



MINISTRY OF RELIGION, YOUTH & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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25th May 2021

HON. CHARLES ABEL, MP

Chairman

Special Parliamentary Committee on
Gender-based Violence & Member for Alotau
P. O. Parliament

WAIGANI

National Capital District

Dear Chairman,

SUBJECT: PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE HEARING ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN PNG

From the outset, let me thank you for inviting my Ministry to the hearing on Gender Based Violence in Papua New Guinea.

The National Strategy on Gender Based Violence Response and Prevention 2016 – 2025 is Papua New Guinea's national strategy to address the prevalent gender based violence in the country and needs strong support in resources and capacity for its effective implementation.

I humbly extend much gratitude to the Special Parliamentary Committee on Gender Based Violence for providing the forum to hear out all stakeholders and partners involved in the GBV work to enable better collaboration and partnership to progress their respective programs and services to address gender based violence in the country. I also express much appreciation for the opportunity given to my Ministry and the Department to participate in the inquiry.

As per the Committee's request, I am hereby providing copies of the relevant documents which include:

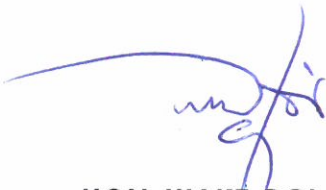
1. A copy of the Public Investment Project (PIP) Proposal drawn up for the first Five Years (2018 to 2022) to roll out the National Strategy on Gender Based Violence Response and Prevention 2016 – 2025 including establishment of the National Gender Based Secretariat.
2. Copy of NEC Decision no.337/2016, Meeting No: 18/2016

3. Copy of National GBV Secretariat Activity Plan
4. Copy of Department for Community Development and Religion Annual Operational Plan 2021
5. Copies of the Establishment Comparison Table, structure and Establishment Cost Summary for the National GBV Secretariat.

I wish to also bring to the attention of the Special Parliamentary Committee on Gender Based Violence members that the Department for Community Development and Religion submitted a PIP in 2017 for funding to implement the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016 – 2025 including the full establishment of the National GBV Secretariat for a total budget of K55.19 million.

The total budget for the four years (2018, 2019, 2020 including 2021) was supposed to be K43.56million, however, only K3.2 million has been allocated to date. The Department for Community Development & Religion is still owed K40.36million to fully establish the National GBV Secretariat and effectively implement the National GBV Strategy. As you know, only K2.5 Million was allocated in 2018. Therefore, could the Committee ensure this fund is allocated for the Department to perform its duties to establish the GBV Secretariat and the rollout of the Strategy.

Yours Sincerely,



HON. WAKE GOI, MP

Minister for Youth, Religion and Community Development

CC: Hon. Allan Bird, MP

Governor for East Sepik and Deputy Chair

Hon. Powes Parkop, LLB, LLM, MP

Governor for NCD

Hon. Allan Marat

Member for Rabaul

Hon. Michael Dua, MP

Governor for Simbu

Hon. Ginson Soanu, MP

Governor for Morobe

Hon. Aiye Tambua, MP
Member for Goroka

Project Formulation Document

Section A: Summary Information

Project Title:	Responding to and Preventing Gender Based Violence
Project Location	Port Moresby
Originating Organisation	Department For Community Development & Religion (DFCDR)
Contact name and address	ACTING SECRETARY JERRY UBASE, DFCD & R, P O Box 7354, Boroko, NCD
Phone	301 0252 Email: jerrytijo14@gmail.com

Summary Description of Project

This PIP proposal is submitted for development funding consideration for the first five years commencing in 2018 to implement the Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016 – 2025 (10 years) and its accompanying National Implementation Plan 2016-2025 (10 years). The Strategy was endorsed by the National Executive Council (NEC) in December 2016 and launched by the Department for Community Development & Religion (DfCDR) in March 2017. (Copies of both documents are attached). A second PIP will be done for the next five years 2023 -2027.

The National Government is signatory to important Human Rights Treaties such as the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1995, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1993 and Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2013. The National Government as the primary duty bearer is responsible for implementing the Treaty obligations by localising the human rights principles contained in these international conventions in specific national policies, legislations and strategies.

However, the National Government's lack of leadership and ownership in affirmative decisions to provide the policy and legislative frameworks and strategies has contributed to the high prevalence of human rights abuse and gender based violence issues in the country.

The National Government's lack of leadership and ownership in this space has further contributed to several serious implementation issues, some of the obvious ones include:

1. Development Partners including the Donors have taken advantage of the situation to create parallel systems through the International and National Non - Government Organisations including the Community Based Organisations which has resulted in divisions between these organisations and the Government mechanisms at all levels.

2. Absence of or weak institutional mechanisms to provide effective

coordination of the partners activities on GBV

3. Inadequate capacity in terms of Human Resources at all levels to collect and compile quantitative and qualitative data and establishment of databases on GBV issues including research.
4. Lack of funding resulting in lack of program or inconsistent program implementation to address GBV.

In addition, Government's lack of leadership and ownership has direct impact on the acceleration of GBV throughout the country. For instance, available data on incidence of violence from case studies indicate extremely high prevalence of GBV. National research and sectoral and targeted surveys confirm large numbers of women, children, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups are seriously, negatively impacted by this type of violence. Also the introduction of new technology and social media has enabled an increase in reports of incidences of GBV, and therefore greater public discourse.

The Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016 – 2025 and its accompanying National Implementation Plan 2016-2025 is the National Government's direct response to take ownership to achieve zero-tolerance towards Gender-Base Violence as stated in Papua New Guinea Vision 2050. The Government has also endorsed the newly developed Sustainable Development Goals the national GBV Strategy reflects the Sustainable Development Goal indicator for zero tolerance towards Gender-Based Violence.

The development of the National Strategy is the National Government's positive response as the result of pressure by the international and regional Human Rights Organisations including all sectors of the communities in the country to immediately respond and provide legislative, policy and strategic frameworks to effectively work on reducing the escalating all forms of violence with particular focus on Gender-Based Violence.

The key government implementing agency will be the Department for Community Development & Religion through the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat (NGBVS) established to provide overall coordination of the Implementation of the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016 – 2025. In rolling out the Strategy, the (NGBVS) will work through all important relevant Departments such as Health, Justice and Attorney General, Prime Minister's Office, Planning and Monitoring, Police, Provincial and Local Level Government, Personnel Management, Education, Finance and Treasury to carry out their relevant activities under their respective mandates.

The National Gender Based Violence Secretariat will also work through the civil society organizations, churches, faith based organizations and the private sector including the National Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee and its network of partners who have kept the GBV issue at the forefront over the last 15 years. The National Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee and its network of partners through their work have played a very significant role in service delivery and in advocating for human rights and gender equality across Papua New

Guinea.

The development of the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016 – 2025 was led by the Department for Community Development and Religion in partnership with the National Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee. The United Nations Development Programme in PNG provided technical advice, and the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade provided financial support. The DfCDR commissioned literature review and a mapping exercise with support from UNDP and reviewed 147 Organisations and 602 staff that work in the area of GBV and it was followed by extensive workshops and consultations attended by academia, government officials, representatives from NGOs, churches and donors to develop the Strategy. The funding assistance considered for this PIP will enable the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat to assist many institutions and individuals that advocate for safe societies and zero tolerance on any form of violence to taking a coordinated and systemized approach against violence. Taking action against this ill in our society by all concerned is a step in the right direction to eradicating violence to enjoy a quality of life without violence.

The eradication of Gender- Based Violence will require long-term and sustained efforts and the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat as the overall Coordinating Mechanism will ensure effective coordination with those key partners in order to secure quality support and achieve zero tolerance towards Gender-Based Violence.

NOTE: This PIP was submitted in 2017 for funding to implement the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016 – 2025 including the full establishment of the National GBV Secretariat for a total budget of K55.19 million. However, only K3.2 million has been allocated in the last four (4) years including 2021. The total budget for the four years including 2021 is K43.56 and the Department for Community Development & Religion is still owed K40.36million to fully establish the National GBV Secretariat and effectively implement the National GBV Strategy.

How long do you estimate it will take to complete the project? The project will be implemented and completed in 10 years-time frame.

<i>Summary Estimate Project Cost</i>	
<i>Personal</i>	K _____
<i>Equipment</i>	K 0.19
<i>Training</i>	K 22.74
<i>Capital Works</i>	K 2.00
<i>Other</i>	K 30.26
TOTAL	K 55.19
<i>Note: Both totals should equal</i>	

<i>Proposed Project Funding Sources*</i>	

K _____	
K _____	
K _____	
_____	K _____
_____	K _____
TOTAL	K _____

Refer Cost Schedule attached.

Section B: Outline of the Project

Please use your own paper and take as much space as you need to answer the following questions. Remember that the development budget is limited and the selection of projects is highly competitive. Therefore provide as much information as you feel is necessary to justify your project, but avoid writing information not directly relevant.

Please note that programs comprising multiple projects substitute “program” for “project”

1. Development Objective

- 1.1 Describe how the project is in line with District, Provincial, Sectoral Strategies and/or Plans or National Development priorities? *(Please provide page references to the relevant plan and attach a photocopy of the relevant page/s).*

This programme at the time of its submission fell under MTDP 11 priority area 5.3 Gender, where its goal was for all citizens irrespective of gender to have equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from development of the country.

The MTDP 11 recognised that ‘gender based violence is widespread and is an impediment’ (MTDP, p124) to the achievement of PNGDSP and Vision 2050. It recognised that gender inequality is a severe threat to development and calls for effective gender based interventions. Under the current MTDP 111, gender based violence falls under Key Result Area 4 on Law and Order and National Security.

Since then no gender based strategy has been put together until this one. The Strategy puts together the call made by different government overarching plans like Vision 2050, MTDPs, PNGSDP, STARS, etc. to address gender inequality and violence.

Under STARS social inclusion, access to jobs, health education, good governance and culture is mentioned under the pillar of Social to achieving sustainable development. The other two pillars are Economic and Environment. The Social, Economic and the Environment are intertwined to the achievement of sustainable development. The STARS places the three pillars at centre of development and wants development efforts to depart from putting economics first. Putting economics imperatives first has produced

imbalance and inequality among the people and also to the detriment of the physical environment. It calls for 'green' growth because it inclusive and environmentally sound (p40-42).

1.2 What is the overall high level Development Goal of the project? (Link to MTDS or Sector Plan?).

The overall goal of the programme is to contribute to making PNG an inclusive, peaceful and sustainable society.

1.3 What is the Objective or Primary Purpose of the Project? (must contribute to the Goal).

The specific objective of this programme is to reduce prevalence of gender based violence in PNG in order to have a quality of life without violence and the fear of violence.

2. Project Description

2.1 How was the project identified and designed? Who was consulted? (number and types of beneficiaries, landowners, others?)

The Gender Based Violence (GBV) Strategy is a collective response to the various forms of violence faced in our society. PNG as a country, on a daily basis, experiences some form of violence. Incidences of violence are reported daily both through the various agencies that deal with violence like police, health institution, safe houses, counselling centres, etc and also through the various media outlets.

The programme is a response to an existing problem in our society. Since 1980s the problem of violence in PNG was identified through various studies but the government did not take lead in addressing the issue. The government has been treating it as a health and criminal problem but not as a social issue that needs a concerted and coordinated approach. Recently Department for Community Development and Religion (DFCDR) with support from UNDP commissioned a literature review and a mapping exercise. They reviewed 147 organizations and 602 staff that work in the area of GBV. It found violence is prevalent and there are various actors working in this field but the efforts are not coordinated and systemized. The literature review and mapping exercise was followed by extensive workshops and consultations drawing participation from academia, sector government agencies, NGOs, churches and donors to draw up the Strategy. This PIP is basically to fund or give effect to the Strategy.

2.2 What is the problem, development opportunity or sector priority (ies) that the project seeks to address?

This programme is a must for the country and high level support must be given in terms of funding consideration for the fact that gender based violence has reached epidemic proportion that requires a more strategic and coordinated multi-sectoral response from all stakeholders, with Government taking the leadership. The Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016 - 2025 and its accompanying National Implementation Plan 2016 - 2025 reflects the National Government's commitment to its citizens as the primary duty bearer for the first time to take a whole of government approach to respond, address and prevent the escalating violence affecting innocent population in Papua New Guinea.

Violence in its various forms is endemic in the communities and countries around the world, cutting across gender, class, race, age, religion and national boundaries. The cost of violence to the country is enormous in terms of economic, social, physical, spiritual and psychological.

There are no reliable statistics on GBV and FSV in PNG
An indicator of violent crimes overall is the rate of murders

Country	Homicide per 100,000 p.a.
Papua New Guinea	13.0 (2008)
France	1.1 (2009)
India	3.5 (2011)
Australia	1.0 (2010)
Peru	10.1 (2009)


India has a population of about 1.9 billion and 4 murders per 100,000 were recorded 2011. Papua New Guinea with a population of 7 million had 13 murders per 100,000 in 2008. This data indicates that PNG is more dangerous than India, the chances of being murdered is high.

Globally, 1 in 3 women throughout the world have experienced Gender Based Violence by a partner or by a non- partner. Anecdotal evidence suggests two out of every 3 women in PNG have been subjected to GBV, which is twice the world-wide average.

Some recent findings from partner organizations' research as well as relevant service or programme based reports show gender-based violence indicate alarming statistics; some of the findings are shown below:

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



The figures are based on 12 separate studies that were carried out between 2008 and 2014. They represent information from a particular locality surveying part of the population, therefore

need to be understood against this background. However the combined findings, along with statistics of service providers, do indicate a serious problem in relation to GBV.

65.5%

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS AFFECTED BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

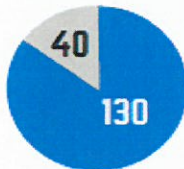
130

NUMBER OF FAMILY AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES TREATED PER MONTH IN THE FAMILY SUPPORT CENTRES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF TARI, MAPRIK, PORT MORESBY)

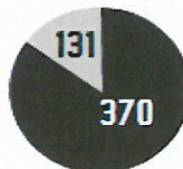
62%

PERCENTAGE OF SEXUAL ABUSE CASES IN THE NCD WHICH INVOLVED CHILDREN

GBV and Official Statistics







- 40 cases (31%) out of 130 of reported crimes of rape ended in arrests in 2013




- 131 cases (35%) out of 370 of reported cases of "other sexual offences" ended in arrests in 2013

GOVERNMENT GBV STATISTICS AVAILABLE IN:

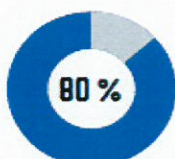
-  NCD
-  Lae

-  East New Britain
-  Madang




No published official statistics available for other 18 provinces

GBV and children



80% of children experience some form of physical, verbal and sexual abuse*

2014: out of 202 rape cases in Western Highlands 145 cases involved children



1/3 of men in Bougainville had reportedly been abused as children

*UNICEF PNG, 2010 <http://uni.cf/1EzWGAN>

“

In every village you may have 1 to 2 households dealing with an HIV infected person, but every household will have had at least one experience of domestic or gender based violence

”

Pastor from Oro



Women are **FIVE** times more likely to be victimised at home than on the street



16% of women having transactional sex had reportedly been raped by police

90%

of women in prisons in Papua New Guinea are serving time for murder. They acted in self-defence in response to family violence.

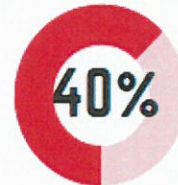
GBV and post-conflict environment in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville



of men reported committing violence (including sexual violence) against their partners



ONE IN 5 WOMEN'S first experience of sex was rape



of men had reportedly raped a woman who was not their partner

Although information on GBV is piecemeal and small in scale, it provides evidence to indicate that urgent action is required



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Prepared by UNDP in Papua New Guinea in partnership with the Department of Community Development, Youth and Religion & Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee. Supported by the Australian Government
Source: Gender-based Violence in Papua New Guinea: Summary Data (UNDP, 2015)
More information: www.pg.undp.org

2.3 Identify stakeholders who may share this problem/challenge that you may need to consult?

The implementation of this project is based on sectoral approach as the occurrences and incidences of gender based violence cuts across all sectors of PNG society. Therefore, main stakeholders have already been consulted during the mapping and workshops held to draw up the GBV Strategy.

These stakeholders were consulted when they participated in the review and mapping exercise done by the Department for Community Development and Religion (DFCDR) with support from UNDP. This exercise reviewed 147 organizations and 602 staff that work in the area of GBV. The literature review and mapping exercise was followed by extensive workshops and consultations drawing participation from academia, sector government agencies, NGOs, churches and donors to draw up the Strategy.

These will be the key partners the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat will work closely with in the implementation of this Strategy through this project.

2.4 What have you (or others) done already to try and address this problem/opportunity?

There are too many noble initiatives by individuals and organisations addressing the issue of GBV in every province but only few will be mentioned.

There are individual volunteers like Human Rights Defenders (HRDs). They are people in the communities that stand up against violence to defend the victims though a dangerous job. There are civil society and non-government organizations like House Ruth, Oxfam, Care PNG, etc that provide support to survivors of violence whether legal, medical, survival skills or just a temporary safe place to abode away from violent relationships (Safe Houses). There are still others like Ginigoada Foundation that provide services like Meri Seif buses for the female population in Port Moresby to commute safely without fear of violence.

The government is also taking action against violence through the various structures and systems it operates. For example, there are now Family and Sexual Violence Unit (FSVU) in the various police stations across NCD and other provinces where the cases of the victims/survivors of violence can be dealt with. Constitutional Law Reform Commission (CLRC) is looking at laws that may hinder expedience of justice for victims. Hospitals or the health systems are also being reformed to take victims of violence seriously and effectively through the Family Support Centers (FSC) established within the health institutions. In all provinces, referral pathways or networks have been

established so the processing of survivors from first point contact to having justice and being reintegrated into their communities is done properly. In AROB, the Nazarene Rehabilitation Centre exists to take in survivors of violence to provide skills training and reintegrate them into the communities.

In addition, in at least four provinces (MBP, Morobe, ENB, NCD) GBV Secretariats have been established to coordinate all this work. Coordinating and setting standards for operation is one of the major issues that need to be addressed and it will be addressed under this PIP. Experiences from the provinces show positive results to minimizing violence. In Milne Bay Province, the coordinator of the Secretariat's appearance at the scene of a violent situation can diffuse the situation. She is seen as a person that can put persons behind bars because of the connection with the police through the referral pathways.

Some studies have indicated that one of the underlying causes to violence is lack of ability to sustain one's life. In today's life, people need income or money to buy necessity of life like food, shelter, clothes, etc. When people don't have the means to earn their living they become frustrated and resort to violence to get what they want. This can happen both in the home and outside of the home (public spaces).

The Department has through the Office for Development of Women (ODW), Economic Section and the Gender and Human Rights (G & HR) Section has initiated women's economic empowerment programs targeting mainly women in the Informal Sector. There are economic sector government agencies who deal with business activities, the Informal Sector falls under DFCDR. According to the 2018 Informal Sector Audit, over 90% of the population is involved in this sector. ODW in 2017 and 2018 has held 4 regional women's workshop and expo with partner business regulatory agencies. Over 600 women participated in the regional workshops and expos while a further 25 participated in specific business and product development training which enabled those selected women who participated confidently in 2018 APEC side event during the Women and the Economy Forum. Based on the success of this program. This activity has been included as part of ODW's annual work plan. Gender and Human Rights Section has also conducted in 2018 specific skills development and Training of Trainers (TOT) in two villages in Central Province with coconut and coconut products. A total of 100 people participated in this training. They also included this activity under their annual work plan.

2.5 How will the project address the problem/opportunity to achieve its objective?

This project proposal focuses on five key priority areas taken out from the first National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence 2016-2025 in Papua New Guinea which the National Gender

Based Violence Secretariat will implement. These four priority areas include the following:

1. Standardise and institutionalise data collection and research to inform evidence based planning, budgeting and programming and also to contribute to reporting on international commitments like CEDAW, etc.

There is lack of up to date data and no national system for compiling and disseminating data, along with non-reporting and under-reporting which poses a key challenge for addressing GBV in Papua New Guinea.

The Government of Papua New Guinea has not yet established a comprehensive standardised national system to coordinate collection and dissemination of official data collected by key government services relevant to GBV. A standardised system would also enable collection of useful qualitative and quantitative data from GBV programmes run by CSO and FBO partners. For instance, Health system statistics and in-patient records separate out the various types of accidents and injuries but do not indicate the cause of violence. Similarly, police statistics do not indicate the true extent of violence against women, as only a small proportion of victims report these crimes and many survivors are turned away before a formal report is filed.

The main reason given by these agencies is that there is lack of consistent annual resources support from the national government which seriously affects data collection efforts by these agencies. Lack of data in general has resulted in negative impact on the country's ability to fulfil its international treaty obligations by not compiling timely comprehensive reports to the United Nations.

Another serious problem in PNG is that the country usually relies heavily on data generated by other partner agencies like the UN systems, World Bank and other aid agencies. The data they generate are for their own purposes. PNG government should generate its own data to confirm or deny other data reports and also to be used for our planning and development purposes so the government's programme interventions can be targeted. Lack of appropriate data generation has serious consequences therefore the programme wants to generate its own data.

Under this priority, reporting on International Treaties like CEDAW and Beijing Platform for Action is also important. These mechanisms assist government to take action, track implementation and monitor on the commitments made by PNG government on International Conventions. The Beijing Platform Action (Beijing+25 Report was compiled and presented to the UN Commission on the Status of Women in 2019. While the process for the compilation of CEDAW outstanding reports for 2014

and 2018 commenced in 2019 but the report was not completed and presented to the UN General Assembly in 2020 due to outbreak of Corona Virus including lack of government funding support.

Furthermore, the Department for National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) through their letter of 13 May, 2019 advised DFCDR to prepare a budget submission for the documentation and presentation of the Reports on International Commitments by PNG. In addition, violence against women is one the Articles on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW) and reporting on this (GBV) in the CEDAW and Beijing+25 Reports is part of the process.

Therefore the National GBV Secretariat will establish and coordinate national database to capture date on occurrence of gender based violence as well as all stakeholders and their respective priorities and work in the GBV space.

2. Institutional and capacity strengthening for organisations and persons that deal with GBV including the review of current mechanisms

Organisations working on GBV in PNG require technical capacity building to improve their fundamental capabilities in both operation and interventions. The baseline mapping identified four main capacity building areas for organisations.

2.1 Foundation Training in Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, human resources and ending gender based violence

2.2 Paralegal Training and Services

2.3 Counselling

2.4 Project Design and Management, Administration, Leadership and Governance Gender Based Violence Capacity and funding constraints are two critical issues that the current national GBV Strategy aims to address.

The National GBV Secretariat will work closely with Training Institutions and Providers to build the capacities of the GBV Services providers including Survivors and perpetrators of violence.

3.0 Establish systems and mechanism for dealing with incidences of violence for effective and quality responses

There is currently a huge demand for effective provision of GBV services across Papua New Guinea. Support services for survivors of violence continue to be insufficient in quality and quantity in urban areas and non-existent in rural areas. Key services in health, justice and social services are under-funded and under-resourced resulting in lack of proper support to the survivors of violence. Survivors of violence remain in dire need of services across the entire spectrum from medical and socio-psychological treatment to legal, justice and shelters.

The Department for Community Development and Religion has established the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat which will provide overall coordination of this project as well as to work through relevant stakeholders to effectively deal with the incidences of violence in the country.

The National Secretariat will also work with the CEDAW Inter Agency Committee revived through the compilation of the outstanding treaty reports of CEDAW and Beijing+25. Since there is GBV Strategy now, the committee can now be guaranteed to continue its work on monitoring and reporting on the implementation of CEDAW and other treaties on women and girls.

4.0 Positive messaging to prevent and end violence in our communities

A long term sustained strategy is required to have attitudinal change in our communities toward violence, that violence in any form or shape is not accepted in PNG and zero tolerance.

Awareness raising work is the primary type of intervention for both government organisations and NGOs in PNG. CBOs on the other hand are equally involved in education of Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women as they are also in general awareness raising.

Awareness raising is important to help to get the issue of GBV on the agenda or share information about how survivors can access support services. However, there is no indication that the current awareness initiatives are making impact in educating the general public on GBV response and prevention issues. A long term sustainable strategy taking into account various other forms of intervention is required to have attitudinal change in PNG communities towards violence, that violence in any form or shape is not accepted in PNG and zero tolerance.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The National GBV Secretariat through implementation of this programme will develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in its first year of implementation to ensure monitoring and evaluation is part of the all GBV response and prevention work in the country.

Most importantly for effective implementation of GBV programs, monitoring and evaluation through this proposal will be institutionalised as part of data collection system to ensure interventions are effective and moving forward in PNG.

The above main programme components are strong justifications for this proposal and early support for effective implementation will achieve zero tolerance to violence and enable Papua New Guineans to enjoy a smart, wise, fair and happy society by 2050 as envisioned in the spirit of the Vision 2050.

This activity has not been done yet and the National GBV Secretariat need to immediately work on the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to do the midterm review of the implementation of the National GBV Strategy in 2022 with funding assistance given in this project.

3. Project Benefits

- 3.1 Who will benefit from the project (e.g. number of women, men youth, organisations etc)? How will they benefit (e.g. social, economic, environmental benefits, employment, business opportunities, etc)? How and when were these beneficiaries consulted?

The programme is a countrywide programme but will be coordinated and implemented by the National Gender Based Violence Secretariat under the Department for Community Development & Religion. In terms of direct beneficiaries, employment of about 272 persons will be employed at the GBV Secretariat level from the national to 22 provinces and 60 districts. They will be remunerated by the host organisations. There will also be about 536 persons serving at the various GBV Action Committee level; Ministerial, Advisory, Provincial and District.

The direct beneficiaries of the programme through workshops, capacity building, conferences, GBV advocacy and preventions programmes, skills training and reintegration program for survivors would be in the excess of 15,000 over the 5 years. In terms of organisations there will be more than 147 organisations as contacted through the mapping exercise. They will now include the 22 provincial and 60 district administrations and more other service providers as the GBV programme will extend its reach.

Other beneficiaries that are difficult to account are the users of the data that will be generated through the database and on line users of the

website. Furthermore, behind each individual that is positively impacted by the GBV programme are their families, communities and the country as a whole. The individuals will now contribute positively to the development of their families, communities and the country.

The direct beneficiaries for the women entrepreneurs program were the participants of the program. Over 500 who participated in the APEC Women's Economic workshops and expos in the four regions have benefited with specific skills training and they are imparting their knowledge and skills gained with other women in the provinces. As with income generating activities, the families (immediate and extended) will also directly benefit.

The government will be the direct beneficiary for furnishing timely Reports to UN on CEDAW and Beijing+25 because it is the one that signed the treaties. The secondary beneficiaries will be women and vulnerable groups of people who become targets of violence as the reports will cause government to monitor, better planning and interventions based on informed decision making.

4. Technical Aspects

4.1 Were alternative approaches considered to achieve the objectives? Why is the current approach being suggested in this project the best approach to address the problem/opportunity?

The problem that this project has intended to address is the high prevalence of violence in our society. Violence is ever present in our society as identified by the mapping exercise and the literature review. In addition, media reports every day of violence of all sorts happening within our country and also is evidenced by work being done by various partners to mitigate violence like 'Meri Seif' buses being operated by Ginigoada with support from UN Women in Port Moresby.

The project will be implemented through the existing mechanisms and using what has worked in similar situations and building on it for sustainability purposes.

4.2 Identify other relevant technical issues

The country does not have enough professionals working in the area of GBV thus as part of the programme local capacity will be developed and maintained. A pool of professionals to be developed to continue and sustain the efforts this programme.

5. **Project Sustainability**

- 5.1 What are the risks to the project? How will the risks be overcome or managed? (Please attach a risk management table).

Refer GBV Risks Management Table attached.

- 5.2 How will recurrent costs such as staff costs or maintenance and repair costs be met, both during and after the project?

The assets procured under this programme will remain with the organisation that purchased it. Likewise the maintenance and operating costs for the assets will also be their responsibility.

The programme intends to use existing mechanism to implement the interventions thus it is hoped that capacities and systems will be strengthened so the programme is sustained.

- 5.3 What will the originating organisation or local community contribute to the project?

DFCDR is the lead agency for implementing the Strategy, especially Office for Development of Women (ODW) and, Gender and Human Rights Section (GHR). DFCDR, as the originating agency will initially host the costs for recruitment and remuneration of the GBV Secretariat as well provide an office space and meet its operational expenses for the National GBV Secretariat

- 5.4 Have any land ownership issues been resolved? (if necessary, attach land agreement).

N/A. The programme intends to use existing infrastructure. In terms of assisting NCDC with Output 3.1, the onus will be on NCDC to secure and resolve land ownership issues.

- 5.5 Who will own and/or be responsible for any infrastructure, equipment and materials that come out of the project?

It is hoped that the programme will host initial recurrent costs such as salary, repair and maintenance costs for the GBV Secretariat at the sub national level until such time the functions are merged or mainstreamed into the respective agencies.

One of the functions of the initiating agency will be to seek buy in from the provinces so the GBV function is mainstreamed into existing organisations. At the moment there are four Provincial Secretariats (MBP, ENB, Morobe and NCD) whose costs are met by the respective provinces.

6. Cross-cutting Issues

- 6.1 What positive, negative or neutral impacts will the project have on the environment? Please describe? Is an Environmental Impact Assessment necessary? (Discuss with the Office of Environment and Conservation) What positive or negative impact will the project have on women? For example, how will women benefit? Will any steps be taken to encourage the participation of both women and men? Will the project impact on other minority groups such as ethnic or religious groups?

This is a social programme dealing with a social issue, violence in our society. We do not foresee any intended wholesale destruction of the physical environment apart from perpetrators destroying some of their immediate environment as part of their violent act. The programme will definitely not contribute negatively to the natural environment thus consultation with Office of Environment is not necessary.

Women and other vulnerable groups of people are front and center of this programme. As mentioned earlier in the programme description, violence usually happens because the perpetrator(s) want(s) to gain control or power over the abused. It is usually women and the minority or those who cannot defend themselves who fall victim and become abused. Therefore, we can safely say that this programme will greatly benefit the group of people that this question refers to.

Furthermore, perpetrators and potential perpetrators are also included as beneficiaries because we want to advocate for safe and violence free society, a society where all of its people realise their full potential and contribute positively to the country without violence or fear of violence. We want to break the cycle of violence and for violence to end.

Objective 3 & 4 (restated below) of the programme deals directly with the target group.

Objective 3

To ensure quality, continuity and sustainability of coordinated responses, referrals and service delivery for survivors of gender based violence.

Objective 4

To scale up, decentralise, and standardise inclusive, quality initiatives and messaging for prevention of gender based violence at all levels and in all sectors of society to influence behavioral change required to achieve zero tolerance toward GBV.

- 6.2 How will the project impact on the spread and control of HIV/AIDS (e.g. people traveling to new areas; transportation access being created)? Is there an opportunity to include HIV/AIDS awareness in the project? (Discuss strategies with the National or Provincial HIV/AIDS Coordinator).

The programme does not intend to move people from one location to another. GBV programmes will be conducted mainly in locations where the recipients are based.

HIV/AIDS messages will be included when training or awareness on GBV is conducted.

Most if not all civil society and non-government organizations working in the area of GBV are also involved in HIV/AIDS work. These messages will be transferred naturally as GBV and HIV/AIDS are related issues, where GBV is experienced there is a natural potential to contract HIV/AIDS or for it to spread.

7. Institutional Capacity of Implementing Agency

- 7.1 Who will implement the project? Will it be implemented in association with other organizations including Non Governmental Organizations and Community Groups?

The GBV Strategy recognizes that the achievement of zero tolerance or reduction of violence in our society is a multi-sectoral problem and needs a multi sectoral approach to the elimination of it. Though the lead agency will be the Department for Community Development and Religion (DFCD & R) the implementation of the Strategy will be multi sectoral and will also include civil society and non-government organizations.

- 7.2 Explain why you believe the implementing agency or agencies will be able to successfully carry out the project? Describe staffing being provided to the project (eg. Identify Project Manager, Project Management Committee); qualifications of key staff; similar projects carried out previously by the agency and the persons involved etc.

The DfCDR has internally appointed experienced staff who have been working on activities to complete the organizational restructure and recruitment process for the GBV Secretariat since the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016 – 2025 was launched in 2017. Experienced staff in GBV were appointed from ODW, Gender Development and Human Rights Branch, Office of Family Services, Office of Religion, Disability and Elderly Branch and other Branches of the DfCDR who have provided supporting role to establishment of the GBV Secretariat.

These staff together with the Interim Coordinator have prepared NEC Submission to get approval for the establishment of the National Gender

Based Violence Secretariat including approval of the structure for the Secretariat which NEC endorsed in

Based on the NEC Decision, the Interim Secretariat worked in close consultation with the Department of Personnel Management to create 10 positions, their Job Descriptions and budget for the structure which DPM approved in 2020. The Job Descriptions and Budget have been reviewed and will be submitted to the Treasury for budget appropriation in 2022 for the positions of the Secretariat to be recruited and filled and accomplish the full establishment of the GBV Secretariat staff strength to effectively implement the National GBV Strategy. This clearly indicates that the Implementing Agency has the capacity to implement the project.

The Office for Development of Women (ODW) staff and management including the Gender Development and Human Section support with two officers were directly involved in implementing GBV while other sections of the department contributed to implementation where and when their specialization is needed. In total, the initial allocation of technical staff to implement the GBV Strategy from the two sections were four (4) staff. The current staff strength of three experienced staff are working on the Secretariat structure for consideration in 2022 national government budget. These positions will be funded by the department.

In the absence of the Strategy, the DfCD through implementation of the other specific social policies and the various programs have addressed gender based violence issues. Most of the existing staff have gone through gender equality, sensitisation, human rights and empowerment trainings.

However, Technical Skills and trainings required for effective implementation of the project is catered for in the component 4 of this submission. It will be crucial to provide training and mentoring to further enhance skills and secure professional support in line with a human rights based approach which can be informed by local customs and practices, as long as they are not in breach of human rights, national laws and international commitments.

The Implementing Agency also has on going positive support in the area of Gender-Based Violence from the Development Partners especially the United Nations Agencies, JICA Office, European Union and the AusAID through the Australian High Commission Office. Additional support in technical skills and training will be also sought from these partners.

Training partnerships will also be established with existing training institutions. The focus will be on establishing pool of Papua New Guinea experts in the area of Gender-Based Violence service delivery and prevention. Emphasis in the project will be on networking through a community of practitioners on Gender-Based Violence within the country, across the region and across relevant stakeholders.

8. **Monitoring & Evaluation**

8.1 Drawing from Implementation Schedule show summary of key timelines and milestones for monitoring?

GBV Key Milestones for Monitoring:

Key Output	Timeline	Comments
1.2 National GBV Secretariat Established & Operational	2018	
1.4 18 Provincial GBV Action Committee & Secretariat established	2022	MBP, ENBP, Morobe & NCDC already established. Five per year from 2018 till all completed
1.5 Establishment of GBV Trust Account	2019	
2.3 National GBV database upgraded & 22 provincial databases established & linked	2022	Five per year from 2018 until all established and linked
2.4a Corporate Communication Strategy developed and used	2019	
2.4b GBV Monitoring & Evaluation Framework developed & used	2019	Joint monitoring will be organized with DNPM staff.
3.1 GBV Capacity Development Plan developed & used	2019	
3.4 Livelihood capacities of GBV survivors & dependents being built.	2018	This activity already being done by some CSOs like Nazarene Rehab Center in AROB but to extend to other regions. It will be an ongoing activity and to be funded under the Trust Fund.
4.3 Human Rights Defenders & Volunteers capacitated to effectively deliver GBV prevention & advocacy work.	2019	This activity is already being done by some CSOs like Nazarene Rehab Center in AROB but need to extend to other regions. It will be an ongoing activity and to be funded under the Trust Fund.
5 Womens Empowerment programs so the women and their families can employ themselves as way to reduce violence	2020	This activity will be carried out by ODW and Gender and Human Rights Sections. It will be continuation of what they are already doing.

6 Compilation and Presentation of Beijing+25 and CEDAW Reports to the UN.	2020	Work on the two reports are in progress and will be completed next year.

- 8.2 How will Outputs and Outcomes be monitored and reported upon? (NB. DNPM requires quarterly and six monthly reporting of implementation for all PIP-funded activities; show how you are able to comply with this).

The GBV Secretariat will be established under ODW and therefore the programme will initially use the existing M & E Framework for DFCDR. Monthly & quarterly reports are required by the host department. Same copies can be sent to DPNPM. When the programme develops its own M & E framework, it will ensure compliance to DNPM reporting mechanism/timeline.

- 8.3 Who will be responsible for Monitoring & Evaluations?

The M & E function will fall directly under the Executive Director for ODW & the National GBV Secretariat Manager. They will be responsible for reporting on the Responding to and Preventing GBV PIP Programme to government.

- 8.4 Have you consulted with PLLSMA of the Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs (DPLGA) – previously the National Monitoring Authority -- about your sub- national implementation and monitoring plans? If not, why?

PLLSMA have not been consulted as the programme will use existing government and community structures. All provinces through CSOs, donor partners and government authorities are already addressing violence and this programme is only complimenting the efforts already in existence.

If during the implementation of the programme avenues for new cooperation with PLLSMA/DPLLGA are identified then the two departments can work together.

- 8.5 How will monitoring information be used? eg. To address delays

Monitoring is basically to measure progress of any project/programme and if we are behind schedule we would make use of the risk management table to address the prevailing issue. Sometimes it will require the GBV programme team to reschedule or take alternative appropriate action to progress implementation but keeping the output and outcome in mind. The output and outcome need not change as it will not achieve the purpose the PIP was intended for.

Section C: Attachments

The following attachments are required for appraisal of the PFD;

- Attachment 1: LogFrame*
Attachment 2: Risk Management Table

Attachment 3: Implementation Schedule

Attachment 4: Cost Schedule

Attachment 5: Cash Flow Analysis and Business Plans if Income Earning Project

The following attachments are optional and will depend on the nature of the project;

- Land Agreements
- Scope of Works
- Bill of Quantities
- Quotations from suppliers
- Curriculum Vitae of key personnel
- Structure of Program/Project Management team/arrangements, showing lines of communications and reporting arrangements
- Human Resources Mobilisation Plan showing key personnel who will be used in the project, relevant training and capacity building that will be undertaken, control mechanisms, etc
- Organisational Diagram showing project management structure and how it fits into larger organization
- Monitoring & Evaluation Framework
- Other supporting documentation

ATTACHMENT 1 (a)

Logframe Format (for relatively simple projects)

GBV Logical Framework

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective			
To contribute to making PNG an inclusive, peaceful and sustainable society by increased responsiveness of government to GBV	Improvement in quality of life	Government and development partners reports	Support for GBV work is maintained
Programme Objective			
To reduce the prevalence of GBV in PNG	Increase in number & % of people engaging in productive lives	GBV Programme Reports GBV Partners Reports	Zero tolerance toward GBV by all citizens at all levels
Outcomes			
Outcome 1: The government has a functioning GBV governance and institutional structure	ODW secures funding for implementing the GBV Strategy National GBV Secretariat is established and operational by 2017 Ministerial GBV Committee is established and operational by 2018 National Advisory Committee is established	DFCDR Reports ODW Reports Staff Recruitment Report TOR Meeting Minutes	Government and partners remain committed to the issue of GBV

	<p>and operational by 2018</p> <p>18 more Provincial GBV Action Committees established operational by 2022, 4 already established.</p> <p>CEDAW Inter Agency Committee is revived and operational</p>	<p>TOR Meeting Minutes</p> <p>TOR Meeting Minutes</p> <p>TOR Meeting Reports</p>	
<p>Outcome 2: GBV research and data collection is standardised and institutionalised.</p>	<p>By 2022, at least 20 provincial GBV focal points are connected to the national GBV database.</p> <p>By 2020, GBV Research Advisory committee is established.</p> <p>By 2020 National Research Gap and Research Plan in place.</p> <p>At least one research is done on GBV annually.</p> <p>Timely International Treaties Reports Compiled & Presented</p>	<p>GBV Secretariat Reports.</p> <p>TOR for GBV Research Committee.</p> <p>Research Gap Report Research Plan</p> <p>Research Reports</p> <p>Treaties Reports (CEDAW Report & Beijing + Report)</p>	<p>Competing demands for research and data from other stakeholders.</p> <p>Availability of Funding Support</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Capacities and networking of government and other partners working with GBV survivors is strengthened.</p>	<p>At least 50% of reported cases of GBV are dealt with by the justice system by 2022.</p> <p>Decrease in actual number of GBV cases dealt with through the referral system by 2026.</p> <p>Capacity Development Plan on GBV developed and implemented.</p>	<p>HRD Reports Court Data</p> <p>Reports from referral pathway partners.</p> <p>Curriculum and training manual Training Reports</p>	<p>Competing demands for research and data from other stakeholders.</p> <p>Behavioural change by people in terms of committing GBV.</p> <p>Availability of qualified personnel.</p>
<p>Outcome 4: GBV preventive interventions based on tailored best practices are developed and used.</p>	<p>At least 10% of survivors of violence are effectively engaged in livelihood activities by 2020.</p> <p>At least 10% of survivors of violence engaged in incomes generating activities by 2020.</p> <p>At least 5 intervention activities developed by 2022 & implemented.</p>	<p>Reports from HRDs and volunteers. Reports from GBV National Database</p> <p>Reports from HRDs and volunteers</p> <p>Handbook/manual on the interventions.</p>	<p>Recipients of intervention programmes remained committed to change behaviour.</p>

	<p>10 Intervention activities carried out annually.</p> <p>Annual Male Advocacy Forum held from 2018.</p> <p>Annual Learning Exchanges & Networking from 2018.</p> <p>High Level GBV Conference held in 2019 & 2021.</p> <p>Women Entrepreneurs workshop, expo and training held</p>	<p>Intervention activity reports.</p> <p>Reports of Male Advocacy Forums conducted annually.</p> <p>Learning Exchange reports.</p> <p>Conference Reports</p> <p>Workshop and training Reports</p>	
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ATTACHMENT 2

Risk Manager Table

Project Risks are all the possible incidents that may happen that will negatively impact on the implementation and overall success of the project. A Risk Analysis helps you anticipate risks, and therefore plan to manage them before they happen.

Steps for risk analysis;

1. Consider every aspect of the project. Are there any possible risks? List each risk below in Column 1. (Some risks are already included)
2. How serious would the consequences be if this risk occurred? Give a rating in Column 2.

GBV Risk Management Table

Risks – List all possible risks you can think of for your project:	Consequence 4 Extreme 3 High 2 Medium 1 Low	Probability 4 Almost certain 3 Likely 2 Possible 1 Unlikely	Risk Rating (multiply columns 2 by 3)	Risk Management Strategy (If risk is medium to high explain how you manage it; and if the risk is low explain why this is so)
Government and partners remain committed to the issue of GBV	2	2	4	Make GBV work relevant to all stakeholders
Competing demands for	3	2	6	GBV Stakeholders remain committed to the department's

research and data from other stakeholders				efforts to address GBV
Recipients of prevention programmes remain committed to change behaviour	2	2	4	Use of cohorts & peer networks, social and church support systems
Low capacity of key personnel	3	3	9	Source appropriately skills personnel outside of public service
Maintenance & recurrent costs not met	2	1	2	Develop guideline in use of assets
Project assets personalised	2	2	4	Operate within existing government structure
Lack of community support	2	2	4	Make GBV work and messages relevant & culturally acceptable & work with existing mechanism.

3. How likely or probable is this risk? Give a rating in Column 3.

4. Multiple the numbers in columns 2 & 3. The higher the number the more serious the risk.

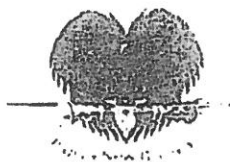
5. What strategies will you use to manage the risks?

ATTACHMENT 3

GBV Implementation Schedule

Output/Activity	Who	2018				2019				2020				2021				2022							
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Output 1																									
1.1 ODW institutional capacity strengthened	ODW/DFC DR																								
1.2 GBV governance structures Established & operationalised	OoS/NGBV Sec																								
1.3 Capacity development of GBV governance structures using coordination protocol	ODW/NGBV Sec/GHR																								
1.4 Established 18 provincial GBV Action Committee & 60 Districts GBVAC	OoS/NGBV																								
1.5 Fund raising for GBV work	OoS/NGBV Sec																								
Output 2																									
2.1a Research Advisory Committee Established	OoS/NGBV Sec																								
2.1b Research gap identified & conduct research	OoS/NGBV Sec																								
2.2a Knowledge management & sharing through research network	OoS/NGBV Sec																								
2.2b Host 2 high level conferences in 2019 & 2021 to raise consciousness based on research	OoS/NGBV Sec/GHR																								
2.3 Upgrade national database and link & network 22 sub national GBV databases to national database, 5per year.	OoS/NGBV Sec																								
2.4a Develop and disseminate Corporate Communication	OoS/NGBV Sec																								

2019 - Follow up



PAPUA NEW GUINEA GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Decision No: 337/2016

Meeting No: 18/2016

Subject: REQUESTING APPROVAL OF THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA NATIONAL STRATEGY TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE 2016 - 2025

On 15th December 2016, Council:

1. noted the content of Policy Submission No. 242/2016;
2. approved the *Papua New Guinea National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence including its National Implementation Plan 2016 - 2025*;
3. approved the establishment of the National Secretariat to coordinate the Gender Based Violence work under the Office of Development of Women in the Department of Community Development; and
4. directed that all stakeholder agencies support the establishment of the Secretariat.

I Certify the above to be a correct record of the Decisions reached by the National Executive Council


ILAGI VEALI, MBE, MPS Secretary, NEC


PETER O'NEILL, CMG Chairman

Date: 20th December 2016

Distribution: PRIME MINISTER/DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER/MINISTER FOR JUSTICE & ATTORNEY GENERAL/MINISTER FOR RELIGION, YOUTH & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/PMNEC/JUSTICE & ATTORNEY GENERAL/

Section:	National GBV Secretariat
Manager:	Maryline Kajoi
Date prepared:	March 2021

KEY RESULT AREA : FURTHERING HUMAN RIGHTS

3.9	OBJECTIVE	Gender Based Violence Secretariat	Officers responsible		Starting date	Date for completion	Budget	
			Primary	Secondary			Go PNG	Dev / Partner
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY:								
Establishment of the National GBV Secretariat and the Implementation of the GBV Strategy								
3.9.1.	Action/Performance Indicator	Establishment and Operationalization of the National GBV Secretariat						
	Task 01	Review and finalise job descriptions for GBV Secretariat	EMT, HRM, NGBVS	DPM	January	July	10,000.00	
	Task 02	Conduct recruitment to fully establish the secretariat	EMT, HRM, NGBVS	DPM, STAKEHOLDERS	January	August	10,000.00	
	Task 02	Induction for new officers into public service.	EMT, HRM, NGBVS	DPM, STAKEHOLDERS	August	September	10,000.00	
3.9.1.1	Tasks 04	Establish a National Advisory Committee to guide the coordination work of the National GBV Secretariat - Develop Terms of Reference for the National Advisory Committee	GBVS, EMT	Stakeholders	March	2 nd Week of March	Nil	

		Prepare Brief and advice EMT on process and approval	NGBVS	OoS	March	April	Nil	
		Conduct first Initial meeting followed by Monthly meetings	NGBVS	OoS	End of March	End of October	10,000.00	
	Task 05	Establish GBV Trust Fund	EMT, FINANCE, NGBVS	STAKEHOLDERS	March	October	20,000.00	
3.9.1.2		Operationalize Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV						
	Task 06	Review the Draft TOR of the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV	NGBVS, ODW, GAD	Stakeholders	March	May	Nil	
	Task 07	Reassess, review and resubmit the NEC Submission on the establishment of the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV	NGBVS, ODW, GAD	Stakeholders	March	April	Nil	
	Task 08	Prepare Brief and advice Minister on process and approval	NGBVS	Office of Secretary	May	June	Nil	
3.9.1.3		Develop Multi-sectorial Communication Strategy						
	Task 09	Collaborate, coordinate and liaise with stakeholders in the GBV space.	NGBVS, DFCDR	UNDP & PROVINCIAL CD DIVISIONS	On going	On going	5,000.00	
	Task 10	Engage National Consultant (TA) to assist with this process	DFCDR, NGBVS	UNDP & STAKEHOLDERS, SLOSH	March	June	30,000.00	

	Task 11	Conduct individual meetings/ focused group discussion with partners and stakeholders	NGBVS	ODW & GAD	May	June	5,000.00	
	Task 12	Conduct Regional (x 2) Consultation & National Stakeholders Validation (X1) Workshops and finalize draft Strategy	NGBVS	UNDP, HOST PROVINCES	April	August	300,000.00	
3.9.1.4		Establish District and Provincial GBV Secretariat						
	Task 13	Review the 4 provinces (ENB, Milne Bay, Morobe & WNB)	NGBVS, ODW & GAD	UNDP and other Stakeholders	March	October	300,000.00	
	Task 14	Establish two pilot District GBV Secretariat	NGBVS	ENBPA & SHPA and relevant Stakeholders	April	October	300,000.00	
3.9.1.5		Develop National GBV Database Framework						
	Task 15	Engage National Consultant (TA) to assist with this process	NGBV	OoS, UNDP & Relevant Stakeholders	August	October	30,000.00	
	Task 16	Develop a concept note on the GBV Database framework and do an EMT Submission for endorsement			September	November	Nil	
TOTAL							K 1,030,000.00	

Background

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE SECRETARIAT

1. Gender Based Violence Secretariat was established by NEC Decision 337/2016 to implement the National Response to Gender Based Violence Strategy which was launched in December, 2016. The National GBV Secretariat is the key governance and coordination mechanism to rollout the National Strategy in alignment with the government vision, goals and objectives for addressing GBV. The Secretariat plays a pivotal role in ensuring efforts towards preventing and responding to GBV in PNG are effectively coordinated using multi-sectoral approach.

1.1 The National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016-2025

The aim of the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to GBV (2016-2025) is to strengthen and institutionalize the work on GBV in order to achieve zero tolerance towards GBV as per the PNG Vision 2050. The Strategy does not reinvent structures and processes, but builds on existing interventions at the national and sub-national level to secure government ownership at the highest level, and a strong focus on coordination and monitoring for quality.

The key objectives of the National Strategy are set out in four Outputs:

- a) **Output 1:** Ensure that by 2025 the Government of PNG has a functioning GBV communication and reporting structure supporting of zero tolerance towards GBV, aligned with the PNG Development Plan, PNG Vision 2050 and with the institutional framework, policy and regulatory framework, finance and infrastructure, planning and administration for national gender-based violence interventions.
- b) **Output 2:** Standardise and institutionalise data collection and facilitate on-going in-depth research to support evidence based planning, budgeting and programming to end gender-based violence. The aim is to improve collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance Gender based violence prevention and response efforts.

- c) **Output 3:** Ensure quality, continuity and sustainability of coordinated responses, referrals and service delivery for survivors of gender-based violence. The aim is to improve quality and effective processes, procedures and services to prevent GBV and support survivors of gender-based violence.
- d) **Output 4:** Scale-up, decentralise, and standardise inclusive, quality initiatives and messaging for prevention of gender-based violence at all levels and in sectors of society. The aim is to improve awareness and advocacy programmes for prevention of gender-based violence at all levels and all sectors of society.

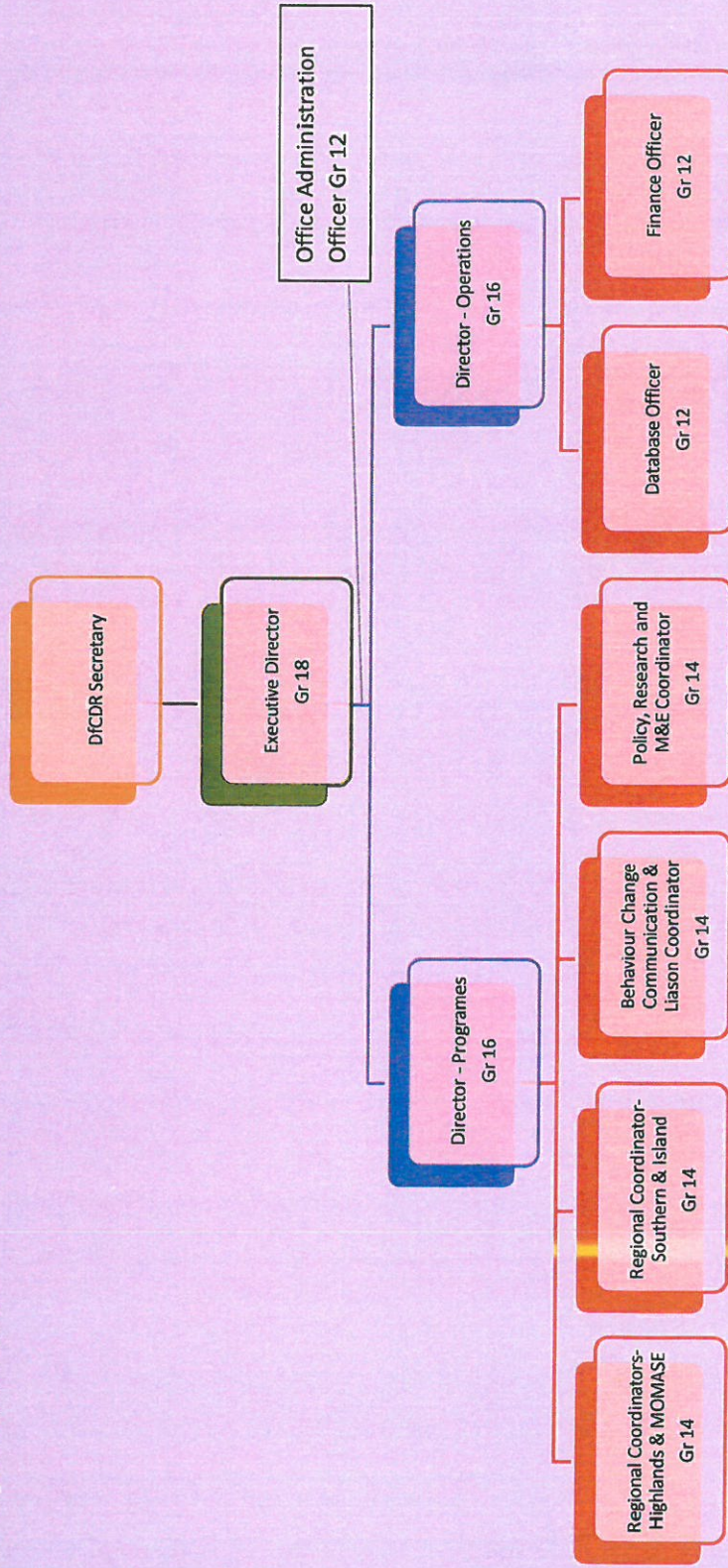
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE SECRETARIAT

Gender Based Violence Secretariat was established by NEC Decision 337/2016 to implement the National Response to Gender Based Violence Strategy which was launched in December, 2016. The National GBV Secretariat is the key governance and coordination mechanism to rollout the National Strategy in alignment with the government vision, goals and objectives for addressing GBV. The Secretariat plays a pivotal role in ensuring efforts towards preventing and responding to GBV in PNG are effectively coordinated using multi-sectoral approach.

Activities	Performance Measure			Responsibility	
	Performance Indicator	Performance Indicator Verification	Targets	Primary	Secondary
3.9 GENDER BASED VIOLENCE SECRETARIAT					
3.9.1 Fully Establish the National GBV Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and finalise job descriptions for GBV Secretariat. ▪ Conduct recruitment to fully establish secretariat ▪ Induction for new officers into public service. ▪ Develop GBV Website ▪ Establish GBV Trust Fund ▪ Establish Central and provincial GBV database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of office equipment's purchased - 1x GBV website - Number of Databases established 	Qtr. 1-4	GBVS	HRM, FINANCE & ICT

3.9.2	Implement the National GBV Strategy 2016 - 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborate, coordinate and liaise with stakeholders in the GBV space. ▪ Operationalise Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV ▪ Establish National Advisory Committee (NAC) on GBV ▪ Conduct Capacity Development training for provinces on GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of meetings with partners - Number of MPs become members of parliamentary committee on GBV. - Number agency reps appointed to NAC - Number of capacity development trainings conducted 	Qtr. 1-4	GBVS	G&D
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OPTION 1 as per EMT Decision





**PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA
ESTABLISHMENT COST SUMMARY**

(Department for Community Development & Religion)

PAY GRADE	PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS										EXISTING ESTABLISHMENT		PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT		(VARIANCE) Increase (+) Savings (-)	
	Annual Salary	DMA	Utills	Housing Allow.	Tel. Allow.	Veh. Allow.	Ent. Allow.	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	
Gr 18	68,483	-	1,800	15,000	900	-	1,800					1	87,983			
Gr 16	52,258	-	-	10,000	-	-	-					1	62,258			
Gr 16	52,258	-	-	10,000	-	-	-					1	62,258			
Gr 14	43,196	-	-	-	-	-	-					1	43,196			
Gr 14	43,196	-	-	-	-	-	-					1	43,196			
Gr 14	43,196	-	-	-	-	-	-					1	43,196			
Gr 14	43,196	-	-	-	-	-	-					1	43,196			
Gr 12	37,103	-	-	-	-	-	-					1	37,103			
Gr 12	37,103	-	-	-	-	-	-					1	37,103			
Gr 12	37,103	-	-	-	-	-	-					1	37,103			
TOTALS	477,092	-	1,800	35,000	900	-	1,800				K	10	496,592		K	
GRAND TOTAL																

SUMMARY	Staffing	Cost
Existing	-	-
Proposed	10	496,592
Variance	-	-

Name of recommending Agency HR Manager _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Section 41 Delegate/Instrument No. _____)

COST OF POSITIONS ARE APPROVED **NOT APPROVED**
Signature of Agency Head: _____ Date: _____