.devpolicy.org/challenges-strategies-training-sorcery-accusation-related-violence-part-one-20180727/
Australia National University and Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Miranda Forsyth and Fiona Hukula (2018), Challenges and Strategies in Conducting Training and Awareness on Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence: Part Two, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 27 July 2018	http://www.devpolicy.org/challenges-strategies-training-sorcery-accusation-related-violence-part-two-20180730/
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth, Escaping sorcery accusations, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 2 July 2018	http://www.devpolicy.org/escaping-sorcery-accusations-20180702/
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth, Judy Putt, Thierry Bouhours and Brigette Bouhours, Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence in Papua New Guinea Part 4: Trends over Time and Geographic Spread, <i>In Brief 2017/31</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2017-11/ib2017_31_forsyth-et-al.pdf
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth, Judy Putt, Thierry Bouhours and Brigette Bouhours, Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence in Papua New Guinea Part 3: State and Non-State Responses, <i>In Brief 2017/30</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2017-11/ib-2017-30_forsyth-et-al.pdf
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth, Judy Putt, Thierry Bouhours and Brigette Bouhours, Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence in Papua New Guinea Part 2: Key Characteristics of Incidents, Victims and Perpetrators, <i>In Brief 2017/29</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2017-11/ib-2017-29_forsyth-et-al.pdf
School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth, Judy Putt, Thierry Bouhours and Brigette Bouhours, Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence in Papua New Guinea Part 1: Questions and Methodology, <i>In Brief 2017/28</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2017-11/ib-2017-28_forsyth-et-al.pdf
Australian National University and Divine Word University	Miranda Forsyth and Philip Gibbs, Witchcraft accusation based violence gets international attention for the first time, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 29 September 2017	devpolicy.org/witchcraft-accusation-based-violence-gets-international-attention-first-time-20170929/

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Regulatory Institutions Network, College of Asia and the Pacific, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth (2016), The Regulation of Witchcraft and Sorcery Practices and Beliefs, <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science</i> , Vol. 12, pp. 331-351	http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev-lawsocsci-110615-084600
School of Regulation & Global Governance, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth, Responses to and Issues Arising from Recent Cases of Sorcery Accusation Related Violence in Papua New Guinea, <i>RegNet Research Paper No. 2016/122</i>	https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2869615
Divine Word University	Patrick Gesch (2018). Sanguma as religious: Witchcraft in Madang province Papua New Guinea as a threshold of dangerous powers, <i>Contemporary PNG Studies: DWU Research Journal</i> , Vol 28, pp.31-41	https://www.dwu.ac.pg/en/images/All_Attachements/Research%20Journals/vol_28/2018v28-03-Gesch-Sanguma-as-Religious.pdf
Divine Word University	Patrick Gesch (2015), 'Talking sanguma': The social process of discernment of evil in two Sepik societies' in Miranda Forsyth and Richard Eves (Eds), <i>Talking it through: Responses to sorcery and witchcraft beliefs and practices in Melanesia</i> , Australian National University Press, pp. 111-129	http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p316611/pdf/book.pdf?referer=434
Divine Word University	Patrick Gesch and Jonathan Julius (2015), 'The <i>Haus Man</i> cleansing at Nahu Rawa' in: Miranda Forsyth and Richard Eves (Eds), <i>Talking it through: Responses to sorcery and witchcraft beliefs and practices in Melanesia</i> , Australian National University Press, pp. 131-136	http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p316611/pdf/book.pdf?referer=434
Divine Word University	Film, created by Phillip Gibbs "Unseen Refugees"	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q_RGr7Aklys
Divine Word University	Film, created by Phillip Gibbs and Maria Sagrista, (2018), <i>Sanguma: Everybody's Business</i>	Survivors 16 minutes. https://youtu.be/uZ0kVLIR_Mw Long version. 58 minutes. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12AnEwRIF90
Divine Word University	Philip Gibbs, Kylie McKenna & Lorelle Tekopiri Yakam, Perception of the public on the law as a deterrent to sorcery accusation related violence, Madang Province, PNG, <i>DWU Research Journal</i> , vol 28, May 2019, pp. 51-71.	https://www.dwu.ac.pg/en/images/All_Attachements/Research%20Journals/vol_30/5.%20Gibbs,%20McKenna%20&%20Yakam,%20sorcery%20accusation%20related%20violence.pdf
Divine Word University	Philip Gibbs (2015), 'Practical Church Interventions on Sorcery and Witchcraft Violence in the Papua New Guinea Highlands' in Miranda Forsyth and Richard Eves (Eds) <i>Talking It Through: Responses to sorcery and witchcraft beliefs and practices in Melanesia</i> , Australian National University Press, pp. 309-327	http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p316611/pdf/17.-Practical-Church-Interventions-on-Sorcery-and-Witchcraft-Violence-in-the-Papua-New-Guinea-Highlands.pdf
Divine Word University	Philip Gibbs (2015), Confronting Sorcery Violence in Papua New Guinea, Asia and the Pacific Policy Forum	http://www.policyforum.net/confronting-sorcery-accusation-violence-in-png/
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Philip Gibbs and Sarah Logan, Using Mobile Phones to Track Anti-Witchcraft Violence in Papua New Guinea, <i>In Brief 2015/19</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2015-12/IB-2015-19-Logan%20Gibbs-ONLINE_0.pdf
	Fiona Hukula, Miranda Forsyth and Philip Gibbs, Witchcraft and human rights: global learnings and conversations, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 7 May 2019	https://www.devpolicy.org/witchcraft-and-human-rights-global-learnings-and-conversations-20190417/
	Nitze Pupu and Polly Wiessner, The Challenges of Village Courts and Operation <i>Mekim Save</i> among the Enga of Papua New Guinea Today: A View from the Inside, <i>Discussion Paper 2018/1</i>	http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2018-06/dpa_dp2018_1_pupu_and_wiessner_to_publish.pdf

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Divine Word University	Maria Sagrista and Philip Gibbs (2016), Countering sorcery-related violence in Papua New Guinea [DVD]. DVD documentary presented at Human Rights Festival of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby, October 2016	Available from Divine Word University
Queensland University of Technology Oxfam International in PNG	Verena Thomas, Jackie Kauli and Patrick Rawstone (2017), <i>Understanding gender-based and sorcery related violence in Papua New Guinea an analysis of data collected from Oxfam partners 2013-2016</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/research/gender-based-sorcery-related-violence-papua-new-guinea-analysis-data-collected-oxfam-partners-2013-2016/
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding (related)		
Pacific Community	Treva Braun (ed), (2012), <i>Stocktake of the gender mainstreaming capacity of Pacific Island governments – Papua New Guinea -</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/PNG-gender-stocktake.pdf
La Trobe University, Developmental Leadership Program	Tait Brimacombe, Glen Finau, Romitesh Kant, Jope Tarai and Jason Titifanue (2018), Digital Feminism in Fiji – The use of digital technologies (esp. social media) by young women’s rights activists in Fiji for activism and advocacy Research Paper 59	http://www.dlprog.org/research/digital-feminism-in-fiji.php
University of Canberra	Caffery, J. & Hill, D (2018), Expensive English: an accessible language approach for Papua New Guinea agricultural development, <i>Development in Practice</i> , DOI: 10.1080/09614524.2018.1530195	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/publications/Expensive-English-an-accessible-language-approach-for-Papua-New-Guinea-agricultural-development1.pdf
World Bank Group	David Craig, Doug Porter and Fiona Hukula (2016), ‘Come and See the System in Place’ Mediation capabilities in Papua New Guinea’s Urban Settlements, Research Report, January 2016	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/26283
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	DFAT (2016), Papua New Guinea Evaluation of Village Court Officials’ Training: Summary of findings	http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/png-evaluation-village-court-officials-training-march-2016.aspx
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Susan Dixon, Jenny Munro and Anthony Regan, The Pacific Research Colloquium: Strengthening Skills and Partnerships with Pacific Researchers, <i>In Brief 2016/26</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-11/ib-2016-26-dixon-munro-regan.pdf
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth (2018), Activating the Powers of Law in the South Pacific (2018), <i>The Development Bulletin</i> , 80, pp.140-144	https://Crawford.anu.edu.au/rmap/devnet/dev-bulletin.php
State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, Australian National University	Miranda Forsyth, New Developments in Papua New Guinea’s Research and Development Regulatory Framework, <i>In Brief 2016/21</i>	http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2016-10/ib-2016-21-forsyth.pdf
The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL)	Rachel Glennerster, Claire Walsh, Lucia Diaz-Martin (2019), A Practical Guide to Measuring Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in Impact Evaluations	https://pacificwomen.org/resources/a-practical-guide-to-measuring-womens-and-girls-empowerment-in-impact-evaluations/
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Jack Hetherington, We’re going MAD for digital data! October 2015	http://aciablog.blogspot.com.au/2015/10/were-going-mad-for-digital-data.html
GSM Association	Hight, C., Nique, M., Watson, A. H. A., & Wilson, A. (2019), <i>Digital Transformation: The Role of Mobile Technology in Papua New Guinea</i> , London, United Kingdom, GSMA	https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Digital-Transformation-The-Role-of-Mobile-Technology-in-Papua-New-Guinea.pdf

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Pacific Women	Itad (2017), <i>Pacific Women Three-Year Evaluation Report & Management Response</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/key-pacific-women-resources/pacific-women-three-year-evaluation-report-management-response/
Quality and Technical Assurance Group	Mid-term review Justice Services and Stability for Development Program, October 2018	https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/papua-new-guinea-justice-services-stability-for-development-program-mtr.aspx
International Food Policy Research Institute	Katrina Kosec, Cecilia Hyunjung Mo, Emily Schmidt and Jie Song (2019), <i>How Do Perceptions of Relative Poverty Affect Women's Empowerment? Evidence from Papua New Guinea</i> , IFPRI Discussion Paper 01895, December 2019	https://www.ifpri.org/publication/how-do-perceptions-relative-poverty-affect-womens-empowerment-evidence-papua-new-0
Papua New Guinea Department of Justice and Attorney General	Kwa, Eric (2019), <i>Strengthening Gender Equality Through the Law, Papua New Guinea Attorney General's Law Journal 1</i> , (1 January 2019)	http://www.paclii.org/cgi-bin/sinodisp/pg/journals/PGAGLJ/2019/1.html?stem=&synonyms=&query=Matrimonial%20Causes%20amendment
PNG Institute of Medical Research and UNSW Sydney	Agnes Mek, Angela Kelly-Hanku, Stephen Bell, Wilson Lee and Andrew J Valley, (2018), 'I was attracted to him because of his money': Changing forms of polygyny in contemporary Papua New Guinea, <i>The Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology</i> , 19:2, pp.120-137	Available from Angela Kelly-Hanku a.kelly@unsw.edu.au
University of Canberra	Mikhailovich, K., Pamphilon, B., Chambers, B., Simeon, L. & Romero Zapata, J. (2016) Exploring the lives of women smallholder farmers in Papua New Guinea through a collaborative mixed methods approach, <i>Cogent Social Sciences 2</i> : 1143328	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/pngwomen/publications/Exploring-the-lives-of-women-smallholder-farmers-in-Papua-New-Guinea-through-a-collaborative-mixed-methods-approach.pdf
University of Canberra	Mikhailovich, K., Pamphilon, B & Chambers, B. (2015) Participatory visual research with subsistence farmers in Papua New Guinea, <i>Development in Practice</i> , 25:7, 997-1010, DOI: 10.1080/09614524.2015.1069260	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/publications/Participatory-VM-1.pdf
Commissioned by UN Women and AusAID	Pacific Leadership Program Evaluation Team (2012), <i>Evaluation of the Gender Equality and Political Governance Project (GEPG)</i> , for UN Women and Australian Agency for International Development	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Final-Report_EVALUATION-OF-THE-GENDER-EQUALITY-AND-POLITICAL-GOVERNANCE-PROJEC2-33.pdf
University of Canberra	Pamphilon, B & Mikhailovich, K (September 12-15, 2017) Bringing together learning from two worlds: Lessons from a gender-inclusive community education approach with smallholder farmers in Papua New Guinea, <i>Australian Council for Adult Literacy 2017 National Conference</i> , Darwin, Australia	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/publications/Bringing-together.pdf
University of Canberra	Pamphilon, B (2015) Weaving knowledges: the development of empowering intercultural learning spaces for smallholder farmers in Papua New Guinea, <i>Multicultural Education Review</i> , 7:1-2, pp 108-121, DOI:10.1080/2005615X.2015.1061921	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/publications/WeavingKnowledges.pdf
University of Canberra	Pamphilon, B., Mikhailovich, K. & Chambers, B. (2014) Training by Papua New Guinea women, for Papua New Guinea women: lessons from the development of a co-constructed course for women smallholder farmers. <i>International Journal of Lifelong Education</i> ; on-line September 4 th DOI:10.1080/02601370.2014.952358	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/publications/Training-for-PNG-Women.pdf
CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Rebecca Pepame Robinson (2018), <i>Inclusive governance practice in CARE International's Papua New Guinea programming</i>	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/2019_CARE-PNG_Inclusive-governance-practice.pdf

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
University of Canberra	Simoncini, K., Pamphilon, B & Simeon, L (2018) The 'Maria' books: the achievements and challenges of introducing dual language, culturally relevant picture books to PNG schools, <i>Language, Culture and Curriculum</i> , DOI: 10.1080/07908318.2018.1490745	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/publications/Simoncini-et-al-The-Maria-books-the-achievements-and-challenges-of-introducing-dual-language-culturally-relevant-picture-books-to-PNG-schools.pdf
University of Canberra	Simoncini, K., Pamphilon, B (2018) <i>Educating PNG rural children for their farming futures an exploration of the role of teacher professional development</i> .	A copy is available from Barbara Pamphilon at Barbara.Pamphilon@canberra.edu.au
University of Canberra	Simoncini, K., Pamphilon, B., & Mikhailovic, K. (2016), Place-based picture books as an adult learning tool: Supporting agriculture learning in Papua New Guinea, <i>Adult Learning</i> , 28 (2) 61-68	http://www.canberra.edu.au/research/faculty-research-centres/aisc/png-family-farm-teams-program/publications/Simoncini-at-al-Place-based-picture-books-as-an-adult-learnig-tool-1.pdf
Australian National University	Ceridwen Spark and Theresa Meki, Reaching into the Bilum:1 Motherhood as a Source of Women's Power in Papua New Guinea, <i>In Brief 2103/15</i>	http://bellschool.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/2015-12/SSGM_IB_2013_15_0.pdf
Global Fund for Women	Caitlin Stanton (2012), Breaking Through: The Global Fund for Women Impact Report: Gender Equality In Asia & The Pacific	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Global_Fund_for_Women_Impact_Report_Breaking_Through1.pdf
Pacific Women Support Unit	Yvonne Underhill-Sem et al (2016), Gender Research in the Pacific 1994–2014: Beginnings	https://pacificwomen.org/research/gender-research-in-the-pacific-1994-2014-beginnings/
	Amanda Watson, Remote data collection in Papua New Guinea: an aid to policy deliberations, <i>DevPolicy Blog</i> , 7 July 2015	http://devpolicy.org/remote-data-collection-in-papua-new-guinea-an-aid-to-policy-deliberations-20150707/
	Amanda Watson and Elizabeth Morgan, M-government for courts systems: A data collection trail in Papua New Guinea, in Robertson, A (Ed), <i>Commonwealth Governance Handbook 2014</i> :15. Cambridge, Nexus / Commonwealth Secretariat, pp. 34-38	http://www.commonwealthgovernance.org/assets/uploads/2015/04/GCH-15-Watson.pdf
Pacific Community	Sarah Widmer and Emily Sharp (2016), Evaluation Report: Progressing Gender Equality in the Pacific Project	https://pacificwomen.org/key-pacific-women-resources/745-2/
Pacific Women	YWCA Solomon Islands (2017), Rise Up! Evaluation Report	https://pacificwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Rise-Up-Evaluation-Report.pdf
Research Underway / Advanced Planning		
Leadership and Influence (related)		
Department of Pacific Affairs Australian National University	Kerry Baker and Julien Baker research project: New and Evolving Forms of Political Participation: The Northern Islands Market Vendor's Association, in collaboration with UN Women	Hannah.mcmahon@anu.edu.au
Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Baker, Butler, Haley, Howard, McMahon and Wiltshire, Department of Pacific Affairs researchers are currently preparing a proposal for a book titled: Women, politics and development at the local level in Papua New Guinea	Hannah.mcmahon@anu.edu.au

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Papua New Guinea National Research Institute	Mary Fairio and Sarah Kaut-Nasengom, Women in the 2018 Local Level Government Elections	Sarah.Kaut-Nasengom@pngnri.org
UN Women	A rapid assessment on the existing cadre of women leadership across the nine target provinces, including young women's leadership	Susan Ferguson, Country Representative at: Susan.Ferguson@unwomen.org
Economic Empowerment (related)		
Australian National University	Women's economic empowerment among coffee small-holders in Papua New Guinea (due to be published by June 2020)	Richard.Eves@anu.edu.au
CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Business Case for Women's Economic Empowerment in the Coffee Industry (to be published 2020)	Judy Andreas, Project Manager Judy.Andreas@careint.org
CARE, Curtin University and Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research	Women in Agribusiness research focusing on Village Savings and Loans Associations ongoing until 2020	Judy Andreas, Project Manager Judy.Andreas@careint.org
<i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit	Tracking the influence of the Family Farm Teams training (expected in 2020)	Miriam Dogimab, <i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit PNG Country Manager Mirriam.Dogimab@pacificwomen.org.fj
University of Canberra	A report on transferable lessons for the development of women as agricultural leaders (journal article anticipated in 2020)	Barbara Pamphilon, Project Lead Barbara.Pamphilon@canberra.edu.au
University of Canberra	An impact evaluation of the teacher training materials developed through the Family Farm Teams project in November 2019 (journal article anticipated in 2020)	Barbara Pamphilon, Project Lead Barbara.Pamphilon@canberra.edu.au
Violence against Women and Girls (related)		
CARE International in Papua New Guinea	<i>Mamayo</i> project baseline	Elsie Mongoru at Elsie.Mongoru@careint.org
Department Pacific Affairs, Australian National University	Judy Putt and Lindy Kanan, Use and impact of Family Protection Orders in Papua New Guinea – Phase 2 (expected to be published in June 2020)	judy.putt@anu.edu.au
Femili PNG	Five-year evaluation of Femili PNG's Lae operations. (expected to be ready in June 2020)	Daisy Plana, CEO Femili PNG at ceo@femilipng.org
Dr Kamalini Lokuge, Australian National University	Report on Femili PNG's three-year service outcome data (expected to be published in 2020)	Daisy Plana, CEO Femili PNG at ceo@femilipng.org
FHI 360	<i>Kisim Femili Plenin Strongim Kommuniti</i> – a formative study of women and adolescents' knowledge, perceptions and practices on modern family planning in two districts of East Sepik and West Sepik Provinces of Papua New Guinea	Pamela Kamyia at pkamyia@fhi360.org
FHI 360	In partnership with The Voice Inc and Youth Coalition investigate what a youth friendly space in the hospital would look like to facilitate the increase uptake of Family Planning Services by adolescents and youths (to be undertaken in 2020)	Pamela Kamyia at pkamyia@fhi360.org
FHI 360	Study investigating if there any links between economically empowered women and incidences of violence. Study will engage with women who have received financial	Pamela Kamyia at pkamyia@fhi360.org

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
	literacy training and accessed loans as part of the pilot in the <i>Kommuniti Lukautim Oi Meri</i> project compared to other women in the community (to be undertaken in 2020)	
Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	Media Representation of Sexual Violence in Papua New Guinea – research study support by Australian National University and PNG Institute of Medical Research funded by <i>Pacific Women</i> (due to be published in 2020)	Alison Anis at Alison.Anis@cimcpng.org
International Women's Development Agency / Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation	Schools-based prevention program in Bougainville: Learning paper and training modules.	Elena Leddra or Cathy Folkes, International Women's Development Agency Eledra@iwda.org.au or cfolkes@iwda.org.au
International Women's Development Agency / Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation	Bougainville: follow up to the baseline on community attitudes on gender-based violence and gender equality.	Elena Leddra or Cathy Folkes, International Women's Development Agency Eledra@iwda.org.au or cfolkes@iwda.org.au
Justice Services and Stability for Development program	Assessment of the FSV referral pathway in PNG and contribution from the Justice Services program. (expected to be available mid-2020)	Richard Guy, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager Justice Services and Stability for Development. Richard.Guy@JSS4D.org.pg
Morobe Provincial Health / Pacific Adventist University	Maternal and Child Health and Safety Study: Effects of intimate partner violence on pregnant women and neonatal health outcomes: Lae, Morobe Province, PNG - research study support by Australian National University and PNG Institute of Medical Research funded by <i>Pacific Women</i> (due to be published in 2020)	Lynna Japu and Cherloyn Polomon contactable via Richard Eves at Richard.Eves@anu.edu.au
Oxfam International in Papua New Guinea	Life experience and well-being study- Family and Community Violence in Papua New Guinea	Anand Das, Country Director Oxfam adas@oxfampacific.org
Oxfam International in Papua New Guinea	Community response to child abuse – research study support by Australian National University and PNG Institute of Medical Research funded by <i>Pacific Women</i> (due to be published in 2020)	Anand Das, Country Director Oxfam adas@oxfampacific.org
Oxfam International in Papua New Guinea	Best practices in addressing sorcery accusation related violence – research study support by Australian National University and PNG Institute of Medical Research funded by <i>Pacific Women</i> (due to be published in 2020)	Anand Das, Country Director Oxfam adas@oxfampacific.org
Oxfam International in Papua New Guinea	Gender Justice program end of phase evaluation (expected to be available in 2020)	Anand Das, Country Director Oxfam adas@oxfampacific.org
<i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit	Participatory Review of gender transformative practices in Papua New Guinea (expected to be available in 2020)	Miriam Dogimab, <i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit PNG Country Manager Miriam.Dogimab@pacificwomen.org.fj
<i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit	Sexual Reproductive Health Needs and Rights of Young People (expected to be available August 2020)	Tara Chetty, <i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit Co-lead Partnerships Tara.Chetty@pacificwomen.org.fj
Population Services International Papua New Guinea (Making Markets Work for Health UNFPA funded)	Papua New Guinea (2019): Family Planning Consumer Study Understanding decision-making, opportunities and barriers for women who have need for family planning products and services, as well as community knowledge and attitudes regarding family planning (expected to be available in mid-2020)	Shannon McVey, Acting Country Representative, Papua New Guinea S.mcvey@psipng.org

Organisation (Partner)	Authors, Title, Date	Web link / Contact
Queensland University of Technology	Verena Thomas and Jacki Kauli, Strengthening the Voices of Human Rights Defenders in the Media. A case study on addressing sorcery accusation-related violence in Papua New Guinea (article under review for publication in 2020)	Verena Thomas at verena.thomas@qut.edu.au
Queensland University of Technology	Jacki Kauli and Verena Thomas (2020) When you kill the body, do you kill the spirit? Curating affectual performances addressing violence related to sorcery accusations in Papua New Guinea, <i>Research in Drama Education (RIDE) Journal</i> (due for publication in 2020)	Jacki Kauli at j.kauli@qut.edu.au
UNICEF and UNFPA	Intimate partner violence and violence against children in Asia and the Pacific	Judith Bruno, UNICEF Deputy Representative JBruno@unicef.org
University of Papua New Guinea	Meanings, Beliefs and Experiences of Living with Breast Cancer: A Qualitative Study of Women in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea – research study support by Australian National University and PNG Institute of Medical Research funded by <i>Pacific Women</i> (due to be published in 2020)	Madeline Lemeki contactable via Richard Eves at Richard.Eves@anu.edu.au
	An inquiry into the participation of Women with Physical Disability in social programs and services in National Capital District – research study support by Australian National University and PNG Institute of Medical Research funded by <i>Pacific Women</i> (due to be published in 2020)	Zuabe Tinning contactable via Richard Eves at Richard.Eves@anu.edu.au
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding (related)		
Divine Word University	Sagrsta, M., Gibbs, P., and Kolodziejczyk, I. Digital divide in academic institutions and its implication on study performance. The study will measure how gender and origin impact different digital literacy skills of Divine Word University students.	ikolodziejczyk@dwu.ac.pg msagrsta@dwu.ac.pg pgibbs@dwu.ac.pg
Justice Services and Stability for Development program	An evaluation of Village Courts in two priority provinces and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. Related but separate, Analysis of Village Court Inspections - case study on Morobe.	Richard Guy, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager Justice Services and Stability for Development. Richard.Guy@JSS4D.org.pg
Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Six-Year Evaluation of the <i>Pacific Women</i> program to take place in 2019 and 2020	Melissa Peat at Melissa.Peat@dfat.gov.au

Annex 7 Summary of progress against *Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea* long-term outcomes

Below is a summary of the assessment of progress against each of the short-term, intermediate-term and long-outcomes included in the *Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea* Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework, 2018 and confirmed in the Third Country Plan (2019–2022) as at December 2019.

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

Short-term outcomes (2014–2016)		Intermediate-term outcomes (2017–2019)		Long-term outcomes (2020–2022)	
Women's Leadership and Influence					
Community and public and private sector knowledge about women's leadership and gender equality has increased.	●	Community and public and private sectors have developed policies, practices and programs that support and enable women to move into leadership roles.	●	Women and girls exercise their voice at community level and in local and national government level decision making forums.	●
There are increased enabling spaces, training and support for women and girls to participate in and practice leadership and decision making skills.	●	More women and girls undertake leadership roles and influence decision making at community level, at local and national government levels and in the private sector.	●	There is increased women's leadership and influence in decision making at the community level, in local and national government and in the private sector.	●
Women's Economic Empowerment					
Family, community, public and private sector knowledge about the benefits of women's economic empowerment has increased.	●	Family, community, public and private sector attitudes and actions increasingly support women's economic empowerment.	●	Women have increased economic opportunities and use them.	●
Women have increased opportunities to participate in formal and informal economic activities or business entrepreneurial opportunities.	●	Women have increased knowledge, skills and confidence to successfully undertake formal and informal economic activities.	●	Women exercise increased decision making power in relation to their income and assets.	●
Public and private sector partners identify the need for policies and legislation that enable economic empowerment and safe working conditions for women.	●	Public and private sector partners have established policies, practices and programs that enable women's economic empowerment and safe working conditions for women.	●	Women have increased access to safe working conditions.	●
Violence Prevention and Response					
Women and girls, and men and boys have increased understanding of the causes of violence against women.	●	Women and girls, and men and boys, and communities act to address violence against women.	●	Family and community tolerance for violence against women is reduced.	●
Referral pathways and coordinated quality services are developed to support survivors of family and sexual violence in priority provinces.	●	Quality services continue to expand and result in more survivors of violence accessing services and reporting violence when it occurs.	●	Quality services that support survivors of family and sexual violence are adequately available and accessible across priority provinces.	●
Coalitions advocate for solutions to reduce violence and for legislative and policy reforms that protect women's and children's human rights.	●	Legislative and policy reforms or practices that protect women and children from violence and protect human rights are implemented in the public and private sectors.	●	The national response to violence against women and children is strengthened.	●

Short-term outcomes (2014–2016)		Intermediate-term outcomes (2017–2019)		Long-term outcomes (2020–2022)	
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding					
Research is undertaken to better understand gender inequality and discrimination, causes of violence and drivers of change in Papua New Guinea.	●	Evidence about gender inequality and discrimination, causes of violence and drivers of change in Papua New Guinea is widely disseminated and used to enhance program planning.	●	Enhanced knowledge and evidence inform policy and practice.	●
Information, learning modules, scholarships and related products are developed to address knowledge gaps and build skills.	●	There is increased availability of information and training to support women's leadership, economic empowerment, prevention of family and sexual violence, and improve service delivery.	●		
Innovative approaches to empowering women and innovative models of service delivery are tested.	●	Innovative approaches that improve women's lives trialled through <i>Pacific Women</i> are taken up by other Australian investments.	●		

Annex 8 Activities Operating in Each Province

Key: Unshaded Activities are ongoing. Shaded Activities are completed

Outcome	Activity Title and Partner	Activity Summary Reference
Autonomous Region of Bougainville (16 Projects: 7 ongoing, 9 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women in Leadership Support (Australian National University)	9.1
	Women Make the Change (UN Women)	9.3
	Inclusive Development (World Bank)	9.5
	Young Women's Leadership (International Women's Development Agency/Bougainville Women's Federation)	9.6
	Voter Education (International Women's Development Agency/Bougainville Women's Federation)	2017–2018 Report
Women's Economic Empowerment	Family Farm Teams (University of Canberra)	10.7
Violence Prevention and Response	Gender Justice and Healing (International Women's Development Agency/Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation)	11.6
	<i>Mamayo</i> (CARE International in Papua New Guinea)	11.8
	Establishment of Family Support Centres at Arawa and Daru Hospitals (Health program)	2018–2019 Report
	End Violence against Children Campaign (UNICEF)	11.15
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	Communication Strategies for Social Change (Queensland University of Technology)	12.1
	State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusations-Related Violence (Australian National University)	12.2
	Family Protection Order Research (Australian National University)	12.4
	Do No Harm Research (Australian National University)	2018–2019 Report
	Time-Use Survey (World Bank)	2018–2019 Report
	The Last Taboo Research (Burnett Institute, WaterAid, International Women's Development Agency)	12.6
Central (2 Projects: 2 completed)		
Women's Economic Empowerment	WECREATE Challenge (GriffinWorx)	2016–2017 Report
Violence Prevention and Response	Family Support Centre Assistance (2015-2018) (Population Services International)	2017–2018 Report
East New Britain (4 Projects: 2 ongoing, 2 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women Make the Change (UN Women)	9.3
Women's Economic Empowerment	Entrepreneurial Ecosystem (Center for International Private Enterprise)	10.3
Violence Prevention and Response	Strengthening National Coordination (UNDP)	11.13
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	Time-use Survey (World Bank)	2018–2019 Report
East Sepik (7 Projects: 5 ongoing, 2 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women Make the Change (UN Women)	9.3
	Women and Extractives (<i>Pacific Women Support Unit</i>)	9.2
Women's Economic Empowerment	Safe and Prosperous Districts (UN Women)	10.7
Women's Economic Empowerment	Financial literacy training for women and men in Yangoru-Saussia District (ADB)	2017–2018 Report
Violence Prevention and Response	Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands (Oxfam)	11.1
	<i>Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri</i> (FHI 360)	11.5

Outcome	Activity Title and Partner	Activity Summary Reference
	<i>Kisim Femili Plenin</i> (FHI 360)	11.9
Eastern Highlands (13 Projects: 6 ongoing, 7 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women's Forum (Center for International Private Enterprise)	9.4
	Increased Women's Representation in Local Government (Centre for Democratic Institutions)	2012–2015 Report
Women's Economic Empowerment	Coffee Industry Support Project (CARE International in Papua New Guinea)	10.1
	<i>Kirapim Kaikai</i> (Community Development Workers Association Inc.)	10.4
	Family Farm Teams (University of Canberra)	10.7
Violence Prevention and Response	Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands (Oxfam)	11.1
	<i>Mamayo</i> (CARE International in Papua New Guinea)	11.8
	More support services for women survivors of violence	2012–2015 Report
	End Violence against Children Campaign (UNICEF)	11.15
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	Communication Strategies for Social Change (Queensland University of Technology)	12.1
	State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusations-Related Violence (ANU)	12.2
	Do No Harm Research (ANU)	2018–2019 Report
	Time-use Survey (World Bank)	2018–2019 Report
Enga (3 Projects: 2 ongoing, 1 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women Make the Change (UN Women)	9.3
Women's Economic Empowerment	<i>Kirapim Kaikai</i> (Enga component) (Community Development Workers Association Inc.)	10.4
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusations-Related Violence (ANU)	12.2
Jiwaka (6 Projects: 2 ongoing, 4 completed)		
Women's Economic Empowerment	Coffee Industry Support Project (CARE International in Papua New Guinea)	10.1
	Family Farm Teams (Canberra University)	10.7
Violence Prevention and Response	Parenting for Child Development (UNICEF)	11.14
	End Violence against Children Campaign (UNICEF)	11.15
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusations-Related Violence (ANU)	12.2
	Do No Harm Research (ANU)	2018–2019 Report
Hela (2 Projects: 1 ongoing, 1 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women Make the Change (UN Women)	9.3
Violence Prevention and Response	<i>Gutpela Sindaun bilong ol Meri na Pikinini</i> (UN Women)	2018–2019 Report
Madang (4 Projects: 2 ongoing, 2 completed)		
Women's Economic Empowerment	Entrepreneurial Ecosystem (Center for International Private Enterprise)	10.3
Violence Prevention and Response	Parenting for Child Development (UNICEF)	11.14
	End Violence against Children Campaign (UNICEF)	11.15
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusations-Related Violence (ANU)	12.2
Milne Bay (4 Projects: 3 ongoing, 1 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women Make the Change (UN Women)	9.3
Women's Economic Empowerment	Safe and Prosperous Districts (UN Women)	10.7

Outcome	Activity Title and Partner	Activity Summary Reference
Violence Prevention and Response	Strengthening National Coordination (UNDP)	11.13
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	Communication Strategies for Social Change (Queensland University of Technology)	12.1
Morobe (11 Projects: 9 ongoing, 2 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women Make the Change (UN Women)	9.3
Women's Economic Empowerment	Coffee Industry Support Project (CARE International in Papua New Guinea)	10.1
	Business Coalition for Women (BCFW)	10.2
	<i>Meri Buses</i> (Ginigoada)	10.5
Violence Prevention and Response	Family and Sexual Violence Case Management Centre (Femili PNG)	11.2
	Safe Public Transport (UN Women component)	11.4
	<i>Mamayo</i> (CARE International in Papua New Guinea)	11.8
	Strengthening National Coordination (UNDP)	11.13
Violence Prevention and Response	Highlands Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health (CARE)	2017–2018 Report
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusations-Related Violence (ANU)	12.2
	Family Protection Order Research (ANU)	12.4
National Capital District (19 Projects: 9 ongoing, 10 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women Make the Change (UN Women)	9.3
Women's Economic Empowerment	Business Coalition for Women (BCFW)	10.2
	Entrepreneurial Ecosystem (Center for International Private Enterprise)	10.3
	<i>Meri Buses</i> (Ginigoada)	10.5
	WECREATE Challenge (GriffinWorx)	2016–2017 Report
Violence Prevention and Response	Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee Secretariat (FSVAC)	11.3
	Family Support Centre Assistance (2015-2018) and SASA! Pilot (2018-2020) (Population Services International)	11.7
	<i>Bel isi</i> PNG (Oil Search Foundation)	11.10
	Safe Schools (Equal Playing Field)	11.11
	Safe Public Transport (UN Women component completed)	11.4
	Safe City (UN Women)	11.12
	Strengthening National Coordination (UNDP)	11.13
	Support to the Family Health Centre in Port Moresby	
	Renovation of Lifeline Centre	
Construction of the Koki Market Transit Centre		
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusations-Related Violence (ANU)	12.2
	Family Protection Order Research (ANU)	12.4
	<i>Bel isi</i> PNG Research	12.5
	The Last Taboo Research (Burnett Institute, Water Aid, IWDA)	12.6
New Ireland (2 Projects: 1 ongoing, 1 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women Make the Change (UN Women)	9.3
Women's Economic Empowerment	Family Farm Teams (Canberra University)	10.7

Outcome	Activity Title and Partner	Activity Summary Reference
Oro (1 Project: 1 ongoing)		
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	Family Protection Order Research (ANU)	12.4
Simbu (5 Projects: 3 ongoing, 2 completed)		
Women's Economic Empowerment	Coffee Industry Support Project (CARE International in Papua New Guinea)	10.1
Violence Prevention and Response	Gender-Based and Sorcery-Related Violence in the Highlands (Oxfam)	11.1
	Parenting for Child Development (UNICEF)	11.14
	End Violence against Children Campaign (UNICEF)	11.15
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	Communication Strategies for Social Change (Queensland University of Technology)	12.1
Southern Highlands (3 Projects: 1 ongoing, 2 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women Make the Change (UN Women)	9.3
Violence Prevention and Response	Support to Family Support Centres and Health clinics in Southern Highlands (International Red Cross)	2016–2017 Report
	<i>Gutpela Sindaun bilong ol Meri na Pikinini</i> (UN Women)	2018–2019 Report
West Sepik (5 Projects: 2 ongoing, 3 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women and Extractives (<i>Pacific Women</i> Support Unit)	9.2
Women's Economic Empowerment	Safe and Prosperous Districts (UN Women)	10.7
Violence Prevention and Response	<i>Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri</i> (FHI 360)	11.5
	SASA! Pilot (Population Services International)	11.7
	<i>Kisim Femili Plenin</i> (FHI 360)	11.9
Western Highlands 7 Projects: 3 ongoing, 4 completed)		
Women's Economic Empowerment	Coffee Industry Support Project (CARE International in Papua New Guinea)	10.1
	Family Farm Teams (Canberra University)	10.7
Violence Prevention and Response	<i>Kommuniti Lukautim Ol Meri</i> (FHI 360)	11.5
	Parenting for Child Development (UNICEF)	11.14
	End Violence against Children Campaign (UNICEF)	11.15
	<i>Gutpela Sindaun bilong ol Meri na Pikinini</i> (UN Women)	2018–2019 Report
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	Family Protection Order Research (Australian National University)	12.4
Western (1 Project: 1 completed)		
Violence Prevention and Response	Establishment of Family Support Centres at Arawa and Daru Hospitals	2018–2019 Report
National (9 Projects: 4 ongoing, 5 completed)		
Women's Leadership and Influence	Women in Leadership Support (Australian National University)	9.1
	Women Make the Change (UN Women)	9.3
	Women's Forum (Center for International Private Enterprise)	9.4
Violence Prevention and Response	Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee Secretariat (FSVAC)	11.3
	Strengthening National Coordination (Australian National University)	11.13
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	State and Non-State Interventions in Overcoming Sorcery Accusations-Related Violence (Australian National University)	12.2
	Research Training Program (Australian National University)	12.3
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	Do No Harm Research (Australian National University)	2018–2019 Report
	Research on Women's Leadership and Decision Making in the Pacific (Australian National University)	2017–2018 Report

Annex 9 Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea Third Country Plan Summary

Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea is implementing its Third Country Plan under the 10-year program. The plan guides the program from July 2019–June 2022 and continues the progress made under the First Country Plan (June 2012–June 2014) and Second Country Plan (July 2014–June 2019).

Two stakeholder consultations involving 90 people (76 women and 14 men including three people with disabilities) were held in November 2018 in Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province and in May 2019 in Port Moresby. The stakeholders represented the Government of Papua New Guinea partners, non-government and community service organisations, *Pacific Women* Advisory Board and PNG Reference Group members and representative from the private sector. The consultations confirmed the focus of *Pacific Women* in Papua New Guinea in the final three years to remain on consolidating and sustaining *Pacific Women's* achievements, and sharing successful and promising strategies and learnings for achieving gender equality in Papua New Guinea and the Pacific. The outcomes sought continue to be to:

- Increase women's leadership and influence in decision making, including at local government level.
- Increase economic opportunities for women.
- Strengthen the national response to violence against women and provide expanded support services.
- Enhance knowledge and evidence to inform policy and practice.

Situational analysis

The review of the Second Country Plan confirmed that gender inequality remains a major social, economic and political challenge. The context analysis presented in the Second Country Plan remains valid. There have been advances in the legislative and policy frameworks for the protection of women and children from violence, considerable progress in achieving a basic level of response to the needs of survivors of family and sexual violence and valuable lessons learned on violence prevention. There are more women contesting elections and more women holding positions in senior and middle management in government agencies and in the private sector. Even so, no women were elected to Papua New Guinea's national parliament in the 2017 national elections.

Papua New Guinea's private sector has the potential to be a vehicle for addressing gender inequality, including in the coffee, cacao and extractive industries in rural areas. The sector is stepping up to support women employees and suppliers.

The growing pressure for both rural and urban women to generate income adds to their domestic responsibilities. Unless power dynamics within the family are addressed, access to income can add to women's workload burden and/or increase the risks of family and domestic violence.

Family and sexual violence continues to be at very high rates, including high levels of violence against children. While free tuition increased school attendance by girls, the risk of violence and limited or no access to water and sanitation facilities for menstrual hygiene remains a hinderance. There remains a significant unmet need in sexual and reproductive health services and family planning services.

Good practices, successful approaches and learnings trialled through *Pacific Women* are being taken up by other Australian investments and by the Government of Papua New Guinea. In the Third Country Plan *Pacific Women* will continue to look for ways to influence gender equality outcomes in the work undertaken and supported through the Government of Papua New Guinea and the Autonomous Government of Bougainville.

Funding and selection criteria

The Third Country Plan focuses on sustaining existing promising approaches and promoting learning across Papua New Guinea and the Pacific. In the final three years of the program, the Australian Government commits \$30.6 million in addition to the \$76.3 million already expended since the program began in August 2012.

Outcome	First Country Plan (2013–2014) (actual)	Second Country Plan (2014–2019) (actual)	Third Country Plan (2019–2022) (commitments)
Women's Leadership and Influence	350,000	8,757,446	4,157,010
Women's Economic Empowerment	1,263,041	14,141,588	2,841,400
Violence Prevention and Response	5,914,965	39,263,490	20,683,371
Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding	674,241	4,923,852	2,269,778
Administration and Management	-	1,013,979	650,000
Total	8,202,247	68,100,355	30,601,559

Pacific Women will support projects, activities and approaches that, individually and jointly, contribute to a gender transformative approach to change harmful social norms, attitudes, policies and laws, to promote and uphold gender equality.

Third Country Plan consultations confirmed the relative emphasis on Violence Prevention and Response, while noting that the new European Union / United Nations Spotlight Initiative would also be focusing on intimate partner and domestic violence. Third Country Plan consultations encouraged spending on documenting successes during the final three years and for funding to remain flexible enough to take advantage of opportunities, should they arise.

New projects, activities and approaches will meet the following criteria:

- Align with the gender equality priorities of the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia and support positive gender equality or development reforms. This will include working with District Community Development Centres in locations where funded partners are working.
- Have shown to be successful in Papua New Guinea, demonstrate impact, provide valuable learnings and identify how changes can be sustained after the program finishes.
- Have the ability to leverage other funding and/or have the ability to extend to rural communities with good prospects for promoting sustainable changes within the timeframe.
- Are well managed, demonstrate transparency and accountability and have an effective monitoring and evaluation system.
- Will inform future programs.
- Will increase the sustainability and replication of successful approaches.

Activities

Pacific Women in Papua New Guinea activities are listed in Annex 4.

Management and governance

Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade manages the *Pacific Women* program. The Program Strategy and Gender Section at the Australian High Commission in Port Moresby oversees implementation of the Papua New Guinea Third Country Plan. The *Pacific Women* Support Unit in Port Moresby provides the program with programmatic technical support and promotes learning, networking and coalition building. The Support Unit handles contracting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The Papua New Guinea Reference Group provides advice on the strategic direction of the program. It supports the program to make connections with other initiatives that promote gender equality in Papua New Guinea. The Papua New Guinea Reference Group comprises senior Government of Papua New Guinean representatives from the Department for Community Development and Religion, Office for the Development of Women, Department of National Planning, Department of Justice and Attorney General, and the Constitutional and Law Reform Commission. It also includes UN Women, the National Coordinator of the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee and representatives from local *Pacific Women* partners and the private sector.