



**Spotlight
Initiative**
*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*

Papua New Guinea

Annual Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2021 - 31 December 2021

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Programme Title & Programme Number		
Programme Title: Spotlight Programme in Papua New Guinea MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00119125		
Recipient Organization(s)		
UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF		
Programme Cost (US\$)		
Total Phase I budget, and (where OSC approved) Phase II budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD: 17,088,442 USD		
Phase I and (where OSC approved) Phase II Spotlight funding:¹ 15,680,000 USD Agency Contribution: 1,408,442 USD		
Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:		
Name of RUNO	Spotlight Phase I (+ II, where OSC approved) (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UN WOMEN	4,722,030	229,000
UNDP	3,757,449	494,738
UNFPA	3,982,112	366,413
UNICEF	3,218,408	318,291
TOTAL	15,680,000	1,408,442

Priority regions/areas/localities for the programme
East Sepik; East New Britain; National Capital District; Western Highlands; Morobe; Hela; Southern Highlands; Enga; Jiwaka; Chimbu; Eastern Highlands Provinces. Western, West Sepik were added in June 2020.
Key Partners
UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners: OHCHR Government: Departments of Community Development, Youth & Religion; Justice and Attorney General; Planning and Monitoring; Finance; Health; Education; Royal PNG Constabulary; National Statistics Office; Social Workers Association of PNG; NGOs: International and national NGOs; Grassroots women led and women rights organisations; Private sector companies: National Research Institute.
Programme Start and End Dates
Start Date: 01/01/2020
End Date: 31/12/2022
Report Submitted By:
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¹ The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).



Table of Contents

Acronym List	4
Executive Summary	5
Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status	7
Programme Governance and Coordination	11
Programme Partnerships	15
Results	19
Challenges and Mitigating Measures	35
Lessons Learned and New Opportunities	37
Innovative, Promising or Good Practices	38
Communications and Visibility	39
Next Steps	49
Annexes	51
Annex A: Data Framework (SMART)	
Annex B: Risk Management Report	
Annex C: CSO Engagement Report	
Annex D: Innovative, Promising and Good Practices and Knowledge Production	
Annex E: Annual Work Plan	



Acronym List

C4D	– Communication for Development
COSI	– Community of the Spotlight Initiative
COVID-19	– Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPD	– Country Programme Document
CSC	– Country Steering Committee
CSE	– Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSO	– Civil Society Organisation
CSRG	– Civil Society Reference Group
DFCDR	– Department for Community Development and Religion
DoE	– Department of Education
DoH	– Department of Health
EPF	– Equal Playing Field
EU	– European Union
FBO	– Faith based Organisation
FSC	– Family Support Centre
FSV	– Family and Sexual Violence
FSVAC	– Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee
FSVU	– Family and Sexual Violence Unit
GBV	– Gender Based Violence
HACT	– Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HYTARC	– Highlands Youth Training and Rehabilitation College
IP	– Implementing Partner
NBC	– National Broadcasting Corporation
NCD	– National Capital District
NCDC	– National Capital District Commission
NGO	– Non-Governmental Organisation
NYP	– National Youth Policy
OCFS	– Office of Child and Family Services
P4CD	– Parenting for Child Development
PHA	– Provincial Health Authority
PMU	– Programme Management Unit
PNG	– Papua New Guinea
PPE	– Personal Protective Equipment
RC	– Resident Coordinator
RCO	– Resident Coordinator’s Office
RUNO	– Recipient United Nations Organisation
SBCC	– Social Behaviour Change Communications
SI	– Spotlight Initiative
SLOSH	– Social Law and Order Sectoral Heads Ministerial Committee
SOE	– State of Emergency
SOP	– Standard Operating Procedures
SRHR	– Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TOR	– Terms of Reference
TOT	– Training of Trainers
VAC	– Violence Against Children
VAWG	– Violence against women and girls



Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative in Papua New Guinea has made significant advances in 2021, from high-level results in parliamentary support and policy to improved outcomes for individual women and girls escaping violence. These advances are a direct consequence of the strength of partnerships forged through the two years of the programme, most notably with the European Union, national government, and civil society, and which have been nurtured despite the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

At the national level, there were major political breakthroughs, with the Government and MPs both demonstrating their tangible commitment to addressing gender-based violence (GBV). With support from Spotlight, in May 2021 the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV convened the first ever parliamentary inquiry on the issue, conducting 2-days of public hearings and accepting written submissions from stakeholders on the gaps and challenges that need to be addressed in order to effectively prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. The landmark hearings included testimony from civil society leaders, public officials, and survivors, illustrating an unprecedented multistakeholder engagement on national efforts to end violence against women and girls led by the Government. Following the inquiry, the Committee tabled a landmark Report on GBV in Parliament, with 71 recommendations for action. A second inquiry will be supported by Spotlight in March 2022, which will be used to monitor implementation of the recommendations and maintain momentum in elevating the elimination of violence against women and girls to the top of the national political agenda.

Pressure from the Committee's public hearings in May 2021 drove major results later in the year. The Department of Community Development and Religion (DfCDR) subsequently developed a major budget proposal to fund the National GBV Secretariat,² with support from Spotlight, which was submitted to the Treasury in July 2021. The proposed budget was adopted in full by the Government, representing the first-ever major allocation by the Government in the national budget. This allocation is a tremendous commitment that demonstrates an alertness to the urgent need to properly finance the institutions and oversight mechanisms ensuring accountability for GBV. Spotlight will support DFCDR to implement the budget throughout 2022.

The Spotlight Initiative supported a number of additional institutional developments in key departments at national and sub-national levels. Spotlight worked to strengthen GBV case management systems, both with the Office of Child and Family Services (OCFS) and the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary Family and Sexual Violence Units (RPNGC FSVU). These systems, in addition to addressing a critical lack of data noted by the Special Parliamentary Inquiry on GBV, will give government and institutions greater awareness of the demand and function of essential services, which is anticipated to inform effective policy and resource allocation in the future.

² The National GBV Secretariat was approved for establishment in a decision of the PNG National Executive Council in 2016. The Secretariat was mandated under the National GBV Strategy (2016-25) to drive the national response to GBV and coordinate activities. However, the Secretariat was not established for many years, with only an interim Director appointed in 2020, supported by one staff member. Establishing the Secretariat was prioritised as a key recommendation of the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV and has also been called for by civil society for many years. .



Spotlight also supported the roll-out of institutional mechanisms across provinces. The OCFS established the first Provincial Council for Child and Family Services in Enga in line with the provisions of the *Lukautim Pikinini Act (LPA) 2015*, thereby marking an important step in the social welfare decentralisation process to ensure that services are closer to women and children in need, especially in hard to reach and remote areas of the country, and to strengthen the coordination of violence prevention and response initiatives at subnational and community levels. Provincial authorities were engaged towards the same process also in Morobe, Western Highlands Province and NCD. DFCDR was also supported to hold consultations with more than 150 provincial GBV stakeholders which eventually led to the establishment of 7 new GBV Action Committees (in Simbu, Jiwaka, Eastern Highlands, Enga, Western Highlands, East Sepik and Oro Provinces) and the appointment of GBV focal points in 8 provinces (Oro, ESP, Simbu, EHP, Jiwaka, WHP, Enga and SHP).

Service provision was also strengthened. The Spotlight Initiative trained clinicians at Port Moresby's Begabari Clinic, a clinic for persons living with HIV, on GBV screening guidelines in order to provide referral pathways and support to persons living with HIV and key populations who may be experiencing violence. This is one of several activities in which the Spotlight Initiative is working to improve referral pathways and connect women and girls experiencing violence to the existing prevention and response mechanisms. Local NGO Femili PNG also received support from the Spotlight Initiative to open a new outpost in Goroka, complementing the organisation's existing safe houses in Port Moresby, National Capital District, and Lae, Morobe Province. As a leading provider of safe housing, referral support, and repatriation for women and girls escaping violence, opening this outpost in the Highlands region significantly bolstered the existing services available to women and girls in the region. In its first year of operation, the outpost has supported 41 survivors of sorcery accusation related violence, in addition to many more women and children escaping intimate partner violence.

Across activities through 2021, in line with the principle of Leaving No One Behind, the Spotlight Initiative has sought opportunities to address the needs of people facing intersecting forms of discrimination and to create opportunities for meaningful engagement with persons living with a disability in Papua New Guinea. The Spotlight Initiative led the establishment of the Interprovincial Youth Network which brings together youth organisations, including those representing youth with a disability. The programme has conducted comprehensive sexual education courses with young people that promotes the sexual and reproductive rights of young people with a disability.

Achieving these results has not been without challenges. While the acute impact of COVID-19 has not affected the programme as severely as it did in 2020, and the programme was well placed to respond to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 following efforts to adapt in 2020, the ongoing uncertainties and travel restrictions have been detrimental through 2021. Other contextual challenges, including ongoing tribal violence, periods of political uncertainty, and natural disasters further impacted the programme's ability to implement while simultaneously increasing the need to end violence against women and girls. Between January and December 2021, all four staff from the Programme Management Unit (PMU) left and were replaced. Being such a dynamic programme - with activities in thirteen provinces being implemented by four UN agencies and 33 CSO partners – the gap between personnel has meant some stalls in coordination. Even so, the team has continued to identify opportunities to deliver in the spirit of UN Reform, developing mechanisms and practices to incorporate interagency coordination throughout programming in order to achieve more streamlined implementation and more comprehensive results.



Addressing these challenges is a dedicated and passionate team that has continued to deliver strong results under challenging conditions, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator. As we look ahead to 2022, the programme will build on its strengths in balancing high-level, national advances with the need for essential services for the women and girls who experience violence as well as the need to foster positive social norm changes for the prevention of violence against women and children, with even greater attention to those with facing intersecting forms of discrimination across interventions.

Key Achievements

1. With support from the Spotlight Initiative, the **Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV held the first ever inquiry on GBV in May 2021** (including public hearings and written submissions from the public) and tabled a Report in Parliament with 71 recommendations for action.
2. Following sustained advocacy from the Spotlight Initiative, the **National Budget allocated funding for GBV programming** in November 2021, including to progress the **recruitment of full-time staff to the National GBV Secretariat**.
3. Child protection services were strengthened as the National Office of Child and Family Services was supported to **establish the first Provincial Council for Child and Family Services in Enga** and to **launch the Primero case management database**.
4. **Over 50,000 people participated in programs to address gender equitable norms and behaviours, sexual and reproductive health, and rights**, including community members, parents, teachers, community volunteers, facilitators, youth, and children. 5,608 have shown positive change in their attitudes towards gender equality.
5. **Behaviour change campaigns reached 2.7 million people** with "Changing the Headlines" broadcast on traditional media channels and shared extensively through social media and U-Report network.
6. **National CSO Forum held in December 2021** engaged civil society, development partners, and government on progress to end violence against women.

Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

The context for addressing GBV became more conducive as the year passed. In April 2021, the Marape Government faced a no-confidence motion, which briefly threatened the political stability of the country, but in subsequent months, the situation stabilised and most Ministers remained in their portfolios. Some of these Ministers were members of the Coalition of Parliamentarians to End GBV - which was supported by the Spotlight Initiative - which enabled them to advocate for more attention to GBV.



The Coalition's public advocacy for the Government to prioritise addressing GBV was reinforced by the efforts of the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV, which focused considerable national attention on GBV through their public hearings in May 2021. Six Ministers were examined during those public hearings, as well as the head of the Department of Prime Minister and the National Executive Council, the Chief Magistrate and Director of Public Prosecutions. In public, many of those Ministers and officials admitted openly that the current response was not sufficient and these admissions were livestreamed on Facebook to the entire country. This opened a space for the Spotlight Initiative to work more closely with officials, some of whom were spurred into greater action in the aftermath of the hearings.

The need to address GBV - and violence more generally - also gained increasing prominence in the national discourse through 2021 with the media, with a number of serious GBV cases receiving publicity throughout the year. In particular, sorcery accusation related violence (SARV) gained considerable attention, with civil society advocates working on the issue sharing that some women are now facing accusations following community members contracting or dying from COVID19. The SARV National Action Plan was endorsed in 2015, with a SARV NAP Secretariat established within the Department of Justice and the Attorney General. However, it does not appear that the SARV NAP is currently being actively implemented. To address this, the GBV budget developed by DFCDR with Spotlight allocated specific funding towards implementing the SARV NAP. The PNG National Research Institute has also been implementing a major SARV research project which is collecting important data on the issues and how it is being addressed. Results of the research have been shared with the Coalition and the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV, as many MPs have shown a keen interest in tackling SARV as a national priority.

Outbursts of tribal violence have continued through the Highlands region and incidents of violence motivated by tribal conflict have occurred in urban centres, including Port Moresby. In February, fighting broke out in Hela province leading to 19 deaths and hundreds of displaced persons. In April, a land dispute between two groups in Eastern Highlands province led to 19 deaths, with many properties reported to be destroyed and many people injured as media noted the use of high-powered weapons and grenades, which is raising concerns and questions about the source of these weapons. Tribal violence is a significant barrier to effective service delivery and programme implementation as it diverts critical health and justice resources away from other incidents.

In addition to tribal violence, gang violence has been persistent. The Het Wara ('head waters') gang in Madang was reported to have been involved in the rape and kidnapping of girls and young women in the Rai Coast District. Gang violence has also been significant in Alotau, Milne Bay, with additional police being deployed to the province in May. The Spotlight Initiative continues to support women and children displaced by conflict through support to service providers and responders, and with provisions of dignity kits and essential supplies. The challenges faced by law enforcement in responding to these forms of violence echoes the lack of law enforcement intervention in gender-based violence incidents and points to an urgent need for effective resourcing in the justice sector.

Through 2021, Papua New Guinea was impacted by a number of natural disasters. The cyclical weather pattern La Niña, expected to persist until March 2022. This has brought above-average rainfall across the Highlands and Southern regions, and below-average rainfall to the Islands



region. In February, heavy rainfall caused a landslide in Morobe which killed five people. In early December, king tides affected island, atoll and remote coastal communities in Bougainville, East Sepik and Manus provinces. Preliminary reports from field assessments suggested widespread damage to houses, home gardens, wells, and toilets. The Spotlight Initiative continues to offer support where possible to women and children affected by natural disasters, including through the provision of essential multi-sector services for GBV survivors of violence in the context of fluctuating emergency contexts.

The COVID-19 situation has continued to evolve. With respect to infection prevention and control, notably following the introduction of the Delta variant, pandemic measures were routinely integrated into programme management and operations. Most meetings with stakeholders were conducted online, with training and support on virtual meeting platforms, including Zoom and Microsoft Teams, offered to CSOs. International travel remained restricted through 2021. As was reported in 2020 with the initial recruitment of programme staff, these restrictions led to ongoing challenges with retention, recruitment and onboarding of staff. As we enter the third year of the pandemic, it is anticipated that the Niupela Pasin (New Normal) will continue and border restrictions will be increasingly stable, allowing programme staff within and outside Papua New Guinea to confidently plan for Phase 2.

Though COVID-19 itself had less of an impact on the programme in 2021, the vaccination program and misinformation were profoundly important to the social context in Papua New Guinea. As of December 7, 4.5% of the adult population is fully vaccinated. Vaccine availability is a challenge. However, the uptake amongst health and frontline workers is below the provision of vaccines that were made available, indicating significant vaccine hesitancy. This is supported by surveys conducted on vaccine acceptability by UNICEF, WHO, and partners. The hesitancy, ranging from reluctance to take a newly-developed vaccine to belief that vaccines are harmful and part of a larger conspiracy, points to a wider mistrust in authorities, especially health professionals. Such distrust has led to violence against vaccination deployment teams. Church leaders and others who have joined the national 'Sleeves Up' vaccine campaign have received criticism. The evolving COVID-19 emergency and vaccination roll-out impacted survivors' access to response services, as travel restrictions isolated communities from primary health services and health teams were being tasked with COVID vaccine messaging and training.

Throughout the year and across fluctuating emergency contexts related to COVID-19, disaster and conflicts, the Disaster Management Team's GBV Sub-Cluster, a specialised sector of the Protection Cluster, monitored changes in GBV risks and trends as well as service accessibility and availability. Concerns noted included reduced client loads due to physical distancing requirements, reduced services due to ill or isolating staff, survivors deterred from seeking services due to fears of real or perceived compulsory vaccination at service sites, concerns about transmission of COVID-19 at service sites, closure of service sites, in some cases being used as part of the COVID-19 response. While the majority of services are now back to standard operating capacity, it is anticipated these will continue to change given the fluctuating nature of emergencies across PNG and in particular in the lead up to the election in 2022. Coordination between RUNOs through the GBV Sub Cluster allowed for adaptive programming across the development-peacebuilding-humanitarian nexus as well as strengthening the National GBV Secretariat, as the lead of the GBV Sub Cluster understanding of nexus programming, coordination and governance (more on this included as lessons learned and good practice). The GBV Sub Cluster continues to advocate for the non-interruption of essential service and



investigate related GBV trends, including related to women’s participation in vaccinations. The GBV Sub Cluster is co-chaired by UNFPA, while representatives from other RUNOs regularly participate in meetings. It thus provided additional space for coordination and information sharing between RUNOs as well as GBV actors across sectors that was used to inform programme adaptation in project locations impacted by fluctuating emergencies.

Mistrust of authorities is a significant issue for the Spotlight Initiative as we engage parliamentarians and community leaders to advance conversations on gender norms and to condemn gender-based violence. Community aversion to information from leaders, especially when information may be perceived as ‘corrupted’ by western influences and ideals, is a concerning trend that potentially bolsters the myth that some forms of gender-based violence are ‘cultural’, and therefore defensible. Case workers are reporting that accusations of sorcery are now being made following COVID-19 deaths.

Contextual shifts will continue in the lead up to the 2022 national elections, which will be held in June 2022. The writs will be issued on 28 April 2022, after which time the Government will go into caretaker mode until the next Government is formed, likely only in late July or early August 2022. In responding to these developments in 2022, the goal of the Spotlight Initiative is to keep the issue of violence against women and girls in the conversation – at national and sub-national levels – and take every opportunity to demonstrate the impact of natural disasters, tribal and gang violence, and health emergencies, on the most vulnerable.

Implementation progress by outcome area:

Adjustments to the programme to compensate for the changes in implementation demanded of the COVID-19 pandemic have seen the Spotlight Initiative gain momentum in 2021. The programme is on track to reach key milestones and essential partnerships at national and provincial levels are in place to enable accelerated implementation of programme activities in Q1 and Q2 of 2022.

Spotlight Initiative - Outcome areas	Implementation progress as of 31 Dec 2021
Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework	66%
Outcome 2: Institutions	67%
Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change	64%
Outcome 4: Quality Services	66%
Outcome 5: Data	64%
Outcome 6: Women’s Movement	71%
TOTAL	66%



Programme Governance and Coordination

a) *Country Steering Committee (CSC)*

The Spotlight Initiative in Papua New Guinea was guided through the Country Steering Committee and Civil Society Reference Group. These continued to generate genuine ownership and Government's buy-in to the program. This is evident by the deep commitment of the Government co-chair of the CSC - the Secretary for the Department of Justice and Attorney General - who leads the Initiative through the permanent Steering Committee, illustrating the importance of the justice sector in ending violence against women and girls.

The CSC is chaired by the Secretary for the Department of Justice and Attorney General and the UN Resident Coordinator. It has representatives from the EU delegation, four heads of RUNOs, representatives from seven ministries, including National Planning, Community Development, Justice and Attorney General, Health, Education, Provincial Affairs and Police Constabulary, Churches representative and one from the Business Coalition for Women. It also includes three nominated members from the Civil Society Reference Group. The main purpose of the interim Country Steering Committee is to oversee the design of the country programme by ensuring proper communication, coordination and inclusive participation, in alignment with national priorities.

The Civil Society Reference Group provides valuable input to the on-the-ground experiences of implementing partners, both to ensure the programme as written in 2019 is consistent with evolving situations in the target provinces and to be a voice for remote and marginalised communities, keeping their issues at the heart of programme activities.

The CSC met twice in 2021 - in April and August. In April, the CSC resolved to audit existing structures and committees on dialogue to reduce duplication and to advance integration of Spotlight Initiative activities with the Joint Highlands Programme and World Bank nutrition projects. In August, the CSC reiterated support to civil society and committed to advance activities under Pillar 6: 'Women's Movement and Civil Society', strengthening civil society engagement. Following this, in December 2021 the National CSO Forum on Gender Equality and Human Rights placed civil society at the centre of the 20 days of activism to end violence against women and concluded with a call for action to advance progress to end VAWG.

In addition to these notable action items, the CSC reaffirmed its commitment to ending violence against women and girls in all its forms and supported the fostering of new partnerships to further build the programme.

b) *Civil Society National or Regional Reference Group (CSRG)*

Building on the work of the interim Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG) which contributed to the design of the Spotlight Initiative programme in Papua New Guinea, the permanent Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG) includes 16 members who came highly recommended by RUNOs as experts in the area of EAWG. CSRG members have held four quarterly meetings in 2021 (February, April, July and November) three In-person and one virtual.



The Membership of the CSRG is distributed across the 11 target provinces where Spotlight is implemented and is made up of members from various thematic areas, and with significant years of experience, across the following areas:

- Rural Women (7 seats)
- Key Populations – women living with HIV and Sex Worker (1 seat)
- Key Populations – LGBTQI (1 seat)
- Women living with disability (1 seat)
- Representative from organisation working with men and boys on EAWW (1 seat)
- Church based organisation (1 seat)
- Reproductive health (1 seat)
- School based violence (1 seat)
- Human Rights Defender (1 seat)
- Provincial/National Representative (1)
- NCD Representative (1)

The diversity of members of the CSRG is essential to the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’. It also reflects the diversity of the communities in which the programme is being implemented and ensures that messaging and language is respectful to, and resonates with, all target audiences. For example, including LGBTQI and church representatives is important to developing messaging that will engage these two often opposing groups.

Throughout 2021, the Spotlight team supported the CSRG in addressing COVID-related challenges and in developing their workplan to better engage with national and grassroots partners, including feminist and women’s rights organizations, and to implement the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’. The group provides insights into the challenges faced by grassroots organisations and posits solutions to these challenges.

The workplan is still in draft stage and will be finalized in March 2022. The main CSRG activities per the workplan are:

1. Provide technical advice on Spotlight Initiative Country Programme.
2. Understand Spotlight implementation progress and identify CSRG involvement in the implementation.
3. Contribute actively towards EAWWG, eradicating poverty and protecting the civic space while empowering sustainability.
4. Protect the vulnerable and marginalized in their spaces of engagement in the community.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation.

The team worked closely with the CSRG on its workplan to ensure targeted and feasible deliverables aligned with the group’s Terms of Reference, with a particular focus on ensuring the fourth activity is relevant and clearly defined. These discussions provided an opportunity for the CSRG to further articulate its ambitions and plans, communicating that it could provide inputs into addressing emergent and local issues. As a result, the team will support the CSRG members to provide inputs into key processes. In the future, under the activity described as “protecting the vulnerable and marginalised in their spaces of engagement in the community”, the members will include inputs into key processes such as the ‘Care Plan’ and ‘Repatriation Plan’ for survivors of



GBV.

With the approval of the carry-over of Phase 1, the funds which were allocated to CSRG activities have been exhausted. A priority for 2022 is securing funds to ensure the smooth continuation of CSRG activities.

CSRG participated in both of Spotlight Country Steering Committee meetings in 2021 to provide technical advice on program implementation and broader national policy issues on eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and Harmful Practices (HP). The CSRG has been able to use the opportunities afforded by the CSC to seek advice on the sustainability of the reference group beyond the Spotlight programme and how the government best utilise the CSRG and leverage its role of providing advice on the national policy on eliminating VAWG. The participation at the steering committee meetings has also become the avenue in which CSRG members' request for remuneration has been voiced so that more support can be given to members to carry out this role. This request has been progressed with the Spotlight team and funding is being negotiated for a potential Phase II.

The CSRG made a written submission to the Special Parliamentary Inquiry on GBV held from May to June 2021 to inform strategies to address gaps in prevention and responses to GBV in PNG. Out of the 71 outcome statements that were read on the floor of Parliament, two were quoted recommendations from CSRG and acknowledged by the Special Parliamentary Committee. This was a remarkable contribution made by the members, illustrating the group's tangible contributions to advancing policy and legal reform with regards to the elimination of violence against women and girls.

To ensure meaningful engagement and contribution of the CSRG, the Spotlight Initiative guaranteed that CSRG members are fully supported, and they coordinated and organized travel and logistics, provided allowance on all official engagements and ensured capacity building requests for the members.

c) *Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms*

Effective inter-agency coordination was fostered at the outset of the programme design, in the spirit of UN Reform. The Resident Coordinator provides overall guidance for the programme and ensures alignment with national priorities, the Spotlight Initiative rules and regulations, overall delivery against the six pillars as well as coherence with the UN Development Assistance Framework.

Pillar meetings were held throughout the year, bringing partners together to discuss progress and challenges as well as to identify opportunities to collaborate and provide programming synergies. The frequency of Pillar meetings fluctuated based on need and relevance, with more frequent meetings held earlier in the year given planning and coordination needs. There were approximately 20 Pillar meetings throughout the year.

The RUNO technical meetings bring together all pillars. These meetings are complemented by Heads of Agency meetings, which also promote technical coherence throughout the programme



by engaging the highest office holders in each agency and they enable more comprehensive and cross-cutting results that leverage the comparative advantages and expertise of the agencies, as Heads of Agency hold the authority and awareness to connect Spotlight programmatic activities and outcomes to complementary activities from other teams within their agency.

The Initiative has a Programme Management Unit (PMU) of four staff members working through the Resident Coordinator’s Office. It is led by the Spotlight Technical Specialist and Coordinator with a dual role to ensure technical coherence, as well as overseeing the programming cycle and coordination. The Unit also includes M&E and Communications Specialists.

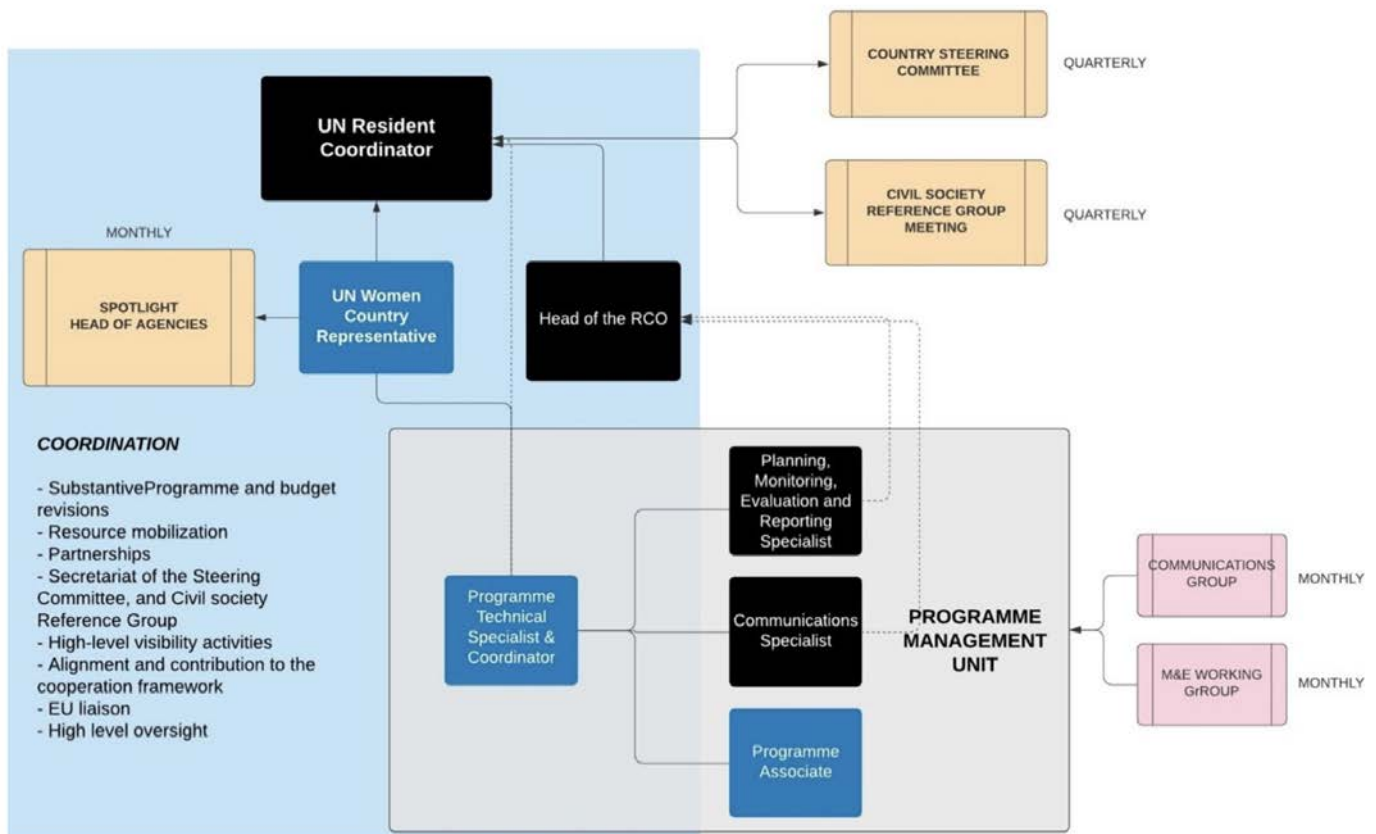


Figure 1: Programme Management Unit and Coordination Structure

The Programme Management Unit provides a whole-of-programme approach that sees coherent M&E and communications outputs across the four RUNOs. The PMU ensures these areas of the programme receive equitable inputs across the six pillars and that M&E and communications deliverables are accountable to the programme as a whole, not just the contracting agency.

Resourcing the PMU has been challenging for the RCO with the Technical Specialist, M&E and communications positions vacant for the majority of the year. In August, an M&E Advisor came on board, working remotely and in December a Communications Advisor was recruited. In late December, the team met the new Technical Specialist/Coordinator who started in earnest in 2022 when the M&E consultant left, and needed to be replaced. Given the critical importance of these coordination roles to the Spotlight Initiative programme, the team has made it a priority in 2022 to maintain proper staffing and has already opened communication with the Global Secretariat and

UN Agency HQs to identify solutions.

Technical coherence is achieved through five Technical Working groups (TWGs), UN Women leading Pillar 4 and Pillar 6, UNFPA Pillar 5, UNDP Pillar 1 and 2, and UNICEF leading Pillar 3. . TWGs initially met monthly however largely shifted to being held on a needs basis per quarter as programme implementation gained momentum. TWGs are a critical space for the sharing of technical resources and supports more effective coordinated planning preventing duplication. The PMU actively encourages all team members to use the COSI platform as a forum where documents are uploaded and available to the team. This is continuing to develop and currently includes country programme documents, communication materials as well as reporting and M&E tools. This shared platform is an important tool in streamlining communication and facilitating coordination across the team.

d) ***Use of UN Reform inter-agency tools***

During the reporting period, UN Reform inter-agency tools were not utilised by the coordination team. In order to advance coordination and benefit from existing resources and lessons learned, the team is pursuing more information on how these tools can support inter-agency programmes, including practical guidance from and for operations team members in all participating agencies. The Spotlight team is requesting a training online on Business Operations Strategy and Memorandum of Understanding concerning the Provision and Use of Common Services in pursuit of a more responsive, integrated implementation of Spotlight Initiative in line with UN Reform efforts.

The current Development Cooperation Framework was developed in 2018. Ending violence against women and girls is a priority of this guiding document but the Spotlight Initiative is not explicitly mentioned, though the programme has featured heavily in reporting against the UNDAF since 2020.

Programme Partnerships

a) ***Government***

Through meaningful partnerships with a wide range of government entities, ministers, and governors the Spotlight team has been able to expand its reach, ensure multisectoral, comprehensive programming, and make progress in terms of national ownership over EVAWG work.

The Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG) is a key partner on Pillar 1, and the Attorney General himself is the Chair of the CSC. DJAG is engaged to finalise the Women's Health Protection Bill to ensure women and girls' greater access to comprehensive GBV and SRH services. The Department is also instrumental in the development of the Human Rights Defenders Bill together with the Constitutional Law Reform Commission.

The Department of Community Development and Religion (DfCDR) is a key partner. In 2021, following support from the Spotlight Initiative, DfCDR secured the National Budget 2022 to fund the National GBV Secretariat.



The Office of Child and Family Services (OCFS) is the Government entity mandated by law to manage family and children’s affairs in the country. Under Pillar 2, the Spotlight Initiative partnered with OCFS to implement the Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015 thereby initiating an important and long overdue process of decentralisation of social welfare functions from the national to the provincial level which is key to strengthen the protection system for women and children at risk and survivor of violence.

Provincial GBV Secretariats: Under Pillar 2, Spotlight provides technical assistance to establish GBV secretariats in the targeted Spotlight provinces. The National GBV Strategy prioritised the establishment of Provincial GBV Secretariats across the country, which would be mandated to coordinate efforts to address GBV at the sub-national level. This work recognises that the PNG Government is pushing for greater decentralisation of service delivery by Provincial Administrations (PAs), such that it is critical that GBV is integrated within the structures of those PAs.

National Department of Education (DoE): Under Pillar 3, two RUNOs have engaged the NDO-E, specifically the Guidance and Counselling, and Curriculum Development Divisions. RUNOs also tapped into the Local Education Group Steering Committee, a forum for information exchange, coordination and collaboration between the NDoE and development actors working in education. Partnership with NDOE has resulted in an increase of knowledge and awareness of girls and boys students on gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, child rights, as well as reproductive rights.

National Department of Health (NDOH): The NDOH is working for the coordination of implementation of the healthcare response to GBV with particular focus on Family Support Centres (FSC). NDOH is supporting the New Clinic Guidelines for SGBV and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the delivery of specialised services through the health system, including referral pathways SOPs. The **Provincial Health Authorities** of Western Highlands, Southern Highlands, Eastern Highlands, East New Britain, and Morobe were selected as partners because of their jurisdiction over the health sector in Spotlight target provinces. The **National Youth Development Agency** was selected to support the finalisation and roll-out of the National Youth Policy, including the integration of EVAWG and SRHR-related priorities.

Royal PNG Constabulary: as part of the legal response into the referral pathway system, the Spotlight team worked closely with the Courts and Police Units in Port Moresby (NCDC) providing support in order to develop a common system for data collection in relation to GBV cases.

The diversity of ministries and government entities with which the programme partners is critical to ensuring a whole-of-government approach to eliminating violence against women and girls.

b) **Civil Society**

Throughout the PNG programme, civil society has been an essential partner in guiding the programme to be participative and responsive to rights-holders. During 2021, Spotlight engaged with 33 CSOs across various contract modalities. RUNOs have invested a significant amount of time to ensure these organisations reach their final partner agreements because of the central importance of civil society to the programme. The ‘Leaving No One Behind’ principle guided each



stage of the joint CSO selection process. The profiles of the CSOs and NGOs and their experience working with marginalized groups was carefully reviewed and validated during the selection process. Partners were selected based on their capacity to reach and engage the most marginalized groups in the country and in their areas of operation.

Thanks to their well-established networks in remote communities, they can reach areas and people that otherwise would not be able to benefit from initiatives. The partnership programme documents developed by each CSO demonstrate how vulnerable populations are defined in each context and how they will be reached through the planned interventions, as well as what tools and platforms will be used to ensure meaningful engagement and inclusivity throughout the duration of the Initiative.

The programme engages primarily with grassroots, women-led organisations, with local offices of international NGOs engaged to support the programme's CSO Hub.

Spotlight provides core funding to the **Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC)** to ensure its key operations continue and is further strengthening capacity at national and sub-national levels in coordination with the newly established government provincial GBV secretariats. The **PNG Counsellors Association** is also Spotlight's partner in working to strengthen and increase the pool of available counsellors in support of expanding quality services to survivors of violence against women and girls. **Child Fund (CF)**, conducted CSE pre-service training with teacher candidates, as well as TOT workshops for teachers on revised resource materials. This will strengthen teachers' skills to deliver Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards to support young people's skills to develop non-violent relationships and exercise their good sexual and reproductive health and rights. **Equal Playing Field (EPF)** established interprovincial knowledge sharing platforms with a focus on girls' leadership, also establishing school action groups in 20 primary schools in NCD and Western Highlands Province.

PNG Family Health Association (FHA) created learning labs (resource centres) in NCD, Lae, and Kokopo with youth empowerment and CSE programming. FHA will further train peer educators and extend the resource centres to out-of-school youth. **Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)** strengthened sub-national youth networks to integrate gender-based violence prevention programmes and promote girls' leadership. **FHI360** supports Family Support Centres to provide quality health responses to GBV for survivors. The **Business Coalition for Women (BCfW)** will strategically engage its business membership to further their reach in the geographic locations of NCD, Morobe and the Southern Highlands, strengthening the capacity of these businesses to support the economic security of women experiencing violence. **Femili PNG** provides case management, repatriation, and essential supplies in partnership with 6 safe houses to improve their support services in selected provinces. Femili PNG worked with police and village magistrates to assist them with training in FSV, referral pathways and related laws, trauma-informed care, and case management.

Oxfam International was engaged to establish a capacity building/development unit for all local CSOs engaged through Spotlight. Oxfam continues to face challenges in delivery, which are detailed under 'Challenges and Mitigating Circumstances'. **Help Resources** in East Sepik and **Eastern Highlands Family Voice** in Eastern Highlands work with communities to establish community advocacy networks and develop an on-going community advocacy campaign using SASA! approaches to change negative social norms and stereotypes.



PNG Human Rights Defenders Association is supported to increase its capacity to provide advocacy and support GBV survivors linking them to the GBV referral pathway. **World Vision PNG (WVPNG)** established school clubs in 10 primary schools in Nawaeb District, Morobe Province to implement the “Respect You, Respect Others” curriculum on improving awareness and understanding of healthy relationships in primary schools. Five **Faith Based Organisations** and two CSOs were selected for the implementation of the P4CD programme under Pillar 3.

Six CSOs were selected for the implementation of the P4CD programme under the Prevention pillar. These partners were selected based on their capacity, through their community-based network of social services, to reach the hardest to reach women and children in the selected provinces, and for their capacity to act as agents of change to influence individuals, families and communities to adopt positive practices to end violence.

- The Catholic Archdiocese of Mt. Hagen
- The Anglican Church of PNG
- The United Church of PNG, implementing the parenting program in a consortium with
- Pikinini Watch, a local CSOs focused on children’s rights promotion and advocacy.
- The Evangelical Lutheran Church

Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund supported eight women rights or/and women led organisations were under Pillar 6 to strengthen their institutional capacity and deliver services for women and girls experiencing violence.

In addition, eight CSOs were recipients of small institutional grants.

- Coalition for Change
- Eden Empowerment
- Imbongu Rural Women Empowerment Programme Inc
- Kirapim Sauten Hailands Association
- KUP Women for Peace
- KUSWA
- Touching the Untouchables
- Voice for Change

c) **European Union Delegation**

The European Union Delegation to PNG has continued to be a critical partner in PNG’s Spotlight Initiative, beyond the more traditional donor/recipient relationship. The EU Delegation is a permanent member of the Country Steering Committee and has actively engaged in all decision making during the design and implementation. The EU delegation remained engaged in the implementation of programming activities. For example, the Ambassador opened the National Youth Summit while the EU First Counsellor and Head of Cooperation to PNG and the EU Youth Focal Point attended the National Youth Parliament under Pillar 3 which resulted in the launch of the national inter-provincial youth network. The Head of Cooperation also attended the national civil society forum on gender and human rights which was convened by the Spotlight Initiative, which contributed to visibility for the programme and illustrated the joint EU-UN commitment to eliminating violence against women and girls.



d) **Cooperation with other UN agencies (if applicable)**

The Spotlight Initiative has engaged with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on the development of the Human Rights Defenders draft policy and Bill. UNAIDS is a strong partner in the implementation of pillar 4, to ensure marginalized communities are reached, as well as Pillar 6 to build a movement inclusive of these groups. Spotlight has also made links with FAO's, EU funded STREIT programme in East and West Sepik which aims at improving sustainable and inclusive economic development and job creation, with a specific focus on women, youth and climate change. The Spotlight Initiative has continued to coordinate closely with the Australian Government, which is one of largest donors in-country, for example through their participation in the Steering Committee. With extensive and long-term investments in women's empowerment, peacebuilding and gender-based violence programs across the country, the technical and contextual inputs from the Australian Government as part of the CSC ensure the Spotlight programme can accelerate activities that precede it and complement activities to end violence against women and girls in provinces not within the scope of the Spotlight programme. These partnerships allow the programme to leverage the technical expertise and pre-existing networks across the UN system to enable more meaningful and targeted programming.

Results

Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

Through 2021 the Spotlight Initiative has strengthened links between MPs, key government departments, multi-sector institutions and frontline service providers across health, justice, police, social sectors including community-based providers. These partnerships are the result of dialogues fostered in 2019 and 2020. The linkages came to fruition through the GBV parliamentary hearings held in May 2021, which included CSOs from across the country, as well as government representatives from key departments working with Spotlight. The Report of the GBV Committee includes 71 recommendations to parliament, which are directed at strengthening government responses across all sectors, as well as providing more support to civil society in service of broader efforts to help advance movement building to end violence against women and girls. The inquiry gave a platform for every stakeholder to voice candid concerns on the safety of women and girls in Papua New Guinea. The result was a report providing multi-sectoral insights, including the need for specific legal protections for frontline workers, the need to end the custom of financial compensation for reparation following violent crimes, and the lack of data and information management systems to adequately track cases through service provision and justice systems.

Following this, Spotlight Initiative engagements and activities in 2021 have contributed to a marked improvement in ownership and accountability. This includes responsibility demonstrated by provincial authorities in Enga and National Capital District for protection services, as the social welfare functions of the Government are decentralised. It includes the appointment of, and funding for, provincial GBV focal points. At the national level, funding to finally establish the National GBV Secretariat demonstrates accountability for the proper function of oversight mechanisms.



Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

To date, the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation work has been in development. The intention is for the M&E Advisor to work with Oxfam in their capacity building of CSOs in Monitoring and Evaluation. At this point, participatory M&E will be introduced and explained for implementation in grassroots reporting and learning activities from 2022 through the end of the project, at which time lessons learned and promised M&E practices will be shared.

The Spotlight Initiative planned to implement participatory monitoring and evaluation through the CSO network and participated in 2021 Secretariat training. However, the CSO training schedule has been delayed and is planned for delivery during the Phase I extension into the first half of 2022. The M&E is aiming to work with CSOs in a “learn through doing” approach to their own monitoring as final results are gathered against Phase I achievements.

The intention would be to assess which CSO indicators lend themselves to this type of approach and to train CSO staff in facilitating this as they gather the June 2022 datas. We also plan to incorporate elements of participatory M&E as we design the Phase II approach to measuring and learning from Global Spotlight indicators.

The Spotlight participatory M&E journey taught that implementation of participatory monitoring can be confronting for staff not familiar or confident in its application.

Continuous support and training as well the inclusion of this approach in the initial design of M&E frameworks should certainly encourage more use of this valuable tool.

Results

Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

Key Results

1. The Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV held the **first ever inquiry on GBV from May to June 2021** and **tabled a Report on GBV to the National Parliament in August 2021, including 71 concrete recommendations for action**. The hearings and Report were effective advocacy efforts, focusing public attention on governmental gaps in the GBV response and providing concrete guidance to officials on priority actions they should implement to more effectively address GBV.
2. A closed workshop was held to consult sector stakeholders which resulted in the final drafting of the **Women’s Health and Protection Bill**, which once tabled will improve GBV survivors access to quality, free specialised healthcare and improve women and girls expanded access to comprehensive SRH.
3. The Constitutional and Legal Reform Commission was supported to draft a **policy brief on the development of the Human Rights Defenders Protection policy**. The policy brief is



awaiting clearance by DJAG before being submitted to the National Executive Council. This is the first milestone towards the development of the Human Rights Defenders Bill.

4. Youth from across the country participated in **National Youth Policy Interpretation workshops** to develop regional action plans for its five-year implementation. Policy implementation inputs have been formalised for the Social Law and Order Sector (SLOS) and National Executive Council (NEC) approval.

The National Youth Development Authority led a Universal Periodic Review workshop. These workshops provided an opportunity for youth activists to review government achievements and shortcomings as per prior its obligations under international treaties in relation to GBV and SRHR. By orienting youth activists with the UPR and human rights reporting processes, the workshop helped advance EAWG by strengthening the youth movement's knowledge and skills to advocate for the implementation of the National Youth Policy in line with relevant international obligations. The Spotlight Initiative supported a study and mapping of integrated frameworks for addressing and Violence Against Women VAW and Violence Against Children VAC in PNG at the national and provincial levels (VAC). The Report was discussed at a heads of agency meeting in December 2021 and will guide efforts to ensure the Spotlight Initiative better coordinates VAW and VAC work of the National level coordination mechanism established in 2018, namely, the provincial councils for child and family services (PCCFS), through 2022.

Outcome 2: Institutions

Key Results

1. The Spotlight Initiative **supported the DFCDR** to progress the establishment of the National GBV Secretariat (NGBVS). At the November 2021 parliamentary budget session, the **National Budget allocated funding of K7.93 million (approx. US\$1.4 million) for National GBV Secretariat programming.**
2. East New Britain Province was the first province to finalise local FSV referral protocol and emergency response procedures. This is a critical achievement as it formalised the multi-sector referral pathway, clearly outlining roles and responsibilities of service providers and establishing standards for quality, timely and coordinated referrals in line with survivor's wishes.
3. The Spotlight Initiative supported **the Office and Child and Family Services (OCFS)** to implement the Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015 (LPA) thereby starting a long overdue process of decentralisation of the social welfare functions of the Government. This process also includes the establishment of provincial level coordination mechanisms (mirroring the National level coordination mechanism established in 2018) i namely, the provincial councils for child and family services (PCCFS). The first PCCFS was launched in Enga in July 2021 and held its inaugural meeting in early August 2021
4. Spotlight provided **technical support to the National Department of Health (NDOH)** to finalise the SGBV Clinic Guidelines and improved NDOH Capacity to provide SGBV services, through the review of policies and capacity building approaches on VAWG / SGBV services as well as the development of service delivery and budgeting tools and action plans.



5. Spotlight worked with the National Department of Education to help **align relevant curriculum to international standards for Comprehensive Sexuality Education** for the delivery of quality, compulsory. Spotlight also supported work with NDOE and CSO partners developed a national five-year Comprehensive Sexuality Education plan for the advancement of gender transformative Comprehensive Sexuality Education curriculum for in and out of school youth from grades prep through to tertiary. The drafting of this plan is critical at securing government commitment to the sustained rollout of CSE in line with international standards in schools as a primary prevention intervention.

DFCDR /NGBVS support

In July, the Spotlight Initiative worked with the DFCDR Secretary to develop a major budget proposal (budget narrative and excel budget sheets) DfCDR requesting funding to drive implementation of the National GBV Strategy. The budget proposal requested approx. 37 million Kina from 2022-2026, under the GoPNG Public Investment Programme. It was submitted by DfCDR on 31 July. On 19 August, the Spotlight Initiative organized a briefing on the budget proposal by the DfCDR Secretary to the Chair of the GBV Parliamentary Committee and the Co-Chairs of Coalition of Parliamentarians to End GBV. Subsequently, the Spotlight Initiative supported the Co-Chairs to send an official letter to the Treasurer requesting that he support the budget proposal in the next budget cycle. The Spotlight Initiative also supported the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV to lobby behind the scenes with the Treasurer to support the budget. At the November 2021 parliamentary budget session, the National Budget included funding of 7.93 million Kina for the National GBV Secretariat. This funding directly reflected the budget request made by DfCDR. This is the largest sum of GBV funding ever committed in the National Budget by the Government from its own resources (as opposed to development partner funding). It remains to be seen whether the full allocation will be delivered in 2022, but it represents a tangible measure of the Government's renewed commitment to (finally) resourcing the National GBV Strategy.

The Spotlight Initiative has also been supporting the DFCDR Secretary to progress the establishment of the National GBV Secretariat (NGBVS), which was first officially endorsed by the NEC in 2017. Spotlight helped to update on NEC submissions drafted in quarter 3 to reflect the new budget allocation for GBV. The NGBVS must be established as an urgent priority to administer that funding. The Secretary has advised that the NEC submission has now been finalized and is scheduled for discussion by the NEC on 18 January 2022.

The Spotlight Initiative worked with the DFCDR Secretariat to organise a development partner briefing on GBV in November 2021 that was also used as an opportunity to officially launch the first ever NGBVS website for the Government, see www.ngbvs.gov.pg. The website already has pages for 14 of the 22 provinces/AROB/NCD, drawing on the submissions provinces made to the Parliamentary Committee on GBV in advance of their planned (but now rescheduled) public hearings in November/December 2021.

Provincial GBV Coordination Mechanisms

More than 150 stakeholders were consulted on the status of GBV response in 13 provinces, including Provincial Administrators; Deputy Provincial Administrators; District Administrators; Provincial Planners; Community Development Advisors/Managers; Provincial Justice Liaison



Officers; Family Sexual Violence Units (FSVU); Courts; Family Support Centers (FSC); Faith Based Organizations (FBO) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) who support GBV prevention and response. Out of the target 13 provinces, only East New Britain, West New Britain, NCD, Morobe and Milne Bay had a GBV secretariat set up, GBV focal point, and GBV strategy with provincial administration's commitment.

From 2-4 August, the Spotlight Initiative partnered with DFCDR to run a Provincial GBV Strategies & Budgets Workshop with 13 provincial teams (Enga was unable to attend due to competing commitments) The workshop aimed to support the 13 provinces to develop/update their Provincial GBV strategies and their provincial GBV budgets. This was valuable as there has been considerable confusion amongst provincial partners regarding how GBV activities should be resourced (human and financial). Sharing information about the provincial budget process clarified issues for a number of attendees and provided a solid foundation for participants to scale up their efforts to develop strategies and budgets over the subsequent months. A Provincial GBV Strategy template was developed for guidance, and the Department of National Planning came to the workshop to provide guidance on budget development. Some provinces shared draft strategies at the end of the workshop. A TOR template for the GBV Action Committee was also developed to guide establishment and administration of GBV Action Committees.

Through Spotlight Initiative engagement, by December 2021 GBV focal points were appointed in Oro, East Sepik, Simbu, Eastern Highlands, Jiwaka, Western Highlands, Enga and Southern Highlands Province to coordinate GBV efforts. Provincial GBV Secretariat offices were established within Community Development divisions in all 13 provinces for coordination of GBV response including secretariat support to the GBV Action Committees. Seven new GBV Action Committees were formed in Simbu, Jiwaka, Eastern Highlands, Enga, Western Highlands, East Sepik Provinces and in Oro Province in November 2021. The Justice Service and Stability for Development Program (JSS4D) also set up Family and Sexual Violence Action Committees in Hela and Southern Highlands which are the same committees providing advisory role to the GBV Secretariats in the implementation of provincial GBV strategies.

OCFS

The Spotlight Initiative successfully advocated for the decentralization of social welfare functions from the national to the provincial level to ensure timely service delivery to women and children, better coordination of stakeholders and foster effective advocacy for resources allocations to protection of women and children at the sub-national level. This process is known as the provincial engagement on the implementation of the Lukautim Pikinini Act (2015). It was officially launched on July 28 with the inaugural session in Enga. The Spotlight Initiative supported the OCFS to establish protection coordination mechanisms. This culminated in the establishment of the first provincial council for child and family services in Enga in July. Progress to establish the same council in Morobe and Western Highlands was made in 2021 with engagement of provincial high-level leaders, but slowed down due to COVID19.

FSVAC

Through support to the FSVAC, a total of 93 duty bearers were trained on human rights and gender, family and sexual violence and the referral pathways in four provinces: East Sepik (ESP), Southern Highlands (SHP), National Capital District (NCD) and Eastern Highlands (EHP). With



improved knowledge of the frameworks and referral pathways, these duty bearers are better able to connect women and girls experiencing violence to the local services available to assist them.

NDoH

Through technical assistance from the Spotlight Initiative, NDOH reviewed policies and strategy on VAWG, informing capacity building and planning in the department which is ongoing. This resulted in increased capacity of targeted divisions within NDOH (Notably the Gender and Men's Health Division) to mainstream violence prevention and response in their plans. The Spotlight Initiative supported development of key educational and capacity building materials, including the "Training Manual: Modules for Health Workers and Clinicians", which support child welfare and protection needs for services that may be required at FSC including Psychosocial support and Psychological First Aid procedures.

The Spotlight Initiative also supported development of the "Clinical Guidelines on SGBV in Gender and Men's Health" and the drafting of Men's health Policy 2021.

NDoE

In partnership with the NDOE, a draft five-year national CSE plan was developed following stakeholder workshops with 101 participants from the NDOE, Department of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology, the Papua New Guinea Education Institute, and non-government organisations involved in CSE. The drafting of this plan is critical at securing government commitment to the sustained rollout of CSE in line with international standards in schools as a primary prevention intervention.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

Key Results

1. 58,430 people were engaged in programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours including:
 - a. 20,133 participants in Community Conversations program
 - b. 16,191 young people through revised Sanap Wantaim strategy
 - c. 4,595 young people in Comprehensive Sexuality Education
 - d. 2,367 parents (795 fathers, 1572 mothers) participated in P4CD programs. 9,536 (M: 5215 F: 4321) children benefited from parents participating in the P4CD.
 - e. 3221 (1920 girls and 1310 boys) participated in students in school programmes
2. The **Coalition of Parliamentarians to End GBV** were supported to advocate for more government action to address GBV, which was one of the factors behind the Government's decision to allocate substantial GBV funds to DFCDR in the National Budget.
3. Supported the hosting of the **National Youth Summit and the first ever national Youth Parliament** to equip young people with the skills and knowledge to assume leadership. The Youth Parliament culminated in the establishment of the national Y-PEER network, a national inter-network youth network of **55 youth organisations and groups from 7 provinces**.



4. As an accelerator for behavioral change and considering the importance and proven significant role of exposure to information, opinions, arguments and stories, in shaping attitudes and interests, and down the line behaviours, the Spotlight Initiative supported three communication campaigns which challenged harmful social norms and gender stereotyping through traditional and new media platforms, including multi-media campaign “Changing the Headlines” which reached 2.7million people, the “Global Day of Parents” campaign, and a Mother’s Day Poem Contest.
5. Public awareness around violence against women and children, including protection services, was raised through distribution of 13,085 IEC materials on Family Protection Act, SARV, FSV, domestic violence, rape, Lukautim Pikinini Act, child protection and referral pathways. These materials assist women and girls who may be experiencing violence to connect with service providers. 21,765 young people received GBV and SRHR services including information and family planning across Morobe, ENB and NCD through youth resource centres.

Male advocacy on GBV

In the 10th Parliament of PNG, there are no women MPs at all, which has made the support and leadership of male MPs even more critical. It is in this context that the creation of the Coalition of Parliamentarians to End GBV in 2020 was so groundbreaking; the 20 male MPs have come together to provide high-level leadership, including at the provincial levels where 10 of the MPs also act as Provincial Governments. The Coalition was instrumental in advocating for the establishment of the first ever Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV and supporting their first Committee hearings in May 2021 (see Summary of Achievements and Outcome 1 for more). That Hearing also acted as a national message, with five male political leaders - four of whom were members of the Coalition - clearly articulating and demanding accountability and answers to critical questions on why the rates of GBV continue to exponentially climb and the status of women continues to shrink (GBV Inquiry Report). The Hearing achieved monumental impact and coverage. Members heard testimony from survivors and NGOs and grilled duty bearers and key Government departments at the Ministerial and Commissioner levels.

The Coalition members themselves have also been working on their own accountability, and have signed a personal accountability pledge. A Coalition website and social media pages have been created - <https://www.unitedforequalitypng.com/>. In addition, eight of the Coalition members, including two Ministers, participated in a public campaign to raise support for reserved seats for women in parliament. This included media statements and releases (Coalition MPs on TSM), TV and radio public service announcements.

The Spotlight Initiative supported the GBV Parliamentary Committee and Coalition of Parliamentarians to End GBV Violence to produce the inaugural Parliamentary Committee Report on GBV, including a section on recommendations for GBV law reform. This was submitted to Parliament on 12 August.

Submissions to the Special Parliamentary Inquiry on GBV



Spotlight facilitated youth consultations to support the development of a Youth Submission to the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV Inquiry. Grassroot organisations were represented by The Civil Society Reference Group members who participated in the Inquiry and prepared their own submission. Spotlight also coordinated with the NDOH, WHO and other key health sector actors on the development of the health sector submission to the inquiry, all of which were adopted in the final report including; urgent priority for family planning, adolescent-friendly sexual and reproductive health services and updating and implementation of the Adolescent Health Policy; adequate human resourcing through additional skilled staff, including creation of new role of Provincial GBV Health Response Coordinator; district level roll out of GBV health services; ensure GBV health services are free of charge; inclusive GBV and SRHR health services including for young people, persons with a disability and people of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity; expanded GBV and SRHR information and advocacy to NDOE for CSE in line with international standards to be made compulsory.

Behaviour Change Campaigns – “Changing the Headlines”, “Generation Equality” and “Sanap Wantaim”

The Spotlight Initiative’s “Changing the Headlines” campaign was launched in July 2021 with a public event also broadcast on National Broadcast Corporation (NBC) and brought together key stakeholders from the European Union, UN, Government, NGOs, FBOs, child rights activists, artists and youth to commit to join hands and resources to end on VAWG/VAC. From July 2021 to end of December 2021 2.7 million people were reached through a total of 1,310 messages broadcast through different social and traditional media including: UNICEF Papua New Guinea and UN in Papua New Guinea Facebook pages with 300,000+ followers, 8 TV spots, radio PSAs broadcasted 3 times a week; as well as U-report messages through a network of 6,294 U-reporters. A main component of the campaign is a 34-episode radio drama series featuring local celebrities and broadcast on NBC

To further advocacy efforts, on June 30, Spotlight, with the support of the Ambassador of France hosted the launch of the Generation Equality Action Coalition, together with MPs, donor community, private sector representatives and EVAWG activists. This joint launch reiterated that there are a diversity of donors that are actively working to advance the cause of ending violence against women and girls.

The ‘Sanap Wantaim’ Campaign was supported by the Spotlight Initiative through national TOT sessions for 11 CSOs in all focus provinces. A total of 35 participants from 11 CSOs were trained on the use of the revised Sanap Wantaim Behaviour Change Campaign (BCC) Training Manual and conducted a baseline survey and community consultations with over 500 youth in ESP, Chimbu, WHP and Hela Provinces. The results will be used to tailor advocacy messages and to also measure the changes following exposure to the BCC materials.

A Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs (KAPB) survey on VAC and VAW, administered in NCD, Morobe, WH, ENB completed in Dec 2021 and identified contributing norms and activities to VAC and VAW. The study will be a basis for development of a Social and Behavioural Change Strategy which is to be developed in 2022, through community engagement. The strategy designs a comprehensive set of tailored interventions that addresses the identified behaviours which contribute to VAC and VAW through the KAPB study and promotes the desired behaviours.



Engaging Youth

6,394 young people across 37 communities were engaged in peer-to-peer SRHR and GBV information sharing and education sessions through resource centres and community outreach. The broad coverage supports improved knowledge on GBV and SRH as well as related services and in this way, is critical at supporting demand creation and enabling access to essential services in response to violence.

4,595 (2,254 M, 2,341F) youth were reached through peer-led CSE programming which promotes positive social norm change for gender equality/healthy relationships and SRHR in NCD, Morobe and ENB. Three youth learning centres were established in these provinces to provide out of school CSE support.

Service providers through the youth resource centres included adolescent SRH services including information and awareness as well as health, psychosocial support and referrals for GBV survivors.

The Spotlight Initiative hosted a National Youth Summit held in November. The Summit aimed to equip young people from around PNG with the knowledge and skills to assume leadership in their communities to advance gender equality and address GBV. A total of 20 participants joined in person and another 15 joined remotely due to covid travel restrictions. A Youth Parliament was held in December. The objective of the Youth Parliament was to identify and establish a national network for youth activists to lead efforts to address GBV. It culminated in the establishment of the national Y-PEER network and the issuing of a communique on priorities to reduce and address violence against women and girls. Y-PEER functions as a interprovincial network of youth activists for gender equality, which will carry out awareness raising, information sharing, advocacy and prevention programming in 2022. A total of 70 youth participated in the Parliament drawn from East New Britain, NCD, Morobe, East Sepik, Southern Highlands, Hela, Milne Bay.

National youth debate dialogue in partnership with the European Union and the University of PNG brought together 700 youth in person and online to discuss engagement in efforts to advance gender equality and to address GBV in PNG.

Parents and Children

Through Spotlight Support to “Healthy Relationships/ Gender Equality Awareness Program”, in 2021, knowledge of 2,511 primary school children (1,210 girls & 1,301 boys) in 30 schools in NCD, Morobe, and WHP, on gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, child rights, as well as reproductive rights, improved.

In addition, the “Respect You Respect Others (RYRO)” curriculum rolled out in 20 school awareness programs and school clubs in Nawaeb District, 710 students (366 female), improved awareness and changed attitudes towards gender equality (based on an attitude assessment).



The programme empowered 20 teachers (10 female) from 10 schools as the trainers of the programme as well.

The Spotlight Initiative supported the revision and finalisation of the “School Behaviour Management Policy (BMP) 2019-2025” for improving student behaviour and welfare and promoting violence prevention, including GBV in the school environment. The policy was successfully launched in May 2021. In addition, the BMP implementation Teacher-In-Service Program (TIP) facilitator’s guide and participant’s manual were finalised to complement the policy implementation at the school level.

With support from the Spotlight Initiative, the Pre-service School Counsellor’s Guide was completed by 23 National Teachers College staff to support a further three teachers’ colleges (PNGEI, Holy Trinity and Balob) to revise school counsellors’ training modules to address family violence and GBV.

Leveraging partnership with faith-based organizations (FBOs), Parenting for Childhood Development (P4CD) program, in Morobe, Western Highlands, NCD, and Jiwaka, has reached out to women and children in rural areas with very low rates of school participation among girls and women’s low education attainment. The recent evaluation of the program (2021) confirms that 76% reduction in physical violence against children and 60% decrease in neglectful behaviours. Parents confirmed they do not hit their children with a belt or something hard and their relationships with the children has improved. In 2021, 2,367 parents (795 fathers, 1572 mothers) have improved their non-violent parenting skills, and 9,536 (M: 5215 F: 4321) children benefited from improved parents' parenting skills. Also, a pool of 337 (M:152; F:185) community parenting facilitators/experts was established. The Spotlight Initiative expanded the P4CD programme through establishment of partnership with four new implementing partners. P4CD programme is monitored in real time through Kobo Toolbox, available at this link: [Positive Parenting -Power](#)

To further improve and sustain parent’s behaviours and mobilize peers and influencers, in 2021, a KAPB study has been conducted which sheds light on interplay of Social factors, community dynamics, Meta-norms underlying ideologies and unwritten rules, as well as contextual factors including social, cultural and religious backgrounds. The findings of this study will be the basis for development of a cross sectoral and community based Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy in 2022, which is the second pillar of Spotlight Initiative’s VAC and VAW prevention programme.

Community based Programmes

During the reporting period, Spotlight’s package of community-based behaviour change interventions reached a total of 19,539 persons through a range of activities. This includes a comprehensive EVAWG awareness program in nine communities in EHP, with 11,720 participants. A total of 3,850 Information, Education and Communications (IEC) materials were disseminated on topics including gender equality, human rights, disability and gender-based violence laws and penalties. A radio talk-back EVAWG program on NBC reaching 5,000 listeners.

Six community action groups were established and 77 community members were trained on consultation skills and advocacy for change in communities to support these groups.



2,134 young people were reached through the Out-of-school and peer-led CSE across Morobe, ENB, and NCD.

Help Seeking Following Spotlight Interventions

In September 2021, the Police Family and Sexual Violence Unit (FSVU) in ESP reported an increase in reported cases which they attributed to increases in community advocacy and awareness activities supported through the Spotlight Initiative in seven ESP communities.

Outcome 4: Quality Services

Key Results

1. **Over 100 women were provided with safe house services** as Spotlight supported Femili PNG to establish a Case Management Outpost in Goroka. The organisation has also supported training of 300 duty bearers for improved services delivery, including 74 police officers, village court officials and magistrates.
2. **43 survivors of SARV were successfully repatriated** through the Highlands Human Rights Defenders Network. In total, **4,975 women and girls were supported in safe shelters** supported through the Spotlight Initiative.
3. The Spotlight Initiative supported the completion of a **functionality and service readiness assessment of Family Support Centres** using the WHO GBV Quality Assurance Tool. This assessment will aid the documenting of improvements in health-based services for survivors and the development of a national framework for monitoring service readiness and capacity of Family Support Centres around the country.
4. The Spotlight Initiative supported the strengthening of FSCs including through **commencing construction of district level FSC in SHP and equipping of 5 FSCs with essential equipment and supplies**.
5. With Spotlight Initiative support, a national assessment of the social welfare workforce was conducted under the auspices of a multisectoral working group led by the OCFS. The findings of this assessment, the first one of its kind ever conducted in PNG, will inform the development of a national road map to develop and support the social welfare workforce in the country, in line with international standards. The assessment has identified gaps in the social welfare system but also opportunities for the Government of PNG to plan, develop and strengthen a solid social welfare workforce, which is the backbone of a solid system that can response to violence against women and girls, as well as children. This is a first concrete step that the Government, with the SI support, has taken towards strengthening the protection system and planning evidence based advocacy for investment in the social welfare sector.

Safe Houses

Women and girls experiencing violence in Eastern Highlands province were provided additional support services and safe house arrangements with the opening of Femili PNG's case management outpost in Goroka in February. Since February, the outpost has assisted 48



survivors of violence, enabling 10 to obtain protection orders. It operates alongside other programs being run in Eastern Highlands Province, including family and sexual violence committees in Daulo and Lufa Districts.

Across all safe houses supported through the Spotlight Initiative in 2021, 4,975 women and girls were supported at the safe shelters through case management and repatriation services and with food and sanitary supplies.

Health Services

Following several rounds of consultations, the SGBV clinic guidelines were launched in December. The SGBV Clinic Guidelines is the national policy which articulates standards for clinical health care for SGBV including through Family Support Centres. Their launch is a significant milestone for the improvement of life-savings healthcare for GBV survivors as it now allows for dissemination of the standards to national and sub-national health administrators as well as health service providers, including through the roll-out of cascade training, contributing to more comprehensive and coordinated service provision throughout the country.

The Spotlight Initiative supported finalisation of FSC functionality and service readiness assessment. The functionality and service readiness assessment of Family Support Centres used the WHO GBV Quality Assurance Tool. This assessment will aid the documenting of improvements in health-based services for survivors. The assessment also enabled the development of facility-based internal referral pathway Standard Operating Procedures and the drafting of a national framework for monitoring service readiness and capacity of Family Support Centres around the country.

As part of a district roll-out of specialised GBV health services, SHP commenced construction process of district Family Support Centre and the equipping of 5 FSCs with essential equipment and supplies. Under the Spotlight Initiative, regional consultations were conducted with 36 participants (13M/23F) from NDOH, Provincial Health Authorities (PHAs), Family Support Centres (FSC) and Sexual and Reproductive Health staff across Morobe, ENB, SHP, WHP, EHP, NCD. The outcome of this was the development of 8 provincial multi-year Family Support Centre action plans which will inform priorities for their strengthening and function as the basis for the development of the national GBV Health Plan.

Mental Health

The PNG Counsellors Association signed an MOA with the International Education Agency, PNGINA and ChildFund PNG. An agreement has been reached that the Certificate 4 course will be delivered as a module in the PNG diploma course through the University of Goroka. This course will address the critical shortage of accredited counsellors in PNG. This shortage affects all people who may be experiencing poor mental health and contributes to poor outcomes for both survivors of violence and for people looking to manage anger or stresses that contribute to violence.

With Spotlight support, the PNG Counsellors Association completed a forum in ENB and a participatory review of the counselling manual. The objectives of the forum were to deepen the understanding of the need for counselling services through faith-based organizations.



A Community Based Helper Training session was facilitated in Port Moresby for 30 church workers. The training aimed to improve the skills of church workers offering counselling services to women and girls, and other marginalized cohorts.

Justice

Femili PNG has been implementing tailored trainings aimed at ensuring relevant government authorities especially at sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services for survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and ensure access to justice. A total of 166 community leaders (41 females, 125 males) have improved their understanding of FSV, its consequences and related laws and referral pathways and 74 police officers, village court officials and magistrates (30 females, 44 males) have improved capacities to deliver better services to survivors of FSV through specialist training on understanding what FSV is, application of laws, trauma-informed care and case management of survivors.

A monitoring mission was implemented in Mendi, SHP, and Wabag, Enga Province in December. There was a very positive outcome from those who have been trained, who continue to provide support for GBV survivors. The following is a quote from one of the participants who was interviewed during the monitoring visit.

“We have been able to arrest perpetrators of sexual violence with the knowledge and skills gained from Femili PNG training in Tari. For instances, the clear definition of offences like rape, Sexual Penetration, Sexual touching and other forms of sexual violence. To date, of the 33 reports that were filed, we have made 23 arrests. The other positive outcome of the training is that we have learnt about the support available through the referral pathways and who is doing what in our province. We have been using the network of key partners established during the 1-week workshop to assist us in referrals of clients and advice on next steps when dealing with GBV cases”, said Senior Sergeant Daniel Olabe- Tari CID OIC

Referral Pathways

The Business Coalition for Women trained 77 companies on FSV and sexual harassment. Participants acknowledged the increase in their knowledge about PNG Laws relating to FSV as a result of this training. 166 community leaders were reached with information on understanding of Family Sexual Violence, its consequences and related laws and referral pathways.

A total of 16 community leaders in Tari, Hela Province were trained on Family Sexual Violence and Trauma Informed Care. This included community health workers, church leaders, ward councillors, village court officials, police, youth leaders and community based organizational representatives. It is envisioned that with improved understanding of Family Sexual Violence against women and children, impacts of violence, the legal provisions protecting rights of women and children, referral pathways and support services available, survivors of GBV can better supported.



The National Social Welfare Capacity Assessment was completed and will guide the development of a road map to build and support the social welfare system in PNG.

Civil Society

Through the Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund, six organizations received grants to support work in their communities to protect women and girls. Five CSOs received grants to improve their institutional capacity, which was critical in ensuring the CSOs could continue their operations despite the COVID-19 pandemic and build on their existing momentum in helping to eliminate violence against women and girls. The second round for call for proposals was also launched with further financial support to those located in remote highlands region area.

Outcome 5: Data

Key Results

1. Spotlight supported a workshop with the **National Capital District Commission to review GBV data management principles and systems**. The outcome was agreement on the need for national-level multi-sector information sharing agreement between key sectors (Health, Social Protection, Police, Justice) for availability of GBV data, to be developed in early 2022.
2. **18 participants across government and civil society were supported to participate in the kNOwVAW prevalence data course** from UNFPA, the University of Melbourne, ANROWS and DFAT. The training course equipped participants with knowledge and skills on the measuring of prevalence data on violence against women. Increased knowledge and skills in the collection and analysis of prevalence data will strengthened evidence-based policy making and service delivery. The Spotlight Initiative supported GoPNG's system to collect administrative data on violence and other protection issues, in line with international standards, through the **launch of Primero- survivor protection management system** in May 2021. Thereafter, the system, a case management database to track the services provided to survivors and to monitor offenders, has been rolled out starting from NCD.
3. In April 2021, RPNGC was equipped to launch **an online case management database to assist the Police Family and Sexual Violence Unit** in Port Moresby to better track GBV cases. The use of the database is still in the piloting stage.

The Spotlight Initiative supported improvement of access and quality of essential services for survivors based on reliable data. In the area of child protection and social services, Spotlight supported the OCFS to launch the Primero- protection management system in May 2021. Spotlight has continued to work with the Government to roll out the system in NCD, where the back-log of cases collected manually were transferred into the on-line system thereby providing accurate data on cases of violence reported to social services.

In Q2, Spotlight launched a best-practice data management system in partnership with the RPNGC FSVU. This system provides improved case management from incident reporting through to legal proceedings.



The Spotlight Initiative continues to build partnerships to strengthen GBV data management. In addition to internal information sharing on the progress of Primero and the FSVU database, a workshop with partners in the NCDC to review ComCare, currently used by their GBV Secretariat.

Consultations with 22 participants were held with the DFCDR, the FSVAC of NCD, and service providers to support the revision of GBV data management tools and information sharing protocols. The outcome was revised data management tools of improved accuracy of data collection, agreement to develop MoU to improve safe and ethical data sharing, and agreement of ICT revisions to functionality of databases.

Complementing this, the Secretary of the DfCDR with support of RUNOs led a national consultation on the functioning of GBV coordination mechanisms. The Spotlight Initiative briefed government agencies on GBV data management to set priorities for 2022 and to maintain buy-in across government departments for efforts to better coordinate GBV data collection across sectors.

In December 2021, the Spotlight Initiative awarded a contract to develop a tracking tool to help the District and Village Courts to track applications for Family Protection Orders (FPOs), how they are processed and any orders made. A pilot database will be developed in early 2022 which will be tested with up to 15 different courts. The database will assist courts to produce better data on the use of FPOs by GBV survivors. which can be used by policy-makers and researchers to better understand the incidence of GBV and the need for protection services. Depending on the final design agreed to by the Government, it may also help GBV survivors to more simply lodge and track their own FPO applications.

Outcome 6: Women's Movement

Key Results

1. Over 100 representatives from various civil society organizations (CSO) in PNG who participated in a one-day **National Forum on Gender Equality and Human Rights**, jointly organized by the Spotlight Initiative and National Family Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC) have **called for the endorsement and approval of State-Civil Society Partnership Policy**. This will enable them to receive funding directly from the government, an important step in achieving greater sustainability of civil society's efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls.
2. Through Spotlight support, the **Business Coalition For Women (BCFW) expanded its reach to work with 7 more companies** to raise awareness around sexual harassment at workplace, awareness on Family sexual Violence, referral pathways and support services, including development of organizational FSV policy.
3. The **CSO Capacity Development Hub** has been established to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of 15 CSOs to support women's movement in promoting gender equality. 8 partners have completed community dialogue training and 6 have completed gender inclusion training.



4. The issue of VAWG as a pandemic in PNG was brought to international attention as three local CSO partners and CSRG members prepared UPR civil society reports raising the issue.

In partnership with the Business Coalition for Women, a total of 90 participants from 7 companies have been trained on the FSV Policy and Workplace Contact Team programme. This has led to improved knowledge and awareness around, PNG laws relating to FSV, what FSV is, individual company’s principles and policies on addressing or responding to FSV within the workplace and knowledge about support services.

Ongoing follow up training within each of the 7 companies have reached more than 6000 staff with vital information on addressing FSV including support for survivors.

Through Spotlight support to the CSO Capacity Building Hub, 13 CSOs from NCD, Kokopo and Wewak have completed the 2nd Influencing and Advocacy workshop on Thinking Working Politically (TWP). A Gender & Inclusion training was also delivered to CSOs aimed at increasing their knowledge on gender inclusive response in VAW programming, as part of Spotlight’s broader support to advancing civil society leadership in efforts to end violence against women and girls.

Through various support and engagement of CSOs, 9 community action groups have been established to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG in their communities in EHP and one in ESP, including one provincial action group composed of Spotlight and WPHF CSO partners.

In December, the Spotlight Initiative hosted the National CSO Forum on Gender Equality and Human Rights, bringing 100 participants from 5 provinces into conversation about the roles and challenges facing civil society. Panel discussions featured leading CSO representatives and development partners, including the EU and DfCDR.

The Spotlight Initiative continues to give a platform for CSOs to guide the programme through the CSRG. The group met three times in 2021 to review and share recommendations on the function of the programme. The Spotlight team has also provided ad-hoc capacity building and technical support to the CSRG including support for virtual meetings and communications.

Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”)

Indicative numbers	Direct for 2021	Indirect for 2021
Women (18 yrs. and above)	26,000	3,120,000
Girls (5-17)	5,000	1,680,000
Men (18 yrs. and above)	27,000	3,380,000



Boys (5-17 yrs.)	2,500	1,820,000
TOTAL	55,500	10,000,000

Challenges and Mitigating Measures

Rapid but flexible support for high level political engagement to address GBV remains an ongoing challenge. The abrupt adjournment of Parliament in April 2021 risked progress, particularly as Parliament did not sit again for months, but in the interim, the Spotlight Initiative was able to respond to the Special Parliamentary Committee’s interest to support their effort to hold an inquiry on GBV and to organise those hearings during the break while Parliament was not in session in plenary. Political fluidity again caused challenges when Spotlight tried to organise a second-round parliamentary hearings in November. The budget session was delayed twice - causing delays to the hearing - and then was extended for an extra week, which eventually resulted in a decision by the Chairman to postpone the hearings to 2022. The Spotlight Initiative is adaptable to these changes and consequently supported rescheduling the Special Parliamentary Committee hearings.

Coordination of the CSO Hub was a key challenge for the Spotlight Initiative in 2021. The Spotlight Initiative granted a no-cost extension to Oxfam to complete the work plan for the CSO Hub. Operationalising the CSO Hub is critical as the programme has also noted the persistent lack of capacity in reporting among local CSOs. Despite training, reports received do not contain appropriate levels of detail. This has caused significant delays. In 2022, greater attention will be placed on the CSO Hub to ensure they are providing adequate training to CSOs.

A lack of capacity was also apparent with implementing partner’s (IPs) compliance with UN PSEA standards. RUNOs have emphasised that IPs must comply with PSEA and child safeguarding (CS) global minimum standards. Based on individual risk analysis and assessments conducted in the beginning of the year, several IPs (FBOs, CSOs) rated high risk due to the absence of clear and effective internal procedures to handle cases of SEA and CS, and weak investigation mechanisms. As such, RUNOs have invested a significant amount of time and resources to build capacity prior to commencing or continuing the actual implementation of activities on the ground. Complying with PSEA and CS standards is crucial especially for those organisations working directly with women and children and providing them with prevention and response services. With Spotlight support, assessments were completed to identify gaps and put in place risk mitigation measures to prevent cases of SEA and CS from happening during the implementation of the program.



Connecting with provincial partners during the periods of COVID-19 lockdown was also a challenge due to movement restrictions, limited availability and familiarity with ICT and at times, poor telecommunication networks. Meetings of national partners could generally be accommodated through the use of online meeting approaches, with some meetings even setting up socially distanced meeting rooms connected online. However, poor internet connections in the provinces made it much more difficult to maintain connections with local partners, including CSRG members. WhatsApp groups have been used as one mechanism for facilitating group discussions. The Spotlight Initiative has also recently purchased internet dongles and data packages for provincial GBV focal points, to facilitate their connections with the Initiative, as well as to enable them to better connect with their own provincial partners.

For effective coordination of the CSRG, deeper understanding is needed of the roles of the CSRG and RUNOs on both sides. Deeper understanding will enable the programme to utilise strengths and avoid duplication. This will also serve to include the CSRG in Spotlight activities that are happening in each province. Fully funding the CSRG budget will provide for this. Also, because of the workload, there is a need to create a CSRG focal point position, which the programme will pursue in 2022.

The 2021 Mid-Term Assessment (MTA) has faced significant challenges. The initial in-country researcher resigned around one month into the engagement. The replacement had planned to have initial findings to the Spotlight team before the end of 2021, however the draft report is now likely to be submitted only in Mid-February 2022 given delays in the data gathering phase in late 2021.

Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

a) Lessons Learned

A key lesson learnt throughout the reporting year is to really strengthen the coordination in the provinces between the provincial government and the CSOs. Many line agencies in the provinces are yet to know or connect with CSOs already implementing GBV/FSV related activities in their provinces, and likewise, few CSOs work outside of the government system for support, and therefore continue to report on lack of government support or on not been part of the dialogues in GBV/FSV prevention and response. The Spotlight Initiative can play a key role in bridging this relationship with CSOs and provincial governments, and therefore should provide adequate resourcing in providing this support.

It is also a lesson learned that despite considerable capacity building over many years, many government and non-government partners still do not have a strong understanding of how national and provincial budget processes operate, which undermines their ability to effectively lobby for GBV activities to be properly funded. It is a lesson for all partners that institutional capacity building efforts should include basic guidance on how budgets are developed in PNG, to ensure that efforts at work planning are properly connected back to government systems, which will increase the chance that they are funded and that they will become sustainable. Under Outcome 2, work is already being done to apply this lesson, by including national planning and budget officials in future provincial trainings, but progress has been slow because the level of capacity is so low to begin with. The engagement with DFCDR in support of their own budget proposal



demonstrates that when timely, quality technical advice is provided it can make a difference and show results, but it still requires a solid capacity to develop coherent, defensible budget documents that are produced on time in order to ensure there is time for them to be considered by decision-makers. Similarly, under Pillar 4 work is being done to support Family Support Centres to work with hospital CEOs and PHAs to ensure GBV health is integrated into PHAs annual budget for sustainability of specialised healthcare for survivors. However, very limited understanding amongst providers and health administration of public budgeting processes remains a critical challenge to this.

In 2021, some RUNOs engaged with key sectors early enough in the budget cycle and ensured alignment of the Spotlight Initiative workplan with sector development plans and Government priorities and advocated for budget allocation and disbursement. As such, the Office of Child and Family Services was allocated 5 million kina, to be disbursed in the first quarter of 2022. Supported through the development of an FSC budgeting tool, 3 FSCs were included in PHA annual budgets for 2022. This experience underscored how strategic timing in government engagement is a critical factor for success in advocacy and policy reform.

In 2021, member engagement in the CSRG has been varied. With active participation from all members essential to the CSRG being an effective mechanism, programme work plans and budgets must make it easier to provide communications and IT support to CSRG members in provinces where internet connection is limited. The Spotlight Initiative was able to provide communications training to CSRG members and through 2021 it has been clear that such training should be integrated into partnerships with CSOs on a broader scale across the programme.

In addition, through continued support to the CSRG, it was clear that work plans need to be flexible in order to adapt activities that are no longer viable (due to external changes such as COVID-19 restrictions or extended parliament sittings), and to reflect new opportunities that arise through the year. In addition, there is a need to better align work plans and budgets with clearly articulated deliverables that are accessible to a wider range of stakeholders. High-level programme budgets should be developed in consultation with organisations on the ground so as to ensure comprehension and buy-in from all stakeholders. This will ensure that the CSRG budget covers what it needs to and uses language and budget lines that clearly meet activities on the ground.

b) New Opportunities

RUNOs embraced new opportunities for collaboration on the intersection of VAW and VAC in the legal and policy framework in PNG, conducting a joint assessment in 2021. The findings contributed to dialogue within the UN and with stakeholders on the importance of adopting mutually-reinforcing approaches and strategies to eliminate VAC and VAW in PNG from a system strengthening perspective. The evidence generated by the assessment is providing important guidance for advocacy, and it offers a unique opportunity to critically look at the institutional and legal reforms needed to strengthen the protection system moving forward and to be prioritized in the next phase of the Spotlight Initiative.

While the COVID-19 emergency impacted programming throughout, it also gave rise to greater opportunities for cohesive programming and institutional strengthening across the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus. As noted elsewhere, coordination between



agencies and through the GBV Sub Cluster allowed for adaptive programming across the nexus and provided the opportunities to include a focus on the nexus in existing Spotlight institution strengthening work with the National GBV Secretariat.

Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

The work with the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV is one of the most innovative parliamentary engagement activities seen in the Pacific. While all Pacific Island countries have parliamentary committees, it is understood that this is the first time a parliamentary committee has ever held a specific inquiry to examine GBV issues and actually produce a report, with recommendations, which was tabled and discussed in Parliament. The approach was innovative on a number of fronts: it was livestreamed, which facilitated real-time comments from the public via a Committee Facebook page (<https://www.unitedforequalitypng.com/gbv-parl-committee>); all documents were shared on custom-built Committee webpage; written submissions were published on the Committee webpage (<https://www.unitedforequalitypng.com/may-2021-gbv-inquiry>); the Committee Report included 71 concrete recommendations which will be followed up on during a second round of public hearings.

The Spotlight Initiative has demonstrated good practice in collaboration on programme activities pertaining to data collection and management systems. Following the launch of the Primero database and FSVU case management system, RUNOs collectively reflected on the implementation of these systems and planned joint activities to strengthen understandings of data management among stakeholders through 2022.

The Spotlight Initiative created a WhatsApp group for all CSOs contracted through Spotlight and the Women, Peace and Humanitarian Fund, for purposes of sharing information related to the projects such as forums, webinars, and any provincial developments. This is a promising platform for CSOs and key government officials to share progress on their work, including reaching out to each other for technical support, training tools, and collaborating on resources if they are located in the same province or nearby. This platform:

- Enabled collaboration during the 20 Days of Human Rights Activism where CSOs collaborated on resources and delivery of activities, including involvement of key provincial government reps at various events.
- Has seen partner Femili PNG also able to provide operational support to FSVUs such as fuel costs and servicing of vehicle and/or parts in the need for emergency repatriation of survivors or moving them to safe shelters. This has also seen CSOs responding to SARV (FPNG, VfC) and CSO partners respond to support survivors in a swift manner.
- Has seen WHPF CSO Hub Care International provide technical support to CSO partner 'Coalition for Change Inc' to finalise its strategy for 2022-2027, focusing on institutional strengthening and empowerment of the indigenous Central women in the face of urbanisation.

The Spotlight Initiative modelled good practice in private sector partnerships through a long-standing partnership with national radio and television broadcaster NBC. This partnership played a critical role to achieve the results presented under outcome 3, especially mobilising people behind the "Changing the Headlines" campaign. The official launch was broadcast on national TV and NBC offered discounted rates to repeat the 34 episodes of the radio drama series across their national radio network to reach a wide audience.



Communications and Visibility

a) Overview

Results Indicators

Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to beat his wife/intimate partner, by sex and age	
Percentage of audience with accurate knowledge on the prevalence of violence against women	Data not collected in reporting period
Percentage of audience with accurate knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative	Data not collected in reporting period
Percentage of audience with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative	Data not collected in reporting period
Number of new and other media stories/reports that sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly	200
Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping	2.7 million
Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated	1
Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting	0
Number of journalists better able to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly	0
Percentage growth of Spotlight Initiative audiences (segmented)	Data not collected in reporting period
Percentage increase in Spotlight Initiative brand recognition	Data not collected in reporting period

The Spotlight Initiative has maintained consistent social media and news presence through 2021, producing 16 stories for UN platforms, in addition to social media content reaching 65,566 people across 63 posts. In addition, the programme has hosted three live streams of Spotlight events on Facebook. Accurate and consistent application of branding across these social media posts and in news articles was a key concern for communications through 2021. The opportunities afforded by social media as internet coverage continues to grow are significant as we continue to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic.



The communications and visibility work of the Spotlight Initiative in Papua New Guinea contributes to conversations on the nature of gender-based violence and challenges the attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate GBV. This work complements comprehensive behaviour-change programs being implemented across the 13 target provinces, amplifying these messages to a national audience. Such face-to-face advocacy, and utilising existing community networks, remains the most influential path to change. The communications and visibility work also serves to recognise the women working to end violence in all its forms, presenting much-needed role models to others in a country with very few women leaders in public office. Profiling women achieving change in a variety of sectors, including mental health and justice services, has given these women a platform that is rarely made available to them and demonstrates to leaders and community members the leadership capacities of Papua New Guinean women.

Delivering a strong communications and visibility plan was made difficult as the position of Communications Specialist was vacant for four months. Density limits and pandemic control measures placed strain on the ability to deliver high-quality multimedia content from across the 13 target provinces, especially with respect to large-scale visibility events.

The Spotlight team worked together to communicate upcoming events and visibility opportunities and share these opportunities with the EU. Acknowledgement of EU support in all communications has been consistent in 2021 and will be further strengthened in 2022 across all RUNO materials and activities to ensure joint visibility.

b) Messages

Sorcery Accusation Related Violence - perpetrators and communities

“Gender-based violence is not cultural, it’s criminal.”

Effective messaging to prevent SARV is incredibly challenging as incidents are perpetrated in groups, rather than by individuals. This means messages targeted at individuals must overcome the competing attitudes and behaviours of the group.

COVID-19 and Violence Against Women - message for women

“The COVID-19 pandemic places vulnerable people at greater risk of violence. If you or someone you know needs help, call the 1-Tok Kounselin Helpim Iain on 7150 8000.”

The Spotlight Initiative supported national messaging on COVID-19 prevention and infection control, with attention to non-pharmaceutical measures including masks, hand washing, and physical distancing. In addition, the Spotlight Initiative highlighted that the COVID-19 pandemic and associated measures can exacerbate conditions that lead to gender-based violence.

Natural disasters and conflict - message for responders



“Women and children displaced by disasters or violence have unique health and safety concerns. Response efforts should be alert to these needs, ensuring women and children are safe from further violence and are promptly provided with basic hygiene and sanitation supplies.”

Following disasters and conflict, responders need to address the needs of women, including access to menstrual supplies, safe and clean toilet facilities, and proper nutrition. The Spotlight initiative has shared with the Disaster Management Team key messages for incidents resulting in high numbers of displaced persons. Messaging for persons with a disability - including pre-recorded messages for hearing impaired persons - are being prepared.

c) **Media and Visibility Events**

Ongoing COVID-19 restrictions meant few visibility events could be held in 2021. Although restrictions eased over the year, the potential for limits on gatherings and travel to be imposed led the Spotlight team to focus on virtual promotions, rather than in-person events.

Programme Activity Launch Events

Through 2021, the Spotlight Initiative has utilised opportunities for promotion across launch events. In July, partners were invited to the launch of the ‘Changing the Headlines’ campaign which featured live performances of several episodes of the radio drama series. Performers from Port Moresby Arts Theatre and local musicians were joined by journalist Hennah Joku to lead the audience, including EU representatives and RUNOs, through the campaign’s key behaviour change messages.

In addition, the launch of the Primero Case Management System invited case workers in the area of child protection to join representatives from the Office of Child and Family Services in a run through of the database. The event demonstrated high-level commitment to rolling out this valuable program.

National CSO Forum

In December, the National CSO Forum on Gender Equality and Human Rights invited partners into conversation on strategies to strengthen partnerships. This forum marked the conclusion of the 20 days of human rights activism and brought national attention to the Spotlight Initiative with satellite events in four locations.

Media Breakfast

In June 2021, the former Resident Coordinator hosted a breakfast with leading journalists addressing key issues from his time in Papua New Guinea. The issue of gender-based violence, and in particular sorcery-accusation related violence, was highlighted, as was the important role that female journalists play in gender-sensitive reporting. Following this media event, the Spotlight Initiative has continued to engage journalists in opportunities for capacity building in reporting on gender-based violence, including the need to provide information on support services when



reporting cases of violence.

d) Campaigns

The Spotlight Initiative managed social media campaigns for International Women’s Day and the 20 days of activism against gender-based violence reaching a combined 28,712 users across Instagram and Facebook. These campaigns shared key messages on ending violence against women and girls and featured civil society leaders.

The Spotlight Initiative’s ‘Changing the Headlines’ campaign reached 2.7 million people across traditional and new media. This campaign centred on radio dramas that modelled peaceful conflict resolution and conversations on healthy relationships. U-Report continued to be a valuable platform for campaigns with young people, reaching over 6,000 users with campaigns on women’s political participation and mental wellbeing.



e) Human Interest Stories

“It is not our disability. It’s our access”’: A call for inclusive access and information for people living with a disability

The experience of persons with a disability is varied across Papua New Guinea. Service provision and support are often inaccessible in rural areas and there remains a deep and widespread lack of understanding of how to provide services to persons living with a disability by service providers across the country. Advocates are working to ensure access to services and information is improved and persons living with a disability are not left behind.





<https://papuanewguinea.un.org/en/166881-call-inclusive-access-and-information-persons-living-disability-papua-new-guinea>

“They have one clinician and she’s trying to do basically everything”: How Improved Data Management Can Strengthen Family Support Centres

Dr Pamela Kanya is an expert in health responses to gender-based violence and this review is part of the EU-funded Spotlight Initiative’s in-depth analysis of services available to respond to, and appropriately refer to, women and girls experiencing violence in Papua New Guinea.





<https://papuanewguinea.un.org/en/167123-they-have-one-clinician-and-shes-trying-do-basically-everything-how-improved-data-management>

“For ourselves, for our country”: CSO Forum Unites Advocates Across Papua New Guinea to Advance Human Rights

Concluding the 20 Days of Human Rights Activism and in celebration of Human Rights Day 2021, the Spotlight Initiative and CIMC co-hosted this national forum to strengthen cooperation between CSOs, development partners, and government.

<https://papuanewguinea.un.org/en/165196-ourselves-our-country-cso-forum-unites-advocates-across-papua->





[-guinea-advance-human](#)

The Spotlight Initiative Conducts National Training for Sanap Wantaim Campaign

The workshop brought together 33 participants from 12 civil society organizations (CSOs) under the Spotlight Initiative and Women Peace and humanitarian Fund (WPHF). The workshop aimed at introducing and building understanding of the Sanap wantaim strategy and tools for use.



<https://papuanewguinea.un.org/en/142709-un-women-conducts-national-training-sanap-wantaim-campaign>



Kup Women For Peace Combating Sorcery Accusation Related Violence in the Highlands

“In the Highlands, violence is the normal way of life,” says Leah Wagi from Kup Women for Peace. “There's tribal fights, sorcery accusation-related violence, gender-based violence, and it's the norm.”



<https://papuanewguinea.un.org/en/166883-kwp-combating-sorcery-accusation-related-violence-highlands>

**“The more we go out to the community, we see that people are accessing our services”:
Eastern Highlands Family Voice Builds Demand for Essential Services.**

Addressing family violence in Eastern Highlands has been a goal of Eastern Highlands Family Voice since the organisation started in 1997. With steady progress, the team has examined the root causes of gender-based and family violence and worked to enhance understanding of this issue that affects men, women, and children across the province.





<https://papuanewguinea.un.org/en/166882-eastern-highlands-family-voice-builds-demand-essential-services>

f) Testimonials

“What the EU and UN want to achieve through the Spotlight Initiative for PNG is to promote an environment in which women and girls can live without fear of violence, always and everywhere. This is not just an ideal that we strive to realise, it is simply the right of all women and girls on the face of planet Earth!” - *EU Head of Delegation, Jernej Videtic.*

Collaboration is very important. Spotlight is supporting us through our prevention approaches, supporting training to specific communities and leaders who influence people. Generally, on the ground level, we see people are coming to understand human rights. - *Gideon Bare, Voice for Change (local CSO), Jiwaka Province*

Through the support of the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative, DfCDR had a consultation meeting with key GBV partners in the province. I was appointed as the GBV Focal Point to ensure the establishment of the provincial GBV secretariat including development of the GBV Strategy. The first thing I did was to prioritize the review of the existing Provincial GBV Strategy 2017-2026, since this will ensure effective coordination of GBV partners' efforts. - *Ms Mary Tol, GBV Focal Point, Jiwaka Province.*

When we first came it was a bit slow. However, when word got around that we are doing this work and that there are no charges, they came. We are getting many now. - *Gerthruide, Femili PNG,*



Goroka Province, on the growing demand for newly established safe houses.

With help from the Spotlight Initiative, I ran some training. When we talked about the referral pathway, I had the police, the Family Support Centre, the justice sector and community development people come in. There were doctors and leaders. After the training, they managed to get one perpetrator who sexually assaulted three girls. He was arrested. A lot more advocacy and training are needed. - *Mara Wali, Hela Council of Women, Hela Province.*

g) **Photos**

Photos from Spotlight Initiative events and activities in Papua New Guinea are [available here](#).

h) **Videos**

Primer database launch event:

https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?ref=watch_permalink&v=415492586626399

CSO Forum on Gender Equality and Human Rights:

<https://www.facebook.com/UNinPNG/videos/2943161649329829>

Next Steps

Pillar 1 in 2022

In 2022, the Spotlight Initiative will advance legislation and policy drafted in 2021, including the Women's Health Protection Bill, Human Rights Defenders Policy (both with DJAG), and State-Civil Society Partnership Policy (with FSVAC-CIMC). Consultations on the Human Rights Defenders Protection bill commences in March 2022 with support from CLRC. Once adopted, Spotlight will support the effective national and sub-national roll out of legislation and policy.

A second public inquiry will be held by the Special Parliamentary Committee on Gender Based Violence in Q1 2022.

Pillar 2 in 2022

The Spotlight Initiative will support DFCDR to progress recruitment of the new staff in the National GBV Secretariat and will provide them with induction and other training as required. Support will be provided to develop and roll out their more detailed implementation plan in support of the 2022 budget allocation. Missions to WHP, SHP, Hela, Sandaun, and Autonomous Region of Bougainville in early 2022 will launch ongoing assistance to provincial authorities to develop their GBV Strategies and budgets in 2022.

The Spotlight Initiative will continue supporting NOCFS for establishment of Provincial Councils for Child and Family Services (PCCFS) in POM, Morobe and Western Highlands. FSVAC will be supported with curriculum and training resource development in addition to technical support to Provincial Administrations.



The Spotlight Initiative will work with NDOH to develop the National GBV Health Plan, including national costing. Capacity building support will be provided to SGBV services and data management support to FSCs will include development of a comprehensive support mechanism plan to improve reporting capacity and data management capacity at the community level.

In addition, Spotlight will customize health-sector referral pathways and case management SOPs to individual provincial facilities and provide training for their institutionalisation.

Pillar 3 in 2022

The Spotlight Initiative will continue to support the interprovincial youth network including through training opportunities for young people in GBV and SRHR and distribution of advocacy and awareness raising toolkits for their use in youths' communities.

Two behaviour change programs will be developed. One will utilise the National Youth Development Agency to assist roll out of Sanap Wantaim. To further improve and sustain parent's behaviours and mobilize peers and influencers, in 2021, a KAPB study has been conducted which sheds light on interplay of Social factors, community dynamics, Meta-norms underlying ideologies and unwritten rules, as well as contextual factors including social, cultural and religious backgrounds. The findings of this study will be the basis for development of a cross sectoral and community based Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy in 2022, which is the second pillar of Spotlight Initiative's VAC and VAW prevention programme. The Spotlight Initiative will support the finalisation of the CSE teacher training manual and the training of pre- and in- service teachers and continue supporting NDOE and education partners for operationalizing the developed guidelines and policies. These will be supported with development of knowledge products modelled on best-practice by Spotlight grantees.

Four new partnerships with NGOs/FBOs will expand the Spotlight Initiative's P4CD programme. Spotlight will continue to support existing partners and plan for integration of the P4CD programme in the government system.

The Spotlight Initiative will continue communications campaigns across different media platforms, developing messaging informed by KAPB and U-Report surveys completed in 2021. In addition, messaging on CSE and healthy, non-violent relationships will be developed for dissemination across digital media.

Pillar 4 in 2022

FCSs will be refurbished and equipped with essential supplies and materials. Training will be provided for FSC and health facility staff on clinical and health-based MHPSS and case management services for GBV survivors.

The Spotlight Initiative will continue its partnership with Femili PNG, conducting monitoring visits, providing essential supplies, and supporting the organisation's training program. Support to strengthen mental health services is continuing as the Spotlight Initiative works with IEA TAFE and University of Goroka to support students enrolled in the Cert IV in Counselling.



The Spotlight Initiative will utilise its interprovincial youth network to establish youth outreach and awareness groups to strengthen referrals of young survivors to specialised services.

The results of a national social welfare workforce assessment completed in 2021 will be shared with RUNOs to develop a roadmap for strengthening social welfare workforce in PNG that will be adopted and implemented by the Government.

Pillar 5 in 2022

The Spotlight Initiative will finalise its DHS analysis, generate provincial-level infographics, and conduct a focused GBV study in select provinces to complement DHS analysis with qualitative data.

In early 2022, the Spotlight Initiative will host the National Multi-Sector GBV Data Consultation for the development of national data sharing protocols.

A pilot database to track FPO applications and orders will be developed in early 2022 and will be tested with up to 15 different courts.

Pillar 6 in 2022

The Spotlight Initiative will establish the Civil Society Hub Advisory Board to guide the work of the CSO Hub. Spotlight will conduct regular reviews of capacity development support provided to CSOs by CSO Hub.

The Spotlight Initiative will build on existing work through the Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund, including the launch of a second round of proposals and a second NGO/CSO partnership to support grantees.

Work will continue with the Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council (CIMC), which has pledged its support to advocate for the endorsement of the State Civil Society Partnership Policy.

The Business Council for Women will conduct an end-line survey for companies to review progress implementing FSV policy in workplaces.



ANNEXES

Annex A: Results Framework

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WaPICYkWP8r6qgebRY2p2OVEOi9W2H86/view?usp=sharing>

Annex B: Risk Matrix

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SX30QKXMxaG_heH6TY3smzoti77KDUY2/edit#gid=979772945

Annex C: CSO Engagement Report

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/14GBa__-3nud_EJOB9lps3qQisaS1vCrf/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=113360460353959928637&rtpof=true&sd=true

Annex D: Innovative, Promising or Good Practises Reporting Template

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bbQEV1kr7tpBqNvyQEviFcnYqk7dyS_9/view?usp=sharing



Annex A 2021

Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
	National level				
Indicator 1.2 National and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWG/HP are in place that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner.	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	<p>At the national level following strategies developed in 2021:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National GBV Strategy (2016-25); National GBV Implementation Plan (2016-25); GBV Public Investment Programme Budget Proposal and narrative <p>At the sub-national level following GBV strategy strategies were developed in 2021:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy revised 2022 -2025 (align with NGBV Strategy), Jiwaka province strategy was developed in 2017 but never got funded until UNDP consulted the provinces in 2021. Supported them to review the strategies, including the development of 2022 Work plans. Strategy Revised (2022 to 2024). EHP province strategy was developed in 2017 but never got funded until UNDP consulted the provinces in 2021. Supported them to review the strategies, including the development of 2022 Work plans. 2015 – 2017 (FSV Strategic Plan for Morobe province) draft Workplan/Budget developed during Budget Workshop in August 2021 GBV Strategy for WNPB province developed
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	
Indicator 1.3 Laws and policies are in place that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>PNG Constitution includes a Bill of Rights including protection for freedom of speech, assembly, and non-discrimination.</p> <p>UN Women is supporting the development of a Human Rights Defenders Protection Bill with the Constitutional Law Reform Commission</p>
	Developed or Strengthened				
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	0	2	4	4	<p>Name of Law or Policy: 24/1: Child Protection Policy, Sector or Topic: Children</p> <p>Name of Law or Policy: National Youth Policy, Sector or Topic: Youth</p> <p>Name of Law or Policy: Women's Health Protection Bill, Sector or Topic: Health</p> <p>Name of Law or Policy: School's Behaviour Management Policy, Sector or Topic: Education</p>
Indicator 1.1.3 Number of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates within the last year.	0	3	4	3	<p>Name of Laws/Policies: 24/1: Child Protection Policy, Sector or Topic: Children, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?:</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policies: National Youth Policy, Sector or Topic: Youth, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?:</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policies: Women's Health Protection Bill, Sector or Topic: Health, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?:</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policies: School's Behaviour Management Policy, Sector or Topic: Education, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?:</p>
	National				

<p>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year.</p>	<p>Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls</p>	<p>Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls</p>	<p>see comment box for reporting list of action plans</p>	<p>Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls</p>	<p>Action Plan: National GBV Strategy - GOPNG Public Investment Programme proposal, Sector: Women, Over reporting period: Evidence-Based Costed M&E Plan Needs of All Women & Girls</p>
Sub-National					
	0	4	0	5	
Government Officials					
<p>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks, within the last year.</p>	0	20	87	60	<p>Supported 30 Provincial government officials with specific training on GBV strategy and budget development in August. Have also supported more than 57 officials from 9 provinces through provincial level GBV strategy and budget development workshops</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.1 Number of draft laws and/or policies developed that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, within the last year.</p>	0	0	1	2	<p>The Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG) is a key partner on Pillar 1, and the Attorney General himself is the Chair of the CSC. DJAG is engaged to finalise the Women's Health Protection Bill to ensure women and girls' greater access to comprehensive GBV and SRH services. The Department is also instrumental in the development of the Human Rights Defenders Bill together with the Constitutional Law Reform Commission</p>
Outcome 2 Summary table					
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Coordination Mechanism?					
<p>Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>In 2021 There are 9 oversight mechanisms exist at Local level for addressing VAWG/HP that includes representation from marginalized groups</p>
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	
<p>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.</p>	0	2	4	2	<p>In 2021 PNG supported the development of 2 new GBV Strategies (2021 - 2025) for WNBSP province and also supported the revision of two outdated GBV Strategies (2022 to 2024) for EHP province and Jiwaka province (2022 - 2025). They are Provincial GBV strategies, the Provincial Administration of the province is in charge of these strategies.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.2 Internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAW/HP.</p>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Before 2021, only 4 provinces (ENBP, NCD, Milne Bay and Morobe) had full time GBV officers with Secretariat office, supported by the provincial administration. Through consultation with Provincial Administration, 8 more GBV focal points have been appointed in EHP, Simbu, Jiwaka, WHP, SHP, Oro, WNBSP, ESP provinces to coordinate and provide secretariate support to the provincial GBV response</p>

Health	0	4	1	6
and programmes of other relevant sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HP standards, within the last year.	0	4	1	6
Social Services				
	0	1	0	1
Culture				
	0	1	0	1
Government Officials				
	0	260	60	422
Women Government Officials				
	0	100	23	180
Indicator.2.1.6 Number of key government officials trained on human rights and gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours towards women and girls, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, within the last year.				
Indicator.2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	N/A there is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans
Indicator.2.2.2 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms in place that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	0	9	9	9
National Level Meetings				
	0	8	0	8
Indicator.2.2.4 Number of meetings of regional, national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year.	0	27	12	27
Sub-National Level Meetings				
	0	27	12	27
Parliamentarians				
	0	15	20	30
Indicator.2.3.2 Number of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year.				
	0	15	20	30
Outcome 3 Summary table				
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target
				Reporting Notes

The report supports the government to establish protection coordination mechanisms at the provincial level. The first provincial council for child and family services launched in province Enga in July 2021.

The drafts are under development for the social sector but the delays in the development of the draft laws are expected to be completed by the end of 2021.

PNG SI has provided capacity building trainings on case management and trauma counselling to key government officials that prevent and respond to VAWG. A total of 60 officials (23 women) and service providers (police and village courts magistrates) trained in trauma-informed care to support survivors. The training was delivered in EHP, SHP, and Pogera (Enga) through the FPNG Consortium partnerships in these locations. Due to the COVID 19 situation, the less number of government officials trained, the gap will be covered in the extension phase I

The National GBV Advisory Committee has not yet been established and therefore has not yet met, but it is being established in Q1 2022. The SARV National Committee has not been meeting. The NOCFS and FSVAC coordinate activities but not through meetings. There are 12 provincial coordination mechanisms, please see the "Coordination Mechanisms" worksheet for detail. GBV consultations were held in 13 Provinces in 2021 + Jiwaka. Action Committee have met twice since the last consultation in June 2021 to work on the GBV Strategy. EHP has also met with its core GBV team to draft the GBV strategy in October 2021. WHP has its first GBV Stakeholder's meeting in November to discuss next steps and stakeholders provincial GBV workshops.

There are 20 members of the Coalition of Parliamentarians to End GBV, 10 of whom are Governors. Coalition Members are also on the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV, as well as Hon Aloye Tambua. Members of the Coalition and the Committee have been active in advocating for more action and funding to address GBV.

Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	71%	67%	71%	65%	This indicator measured the next National Demographic and Health Survey. The indicator was not measured during the reporting period 2021.
Indicator 3.3 Existence of with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner.	0	5	4	5	SI supported 4 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive and participatory developed, prevention studies/policies that promotes gender equity, sexually education, women and children's rights, including the reproductive rights: 1. The revision and finalisation of the Behaviour Management Policy (BMP) 2019-2025 for "Improving student behaviour and welfare" and promoting violence prevention, including GBV in the school environment. The policy promotes positive student behaviour; helps all stakeholders understand their rights and responsibilities; creates a fair, caring and safe learning environment; and V&SH in school activities. The policy was successfully launched in July 2021. 2. Supported development and finalization of Teacher-In-Service Program (TIP) facilitator's guide and participant's manual to complement the BMP policy implementation at the school level. 3. Supported revision of school counsellors' training modules to address family violence and GBV, in three teachers' colleges of PNGEI, Holy Trinity and Balob through development and finalization of "pre-service school counsellor's guide" with engagement of 23 (11 females) national teachers and college staff to support 4. SI conducted a Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs (KAPB) survey on VAC and VAW, in NCD, Morobe, WH, ENB which will inform a National Social and Behavioral Change communication (SBCC) Strategy for prevention of VAC and VAW.
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1.1 Existence of a draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This indicator Reported in 2020
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year.	In-School Programmes 0 In-School Programmes Girls 0 In-School Programmes Boys 0 Out-of-School Programmes 0 Out-of-School Programmes Girls 0 Out-of-School Programmes Boys 0	200000 100,000 100,000 200000 100,000 100,000	23,297 13,799 9,498 4,224 2,588 1,636	400,000 200,000 200,000 400,000 200,000 200,000	The achievement under this indicator remains low due to the impact of COVID 19 as the schools and communities were less accessible on reach.
Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women's and girls' sexuality and reproduction, within the last year.	0	1,510	11,903	1,510	In 2021 through SI supported 2,367 parents (795 fathers, 1572 mothers parents/caregivers have been trained in target provinces on the parenting for childhood development (P4CD) program, and 9,536 (M: 5215 F: 4321) children benefited from improved parents' parenting skills.

Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	0	3,000,000	2,700,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	<p>Around 2.7 million people were through 1,310 media broadcasted through different channels and social/traditional media and including the UNICEF PNG Facebook page (713,032 people reached and 46,000 engaged), 8 TV spots, network of 6,294 U-reporters and a 34-episode radio drama series. PNG SI reached. A "Changing the Headlines" Campaign for ending VAW and VAC launched</p>
Indicator 3.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction	0	55	65	55	55	<p>A total of 10 community action groups have been established to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG in their communities (9 in Eastern Highlands Province and 1 in East Sepik province), including one provincial action group comprising of Spotlight and WPHF CSO partners through on-going mentorship and support.</p> <p>Further, youth inter provincial network comprises of 55 youth lead organisations and youth activists representing their respective communities.</p>
Indicator 3.2.5 Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated during the past year.	0	6	5	6	6	<p>Campaign Title: "Changing the Headlines" communication campaign, Sector: Prevention of VAC and VAW, Communication Channel: TV Radio Social Media/Online Campaign Title: Parenting month campaign, Sector: Prevention of VAC and VAW, Communication Channel: Social Media/Online Campaign Title: U Report poem competition on Mothers' day, Sector: Prevention of VAC, Communication Channel: Social Media/Online Campaign Title: Youth engagement, GBV and SRH awareness, Sector: Health, Communication Channel: Social Media/Online Campaign Title: Sanap Wantain Behavior Change campaign, Sector: EVAW, Communication Channel: Social Media/Online</p>
Indicator 3.2.6 Number of networks of men and boys developed and/or strengthened to advocate against VAWG and stand for promoting gender equitable values and behaviours during the past year.	0	5	2	5	5	<p>Name: 2 Interprovincial male advocacy and youth networks</p>
Indicator 3.3.3 Number of news and other media stories/reports that sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly, in the last year.	0	510	513	510	510	
Journalists						
Indicator 3.3.4 Number of Journalists with strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly.	0	80	87	80	80	
	0	30	36	30	30	
Decision Makers						
Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, within the last year.	0	45	0	60	60	<p>The Indicator was not measured during the reporting period 2021.</p>
	0	0	0	0	0	

Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Women					
Indicator 4.1 Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	0	4,000	4,975	4,000	4,975 women and girls were supported at the safe shelters in various areas of case management services, repatriation services, and food and sanitary supplies. 15 safe shelters supported through partner Femil PNG in NCD, ENB, EHP, Jiwaka, SHP, Enga with food rations and sanitary supplies for survivors of family and sexual violence (FSV), plus other operational needs such as electricity, gas for cooking, clothing etc. And an establishment of a casement management center in EHP serving 90 clients to date, with 672 consultations carried out by case workers. Majority of the clients are survivors of IPV and SARV. A total of 2481 survivors (897 women, 302 men, 797 girls, 449 boys (27 women with disabilities and 9 men with disabilities) have benefited from services including accommodation, case management and referral.
	0	3,000	2,481	3,000	
MIS					
Indicator 4.3 A dedicated VAWG management information system (MIS) is in place at national level which can measure number of women/girl victims/survivors of violence that have received quality, essential multi-sectoral services.	No	No	No	Yes	The Indicator was not measured during the reporting period 2021.
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Developed					
Indicator 4.1.3 Existence of national guidelines or protocols that have been developed and/or strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for essential services.	No	No	Yes	No	
	No	No	No	No	
Government Service Providers					
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	0	20	98	60	Trained 98 government service providers on FSV/GBV to increase knowledge and capacity to deliver quality essential services
	0	10	61	30	
Women's Rights Organizations					
Indicator 4.1.5 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence, within the last year.	0	6	12	14	Implementing partners were engaged by SI to implement activities at the community level.
	0	0	8	0	
Grassroots	0	6	8	14	
Government Service Providers					
Indicator 4.1.6 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response	0	110	411	300	PNGINA-FSVAC trained government officials 145 Males and 165 Females across PNG on GBV service provision. The numbers remained slightly higher by engaging

into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year.	0	60	218	140	government departments.
Number of Networks identified at Baseline					
Indicator 4.1.8 Number of local networks established among authorities and communities to prevent and respond to VAWG that include adequate representation of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	10	11	10	The target for Phase I target was 10 for this indicator, however, SI implementing partner began its implementation 2021 due to late disbursement of funds, 10 local networks established in EHP through partner EHFV, and 1 in ESP through partner Help Resources
a) Girls with Knowledge of ES					
	0	80	0	110	
a) Women with Knowledge of ES					
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	0	220	0	290	The disaggregation was not measured during the reporting period 2021.
b) Girls with Knowledge of longer term services					
	0	40	0	60	
b) Women with Knowledge of longer term services					
	0	60	0	90	
a) Girls with ACCESS to ES					
	0	80	0	110	These are the people who accessed GEV services through SI-supported shelters coordinated by Femili PNG.
a) Women with ACCESS to ES					
Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girl survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased ACCESS to a) to quality essential services and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months	0	120	897	190	The girls access to essential services, Girls with Access to Recovery Services, and Women with Access to Recovery Services were not measured during the reporting period 2021.
b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services					
	0	10	0	20	The achievements of this indicator was higher than the set target as Partner Femili PNG expanded support beyond its initial implementation locations: NCD, Morobe, EHP, ENBP, and Enga upon request from various local CSOs and service providers for safe shelter and repatriation support to women and girls. Survivors were also supported from the Simb, Jiwaka, Western Highlands, Southern Highlands provinces.
b) Women with Access to Recovery Services					
	0	20	0	40	
Outcome 5 Summary table					
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Prevalence					
Indicator 5.1 Existence of globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP, collected over time	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The updated statistics will be provided in next DHS.
Incidence					
	No	No	Yes	Yes	
IPV					

<p>Indicator 5.2 Existence of publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, family violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Family Violence</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Indicator 5.3 National statistics related to VAWG/HP incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p>1) Income 2) Sex 3) Age 4) Ethnicity 6) Geographic Location 7) forms of violence</p>	<p>1) Income 2) Sex 3) Age 4) Ethnicity 6) Geographic Location 7) forms of violence</p>	<p>1) Income 2) Sex 3) Age 4) Ethnicity 6) Geographic Location 7) Forms of violence</p>	<p>1) Income 2) Sex 3) Age 4) Ethnicity 5) Disability 6) Geographic Location 7) forms of violence</p>	
<p>Output Indicator</p>	<p>Baseline</p>	<p>Milestone 2021</p>	<p>Results for Reporting Period (2021)</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Reporting Notes</p>
<p>Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors</p>	<p>5. Social Services</p>	<p>5. Social Services</p>	<p>5) Social services</p>	<p>5. Social Services</p>	<p>S) supported improvement of access and quality of essential services for survivors based on reliable data. UNICEF supported the GoPNG to launch the Primero-protection management system in May 2021. SI continue to work with the Government to roll out the system in NCD, where the back-log of cases collected manually where transferred into the on line system thereby providing accurate data on cases of violence. *</p>
<p>Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year</p>	<p>Government Personnel</p> <p>0</p> <p>Women Government Personnel</p> <p>0</p>	<p>156</p> <p>58</p>	<p>138</p> <p>77</p>	<p>269</p> <p>106</p>	<p>The government personnel enhanced capacities development to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making, within the past 12 months</p>	<p>Knowledge products</p> <p>0</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>Sector : Policy brief, Topic : Report to Parliament of the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV Sector : Website, Topic : Website for Coalition of Parliamentarians to End GBV Sector : Videos, Topic : MPs videos supporting Temporary Special Measures for Women Sector : Website of the National GBV Secretariat, Topic : Designed to share information on GBV activities of government officials and CSOs across the country, including individual provincial pages which UNDP developed too. Sector: Police case management database for RPNCG Family and Sexual Violence Unit, Topic : Designed to help Police to more systematically collect data on GBV cases and to manage their FSV case files Sector: Template for development of Provincial GBV Strategy, Topic : Designed to help provincial partners to develop their own Provincial GBV Strategies, based on existing good practice Sector : Family Support Centre Functionality and Service Readiness Assessment, Topic : Assessment functionality of FSCs as baseline and to support generation of monitoring and evaluation framework Sector : DHS, Topic : VAW DHS analysis, Title : National and subnational analysis of DHS on VAW prevalence data</p>
<p>Outcome 6 Summary table</p>					
<p>Outcome Indicator</p> <p>Baseline</p>	<p>Milestone 2</p>	<p>Results for Reporting Period (2021)</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Reporting Notes</p>	

Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG	0	4	18	12	The reporting results is referring to the number of partnership agreements with women's rights groups, CSOs (10 PCAs from Spotlight, 7 PCAs from WPHF, and 1 PCA from Protection project) under the EVAW. The SI formed a WhatsApp group for all implementing partners to coordinate efforts in their respective regions or provinces to jointly advocate on EVAWG
Indicator 6.2 Extent to which there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage efforts to end VAWG	0	2	0	4	The disaggregation was not measured during the reporting period 2021.
Indicator 6.3 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG	0	6	0	12	The disaggregation was not measured during the reporting period 2021.
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year	0	1	2	3	CSO forum on Gender Equality and Human Rights call to action presented to government
Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	6	4	18	SI engaged in dialogues with CLRC and DJAG on the Human Rights Protection Bill to gauge understanding on the proposed bill, understanding process and procedures involved in developing the bill, and key players in the government dept whom we should consult with or include in the proposed bill; DICDR on the safe houses support and proposal to conduct a country wide baseline and or assessment on operational capacity for purposes of developing a SOP for safe houses and a national framework that guides DICDR on coordination efforts towards safe houses. A dialogue also carried out with NCDC and NYDA on collaborating on the Sanap Wantaim BCC for sustainability purposes. All these dialogues, apart from the CSO forum are related to our current work under Spotlight.
Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the last year	0	6	18	12	This is referring to the partnership agreements with CSOs and womens rights groups, enabling them with operational capacity to do their work. 18 is total number under UN Women EVAW projects. Spotlight alone is 10 CSOs that have partnership agreements with UNW, and 1 through an MoU (Human Rights Defenders Association of PNG) where UNW provides direct technical and operational support through our procurement process as partner did not meet the requirements through a capacity assessment conducted in the initial call for proposal process for phase I, however, its work was deemed important to expand network of HRDs, hence this approach was taken). This process has now seen partner (HRDAPNG) qualify for direct funding support through the WPHF-Spotlight joint project in its 2nd round of CFPs

Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year	0	6	6	6	12	: CSO Forum on Gender Equality and Human Rights
CSOs with strengthened capacities						
Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	6	11	12		



**ANNUAL REPORT - ANNEX B
RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT**

Country Programme / Regional Programme: Papua New Guinea

Reporting Period: 01 January 2021 - 31 December 2021

Instructions: Kindly refer to the Risk Management Matrix in your approved Spotlight Country/Regional Programme Document to report in the below matrix on how your programme has managed all identified risks during the reporting period. Should new risks have arisen, please include them clearly in the Risk Management Matrix below, denoting [NEW RISK] and use this matrix moving forward. Please also update the section on 'Assumptions' as necessary.					
Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
Risk	Likelihood:	Impact:	Periodicity	Source for monitoring	
Contextual risks					
National elections in June 2022 will slow down implementation, as Ministers focus on re-election and officials may find difficulty getting high level sign off for activities. GOPNG budget release may also become less routine.	3	4	April to August	Monthly in lead up to election - weekly during main election period and during govt formation	RUNOs / UNDP
Deeply entrenched and inequitable social norms about gender-based violence and intimate partner violence in particular increase resistance to change.	4	4	March-May	i.GBV referral partners needs assessment ii: Review/ Assessment of sanap wantim BCC	UN Women

<p>The security situation in areas of the country where the Spotlight Initiative will be implemented, such as the Highlands, are insecure and plagued by tribal warfare.</p>	4	4	Quarterly	Weekly UNDSS monitoring reports	<p>The UNDSS closely monitors security situation in the country and security updates inform programme implementation, including UN staff travels to programme locations. The open selection process for CSO partners contributes to transparent processes, thus, avoiding misconceptions about partnerships. Partnerships with credible CSOs respected by the community leaders and local authorities contributes in mitigating risks in programme.</p>	RUNOS
<p>Papua New Guinea is vulnerable to shocks due to environmental disasters such as earthquakes, shocks related to el Nino and la Nina phenomena which manifest in droughts and/or landslides, active volcanoes, cyclones on the smaller islands and emergence of non-communicable disease outbreaks (polio, measles, etc.). Humanitarian disasters disrupt any development gains and make women more vulnerable when resources are scarce.</p>	4	4	Weekly since March 2020	Weekly Disaster Management Reports; UN Humanitarian response and UNDSS; GBV Humanitarian Cluster	<p>The RC and the National Disaster Centre Co-Chair the Disaster Management Team where strategies are developed and implemented on disaster risk reduction, prevention, mitigation and response. If an emergency occurs, consultation with donors and participation in country cluster groups will inform how UN</p>	Resident Coordinator, Disaster Management Team
<p>COVID 19 epidemic State of Emergencies (SOE).</p>	4	4	1	IP monitoring visits	<p>IP adhere to Social Distancing etiquette. GBV COVID-19 and the SOE assessment completed in 2020. Finalisation of COVID-19 GBVIE guidance including Dignity Kit Guidance for front-line responders through the GBVSC.</p>	UNFPA
<p>Cultural differences between staff and local stakeholders.</p>	3	3	Quarterly	Field visits and Management reports, evaluation and satisfactory surveys	<p>Training materials are developed and delivered by experienced trainers who are experts in their field. National consultants are engaged whenever possible</p>	UNDP
<p>The "Wantok" (or One Talk, speaking the same language, from the same place) system is culturally inherent in Papua New Guinea. Groups from the same provinces and tribes are obliged to unofficially support each other and to carry favour as based on this affiliation rather than merit. This manifests itself in the workplace and across social circumstances, superseding the application of rules or regulations. The wantok system could impact victims and perpetrators not going through the full judicial</p> <p>Programmatic risks</p>	5	3	Quarterly	Field visits and Management reports, evaluation and satisfactory surveys	<p>The UN System rigorously applies its own rules and regulations to mitigate any risks associated with the Wantok system.</p>	UN System, Government
<p>The implementation period of three years is short, while seeking demonstrable impact, jeopardizing the delivery on programmes.</p>	3	4	Quarterly	Country Steering Committee meetings	<p>The design phase accelerated the creation of interim Governance mechanisms such as the interim Country Steering Committee and the interim CS reference group. Monitoring of the ongoing work and addressing associated risks to short implementation as needed</p>	UN System, Design Team
<p>Specific targets of delivering through national civil society partners are ambitious given the current levels of capacity.</p>	4	4	Quarterly	IP monitoring visits	<p>The UN System is repositioning a lot of the processes necessary to start up the implementation and delivery during the design phase to ensure that once the programme is signed, implementation can begin right away</p>	UN System, Design Team

Implementation and delivery may be delayed due to a slow-start-up process.	3	4	Monthly	Head of agencies meetings	i: Recruitment of personnel ii: Engagement of CSOs The UN System is repositioning a lot of the processes necessary to start up the implementation and delivery of the Spotlight team took the approach of a Consortia with two of its activities under	UN System
Limited infrastructure, security costs, and spread out communities make operations in the provinces exceedingly expensive.	4	4	Monthly	CSO Consultation and engagement	Training will only be delivered in communities where there is support. In other communities, the coordination of administrative data collection is a priority under Pillar 5 of the Ensure dialogue and consensus building at the highest level of Government and through the	RUNOs
Training sessions are held but the expected attendance is not met.	3	3	Monthly	Monthly reports CSO and field visits	Close monitoring of the IP program (UNICEF led mitigation by conducting a continuous	RUNOs
General lack of access to modern technologies reduces the scope for information sharing, including data availability and use.	3	3	Monthly	Monthly reports CSO and field visits	Close monitoring and ensure AWP /PPM policy adherence	RUNOs
Changes in Government resulting in new leadership may affect political good will for the project or the selected provinces of	3	4	Quarterly	Country Steering Committee meetings	Collective development of 2022 workplan to incorporate those activities ongoing and work with Secretariate to provide smooth transition to Phase II. Ongoing work with government, communities and CSOs to encourage local ownership and systemic change independent	Resident Coordinator, EU, UN Agencies
SOE will restrict program implementation and number of beneficiary reached.	4	4	Monthly	IP monitoring visits		Resident Coordinator, EU, UN Agencies
Priority of Government P/CSO will be diverted.	4	4	Monthly	IP monitoring visits		Resident Coordinator, EU, UN Agencies
Interventions started in Phase I may lose momentum if Phase II delayed or not initiated (NEW)	4	4	Monthly	Head of Agency meetings		Spotlight Co-ordinator, Resident Coordinator
Institutional risks						
Internal challenges within government at the national, provincial and district levels include staff turnover, and varied levels of capacities, which may disrupt or delay programmes.	4	4	Monthly	IP monitoring visits	I. Develop training materials and capacity development initiatives that can be applied on a rolling basis. Work with relevant actors to assess reasons for high turnover and address challenges in context of the initiative. (For example, UNICEF leads in continuous capacity building and supports supervision to key government IPs continued to be provided throughout 2020). II. contract consultant based in key Government implementing partners providing technical assistance to key government institutions and contributes in mitigating impacts of internal Government challenges in programme implementation III. employ with new Government partners and	Resident Coordinator, UN Agencies

Legislation not implemented due to lack of capacity and/or budget allocations.	3	3	Monthly	IP monitoring visits	Support Government to establish financing and sustainability strategies from outset; focus on developing national capacities throughout the process. (UNICEF supported key Government institutions to analyse the costs associated to the child protection system to prevent and respond to violence. This is used to advocate for resources allocation during the Government budget development process.)	UN Agencies
Community/District/leaders or institutions may intentionally block the implementation of the project.	3	3	Monthly	IP monitoring visits	<p>I. Provide outreach and training to all leaders, including those who are perpetrators, so that they are able to recognise the need to change their behaviour.</p> <p>II. Foster ongoing dialogue through the Country Steering Committee with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring as well as various sectors within the government, ensuring that eliminating VAWG features in political agendas at the national, provincial and district levels. Foster allies within government at</p>	Resident Coordinator, UN Agencies
Fiduciary risks						
Corruption/Mismanagement of Funds.	3	4	On-going		Support in strengthening Government and CSOs' capacity in managing cash transfers using the UN Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) modality is continuously provided through training, orientation, programme assurance visits, financial spot checks, micro-assessments, financial management and timely monitoring. (For example, UNICEF conducted risk assessments of all IPs involved in the spotlight initiative as per HACT procedures. Depending on the results of this assessment support was provided and it is being provided in different ways, i.e. through HACT refresher training, support supervision, etc. In some cases and where the risk was greater, UNICEF adopted delivery modalities other than direct cash transfer to IPs (for example direct payments to service providers, consultancies). This partly explains	UN agencies
Insufficient budget allocations to key sectors and institutions that address violence against women.	4	3	On-going	CSO engagement	UNW is leading by providing the necessary support to the institution selected for the Capacity Development Hub in lobbying more funds through the WPHF to increase its capacity to support all CSOs engaged by RUNOs as well as those from the WPHF that will also be supported by the CSO Hub. Current fund allocation is insufficient to carry out the work stipulated in the Hubs TOR, so the programme	UN agencies, CSOs UN Women

Challenges in meeting EU fund policy non compliance requirements.	3	1	3	Monitoring from technical coherence person	Training conducted by MPTF program manager on reprogram done completed.	IRCO, UN Women
A drastic fluctuation in the exchange rate will affect the levels of programmable amounts.	2	4	4		Monitor the exchange rate fluctuations, communicate with the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat and re-programme as necessary, following the rules and regulations of the contract.	UN Agencies, Spotlight Secretariat
A lack of institutional capacity is also apparent with implementing partner's (IPs) compliance with UN PSEA standards	5	5	5	PSEA Assessment	RUNOs have emphasised that IPs must comply with PSEA and child safeguarding (CS) global minimum standards. Based on individual risk analysis and assessments conducted in the beginning of the year, several IPs (FBOs,	UN Agencies
<p>Assumptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is significant national commitment to the Spotlight Initiative as tabled at the National Executive Committee (Cabinet) and discussed in Parliament. 2. While VAWG, particularly intimate partner violence, is endemic, there is a strong grassroots lobby including support from the church, to ending this violence. 3. The UN System in Papua New Guinea embodies legitimacy, has strong partnerships at the highest levels of Government, development partners and civil society which is coupled by its reputation as a neutral partner, fostering coordination across multiple stakeholders. 						

Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Risk Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]						
Fiduciary risks						
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet	Possible (3)	Minor (2)				
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet	Possible (3)	Minor (2)				

Assumptions:

- No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative
- The Spotlight Initiative has significant political and administrative support, which facilitates the involvement and commitment of Central and South Asia governments and civil society organisations
- There is significant national commitment including through dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability and long-term impact of the programme and overall efforts
- There is significant national commitment to the promotion of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment
- NEW - as per existing dynamics, COVID 19 will not significantly increase in the country, causing breakdown in services and activities and the restrictions caused by the COVID 19 will not increase and will gradually be lifted

Annex C CSO Engagement Report

Total budget for Civil Society Reference Group's (CSRG) workplan since programme start	\$60,000
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Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see definition below table)	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or contracting to other CSOs (or neither)? (see definition below table)	What percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs? (see definition below table)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? (see definition below table)
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG and harmful practices, including in other sectors															
Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.															
UN Women	2	2,1	National FSVAC	National	Indigenous women and girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	729,785	neither	25%	one	10%	465,919	244,668	Yes	Existing
OUTCOME 3: Gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to prevent AWG and HTPs.															
Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in- and out-of-school settings.															
UNFPA	3	3,1	Childfund	International	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	275,133	neither	na	na	5%	196,876	71,050	No	Existing
UNFPA	3	3,1	PNG Family Health Association	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	256,823	neither	na	na	3%	229,646	226,500	No	Existing
UNFPA	3	3,1	Equal Playing Field	Local/Grassroots	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	147,584	neither	na	na	3%	114,220	65,377	Yes	Existing
UNFPA	3	3,1	Young Women's Christian Association	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	123,617	neither	na	na	3%	101,466	60,642	Yes	Existing
UNICEF	3	3,1	Catholic Archdiocese of Mt. Hagen	Local/Grassroots	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	93,108	neither	na	na	10%	93,108	0	No	Existing
UNICEF	3	3,1	Anglican Church of PNG	Local/Grassroots	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	58,251	neither	na	na	10%	58,251	58,251	No	Existing
UNICEF	3	3,1	United Church of PNG	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	54,985	neither	na	na	4%	54,985	0	No	Existing
UNICEF	3	3,1	Highlands Youth Rehabilitation College	Local/Grassroots	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	81,732	neither	na	na	4%	81,732	35,632	No	Existing

Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see definition below table)	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)? (see definition below table)	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs? (see definition below table)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? (see definition below table)
UNICEF	3	3,1	Pikini Watch	Local/Grassroots	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	20,340	neither	na	na	10%	20,340	20,340	Yes	New
UNICEF	3	3,1	Evangelical Lutheran Church	Local/Grassroots	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	86,345	neither	na	na	10%	86,345	55,876	Yes	Existing
UNICEF	3	3,1	World Vision PNG	Local/Grassroots	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	94,959	neither	na	na	10%	94,959	44,723	Yes	Existing
UNICEF	3	3,1	Equal Playing Feild	Local/Grassroots	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	107,455	neither	n/a	na	10%	107,455	39,886	Yes	Existing
UN Women	3	3,1	Eastern Highlands Family Voice	Local/Grassroots	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	198,347	neither	na	na	10%	198,347	98,105	No	Existing
Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem, and transforming harmful masculinities.															
UNFPA	3	3,2	Family Sexual Violence Action Committee	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	321,632	neither	na	na	10%	156,731	29,640	Yes	Existing
UN Women	3	3,2	Help Resources	Local/Grassroots	Indigenous women and girls	Grantee	118,775	neither	na	na	10%	118,368	53,411	Yes	Existing
OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable and quality essential services, including for long-term recovery from violence.															
Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRHR services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.															
UN Women	4	4,1	Femiti PNG	National	Indigenous women and girls	Grantee	612,797	neither	na	na	10%	338,634	214,469	Yes	Existing
UNDP	4	4,1	Femiti PNG	National	Indigenous women and girls	Grantee	116,001	neither	na	na	0%	111,658	51,850	Yes	Existing
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equity and women's empowerment, and ending VAWG.															
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for gender equity and women's empowerment, and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.															
UN Women	6	6,1	Business Coalition for Women	National	Indigenous women and girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	130,510	neither	na	na	10%	100,469	61,973	Yes	Existing

Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see definition below table)	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or contracting to other CSOs (or neither)? (see definition below table)	What percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs? (see definition below table)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? (see definition below table)
Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to YAWG and gender equality and women's empowerment more broadly.															
UN Women	6	6,2	Oxfam	International	Indigenous women and girls	Vendor	468,788	neither	na	na	10%	59,660	63,363	Yes	Existing
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending YAWG.															
UN Women	6	6,3	Baptist Union PNG	Local/Grassroots	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS	Grantee	30,000	neither	na	na	10%	30,000	15,000	Yes	Existing
UN Women	6	6,3	Community Development Agency	Local/Grassroots	Indigenous women and girls	Grantee	30,000	neither	na	na	10%	30,000	15,000	Yes	Existing
UN Women	6	6,3	Mustard Seed Global PNG	Local/Grassroots	Indigenous women and girls	Grantee	30,000	neither	na	na	10%	30,000	15,000	Yes	Existing
UN Women	6	6,3	Save PNG	Local/Grassroots	Indigenous women and girls	Grantee	30,000	neither	na	na	10%	30,000	15,000	Yes	Existing
UN Women	6	6,3	Rural Women's Development Foundation	Local/Grassroots	Indigenous women and girls	Grantee	30,000	neither	na	na	10%	30,000	15,000	Yes	Existing
UN Women	6	6,3	PNG Human Rights Defenders Association	Local/Grassroots	Indigenous women and girls	Vendor	50,000	neither	na	na	10%	47,915	2,085	Yes	Existing
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (including pre-funding)															
	PMC		N/A												
							\$4,296,966								
DEFINITIONS															
Type of CSOs															
-International CSOs operate in two or more countries across different regions. -Regional CSOs operate in two or more countries within the same region (i.e. Africa, Latin America, Asia, Caribbean, Pacific). In this case, a regional CSO is not one that operates in a particular region within one country. -National CSOs operate only in one particular country. -Local and grassroots organisations focus their work at the local and community level and do not have a national scope. They tend to have a small annual operational budget (for example, under USD \$200,000); to be self-organised and self-led; and to have a low degree of formality.															
Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award															
Under the principle of Leave No One Behind, Spotlight UN Country Teams are expected to ensure the representation of vulnerable and marginalised groups, including by engaging with CSOs that service or advocate for these groups. If the award covers several vulnerable or marginalised populations, select one population that is primarily served by the award.															
Modality of Engagement															
- Implementing Partner (IP): Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement. - Grantee: Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding. - Vendor: Programmes may engage with CSOs through a procurement process, such as purchasing services from a CSO or hiring a CSO for a training or other activity.															

Award Amount	In this context, an "award" is any financial grant, contract, or partnership agreement with a CSO
Sub-granting	When a CSO issues grants to other CSOs who have submitted their own proposals for grant funding.
Core institutional funding	<p>- The purpose of core institutional funding is not to finance the delivery of a programmatic activity, it also distinct from the overheads related to delivering said programmatic activity. It is usually used to support an organization's overall institutional capacity covering general operations and core costs, such as paying staff salaries and office rent, buying equipment and ICT services, providing psychosocial support and health insurance for staff, to put in place new adaptive strategies and systems, or even to raise staff awareness areas. Institutional funding is multifaceted and constantly evolving based on the organization's needs.</p>
Woman-Led and/or Women's Rights Organisation (WRO)/Feminist CSOs	To be considered a "woman-led CSO," the organisation must be headed by a woman. To be considered a "women's rights or feminist organisation," the organisation's official mission/vision statements must reflect its commitment to addressing multiple/intersecting forms of discrimination and advancing gender equality and women's rights. The organisation should aim to address the underlying drivers/systems/structures, including patriarchy and gendered power dynamics, that perpetuate EVAWG and gender based violence and work to transform these.
New or Existing Partner	To be considered a "new partner", the RUNO has not engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme. To be considered an existing partner, the RUNO has engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme.



Spotlight Initiative

**SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE
INNOVATIVE, PROMISING OR GOOD PRACTICES AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION
REPORTING TEMPLATE (ANNEX D)**

**COUNTRY/REGION: PAPUA NEW GUINEA
REPORTING PERIOD: 01 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Section A: Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

The following set of criteria will help you to determine whether a practice is a good practice:





Guidance and Template on Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

As a **Demonstration Fund**, the Spotlight Initiative aims to demonstrate how a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG) and gender equality can make a lasting difference in the lives of women and girls and in the achievement of all SDGs. It is thus critical that innovative, promising and good practices, in the field of EVAWG and in the context of implementing a “new way of working”, have the **potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up**.¹ This is both within the UN system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative. It is critical that these practices are documented and shared widely for uptake and continuous improvement to contribute to the evidence base and eliminate violence against women and girls.

This brief guidance and template ensures a common understanding of “**Innovative, Promising and/or Good Practices**” in the Spotlight Initiative. It provides a set of criteria to determine whether a practice is innovative, promising, or good, as well as a template for documentation. Please see the definitions just below / on the next page for further clarification.²

Definition of an Innovative Practice

An **innovative practice** is a **new solution** (method/idea/product) with the **transformative ability to accelerate impact**. Innovation can entail improved ways of working with new and diverse partners; can be fuelled by science and technology; or can involve new social and business models, behavioural insights, or path-breaking improvements in delivering essential services and products, among other solutions. It does **not** have to involve technology; most important is that **innovation is a break from previous practice with the potential to produce significant positive impact**.³

¹ Guidelines on good practices, UNHCR. 2019. Accessible here: <https://www.unhcr.org/5d115fb634>

² Good Practice Template, FAO. 2016. Accessible here: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-as547e.pdf>

³ Please refer to the “[Spotlight Initiative Guidance on Innovation](#)” for more information.





<p>Definition of a Promising Practice</p>	<p>A promising practice has demonstrated a high degree of success in its single setting, and the possibility of replication in the same setting is guaranteed. It has generated some quantitative data showing positive outcomes over a period of time. A promising practice has the potential to become a good practice, but it doesn't yet have enough research or replication to support wider adoption or upscaling. As such, a promising practice incorporates a process of continuous learning and improvement.</p>
<p>Definition of a Good Practice</p>	<p>A good practice is not only practice that is good, but one that has been proven to work well and produce good results and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience that has been tested and validated, in the broad sense, has been repeated and deserves to be shared, so that a greater number of people can adopt it.</p>

<p>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</p>	<p>Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV inquiry and report to Parliament</p> <p>With support from Spotlight, in May 2021 the Special Parliamentary Committee on Gender-Based Violence convened the first ever parliamentary inquiry into GBV, conducting 2-days of public hearings and accepting written submissions from stakeholders across the country gaps and challenges that need to be addressed in order to effectively prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. The landmark hearings were held over 2-days and included testimony from civil society leaders, public officials, and survivors. Six Ministers participated in the hearings and gave evidence to the Committee.</p> <p>Following the inquiry, written submissions were received up to 30 June (a period of 2 months). More than 30 submissions were received, including from young</p>
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	<p>people. These were reviewed by the Parliament Secretariat, with Spotlight support. They were also shared on the Parliament Committee webpage, which was created with Spotlight support.</p> <p>The information gathered from the public hearings and written submissions were integrated into a Committee Report that was produced with Spotlight technical support. The Report included 71 recommendations for action. The Report was tabled in August 2021 - the first ever such report to be tabled and debated in the National Parliament. The Chairman made an opening statement and a number of Ministers spoke in support of the recommendations. A second inquiry is scheduled for Q1 2022 to follow up on the recommendations.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The activity was intended to drive law reform as well as policy and programme change by using the powers of the Committee to shine a spotlight on weaknesses in the current national and sub-national response to GBV and to provide concrete guidance on how to take action. It was also intended to highlight the special role that MPs can play in addressing GBV - by using their oversight powers to hold government officials to account and improve budget allocations and outcomes.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The beneficiaries are intended to be the whole country, who can benefit from such leadership and the reforms that such Committee work may drive.</p> <p>Stakeholders included the MPs themselves, Government Ministers and officials and civil society. The public hearings were also live streamed which provided a rare opportunity for ordinary people to provide real-time feedback on what was being said by Ministers and officials and to provide their own insights on the national GBV response. Over 7,000 people have watched the livestream feed.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>This is a GOOD PRACTICE because it demonstrates the role that MPs can play in driving national and sub-national GBV responses, in particular by using the oversight powers of Committees but also by using their own voices to advocate for GBV survivors. Even after the Report was tabled, the Members of the Committee were active in pushing for their recommendations to be implemented, in particular,</p>





	<p>by pushing for a bigger GBV budget to be allocated. Spotlight supported them by drafting press releases issued under their banner. Arguably, this pressure was partly responsible for Treasury's allocation of funding to the GBV Secretariat.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>As always, the challenge of working with political stakeholders is ensuring their ongoing political commitment. The Spotlight team managed this by ensuring that the MPs themselves felt strong ownership over the concept, schedule and approach used. Spotlight has a WhatsApp group with the Committee MPs and regularly shares information with them to keep them engaged. The Chair is also personally very committed and was provided support to ensure his constant engagement and ownership of the work.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The Committee's live-streamed public hearings and Report to Parliament are very concrete outputs.</p> <p>In addition, pressure from the Committee's public hearings in May 2021 drove major results later in the year. The Department of Community Development and Religion subsequently developed a major budget proposal, with support from Spotlight, which was submitted to the Treasury in July 2021. The proposed budget was adopted in full by the Government, with the allocation of 7.93 million Kina for 2022 representing the first-ever major allocation by the Government in the national budget. This allocation is a tremendous commitment that demonstrates an alertness to the urgent need to properly finance the institutions and oversight mechanisms ensuring accountability for GBV. Spotlight will support DFCDR to implement the budget throughout 2022.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>In PNG, the current Chair is already being supported by Spotlight to make the currently ad hoc term of the Committee permanent. A motion will need to be passed by Parliament to make the Committee permanent - UNDP has provided technical advice on the drafting of that motion and is supporting the Chair to shepherd it through the Parliament.</p>





<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>All countries have parliamentary committees with some powers to oversight government agencies. As such, the concept of using such Committees to conduct oversight over the Government's GBV response is highly replicable/adaptable.</p>
<p>Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>As noted above, the Committee Chair is working to make the Committee permanent, which is the first step towards sustainability. UNDP, which is supporting this work under Spotlight, is also developing a broader parliamentary support project with the PNG Parliament which aims to build the capacities of the (relatively weak) Parliamentary Secretariat to provide ongoing technical and logistical support to the Committee over the longer-term.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Expert validation has not yet been undertaken as the MTA is still underway. However, feedback from the Committee members and local partners has been very positive.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</p>	<p>Committee webpage - https://www.unitedforqualitypng.com/gbv-parl-committee Committee Facebook page - https://www.facebook.com/PNGParlCommGBV Focal person: Julie Bukikun - julie.bukikun@undp.org And Charmaine Rodrigues - charmaine.rodrigues@undp.org</p>

<p>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</p>	
<p>Strengthening Institutional Coordination Across the Nexus</p>	
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>The Spotlight Initiative capitalized on the challenge of fluctuating emergencies to strengthen the National GBV Secretariat of the Department for Community Development and Religion, as the Government agency for GBV, ownership over GBV emergency response and adaptive programming across the humanitarian-peacebuilding-development nexus.</p> <p>Spotlight institution strengthening work included a strong focus on the National GBV Secretariat, DFCDR. The GBV Sub Cluster is chaired by the GBV Secretariat, DFCDR and UNFPA. Coordination amongst agencies and ongoing work to strengthen the National GBV</p>





	<p>Secretariat resulted in them taking a more active role as the co-chair of the GBVSC. This allowed for greater information sharing across GBV programs (Spotlight and other) in the context of fluctuating emergencies for adaptive programming. It helped support complementarity of Spotlight and non-Spotlight supported institutional and service strengthening work, helping to ensure it spanned the spectrum of emergency to non-emergency. The ongoing incorporation of emergency context into referral pathway SOPs to ensure they remain relevant across fluctuating contexts is an example of this. As PNG is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, this was a significant value-add to the cohesiveness and sustainability of Spotlight interventions.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>Strengthen the National GBV Secretariat of the Department for Community Development and Religion, as the Government agency for GBV, understanding and ownership over humanitarian-peacebuilding-development nexus; Support adaptive Spotlight programming in context of fluctuating emergencies; Improve coordination between GBV actors and government institutions across contexts/nexus; Ensure the continuity and non-interruption of essential GBV services.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>National GBV Secretariat, DfCDR in partnership as a primary Spotlight IP and the chair of the GBVSC; GBVSC members and/or organizations working on GBV who were engaged through their participation in the GBVSC; service providers who participated in and benefited from improved coordination and support for adaptive programming, which in turn supports better support for survivors seeking services.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>It is a good practice in that exemplified cross-agency coordination and collaboration in efforts to ensure complementarity of Spotlight and non-Spotlight supported institutional and service strengthening work. This continues to be critical to ensure quality, timely, well coordinated and non-interrupted essential services for survivors across the nexus in a context marked by cyclical fluctuations emergencies.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Limited capacity of government counterparts both in terms of manpower and technical understanding delayed efforts, although this is being addressed through Spotlight support. Significant consultation was and remains needed to ensure all relevant actors share an understanding of the intersections of humanitarian-peacebuilding-humanitarian contexts and how this relates to Spotlight institutional and service strengthening work, in order to build and maintain consensus.</p>





<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>It helped support complementarity of Spotlight and non-Spotlight supported institutional and service strengthening work, helping to ensure it spanned the spectrum of emergency to non-emergency. The ongoing incorporation of emergency context into referral pathway SOPs to ensure they remain relevant across fluctuating contexts is an example of this.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	
<p>Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>The practice's primary goal was to contribute to the sustainability of Spotlight institution and service strengthening work through greater coordination with and incorporation of disaster and conflict emergency considerations. Continued technical guidance of government institutions as well as non-government GBV actors including service providers on coordination, governance and services provision across the nexus and their role in this is required to ensure sustainability.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Validation has not yet been undertaken as the MTA is still underway. However, feedback from organizations working on GBV and/or GBV Sub Cluster members, key donors in the space at a country level and Government partners has been positive, indicating the practice supported improved coordination and the cohesion of programmatic interventions across contexts.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</p>	<p>lstevens@unfpa.org</p>

Section B: Knowledge Production





The PNG Spotlight Initiative team has produced multiple products since the beginning of the programme. Examples of each were captured and shared utilising the Knowledge Management Plan and the COSI platform. Those shared are:

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Report to Parliament of the Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV	Policy brief	Report of the GBV Committee to Parliament	12 August 2021	https://www.unitedforequalitypng.com/gbv-parl-committee - scroll down for various documents
Website for Coalition of Parliamentarians to End GBV	Website	Website to share information on work of MPs	Ongoing	https://www.unitedforequalitypng.com/
MPs videos supporting Temporary Special Measures for Women	Videos	MPs videos supporting Temporary Special Measures for Women	May 2021	https://www.unitedforequalitypng.com/videos
Website of the National GBV Secretariat	Website	Designed to share information on GBV activities of government officials and CSOs across the country. Including individual provincial pages which UNDP developed too.	Ongoing	http://www.ngbvs.gov.pg/





Police case management database for RPNIGC Family and Sexual Violence Unit	Database / Software	Designed to help Police to more systematically collect data on GBV cases and to manage their FSV case files	Launched in April 2021 - use ongoing	https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?ref=searc h&v=576566459966037
Template for development of Provincial GBV Strategy	Guidance Note	Designed to help provincial partners to develop their own Provincial GBV Strategies, based on existing good practice	Shared at August 2021 workshop with provincial officials	
	Assessments	Capacity assessments CSOs		
	Briefs/Fact sheets			
	Brochures			
	Capacity Development Modules	CSO capacity development material Government partner		



			material?		
	Guidance tools/notes				
	Infographics				
	Magazines/Newsletters		School/ out of school materials?		
	Mappings				
	Multi-media, videos, interactive tools		School/ out of school materials?		
	Policy Briefs		Briefs		
	Position		MTA (to be available)		





**Spotlight
Initiative**

	Papers/Thematic Strategy Papers	February		
Family Support Centre Functionality and Service Readiness Assessment	Assessment	Assessment functionality of FSCs as baseline and to support generation of monitoring and evaluation framework	20th December 2021	Not published externally, thus no link
VAW DHS analysis	Analysis/policy brief	National and subnational analysis of DHS on VAW prevalence data	Ongoing	Not published externally, thus no link
Family Support Centre Budgeting Guidance Guidance Sheet	Guidance Note	To support FSCs generate sustainable annual budgets	27th August 2021	Not published externally, thus no link
Administrative data guidance note	Guidance Note	Increase understanding of administrative data amongst government partners	12th November 2021	Not published externally, thus no link





Spotlight Initiative

