



The Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council (CIMC)

Addressing gender and women issues for inclusive development and meeting MTDP3 & other key plans going forward

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Gender

- Gender inequality continues to remain one of the major development challenges in PNG. At the political level, PNG is one of the five countries in the world that has no female members of parliament.
- Women's participation in political decision making at both national ,provincial and local level remains poor.

Presentation Outline

- Rationale for addressing violence in families and communities
- Key achievements
- Way forward -5years(2018-2022)

Rationale 1

- Freedom from violence
- The right to live a life free from violence is a basic human right.
- Yet Family sexual violence, gender based violence, sorcery accusation related violence, intimate partner violence persists in this country , affecting mostly women and girls and trans people.
- We have made progress in having pathways for survivors of violence, however we still have a long way to go in addressing & minimising issues of violence.
- We have criminalised domestic violence, however the laws are often not being enforced.

Why does it matter?

- If a woman faces threats of violence daily, her ability to access her other human rights is greatly affected. I.e. her ability to go to work, get an education, control her sexual/reproductive health, -are fundamentally endangered.
- What are we doing to drive change?
- What are the urgent priorities that need to be supported?

6.3 Gender

- Goal: All citizens irrespective of gender, race culture , religion or specialities will have equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from the development of the country.
- Hence the focus for the medium term is to support and implement gender based programs and initiatives to improve the indicators for gender.
- pg86PNGMTDP3volume2

Rationale 2

- A coordinated, interagency response is recognised as the most effective way of providing services to those affected by FSV.
- Agencies work together ensuring that available resources are used in the best possible way to meet the needs of survivors (including children).
- linkages between key services, agencies and groups to work together to assist survivors of FSV to access full range of services required.

updates

- Since 2006 we have 31 FSVU's(RPNGC) established nationwide
- Since 2007-we have 17 Family Support Centres (NDoH)nationwide
- Since 2000–We have 31 Safe Houses
- Since 2015 –National Telephone counseling helpline 7150 8000
- 2012-CIMC recommendation for FSVAC committee rolled out at subnational level and provinces to budget for programs
- 2015-SNAP endorsed by NEC, but yet to receive 3 million Kina
- 2016-endorsement of National GBV Strategy endorsed

Challenges

- funding support
- Political support
- Competing priorities
- Leadership
- Data collection
- GESI and FSVAC

Recommendations

- Fast track the Formalization of FSVU within RPNGC
- Support continued rollout of FSCs to provincial hospitals
- Establish provincial coordination desks and budget support
- Survey on Referral Pathways for survivors and prevalence survey
- Develop a policy for women and gender equality
- recommendations rollout of National GBV Strategy
- More advocacy and institutionalise trainings

Thank you...

Gender Equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance'. Koffi Annan –former Secretary General to the UN.