



United Nations Universal Periodic Review Recommendations Template

Independent Sovereign State of Papua New Guinea

A Joint Coalition Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review

The 39th Session of the UN UPR Working Group

Coordinated by Eden Empowerment Association Inc.



Submitted 25th March 2021

Joint Coalition partners - Papua New Guinea Tribal Foundation (PNGTF), Highlands Women Human Rights Defenders Movement (HWHRDM), Morobe Development Foundation (MDF), and Youth for Change (YFC).

1. ISSUE: Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence (SARV) and Police Brutality

RECOMMENDATION: PNG Government Ratify Convention Against Torture and Optional Protocol

1. In parts of Papua New Guinea, there are cases of gross human rights abuse and violations in the form of torture, cruel and inhuman treatment; ¹most victims do not survive the ordeal.
2. I am a volunteer, participating under the National Volunteer Service, PNG's Volunteer Placement Program (VPP) as Projects officer for PNG Women Empowerment but also appointed as Public Officer for Eden Empowerment.
3. The organization is incepted and based in East New Britain Province and plans to extend its pilot program to other regions in the country in the future.
4. Eden Empowerment is grateful to the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (UN Women) for granting some funds to the organization to conduct advocacy and awareness for the protection and safety of the physical and mental conditions of women and girls in the oil palm development zone of East Pomio LLG, Pomio District, East New Britain Province.
 - 4.1. The project provides for a bi-annual meeting with allies, such as our Joint Coalition Working Group here, to discuss;
 - 4.1.1. Why implementation of CEDAW Treaty is not really working
 - 4.1.2. Identify areas that can be improved
 - 4.1.3. Make recommendations to relevant authorities on the ways we can work together towards improving the system
 - 4.2. Then at the end of the project, we invite Influencers related to women's rights issues and present our documentation of the project. We hope this will become an annual event to monitor and evaluate what is really going on, not only within our project focal area but also in the province and around the country.
 - 4.3. Children have also been subjected to SARV and police brutalities and the incidences are now growing into a nationwide social pandemic.
 - 4.4. The two (2) main scenarios we draw attention to are
 - 4.4.1. **Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence (SARV)**
 - 4.4.2. **Police brutalities**

On these points, Eden Empowerment is making this Recommendation, if ratified by the PNG Government, to be reviewed at THE 4TH CYCLE – 2026.

¹ **Related UN Declarations and Treaties;**

- **Article 5** of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and **Article 7** of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – both provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- On December 09, 1975, the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture, and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Scenario 01 - SARV

2.4.1 Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence (SARV)

- 2.4.1.1 Although the PNG Government has committed to CEDAW in its first UPR Cycle of May 2011 and had repealed the Sorcery Act 1971 in May 2019, there still needs more effort from stakeholders, authorities and implementing bodies to effectively protect the vulnerable victims of torture and brutalities, most especially women, girls and children.
- 2.4.1.2 In February 2019, a 20-year old mother was burned alive at the Mt. Hagen market, (Ref Annex 07) and 2 months later another woman accused of sorcery was beheaded.
- 2.4.1.3 In response to these brutal killings, on May 2019, the O’Niel/Dion Government repealed the 1971 Sorcery Act, which acknowledged the accusation of sorcery as a plausible defense in murder cases.
- 2.4.1.4 Sorcery-related killings are now treated as murder and the death penalty will be applicable.
- 2.4.1.5 Amnesty International welcomed this decision as being ‘long over-due’ however, accused the Government of “attempting to end one form of violence by perpetrating a State-sanctioned violence”. Furthermore, AI stated that the Government;
 - 2.4.1.5.1 Investigate acts of violence against women and girls including domestic violence and sorcery related violence and prosecute perpetrators, regardless of the location of the offense or the suspect
 - 2.4.1.5.2 Establish a system to provide a financial safety net for survivors of family violence and sorcery related violence who require assistance to meet their family’s basic needs, including those who become destitute due to a separation from an abusive partner
 - 2.4.1.5.3 Should Ratify the Convention Against Torture and implement the Statute in a national legislation
- 2.4.1.6 PNG is failing in its responsibility to protect women from SARV and to hold those responsible to account. The PNG Government needs to recognize this as an increasing issue and take remedial measures to address them by ratifying the CAT Treaty.

➤ YOUTH FOR CHANGE (YFC) ON MENTAL and PSYCHOLOGICAL TORTURE

The Story of Aila Badui

- 2.4.1.7 The Badui case is the most evil crime ever witnessed by Youth for Change director, Lydia Cuma PNG (Kailap) in her 15 years in PNG.
- 2.4.1.8 Michael Badui is an aspiring politician but also an incest-crazed man, sexually exploiting his very own defenseless children, which spanned for over 10 years. To this date, his crime has yet to be brought to justice.
- 2.4.1.9 His victims are now living in extreme psychological fear and trauma of him, and although the case has been reported to police several times, attempts to bring him to justice still fails to convict him.
- 2.4.1.10 Over the years, he had been sexually abusing his daughter Agatha (the length of time this started is not clear) before he brought Aila (his granddaughter) into his house and also committed the same crime to her.
- 2.4.1.11 Currently, he is also committing sexual abuse on his 15-year old granddaughter, Gola Badui.
- 2.4.1.12 This story is not only about sexual abuse, but also about mental and psychological torture over a span of more than 10 years.
- 2.4.1.13 On the 19th March 2021, Youth for Change flew them out of West New Britain to other provinces due to the death threats on her by Michael

- Badui and his accomplices.
- 2.4.1.14** They have been forced into hiding out of fear for their lives and are being assisted by 'Youth for Change' based in Kimbe, West New Britain Province.

➤ **HIGHLANDS WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS MOVEMENT ON SARV**

- 2.4.1.15** Despite the Government's legislative measures, partnership development with stakeholders, and program implementation efforts, the problems of gender based violence and sorcery accusation related violence continues to escalate, as indicated by daily reporting of incidences in the PNG media, and from reports from human rights defenders in the highlands region of PNG.
- 2.4.1.16** For e.g. last year, in June 2020, a 19 year old, young mother of two, Jenelyn Kennedy was tortured for over a week, and finally died at the hands of her intimate partner. Her body unceremoniously dumped at the provincial main hospital by friends of the perpetrator. The whole nation was in an uproar against this cruel act of violence, as reported in the National, June 29, 2020. (Ref Annex)
The perpetrator's family owns one of the leading security firms in the country and has influence in places of authority. Jenelyn was never safe anywhere, even in Safe-Houses where she would be traced to and taken back to the perpetrator's house. She finally succumbed to his ways and was eventually tortured and murdered. The perpetrator of Jenelyn's death is still in prison; however, his lawyers are attempting to take him out of prison through the courts.
- 2.4.1.17** On page two of the same paper, another incident against women was reported; thugs used guns to shoot and injured two women travellers; one died at the hospital, and the other received treatment for injuries. This incident happened in the province where the perpetrator for Jenelyn's death comes from. This indicates women and girls are at risk in the home, in the village, and in the wider community, anywhere, at any time, day or night.
- 2.4.1.18** The National MP, and Minister for Community Development, Hon Goi and the UN Women's rep, Susan Ferguson, supported the outcry expressed by PNG people and stated, 'violence against women in PNG is like a pandemic because it is killing women'.
- 2.4.1.19** More recently, a case on SARV, on 8th March 2021, where a Human Rights Defender in Porgera, Enga province, reported that she sought Police assistance to repatriate a woman accused of sorcery, accusing her of killing another person's child, a baby, and, they tortured her. The Police did assist by picking her up, however, instead of providing security, and taking her to safety, the Policemen took the deceased baby, and gave it to the accused, and told her, "putim *lewa blong em bek nau taso!*" (Insert the baby's heart back now!). While they were travelling the Policemen verbally abused her saying, "yu sanguma meri ya. *Oi bai kukim kan blong yu*" (You are a sorcerer. They will burn your vagina). Her accusers and the policemen abused her verbally, and physically while on the road travelling to Porgera Police station. Though they kept her in the Police cell for protection, the Police officers were waiting for the aggrieved family of the deceased baby to claim compensation against the accused. Family Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC) workers tried their best to have her released from Police custody because she was being held illegally with no criminal charges. But the Police refused and kept her in the hold-up cell block for two weeks. She was also separated from her own seven month old baby, who was left in the care of her distraught husband. Finally, after two weeks of going back and forth by FSVAC workers, she was finally

released and repatriated back to her paternal village in Ialibu, Southern Highlands province.

2.4.1.20 Sr. Lorena is a Swiss Missionary who is working with the Catholic Church, Mendi Diocese in Southern Highlands Province. She has more than 100 victim- survivors of GBV and SARV cases she worked on over several years. On 13-14th Feb 2021, she opened a safe house building with 14 rooms; the house was called 'House of Hope', with funding she received from the German Government which was part of her Human Rights Defender recognition Award. Seven of the victim-survivors of SARV died, while many of them were successfully re-integrated back to their families and communities.

2.4.1.21 In November – December, 2020, in a research to map GBV service providers, finding out who is doing the actual GBV work, especially focused on violence against women and girls, we observed first hand in Wabag Police station, a three year old girl who was sexually abused by a prominent public servant, was brought to the Police station to make a formal complaint. Not long after the case was registered, the Perpetrator's wife came with a truck load of their clansmen demanding that the case be withdrawn 'to save the face of the senior public servant', and for the matter to be dealt with in the village. The Police did allow the case to be withdrawn, and informed us later that this was not the first time they have allowed such cases to be withdrawn for fear of mob attack on the victim's family, and the police as well. We collected other stories about sexual violence against minors, even toddlers, from Southern Highlands and Hela provinces which we have submitted as case studies in our report to the UNDP Spot Light Initiative GBV Project.

Scenario 02 – Police Brutality

2.4.2 Police Brutality

- 2.4.2.1 Over the last decade, weak, defenseless and unarmed members of the general public have developed extreme fear with members of the Royal PNG Police Force. Despite the establishment of a police task force in 2018 to investigate unlawful conduct by police officers in Port Moresby, police violence continues, especially targeting those suspected of crimes.
- 2.4.2.2 In November 2018, a video emerged on social media of police viciously beating three men in Port Moresby. Two police officers were charged and suspended following the video release.
- 2.4.2.3 Media reports state that between September 2018 and January 2019 alone, 133 officers had been investigated and 42 arrested, yet convictions remain rare in Port Moresby.
- 2.4.2.4 In the same time period, PNG Courts convicted and imprisoned 15 officers for a range of offences including brutality, aiding prison escapees, and domestic violence.
- 2.4.2.5 The 2016 University of PNG protest against the corrupt O’Niel/Dion Government saw 8 unarmed students shot and injured; in 2017, in 2 separate prison breakouts, in Lae and Port Moresby where 21 escapees were shot dead. To date, these incidents have never been addressed and no one held accountable.
- 2.4.2.6 In March 2019, the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) reported 50 complaints of police brutalities by communities in Alotau, Milne Bay Province.
- 2.4.2.7 In July 2019, the National Court in Kimbe sentenced 3 officers to 20 years in prison for killing a person while on duty and under the influence of alcohol.
- 2.4.2.8 Everyone knows about these police brutality cases and although most have been brought to light and even victims have been publicly brutalized, very little has been done to penalize perpetrators. There is impunity.
- 2.4.2.9 **The Story of Doris Mangula**
Between 2001 – 2007, Doris Mangula, was in a de facto relationship with a police officer who was very violent. He would sometimes lock her up in the house and belt her up for days on end until he had vented his anger. I tremble with anger outside, knowing I could not do anything to help - even reporting the matter to the police did not change the situation much. One day, she took the brave step to escape from the chronic domestic situation and we all breathed a huge sigh of relief.

5. The measures and systems which the government had laid out to address SARV, torture and brutality by the police have failed for reasons we hope to identify during our 12-month Women’s Peace and Security Program (2021) funded by UN Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund.

6. The extent and public executions of these issues are not acceptable by majority of the people in Papua New Guinea as it is not part of our Melanesian Culture therefore we need the collaborated efforts from the PNG Government, CSOs, NGOs, FBOs and UN Bodies to stand together to address the chronic national pandemic social issue.

7. We would like to recommend that the National Government of PNG ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (**CAT – UN Resolution 39/46 of 10th December 1984**) because;

- This challenges the government to be more accountable for the welfare of its people at the international level.
- This ensures that the government take more responsibility in fulfilling its obligations to its people's human rights on the domestic level.
- This is to ensure that duty bearers execute their duties in line with National Legislations and international conventions, covenants and treaties.

2. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. Sorcery Accusation-related Violence (SARV) and police brutality and are becoming national social pandemic issues dividing and displacing families. Other stories and hard evidences have been made public through mainstream media and through social media with photos and videos triggering public outcries, both locally and globally, and in the reports of human rights organisations such as Amnesty International ... but nothing changes. We can imagine how every other perpetrator gets to thinking that it's alright to commit these hideous crimes too. It seems to have become a normal practice in the societies – with the weak and vulnerable continuing to live in fear. This must stop.

2. MY EXPERIENCE WITH 'QUICK RESPONSE TEAM' AND SARV (Via Facebook)

On the 10th November 2016 at about 6pm, I was contacted through Facebook by a good friend, Dayna Russell to help out on a SARV case lead by SARV Veteran, Monica Paulus and Anton Lutz. I was in Kokopo and was immediately added into a rescue team named 'Quick Response Team' to save some women somewhere in Aregol Village, Kamtai District, Chimbu Province. They were being held captive and tortured in a sorcery accusation-related incident. Among them were 12 children. We managed to get at least the Kerowagi Mobile Squad to take them safely back to Mt. Hagen.

Our attempts to contact 'Women Safe Houses' in the Highlands failed because no one was there to answer the 24-hour Helplines for some reason.

3. UN agencies and PNG's development partners have documented SARV as a major issue and have been supporting, developing and implementing programs and strategies on SARV. It seems more support is needed and not enough action has been taken by the PNG Government to stop police brutality. When the police, who themselves are duty bearers of human rights, do not exercise due diligence, then no else will respect the Law. This MUST stop.

4. OTHER STORY OF SARV SURVIVOR FROM ROSS KEMP BLOG (ref Annex 06)

➤ SUMMARY OF INFORMATION – HWHRDM

5. Women and children make up a large proportion of victim-survivors of sexual abuse in PNG. While official figure for national statistics on GBV remain at 67% since 2015 the UNDP Spotlight Initiative Draft Provincial Status Table, March 2021, provides an average score for women who had experienced physical and or sexual violence since age 15 in 2018 at 55.6%, and women who have experienced the same violence in 12 months in 2018 was at 34.7%. Including, a report on Ending Violence Against Women and Children in Papua New Guineaⁱ confirms that sexual violence against children is also exceptionally high, and recommends for more Child Protection Officers to be recruited to manage and monitor child abuse or children at risk of abuse.

These figures indicate that general violence has been normalized, especially in the highlands region, as alluded to in the examples given above.

6. At a recent meeting of the Highlands Women's Human Rights Defenders Movement (HWHRDM) in Jiwaka province, on Tue 16th March, 2021, the members of the Board of Management expressed grave concern at the lack of knowledge and understanding about human rights by generally, most people in PNG. In their work as human rights defenders they

see aggressive behaviour and high levels of violence against a human being such as in the case of SARV, and GBV, with by-standers and community leaders simply looking on as if it was no concern of theirs to step in and stop the violence. They also fear for their lives as Human Rights Defenders because they have been threatened as well in some cases they have attended to in the past, even on the day of the meeting, a pregnant mother was rescued suffering from domestic violence. It seems violence against women is happening every day, and urgently calling for remedial measures to be seriously undertaken by stakeholders in wider community level.

7. The Committee members of the HWHRDM also called for more transparent ways of working by Government Departments citing a case in 2017 where a funding of K10m was made by the current Minister for Community Development Hon Goi, during a campaign by Youth – ‘Enough Now Campaign’ – on EAW and creating awareness on the Sorcery National Action Plan (SNAP). To date, CSOs involved in this campaign do not know where or how the funding was used.
8. So, how are these solutions helping to strengthen the rule of law, and respect for human rights? What can the government do to bridge the gap between realities on the ground and policy spaces for women’s empowerment, child protection, and equal participation in peace and development process?

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. PNG Government to Adopt/Ratify the UNCAT

The PNG Government must adopt the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to address Brutalities, Tortures and Inhumane

Punishments, most leading to death. If the PNG Government ratifies the CAT, there is hope that something will change for the betterment of the vulnerable citizens.

2. CAT ARTICLES

There are a total of 33 Articles to be adopted and ratified under the CAT Treaty and in light of the ever-changing times, PNG with such a diverse culture and increasing social disorder, must implement every single article to ensure the promotion of protection and preservation of the indigenous peoples' rights to freedom, equality and dignity for today and the ever-changing future.

3. POLICY FOR DUTY BEARERS TO ADOPT INTO CODE OF ETHICS

The fulfilment and implementation of the CAT and its articles that are directed at Duty Bearers must be drafted into a policy so that Duty Bearers adopt the policy as part of their Code of Ethics and that they must uphold these codes during and beyond their official hours of duties and penalties must be imposed accordingly when the codes are breached.

4. ESTABLISH A NATIONAL CAT TASK FORCE TO MONITOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CAT

PNG Government to work with UNWG to establish and fund a National CAT Task Force to monitor effectiveness of CAT integration into system. This group reports to the Government through a National Human Rights Institution or directly to an authority appointed by the NEC/Government.

Recommendations from [Morobe Development Foundation Inc.](#)

5. IMPLEMENT STRONGER LAW ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS AND COURTS TO ADDRESS GBV AND SARV

It has been shown how tribal groups do not trust their local law enforcement agencies or court systems and this recommendation has the potential to reduce conflicts and act as mediators between tribes.

Contemporary Conflict Management can reduce the number of casualties, frequency of conflicts and offer special protection to women, girls and children.

6. INSTALL SAFE-HOUSES IN NEUTRAL AREAS OR PROVINCES OF PNG

A neutral location within or outside the province needs to be identified to accommodate victims of SARV and police brutalities and funding made available at any moment to repatriate them to the safe-houses for safety AFTER they are provided first aid attention.

7. PROVISION OF COUNSELLING FOR VICTIMS OF GBV, SARV AND POLICE BRUTALITIES

Women in PNG suffer more from emotional than physical violence thereby public funds to be distributed to Safe-houses to provide counselling for victims to recover from trauma.

8. A NEW BEGINNING

Safe houses can be a place to create a new beginning for victims of SARV and police brutality by providing life skills trainings and sponsored trainings. It may also refer victims, especially those who are not able to return to their old life, to a new beginning somewhere with new acquired skills.

9. POLICE TRAINING AND SENSITIZING

Police training and protocol should take into account GBV, SARV and the nature of these issues in PNG. Creating a Framework and training program to sensitize every police officer to GBV and SARV issues to help them better respond to GBV and SARV issues.

10. SARV AND POLICE BRUTALITY AWARENESS

Awareness on these issues must be conducted along the length and breadth of this country to sensitize the people.

11. SAFE REPORTING MECHANISMS

Majority of Papua New Guineans are totally against these issues but are unable to do anything for fear for threats on their lives.

A Safe Reporting Mechanism must be established similar to the 'Whistle Blower' Policy to encourage the public to tip-off the police before any issues arise.

12. A NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

In the first UPR Cycle (May 2011), PNG made a commitment to establish a National Human Rights Institution to take custody of over-sighting and helping the Government to monitor the implementation of its ratified Treaties.

In the second UPR Cycle, 11 countries recommended that PNG take action to progress its commitment to establish a NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principle.

During its second Cycle, UK and Northern Ireland repeated their recommendation that PNG establish a NHRI as endorsed by the PNG National Executive Council in 1997. Their first recommendation was in the first Cycle in 2011.

This Cycle, we would like to see this commitment become a reality so that we can truly see the impacts of UN treaties being implemented in PNG and to continue to improve from there.

Recommendations from Papua New Guinea Tribal Foundation

13. Ratify the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
14. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
15. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women
16. Establish a National Human Rights Commission
17. Legislate a Bill to end and effectively address sorcery related violence and issues (Sorcery Related Violence Act)
18. Inclusion of Sorcery Related Violence in Curriculum of secondary teacher colleges
19. Fund Safe-Houses for victims for Sorcery Related and Family and Sexual Violence
20. Initiate training on SARV and Human Rights to be integrated into police training curriculum to be co-implemented by Family Sexual Violence Advocacy Committee (FSVAC) and the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC)
21. Sorcery National Action Plan (SNAP) to be properly and effectively implemented.

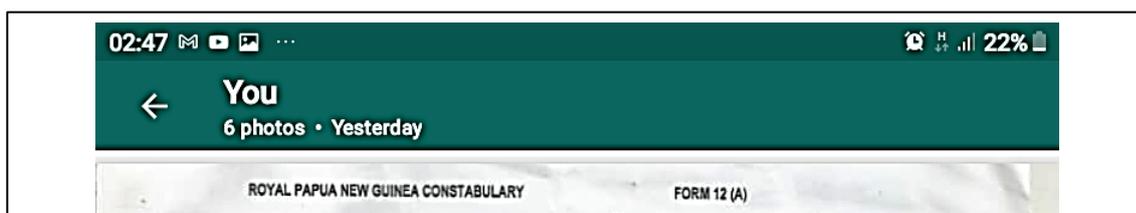
Recommendations from Highlands Women Human Rights Defenders Movement (HWHRDM)

22. SARV, GBV and police brutality cases registered at the police stations or court houses MUST NOT be dropped. Such cases must face the full force of the Law. Impunity should not be entertained.
23. Government to draft a Policy to include SNAP and a NO COST to survivors and victims of SARV and police brutalities when they enter health centers and/or hospitals for medical attention.
24. Government to establish a National Human Rights Institution and draft a provision for the protection, security and safety for human rights defenders.

ANNEXES

Annex 01 - Aila Badui's 6-Page Police Statement (**Youth for Change**)

THE AILA BADUI STORY



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ROYAL PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

FORM 12 (B)

CONTINUATION SHEET

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ROYAL PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

FORM 12 (B)

CONTINUATION SHEET

1. STATEMENTS OF AILA HELEN BADUI

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ROYAL PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

FORM 12 (B)

CONTINUATION SHEET

1. STATEMENTS OF AILA HELEN BADUI

PAGES NO: 4

The next day I realized that Michael Badui had his sons to come up to the house and nailed a very big timber on the door as a lock so we have to inches locked on the door. He told us (girls) that no one is allowed to go out of the house. He said if anybody opens the door will deal with him. with all this threatening words I couldn't find my way to escape.

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ROYAL PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

FORM 12 (B)

CONTINUATION SHEET

1. STATEMENTS OF AILA HELEN BADUI

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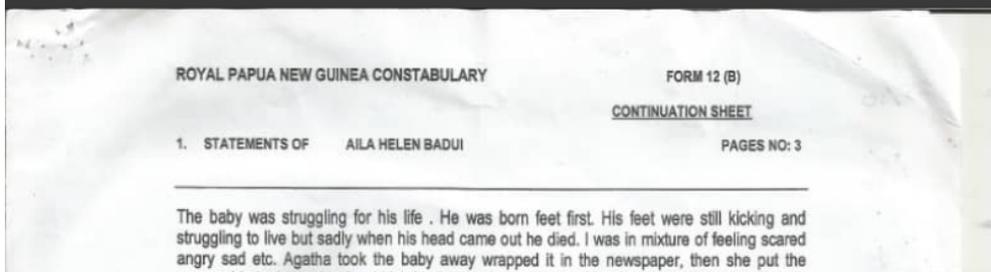
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ROYAL PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

FORM 12 (B)

CONTINUATION SHEET

1. STATEMENTS OF AILA HELEN BADUI

PAGES NO: 3

The baby was struggling for his life . He was born feet first. His feet were still kicking and struggling to live but sadly when his head came out he died. I was in mixture of feeling scared angry sad etc. Agatha took the baby away wrapped it in the newspaper, then she put the

Annex 02 - **Boma Robert's Story on the Badui Case.** (Youth for Change)

Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/nodomeesticvioencepng/permalink/3921341964621081/?app=fbl>

Annex 03 - **Jenelyn Kennedy's house imprisonment and slow torture by intimate partner leading to death led to a Nation-wide protest and outcry for victims of GBV (HWHRDM)**

Link: <https://www.facebook.com/113320340435027/posts/144087100691684/?app=fbl>

Annex 04 - **Recommendations for GV and SARV (Morobe Development Fund)**

Link:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1TXIMNfr4MwB1WFK8ChksMJ38fkO1SRoyUC1JpPOmu-U/edit?usp=sharing>

Annex 05 - **Stop Sorcery Violence Website (Papua New Guinea Tribal Foundation)**

Link: <https://stopsorceryviolence.org/improving-impact-of-interventions>

Annex 06 - **The Story of Cathy, Survivor of SARV. A video recording (55 minutes into the recording) – Ross Kemp Blog**

Link: <https://youtu.be/zNRPkUclNgQ>

Annex 07 - **The Story of 20-year old Kepari Leniata, a victim of SARV**

Link-A: <https://www.facebook.com/230633480910883/posts/527237757917119/?app=fbl>

- Written by Duncan Gabi – of **'Save the Sepik'** and Human Rights Advocate of Frieda Mine.

Link-B:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/nodomesticviolencepng/permalink/603941913027786/?app=fbl>

- Written by Lydia Cuma PNG of **'Youth for Change'**

JOINT COALITION PARTNERS



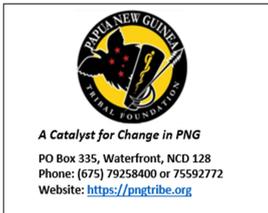
1. Eden Empowerment Association Inc.

Our primary goal is Achieving MDG #3 - Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women and Girls in Papua New Guinea.

Our work began in February 2014, with the setting up of PNG Women Empowerment on Facebook (with about 5,500 members today).

In November 2019, we established Eden Empowerment to achieve the primary goal through 5 Objectives; - Spiritual & Cultural Empowerment, Social Empowerment, Economic Empowerment, Political Empowerment and Environment Sustainability.

CAT Recommendation comes under our Objective 2 – Social Empowerment.



2. Papua New Guinea Tribal Foundation

Papua New Guinea Tribal Foundation is an NGO based in PNG with branches in Australia and the US. We believe that PNG has a great potential to be the best it can be for its people, thus we work on strategies that have lasting impact on the lives ordinary Papua New Guineans.

As a way of supporting the government of the country address pressing issues, especially gender based violence and sorcery accusation related violence, the organization is focused on delivering Senisim Pasin, a values-based anti-violence campaign that focuses on addressing the cultural mindsets of Papua New Guineans towards violence, as well as other projects.



3. Highlands Women's Human Rights Defenders Movements

HWHRDM is an umbrella organisation for different grassroots and community-based organisations working to defend human rights in the Highlands Region.

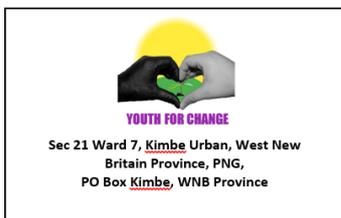
We aim to promote peace-building, end tribal warfare and eliminate GBV in our communities.



Section 9, Lot 36
Doyle Street, Trish Avenue
Email: morobedevelopmentfoundation@gmail.com
Phone: +675 74340962

4. Morobe Development Foundation Inc.

Morobe Development Foundation was established in 1987 as SEEDS Theatre Group Inc. and registered in 2012 as Morobe Development Foundation. Their work is at supporting community development initiatives, carry out Drama Awareness and Trainings on Gender Based Violence, Women Empowerment Trainings and other Social Issues that affect the country.



5. Youth For Change

Youth for Change started out as Youth for Change, a registered entity and went on to advocate against GBV on Facebook under the group - 'Papua New Guinea Against Violence.

It is platform to expose violence, render assistance and counselling to both victims and perpetrators, provide education in relation to the violence/trauma cycle and advocate against ALL forms of violence in the communities.

Compiled by;

HELEN MANGULA (Ms)
Public Officer

Endorsed by;

LANIETH DESSIE AUA (Mrs)
Interim Chairlady

DATE: 25th March 2021