

Preventing & Responding to Gender-Based Violence

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR JIWAKA PROVINCE

2017-2026



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Acknowledgement

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Provincial Government Statement

January 16th, 2017

RE: ENDORSERMENT OF THE JIWAKA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GENDER BASED VIOLENCE STRATEGIC AND ACTION PLAN 2017-2026

On behalf of the Jiwaka Provincial Government and the Provincial Department of Community Development, I am pleased to endorse the Jiwaka Provincial Gender Based Violence Strategic and Action Plan 2017-2026.

The launch of the strategic plan provides the Jiwaka Provincial Government and its partners the direction of actions and activities that will be taken by the provincial government under the advice of the Department of Community Development to combat and eliminate all forms of violence and gender based violence in Jiwaka Province.

The strategic plan's vision is to promote and support Peace, prosperity and a life free from violence for all women and men, girls and boys living in Jiwaka. The Secretariat of the Jiwaka GBV Provincial Action Committee will service the multi-sectoral Committee and liaise effectively with local level government, the provincial government and the national government to Coordinate GBV prevention and response services in Jiwaka Province.

This strategic and action plan is aligned to the National Government's National Gender Based Violence Strategic Plan launched in December 2016 and I am committed to working with my provincial government to implement the national government strategy at the provincial level. This strategy and action plan compliments the Jiwaka Provincial Government Development Plan 2012-2017.

I firmly believe that this Provincial Gender Based Violence Strategic and Action Plan is the significant first step in many plans I have as the governor of Jiwaka Province. Services and Development take time and will be successful and sustainable when there is respect between women and girls, men and boys, when there is respect for the law by the people and when there is peace, we will prosper.

I, Honourable Dr. William Tongamp, Governor of Jiwaka Province hereby endorse the Jiwaka Provincial Gender Based Violence Strategic and Action Plan 2017-2026.

.....
Honourable Dr. William Tongamp
Governor
Jiwaka Province

.....
Mr. Stefan Wusik
Director, Social Services
Jiwaka Provincial Government

.....
Superintendent Joseph Tondop
Provincial Police Commander
Jiwaka Province

.....
Mr. Steven Kamga
Manager
Department of Community
Development
Jiwaka Provincial Government

.....
Ms. Rosen Kiap
President/Women's Rep to PEC
Jiwaka Women's Ecumenical Council
Jiwaka Province

Abbreviations

CIMC	Consultative
CSA	Child Sexual Assault
DCD	Division of Community Development
DFAT	(Australian Government) Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
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
GBVPAC-SEC	Gender Based Violence Provincial Action Committee Secretariat
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.

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'.

3. 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 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 be 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. Repeal of the Sorcery 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.

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 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 revitalisation 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 GBV Provincial Action Committee (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:

- Prioritising 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.

- 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 GBV 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 the establishment and operation of secretariats to support the GBVPAC. This 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. Jiwaka will be the sixth province in PNG to take this step, following the lead of NCD, ENBP, EHP, and Morobe and Milne Bay Provinces. 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 GBVPAC Secretariats.

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

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 focussed 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.

The Strategy emphasises Provincial Government responsibility/accountability to finance the establishment of a GBVPAC 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 GBV Provincial Action Committee Secretariat (GBVPAC-SEC)

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 **GBVPAC Secretariat**.
2. The Secretariat will have four **(4) 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 centre.
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, 4 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.
6. The Jiwaka GBVPAC Secretariat will consist of **four paid personnel, recruited through an open and transparent recruitment process** that is wise and strategic, and looks beyond existing government personnel to consider including 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 and have demonstrated capacity and commitment over a long period of time.

The four paid positions in the GBVPAC 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)
4. Case Manager #2 (preferably female, as most clients are female and same sex provider protocols apply).

The Secretariat will be mandated to:

1. Provide full secretariat support services to the GBV Provincial Action Committee
 - Planning and facilitation of pre-scheduled monthly provincial GBVPAC 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 GBVPAC 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 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 GBVPAC 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 recognise and support 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) and develop a strong 'evidence base' to 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.

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;

5. **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.
6. **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.
7. **Jiwaka Provincial Council of Women and the Provincial Ecumenical Council of Women:** provide links between women's organisations and government systems, supporting smaller community-based initiatives and linking women to provincial news and;
8. **Churches:** offering spiritual and pastoral counselling, safe shelter, referrals and livelihood support;
9. **Education Division:** is willing to take on an active in prevention of GBV (yet to be developed)
10. **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.
11. **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.
12. **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.
13. **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 behaviour 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.

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 GBV Provincial Action 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 operationalises 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 acknowledged strengths and specialisations and the allocation of roles and responsibilities of all participating agencies in a coordinated provincial response.
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 organisation or agency. The interests of the client (survivor) and the community and will be prioritised. 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 Secretariat to service and support the GBV Provincial Action Committee 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:

- 1.1** Better understanding on the roles and responsibilities of providers GBV direct services
- 1.2** Rehabilitation interventions are in place for survivors
- 1.3** Survivors have access to repatriation, rapid response and support when integrating back into the community
- 1.4** GBVPAC coordinates services and provides an avenue for experience-sharing and identifying lessons learned
- 1.5** Protocol in place on the working relationship between GBVPAC members and the staff of the GBVPAC Secretariat.
- 1.6** Increased capacity of GBVPAC members on coordination, referrals and monitoring of GBV services
- 1.7** 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:

- 2.1** Jiwaka Provincial Government (JPG) demonstrates commitment to the Jiwaka GBV Strategy and the establishment of the GBVPAC Secretariat through funding and programmatic support
- 2.2** GBVPAC Secretariat is directly placed under the Provincial Administration
- 2.3** Provincial government supports the GBV work carried out by GBVPAC members in Jiwaka Province
- 2.4** 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:

- 3.1** Staff recruited and in place for the GBVPAC Secretariat
- 3.2** Provincial GBV database in place
- 3.3** Business houses support the establishment of the GBVPAC Secretariat
- 3.4** Monitoring and Evaluation system on GBV services and prevention in place.

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:

- 4.1 Safe houses in all districts in Jiwaka
 - 4.2 Counsellors trained in conflict and trauma counselling in all districts
 - 4.3 Communities implementing community peace and security plans
 - 4.4 Provincial government's initiatives to set up community police are adequately supported
 - 4.5 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:

- 5.1 Increased awareness of communities on Gender Based Violence, Human rights and referral pathways
- 5.2 GBV awareness is carried out within schools
- 5.3 Role models speak out against Violence against Women and girls
- 5.4 Increased participation of law & order in the prevention of GBV
- 5.5 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 GBVPAC 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. Annex 4 lists the commitments made by the GBV Planning Committee members.

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 GBVPAC 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 performance of the GBVPAC Secretariat. 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.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Logframe 2017/18

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 GBVPAC 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

Output	Indicators	Activities	Responsible party	Timeframe								Budget			
				Q1 '17	Q2 '17	Q3 '17	Q4 '17	Q1 '18	Q2 '18	Q3 '18	Q4 '18	Description	Annual Budget		
1.1 Better understanding on the roles and responsibilities of direct service providers and other GBV stakeholders	Directory in place by the end of June 2017	Establish stakeholder directory identifying contact details and roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders	Family Support Centre (FSC), Voice for Change (VFC)											Printing and distribution costs	3000
	Quarterly visits within Jiwaka Province	Field visits to each other's work place	GBVPAC											Travel reimbursement	2460
1.2 Rehabilitation interventions are in place for survivors	2 life skills trainings per year per LLG (12 trainings a year reaching an average of 20 participants per training)	Increase accessibility of life-skills training through partnering with LLG and Ward level	GBVPAC, VFC											Training costs	48000
	125 HRDs included in the HRD network. HRD represented in GBVPAC. Human Rights Defenders Network meeting 4 times per annum	Establish a formalized network between Human Rights Defenders (HRD) working on the ground and stakeholders responsible for repatriation service	GBVPAC, Secretariat											Reimbursement of travel expenses	30000
1.4 GBVPAC coordinates services and provides an avenue for experience-sharing and identifying lessons learned	4 meetings per annum	Quarterly meetings with GBVPAC members and GBVPAC Secretariat	GBVPAC planning committee											Conferences costs	4000

<p>1.5 Protocol in place on the relation between GBVPAC members and the Secretariat</p>	<p>Signed MOU between GBVPAC members and Secretariat in place</p>	<p>Draft a Memorandum of Understanding between the GBVPAC and its Secretariat</p>	<p>GBVPAC, Secretariat</p>			<p>1000</p>
<p>1.6 Increased capacity of GBVPAC members on coordination, referrals and monitoring of FSV services</p>	<p>Training needs identified, training agenda/planning established</p> <p>6 Direct service providers (police, hospital, FSC, court system, Faith based Organisations, Welfare) use pathways</p> <p>2 trainings to GBVPAC members (25 participants) per annum</p>	<p>Obtain the results of the Stakeholder stocktake to identify training needs of stakeholders</p> <p>Referral pathways in place</p> <p>Training of GBVPAC members on referral and coordination (in this collaborate with international partners to roll-out trainings)</p>	<p>VfC, Service Providers</p> <p>Service providers</p> <p>GBVPAC Secretariat</p>			<p>3000</p> <p>3000</p> <p>60000</p>
<p>1.7 GBV activities reach the LLG and Ward level</p>	<p>6 different LLGs are represented in GBVPAC</p> <p>Awareness session EVAW day, EVAC day, Human Rights Day organised by GBVPAC members</p> <p>3 trainings per LLG (6) per year (18 trainings a year reaching an average of 15 participants per training)</p>	<p>Ensure representation of LLG and Ward level stakeholders in the GBVPAC</p> <p>Carry out prevention activities at LLG and Ward level e.g. during International and National awareness days</p> <p>Provide trainings on FSV, GBV and Human Rights to LLG and Ward level service providers</p>	<p>JFSC VfC</p> <p>GBVPAC Secretariat</p> <p>Secretariat, Community Development, VfC, HRD</p>			<p>3000</p> <p>5000</p> <p>36000</p>

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

Output	Indicators	Activities	Responsible party	Timeframe								Budget			
				Q1 '17	Q2 '17	Q3 '17	Q4 '17	Q1 '18	Q2 '18	Q3 '18	Q4 '18	Description	Annual Budget		
2.1 Jiwaka Provincial Government (JPG) demonstrates commitment to the Jiwaka Provincial GBV Strategy and the establishment of the GBVPAC Secretariat through adequate budgetary support	1 event is organised	Organise gender sensitisation and awareness activities such as dinners, forums and award competitions with JPG	GBVPAC Community Development											Funds allocated for awareness activities	20000
	PEC submission endorsed by PEC members	Draft a PEC submission for the endorsement of the GBVPAC secretariat	GBVPAC, Community Development											logistics	3000
	JPG allocates budget to the establishment of the GBVPAC Secretariat	Present GBV strategy and budget to Provincial Budget Committee	VfC, Social Services Development											Utilities	1000
2.2 GBVPAC Secretariat is established and financed under the Provincial Administration	MoU signed by JPG and members GBVPAC secretariat	Draft a Memorandum of Understanding between the GBVPAC Secretariat and JPG	GBVPAC, JPG											Logistics	3000
	GBVPAC Secretariat is placed directly under the Provincial Restructure Plans	Liaise with government to develop a proposal for the GBVPAC Secretariat to be placed directly under the PA in JPG restructure plans	GBVPAC Social Services Department, Community Development											Logistics	3000
2.3 Provincial government support the FSV work carried out by GBVPAC members in Jiwaka Province	JPG allocates budget to specific FSV services	Secure budget within JPG budget plans for initiatives such as the work of Human Rights Defenders, the Rapid Response Team (RRT) and the FSC	GBVPAC, Secretariat											Funds allocated for specific FSV services to be accessed by HRD, RRT and FSC.	15000

OUTCOME 3: GBVPAC Secretariat in place to ensure monitoring of quality of services, data collection, individual case management and prevention work at the community level

Output	Indicators	Activities	Responsible party	Timeframe							Budget			
				Q1 '17	Q2 '17	Q3 '17	Q4 '17	Q1 '18	Q2 '18	Q3 '18	Q4 '18	Description	Annual Budget	
3.1 Staff in place for the GBVPAC Secretariat	Terms of Reference in place and approved on by GBVPAC members and Provincial Government	Develop Terms of References for GBVPAC Secretariat staff, consisting out of a Secretariat manager, two case managers and a data officer	Community Development, Planning Committee, GBVPAC										Logistics	3000
	Q1 2017 a minimum of 3 staff members are operating the GBVPAC Secretariat (Manager, Case Manager and Data officer)	Identify possibility of allocating unattached officers to GBVPAC Secretariat for the interim period (until GBVPAC staff recruited)	GBVPAC chair & Deputy, Planning Committee, JPG										Logistics	3000
3.2 Provincial GBV database in place	4 Staff are in place by the end of 2017	In partnership with the GBVPAC and the provincial government recruit staff for GBVPAC secretariat	Department Personnel Management, GBVPAC										G16 (45.500) G15 (41.081) x2 G8 (19.538)	147200
	Beginning of 2017 office at Provincial Headquarters has been secured	Secure office space for the GBVPAC	JPG										Desk, computer, chair, printer	10000
3.2 Provincial GBV database in place	6 Direct service providers (police, hospital, FSC, court system, Faith based Organisations, Welfare) use database	Implement designed database on provincial level	Planning committee, Secretariat										Logistics/ stationery/ equipment	10000
		Roll-out training on how to work with the data base and data collection tool	VFC, GBVPAC										Training on data	5000

<p>3.3 Business houses support the establishment of the GBVPAC secretariat</p>	<p>10 business houses are aware on the services of the GBVPAC Secretariat and the GBVPAC members</p>	<p>Organise meetings with business houses informing them about the GBVPAC secretariat, the GBV strategy and other FSV related activities</p>	<p>Planning committee, GBVPAC</p>		<p>Logistics</p>	<p>3000</p>
<p>3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation system on GBV services and prevention in place</p>	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation tools in place</p>	<p>Ensure representation of business houses in the GBVPAC</p> <p>GBVPAC Secretariat to provide ongoing monitoring and evaluation of FSV services.</p>	<p>GBVPAC</p> <p>GBVPAC Secretariat, JPG</p>		<p>Logistics</p> <p>Roll-out of Monitoring and Evaluation (4 times a year)</p>	<p>3000</p> <p>1200</p>

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

Output	Indicators	Activities	Responsible party	Timeframe								Budget		
				Q1 '17	Q2 '17	Q3 '17	Q4 '17	Q1 '18	Q2 '18	Q3 '18	Q4 '18	Description	Annual Budget	
4.1 Safe houses in all districts in Jiwaka	4 stakeholders/ community members are trained per LLG, 6 Safe houses are established by the end of 2017	Train relevant stakeholders (churches) and community members in the establishment and maintenance of a safe house using Safe House guidelines established at PNG National level	GBVPAC UNDP, JPG, Community Development										Training and start-up costs	100000
	Memorandum of Understanding between Safe Houses and police in place	Set up partnership between (community) police and safe houses	GBVPAC JPG, Police Dep.										Logistics	3000
4.2 Counsellors trained in conflict and trauma counselling in all districts	Stakeholders identified by end 2015 Total of 6 trainings by end 2017	Network with (international partners that can bring expertise to the province	GBVPAC Secretariat										Training costs, facilitation costs	2680
4.3 Communities implementing community peace and security plans	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	4975
	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	2200

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

Output	Indicators	Activities	Responsible party	Timeframe								Budget		
				Q1 '17	Q2 '17	Q3 '17	Q4 '17	Q1 '18	Q2 '18	Q3 '18	Q4 '18	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 behavioural change sessions in the community (include the JPG, LLG, Ward level stakeholders and HRDs in planning and roll-out)	Secretariat, Planning Committee										Funds allocated to carry out awareness	3000
	5.2 GBV awareness is carried out within schools	Regular meetings with education department	Advocate for the inclusion of GBV awareness in schools curriculums	GBVPAC Planning committee, Secretariat									Logistics	3000
5.3 Role models speak out against Violence against Women and girls	4 schools per year are reached	Train teachers on GBV	JFSC, Secretariat										Training costs	8000
	Per ward 1 role model involved	Identify role models in the wards and involve them in raising awareness	GBVPAC, Planning committee										Logistics	3000
5.4 Increased participation of law & order in the prevention of FSV	6 LLGs 2 trainings a year	Roll-out of Gender Sensitisation trainings with law & order	Secretariat, Law & Justice dep.										Training costs	20000
	4 per annum disseminated to all districts of Jiwaka	Produce and spread a quarterly newsletter on the GBVPAC	GBVPAC, Secretariat										Distribution costs	2000
5.5 Use of local media to roll-out messages	Monthly contact with local media	Use local media: radio, information brochures, flyers and newspaper	Planning committee, GBVPAC										Logistics and engagement	12000

TOTAL BUDGET REQUEST PER YEAR (PNG KINA):

YEAR 1: 2017

K703715.00

YEAR 2: 2018 with 10% increase

K774086.50

YEAR 3: 2019 with 10% increase

K851495.15

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.

GROUP 1: Women survivors of GBV	
<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling skills • Listening skills • Willing to help others • Organisation strong in advocacy, gender and human rights training, counselling and empowering women 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of retaliation (household) • Not always able to ask for help • Lack of proper parenting skills • No advocacy skills • As an organisation not always interested/motivated to continue
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer teaching • Raising awareness • As a group in the position to create a network 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No support from husband/sons/community • Security risks • Lack of services • Weak referral pathways • Discrimination • Lack of funding • Lack of staff capacity

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 EAW 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

Annex 3: Detailed list of proposed GBVPAC members

	Name	Title	Role GBVPAC
1	Stefan Wusik	Director Social Services	GBVPAC member
2	Alan Alam	Advisor Law & Justice	GBVPAC member*
3	John Kupil	Media	GBVPAC member*
4	Maria Walep	Magisterial services, district court	GBVPAC member
5	David Wamea	Advisor LLG	GBVPAC member*
6	Michael Wandil	Provincial Administrator	Chair
7	Ogun Tumun	Youth rep.	GBVPAC member*
8	Andrew Kaul	JPG Finance officer	GBVPAC member
9	Joseph Tondop	Provincial Police Commander	GBVPAC member
10	Horim Piamia	Police Station Commander	GBVPAC member*
11	Magaret Wenard	Kambia survivor	GBVPAC member*
12	Cathy Konz	Rep. People Living with HIV/AIDS	GBVPAC member*
13	Hon. Governor	Dr. William Togamp	GBVPAC member
14	Maggie Torowai	Family Life	GBVPAC member
15	Jenny Walep	Health program manager JPG	GBVPAC member*
16	Junnie Kum	Business house rep.	GBVPAC member*
17	Branch manager	Marie Stopes	GBVPAC member*
18	Steven Kamga	Community Development Advisor	GBVPAC member*
19	Rosen Kiap	Women's Rep in PEC	GBVPAC member
20	Sigmil	Rep. People living with a disability	GBVPAC member
21	Mageret Tiomant	Church representative PEC	GBVPAC member*
22	Maria Gele	Provincial Council of Women	Planning committee*
23	Kolix Mian	Provincial Community Development	Protocol officer/Planning committee*
24	Rose Kants	Human Rights Defenders	Planning committee*
25	Cathy Wali	Human Rights Defenders	Planning committee*
26	Henry Kolst	Peacemakers	Planning committee*
27	Lilly Be'Soer	Voice for Change	Deputy Chair / Planning committee*
28	Mark Pokil	Male Advocates	Planning committee*
29	Foilee Bazamo	Family Support Centre	Planning committee*
30	Pastor Nicko	Churches/ Community Based Organisation	Planning committee*
31	Joyce Tai	District Community Development	Secretary / Planning Committee*
32	Agnes Kerry	Family Support Centre	Secretary / Planning Committee *

Annex 4: Commitments made by members of the Planning committee to implementation of the plan:

Task	Responsible person
Deliver trainings on EAW at the Ward level and there where trainings are necessary	Mark Pokil
Run trainings in schools and Police and counselling/gender based violence	Mark Pokil
Engage in dialogues with PGO members and support them through education on decision making	Henri Kolst
In South Wagi LLG explain the court pathways to survivors	Maria Gele
Provide training to GBVPAC members on court/law and order systems	Maria Gele
Support with the roll-out of peace building trainings	Maria Gele
Integrate the GBV strategy into the district level plans and work together with partners	Joyce Tai
Support with the roll-out of peace building trainings	Rose Kants
Represent the Human Rights Defenders in the GBVPAC	Rose Kants
Continue advocating for women's rights as a male advocate/role model	Pastor Nicko
Raise awareness on GBV during street preaching	Pastor Nicko
Integrate GBV awareness in working with the Children's Ministry (Sunday school) and in the training of teachers	Pastor Nicko
Use network to advocate for set-up of services at the district level and better visibility of the health centres already in place (through e.g. putting up signs)	Foilee Bazamo
Advocate for the allocation of specialised police officers and health officers on GBV (take this to the quarterly health meetings)	Foilee Bazamo
Present the plan to Provincial Administration	Kolix Mian
Strengthen the partnership between GBVPAC members	Agnes Kerry
Run trainings in schools on GBV	Agnes Kerry
Develop educational tools on Gender Based Violence/Sorcery Related Violence and make these available for all stakeholders	Lilly Be'Soer
Work with 6 communities on implementing peace and security plans	Lilly Be'Soer
Support the set-up of the Secretariat by taking the plan to the Provincial Budget Priority Committee	Lilly Be'Soer
Provide Human Rights and Gender Based Violence trainings	Cathy Wali

* Confirmed members

