## Preventing & Responding to Gender-Based Violence

**STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE**

**2022 - 2025**

## Preventing & Responding to Gender-Based Violence

**STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE**

**Acknowledgement**

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **5**

**4** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

# CONTNTS

Abbreviations 5

Part 1: Background 6

* [Justification 6](#_TOC_250017)
* [Papua New Guinea’s National level action and progress on ending Gender-Based Violence 8](#_TOC_250016)
* The foundation work of the national Family and Sexual Violence Committee (FSVAC) 9
* [Coordination of efforts to prevent and respond to GBV in Jiwaka 9](#_TOC_250015)
* [Mutual Commitment and collaboration underpinning Jiwaka’s GBVPAC 10](#_TOC_250014)
* A new National GBV Strategy: A national GBV Council and a National GBV Secretariat 11
* [Drafting a Provincial GBV Strategy for Jiwaka 11](#_TOC_250013)
* [The Establishment of a Jiwaka Provincial GBV Secretariat 12](#_TOC_250012)

Part 2: The Jiwaka Provincial Strategy and Action Plan:

[Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence 14](#_TOC_250011)

* [The Context 14](#_TOC_250010)
* The challenge of working in a conflict affected area, where violence is a norm 15

[Vision 16](#_TOC_250009)

[Mission 16](#_TOC_250008)

[Core Values 16](#_TOC_250007)

[Goal 17](#_TOC_250006)

[Objectives and Outputs 17](#_TOC_250005)

* [Risk Management 18](#_TOC_250004)
* [Priority Actions 18](#_TOC_250003)
* [Implementation of the GBV Strategy and Action Plan 19](#_TOC_250002)
* [Monitoring and evaluation 19](#_TOC_250001)
* [Final remarks 19](#_TOC_250000)

Annex 1: Logframe 2017/18 21

Annex 2: SWOT analysis 26

Annex 3: Detailed list of proposed GBVPAC members 31

Annex 4: Commitments made by members of the Planning committee

to implementation of the plan: 32

**6** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **7**

# Statement Abbreviations

**CIMC** Consultative Implementation Monitoring Council

**CSA** Child Sexual Assault

**DCD** Division of Community Development

**DFAT** (Australian Government) Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**FBO** Faith Based Organization

**FPA** Family Protection Act (2013)

**FSC** Family Support Centre

**FSVAC** Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee

**FSVU** Family and Sexual Violence Unit

**GBV** Gender Based Violence

**GBVPAC** Gender Based Violence Provincial Action Committee

**HIV** Human Immuno-deficiency Virus

**HRD** Human Rights Defenders

**JPG** Jiwaka Provincial Government

**LLG** Local Level Government

**LPA** Lukautim Pikinini Act (2015)

**MDGs** Millennium Development Goals

**MOU** Memorandum of Understanding

**MTDP** Medium Term Development Plan

**NEC** National Executive Council

**NGO** Non Government Organisation

**PNG** Papua New Guinea

**STI** Sexual Transmitted Infections

**UN** United Nations

**VC** Village Court

**VCM** Village Court Magistrate

**VfC** Voice for Change

**ENDING VIOLENCE IS THE CORNERSTONE**

**OF ACHIEVING THE PROMISE OF**

**PNG'S CONSTITUTION.**

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **9**

**8** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

# Part 1.

## BACKGROUND

### Justification

Jiwaka Province, Highlands Region PNG, was established in 2012. As of 2016, the political and administrative leaders of Jiwaka are still in the process of building basic government infrastructure, establishing public service staff strength and laying the foundation for future social and economic development. The establishment of Local Level Government in Jiwaka has been delayed by 2012 electoral issues, resulting in half of the local governments lacked elected leaders with a mandate from the people. The province faces many development challenges but it also has many opportunities.

Jiwaka Province must learn lessons from the 40-year development history of provinces throughout PNG, and across the Highlands region in particular. Ending violence is the cornerstone of achieving the promise of PNG's constitution. Equality, Participation and Integral Human Development, with every citizen and leader fully aware of their basic rights and social obligations and their mutual accountability to develop their communities, province and country together.

Fresh National Government and Local Level Government elections are scheduled for July 2017. This presents an important opportunity to advocate for relevant social development policy and programs and services, that will address the people's most pressing problems. Acknowledging and addressing the social problems that threaten to prevent or undermine the future achievement of political, social and economic stability in the province must be a priority.

There are urgent social, cultural and political issues that must be addressed so that all people of Jiwaka can enjoy a future of peace and prosperity, free from conflict and violence in both rural and urban settings. Three priority challenges are:

1. **Addressing old and new forms of gender-based discrimination.** Customs, and contemporary beliefs and attitude lead to inequality in women and men and girls and boys of access to services, opportunity, participation and choice. The low status of women and girls devalues them and their significant contribution to social and economic wellbeing of the family and community, vulnerable to exclusion, and multiple forms of mistreatment and humiliation. At its worst, gender inequality results in violence being committed against women and girls in public places as well as in homes with impunity.
2. **The extremely high incidence and severity of violence against women and children in Highlands societies,** is verified by surveys that have been conducted across the Highlands region of PNG (between 1983-2013) This unending violence is causing fear, terror, psychological and physical harm, injuries, maiming and deaths. It includes the resurgence of the practice of stigmatising, persecution and torture committed against women for allegedly practising of sorcery. Crimes committed against women in the name of custom and beliefs are so terrible that they have damaged PNG’s international reputation and have been called a modern-day ‘hate crime’.

**10** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **11**

1. **The use of violence to resolve differences, disputes and conflicts in the family, the community and among tribes and rival groups.** PNG’s ancient legacy of tribal fighting was eliminated in most coastal region more than 100 years ago. However, tribal fighting remains a negative feature of modern life across the Highlands region. Tribal fighting may erupt from minor incidents or misunderstanding or may be intentional planned attacks relating to social, economic, political and rivalries and disputes. These days, tribal fights too often involve the use of high-powered, lethal weapons, causing death and destruction on a much wider scale than in the past. The local NGO, Voice for Change, the Minj District Police and the South Whagi Peace Mediation Team repatriated or relocated more than 600 survivors of tribal conflict over a twelve-month period in 2014. These ongoing conflicts pose a very high risk of extreme violence causing serious loss of property and assets and potential loss of life. In particular, they heighten the risk of serious crimes of sexual and gender based violence against women and girls with impunity.

There is ample evidence, from studies spanning the past seventy years, that men from the Jiwaka region perpetrate high levels of violence against women. Highlands societies are patriarchal1, the status of women is low. Anthropological studies in Jiwaka societies, dating back to the 1940s, describe men exercising high levels of violent control over women and girls (Reay, 2013). These studies also confirm the low status, overwork, forced marriages and violence experienced by women. The PNG Law Reform Commission conducted PNG’s first National study on Domestic Violence in 1983. It provided substantial data and evidence of very high, almost universal domestic violence/ wife beating in rural Highlands societies. It also found that women hit back, mostly due to the extreme control and violent provocations by men. The findings of a Jiwaka-wide GBV baseline survey conducted by the local Non Government organisation (NGO) Voice for Change in 2013, provides up to date evidence of the high rates many different forms of violence that are currently being committed against women and girls in all districts of Jiwaka. (Voice for Change, 2015)

The Highlands region of PNG was opened up to the outside world in the 1950s. The Australian Colonial administration established provinces and district boundaries, a process which is still ongoing and incomplete2. Government presence, people’s access to education and an understanding of the law, was limited during the colonial period which in ended with Independence in 1975. People’s lifestyle, beliefs, attitudes, expectations, aspirations and relationships are still in a process of change and transformation.

They have been shaped in the past by ancient culture, then Colonialism, Christianity, and transition to a cash-based economy. In recent times, the commercial interests of foreign investors, increased male

mobility, uncensored exposure to western media, including unsupervised Internet access and high levels of drug and alcohol consumption, have significantly changed perceptions and attitudes towards women, girls and family. PNG’s post-independence laws and policies and weak justice system have not been able to counter the conflict and violence than men continue to perpetrate in the name of tradition and male privilege.

The first and most common port of call for women and girl survivors who try to access justice are Village Courts, yet they are not adequately supported by government. Furthermore, what is understood

as ‘custom’ has changed. Many traditions have progressively disappeared or been re-invented/ re- interpreted, increasing, rather than reducing the victimisation of women and girls. Justice may not accessible or can be compromised by concerns that Village Court correct decisions and just outcomes might trigger tribal fighting. Families and communities are intimidated and terrorised, during armed tribal fighting and political campaigns in which high powered weapons are evident and threatening to voters. Women are forced into dangerous and demeaning roles to support the political and economic ends of men.

1 **Patriarchy** is a social system in which adult males hold primary power and predominance in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control of property. In the domain of the family, fathers (or father figures) hold authority over the women and children.

2 The Highlands region saw the creation of two new provinces created in 2012 – one of them being Jiwaka Province, the other, HELA province.

Women and girls are extremely vulnerable when the basic values and principles of peaceful co-existence and law and order are not well known or understood and when police numbers and resources are inadequate,

Ongoing conflicts and tribal fights result in many serious violations of human rights causing many grievous injury and death, disruption of families, communities and undermining of village, district and provincial development. Women and girls are particularly negatively impacted by heightened risk and impunity for crimes of sexual and gender-based violence and forced internal displacement during conflict.

The VfC GBV Baseline Survey provides a key reference and evidence base for Jiwaka’s political leaders and Provincial administrators, planners and policy makers The general population of Jiwaka, both men and women, believe that there is an increase in the incidence of many different forms of gender-based violence, including wife beating, polygamy, commercial and transactional sexual exploitation and serious physical and sexual assault, spousal financial disagreements and trafficking and prostitution impacts the lives of all people living in Jiwaka. (VfC GBV baseline survey, 2013)

The baseline survey provides a strong evidence base and justifies the urgent need to prioritise addressing violence, and in particular, violence against women and girls in the development plans, policies and budgets of Jiwaka province. Jiwaka people need justice, peace and development. Its women and girls need to be protected from all forms of discrimination and violence.

Jiwaka’s leaders must be the custodians and implementers of this GBV strategy and Plan.

### Papua New Guinea’s National level action and progress on ending Gender-Based Violence

The Papua New Guinea Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2011-2015, acknowledged the widespread high prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) and that it is a major obstacle in making progress towards Vision 2050. (PNG’s long-term national Development Strategy) The high rate of GBV has meant that targets identified in the National Policy for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (2011-15) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) could not be met.

Over the past four decades, the PNG Government and the civil society sector have made some significant efforts to research, document, collect data and find ways to deal effectively with gender based violence. Change to improve the situation is slow. A breakthrough has finally been made over the past 15 years, and PNG with four important GBV-related laws amended, or drafted and passed.

These include:

1. The Amendments to the Criminal Code on CSA and definitions of rape and criminalisation of marital rape (2003)
2. The Family Protection Act (2013)
3. The Sorcery (Repeal) Act (2013)
4. The Lukautim Pikinini Act (2015)

There is still a great deal of work to be done to fully inform leaders, key providers in government and civil society and police, justice, health and community development personnel about what these laws say and how they should be implemented. Coordination between government agencies and NGOs and CBOs are needed to enable crimes of violence against women and girls to be reported and for the survivor victim to be supported through the justice system and perpetrators are dealt with according to the law.

**12** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **13**

Over the past 20 years, PNG’s development partners like the Australian Government (DFAT) and the United Nations (UN), have supported the PNG government to to address the high incidence of GBV. Strategies include

* sensitising police to sexual and gender-based violence, improving police understanding of GBV and response to complaints by women and girl survivors
* sensitising justice personnel, from Village courts through district courts, to national court, to make the justice system more accessible and accountable to women and girl survivors of GBV. Donors have also worked with the Health Department to
* improving Health personnel GBV training and response in the delivery of health services.

The result of these programs is a set of sector-based strategies, policies, systems, operation procedures and referral protocols being rolled out, nationwide. They include:

1. **Family Support Centres (FSCs), based in hospitals:** FSCs are the PNG Health sector’s main response to addressing GBV. They are one-stop facilities providing physical and psychological first aid and onward referrals to police, counselling and safe-house services for survivors of GBV presenting at hospitals
2. **Family and Sexual Violence Units (FSVUs), based at Police stations:** Specialised units receiving and responding to GBV complaints and providing confidential, safe and women -friendly responses to GBV complaints, increased access to justice and referrals to FSCs and NGO GBV services as appropriate)
3. **Interim and longer term Protection Orders (IPOs and POs):** Based in the District Courts: Provisions in the justice system, for women and girls needing immediate and/or ongoing protection from violent perpetrators, that can be facilitated by the courts, and fast tracked where NGOs are trained and resourced to provide additional para-legal support services.

### The foundation work of the national

**Family and Sexual Violence Committee (FSVAC)**

The establishment national Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC), in 2002, under the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC)3 has facilitated the progress outlined above. The FSVAC aimed to coordinate and strengthen GBV programs across PNG’s key sectors and all provinces. The national FSVAC lobbied tirelessly for the establishment of FSCs and FSVUs and has encouraged the establishment of Provincial FSVACs. Decentralisation of coordination was limited by

a lack of human and financial resources, and low levels of political interest and support on the part of national and provincial governments.

In 2013, the national FSVAC secured a National Executive Council (NEC) directive to all provinces to provide adequate budgets and human and technical resources for Provincial GBV coordinating Committees to coordinate the collaboration and cooperation of government, Non Government Organisations (NGOs) and Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs) to provide effective prevention and

responses to violence against women and girls in their province. To date this directive has only been operationalised in NCD.

3 The Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC) is an independent organisation that brings together all civil society, the private sector and government partners to develop policy and directly influence and monitor government decision making for the long-term development of Papua New Guinea. It was established by the National Executive Council after the National Economic Summit in February 1998.

### Coordination of efforts to prevent and respond to GBV in Jiwaka

Around 2012 efforts to establish a provincial FSVAC in Jiwaka province following the national FSVAC support with the establishment of a Family Support Centre (FSC) at Minj Hospital. However, a lack

of funding, staffing and appropriate training, combined with the political instability during the first Jiwaka provincial elections, meant that both the FSVAC or the FSC were not well supported and their effectiveness was limited. Past initiatives by the Jiwaka provincial FSVAC’ only ever reached the central and accessible districts of the province. Coordination meetings did not include agencies or organisations based in the more remote districts due to the long and difficult travelling and lack of financial compensation for expenses incurred.

In recent years, Jiwaka’s home-grown NGO, Voice for Change, designed a 3 year GBV Prevention project that was well funded by the UN Trust Fund to end Violence against Women. As part of this project,

VfC worked in an inclusive manner, providing training across all interested government, NGO, CBO and FBO organisations and personnel. VfC knew from the response to its own work, that once Jiwaka’s communities became aware of their human rights and PNG’s laws to protect women from violence, the demand for GBV services would dramatically increase. This requires a well-prepared, strong and adequately supported provincial coordinating body. VfC took the initiative to facilitate a consultation workshop with all agencies together to develop the Jiwaka Provincial GBV Strategy and Plan.

Key GBV stakeholders participating in the re-structure and revitalization of the Jiwaka FSV/GBV Committee include NGOs, especially women’s organisations, the Health Division’s Family Support Centre, Local Governments, Churches and Faith-based organisations, the provincial network of Human Rights Defenders, Law and Justice personnel, (Police, village and District courts) and the new Division of Community Development. For a full list of Jiwaka stakeholders, see Annex 3.

### Mutual commitment and collaboration underpinning Jiwaka’s GBVPAC

Through an extensive series of facilitated consultations, key GBV Stakeholders in Jiwaka province, together identified the core responsibilities of the GBV Provincial Action Committee. These include:

* Prioritizing Women and Children’s rights and GBV prevention and response services in provincial and local government plans, policies and budgets;
* Ensuring a coordinated response and well aligned efforts for prevention, based on maximum collaboration and cooperation for quality-assurance in GBV prevention and response services.
* Convening regular meetings, to ensure mutual recognition, respect, information sharing and support and work in partnership to address GBV.
* Ongoing monitoring and data collection of GBV incidence and severity in Jiwaka, data analysis and improvement of the prevention and response services needed.
* Coordination and sharing of research and survey results and key data collection
* Strong working relationships between government, civil society, and faith-based organisations based on open communication, cooperation and trust.
* Objective and transparent decision-making regarding who does what in GBV preventions and response, what data they need to collect and share and how they need to work with each other for an effective referral system.

**14** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **15**

* Oversight, tracking and quality case management of all GBV cases referred to and processed by key services in the province.
* Learning from each other and ensuring ongoing capacity building of all stakeholders on human rights, the PNG Constitution and PNG Laws and policies, services and protocols to protect women and girls from violence, to improve access to justice.
* Networking and solidarity with Pacific regional and global GBV organisations, learning from best practice.

### A new National GBV Strategy:

A National GBV Council and a National GBV Secretariat.

The new national government GBP Strategy proposes establishment of a high-level and well-funded **National GBV Council and Secretariat**. The strategy builds on progress made in the key sectors of government (Police, Justice, Health) and through FSVAC lobbying and advocacy, and mandates the national Department for Family and Community Development (DFCD) to assume the role of lead agency.

An important part of the national GBV strategy is to oblige Provincial Governments to be more accountable to ending GBV by giving political and budgetary support to the coordinating work of what are now termed **GBV Provincial Action Committees (GBVPACs)**4 Provincial coordinating committees (previously called provincial FSVACs) exist in about half of PNG’s provinces, but most rely on volunteer workers and the human and infrastructural resources of established provincial NGOs, especially women’s organisations. The new national strategy to prevent and respond to GBV calls for all provinces to establish and provide adequate budgetary support to Provincial GBV Secretariats, which will mirror the national GBV secretariat by providing dedicated, fulltime and well-qualified staff to support the functions and operations of GBV Provincial Action Committees.

The intention is for provinces to sort out the respective roles, responsibilities of GBV organisations and initiatives in their province and to support ways of working together more effectively. Building

mutual respect, positive and collaborative working relationships, and effective referral systems and case management for survivors are the key to success.

The Jiwaka Provincial GBV Strategy has been developed by and for the people of Jiwaka province. Key GBV stakeholders want Jiwaka province to be one of the leading provinces to implement the 2013 National Executive Council (NEC), Directive 151-2013 which directs provinces to provide political and budgetary support to GBV Provincial Action Committees and Provincial GBV Secretariats.

### Drafting a Provincial GBV Strategy for Jiwaka

Key GBV agencies and stakeholders in Jiwaka (government, civil society and faith-based organisations) have joined forces to establish Jiwaka’s own GBV Strategic Planning Committee. They have led consultations across communities and with all relevant agencies to design this Provincial GBV Strategy and Action Plan for Jiwaka Province.

In March 2015 sixty (60) Jiwaka-based GBV stakeholders came together to identify the need and justification for a Jiwaka Provincial Strategy to prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence. The agencies/stakeholders who participated represented the people who are already concerned about reducing GBV and violence in general in the respective districts, LLGs and communities, as well as at provincial level of Jiwaka. Members for the Jiwaka GBV strategic planning committee were identified from among the key GBV focused agencies and stakeholders. They all agreed to share responsibility to design the Jiwaka Provincial Strategy for preventing and responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV) 2017-2020. For three days in April 2015 these stakeholders worked together to identify the key objectives and indicative activities that underline the Jiwaka Provincial GBV Strategy and Action Plan. However the plan never got acknowledged and never got endorsed by the Jiwaka Provincial Government and there were no financial resources allocated for the implementation of the activities in the Action Plan.

The Strategy emphasizes Provincial Government responsibility/accountability to finance the establishment of a Provincial GBV Secretariat that will provide secretariat services and technical support to the Provincial GBV Committee and ensure that efforts are coordinated and that cases are managed.

### The Establishment of a Jiwaka Provincial GBV Secretariat

The following decisions were made based on local planning and consultations.

1. The Jiwaka GBV Provincial Action Committee will partner with the Jiwaka Provincial government to establish a **Provincial GBV Secretariat**.
2. The Secretariat will have three **(3) full-time staff** to provide ongoing secretariat services to the Provincial GBV Committee and to execute the decisions of that committee.
3. The Secretariat will also assume **Case Management** responsibilities, and operate a case management center.
4. The Provincial GBV Secretariat will be **financed under the Provincial Budget and be co-located with the Division of Community Development**.
5. **The provincial budget should provide adequate** annual allocations for the office space, a Case Management Centre, 3 fulltime staff, utilities, transport and communication budget and an

operational budget that covers the cost of monthly meetings, field visits and follow-up, database set up and management.

1. The Jiwaka GBV Secretariat will consist of **three paid personnel, recruited through an open and transparent recruitment process** that is wise and strategic, and looks beyond existing government personnel to include NGO and community based workers as potential candidates. Recruiting from NGOs active in GBV is important, because the civil society sector have been leaders in GBV training and programming for more than 25 years in PNG. Candidates have specific GBV training, experience and commitment to women issues and addressing violence against women and girls

4 This new name replaces what were previously referred to as provincial Family and Sexual Violence Committees.

**16** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **17**

The three paid positions in the GBV secretariat include:

1. Secretariat Manager (Reserved for an appropriately qualified and experienced female)
2. GBV Data Officer. (a technical and skills transfer post)
3. Case Manager #1 (A frontline service post, reserved for an appropriately qualified female)

The Secretariat will be mandated to:

1. Provide full secretariat support services to the provincial GBV Provincial Action Committee
   * Planning and facilitation of pre-scheduled monthly Provincial GBV Committee meetings
   * Prepare meeting agenda through consultation with Committee members
   * Develop a standard format for recording meeting minutes that summarises attendees, key points raised, discussed as per agenda, and key areas of action. Distribute minutes within one week of completion of the meeting.
   * Liaise effectively with local governments, provincial government and national government on the effective implementation of laws to protect women and girls from violence and an end to impunity.
2. Be objective, impartial and professional with all GBV Committee members and facilitate dialogue between the Provincial GBV Committee and the Provincial and Local Level Governments.
3. Liaise with the National GBV Council and national GBV Secretariat. (link the provincial government with the national government on all GBV matters).
4. Prepare and submit annual budgets to the provincial government for advocate for adequate, ongoing allocations.
5. Oversight and support prevention work at community level, in key institutions and across all sectors, ensuring consistent messages, quality training materials and tools and good geographical coverage.
6. Ensure that the members of the Provincial GBV Action Committee work effectively together to establish an effective referral system, with NGOs and FBOs complementing and co-referring into the Police station FSVUs, the Health Sector’s Family Support Centre and to counselling, safe house and other support services provided by NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
7. Ensure all nationally-approved GBV policies and protocols are known and understood, are applied locally and that practitioners are fully compliant.
8. Establish effective participatory monitoring for quality assurance in both prevention and response services.
9. Establish and operate a GBV prevention and response services database, to which all Committee members should contribute (in line with national GBV database guidelines) advocate for adequate budget allocations,
10. Ensure that the provincial GBV strategy and Action Plan is implemented and is reviewed annually. Prepare annual narrative reports on progress against the provincial strategy and challenges to overcome, and detailed financial reports and documentation as required by the government and other donors.

**JIWAKA IS AMONG THE TOP TEN PROVINCES**

**MOUNTING A COORDINATED MULTI-SECTORIAL RESPONSE TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.**

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **19**

**18** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

# Part 2.

## ThE JIWAKA PROVINCIAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

## Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence

### The Context

Located in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea, Jiwaka is the youngest province in PNG. Consisting out of three districts (South Whagi Anglimb, North Waghi and Jimi district) Jiwaka is divided in to 6 LLG’s (Anglimb, South Whagi, Nondogule, Banz, Kol and Jimi). 3 new LLG’s are proposed, respectively Kudjip, Manda/Kambia and Koinambe.

Although Jiwaka is still a very new province, several services addressing GBV have already been

established.

Within the central towns and districts of Jiwaka, the following relevant stakeholders are in place:

1. **Family Support Centre (FSC)** (located in Minj LLG and officially a part of the health sector response to GBV): Currently, this government service is not adequately funded by the Division of Health. However, through trained volunteers, the centre is providing trauma counselling, care and treatment, referrals to law and justice services and safe accommodation;
2. **Police:** There is no formal Family and Sexual Violence Unit (FSVU) established yet, but police officers have been trained by Voice for Change VCF (locally and in Fiji) and are committed and competent to collaborate with non-government partners to address GBV. All stakeholders are lobbying for the creation of an FSVU as soon as practicable and possible.
3. **Voice for Change:** VFC is a local NGO working to promote gender equality, end conflict and violence and support the economic empowerment of women. VFC currently coordinates a network of trained community-based Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) and peace-builders who are rolling out Gender, Human Rights and para-legal training and referral services to communities, Rapid Response Services for high risk survivors of violence, and complementary livelihood and economic empowerment training and services for women and girls;
4. **Male advocates and Human Rights Defenders:** There are trained and dedicated Jiwaka men who actively advocate women’s human rights and protection from violence, on a voluntary basis. They assist active women and women’s organisations and the government GBV personnel to that ensure referrals work, and services are provided for survivors of violence, including relocating survivors and those accused of sorcery or in tribal wars to safe places;

**20** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **21**

1. **Peace Good Order Committee:** These are community-nominated individuals who intervene early when there is a risk of tribal fighting, to mediate and resolve the conflict without violence. They are sometimes paid by the LLGs for their services.
2. **International and Local NGO’s** such as Marie Stopes; providing sexual and reproductive health services; and the Baptist Union of PNG (BUPNG) and The Catholic Church providing HIV / STI and sexual health counselling.
3. **Jiwaka Provincial Council of Women and the Provincial Ecumenical Council of Women:** provide links between women’s organizations and government systems, supporting smaller community-based initiatives and linking women to provincial news and;
4. **Churches:** offering spiritual and pastoral counselling, safe shelter, referrals and livelihood support;
5. **Education Division:** is willing to take on an active in prevention of GBV (yet to be developed)
6. **Division of Community Development** has participated in the initial stages of the development off the GBV plan by attending plenary meeting by the senior at the national and provincial levels. They also formed part of the GBV plan drafting committee.
7. **Media:** There are representatives from the mainstream media (national newspapers) present in the province but they are not doing much on GBV. It is intended that they be engaged more in reporting on GBV related initiatives, and raising awareness on GBV issues in the wider community.
8. **Village Courts:** The Village Court system has existed since independence. It is the lowest level of the Justice system and deals with many GBV complaints and cases. It has a pivotal role to play, but its mandate and limited jurisdiction must also be understood and adhered to.
9. **Local Level Government:** Local Level Governments are the lowest level of political and administrative leadership: governing, guiding, servicing and supporting the people. Local government is not yet strong in most parts of PNG, and is rarely active in social and human development. Local Government is still in formation in the Jiwaka Province. However, throughout the work of VfC and other NGOs, they have been informed and involved in surveys and training related to understanding and addressing the problem of GBV. They have indicated their commitment to a coordinated provincial committee and campaign to end GBV. They have indicated a willingness to develop and adopt at community level, bylaws that set preventive standards and codes of behavior at local level, in line with national end GBV policies and laws.

Given Jiwaka is a very new province, the above-mentioned stakeholders are currently doing their best with limited resources to deliver a range of local GBV preventive actions and services. The emerging coordination and partnership between organisations is very promising. Indeed, Jiwaka is already among the top ten of PNG provinces progressively mounting a coordinated multi-sectoral response thanks to the dedication of the provinces’ NGOs and FBOs, local government, Village Courts and Peace mediators, police, health and community development workers. They have all demonstrated a willingness to work together to address GBV. However, the remoteness of some Local Government areas, for example Jimi, Kol, Manda/Kambia and Koinambe remains a challenge. Jiwaka is still in the early stages of establishing basic provincial government structures and services, and is still establishing the minimal basic services

to the LLG and ward level. Individual Human Rights Defenders, Peace Builders, churches and district health facilities located in these remote areas currently do the most to provide basic FSV/GBV prevention, services and referrals.

Despite all the good efforts of many committed people and organisations, to provide/ address GBV services in central and remote communities, they cannot make further progress to strengthen coordination, without Provincial government’s political and financial support for the operations of a multi-sectoral committee, supported by a well-staffed and resources Provincial GBV Secretariat.

**The Jiwaka Provincial Strategy and Action Plan for preventing and responding to gender-based violence** reflects Provincial Government’s formal recognition of the critical problem of GBV, and its willingness allocate adequate resources and to partner with self-funded civil society and churches initiatives so that together they can make a progress on reducing GBV in Jiwaka province.

The challenge of working in a conflict affected area, where violence is a norm.

Tribal wars, political unrest and the frequent sorcery allegations create an unsafe and unstable environment to work in and impact the level of outside support given to Jiwaka.

Various stakeholders in Jiwaka have already worked hard to establish a strong foundation for services for survivors of violence, however, challenges remain Tribal tribal fights and armed conflict has reduced people’s access to basic services such as health and education. Many people have experienced internal displacement, long-term trauma, disruption of economic activity and loss of livelihood. Furthermore,

hostile environment and frequent disruption of public food markets and other public spaces, undermines women’s economic productivity, family welfare, food security and reduced economic growth. Parts

of PNG are infamous for mistreatment of women, crime, violence and conflict and disincentives for tourism. The leaders and citizens of Jiwaka province must decide if this is the path they want to go down, or whether they can commit to and plan and budget for a new model of provincial and local level development.

Whilst the provincial government is identifying new strategies to strengthen the police force, the police does the not yet have the capacity nor the resources to deal with the province’s high levels of Gender Based Violence and the widespread practice of customs that violate human rights and PNG laws and deny the female citizens their fundamental rights and freedoms.

For an overview of all challenges faced by the different groups of service providers, see Annex 2.

**22** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **23**

### Vision

Peace, prosperity and a life free from violence for all women and men, girls and boys living in Jiwaka.

### Mission

The Secretariat of the Jiwaka GBV Provincial Action Committee services the multi-sectoral Committee and liaises effectively with local level government, the provincial government and the national government to coordinate GBV prevention and response services in Jiwaka Province.

### Core Values

The Secretariat promotes and operationalizes the following core guiding principles and values. Develop a Code of Ethics/ Code of Conduct to be signed by the Provincial GBPAC members.

1. **A holistic, coordinated multi-sector-multi-agency approach** to prevent and respond effectively to gender-based violence.
2. **Collective commitment and mutual support** to build and operate a strong GBV Safety net for survivors based on effective referral pathways and case management.
3. **Equal participation:** Ensure respect and mutual support among all stakeholders, with equal participation based on mutually agreed strengths and specializations.
4. **A rights-based approach:** Upholding and promoting the human rights of ALL people;
5. **Transparency, efficiency and accountability** for maximum effectiveness and mutual trust.

The Jiwaka GBV Provincial Action Committee will be inclusive and participatory. Committee members will commit to mutual support and accountability. The Committee will work together to identify, clarify and respect the specific roles and responsibilities of each organization or agency. The interests of the client (survivor) and the community and will be prioritized. Members of the Committee and their partners will hold each other accountable to adhering to these values.

The Secretariat will develop a Code of Ethics/ Code of Conduct based on the above, to be signed by the Provincial GBVPAC members. The Secretariat will support the Committee members to put all of these values into practice.

### Goal

Jiwaka Provincial Government provides political support for its multi-sectoral GBV Provincial Action Committee and financial, administrative and technical and support for a permanent Provincial GBV Secretariat to service the GBV PAC and establish and operate a Case Management Centre.

### Objectives and Outputs

The following objectives and outputs have been identified for the GBV strategy:

**OBJECTIVE 1. Better quality service delivered by GBV stakeholders through improved coordination, referrals and monitoring of GBV services and cases by the Jiwaka GBVPAC.**

**Outputs:**

* 1. Better understanding on the roles and responsibilities of providers of GBV direct services
  2. Rehabilitation interventions are in place for survivors
  3. Survivors have access to repatriation, rapid response and support when integrating back into the community
  4. GBVPAC coordinates services and provides an avenue for experience-sharing and identifying lessons learned
  5. Protocol in place on the relation between GBVPAC members and the Secretariat.
  6. Increased capacity of GBVPAC members on coordination, referrals and monitoring of GBV services
  7. GBV activities engage key people from the LLG and Ward level.

**OBJECTIVE 2: Jiwaka government adopts the provincial GBV strategy and action plan, accepts accountability and commits to ongoing budgetary allocations of the provincial government.**

**Outputs:**

* 1. Jiwaka Provincial Government (JPG) demonstrates commitment to the Jiwaka GBV Strategy and the establishment of the provincial GBV Secretariat through funding and programmatic support
  2. GBVPAC Secretariat is directly placed under the Provincial Administration
  3. Provincial government support the GBV work carried out by GBVPAC members in Jiwaka Province
  4. Increased geographical coverage, and resources to increase the number of cases addressed/ resolved.

**OBJECTIVE 3: A provincial GBV Secretariat is in place and ensures monitoring of quality of services, data collection, case management and a common approach to prevention work at community level.**

**Outputs:**

* 1. Staff recruited and in place for the GBVPAC Secretariat
  2. Provincial GBV database in place
  3. Business houses support the establishment of the GBVPAC secretariat
  4. Monitoring and Evaluation system on GBV services and prevention in place.

**24** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **25**

**OBJECTIVE 4: An effective response that addresses sorcery related violence and tribal fighting and ensures safety of women, children who are the most vulnerable in these situations.**

**Outputs:**

* 1. Safe houses in all districts in Jiwaka
  2. Counsellors trained in conflict and trauma counselling in all districts
  3. Communities implementing community peace and security plans
  4. Provincial government’s initiatives to set up community police are adequately supported
  5. Prevention and Intervention measures in place.

**OBJECTIVE 5: Gender based violence prevention activities reach all districts in Jiwaka through partnerships with community-level stakeholders.**

**Outputs:**

* 1. Increased awareness of communities on Gender Based Violence, Human rights and referral pathways
  2. GBV awareness is carried out within schools
  3. Role models speak out against Violence against Women and girls
  4. Increased participation of law & order in the prevention of GBV
  5. Use of local media to roll-out messages.

### Risk Management

Special attention will be paid to the risks associated with implementing the GBV Strategy and plan in the context of Jiwaka, which is characterised by:

* Newly emerging and incomplete government services and structures
* Ongoing conflict situations with frequent armed tribal fighting and disputes during which women and girls are vulnerable to extreme violence
* Ongoing belief in Sorcery and related persecution and violence that most frequently targets women and girls
* Other enduring customs that are harmful to women and girls (polygamy, brideprice, child marriages)
* Serious safety and security issues for the growing networks of frontline, community-based Women Human Rights Defenders.

### Priority Actions

Priority support is given to working with the Provincial GBV committee to establish

* + 1. Increased participation of Law & Justice personnel in the prevention of GBV;
    2. Zero Tolerance/ Safe Communities through the implementation of community peace and security plans and to ensure plans are implemented.
    3. Community policing in all districts supported and trained by relevant stakeholders
    4. Safe houses in all six districts of Jiwaka, managed by the communities and churches;
    5. Trained conflict and trauma counsellors accessible in all districts;
    6. Establishment of a Family and Sexual Violence Unit at the police department.
    7. The Provincial Government will work with the provincial GBV Committee and the Provincial GBV secretariat to ensure roll-out of Gender Based Violence prevention activities to all districts in Jiwaka through partnership with community level stakeholders.
    8. Increased awareness amongst communities on GBV, Human Rights and referral pathways;
    9. Schools are involved through inclusion of GBV safe schools and healthy relationships initiatives.
    10. Carefully selected and accountable provincial role models publicly pledging to ‘Zero Tolerance to GBV’;
    11. Greater Involvement of local media in awareness campaigns and roll-out of unified messages.
    12. Observe special events and conduct campaigns to create awareness and information sharing on GBV prevention and access to justice.

A full overview of the objectives, outputs, activities, responsible agency or organisation and required budget allocation is attached (see Annex 1).

### Implementation of the GBV Strategy and Action Plan

All members of the Jiwaka GBVPAC and in particular the Jiwaka Provincial Government, the GBV Planning Committee, The Provincial GBV Committee and the GBVPAC Secretariat will be responsible and accountable for the implementation of the provincial GBV Strategy and Action Plan.

### Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the activities, outputs and objectives stated in the Provincial GBV Strategy will be the responsibility of the FSV/GBV planning committee, the chairperson of the GBV Provincial Action Committee (GBVPAC) and the Provincial GBV Secretariat. The GBVPAC meetings will provide the venue and occasions for monitoring and evaluation to be systematically planned and implemented. A comprehensive database of all Committee members and their organisations, stakeholders.

The GBVPAC will engage an external evaluator to facilitate annual participatory evaluation of the Secretariat performance Mutually supportive and constructive in-house performance assessments will be undertaken annually (Nov/ Dec) to identify the progress made and the challenges faced. Depending on the findings of these internal assessments and the analysis of the incoming data, the activities and priorities Strategy and Action Plan will be revised, amended, expanded, as the committee members decide.

Annual narrative and financial reports will be prepared by the Secretariat for the GBVPAC to present and discuss with the Jiwaka Provincial Government and LLGs, and once endorsed, to pass on to the National GBV Council and Secretariat, and the National Department of Community Development. An external auditor will be engaged for annual audits the allocated budget.

**26** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **27**

### Final remarks

The Jiwaka GBV Strategy and Action Plan functions as a guide for the implementation of the prospective activities of the GBV PAC and its Secretariat. The Strategy and Plan are significant steps in enabling

the Jiwaka Provincial Government to practice self-help and self-determination (not waiting for national government directions or donor projects or funds) and to first catch up with the rest of PNG, and then move into the lead in addressing and eliminating Gender Based Violence.

The Jiwaka GBV Strategy and Plan starts with, and builds on what the government, civil society and churches have already had in place, and how they have committed to greater cooperation and

coordination. Jiwaka’s GBV organisations and agencies have already linked with national initiatives to make new GBV laws, policies protocols known to the public. The next step is a formal alignment with the national initiative to establish a GBV Council and Secretariat, and to mirror that with the full establishment of a GBVPAC and a provincial government-funded GBV Secretariat.

Jiwaka Provincial government has a possibility to take the lead in demonstrating good practice for provincial government responses to the GBV epidemic. Jiwaka is blessed with having many stakeholders committing their time to address GBV in the province. We are all committed to striving and working towards a peaceful, prosperous, safe environment for all men, women and children living in Jiwaka.

Now is the time to take this Provincial GBV Strategy and Plan forward to achieve a comprehensive, inclusive, coordinated, multi-sectoral coordinated response towards GBV prevention and services for survivors of violence. The long-term impact of such efforts will greatly benefit social, economic and political development of our Jiwaka Province. Ending GBV is a development, law and order and security priority for Jiwaka. The issue deserves the full political and budgetary support of the Jiwaka Provincial government and wholehearted support and commitment of the leaders and citizens of the province.

4

**GOAL: Jiwaka Provincial Government provides political support for its multi-sectoral GBV Provincial Action Committee and financial, administrative and technical and support for a permanent Provincial GBV secretariat and Case Management Centre.**

**OUTCOME 1:**

**Better quality of service delivery by GBVPAC stakeholders through improved coordination, referrals and monitoring of Gender Based Violence services**

**28** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 20122 2025 | **29**

**Annex 1: Log frame 2022 -2025**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Indicators** | **Activities** | **Responsible party** |
| Q1 ‘22 | Q2 ‘22 | Q3 ‘22 | Q4  22 | Description | | Annual Budget | |
| 1.1 On the roles and  Responsibilities of direct service providers and other GBV stakeholders | Directory in place by the end of June 2022 | Establish stakeholder directory identifying contact details, roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders | GBV  Secretariat and VfC |  | 5000 |  |  |  | Identifying stakeholders Printing and distribution | | 5000 | |
|  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
|  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| Quarterly visits within Jiwaka Province | Field visits to each other’s work place | GBVPAC |  |  | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | Travel reimbursement | | 3000 | |
| **1.2** Rehabilitation interventions are in place for survivors | 2 life skills trainings per year per LLG (12 trainings a year reaching an average | Increase accessibility of life-skills training through partnering with LLG and Ward | GBVPAC,  VfC |  |  |  |  |  | Training costs  Plan for the following year | | 00 | |
|  | of 20 participants per  training) | level |  |  | |  | |
| **1.3** Survivors have access to repatriation, rapid response and | 125 HRDs included in the HRD network.  HRD represented in GBVPAC. Human | Establish a formalized network between Human Rights Defenders | GBVPAC,  Secretariat | 1000 | 5000 | 2000 | 2000 |  | Reimbursement of travel expenses. Expect less in year one | | 20,000 | |
| support when | Rights Defenders | (HRD) working |  |  | |  | |
| integrating back | Network meeting | on the ground |  |  | |  | |
| into the community | 4 times per annum | and stakeholders  responsible for |  |  | |  | |
|  |  | repatriation service |  |  | |  | |
| **1.4** GBVPAC coordinates services and provides an avenue for experience- | 4 meetings per annum | Quarterly meetings with GBVPAC members and GBVPAC Secretariat | GBVPAC  planning committee/VfC | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 4000 |  | Conferences costs | | 10,000 | |
| sharing and |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| identifying lessons |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| learned |  |  |  |  | |  | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.5** Protocol in place on the relation between GBVPAC members and the Secretariat | Signed MOU in place | Draft a Memorandum of Understanding between the GBVPAC, Secretariat/COMDEV/UNDP | GBVPAC,  Secretariat  ComDev & UNDP |  |  | 5000 |  |  | Costs incurred for the draft of MOU | 5000 |
| **1.6** Increased capacity of  Key stakeholders, secretariat | Training needs identified, training plan in place and implemented  1 capacity building in 1st year | Obtain the results of the Stakeholder stock take to identify training needs of stakeholders | Appropriate Service Providers will be engaged |  | 20000 |  |  |  | Logistics | 20000 |
| members on  coordination, referrals and monitoring of FSV services |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Direct service providers (police, hospital, FSC, court | Referral pathways in place | Service providers | 5000 |  | 5000 |  |  | Logistics | 10000 |
|  | system, Faith based |  |  |  |  |
|  | Organizations, |  |  |  |  |
|  | Welfare) use |  |  |  |  |
|  | pathways |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 trainings to GBVPAC members | Training of GBVPAC members on referral | Secretariat |  |  |  |  |  | Training costs | 00 |
|  | (25 participants) | and coordination |  |  |  |
|  | per annum  In year 2 and 3 | (in this collaborate  with (international |  |  |  |
|  |  | partners to roll-out |  |  |  |
|  |  | trainings) |  |  |  |
| **1.7** GBV activities reach | 6 different LLGs are represented | Ensure representation of LLG and Ward | Focus on setting up the secretariat |  |  |  |  |  | Logistics | 00 |
| the LLG and  Ward level | in GBVPAC | level stakeholders  in the GBVPAC |  |  |  |
|  | Awareness session EVAW day, EVAC  day, Human Rights | Carry out prevention activities at LLG  and Ward level e.g. | GBVPAC/VfC |  | 5000 | 5000 | 3000 |  | Funds allocated for FGBVPAC members to | 13,000 |
|  | Day organized by | during International |  | access during |  |
|  | GBVPAC members | and National  awareness days |  | EVAW day |  |
|  | 3 trainings per LLG  (6) per year (18 | Provide trainings on FSV, GBV and | Secretariat, Community |  |  |  |  |  | Training costs | 00 |
|  | trainings a year | Human Rights to | Development, |  |  |
|  | reaching an average  of 15 participants per training) | LLG and Ward level  service providers (year 2,3 &4) | VfC, HRD |  |  |

**OUTCOME 3:**

**PGBV Secretariat in place to ensure monitoring of quality of services, data collection, individual case management and prevention work at the community level**

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**OUTCOME 2:**

**Jiwaka Provincial government endorses the work of GBVPAC partners and the provincial GBV strategy outlining the responsibilities and financial commitments of the government**

**30** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **31**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Indicators** | **Activities** | **Responsible party** | **Budget** | | | | |
| Q1 ‘22 | Q2 ‘22 | Q3‘22 | Q3 ‘22 | Q4‘22 | | Description | Annual Budget |
| **2.1**  Jiwaka Provincial | 1 event is organized  In the 2nd or 3rd year | Organize gender sensitization and | PGBV Secretariat  Community |  |  |  |  |  | | Funds allocated for awareness | 00 |
| (JPG)  demonstrates |  | awareness activities  such as dinners, | Development | activities |  |
| commitment to the |  | forums and award |  |  |  |
| Jiwaka Provincial  GBV Strategy and the establishment |  | competitions with JPG |  |  |  |
| PEC submission endorsed by PEC members | Draft a PEC submission for the endorsement of the establishment of the PGBV Secretariat | PGBV Secretariat,  Community Development | 5000 |  |  |  |  | | logistics | 5000 |
| of the PGBV |  |  |
| Secretariat |  |  |
| through adequate |  |  |
| budgetary support |  |  |
|  | JPG allocates budget to the establishment | Present GBV strategy and budget to | GBV Secretariat Jiwaka Social Services & Community |  | 300 | 300 | 400 |  | | Utilities | 1000 |
|  | of the GBVPAC  Secretariat | Provincial Budget  Committee | Development |  |  |
| **2.2 P**GBV Secretariat is | PGBV Secretariat placed with ComDev | develop a proposal | PGBV Secretariat  Social | 2000 | 500 | 500 | 2000 |  | | Logistics | 5000 |
| established and fully | under the Provincial | for the PGBV  Secretariat to be | Services |  |  |
| financed | Restructure Plans  Staff TOR developed and in place | placed directly  under the ComDev in JPG | Department,  Community |  |  |
|  |  | restructure plans, The 3 staff are in place | Development |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2.3** Provincial government support the FSV work carried out by | JPG allocates budget to specific FSV services | Secure budget within JPG budget plans for initiatives such as the work of Human Rights | GBVPAC,  Secretariat | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 |  | | Funds allocated for specific FSV services to be accessed by | 20,000 |
| GBVPAC members |  | Defenders, the Rapid |  | HRD, RRT and |  |
| in Jiwaka Province |  | Response Team (RRT)  and the FSC |  | FSC. |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Indicators** | **Activities** | **Responsible party** |
| Qtr 1  22 | Q 2 22 | Q3  22 | Q4  22 |  | Description | Annual Budget (PGK) |
| Q3 2022 a minimum of 2 staff members are operating the PGBV Secretariat (Coordinator and one  Project Officer) | Identify possibility of allocating unattached officers to PGBV Secretariat for the interim period  (until PGBV Secretariat staff recruited) | PGBV Secretariat Chair & Deputy, Planning Committee, JPG |  |  |  |  |  | Logistics | 00 |
| 2 Staff are in place by the end of 2022 | In partnership with the PGBV Secretariat and the provincial  government recruit staff for PGBVS | Department Personnel Management, PGBV Secretariat | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 |  | G13 (45.500)  G10 (35.081) | 100000  Per Annum |
| Beginning of 2022 office at Provincial Headquarters has been secured | Secure office space for the PGBV Secretariat | JPG |  | 15000 |  |  |  | Desk, computer, chair, printer | 15000 or *TBC* |
| **3.2** Provincial GBV database in place | 6 Direct service providers (police, hospital, FSC, court system, Faith based Organizations, Welfare) use database | Implement designed database on provincial level | Planning committee, Secretariat |  |  |  |  |  | Logistics/ stationery/ equipment | 30,000 |
| Roll-out training on how to work with the data base and data collection tool | PGBV Secretariat |  |  |  | 20000 |  | Training on data | 20,000 |

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**OUTCOME 3: continued**

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**OUTCOME 4:**

**An effective response providing services and prevention of violence in conflict situations, including sorcery related violence and tribal fighting is in place securing the safety of women, children and those vulnerable during conflicts**

**32** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2022 -2025 | **33**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Indicators** | **Activities** | **Responsible party** |
| Q1 ‘22 | Q2 ‘22 | Q3 ‘22 | Q4 ‘22 |  | Description | Annual Budget |
| **3.3** Business houses support the establishment of the GBVPAC secretariat | 10 business houses are aware on the services of the GBVPAC Secretariat and the GBVPAC members | Organise meetings with business houses informing them about the GBVPAC secretariat, the GBV strategy and other FSV related activities | Planning committee, GBVPAC |  |  | 11000 |  |  | Logistics | 11000 |
| Ensure representation of business houses in the GBVPAC | GBVPAC |  |  |  |  |  | Logistics | 00 |
| **3.4** Monitoring and Evaluation system on GBV services and prevention in place | Monitoring and Evaluation tools in place in year 2 | GBVPAC Secretariat to provide ongoing monitoring and evaluation of FSV services. | GBVPAC  Secretariat, JPG |  |  |  |  |  | Roll-out of Monitoring and Evaluation (4 times a year) | 00 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Indicators** | **Activities** | **Responsible party** |
| Q1 ‘22 | Q2 ‘22 | Q3 ‘22 | Q4 ‘22 |  | Description | Annual Budget |
| **4.**1 Budget for the provincial Safe House secured | 4 Safe House Plan endorsed, Call out for bidders and appropriate builder identified. Construction of the Safe House commences | Safe House Guidelines developed and plan adopted and endorsed. and construction commences in 2022. Send out call for bids and appropriate bidders identified and construction commences, | GBVPAC JPG,  Community Development and Identified constructor. |  | 1oooo |  | 10000 |  | Training and start-up costs | 200,000 |
| Memorandum of Understanding between Safe Houses and police in place | Set up partnership between (community) police and safe houses | GBVPAC  JPG, Police Dep. |  |  |  |  |  | Logistics | 00 |
| **4.2** Counsellors trained in conflict and trauma counselling in all districts in year 2023 | Stakeholders identified by end 2022 Total of 6 trainings by end 2023 | Network with (international partners that can bring expertise to the province | GBVPAC  Secretariat |  |  |  |  |  | Training costs, facilitation costs | 00 |
| **4.3** Communities implementing community peace and security plans  **In year 2 to 4** | Work with 6 communities on an annual base | Roll-out of a ‘safe community’ initiative in which churches, pastors, prayer warriors are included and awarded when promoting peace and security in their community | VFC, GBVPAC  Secretariat |  |  |  |  |  | Funds allocated to ensure  roll-out of safe communities | 00 |
| A total of 60 (10 communities per LLG) are reached by the end of 2017 | Community education on conflict management, Gender Based Violence, Human Rights, peacebuilding and conflict transformation | VfC, S GBVPAC  Secretariat |  |  |  |  |  | Travel reimbursement facilitators | 00 |

**OUTCOME 4: continued**

**OUTCOME 5: Gender Based Violence prevention activities reach all districts in Jiwaka through partnership with community level stakeholders**

**34** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2022-2025 | **35**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Indicators** | **Activities** | **Responsible party** | **Budget for 2022** | | | | |  | |
| Q1 ‘22 | Q2 ‘22 | Q3 ‘22 | Q4 ‘22 |  | |  | Description | Annual Budget |
| **4.4** Support provided to the current provincial government’s initiatives to set up community policing  **In year 3 and 4** | Training material in place | Development of training material/ tools on GBV/Sorcery related violence  and sharing those resources. | GBV Secretariat |  |  |  |  |  | |  | Materials / enumeration | 00 |
| By the end of 2023 30 police trained | Provide training to community police on the impact and burden of sorcery accusations and tribal conflicts | GBVPAC  Secretariat, VfC, HRD |  |  |  |  |  | |  | Logistics | 00 |
| **4.5** FSVU in place at Jiwaka Police Department | By the end of 2022 100 are trained | Support Law & Justice department in the implementation of a Gender Based Violence P1200349.JPG P1200350.JPG  Gender Based Violence Unit through advocacy | GBVPAC |  |  |  |  |  | |  | Logistics | 3000 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Indicators** | **Activities** | **Responsible party** | **Budget 2022** | | | | |
| Q1 ‘22 | Q2 ‘22 | Q3 ‘22 | Q4 22 |  | | Description | Annual Budget |
| **5.1** Increased awareness of communities on Gender Based Violence, Human rights and referral pathways | 2 awareness session per LLG (6) annually | Carry out awareness- and behavioral change sessions  in the community (include the JPG, LLG, Ward level stakeholders and HRDs in planning and roll-out) | Secretariat, Planning Committee will start in year 2, 3 and 4 |  |  |  |  |  | | Funds allocated to carry out awareness | 00 |
| **5.2** GBV awareness is carried out within schools | Regular meetings with education department | Advocate for the inclusion of GBV awareness in school’s curriculums | GBVPAC  Planning committee, Secretariat |  | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |  | | Logistics | 3000 |
| 4 schools per year are reached in year 2&3 | Train teachers on GBV | JFSC,  Secretariat |  |  |  |  |  | | Training costs | 00 |
| **5.3** Role models speak out against Violence against Women and girls | Per ward 1 role model involved  Commences in year 3 and 4 | Identify role models in the wards and involve them in raising awareness | GBVPAC,  Planning committee |  |  |  |  |  | | Logistics | 00 |
| **5.4** Increased participation of law & order in the prevention of FSV | 6 LLGs 2 trainings a year | Roll-out of Gender Sensitization trainings with law & order | Secretariat, Law & Justice dep. |  |  |  |  |  | | Training costs | 00 |
| **5.5** Use of local media to roll-out messages | 4 per annum disseminated to all districts of Jiwaka | Produce and spread a quarterly newsletter on the GBVPAC | GBVPAC,  Secretariat |  |  | 1000 |  |  | | Distribution costs | 1000 |
| Monthly contact with local media | Use local media: radio, information brochures, flyers and newspaper | Planning committee, GBVPAC |  |  |  |  |  | | Logistics and engagement | 00 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TOTAL BUDGET REQUEST PER YEAR** (PNG KINA)**:** | **YEAR 1: 2022** | **K5000,000** |
|  | **YEAR 2: 2023** with 10% increase | **K** |
|  | **YEAR 3: 2024** with 10% increase | **K** |
|  | **YEAR 4 -2025 with 10% increase** |  |

**36** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

**Annex 2: SWOT analysis**

During the GBV Planning Committees consultations, small groups were asked to do a SWOT analysis. Several questions were attached to the different sections in the analysis. Participants were asked to answer the questions both as an individual and as a member of the organisation/group they stand for. In addition, in the ‘opportunities’ section participants were asked what they can contribute to address GBV in Jiwaka province. Results of this have led to insight in what the opportunities for Jiwaka Province are and provided input in the Environmental Scan. When reading the results, it is important to realise that the answers given reflect individual answers and cannot be generalized to the entire group.

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **37**

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| **GROUP 1: Women survivors of GBV** | |
| **Strengths**   * Counselling skills * Listening skills * Willing to help others * Organisation strong in advocacy, gender and human rights training, counselling and empowering women | **Weaknesses**   * Fear of retaliation (houseline) * Not always able to ask for help * Lack of proper parenting skills * No advocacy skills * As an organisation not always interested/ motivated to continue |
| **Opportunities**   * Peer teaching * Raising awareness * As a group in the position to create a network | **Threats**   * No support from husband/sons/community * Security risks * Lack of services * Weak referral pathways * Discrimination * Lack of funding * Lack of staff capacity |

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| **GROUP 2: Human Rights Defenders** | |
| **Strengths**   * Strong at analysing * Not immediately responding to anger * Good at stopping fights and addressing violence * Caring * Defending and helping persons during life crisis * Defend rights of people * Advocate for human rights * Contacting survivors when resources are there * All inclusive: no discrimination * Reporting, collecting stories * Listening skills | **Weaknesses**   * Not enough knowledge on terms such as Gender Based Violence * Sometimes feel handicapped when someone is in trouble and approaches me directly (confidence) * Not practising what you preach in own family * Not confident in raising voice on things that matter * Not strong at listening, following, seeing and not taking any action to stop when someone is being attacked and punched * I do not always help others |
| **Opportunities**   * Arrange GBV training in council wards * Human Rights Defenders Desk * Connection to church groups * Organise communities to bring Police, Health and Justice System to do Awareness on Gender Base violence and educate communities to stop violence | **Threats**   * Own life at risk * No safe environment (conflict, tribal fights) * Transport problems * Lack of communication * No planning structure, lack of management * Lack of funds * Awareness not carried out early enough * Human Rights Defenders network is not that active, needs strengthening. * No recognition from the government * Political differences * Practising the traditional compensation |

**38** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **39**

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| **GROUP 4: Education staff** | |
| **Strengths**   * Good talker * Planning * Assisting with awareness at work place or school level | **Weaknesses**   * Lack of knowledge and skills * Not good at analysing |
| **Opportunities**   * P&C meeting talk regarding the effect and impact upon the child’s life and education | **Threats**   * Hierarchy |

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| **GROUP 6: Police personnel** | |
| **Strengths**   * Counselling * Attending to victims and arrest suspects * Especially in the event of Gender Base Violence, brutal killing, serious assault and rape being committed, roughly 10-15 % of the GBV offenders are prosecuted | **Weaknesses**   * I fail to attend to the victims complain to arrest the suspect because of lack of police vehicle or fuel. * Lack of skills * Not always working with the right motives (only ensuring the criminal law is enforced) |
| **Opportunities**   * Community policing * Provide support with awareness * Help support survivors at times of loss, pain, grief or in whatever way possible * Improve community policing methods and conduct more awareness on GBV at all levels | **Threats**   * No connection with the community * Police threatened by community * Political instability * Lack of funds and resources * General attitude towards GBV * Cultural beliefs * Ignorance |

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| **GROUP 3: Government personnel** | |
| **Strengths**   * Knowledge on referrals * Am a role model in my community * Helping victims of GBV through counselling, financially assisting and accommodating the victims and referring them to welfare and health officers or police * Include myself if I hear an argument starting hoping to counsel the parties | **Weaknesses**   * Unable to influence or talk to other people to stop bashing their wives * Tend to support one party without hearing what the other party has to say * Do not know how to support victims * Not always taken seriously * Hang on to traditional beliefs and values |
| **Opportunities**   * GBVPAC in place * Trainings for officers already in place * There is funding available * Opportunity to look into training officers, strengthening partnerships and assist logistics * Involve Village Court Magistrates and Land Mediators to educate their clients and communities to stop * Strengthen partnership with donors * Department and division is involved in training village court magistrates to address Gender Base Violence from the human right’s perspective. | **Threats**   * No office, budget and separate division * Government does not always put their money where their mouth is * No one takes ownership * Provincial Government Budget, submission and calling not effective * No services for perpetrators * Poor response from community leaders, police, village courts and welfare officers, no judgement for offenders. |

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| **GROUP 5: NGO personnel** | |
| **Strengths**   * Raising awareness * Counselling (talking and listening) * Reaching out to the rural communities (including everyone) * Planning * Assisting with awareness at work place or school level | **Weaknesses**   * Time management * Knowledge on respective officers and refer victims to right place. * Lack of skills * Not giving enough attention to victims as we have our own objectives which we need to work on |
| **Opportunities**   * Marie Stopes can connect with partners to reach out to community * Strong at logistical support | **Threats**   * High workload * Lack of funding * (Natural) Disasters |

**40** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **41**

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| **GROUP 8: Papa Group** | |
| **Strengths**   * Providing referrals * Advocating others to stop violence and to intervene if at the scene of violence * Provide training and equip people for a better future * Giving ownership to communities | **Weaknesses**   * Lack of cooperation within own groups * Lack of working together with government * Cultural practices |
| **Opportunities**   * Funds to benefit community * Raising awareness with community and church groups * Written training manual on Sanguma * NGOs providing support * Training from Voice for Change * Support from the Kambia in addressing violence | **Threats**   * Lack of funds from government * Lack of employment of GBV workers * Efforts not recognised * Lack of cooperation from communities * No logistical support * Provincial structures in the government not in place * Lack of political will and direction * Fees for summons to high * Too much alcohol abuse * No police support |

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| **GROUP 10: Provincial Council of Women/Women’s groups** | |
| **Strengths**   * Minimising violence * Counselling both parties * Assisting victims * Help doubled marriage in seeking legal advice * Providing support to orphans | **Weaknesses**   * Gossiping about what has just happened. * Supporting second and third wives when family violence occurs. * Ignorance, seeing the violent scene but refusing to help the victim. * Lack of courage to stand up as women leaders * We don’t assist victims with cash or kind to bail out in their violent situations * No spiritual counselling to couples/parties. * Mind our own business when it comes to wife beating * Not having the proper skills to help victims |
| **Opportunities**   * Provide financial support * Support women’s projects * Government has a plan to build a resource centre for women of Jiwaka * Networking with other sister provinces to help/share/travel to do awareness in EVAW sorcery related * Being in a network and coming to know new people, things, ideas, approaches, skills, experiences, testimonies | **Threats**   * Lack of funding * Recalling the past life style (using custom as an excuse) and having no trust in the family to protect * No GBV centre to educate our victims and no special training officers to enforce. * Excessive bride price * Lot of illiteracy * Women have no trust in the systems * Informants who are receiving bribes to find out information whether or not the husbands are sleeping around. * Mobile phone communication is destroying the bulk of the generation in today’s society * Women not allowed to move about freely, they are restricted by their husband because of jealousy |

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| **GROUP 7: Health personnel** | |
| **Strengths**   * Consulting victims * Providing treatment * Report | **Weaknesses**   * Not taking enough time * Not following up * Not enough awareness |
| **Opportunities**   * Create positions and recruit staff * Build GBV setups * More recognition of GBV | **Threats**   * Most victims remain silent for fears of retaliation * Lack of resources to follow up * Lack of staff * No operating format * No funding * No back up from organisation to deal with problems * It is seen as a NGO activity program * Attitudes need to be changed |

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| **GROUP 9: Churches** | |
| **Strengths**   * Providing encouragement * Preaching God’s word * Counselling * Addressing violence | **Weaknesses**   * Customary beliefs, so not carrying out full job * Fear of personal security * Not enough personal time * Not having the proper knowledge |
| **Opportunities**   * Creating networks * Being role models * Organise trainings * Reach out and help other * Able to carry out our courses to end violence | **Threats**   * Lack of transport * Road conditions * No proper health services * No training centres * No funding * No recognition from government * Not enough man power |

**42** | **PREVENTING & RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

**Annex 3: Detailed list of GBV Committee Members CComcommCSecretariaCommmembers**

\* Confirmed members

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE 2017-2022 | **43**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NO. | NAME | ORGANISATION | POSITION/DESIGNATION | Phone No. |
| 1 | Mary Tol | JPA Comm Dev | Gender officer/ Vocal Point | 72519856 |
| 2. | Stanley Wantakson | JPA | Director P/A Corp | 72228481 |
| 3. | Sr. Kolly Bang | JPHA | Director Pub Health | 74264470 |
| 4. | Nancy Kakaboi | JPA Comm Dev | Mgr. Comm Dev. | 73305708 |
| 5. | Insp Gideon  Kauke | Police | PPC | 79510836 |
| 6 | Josephine Kilage | District Court | SPM |  |
| 7. | Lily Be’soer | VFC | Director | 79528794 |
| 8. | Samson Kapak | JPA | Mgr. Environment &  Conservation | 70309103 |
| 9. | Joyce Tai | JPA Comm Dev | Snr.Project Officer | 74404001 |
| 10 | Rosen Kiap | JPG | Women’s Rep. | 73744071 |
| 11 | Maria Mek | NCOW | President | 73907629 |
| 12. | St. Mary Gele | Police/FSVU | Police | 76463112 |
| 13. | Henry Kolts | JPA | Prov. Peace Coordinator |  |
| 14. | Augustine Misik | JPA | Prov. Youth Coordinator | 79756822 |
| 15. | Cathy Wally | JPA | Economist/Planner | 72197424 |
| 16. | Rose Kants | Catholic Women’s  Ass | President | 72238558 |
| 17. | Sr. Agnes Kerry | JPHA | Dist Health Prom Officer | 73192995 |